

Worksite: _____ Instructor: _____ Date/Time: _____

Topic C809: Driving Safety

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 shall 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.
- Equip an adequate audible warning device (horn) at the operator’s station 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 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:

○ Brake connections	○ Coupling devices	○ Lights
○ Parking system (hand brake)	○ Seat belts	○ Reflectors
○ Emergency stopping system	○ Operating controls	○ Windshield wipers
○ Tires	○ Safety devices	○ Defrosters
○ Horn	○ Steering mechanism	○ Fire extinguishers, etc.

All defects shall be corrected before placing the vehicle in service. Do not forget maintenance shop safety! Service and maintain: equipment, jacks, chemicals, PPE, tire/rim servicing, fire protection, lubrication and washing, battery charging, flammables, and etc. Injuries occur during loading, unloading, and handling materials. Always consider vehicle stability and weight capacities, shifting loads, setting brakes, choking wheels, and avoiding exposure from falling loads.

Conclusion: Vehicle failure can be reduced by a systematic preventative maintenance program. Delayed or unreported maintenance issues eventually cause more expense and can increase the possibility of accident or injury to the driver. 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)

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.