

Off Road Vehicles and Operators

1. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to establish the US Pipelines and Logistics (USPL) requirements for controlling and managing a wide range of risks associated with operating off road vehicles.

2. Scope

This policy applies to all employees and contractors operating off road vehicles on behalf of USPL. The following types of off road vehicles (ORVs) are covered by this policy, including USPL owned, leased, rented or borrowed vehicles:

- Utility Vehicles
 - All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs)
 - Commercial Utility Vehicles (CUVs)
 - Utility Terrain Vehicles (UTVs)
 - Riding Mowers
 - Utility Tractors
 - Skid Steer Vehicles

Forklifts, aerial lifts and scissor lifts are covered by separate policies.

3. Minimum Requirements

	Minimum Requirements	Supporting Documentation
1.	Operators shall comply with the requirements in the USPL Vehicle and Driver Safety Policy that are applicable to off road vehicles and operators.	Section 6.1
2.	Off road vehicles shall be assigned, specified, acquired and disposed of in accordance with the USPL Off Road Vehicle Management Procedure.	Section 6.2
3.	Operators of off road vehicles shall follow the manufacturer's instructions, specifications and recommendations as stated in the operating and maintenance manuals.	Section 6.3
4.	Inspection, maintenance and repair of off road vehicles shall be performed per manufacturer's recommendations and specifications.	Section 6.4
5.	Off road vehicles shall not be modified beyond what is permitted by the manufacturer.	Section 6.5
6.	Off road vehicle operators shall follow all applicable Control of Work requirements.	Section 6.9
7.	Operators who are involved in an off road vehicle related accident or incident shall report it to their supervisor.	Section 6.10
8.	Operator shall not transport any person (without written authorization) other than employees, other assigned personnel on company business or in the event of an	Section 6.12

	emergency.	
9.	Off road vehicles shall be used for company business only and not for personal purposes.	Section 6.13
10.	Off road vehicle operators shall complete safety training specific to the type of vehicle to be operated.	Section 6.14

4. Definitions

All-terrain vehicle (ATV)—A small, open, motorized buggy or tricycle designed for off-road use. The four-wheeled versions are also called “quads.” Models with three wheels are called all-terrain (motor) cycles or ATCs. Six- and eight-wheeled models exist for specialized applications. The rider sits on these models just as on a motorcycle, but the extra wheels make them more stable at slow speeds. They are defined by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) as a vehicle that travels on low pressure tires, with a seat that is straddled by the operator, along with handlebars for steering control.

BP business—Any activity performed to meet BP’s business needs, as defined by the criteria for work relatedness” in the OSHA Recordkeeping Handbook. As such, it excludes all personal or optional activities (e.g., commuting to and from work from home or a personal lunch).

BP contractor—An individual or company that is under a contractual relationship to supply BP with goods or services and that is working solely for the benefit of BP. Specifically excluded are couriers, delivery drivers, and other personnel working on behalf of a contractor solely to deliver the contractor’s goods and services to BP.

BP off road vehicle operator—Any BP employee who is operating an off road vehicle while conducting BP business

BP off road vehicle—All company-owned, rented, or leased off road vehicles at all times.

Commercial Utility Vehicle (CUV)—A utility vehicle designed for commercial use.

Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR) —The value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a combination (articulated) motor vehicle. In the absence of a value specified by the manufacturer, GCWR will be determined by adding the GVWR of the power unit and the total weight of the towed unit and any load thereon.

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) — The value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single motor vehicle.

Operate—means to drive or to be in actual physical control of an off-road vehicle

Operator—means a person operating or driving an off-road vehicle or a person in actual physical control of an off-road vehicle

Rental vehicle—A vehicle that is not owned by BP and is rented or hired for a specific period of time

Utility Terrain Vehicle (UTV) —A small, open, motorized buggy designed for off-road use. The typical characteristics include weighing between 900 and 1,999 pounds, four or more low pressure tires, cargo or dump box, steering wheel, windshield, tail light, brake light, 2 headlights, seat belts, maximum width of 65 inches, non-straddled seating for at least 2 occupants, and a roll bar or similar device.

Vehicle in operation—A vehicle that is being driven or under the driver’s control (e.g., when stopped while engine running). A vehicle is considered “out of operation” only when the engine is off or the vehicle is legally parked.

5. Roles and Responsibilities

5.1. Off Road Vehicle Operators

- A. Inspect, operate and maintain off road vehicles in accordance with the requirements of the manufacturer and this policy

5.2. Off Road Vehicle Operator's Supervisor

- A. Ensure that off road vehicle operators inspect, operate and maintain off road vehicles in accordance with the requirements of the manufacturer and this policy.

5.3. Road Safety Advisor

- A. Identify appropriate training programs for off road vehicles and make available to operators.
- B. Support routine audit and assurance activities to ensure USPL compliance with this policy.

6. General Requirements – Off Road Vehicles

6.1. Vehicle and Driver Safety Policy

Operators shall comply with the following requirements in the USPL Vehicle and Driver Safety Policy.

- Driver's License
- Cell (Mobile) Phone Requirements
- Work and Rest Requirements
- Drug and Alcohol Usage
- Secure Loads
- Only BP employees shall operate BP equipment.

6.2. Off Road Vehicle Management

Off road vehicles shall be assigned, specified, acquired and disposed of in accordance with the USPL Off Road Vehicle Management Procedure.

6.3. Manufacturer's Recommendations

Operators of off road vehicles shall follow the manufacturer's instructions, specifications and recommendations as stated in the operating and maintenance manuals including the following.

- Pre-use inspection
- Occupancy
- Load restrictions
- Safety equipment use, including seat belts
- Personal protective equipment use, including head gear, face shields or goggles, gloves and boots as applicable
- Operation
- Maintenance

6.4. Inspection, Maintenance and Repair

Inspection, maintenance and repair of off road vehicles shall be performed per manufacturer's recommendations and specifications.

A. Visual Daily Inspection

Visual inspection of off road vehicles shall be performed daily at the beginning of the operator's shift. Inspection checklists for the specific type of off road vehicle are included in the appendix. If at any time a vehicle is found to be in need of repair, defective, or in any way unsafe, the vehicle shall be taken out of service until it has been restored to safe operating condition. Documentation is not required for the visual daily inspection.

B. Preventive Maintenance

The inspection and preventive maintenance (PM) program for each specific type of off road vehicle shall be set up in Maximo as PM tasks with auto-work order generation.

C. Maintenance and Repair Records

Records shall be maintained in Maximo as completed work orders with job plans. Third party maintenance documentation should be kept as paper files at the vehicle base location.

The records shall be maintained for a minimum of one year, except records for vehicles that leave USPL control need only be maintained for six months.

6.5. Modifications and Accessories

Off road vehicles shall not be modified beyond what is permitted by the manufacturer. Accessories and attachments shall be acquired from and installed by manufacturer's authorized agent. The Road Safety Advisor must approve any modifications

6.6. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The PPE required for operation of the different types of off road vehicles along with specific attachments, work conditions and work areas are defined in the USPL PPE Matrix.

6.7. Operation

- A. Do not drive off road vehicles on public roadways.
 - 1. Off road vehicles may cross public roadways if allowed by local ordinance, provided they stop first and use the same precaution as a pedestrian crossing the roadway.
- B. Operate off road vehicles only during daylight hours, unless used inside a facility or with supervisor's permission during emergency response.
- C. Operate off road vehicles in a manner that does not interfere with normal pedestrian or vehicular traffic flow on roadways, sidewalks and ramps.
- D. Keep all body parts inside the vehicle while in motion.
- E. Do not wear radio or music headphones.
- F. Adjust speed to account for adverse conditions including:
 - 1. Slippery surfaces due to rain, ice, snow, sand or oil
 - 2. Heavy pedestrian traffic
 - 3. Reduced visibility due to weather conditions
 - 4. When approaching intersections or blind spots

- G. Do not refuel off road vehicles while the engine is running.
- H. Never run an engine in an enclosed area where dangerous carbon monoxide fumes can collect.

6.8. Parking

- A. Do not park off road vehicles in a way that blocks building entrance/exits, stairs, sidewalks, fire hydrants, fire lanes or handicap ramps.
- B. Do not park off road vehicles in a manner that obstructs or interferes with vehicular or pedestrian traffic.
- C. Park off road vehicles in the off position with the parking brake engaged.

6.9. Control of Work

Off road vehicle operators shall follow all applicable Control of Work requirements including Authorization to Work, Hot Work, Excavation, Lifting & Rigging, Working Alone and Working at Heights or other Permits.

6.10. Accident and Incident Reporting

Operators who are involved in a off road vehicle related accident or incident shall report it to their supervisor who shall follow the USPL Incident Reporting and Incident Investigation Policy for input into IRIS and follow up.

6.11. Transporting

. Using a trailer is preferred because trailers normally have built-in ramps and are set lower to the ground. Loading and unloading an off road vehicle in a truck bed is a hazardous operation and this method is the least desirable.

A. Towing a Trailer

All vehicle, trailer, and hitch components used for transportation of off road vehicles shall conform to applicable Federal and State DOT regulations and OSHA 243 FW 5 <http://www.fws.gov/policy/243fw5.pdf>. If the Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR) of the truck and trailer is 10,001 lbs. or more, the Commercial Motor Vehicle requirements of the USPL Vehicle and Driver Regulatory Compliance Procedure shall apply.

Operators towing trailers shall have experience and training before transporting an ORV. (Contact the Road Safety Advisor for information on recommended training courses.)

1. Drive the ORV slowly onto the trailer using the trailer's ramp Use a spotter if necessary.
2. Set the ORV parking brake.
3. Secure the ORV with appropriate load securement assemblies (see C. below) and stow all loose cargo.

B. Securing the ORV

See 243 FW 5 for towing, load securement, inspection, and training guidelines. To secure the ORV to the trailer or truck bed, use four load securement assemblies with an aggregate working load limit of at least 50% of the weight of the ORV, regardless of the method of transportation. For example, if the ORV weighs 1,200 lbs. with all gear and accessories, then 50% of the combined working load limit of all four of the load securement assemblies shall equal a minimum of 600 pounds.

6.12. Unauthorized Personnel

Operator shall not transport any person (without written authorization) other than employees, other assigned personnel on company business or in the event of an emergency.

6.13. Personal Use

Off road vehicles shall be used for company business only and not for personal purposes.

6.14. Training

Off road vehicle operators shall complete safety training specific to the type of vehicle to be operated (either externally hosted or internally hosted with the use of a video) prior to operation and every three years thereafter. (Contact the Road Safety Advisor for information on recommended training courses.)

Documentation of the successful completion of the training course shall be recorded in the VTA system.

Operators shall be familiar with the operating and maintenance procedures for the vehicle they operate; in addition, they should review the operations manual annually for the specific vehicle they will be operating.

7. Utility Vehicles (ATVs, CUVs & UTVs)

The following requirements are specific to utility vehicles and are in addition to Section 6 General Requirements – Off Road Vehicles above.

- A. Inspect machine before operating. See checklist in Appendix 1.
- B. ATVs should not be operated on paved surfaces as handling and control are affected.
- C. Utility vehicle operators shall wear personal protective equipment (PPE) in accordance with the USPL PPE matrix for the particular work conditions and work areas. As noted in the PPE matrix, ATV operators shall wear the following PPE as a minimum:
 - D. A securely fastened motorcycle-type helmet that bears the Department of Transportation (DOT) label (ANSI Z90-1)
 - E. Eye protection, if the operator is not wearing a full-face helmet with a face shield in place. The eye protection shall meet the ANSI Z87.1 standards, be shatterproof, securely fastened, and well ventilated to prevent fogging and provide clear vision.
 - F. Full fingered Leather gloves
 - G. Utility vehicles shall be equipped with a spark arrester muffler in good working order, which shall be in operation while the engine is running to prevent the possibility of a fire hazard to the terrain.
 - H. Trailers shall not be towed with ATVs.
- I. Safe Operating Guidelines
 - 1. Drive very slowly when turning. Sharp turns could cause the utility vehicle to tip over.
 - 2. Reduce speed and exercise extreme caution on slopes or on rough ground. Follow the manufacturer's instructions which may limit the use of ATVs on steep slopes.
 - 3. Do not overload vehicle and avoid shifting loads. Reduce load when operating over rough or hilly terrain.
 - 4. Do not load above load guard.
 - 5. If vehicle stops or loses power going up a hill, lock park brake to hold vehicle on slope. Maintain direction of travel and release brake slowly. Back straight down hill slowly while maintaining control. Do not turn vehicle sideways. Vehicle is more stable in a straightforward or rearward position.
 - 6. Do not stop or start suddenly when going uphill or downhill. Be especially cautious when changing direction on slopes.

7. Stay alert for holes, rocks, and other hidden hazards in the terrain.
8. Keep away from drop-offs, ditches, embankments, as well as ponds and other bodies of water. The machine could suddenly turn over if a wheel is over the edge of a cliff or ditch, or if an edge caves in.
9. Keep front wheels straight at crest of hill or going over bumps.
10. When descending a hill, remove foot from accelerator and apply brakes to reduce speed and maintain control.

8. Riding Mowers

The following requirements are specific to riding mowers and are in addition to Section 6. General Requirements – Off Road Vehicles above.

8.1. Riding Mowers - General

- A. Inspect machine before operating. See checklist in Appendix 2.
- B. Be sure all drives are in neutral and parking brake is locked before starting engine. Only start engine from the operator's position.
- C. Do not operate mower without discharge chute or entire grass catcher in place. Never operate with the discharge deflector raised, removed, or altered, unless using a grass catcher.
- D. Stop machine if anyone enters the area.
- E. If an object is hit or if abnormal vibration occurs, stop the machine and inspect it.
- F. Be aware of the mower discharge direction and make sure that no one is in the path of the discharge direction.
- G. Do not leave machine unattended while running.
- H. Use only accessories and attachments approved by the manufacturer of the machine. Keep safety labels visible when installing accessories and attachments.
- I. Never raise mower decks when blades are running.
- J. Slow down and be careful of traffic when operating near or crossing roadways. Stop blades before crossing roads or sidewalks. Use care when approaching blind corners, shrubs, trees, or other objects that may obscure vision.
- K. Keep hands, feet and clothing away from mower deck when engine is running.
- L. Do not mow in reverse.
- M. Shut off blades when not mowing.
- N. When machine is left unattended, stored, or parked, lower the mower deck unless a positive mechanical lock is used.

8.2. Parking

- A. Stop machine on a level surface, not on a slope.
- B. Move motion control levers out to the neutral lock position.
- C. Disengage mower blades.

- D. Lower attachments to the ground.
- E. Lock the park brake.
- F. Stop the engine.
- G. Remove the key.
- H. Wait for engine and all moving parts to stop before leaving the operator's seat.
- I. Close fuel shut-off valve, if machine is so equipped.

8.3. Avoid Tipping

- A. Slopes are a major factor related to loss-of-control and tip-over accidents, which can result in severe injury or death. All slopes require extra caution.
- B. Consult operators' manual for maximum slope angles.
- C. Keep all movement on slopes slow and gradual. Do not make sudden changes in speed or direction.
- D. Use a slow speed when operating on a slope. Choose a low gear or speed so that you will not have to stop or shift while on the slope.
- E. Tires may lose traction on slopes even though the brakes are functioning properly.
- F. Do not turn on slopes unless necessary. Turn slowly and turn downhill. Do not shift to neutral and coast downhill.
- G. Stay alert for holes and other hidden hazards in the terrain. Uneven terrain could overturn the machine. Tall grass can hide obstacles.
- H. Keep away from drop-offs, ditches, embankments, as well as ponds and other bodies of water. The machine could suddenly turn over if a wheel is over the edge of a cliff or ditch, or if an edge caves in.
- I. Use extra care with grass catchers or other attachments. These can change the stability of the machine. Do not use grass catcher on steep slopes.
- J. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for wheel weights or counterweights for added stability when operating on slopes or using front or rear mounted attachments. Remove weights when not required.

9. Utility Tractors

The following requirements are specific to tractors and are in addition to Section 6. General Requirements – Off Road Vehicles above.

9.1. Tractors - General

- A. Inspect machine before operating. See checklist in Appendix 3.
- B. Be sure all drives are in neutral and parking brake is locked before starting engine. Only start engine from the operator's position.
- C. Stop machine if anyone enters the area.
- D. If an object is hit or if abnormal vibration occurs, stop the machine and inspect it.
- E. Do not leave machine unattended when it is running.
- F. Use only accessories and attachments approved by the manufacturer of the machine. Keep safety labels visible when installing accessories and attachments.

- G. Slow down and be careful of traffic when operating near or crossing roadways. Use care when approaching blind corners, shrubs, trees, or other objects that may obscure vision.
- H. Disengage drive to attachments when transporting or not in use.

9.2. Parking

- A. Stop machine on a level surface, not on a slope.
- B. Disengage PTO and stop attachments.
- C. Lower attachments to the ground.
- D. Lock park brake.
- E. Stop engine.
- F. Remove key.
- G. Wait for engine and all moving parts to stop before leaving the operator's station.
- H. Close fuel shut-off valve, if machine is so equipped.

9.3. Avoid Tipping

- A. Slopes are a major factor related to loss-of-control and tip-over accidents, which can result in severe injury or death. Operation on all slopes requires extra caution.
- B. Be aware that mechanical front wheel drive (MFWD) can improve access to dangerously sloped terrain, thereby increasing the possibility of a tip over.
- C. Consult operators' manual for maximum slope angles.
- D. Watch for holes, ruts, bumps, rocks, or other hidden objects. Uneven terrain could overturn the machine. Tall grass can hide obstacles.
- E. Do not operate machine on wet grass. Tires may lose traction. Tires may lose traction on slopes even though the brakes are functioning properly.
- F. Choose a low ground speed so operator will not have to stop or shift while on a slope.
- G. Always keep the machine in gear when going down slopes. Do not shift to neutral and coast downhill.
- H. Avoid starting, stopping or turning on a slope. If the tires lose traction proceed slowly, straight down the slope.
- I. Do not operate machine near drop-offs, ditches, embankments, or bodies of water. The machine could suddenly roll over if a wheel goes over the edge or the edge caves in. Leave a safety area between the machine and any hazard.
- J. Danger of tipping is increased greatly with tires in narrow tread setting and driving at high speed.
- K. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for wheel weights or counterweights for added stability when operating on slopes or using front or rear mounted attachments. Remove weights when not required.

9.4. Roll-Over Protective Structure (ROPS)

- A. Never operate the machine without the ROPS installed.
- B. Make certain all parts of the ROPS are installed correctly if the ROPS structure is loosened or removed for any reason. All ROPS hardware should be tightened to the proper torque per manufacturer's recommendations.

- C. Any alteration of the ROPS must be approved by the manufacturer. The protection provided by the ROPS will be impaired if the ROPS is subjected to structural damage, is involved in an overturn incident, or is in any way altered by welding, bending, drilling, or cutting.
- D. The seat is part of the ROPS safety zone. Replace only with manufacturer-approved seat.
- E. Use a seat belt when operating with the folding Roll-Over Protective Structure (ROPS) in the upright position to minimize chance of injury from an accident, such as an overturn.
- F. Do not use a seat belt when operating with the folding ROPS in the folded position. Return the folding ROPS to the upright position as soon as possible.
- G. Never attempt to repair a damaged or altered ROPS. It must be replaced to maintain the manufacturer's certification of the structure.

9.5. Tractor Attachments

All tractor attachments shall be acquired from and installed by the tractor manufacturer's authorized dealer. Typical attachments utilized include the following:

- Front end loader
- Backhoe
- Mowers
- Snow removal equipment
- Trailer towing

The attachments shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions by trained and qualified personnel.

10. Skid Steer Vehicles

The following requirements are specific to Skid Steer Vehicles and are in addition to Section 6. General Requirements – Off Road Vehicles above.

A Skid steer vehicle is a complex piece of equipment that requires strict adherence to manufacturer's safety instructions. The USPL policy is that the manufacturer's instructions shall be followed and it is the operator's responsibility to learn and understand these instructions. Some of the safety instructions are listed below for emphasis:

10.1. Operator Qualification

A skid steer vehicle shall only be operated by a qualified operator. A qualified operator shall do the following:

A. Understand the Written Instructions, Rules and Regulations

The written instructions from the manufacturer include the Delivery Report, Operation & Maintenance Manual, Operator's Handbook and machine signs.

B. Receive Training with Actual Operation

Operator training shall consist of a demonstration and verbal instruction from a manufacturer's representative. The operator shall demonstrate use of all the controls until he can operate the machine and attachment safely under all conditions of the work area.

10.2. Operation

- A. A daily inspection shall be performed before use. See Appendix 4 for checklist.
- B. Keep the seat belt fastened snugly.
- C. The seat bar must be lowered.
- D. Keep your feet on the pedal controls or footrests and hands on steering levers.
- E. Keep the lift arms as low as possible.
- F. Do not travel or turn with the lift arms up.
- G. Turn on level ground.
- H. Consult operators' manual for maximum slope angles.
- I. Keep the heavy end of the machine uphill.
- J. Do not overload the machine.
- K. Load, unload and turn on flat level ground.
- L. Do not exceed rated operating capacity shown on sign in cab.
- M. Never dump over an obstruction, such as a post, that can enter the operator cab.
- N. Never lean out the front of the cab with the engine running.
- O. Always look in the direction of travel.
- P. Never carry riders or use loader as a man lift.
- Q. Keep bystanders away from the work area.
- R. Know the weight of the materials being handled.

10.3. Parking

- A. Lower the lift arms, put the attachment flat on the ground.
- B. Stop the engine.
- C. Engage the parking brake.
- D. Raise seat bar.
- E. Foot Pedal Controls - move pedals until both lock.
- F. If equipped with Advanced Control System – ACS, move the hydraulic controls to the neutral position to make sure that both lift and tilt functions are deactivated.

10.4. Fire Prevention

- A. The machines and some attachments have components that are at high temperatures under normal operating conditions. The primary source of high temperatures is the engine and exhaust system. The electrical system, if damaged or incorrectly maintained, can be a source of arcs or sparks. Flammable debris (leaves, straw, etc.) must be removed regularly.
- B. The skid steer vehicle should be equipped with spark arrestor exhaust system and kept clean
- C. Stop the engine and let it cool before adding fuel.

10.5. Attachments

All skid steer vehicle attachments shall be acquired from and installed by a manufacturer's authorized dealer. Typical attachments utilized include the following:

- Loader
- Backhoe
- Pallet fork
- Planer
- Snow removal
- Trencher

The attachments shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions by trained and qualified personnel.

11. Audit and Assurance

The Road Safety Advisor shall support routine audit and assurance activities to ensure USPL compliance with this policy.

12. References

1. USPL Vehicle and Driver Safety Policy
2. USPL Vehicle and Driver Regulatory Compliance Procedure
3. USPL Off Road Vehicle Management Procedure
4. OSHA Part 243 Motor Vehicle and Equipment Operator Program

Appendix 1

Utility Vehicle Visual Inspection Checklist

- Check tires for damage or cracking.
- Check fuel level.
- Check engine oil level.
- Remove grass and debris from engine compartment, muffler area, and front grille, before and after operating machine.
- Check area below machine for leaks.
- Check coolant level.
- Tighten any loose hardware.

Appendix 2

Riding Mower Visual Inspection Checklist

- Make sure all necessary guards and shields are safely and securely attached. Check for loose, missing, or damaged parts.
- Remove mower deck belt shields. Clean grass and debris from belt area.
- Remove grass and debris from machine and mower deck.
- Check for oil leaks.
- Check engine and hydraulic oil levels.
- Check mower level.
- Adjust cutting height if necessary.
- Check tires for damage or cracking.
- Lubricate front caster spindles/wheels, if equipped.

Appendix 3

Utility Tractor Visual Inspection Checklist

- Check engine oil level.
- Check transmission oil level.
- Check radiator coolant level.
- Be sure hardware is tight. Be sure guards and shields are in good condition and fastened in place. Make any necessary adjustments before you operate.
- Check brakes before operating. Adjust or service brakes as necessary.
- Check before each use that operator presence controls are functioning correctly.
- Check seat belt for mounting hardware, buckle, belt, or retractor signs of damage.

Appendix 4

Skid Steer Vehicle Visual Inspection Checklist

- Engine Oil Level
- Hydraulic/Hydrostatic Fluid Level
- Engine Coolant Level
- Operator Cab and Cab Mounting Hardware
- Seat Belt
- Seat Bar and Control Interlocks
- Grease Pivot Pins (Lift Arms, Cylinders, Wedges)
- Tires, Check for Wear, Damage, Correct Air Pressure
- Fuel Filter, Remove Trapped Water
- Loose or Broken Parts
- Lift Arm Support Device
- Skid Steer Vehicle Interlock Control System