



Worksite: _____ Instructor: _____ Date/Time: _____

Topic C323: Motor Vehicle Requirements

Introduction: Safe motor vehicle operation is the result of training, skill, planning, and action, not chance. The number one workplace injury category involves motor vehicles. The majority of all motor vehicle accidents are caused by driver error or poor operating practices including fatigue, inadequate training/retention, and alcohol/drugs use. Only a small percentage of accidents are due to mechanical failure or improper maintenance. Vehicle accident prevention should focus on these two controllable factors, driver error and vehicle failure.

General OSHA requirements for motor vehicle operations include the following:

- All vehicles shall have a service brake system, an emergency brake system, and a parking brake system. These systems may use common components, and shall be maintained in operable condition.
- Whenever visibility conditions warrant additional light, all vehicles or combinations of vehicles in use must be equipped with at least two headlights and two taillights in operable condition.
- All vehicles, or combination of vehicles, shall have brake lights in operable condition regardless of light conditions.
- All vehicles shall be equipped with an adequate audible warning device (horn) at the operator's station and in an operable condition.
- No employer shall use any motor vehicle equipment having an obstructed view to the rear unless the vehicle has a reverse signal alarm audible above the surrounding noise level, or the vehicle is backed up only when an observer signals that it is safe to do so.
- All vehicles with cabs shall be equipped with windshields and powered wipers. Cracked and broken glass shall be replaced. Vehicles operating in areas or under conditions that cause fogging or frosting of the windshields shall be equipped with operable defogging or defrosting devices.
- All haulage vehicles, whose payload is loaded by means of cranes, power shovels, loaders, or similar equipment, shall have a cab shield and/or canopy adequate to protect the operator from shifting or falling materials.
- Tools and material shall be secured to prevent movement when transported in the same compartment with employees.
- Vehicles used to transport employees shall have seats firmly secured and adequate for the number of employees to be carried.
- Seat belts and anchorages meeting the requirements of 49 CFR Part 571 (Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards) shall be installed in all motor vehicles.
- Trucks with dump bodies shall be equipped with positive means of support, permanently attached, and capable of being locked in position to prevent accidental lowering of the body while maintenance or inspection work is being done.
- Operating levers controlling hoisting or dumping devices on haulage bodies shall be equipped with a latch or other device which will prevent accidental starting or tripping of the mechanism.
- All vehicles in use shall be checked at the beginning of each shift to assure that the following parts, equipment, and accessories are in safe operating condition and free of apparent damage that could cause failure while in use: Service and trailer brake connections; Parking system (hand brake); Emergency stopping system (brakes); Tires; Horn; Coupling devices; Seat belts; Operating controls; Safety devices; Steering Mechanism; Lights; Reflectors; Windshield wipers; Defrosters; Fire extinguishers, etc.

Ensure that your vehicle's brake lights are working, even if you only intend to drive during the day.

Conclusion: Vehicle failure can be reduced by a systematic preventative maintenance program. Driver errors can be controlled by implementing a program of driver selection, appropriate scheduling, effective practical training and evaluation, adequate supervision, and alcohol/drug screening.

Employee Attendance: (Names or signatures of personnel who are attending this meeting)

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_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

These guidelines do not supersede local, state, or federal regulations and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations.