Forestry Trucking Regulations

Georgia Department of Public Safety Motor Carrier Compliance Division (MCCD)





DISCUSSION PARTS

- □ Part 1: Registration & Licensing
- □ Part 2: Commercial Driver & Vehicle Safety
- Part 3: Hazardous Materials Transportation
- □ Part 4: Size & Weight Laws

DISCUSION TOPICS

- What is a Commercial Motor Vehicle?
- Driver Qualification
- Carrier Identification
- Driver Regulations
- Vehicle Safety
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Size and Weight Regulations
- Why is my Truck Being Stopped?
- Hazardous Material

PART 1: Registration & Licensing

- **EQUIPMENT REGISTRATION: TAGS/LICENSE PLATES**
- UNIFIED CARRIER REGISTRATION (UCR)
- □ GEORGIA INTRASTATE MOTOR CARRIER (GIMC) REGISTRATION

<u>PART 1</u>

EQUIPMENT REGISTRATION: TAGS/LICENSE PLATES

OCGA 40-2-20 (b) (2) (a): It shall be a misdemeanor to operate any vehicle required to be registered in the State of Georgia without a valid numbered license plate properly validated....

Equipment Registration (Tags)

Trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, and portable log loaders equipped as trailers and moved on the public roads are considered as trailers and **MUST** be registered, and **MUST** display a valid license plate.

Georgia Law (O.C.G.A. 40-2-151(17)(B) states that skidders, tractors, and loaders <u>used **only in the**</u> <u>woods</u> shall not be required to be licensed.

UNIFIED CARRIER REGISTRATION (UCR)

- The UCR Program is applicable to carriers who operate vehicles that exceed 10,000 lbs., GVWR in INTERSTATE commerce. UCR does not apply to carriers who operate solely WITHIN Georgia (Intrastate).
- □ UCR requirements are found in OCGA § 40-2-140.

Carriers can register for UCR online at:

www.gamccd.net OR,

you can download an application for UCR at:

http://dps.georgia.gov/forms

GIMC

□ The Georgia Intrastate Motor Carrier Registration (GIMC):is applicable to carriers who operate vehicles that exceed 10,000 lbs., GVWR in INTRASTATE commerce. GIMC is basically the "Georgia only" version of UCR; the specific requirements are found in OCGA § 40-2-140. Carriers can register for UCR online at: and www.gamccd.net OR,

download the form at: http://dps.georgia.gov/forms

Phone: (844) 238-8097 (toll free) or (404) 624-7247

Fax: (404) 624-7248

QUESTIONS

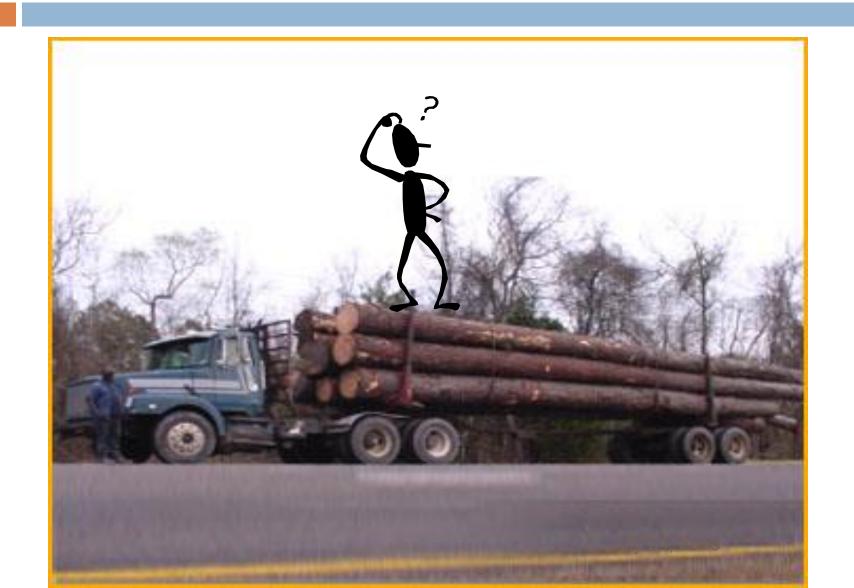
Any Questions on Registration & Licensing?

PART 2

□ COMMERCIAL VEHICLE & DRIVER SAFETY



What is a Commercial Vehicle?



CWA

Is this a Commercial Motor Vehicle?



CMV?



Applicability of Regulations

Interstate Carrier:

- □ Vehicles 10,001 lb. or over GVWR
- Fully subject to Federal Safety Regs
- □ CDL Applies at 26,001 lb. GVWR
- Placardable Haz-Mat

Applicability of Regulations

Intrastate Carrier:

- Vehicles 10,001 lb. or over GVWR
- □ Placardable Haz-Mat
- Forest Products:
 - CDL Applies at 26,001 lbs. GVWR
 - Safety Regs Apply at <u>26,001 lbs.</u> GVWR
 - GA traffic law applicable to ALL

Forest Products Trucking Rules

<u>Interstate vs. Intrastate:</u>

- Interstate:
 - Transports products across, or that are intended to go across, a state line
- Intrastate Carrier:
 - Operates only within boundaries of Georgia
- Unmanufactured Forest Products:
 - Unmachined logs, unmachined posts, pulpwood, wood chips, bark, saw-mill waste, stumps and pine-straw. (Private Carrier transportation)

GA Forest Product Trucking Rules

On July 1, 2011

□ For intrastate carriers, the definition of a <u>commercial</u> <u>motor vehicle</u> as specified in the GA Forestry Product Trucking rules (4-390.5) changed to become uniform CDL classifications. Applicability of rules changed from 44,000 lbs to 26,001 lbs.

Also.....

Also as of July 1, 2011.....

☐ The term "unmanufactured forest product" shall not include the for-hire or private transportation of logs or debris by a motor carrier whose primary business is tree removal in conjunction with, but not limited to, residential landscaping, commercial landscaping or utility right-of-way clearing or maintenance.

Driver Qualification

- Commercial Driver's License
 - Required @ 26,001 lb. GVWR and over
 - Required both Interstate and Intrastate
 - Interstate CDL Holder must be 21+
 - Intrastate CDL Holder must be 18+
 - May need CDL and endorsements when operating service trucks if placardable quantity of Hazardous Materials is on board.

Driver Qualification

- All operators of commercial motor vehicles must possess a valid Medical Examiner's Certificate (medical card).
- The medical examiner's certificate must be legible, contain an Expiration date and National Registry number.

Medical Certificate

- National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners
- https://nationalregistry.fmcsa.dot.gov
- All commercial drivers whose current medical certificate expires on or after May 21, 2014, at expiration of that certificate must be examined by a medical professional listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners

Medical Certificate

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findings completely and correctly, a	and is on file in my	office.		1000000000		
SIGNATURE OF MEDICAL EXAMINER		(478) 123-0000		08/12/14	DATE 08/12/14	
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S NAME (PRINT) DO Chiropractor Advanced Practice Nurse Physician Assistant Other Practitioner						
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Communication....

It is the responsibility of the driver and the motor carrier to be able to communicate in the country in which the driver/carrier is operating so that safety is not compromised.

Drivers unable to communicate sufficiently to understand and respond to official inquiries and directions will be placed OOS. (391.11(b)(2))

Driver Qualification

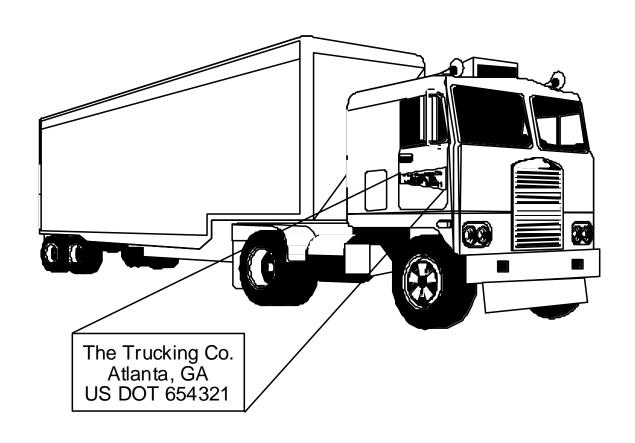
 Motor carriers that employ drivers of commercial motor vehicles must have drug and alcohol testing programs;

Motor carriers must also maintain a qualification file on each driver.

Vehicle Identification (49 CFR, 390.21)

- Vehicles must be marked & identified with carrier name and US DOT number
- Both sides of power unit
- Contrasting colors
- Visible from 50 feet
 - In General, letters should be approximately 2" high or larger
- Information must be updated every 2 years!

Carrier & USDOT # Marking...



Driver Requirements

- Drivers must not have a radar/laser detector in the vehicle, even if it doesn't work!
- Drivers must ensure that the load and any dunnage, equipment, spare parts, etc. are secured.
- Drivers must properly wear seatbelts.
- No drugs or alcohol in vehicle.
 - Alcohol prohibited closed or open!

Driver Requirements

- Warning Triangles
 - May use "4-way" flashers for up to 10 minutes
 - Triangles must be placed after 10 minutes
 - Placement depends on roadway type and vehicle location
 - Flame producing devices (flares) prohibited
- □ RR Crossings
 - Use caution
 - Trains have right-of-way

Driver Requirements

Hours of Service and log books (RODS)

- Forestry vehicle drivers who drive <u>intrastate only</u>, and transport <u>unmanufactured forestry products</u>, are not subject to the hours of service or record of duty status (log book) requirements.
- The term unmanufactured forestry products does not include the <u>for-hire</u> transportation of wood chips, bark, sawmill waste or shavings. (RODS & HOS apply).
- However, in the interest of highway safety, tired drivers shouldn't be allowed to operate a CMV. Doing so violates GA law since a driver cannot operate a CMV if he/she is so ill or fatigued that they create a hazard.

Interstate Carriers: Short Haul Operations Title 49, CFR, 395.1(e)

No RODS (log book) required if:

(i) The driver operates within a 100 air-mile radius of the normal work reporting location; the driver, except a driver-salesperson, returns to the work reporting location and is released from work within 12 consecutive hours; driver has at least 10 consecutive hours off duty separating each 12 hours on duty; driver does not exceed the maximum driving time following 10 consecutive hours off duty; and,.....

Short Haul Operations: 395.1(e)

The motor carrier that employs the driver maintains and retains for a period of 6 months accurate and true time records showing the time the driver reports for duty each day; the total number of hours the driver is on duty each day; the time the driver is released from duty each day; and the total time for the preceding 7 days in accordance with §395.8(j)(2) for drivers used for the first time or intermittently.

Alcohol Use & or Possession

Drivers cannot:

Use alcohol, or be under the influence of alcohol,
 within 4 hours before going on duty

 Have any measured alcohol concentration or detected presence of alcohol, while on duty, or operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle; or

□ Possess alcohol in a commercial vehicle_{4,2013}

Drug Use / Possession

- No driver shall be on duty and possess, be under the influence of, or use, any of the following drugs or other substances:
- Any Schedule I substance;
- An amphetamine or any formulation thereof (including, but not limited, to "pep pills," and "bennies");
- \square (a)(3) A narcotic drug or any derivative thereof; or
- (a)(4) Any other substance, to a degree which renders the driver incapable of safely operating a motor vehicle.

Vehicle Components

- Lights, reflectors, and flags
 - Center-side marker lights required on trailers and trucks over 30 feet long
 - Loads that extend 4 feet or more past rear of trailer
 - Amber <u>strobe</u> lamp required (LED option as of 01-01-09)
 - Flash 60 times per minute
 - Visible from <u>500 feet; sides and rear</u>
 - <u>2</u> Red or Orange Flags-- 18" X 18"

Light Emitting Diode (LED)

On <u>January 1, 2009</u>, OCGA <u>40-8-27</u>, relating to the placement of lights, flags, or strobe lamps on projecting loads, was amended to allow certain LED type lamps.

LED LAMP REQUIREMENTS

- NOTE: Push bumpers are considered the rear most portion of trailers.

LED LAMP REQUIREMENTS

 One light-emitting diode (LED) light equipped with a multidirectional type lens, mounted so as to be visible from the rear and from both sides of the projecting <u>load</u>. If the mounting of one light-emitting diode (LED) light cannot be accomplished so that it is visible from the rear and from both sides of the projecting load, multiple light-emitting diode (LED) lights shall be utilized so as to meet the visibility requirements of this subsection.

LED LAMP REQUIREMENTS

- The light-emitting diode (LED) light shall flash at a rate of at least <u>60 flashes per minute</u> and shall be plainly visible from a distance of at least <u>500 feet from the rear and sides at a radius of 180 degrees</u> ("half moon") of the projecting load at any time of the day or night.
- Any LED light shall be constructed of durable, weather resistant material and may be powered by the vehicle's electrical system or by an independent battery system, or both.

LED LAMP REQUIREMENTS

NOT LEGAL in GA!!!!!

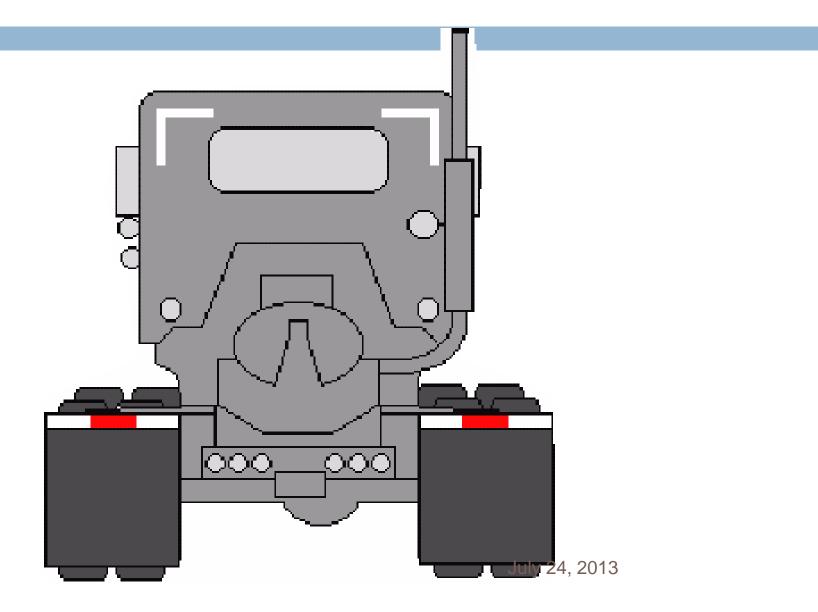
□ This lamp <u>does not conform</u> to the <u>visibility</u> requirements of GA Law. (OCGA 40-8-27)



Conspicuity Requirements

- □ Reflective Tape (Title 49, CFR, 393.13)
 - Red & White Tape
 - Required for trailers and for new tractors
 - Trailers:
 - Sides: 50% of trailer length (e.g., 48 foot trailer = 24 feet of tape down each side)
 - Rear: Full width across rear deck and rear bumper
 - May use reflectors instead of tape
 - Truck-Tractors: (NHTSA; 49 CFR 571.108 (FMVSS No. 108))
 - Required on new tractors built <u>July 1, 1997 or later</u>
 - Rear cab "upside down 'L' " and red/white tape on mud flap holders

Reflective Tape: Truck-Tractor



Vehicle Components

Brakes

- Brakes are required on tractor steering axles
 - 3-axle tractors built before July 25, 1980 exempt
- Brakes are required on any trailer weighing over 3,000 pounds
- Automatic slack adjusters required
 - Vehicles (including trailers) built after October 19, 1994
- Antilock brakes required
 - Most vehicles (including trailers) built after February 1998
 - Truck tractors built after February 1997
 - Malfunction indicators required on vehicles built after February 2001
- Brake violations are VERY common!

Brake Components

Make sure all brakes are properly adjusted.

 Normally the "ideal" brake adjustment is approximately 1" of push rod stroke.

 Make sure push rod strokes are balanced across axles; such can prevent accidental jackknives and steering complications.

Brake components ...

When installing new air brake chambers, make sure they are properly installed.

Unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer, make sure that the brake push rod and the slack adjuster forms a <u>90-degree</u> working angle upon service brake application, as follows

Brake Components

Make sure brake linings (pads) are not contaminated with oil/grease, and are adequate in thickness. Pads cannot be decontaminated by steaming, washing, etc; they must be replaced.

S-cam shaft bushings must not be worn so as to allow non-rotational cam shaft movement. Check the bushings at both ends of the shaft. Worn S-cam shaft bushings negatively effect push rod stroke and braking torque.

Steering Components

 Steering systems should not have steering wheel lash (looseness).

Steering components should not be worn (tie rods, u-joints)

 Pitman arm connection to steering box output shaft must be tight---no looseness.

□ No steering system fluid leaks.

Fifth Wheels (Coupling Devices)

Must not be cracked or broken;

□ Must not be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ " of movement between upper & lower fifth wheel halves.

Mounting bolts must not be missing or loose.

TIRE COVERS, aka, "Mud-Flaps"

□ Georgia law (OCGA 40-8-75) **DOES NOT** require <u>tire</u> covers on truck-tractors.

□ A truck-tractor "Tractor" vehicle designed for use as a traveling power plant or for drawing other vehicles but having no provision for carrying loads independently. (OCGA 40-1-1).

Tire Covers

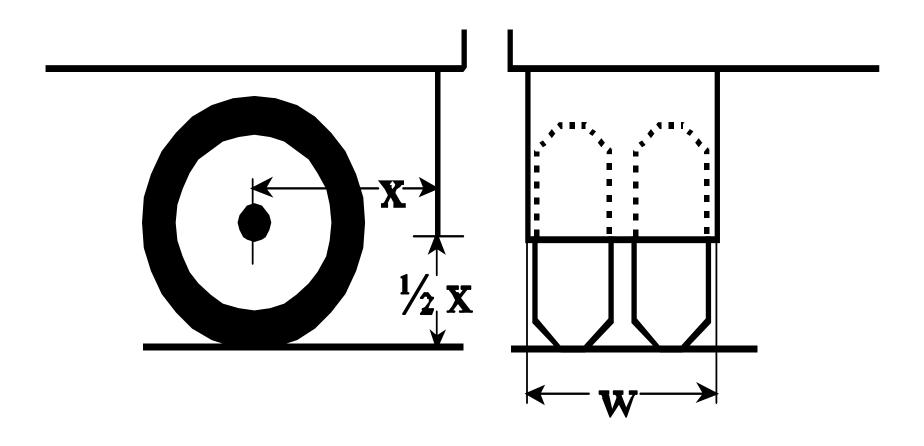
□ <u>Trucks and Trailers</u> must be equipped with tire covers; tire covers must have a ground clearance of not more than one-half (50%) of the distance from the center of the rearmost axle to the center of the protector (tire cover) under any conditions of loading.

Also, for maximum protection from flying debris, the tire covers must be at least as wide as the tires they are covering.

Tire Covers (example)

□ For example, if the distance from the center of a vehicle's rearmost axle is 30-inches, then the minimum ground clearance is computed by dividing 30-inches 50%. This equates to 15-inches.

Therefore, in this example the wheel flaps can be no higher than 15-inches from ground level.



x = distance from center of rear axle to flap $\frac{1}{2}x = min$. clearance for flap from ground w = flap width

Vehicle Components

Window Tint

- Windshields and side windows must transmit 70% light
- Most factory glass is already 70% transmission
- Flame-producing warning devices (flares) prohibited
- Tires
 - Steering axle not less than 4/32" tread
 - Other tires not less than 2/32" tread
 - Must not use "off-road only" tires
 - *IMPORTANT*: Must comply with tire load ratings. Exceeding the tire load rating is an out-of-service violation.

Cargo Securement

- Rules of Thumb:
 - □ Double-bunked pulpwood = 2 tiedowns per bunk
 - Tree-length = May need 3 tiedowns to comply with 1/6 rule
 - "Headache Rack" required in Georgia
- Regulation:
 - For wood contained by bunks, standards, etc., Working Load Limit (WLL) of Tiedowns must equal or exceed 1/6 of cargo weight

Working Load Limit

- \square 3/8" G43 (High Test) Chain \rightarrow WLL 5,400 lb.
- \square 3/8" Wire Rope \rightarrow WLL 3,000 lb.
- □ 4" Unmarked Webbing → WLL 4,000 lb.

Load Wt.	WLL Req.	3/8" G43 Chains	3/8" Cables	4" Web Straps
48,000	8,000	2	3	2
50,000	8,333	2	3	3
55,000	9,166	2	4	3
60,000	10,000	2	4	3

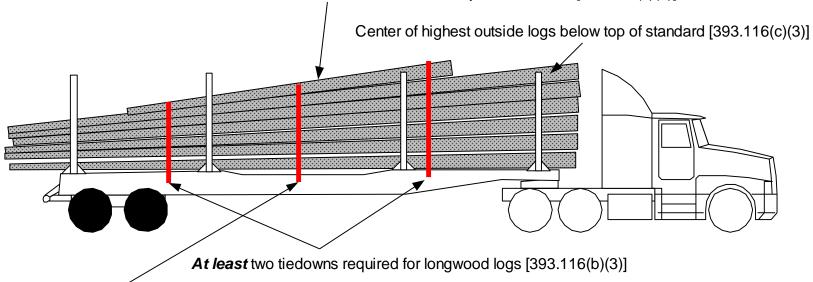
Cargo Securement

Marked tiedowns will be given WLL as marked

IMPORTANT: If markings are worn, torn, deteriorated, or unreadable, tiedown is treated as UNMARKED!

Tree Length Wood

Longwood must touch at least 2 standards or rest on other wood and extend beyond standards [393.116(c)(2)]

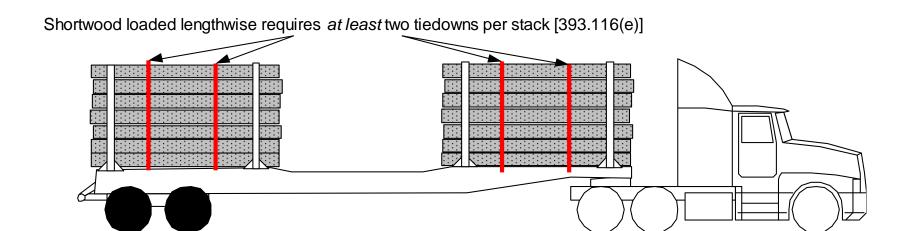


IMPORTANT NOTE: Additional tiedowns may be required for shorter wood or low friction situations [393.116(c)(4)]

Three 4" Web Straps **REQUIRED** for loads over 48,000 lb. net weight*

*Applies to **UNMARKED** Webbing

Double Bunked Wood



Equipment Securement

Equipment such as a small Bobcat that weighs less than 10,000 pounds must be secured with a minimum of 2 tie downs, one in the front and one in the rear.

Equipment Securement

Equipment that weighs 10,000 pounds or more must be secured with 4 separate tiedowns. Additionally, articulated equipment must be locked or restrained against movement and accessory equipment, such as hydraulic shovels, must be completely lowered and secured to the vehicle.

Equipment Securement



July 24, 2013

Equip Securement/Low Boy Trailers

- Ensure all equipment is properly secured.
- Permits are required for loads exceeding; 80,000lbs, 8'6" in width, 13'6" in height and 100' in length. (Equipment only. Permits <u>NOT</u> issued for wood.)
- Oversize and Overweight permits for heavy equipment will not be honored for equipment that can be loaded legally.

Equip Securement/Low Boy Trailers

- Low Boy trailers that exceeds 102-inches in width, empty, are required to have an annual permit just to move the trailer on the highways.
- Permitted loads are required to be marked as follows; The letters shall be black on orange or yellow backboard and shall be at least eight (8) inches high and four (4) inches wide. The backboard shall be at least one (1) foot high and six (6) feet wide. It shall be mounted on both the front of the vehicle and rear of the vehicle with the wording

"OVERSIZE LOAD".

July 24, 2013





July 24, 2013

CARGO DEBRIS

Upon unloading a load of logs, chips, etc., make sure all remaining cargo debris, such as loosely lying bark, chips, limbs, etc. is removed from the vehicle and vehicle components before operating the CMV on the highways.

Imagine the outcome if leftover debris were to strike a motorcyclist or other vehicle; such impact could prove life threatening.

Vehicle Maintenance

- Intrastate vehicles
 - Annual inspection required
 - Tractors, trucks and trailers
 - Inspectors must be qualified
 - Self-certification, min. 1 yr. experience / training
 - Maintenance records required
 - Daily written post-trip insp. not required
- Interstate vehicles
 - □ Fully subject to 49 CFR Part 396

Vehicle Maintenance

□ CRACKS

- Frame cracks one and one-half inches or longer in a frame side rail web.
- Any cracked, loose, sagging or broken side rails permitting shifting of components.
- Most Cracks in frames will place the vehicle OUT OF SERVICE!





Out of Service Order Violation

No motor carrier shall require or permit any person to operate any motor vehicle declared "OUT OF SERVICE" until all repairs required by the "OUT OF SERVICE" notice have been satisfactory completed (CORRECTED).

Duties of Employer

□ No employer may knowingly allow, require, permit, or authorize a driver to drive a commercial motor vehicle during any period in which the driver, or commercial motor vehicle is subject to an out of service order. OCGA 40-5-145 (b) (3)

Penalties



Any employer who knowingly allows, requires, permits, or authorizes a driver to drive a commercial motor vehicle in violation of OCGA 40-5-145(b) (3) shall be guilty of a FELONY and upon conviction shall be punished as follows:

- A Civil penalty of \$2,500 for each offense, and
- By a fine of \$5000, imprisonment for not more than
 90 days, or both, for <u>each</u> offense.

PART 3

□GEORGIA WEIGHT LAWS □(OCGA Title 32)

Weight Limits (OCGA 32-6-26)

- County Road:
 - 56,000 lb. Gross
 - Exception if road is used to access a pickup or delivery
 - 80,000 lb. on county road = \$1200 weight fine
- State Highways (Generally):
 - 20,340 lb. / axle with a tolerance to 23,000 lb.
 - 40,680 lb. / tandem with a tolerance to 46,000 lb.
 - Gross weight per state bridge formula with a tolerance to 80,000 lb.
 - All tolerances only apply to the transportation of loads of forest products where cut and to the first point of marketing or processing
 - Overweight fines are based on excess weight over the allowable variance.
- Overweight permits are NOT available for wood (Except for disasters such as the recent tornadoes)

Weight Limits (OCGA 32-6-26)

- State highways (5% additional variance):
 - □ 100-mile radius from forest to first processing point
 - 24,150 lb. / axle
 - 48,300 lb. / tandem
 - 84,000 lb. gross
 - Exceeding limits: Fine calculated based on the additional variance
 - = 25,150 lb. / axle = \$50 weight fine
 - 50,300 lb. / tandem = \$100 weight fine
 - 90,000 lb. gross = \$300 weight fine
- Overweight permits are NOT available for wood

(Except for disasters such as the recent tornadoes)

- Tire ratings must also be adequate for weight carried
 - □ Under-rated tires is an out-of-service condition

Weight Limits

- Interstate Highways (Generally):
 - 20,340 lb. / axle
 - 34,000 lb. / tandem
 - 68,000 lb. / 2 tandems 36' or over
 - 80,000 lb. Gross (subject to bridge formula)
 - 51-foot axle spacing needed on 5 axles to get to 80,000
 - 48-foot spacing on 5 axles is limited to 78,000 lbs.
- Overweight permits are NOT available for wood
- □ 5% tolerance <u>NOT ALLOWED</u> on Interstate Highways
 - \square 48,300 lbs. on tandem on Interstate = \$715.00 weight fine
 - Off-loading may be required

Size Limits

- □ Width: 8' 6"
- Height: 13' 6"
- Length: 53-foot Trailer
 - 100' Overall Length Limit on Some Routes (Non Interstate and Non STAA Routes)
 - Unlimited Overall Length on Interstate and STAA Routes
 - However, loads are not allowed to drag on the roadway
 - Stop, tail, & turn lamps may no be blocked
 - There is NO, repeat NO "kingpin setting" rule for 53-foot trailers
 - Eliminated in 2000
- Oversize permits NOT available for wood

(Except for disasters such as the recent tornadoes)

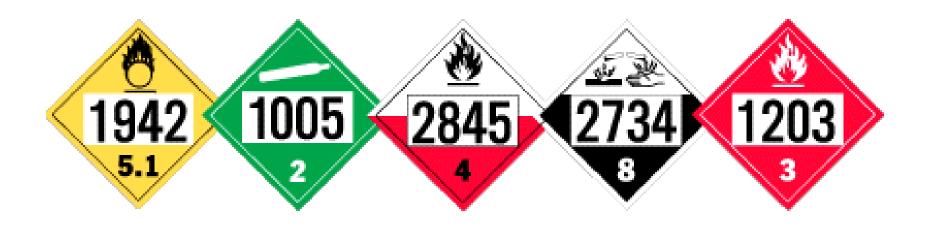
Size Limits

- □ OCGA §32-6-25: Permit exception
 - Forest management equipment
 - NOT forest products
 - No Interstate Highways
 - Daylight Hours Only
 - 40-mile radius from equipment owner's property
 - Not from leased land
 - Escorts and Amber Lights May Be Required
 - "Oversize load" signs are required if width exceeds 8 feet
 6 inches or length exceeds 100 feet
 - Escorts are required if the equipment is wider that 1 travel lane

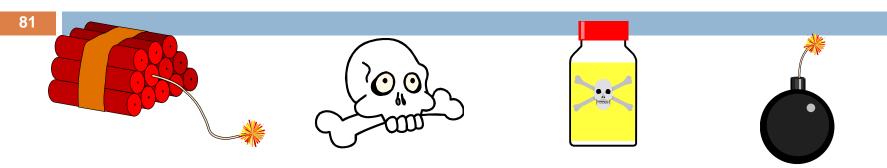
Questions?????

Any Questions on Size and Weight Limitations?

Part 4: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



What is a Hazardous Material?



According to the USDOT, a hazardous material is any substance or material which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated.

- Diesel fuel is considered a <u>hazardous material</u>
- Diesel fuel may be "reclassified" from flammable liquid to combustible liquid
- The reclassification to combustible liquid gives some limited exceptions to the hazmat regulations
- The carrier should take positive steps to indicate the reclassification such as indicating on the container "Diesel Fuel Combustible Liquid."

- Non-Bulk Packages of Hazmat (Combustible Liquid)
 - Combustible liquids in non-bulk containers (<u>capacity</u> of 119 gallons or less) are excepted from most of the hazmat regulations
 - Packages <u>MUST BE SECURED</u> and <u>FREE OF LEAKS</u>.
 - Multiple non-bulk containers that are manifolded (piped) together will have their volumes combined and considered as multiple compartments of one tank.

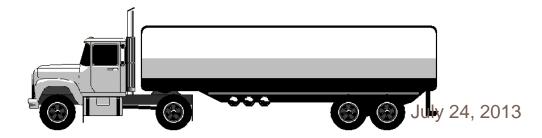




- Bulk Packages of Hazmat (Combustible Liquid)
 - A bulk package is any container with a <u>capacity</u> greater than 119 gallons
 - The transportation of bulk packages of combustible liquids are subject to hazmat regulations:
 - Placards
 - Markings
 - Shipping Papers
 - Emergency Response Information
 - Hazmat Training
 - Hazmat Registration

Tank Vehicles

- Bulk Packages of Hazmat (Combustible Liquid)
 - A vehicle that has a tank attached, or a tank that is filled and dispensed from while on the vehicle due to the tanks size or construction, and has a <u>capacity</u> greater that 119 gallons is considered as a tank vehicle
 - Remember, bulk packages are subject to the hazmat regulations, and tank vehicles are bulk packages.
 - A vehicle that meets the above criteria would require a CDL with a hazmat and tank endorsement, <u>even a service truck</u> with a GVWR less than 26,000 pounds



- Bulk Packages of Hazmat Portable Tank (Combustible Liquid)
 - A portable tank is a tank that is designed to be removed from the vehicle
 - A portable tank being transported that has a <u>capacity</u> greater that 119 gallons and a capacity less than 1,000 gallons would be considered as a bulk package and would be subject to the hazmat regulations
 - A vehicle that meets the above criteria would require a CDL with a hazmat endorsement, <u>even a service truck</u> with a GVWR less than 26,000 pounds

- Bulk Packages of Hazmat <u>Portable Tank</u> (Combustible Liquid)
 - A vehicle transporting a portable tank that has a <u>capacity</u> of 1,000 gallons or more would be considered as a tank vehicle and a bulk package and would be subject to the hazmat regulations
 - A vehicle that meets the above criteria would require a CDL with a hazmat and tank endorsement, <u>even a service truck</u> with a GVWR less than 26,000 pounds

After the Inspection

You do not have to return the inspection report if no defects are found.

Non-Out of Service defects <u>MUST</u> be repaired before the vehicle is <u>re-dispatched</u>. The vehicle can complete the current haul and return to a repair facility. The inspection report must be signed in the appropriate spaces after repairs are made, and returned to the address on the top left corner within 15 days.

After the Inspection Cont.

- Out of Service defects <u>must be repaired before the</u> <u>vehicle is utilized on the road again</u>. You <u>may not</u> complete the current haul. <u>Utilizing a vehicle that</u> <u>has been placed Out of Service without repairing the Out of Service violation will result in severe penalties.</u>
- The inspection report must be signed in the appropriate spaces after repairs are made and returned to the address on the top left corner within 15 days.

Highway Safety is Crucial

- GA ranks among the top 10 states in the Nation in number of fatal crashes involving commercial motor vehicles;
- GA's commercial vehicle Out of Service Rate exceeds the National Average;
- We receive more citizen complaints on forestry vehicles than any other class of cargo carrying vehicle;
 specifically unsafe driving and unsafe equipment.

Most complaints allege

- □ Unsafe driving (speeding, following too closely,...)
- Unsafe commercial vehicle
- Overweight vehicle
- Improper load securement
- Debris falling off of trailers (limbs, bark)
- Utilizing county roads improperly
- Alcohol or drug use by drivers

OBEY THE LAW

- Don't speed;
- Don't tailgate;
- Always use your turn signals;
- Don't change lanes improperly properly;
- Always properly wear your seat belt;
- Don't drive unsafe vehicles;
- Don't driver vehicles that exceed the weight limitations

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

We at DPS firmly believe that <u>education</u> is the key to making the highways of Georgia a safer place for everyone. And, we would much rather educate you than issue you a citation.

Therefore, **one call, that's all.....**



NEED OUR HELP?

We provide safety meetings to motor carriers <u>free of</u>

charge. Call:

(Region contact info)



July 24, 2013