

## XVI. VEHICLE SAFETY

### 1.0 Utility Vehicle Operating Procedures Program

1.1 Subject: Utility Vehicles, Golf Carts, Club Cars, Gators, Tractors, Mowers and Four Wheel ATVs (Three Wheel ATVs not included).

1.2 This policy provides guidelines for the use of Utility Vehicles and/or similar slow moving vehicles (SMV) on the campus of Texas A&M University. The intent is to enable operators to avoid situations that may compromise their safety and avoid damaging the vehicle or other property, as well as to promote a safer environment for students, faculty, staff, and visitors.



### 1.3 STATEMENT OF PROCEDURE

1.3.1 All members of the University community are covered by these procedures (students, staff, faculty and contractors/vendors). All operators of Utility Vehicles must meet the following criteria before operating a Utility Vehicle on property under the jurisdiction of Texas A&M University:

1.3.1.1 Possess a valid Texas driver's license.

1.3.1.2 Know and adhere to the State of Texas motor vehicle laws.

1.3.1.3 Annually review the Utility Vehicle Operating Procedures Program provided by Environmental Health and Safety.

### 1.3.2 Safety

1.3.2.1 All original equipment safety features must be kept in good working order.

1.3.2.2 The following outlines procedures for the safe operation of Utility Vehicles:

1.3.2.2.1 Supervisors must monitor and document that all persons operating Utility Vehicles have been instructed in the safe operation of Utility Vehicles and have read the Utility Vehicles Operating Procedures Program.

1.3.2.2.2 Utility Vehicles are not to be overloaded, i.e. carrying more passengers than seating provided or overloading the Utility Vehicles recommended carrying or load capacity (Seat belts must be used when provided).

- 1.3.2.2.3 No one is permitted to ride on the running boards, fenders, or any part of the Utility Vehicle except the seats.
- 1.3.2.2.4 All body parts – feet, legs, and arms shall be kept inside the Utility Vehicle while it is in motion, unless the operator is signaling for a turn.
- 1.3.2.2.5 The MAXIMUM speed limit for Utility Vehicles off standard roadways is 10 mph (5 mph when pedestrians are present).
- 1.3.2.2.6 Utility Vehicles may operate on University roadways, but must adhere to posted speed limits. Utility Vehicles must operate only on University campus/property. All Utility Vehicles should travel in the right hand lane, unless turning left.
- 1.3.2.2.7 Pedestrians have the right-of-way on campus. Utility Vehicles must yield to pedestrians on sidewalks. **SPEED IS TO BE REDUCED TO A MINIMUM (5 mph max.) WHEN DRIVING ALONG OR CROSSING SIDEWALKS SO AS TO AVOID ACCIDENTS WITH PEDESTRIANS.**
- 1.3.2.2.8 Utility Vehicle operators are to be diligent and pay particular attention to the needs of disabled persons, as limitations in vision, hearing or mobility may impair their ability to see, hear, or move out of the way of Utility Vehicles.
- 1.3.2.2.9 Operators must park Utility Vehicles away from heavily traveled pedestrian areas.
- 1.3.2.2.10 Operators are not to block the path, limit pedestrian access on walkways, nor park at entrances to buildings.
- 1.3.2.2.11 Utility Vehicle operators are responsible for ignition keys for the period of time in which they are using the vehicle. Keys shall not be left in Utility Vehicles.
- 1.3.2.2.12 Exiting the utility vehicle
  - 1.3.2.2.12.1 Turn the key to “off” position.
  - 1.3.2.2.12.2 Engage brake.
  - 1.3.2.2.12.3 Remove the key.

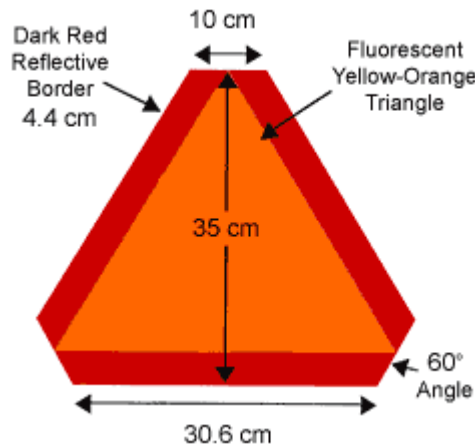
1.3.2.2.13 University owned Utility Vehicles are to be used for University business only.

1.3.2.2.14 No Utility Vehicle shall be operated between dusk and dawn without properly working headlights and taillights.

1.3.2.2.15 The operator must report any accidents to the University Police Department and to the operator's supervisor.

1.3.2.3 All Utility Vehicles and trailers (pulled by Utility Vehicles) must have clearly displayed on the exterior of that Vehicle and any trailer towed the slow moving vehicle reflective triangle.

This is an example of the required Slow Moving Vehicle Reflective Triangle:



1.3.2.4 University owned Utility Vehicles are to be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

1.3.2.4.1 Departments are responsible for keeping all original equipment and safety features in good working order.

1.3.2.4.2 Modification or tampering with a Utility Vehicle governor is prohibited and is a violation of Federal Law.

1.3.2.5 Personally owned Utility Vehicles are prohibited from operating on University property (Except at golf course).

1.3.2.6 Panel Van Safety

1.3.2.6.1 Number of passengers should not exceed number of seat and safety belts available.

1.3.2.6.2 Always wear your safety belt.

- 1.3.3 The safe operation of Utility Vehicles is paramount. Failure to follow this procedure, render common practices or courtesies, or follow rules of the road for the State of Texas, could result in citation, appropriate disciplinary action, and/or suspension of operator's Utility Vehicles driving privileges.

## 2.0 General Vehicle Safety

- 2.1 Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death and crippling injury in the United States. Traffic safety laws are important components of vehicle safety, but the most important aspect of vehicle safety is the driver.

**IMPORTANT:** *All TAMU employees who operate a motor vehicle for company business (whether a company vehicle, rental vehicle, or personal vehicle) must possess a valid state driver's license for their vehicle's class.*

- 2.2 The University Police Department is responsible for regulating moving vehicles and bicycles on university property. To ensure driving safety, follow these driving practices:

- 2.2.1 Never drink and drive. Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs is strictly prohibited.
- 2.2.2 Obey all traffic laws, signs, and signals.
- 2.2.3 Respond to dangerous driving conditions as appropriate.
- 2.2.4 Maintain a safe distance between your car and any car in front of you. Allow at least one car length for each 10 MPH (e.g., three car lengths if you are driving 30 MPH).
- 2.2.5 Keep your eyes moving to avoid fatigue, especially if you plan on driving for a long period.
- 2.2.6 Always use your turn signal to indicate your intended action.
- 2.2.7 Leave yourself an "out" by either driving in the lane with a shoulder, driving in the middle lane of a multi-lane road, or following other vehicles at a safe distance.
- 2.2.8 Safety belts must always be worn when available in the vehicle.



## 3.0 Defensive Driving

- 3.1 By taking defensive driving courses, employees can promote driving safety and lower their insurance rates. The principles of defensive driving include the following:

- 3.1.1 **Knowledge:** Know your vehicle and know the law.

- 3.1.2 **Control:** Always maintain control of your vehicle. To improve your control, perform routine vehicle maintenance and respond to road conditions as appropriate.
- 3.1.3 **Attitude:** Be willing to obey all laws and be willing to yield to all other vehicles and pedestrians.
- 3.1.4 **Reaction:** Respond to driving conditions appropriately. Do not impede your reaction time by driving when tired or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- 3.1.5 **Observation:** Be aware of potential accidents and take preventive measures. Always try to anticipate the actions of other drivers.
- 3.1.6 **Common Sense:** Do not risk your safety to save time. Do not respond to rude or obnoxious drivers by violating traffic laws.

#### 4.0 Backing Vehicles

- 4.1 Backing a large vehicle can be very difficult. Try to avoid backing whenever possible. If you must back a vehicle, follow these guidelines:
  - 4.1.1 Get out of the vehicle and inspect the area you want to back into.
  - 4.1.2 If possible, have someone outside help guide your vehicle into position.
  - 4.1.3 If your vehicle does not automatically sound a horn when in reverse, sound the horn once before moving backwards.
  - 4.1.4 Back slowly and check your mirrors often.

#### 5.0 Accidents

- 5.1 If you are ever involved in a vehicle accident, follow these guidelines.



- 5.1.1 Check for injuries. If anyone is injured, immediately call the police and EMS (911 or 9-911 from a University telephone).
- 5.1.2 If there are no injuries, you are blocking traffic, and your car can be driven, move the car to a safe location nearby. (If the accident occurs on a freeway lane, ramp, shoulder, median, or busy metropolitan street, you *must* move your car if it is safe and possible to do so.)
- 5.2 If you cannot move your car, try to warn oncoming traffic to prevent other accidents:
  - 5.2.1 Raise your hood.
  - 5.2.2 Turn on your hazard lights.
  - 5.2.3 Light flares.
- 5.3 Exchange the following information with other drivers involved in the accident:

- 5.3.1 Name, address, and phone number
- 5.3.2 Vehicle identification number, license number, and description
- 5.3.3 Insurance information
- 5.3.4 Driver's license number

5.4 Call the police in the following circumstances:

- 5.4.1 Someone is injured.
- 5.4.2 A car cannot be moved.
- 5.4.3 A driver is intoxicated.
- 5.4.4 A driver has no insurance.
- 5.4.5 A driver leaves the scene of the accident without exchanging information.

## 6.0 Alternative Fueled Vehicles

6.1 Although liquid hydrocarbon fuels, such as gasoline, are efficient and easy to handle, they are a finite energy source and a cause of various pollution problems. Alternative fuels, however, such as compressed natural gas and propane, are widely available and offer few emission problems. Based on these findings, the Clean Air Act of 1990, and the Energy Policy Act of 1992, TAMU is developing a fleet of alternative fueled vehicles.

***NOTE:** Alternative fueled vehicles must be refueled by trained personnel. Employees should not refuel their alternative fueled vehicles themselves.*

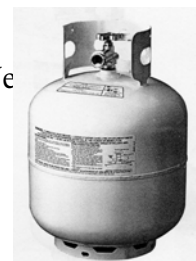
***IMPORTANT:** Any vehicle greater than 20hp must maintain a 2 1/2 pound, portable, class A-B-C fire extinguisher.*

## 7.0 Compressed Natural Gas

7.1 Compressed natural gas (CNG) is a plentiful domestic fuel that is very affordable. Seventy cents of natural gas possesses the same amount of energy as one dollar of gasoline. CNG also produces low tailpipe emissions, no evaporative emissions, and low refining energy. Unfortunately, however, CNG requires bulky gas cylinders and higher cost vehicles. CNG vehicles must be tested and inspected annually for corrosion, pressure, and possible gas leaks.



## 8.0 Propane



- 8.1 Propane is a by-product of gasoline, but it can also be extracted from natural gas. Propane offers slow evaporative emissions and virtually complete combustion.
- 8.2 When filling propane tanks, operators should allow at least 10% free space for gas expansion. Safety valves should also discharge to the atmosphere and not to enclosed spaces.

## 9.0 Railroad Crossings

- 9.1 Compared with other types of collisions, train/motor vehicle crashes are 11 times more likely to result in a fatal injury. On the average, there are more train-car fatalities each year than airplane crashes. Unfortunately, driver error is the principal cause of most grade crossing accidents. Many drivers ignore the familiar tracks they cross each day, and some drivers disregard train warning signals and gates.



- 9.2 All public highway-rail grade crossings are marked with one or more of the following warning devices:

- 9.2.1 **Advance Warning Signs:** Advance warning signs indicate that a railroad crossing is ahead. These signs are positioned to allow enough room to stop before the train tracks.

- 9.2.2 **Pavement Markings:** Pavement markings may be painted on the pavement in front of a crossing. Always stay behind the stop line when waiting for a passing train.

- 9.2.3 **Crossbuck Signs:** Railroad crossbuck signs are found at most public crossings. Treat these signs as a yield sign. If there is more than one track, a sign below the crossbuck will indicate the number of tracks at the crossings.

- 9.2.4 **Flashing Lights and Gates:** Flashing lights are commonly used with crossbucks and gates. Stop when the lights begin to flash and the gate starts to lower across your lane. Do not attempt to cross the tracks until the gate is raised and the lights stop flashing.



**IMPORTANT:** You must stop at least 15 feet from a train track when: (1) warning lights flash; (2) a crossing gate or flagperson signals an approaching train; (3) a train is within 1500 feet of the crossing; or (4) an approaching train is plainly visible and in hazardous proximity.

- 9.3 Follow these guidelines when you encounter a railroad crossing:
  - 9.3.1 Always expect a train.
  - 9.3.2 Always be aware of your surroundings.

- 9.3.3 When approaching a crossing, LOOK, LISTEN, and LIVE.
- 9.3.4 Be sure all tracks are clear before you proceed. Remember, due to their large size, it is easy to misjudge the speed and distance of an oncoming train. If you have any doubts, stop and wait for the train to pass.
- 9.3.5 Watch for vehicles, such as school buses and hazardous material transport vehicles that must stop before train tracks.
- 9.3.6 Never race a train to a crossing.
- 9.3.7 Always stop for flashing lights, bells, and gates. Never drive around a gate. (State law requires pedestrians to stop when a railroad crossing gate is down.)
- 9.3.8 Do not allow yourself to be boxed in on a track with cars in front and behind you.
- 9.3.9 Never stop on train tracks. If your car stalls on train tracks, call 911 immediately. If a train approaches, abandon the car and run away from the tracks.
- 9.3.10 When driving at night, look low to the ground for moving trains. (One third of all train-car collisions occur at night when cars run into moving trains.)
- 9.3.11 Watch out for a second oncoming train after the first train has passed.

## 10.0 Bicycle Safety

10.1 Each year there are 700 fatalities and 39,000 injuries among cyclists in the U.S. Cyclists must take precautions when driving on city and University streets.

10.2 Follow these safety precautions when riding a bicycle:

10.2.1 Always obey *all* traffic laws:

10.2.1.1 Stop at stop signs.

10.2.1.2 Ride in the correct direction on one-way streets.

10.2.1.3 Stop at railroad tracks when the warning signals are operating.



10.2.2 When riding with other cyclists, ride single file in traffic.

10.2.3 When bike lanes are available, use them. If bike lanes are not available, stay as far right as possible on the street pavement. Watch for opening car doors, sewer gratings, debris, etc. Do not ride on sidewalks.

10.2.4 Use hand signals when turning or changing lanes.

10.2.5 Wear a helmet that is approved by ANSI or the Snell Memorial Foundation. (Head injuries account for 75% of all cycling fatalities.)

10.2.6 If riding at night, make sure your bicycle has reflectors on the rear, front, spokes, and pedals. Wear bright,



reflective clothing.

- 10.2.7 Do not take bicycles into TAMU buildings; park safely in the designated bicycle parking areas located throughout the campus.

**END OF SECTION**