

March 2019
▪ Commercial Motor Vehicles – Inspection Requirements

LOCATION NAME	PHYSICAL ADDRESS	NEAREST CITY	STATE	ZIP

PRINTED NAME (include company name if subcontractor)

NOMBRE EN LETRA IMPRENTA (si es subcontratista, incluya el nombre de la compañía)

Signature / Firma

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use p.2 for additional participants

Check the following to indicate completion and identify any other activities or resources used or referenced.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed CMV definition of any vehicle with a GVWR (see door jamb label) or GCWR (truck/trailer combo) of $\geq 10,001$ pounds.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reminded all that being a CMV driver does not necessarily require a CDL unless $\geq 26,001$ pounds GVWR or GCWR.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed the excerpts from the DOT/Federal Motor Carrier Safety Planner related to vehicle inspections.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Communicated company expectations regarding vehicle care, cleanliness and maintenance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	As part of the safety meeting, required each driver to conduct an actual vehicle inspection and to plan for addressing any deficiencies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensured that each vehicle has current annual inspection sticker and reported any that do not.
<input type="checkbox"/>	

SUPERVISOR/FACILITATOR'S NAME
Signature
DATE


Excerpts
from



I. **5.1.3 Cargo Securement (393.100)** Secure cargo requirements prevent cargo from leaking, spilling, blowing, or falling from a commercial vehicle. Regulations include minimum strength requirements for devices used to secure cargo, requirements that prevent cargo from moving, and rules for securing specific commodities. When commercial motor vehicles are used to transport cargo on public roads, they must be loaded and equipped, and their cargo must be secured, according to regulation. See [49 CFR 393, Subpart I](#) for full requirements on cargo securement. – *these include specifications for certain types of cargo, which we'll cover later in the year, but all loose materials and debris (even empty soda cans) must be secured.*

II. **5.1.4 Emergency Equipment (393.95)** Each CMV (except those towed in a driveway–towaway operation) must have the following emergency equipment:

- Fire extinguishers
- Spare fuses
- Warning devices for stopped vehicles

See [49 CFR 393.95](#) for full emergency equipment specifications, regulations, and exceptions.

III. **5.1.8 Lighting Devices and Reflectors (393 Subpart B)** Lighting device and reflector requirements apply to most commercial vehicles on the road today, but motor vehicles manufactured on or before December 25, 1968, must, at a minimum, meet requirements that were in effect on the date of the vehicle's manufacture.

Stop lamps must activate when brakes are applied. Lamps and reflectors must be visible, with exceptions. Certain trailers manufactured on or after December 1, 1993, must also have retroreflective sheeting or additional reflex reflectors to make them more visible. Trailers manufactured before December 1, 1993, must be retrofitted with retroreflective sheeting or additional reflectors as stated in [49 CFR 393.13](#).

Other than head lamps and certain temporary lamps, all lamps must be securely mounted on a permanent part of the vehicle. Temporary lamps on motor vehicles being transported in driveway–towaway operations, and temporary electric lamps on loads that are outside the footprint of the vehicle—called projecting loads—must be securely attached. See [49 CFR 393 Subpart B](#) for complete requirements and exceptions for lighting devices and reflectors.

IV. **5.1.14 Tires (393.75)** Tires on commercial motor vehicles must meet safety standards, including load restrictions, inflation pressure, and other safety standards, and be free from specified defects. See [49 CFR 393.75](#) for full requirements for tires.

V. **5.1.15 Wheels (393.205)** Wheels and rims must not be cracked or broken. Stud or bolt holes on wheels must not be elongated—also called being out of round—and nuts and bolts must not be missing or loose. See [49 CFR 393.205](#) for regulations ensuring wheel safety.

VI. **5.1.16 Windshield Condition (393.60)** Windshields on commercial vehicles must meet specifications on condition, coloring, obstruction prohibitions, and decals and stickers. See [49 CFR 393.60](#) for full requirements on windshield condition.



VII. 5.1.17 Common Violations

The following table lists some of the most common parts and accessories-related violations.

Violation	Relevant Code
Not having required operable lamps	393.9
Clamp/roto-chamber type brake(s) out of adjustment	393.47E
Tire tread depth less than 2/32 of an inch	393.75C
No/discharged/unsecured fire extinguisher	393.95A
No/defective lighting devices/reflective devices/projected	393.11
Inoperative turn signal	393.9TS
Windshield wipers inoperative/defective	393.78
Automatic brake adjuster CMV manufactured on or after 10/20/1994—air brake	393.53B
Brake hose/tubing chaffing and/or kinking	393.45B2
No/insufficient warning devices	393.95F

5.2.2 Vehicle InspectionsRoadside Inspection Reports (396.9)

Any driver who receives a roadside inspection report is required to deliver it to the motor carrier **within 24 hours**. If a vehicle is declared “out-of-service,” violations or defects **must** be corrected before a vehicle may operate again. Carriers must sign and return the completed roadside inspection report **within 15 days** of the inspection, verifying all violations have been corrected. A copy of this report must be retained by the carrier for 12 months following the date of inspection.

Driver Vehicle Inspection Reports (DVIR) (Post-Trip) (396.11)

Per [49 CFR 396.11](#), drivers of passenger-carrying and non-passenger CMVs must inspect vehicles and prepare and sign a written report at the completion of each day's work on each vehicle operated, except for intermodal equipment tendered by an intermodal equipment provider. See FMCSA's additional guidance on [completing and retaining DVIRs](#). See [49 CFR 396.11\(b\)](#) for intermodal equipment inspection requirements.

The report shall cover at least the following parts and accessories, and must list any defect or deficiency discovered by or reported to the driver which would affect the safety of operation of the vehicle or result in its mechanical breakdown.

- Service brakes, including trailer brake connections
- Parking (hand) brake
- Steering mechanism
- Lighting devices and reflectors
- Tires
- Horn
- Windshield wipers
- Rear-vision mirrors
- Coupling devices
- Wheels and rims
- Emergency equipment

If a driver operates more than one vehicle during the day, a report must be prepared for each vehicle operated.

