



How do I determine if my automobile, Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) or mechanical equipment is hazardous?

- (1) How is the vehicle, automobile or mechanical equipment powered?
- (2) How much fuel is in the tank?
- (3) Inspect for fuel leaks and for identifiable faults in the electrical system that could result in short circuit or other unintended electrical source of ignition. A motor vehicle or mechanical equipment showing any signs of a fuel leakage or any electrical fault that could result in a short circuit may not be transported.
- (4) The fuel tank containing a liquid fuel with a flash point below 100F (gasoline) may not be more than one-fourth tank. If the vehicle contains more than 1/4th of a tank of fuel, the vehicle or mechanical equipment cannot be shipped until the level of fuel is reduced to the required level.
- (5) The total 1/4th tank of fuel must be restricted to 66 gallons maximum for international shipments of gasoline powered vehicles with a flash point below 140C.
- (6) If the fuel is diesel with a flash point of 100F or above, the fuel level can be up to 110 gallons for shipments made within the United States and the vehicle can move under the “non hazardous” exception. The requirements of #3 above apply.
- (7) Diesel powered vehicles are regulated as “UN3166, Vehicle, Flammable Liquid Powered, 9” under the IMDG International water regulations if the diesel fuel has a flash point below 140F.
- (8) Prepare a dangerous goods declaration or hazardous materials billing.

Your vehicle or mechanical equipment is hazardous if it meet the conditions noted. See the “non-hazardous” vehicle or mechanical equipment document to determine if you can take advantage of an exception by meeting the requirements noted on the document. Note the domestic water requirements in Title49CFR176.905.