

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Amendment and Compilation Chapter 19-15.1
Hawaii Administrative Rules
February 19, 2004

SUMMARY

1. §§19-15.1-9.1 and 19-15.1-15 are amended.
2. Chapter 19-15.1 is compiled.

HAWAII ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

TITLE 19

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBTITLE 2

AIRPORTS DIVISION

CHAPTER 15.1

OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES AT PUBLIC AIRPORTS

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Historical note. This chapter is based substantially on chapter 19-15. [Eff 8/10/81; R 6/19/86]

§19-15.1-1 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to ensure safe and orderly motor vehicle operations at public airports of the State of Hawaii. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-2 Definitions. As used in this chapter:
"Air operations area" shall have the same meaning as "operational area."

"Aircraft" means airplanes, airships, dirigibles, helicopters, gliders, amphibians, seaplanes and any other contrivances now or hereafter used for the navigation of or flight in air space.

"Aircraft servicing vehicles" means all self-propelled motorized vehicles used for servicing aircraft.

"Controlled airport" means any public airport at which there is a control tower which directs traffic movements within any operational area and in the air.

"Department" means the department of transportation of the State of Hawaii.

"Director" means the director of the department of transportation or an authorized representative.

"Enforcement officer" means the director of transportation, officers and employees of the department of transportation, and every state and county officer charged with the enforcement of state laws and ordinances.

"Motor vehicle" means every vehicle which is self-propelled.

"Movement area" means the operational runways, taxiways and ramp areas used for taxiing, take-off, and landing of aircraft in which aircraft, vehicles, equipment and personnel are required to be under airport traffic control provided by the control tower, and which is denoted by a yellow nonmovement area boundary marking.

"Operator" means the registered owner, pilot or driver of an aircraft, motor vehicle or motorless vehicle or any person who has rented or otherwise has the use of such aircraft, motor vehicle or motorless vehicle for the purpose of operation by himself or his agents.

"Operational area" means any portion of a public airport, from which access by the public is prohibited by fences or appropriate signs, and which is not leased or demised to anyone for exclusive use and includes runways, taxiways, all ramps, cargo ramps and apron areas, aircraft parking and storage areas, fuel storage areas, maintenance areas, and any other area of a public airport used or intended to be used for landing, take-off, or surface maneuvering of aircraft or used for embarkation or debarkation of passengers.

"Passenger ramp and apron areas" means any portion of a public airport, designated temporarily or permanently by the director, that may be used for the:

- (1) The loading and unloading of passengers, baggage, cargo, mail, and supplies on or off aircraft;
- (2) Servicing of aircraft with fuel and lubricants;
- (3) Performing of the operations commonly known as "ramp service";
- (4) Performing of inspection, minor maintenance, and other services upon or in connection with aircraft incidental to performing "ramp service"; and
- (5) Parking of mobile equipment when actively used in connection with such operations.

"Permission," "permit," "authorization" or "authorize" means written consent granted by the director, except verbal consent that may be granted under special circumstances where the obtaining of a written consent would not be practicable.

"Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, co-partnership, corporation, trust, association, company, joint venture, or any other legal entity (including any assignee, receiver, trustee or similar representative thereof), or the United States of America or any state or

political subdivision thereof, or any foreign government, or the United Nations.

"Public airport" means any area of land or water under public or governmental ownership or jurisdiction which is used, or intended for use, for the landing and taking-off of aircraft, and any appurtenant areas which are used, or intended for use, for airport buildings, or other airport facilities or rights-of-way, together with all airport buildings and facilities located thereon; provided that federally owned facilities shall be included in this definition only to the extent of their use by non-military persons who hold a contract, lease, license, or other right granted by the department.

"Public vehicular parking area" means any portion of a public airport, designated temporarily or permanently by the director, that may be used for the purpose of parking motor vehicles.

"Trailer" means a vehicle designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle. Baggage and freight carts, pallet or container trailers, and turntable container trailers drawn by towing tractors (tugs) are not included within this definition.

"UNICOM" means a radio communication station located at airports used for advisory information only and not for air traffic control purposes.

"Vehicle" means every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon land, except aircraft. [Eff 6/19/86; am 4/1/96; am and comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 2 1 2004]
(Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-3 Applicability of statutes, traffic codes, and county ordinances. State statutes, the traffic code and applicable ordinances of the particular county in which the public airport is located, shall apply to the operation of motor vehicles on the public vehicular parking areas and roadways of a public airport as though the parking areas and roadways are a part of the public streets, roads, or highways of the particular county involved; provided aircraft servicing or other vehicles used exclusively in a public airport shall be subject only to chapters 291 and 291C, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and rules adopted pursuant to chapter 261, Hawaii Revised Statutes, but not to the county ordinances. [Eff 6/19/86; am 5/4/89; am and comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 2 1 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-4 Licensing and safety inspection. (a) No motor vehicle, except aircraft servicing and other motor vehicles used exclusively within a public airport, shall be operated in or on a public airport unless the vehicle is currently licensed by the appropriate governmental agency and has the required evidence of safety inspection.

(b) Aircraft servicing and other motor vehicles used exclusively within a public airport and not currently licensed or inspected under subsection (a), shall be registered with the department and subject to a department safety inspection, and shall at all times display a current safety sticker issued by the department. Each vehicle, including trailers, shall be inspected in accordance with the procedures in the exhibit at the end of this chapter entitled "Airport Motor Vehicle Inspection Handbook," dated November 1, 2000, not less than once a year, by inspectors certified by the department's motor vehicle safety office. The exhibit is made a part of this section. [Eff 6/19/86; am and comp 4/1/00; am and comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 2 1 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-5 Traffic controls. The director may place, install, and maintain such traffic signs, signals, pavement markings, and other traffic control devices upon airport roadways, parking facilities, and other airport property as necessary. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 2 1 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-6 Speed limits. All motor vehicles operating on airport roadways shall comply with speed limits prescribed and posted by the director. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 2 1 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-7 Commercial vehicles and other vehicles for hire. No commercial vehicle or other vehicle for hire shall be operated, loaded, or unloaded except at areas specifically designated for such purposes by the director. No persons shall operate or cause to be operated any vehicle upon the roadways of a public

airport for the purpose of engaging in commercial activities at a public airport without the appropriate and applicable airport business permits.

[Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004]
(Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-8 Parking. (a) No operator shall:

- (1) Park any vehicle on a public airport except in an area specifically designated for parking;
- (2) Park any vehicle in an area on a public airport for a period longer than is prescribed for that area by the director;
- (3) Park any vehicle in a metered parking space on a public airport without depositing money in the parking meter controlling that space and in excess of the time indicated on the meter;
- (4) Double park any vehicle on any roadway of a public airport;
- (5) Abandon a vehicle on a public airport;
- (6) Park or place any vehicle in such a manner so as to occupy a part of or deny access or egress from any other marked space in any area marked for the parking of vehicles;
- (7) Leave any vehicle unattended in either an operational or parked condition on a public airport except in authorized parking area; or
- (8) Park any vehicle within fifteen feet of a fire hydrant on a public airport.

(b) Except as may be authorized by the director, no operator shall park any vehicle in any area of a public airport for the purpose of washing, polishing, greasing, or repair, except for those minor repairs necessary to remove the vehicle to an authorized area or from a public airport. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-9 Public parking. No person shall use any controlled, pay vehicular parking area at any public airport without the payment of such parking fees and charges as may be prescribed by the director.

[Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004]
(Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-9.1 Parking for persons with disabilities. Parking for persons with disabilities shall be regulated in accordance with the applicable provisions of chapter 11-219, Hawaii Administrative Rules. [Eff 5/4/89; am 6/3/91; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; am and comp] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12) ~~MAY 2 1 2004~~

§19-15.1-10 Airport delivery or service vehicle parking. The director may designate specific areas for airport delivery or service vehicle parking. Airport delivery or service vehicle parking shall be limited to individuals, companies, or organizations which provide recognized servicing or deliveries to authorized airport concessionaires or tenants. The director may prescribe fees to cover the cost of processing and administering permits and to establish requirements for insurance or service activities at any public airport. [Eff 6/19/89; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 2 1 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-11 Removal of vehicles. (a) The director may detain or tow, move, or cause to be moved any vehicle at any public airport:

- (1) For non-payment of parking charges when the vehicle is parked in parking areas operated by the department;
- (2) Which has been parked continuously in a vehicular parking area for a period longer than twenty-four hours except when prior arrangements have been made;
- (3) Which is disabled, abandoned, or illegally or improperly parked; and
- (4) When, in the opinion of the director, the position or location of the vehicle creates a nuisance or a hazard; provided, that any detention, towing, or moving done or caused to be done, of any vehicle legally parked, shall be at the expense of the department.

(b) Movement or removal of any vehicle for any condition in subsection (a), except as otherwise provided, shall be at the owner's risk and expense, and without any liability for any damage to the vehicle or loss of property contained within the vehicle which may result. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 2 1 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-12 Slow moving vehicles on airport roadways. (a) All airport service vehicles and other motorized self-propelled machinery, equipment or vehicles designed to operate at 25 miles per hour or less, hereinafter referred to as slow moving vehicles, traveling on a public airport roadway where permitted by law during day or night shall display a triangular slow moving vehicle emblem mounted on the rear of the vehicle base at a height of not less than three nor more than five feet from ground to base.

(1) The emblem displayed shall be as developed by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and printed in ASAE standard, ASAES 276.2, for the purpose of identifying slow moving vehicles. In addition, vehicles shall be equipped with an overhead flashing amber light which is visible forward and aft of the vehicle.

(2) The display and use of the slow moving vehicle emblem and overhead flashing light shall be in addition to any other devices required by law.

(b) Slow moving vehicles shall not use public airport roadways between the hours of official sunset to sunrise unless otherwise permitted by law.

(c) Slow moving vehicles operated on any roadway open to public travel shall be driven in the right-hand lane, or as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway, except for a distance not to exceed 1,000 feet when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

[Eff 6/19/86; am and comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02;
comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS
§261-12)

§19-15.1-13 Stationary vehicles. No person shall cause or allow any engine of a motor vehicle to remain in operation while the vehicle is stationary at a loading zone, parking or servicing area, route terminal, or other off-street areas, except:

(1) During adjustment or repairing of the engine at a designated place; or

(2) During operation of ready mix truck, cranes, hoists, and certain bulk carriers or other auxiliary equipment built onto the vehicle or equipment that require power takeoff from the engine, provided that there is no visible discharge of smoke and the equipment is being

used and operated for the purposes as originally designed and intended. This exception does not apply to operations of air conditioning equipment or systems.
[Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02;
comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12)
(Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-14 Application. This chapter shall apply with equal force to motor vehicles on lease, rent, or loan to any person. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12)
(Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-15 Operational area; airport motor vehicle operator permit. (a) No person shall operate any vehicle in any operational area without an airport motor vehicle operator's permit issued by the department, and either (1) a valid motor vehicle driver's license issued by a recognized state or municipal agency that authorizes driving on public roadways or (2) a valid foreign motor vehicle driver's license and international motor vehicle driving permit issued pursuant to and in compliance with a treaty, compact, or convention that authorizes driving on public roadways, has been ratified by the United States Congress and is currently in force. Both the airport motor vehicle operator's permit and the applicable valid motor vehicle driver's license (and, if applicable, the international motor vehicle driving permit) shall be in the person's immediate possession while operating any vehicle in the operational area. Government emergency vehicle drivers shall be exempt from this requirement only when responding to an actual emergency. Drivers operating aircraft servicing and other vehicles solely within operational areas not open and accessible to the general public, are not required to obtain a commercial driver's license pursuant to section 286-235, Hawaii Revised Statutes, or category 4 license pursuant to section 286-102, Hawaii Revised Statutes, unless the vehicle being operated is designed to transport fifteen or more passengers or is a vehicle that must comply with Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 172, Subpart F, because it is being used to transport hazardous materials.

(b) An airport motor vehicle operator's permit shall only be issued to persons who meet authorization requirements and obtain application through the airport security office, to include passing of a written qualification examination.

(c) An airport motor vehicle operator's permit may be suspended or revoked for violation of the terms and conditions of this chapter or for cause found by the director.

(d) The permit shall be automatically suspended or revoked upon suspension or revocation of the person's state or municipal motor vehicle driver's license.

[Eff 6/19/86; am 11/5/93; am and comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; am and comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-16 Operational area; authorized vehicles.

(a) No motor vehicle, including aircraft servicing vehicles used exclusively within a public airport, may be operated on the operational area unless it has an air operations area (AOA) access permit issued by the department, which authorizes entry. Authorization may be granted at the discretion of the director to those vehicles deemed to be essential and valid for the performance or engagement of authorized service in the operational area.

(b) An operational area vehicle access permit issued under this section may be revoked by the department for violation of the terms and conditions of this chapter. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-17 Operational area; applications for permits or decals. Applications for airport motor vehicle operator's permits or for decals or permits which authorize the use of motor vehicles in the operational area may be obtained at each respective district office of the department located at Honolulu International Airport, Honolulu, Hawaii 96819; Hilo International Airport, Hilo, Hawaii 96720; Kona International Airport at Keahole, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740; Kahului Airport, Kahului, Hawaii 96732; or Lihue Airport, Lihue, Hawaii 96766. The director may prescribe fees to cover the cost of processing any permit. [Eff 6/19/86; am and comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-18 Operational area; insurance. (a) No person shall operate a motor vehicle in the operational area of a public airport unless the owner of the vehicle has the required types of insurance with adequate coverage limits as determined by the director; the following types of insurance shall be required:

- (1) Comprehensive automobile liability: to provide coverage against all claims arising out of the person's operation of vehicles in the operational area that results in bodily injury to persons or damage to property; and
 - (2) Comprehensive general liability: to provide coverage against claims arising out of the person's activities in the operational area that result in bodily injury to persons or damage to property.
- (b) The vehicle owner shall provide the department:
- (1) A certificate of insurance naming the vehicle owner as the insured and the department as additional insured (coverage afforded the department as additional insured shall apply as primary and not excess to any insurance issued in the name of the department); and
 - (2) A thirty-day advance written notice of material changes in coverage, including cancellation.
- [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 2 1 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12)
(Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-19 Operational area; unauthorized vehicles. Any motor vehicle that enters the operational area without a permit may be cited, removed, or towed away at the owner's risk and expense without liability to the department for any damage which may result because of such removal. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 2 1 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-20 Operational area; identification. Any vehicle authorized to enter the operational area shall be identified by distinctive colors or markings, and have displayed on each side of the vehicle identification of the organization owning the vehicle. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 2 1 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-21 Operational area; limitation. The director may limit the user of any vehicle to a specified portion or portions of the operational area.

[Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004]
(Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-22 Operational area; vehicle requirements. (a) All vehicles used or operated in the operational area shall have reflectors or lights on both front and rear and both sides. When used between sunset and sunrise, self propelled motorized vehicles so equipped shall operate with headlights and tail lights turned on.

(b) All refueling vehicles, or other vehicles designed to transport fuel or other hazardous propellants operating in the operational area and used in conjunction with direct servicing of aircraft which requires operation immediately adjacent to or under aircraft shall be equipped with exhaust systems protected by a screen muffler or other device adequate to prevent the escape of sparks or the propagation of flame.

(c) All fuel trucks and fuel hydrant service vehicles shall be equipped with fire extinguishers.

(d) All fuel trucks shall be equipped with appropriate and functional grounding wires which shall be used whenever fuel dispensing or loading is conducted on airport premises.

(e) All fuel trucks shall be placarded on each side and rear of the storage tank with letters a minimum of three inches high specifying the type of fuel contained therein. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-23 Operational area; vehicles around aircraft. (a) When an aircraft is parked in the operational area at a loading position, the space between the aircraft and the concourse or terminal building shall not be used as a vehicular equipment route except by vehicles necessary for the servicing of the aircraft.

(b) All vehicles shall be operated on the outside of the aircraft but remain within the apron area.

(c) No vehicle shall be driven under any portion of a parked aircraft except vehicles necessary for servicing that aircraft. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-24 Operational area; right-of-way. (a) The operators of taxiing aircraft, or aircraft under tow, shall have the right-of-way over all vehicular traffic in the operational area.

(b) A vehicle which is traveling on the ramp roadway in the same direction as an aircraft on an adjacent taxiway shall not pass the aircraft.

(c) When an aircraft turns off the taxiway onto the parking position lead-in line, all vehicles approaching the same position shall come to a complete stop and give way to the aircraft.

(d) Vehicles entering cross-taxiways or roadways shall come to a complete stop at the designated stop lines and yield right-of-way to taxiing aircraft.

[Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; am and comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-25 Operational area; entrance and exit. Vehicle operators shall use only designated entrances or exits to enter or leave the operational area.

[Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-25.1 Operational area; parking. No vehicle, baggage or freight carts, pallet or container trailers, turntable container trailers, or other equipment shall be parked, placed, or stored in areas not designated for parking, placement, or storage as prescribed by signs, ground markings, or other restrictions. [Eff and comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-26 Operational area; speed limits. Unless authorized by the director, no person in the operational area shall operate a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of:

- (1) Ten miles an hour adjacent to parked aircraft and in baggage concourse areas and around terminal buildings;
- (2) Twenty miles an hour on any marked roadway on the apron or ramp;
- (3) Thirty miles an hour on any taxiway, runway, or other aircraft movement area other than aprons or ramps; or

- (4) The speed limit prescribed and posted by the department for any part of the operational area not covered by paragraphs (1) to (3).
[Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02;
comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-27 Operational area; vehicle operations.

(a) No person shall ride on or operate a vehicle when the passenger load is in excess of the designated passenger capacity of that vehicle.

(b) No baggage cart train shall exceed six carts in length. Carts shall be maintained to track properly without "fishtailing." Carts with rotating beds shall be secure in the normal traveling position before being towed.

(c) All vehicles and containers shall be kept clear of the marked access way between aircraft positions except while underway to or from these positions.

(d) All vehicles shall be kept off the ramp and maintained in assigned vehicle positions except during actual servicing operations. During servicing operations, each vehicle shall remain within the assigned aircraft position being serviced and parked in such a way as not to interfere with operations at adjacent positions. Vehicles or service equipment, except those in assigned parking stalls and leased parking areas, found unattended or obstructing any portion of the operational area or any vehicular roadway, may be removed or towed at the owner's risk and expense without liability on the part of the department for any damage which may result from such removal.

(e) No vehicle shall overtake and pass another moving vehicle in a marked roadway on the operational area. A driver approaching a stopped vehicle in his lane shall come to a complete stop behind that vehicle, check for moving aircraft and approaching vehicles, then proceed carefully around the stopped vehicle, keeping within the marked roadway.

(f) The operator of a slow moving vehicle or piece of equipment shall not unduly impede the flow of traffic. The operator shall move off the marked roadway to the right, stop, and allow faster moving traffic to pass before returning to the roadway.

(g) All vehicles and baggage carts shall be kept clear of the baggage handling areas and roadways and in assigned areas. Carts, wagons or other containers shall be parked or stored with brakes set (or wheels chocked) and tow bars placed in an upright position.

(h) No baggage or container cart or cart train shall be operated on airport roadways or other airport areas unless the cart or cart train is properly loaded and secured in such a manner calculated to prevent any of the load from dropping, shifting, spilling, or otherwise escaping therefrom.

(i) No baggage or container cart or cart train shall be operated on airport roadways or other airport areas when any luggage, baggage, box or other article thereon is not entirely within the body of the cart or cart train; provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply if a net is used to prevent such load from dropping onto roadway or from shifting in any manner.

(j) No vehicle shall be operated on airport roadways or other airport areas unless the vehicle is so constructed, covered, or loaded as to prevent any of its load other than clear water from dropping, shifting, leaking, spilling, or otherwise escaping therefrom.
[Eff 6/19/86; am 4/13/92; am and comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12)
(Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-28 Operational area; fuel spills. All vehicle operations within 100 feet of a fuel spill shall come to an immediate halt. No vehicle, except emergency response vehicles, shall be allowed to operate within one hundred feet of a fuel spill. No vehicle of any type shall drive through fuel spills. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-29 Operational area; vehicle maintenance. No vehicle maintenance or servicing is permitted in areas not specifically designated for such activity.
[Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-30 Operational area; cycle and scooter units. Motorcycles, bicycles, tri-wheeled cycle units, and two-wheeled motor scooters shall be operated only in areas authorized and designated by the director.
[Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004]
(Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-31 Operational area; vehicle operations in movement areas. (a) Any vehicle at a controlled airport which requires access to any portion of the operational area such as taxiways, runways, and safety areas which are beyond the yellow nonmovement area boundary marking painted on the ramp service area, shall be in two-way radio contact with the air traffic control tower or shall be escorted by a vehicle with this capability. In addition:

- (1) Any vehicle proceeding onto the movement area between the hours of sunrise and sunset except those being escorted shall be either painted a bright color, operate an overhead flashing light which is visible for one mile, or display a checkered flag not less than three feet square of international orange and white (the checks being at least one foot on each side); and
- (2) Any vehicle proceeding onto the movement area between the hours of sunset and sunrise except those being escorted shall also operate an overhead flashing light which is visible for one mile.

(b) No vehicle shall proceed across any runway at a controlled airport unless specifically cleared to cross that particular runway by the air traffic control tower.

(c) The operator of a vehicle in those portions of the operational area beyond the yellow nonmovement area boundary marking shall not leave the vehicle unless continuous radio contact is maintained with the air traffic control tower while outside the vehicle.
[Eff 6/19/86; am 4/1/96; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-31.1 Operational area; vehicle operations in nonmovement areas. Except for emergency vehicles responding to actual emergencies or exercises, and other persons and vehicles so authorized in the performance of yellow nonmovement boundary marking of the operational area shall:

- (1) Observe the instructions of all official traffic control devices, which may consist of traffic signs, signals, pavement markings, and other traffic control apparatuses unless otherwise directed by airport security or airport police;
- (2) Remain within, and not deviate from, any marked ramp roadways. (Exception: When a slow-moving vehicle or equipment is impeding the flow of traffic, the operator shall move the vehicle or equipment off the marked roadway to the right, stop, and allow faster moving traffic to pass before returning to the roadway.)
- (3) Be permitted to drive from one position to the other without using the ramp roadway if servicing two or more aircraft parked in adjacent parking positions.
- (4) Not drive on any taxiway within the non-movement area;
- (5) Where roadways traverse taxiways, adhere to all regulations governing operations on ramp roadways and yield the right-of-way to taxiing aircraft when crossing taxiways; and
- (6) Not stop, stand, or meander on roadways that cross taxiways and aircraft surface maneuvering areas, including alleyways (lead-in lines) to gates. [Eff and comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12)
(Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-32 Operational area; vehicle operations where UNICOM services are provided. (a) Any vehicle operated at an uncontrolled airport at which UNICOM services are provided, and which requires access to any portion of the operational area, shall be in two-way radio contact with the UNICOM service and capable of monitoring the frequency for any aircraft traffic information, or shall be escorted by a vehicle with this capability.

(b) No vehicle shall proceed across a runway or engage in towing of aircraft at an uncontrolled airport where UNICOM services are provided unless such vehicle meets all requirements for operational area access as may be applicable, the operator advises the UNICOM service of his intention to cross the runway, and only after he has visually cleared all directions of the runway being crossed or used for auto towing.

(c) No vehicle may cross any portion of a runway at an uncontrolled airport when an aircraft is on final approach to landing, on the runway being crossed, or is on the runway surface in preparation to depart.

[Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 2 1 2004]
(Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-33 Motor vehicles declared "out of service." (a) Authorized persons of the department's motor vehicle safety office shall declare and mark "out of service" any motor vehicle operating within a public airport which by reason of its mechanical condition or loading is so imminently hazardous to operate as to be likely to cause an accident or a breakdown. An "out of service vehicle" sticker shall be used to mark vehicles "out of service."

(b) No person shall operate any motor vehicle declared and marked "out of service" until all repairs required by the "out of service notice" have been satisfactorily completed.

(c) No person shall remove the "out of service vehicle" sticker from any motor vehicle prior to completion of all repairs required by the "out of service notice."

(d) The person or persons completing the repairs required by the "out of service notice" shall sign the "Certification of Repairman," entering the name of his shop or garage and the date and time the required repairs were completed. If the driver completes the required repairs, he shall sign and complete the "Certification of Repairman." [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 2 1 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-34 Enforcement. This chapter may be enforced by an enforcement officer or any person deputized pursuant to section 261-17, Hawaii Revised Statutes. Department motor vehicle safety officers may enforce vehicle safety requirements pursuant to section 286-203, Hawaii Revised Statutes. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §§261-17, 286-203)

§19-15.1-35 Penalty. (a) The penalty for violation of section 19-15.1-33 shall be as set forth in section 286-206, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

(b) The penalties for violations of chapters 291 and 291C, Hawaii Revised Statutes, or any county ordinance shall be as set forth in the appropriate statutes or ordinances and as provided in section 19-15.1-3.

(c) The penalties for all other violations of this chapter shall be as set forth in section 261-21, Hawaii Revised Statutes. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-21)

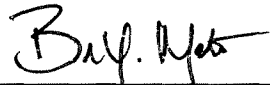
§19-15.1-36 Severability. The provisions of this chapter are declared to be severable and if any portion or the application thereof to any person or property is held invalid for any reason, the validity of the remainder of this chapter shall not be affected. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

§19-15.1-37 Repeal. Chapter 19-15 is repealed. [Eff 6/19/86; comp 4/1/00; comp 1/14/02; comp MAY 21 2004] (Auth: HRS §261-12) (Imp: HRS §261-12)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Chapter 19-15.1, Hawaii Administrative Rules, on the Summary Page dated February 19, 2004, was adopted on February 19, 2004, following public hearings held on December 8 and 9, 2003, after public notice was given in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Maui News, Hawaii Herald-Tribune, West Hawaii Today and Garden Island on October 31, 2003.

The amendment and compilation of Chapter 19-15.1, Hawaii Administrative Rules, shall take effect ten days after filing with the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.



~~for~~ RODNEY K. HARAGA
Director of Transportation

APPROVED:

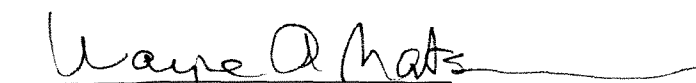


LINDA LINGLE
Governor
State of Hawaii

Date: MAY 10 2004

Filed

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Deputy Attorney General

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S
OFFICE
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AIRPORTS DIVISION

AIRPORT MOTOR VEHICLE
INSPECTION HANDBOOK

AIRPORT MOTOR VEHICLE
INSPECTION HANDBOOK

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PART I

Airport Motor Vehicle Inspection Program

Airport Motor Vehicle Inspection Program

Purpose. The intent of the Airport Motor Vehicle Inspection Program is to decrease the potential for accidents that could occur within the public airport, especially the air operations area.

Scope. The inspection procedures are geared primarily toward the major mechanical components and functions of the specialized vehicles operating within the airport operations area, without getting into the detailed inspections of each component or function.

Inspections. Each vehicle and applicable trailer shall be inspected at least once a year in accordance with the procedures contained in this handbook by inspectors certified by the Department of Transportation's Motor Vehicle Safety Office. Inspections will be conducted at locations or stations designated or established by the Director. Applications for vehicle safety inspections may be obtained at each respective district office of the Department located at Honolulu International Airport, Honolulu, Hawaii 96819; Hilo International Airport, Hilo, Hawaii 96720; Kona International Airport at Keahole, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740; Kahului Airport, Kahului, Hawaii 96732; or Lihue Airport, Lihue, Hawaii 96766.

Inspection Decals. A safety inspection decal will be issued for each vehicle and applicable trailer that satisfactorily passes the airport motor vehicle safety inspection. These safety inspections shall be valid for one year from the date of certification, unless determined otherwise for cause by the Director of Transportation. Inspection decals shall be located on the vehicle rear bumper, right side, or for vehicles without bumpers, conspicuously located on vehicle rear, lower right side.

Inspection Fees. An inspection fee to cover the expenses of administering the airport motor vehicle inspection program will be assessed each inspected vehicle. Fees may vary slightly from district to district depending on cost for program administration.

1. A fee of no more than \$12 shall be charged by an airport vehicle inspection station for each safety inspection performed.

2. The Director of Transportation may collect a fee of \$1.50 for each vehicle safety inspection decal issued by an airport vehicle inspection station. All monies collected shall be paid into the State airport revenue fund.

PART II

Inspection Procedures

Section 1. Registration

The first step in the inspection of a vehicle should be verification of registration (AOA decal) and identification (company/organization markings).

<u>Procedure</u>	<u>Reject Vehicle</u>
A. Verify registration is current (check AOA decal-month and year).	If registration (AOA decal) has expired.
B. Check vehicle for company or organization identification (distinctive coloring or markings displayed on each side of the vehicle).	If not properly identified.

Section 2. Tires and Wheels

Procedure

- A. Inspect for tire size.

- B. Inspect for tire condition
and tire damage.

Reject Vehicle

If tires on any axle are not matched in nominal size, construction, and profile. (Difference in manufacturer brand, or tread pattern are not cause for rejection).

If any of the following conditions are found:

1. Bulges, bumps, or knots indicating internal ply separation.
2. Exposed or damaged cords either on the surface of the tire or inside cuts in the tread on sidewall.
3. Damaged or defective valve stem that could cause failure during use.
4. Can touch or rub on any other part of the vehicle or the load being transported.

This is not a complete list of all possible tire defects or damage conditions. It is an example of some conditions that are causes for rejection.

- C. Inspect for wheel integrity.

- D. Inspect wheel bolts, studs, or lug nuts.

If wheel shows visible excessive radial or lateral runout, cracks, repairs made by welding or elongated bolt holes.

If any wheel bolts, studs or lug nuts are loose, missing, severely worn or cannot be tightened.

Section 3. Brakes

Procedure

- A. Inspect brake system failure indicator (warning light-if equipped).
- B. Inspect brake system integrity-leakage test. (Leakage is tested for by applying force to the pedal for a specified time and watching for continued pedal drop or illumination of the warning light if so equipped.)
- C. Inspect brake system integrity-pedal reserve test. (The pedal reserve test is not required for its vehicles with central hydraulic (hydraulically boosted) power brake systems, or for vehicles designed to have more than 80 per cent of the pedal travel between the released and the applied positions.)
- D. Inspect brake performance-road test. (Test overall braking effectiveness of the brake system with the vehicle in motion.)
- E. Inspect brake hose, line, and fittings. (Visually inspect for wear, chassis interference, or leakage that could cause hydraulic system failure.)

Reject Vehicle

If the warning light fails to operate when tested according to appropriate method. The vehicle should also be rejected if the light comes on when the brakes are applied or if the light is on continuously.

If any additional decrease in pedal height is felt or measured after the initial application or if the warning light illuminates or visible signs of fluid leakage from brake system is noted.

If pedal travel from its free height to its depressed height is more than 80 per cent of total possible travel or free height. Pedal reserve must always be more than 20 per cent of the total.

If the vehicle fails to stop within 25 feet from 20 mph without swerving out of a 12-foot wide lane.

If the brake hoses contact the body, suspension or wheels at any point or if the hoses are cracked, chafed, flattened, worn or leaking. Also reject the vehicle if copper tubing is used for brake lines.

Procedure

- F. Inspect parking brakes.
(Set parking brake firmly
to determine the reserve
travel of the hand lever
or foot pedal.)

Reject Vehicle

If there is no reserve travel
in the lever (or pedal).
If there is any forward move-
ment of the vehicle with the
parking brake in the "set"
position.

Section 4. Steering

Procedure

- A. Inspect steering system lash or freeplay. (Lash should be no more than 2 to 2-3/4 inches, depending on steering wheel diameter.)

- B. Inspect steering linkage play. (Linkage play is measured by measuring the amount of free movement at either front wheel.)

- C. Inspect front and rear suspension systems for damages, looseness, excessive wear or missing components.

Reject Vehicle

If steering wheel freeplay exceeds the values given below:

<u>Steering Wheel diameter in inches</u>	<u>Maximum freeplay in inches</u>
16 or less	2
18	2-1/4
20	2-1/2
22	2-3/4

If free movement measured at the tire tread exceeds the values given below:

<u>Wheel size in inches</u>	<u>Maximum free movement in inches</u>
16 or less	1/4
17 to 18	3/8
over 18	1/2

If steerable wheels are incapable of being turned full right and full left without binding or interference.

If front or rear suspension system indicate damaged, loose, worn or missing components.

Section 5. Lighting System

General lamp and reflector inspection. Includes all original equipment, exterior lighting plus whatever lights have been added. If a vehicle is equipped with a light, it should work properly.

<u>Procedure</u>	<u>Reject Vehicle</u>
A. Inspect lamp and reflector condition.	For any defects listed below: 1. Cracked, broken, discolored or missing lens or reflex reflector. 2. Lamp with excessive dirt or moisture inside and deteriorated reflector. 3. Lamp, lamp lens, or reflector insecurely or improperly installed. This list is not a complete list of all possible defects. It is an example of the more common defects that are cause for rejection.
B. Inspect lamp operation. Actuate turn signal lever to right and left, and observe function of turn signal lights and indicators (if so equipped). Place vehicle in reverse gear and check back-up lamps (if so equipped). If vehicle is so equipped, actuate the following and observe lamps: - Hazard warning lamps - Brake warning lamps - Indicator lamps - Stop lamps - Head lamps - upper and lower beams	For any of the following conditions: 1. Any bulb or sealed beam unit fails to light. 2. Stop lamps that fail to light when brake is depressed with ignition switch off or on. 3. Stop lamps are not noticeably brighter than tail lamps. 4. Any of the following lamps fail to light when parking lamps or head lamps are turned on: tail lamps, side-marker lamps, and clearance lamps and identification lamps as applicable.

Procedure

Observe function of:

- Tail lamps
- Parking lamps
- Side marker lamps
- Reflex reflectors
- Clearance lamps
- Identification lamps
- Emergency warning lamps
- All others

Reject Vehicles

5. Hazard flasher that does not operate with the ignition switch off or does not flash all turn signal lamps simultaneously.
6. Turn signal, hazard flasher, or high-beam indicator that does not operate properly.
7. Turn signals that do not operate or cancel properly.
8. Brake operation dims or cancels turn signal flashing.
9. Missing or inoperative dimmer switch.
10. Backup lamps, as equipped, fail to light when transmission is in reverse or remains illuminated when vehicle is traveling in the forward direction.
11. Any lighting device, required or auxiliary, that fails to operate, directs light improperly, or shows a color contrary to law.

This list is not a complete list of all possible defects. It is an example of the more common defects that are cause for rejection.

- C. Inspect rotating beacon or flasher (on those vehicles scheduled for operation in movement areas).

If beacon or flasher is inoperable.

Section 6. Horn and Electrical System

<u>Procedure</u>	<u>Reject Vehicle</u>
A. Inspect horn and electrical system. (Under hood and dash.)	<p>For any of the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Horn switch missing, inoperative, or not readily accessible to driver or not securely mounted.2. Horn fails to operate, or not audible under normal conditions from a distance of a least 200 feet from the vehicle.3. Wiring in poor condition or showing any sign of burning or short circuiting. Insulation worn or rubbed bare.4. Wiring improperly installed.5. Electrical connections that are loose, damaged, excessively corroded or not of an approved type.
B. Inspect backup warning beeper (if required or equipped).	<p>For any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Backup warning beeper fails to operate.2. If warning sound is not audible under normal conditions from a distance of at least 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle.
C. Inspect battery and electrical system.	<p>If batteries are improperly mounted or secured.</p>

Section 7. Vehicle Glazing

Applicable to those vehicles with windshields and windows.

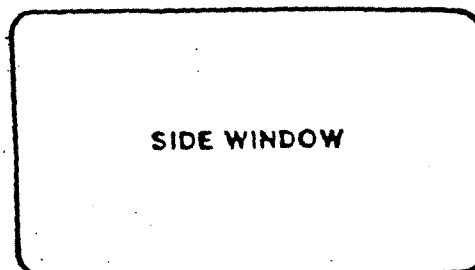
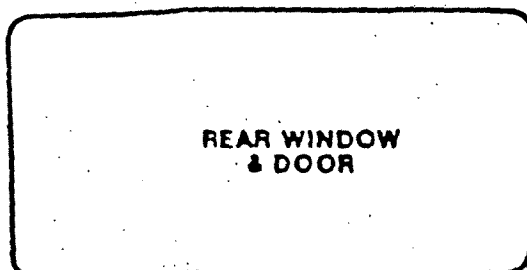
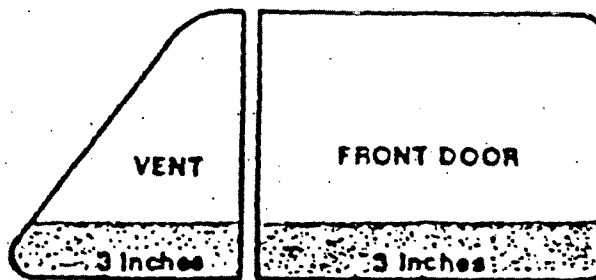
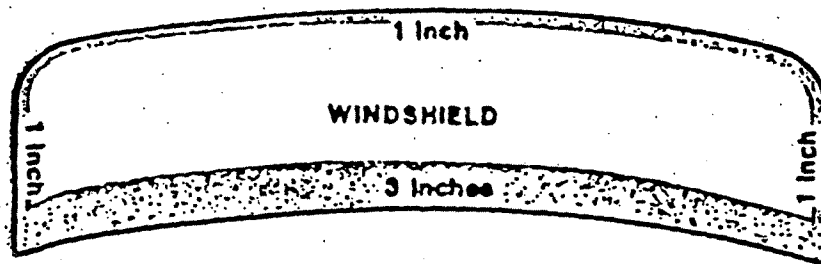
<u>Procedure</u>	<u>Reject Vehicle</u>
A. Inspect glass for proper markings. (Automotive safety glazing is marked with the manufacturer's trademark and the letters "AS" followed by a number from 1 through 11. Only AS1 may be used in the windshield.)	If: 1. Improper or unmarked glazing materials are used for specific positions. 2. Non-transparent materials such as plywood, etc., are used to replace glass.
B. Inspect operation of window on driver's side of vehicle. (Window must open readily even though vehicle has approved turn signals.)	If window on driver's side cannot be readily opened to permit arm signals.
C. Inspect all glass for unauthorized material or conditions that obscure driver's vision.	If: 1. Glazed surfaces contain any stickers not permitted by law or regulation.
D. Inspect windshield and all windows for hazardous cracks, chips, sharp edges and discoloration of the laminate.	If: 1. There are cracks, discolorations or scratches to the front, right, left, or rear of the driver which interfere with his vision. 2. Any windows are broken, have exposed sharp edges, or are cracked or separated allowing one piece of glass to be moved relative to another.

Procedure

Reject Vehicle

3. The windshield has star chips (stone nicks) larger than 1-1/2 inches in diameter at any location in the unshaded portion of the diagram.
4. The windshield, vent or front door has discoloration at any location in the unshaded portion of the diagrams.
5. The rear window is discolored so that the driver does not have a view 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle unless all rear vision is accomplished with outside rear view mirrors.

Glazing Position Information



Section 8. Windshield Wipers

Applicable to those vehicles equipped with windshields.

<u>Procedure</u>	<u>Reject Vehicle</u>
A. Inspect windshield wipers for satisfactory operation.	If: 1. Wipers do not operate at a speed of at least 45 cycles per minute, on one of the speed settings. 2. Blades smear or severely streak windshield after 5 cycles.
B. Inspect for damaged, torn or hardened rubber elements of blades.	If blades show signs of physical breakdown of rubber wiping element.
C. Inspect for damaged metal parts of wiper blades or arms.	If parts of blades or arms are missing or severely damaged.
D. Inspect for proper contact of blades with windshield.	If the blade fails to contact the windshield firmly.

Section 9. Mirrors

Applicable to those vehicles equipped with rear view mirrors.

<u>Procedure</u>	<u>Reject Vehicle</u>
A. Inspect exterior rear view mirror(s). (From the driver's position, visually inspect exterior mirror(s) for a clear and reasonably unobstructed view to the rear.)	If: 1. Mirror not mounted on stable support. 2. Mirror(s) protrudes an unnecessary amount beyond line offering satisfactory rear vision. 3. Mirror obscured by a pillar or unwiped portion of windshield. 4. Mirror cracked, pitted or clouded to the extent that rear vision is obscured.
B. Inspect interior rear view mirror. (From the driver's position, visually inspect interior mirror for proper mounting, location, cracks, sharp edges and ease of adjustment.)	If: 1. Mirror is missing. 2. Mirror is loosely mounted. 3. Mirror is cracked, broken, has sharp edges, or cannot be cleaned such that rear vision is obscured. 4. Mirror is difficult to adjust or will not maintain set adjustment.

Section 10. Exhaust and Fuel Systems

An important safety factor of both the exhaust system and the fuel system is freedom from leakage. In addition, exhaust systems must be so constructed to prevent the escape of sparks or the propagation of flame.

<u>Procedure</u>	<u>Reject Vehicle</u>
A. Visually inspect, as applicable, mufflers, catalytic converters, resonators, tail pipes, exhaust pipes, exhaust stacks, heat shields and supporting hardware. (Vehicles operating in the operational area and used in conjunction with direct servicing of aircraft which requires operation immediately adjacent to or under aircraft must be equipped with exhaust system protected by a screen muffler or other device adequate to prevent the escape of sparks or the propagation of flame.)	If: 1. Vehicle is not equipped with a proper exhaust system. 2. There are loose or leaking joints. 3. There are holes caused by corrosion, leaking seams, or patches on muffler or tail pipe. 4. Elements of systems are not securely fastened. 5. There is an exhaust system cut-out or a similar device that allows excessive noise or the escape of sparks.
B. Visually examine the fuel tank, fuel tank support straps, filler tube (rubber, plastic, metal) tube clamps, fuel tank vent hoses or tubes, filler housing drain, overflow tubes, and filler cap.	If: 1. Any part of system is not securely fastened or supported. 2. There is fuel leakage at any point in the system. 3. Fuel tank filler cap is missing. 4. There is excessive physical damage caused by aging or chafing.

Section 11. Exterior Components and Sheet Metal

Body exterior components and sheet metal parts if damaged or dislocated so that they protrude from the vehicle to present a safety hazard to people, aircraft, or other equipment may be cause for rejection of the vehicle.

<u>Procedure</u>	<u>Reject Vehicle</u>
A. Inspect for torn metal parts, moldings, etc., which may protrude from vehicle.	If torn metal, glass, or other loose or dislocated parts protrude from the surface of the vehicle causing a safety hazard to people or property.
B. Inspect for removal of front or rear fenders.	If any fender has been removed.
C. Inspect floor pan in occupant compartment (cab) or in areas open to the occupant compartment, for rusted-out areas or holes which could permit entry of exhaust gases or which would not support occupants properly.	If floor pan (or floor) is rusted through sufficiently to cause a hazard to an occupant, or so that exhaust gases and debris could enter the occupant compartment through the floor.

Section 12. Trailers

The inspection procedures for lights, reflectors, tires and wheels on a trailer along with fenders and brakes, if required, shall be performed in the same manner as other motor vehicles.

Trailers equipped with tow-bar connections must also be equipped with safety or stay chains or cables.

Every trailer which exceeds a gross weight of 3,000 pounds or more or exceeds more than 50% of the towing vehicle's gross weight shall be equipped with a brake system controlled by the driver of the towing vehicle and a breakaway brake system in case of an accidental disconnection between the towing vehicle and trailer.

<u>Procedure</u>	<u>Reject Vehicle</u>
A. Inspect safety or stay chains or cables for wear, security of mounting and maximum ultimate breaking strength.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If safety or stay chains or cables show any sign of excessive wear or weak spots caused by chafing or dragging on the ground.2. If the safety of stay chains or cables are not securely mounted to the trailer structure or the maximum breaking strength is less than the gross weight of the trailer.
B. Inspect the brake system for integrity of operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If towing vehicle operator has no control of the trailer brakes while towing the trailer.2. If trailer is not equipped with a breakaway brake system.3. If breakaway system does not automatically lock the trailer's brakes and hold the trailer in place during an accidental breakaway from the towing vehicle.

Note: Baggage and freight carts, pallet or container trailers, and turntable container trailers drawn by towing tractor (tugs) are excluded from inspection under this section.

Section 13. Tow Hitches

Applicable to those vehicles equipped with tow hitches (used for cart/trailer towing).

Procedure

Inspect for tow hitch integrity and operation.

Reject Vehicle

If tow hitch does not function properly or otherwise determined unsafe for cart/trailer towing operation.

Section 14. Refuelers

Any fuel truck that is not maintained in top condition may constitute a fire hazard during fueling. Short circuits in the electrical system, arcs across the terminals, sparks or backfire flames from the exhaust can ignite flammable vapors.

<u>Procedure</u>	<u>Reject Vehicle</u>
A. Inspect fire extinguishers. Fire extinguisher rating must be not less than 20 B. Vehicle must be equipped with two extinguishers, one on side of vehicle.	For any of the following: 1. If extinguisher is missing or not readily accessible. 2. If extinguisher does not show current inspection (tag) by a certified extinguisher inspector.
B. Inspect storage tank for leaks.	If leak detected.
C. Inspect tank top filler caps, hinges, locks and gaskets.	If filler caps, hinges, locks and gaskets are found defective, rusted, damaged or missing.
D. Inspect piping, valves, hose, hose reel and nozzles for defects.	If fuel leaks, frayed hoses, worn valves are noted, or if nozzles show signs of leakage or improper operation.
E. Inspect distribution pump.	If leakage is noted.
F. Inspect vehicle exhaust system. Exhaust system should be designed, located and installed to minimize the hazard of fire in the event of leakage from the tank or fuel dispensing system, tank overflow or spillage during servicing of an aircraft.	If the exhaust system does not conform to the appropriate type for fuelers. Also, if spark arresters not present, or if rusted, damaged or otherwise determined unserviceable.
G. Inspect battery and electrical system.	For any of the following: 1. If battery terminal cable is loose, corroded, or improperly grounded.

Procedure

- H. Inspect grounding and bonding cables and clips. (All grounding and bonding cables should be inspected. A drag chain on the tank does not constitute an adequate ground.)
- I. Inspect for brake interlock or engine kill on all hose nozzle cradles (if so equipped).
- J. Inspect for brake interlock or engine kill on bottom load connection and automatic high level cutoff on all bottom load tankers.
- K. Inspect dome hatch gaskets and fuel tank baffles.
- L. Inspect for proper labeling and placarding of contents on fuel storage tank (US-DOT P 5800.3 Emergency Response Guidebook).

Reject Vehicle

- 2. If wiring is badly frayed or poorly connected.
- 3. If batteries are improperly mounted or secured.

If any cable or clip is frayed, damaged, corroded, or otherwise determined unsuitable to maintain positive grounding connection.

If vehicle moves or if engine kill does not work.

If interlock is inoperative or if high level switch/valve is inoperative.

If unserviceable due to cut, frayed or worn condition.

If contents are not clearly placarded on each side and rear of storage tank in letters a minimum of three inches high on background of sharply contrasting color.
("FLAMMABLE" or "GASOLINE"
"JET-A", "JET-B" or other name of the fuel carried.)

Section 15. Hydrant Servicers

Vehicles equipped with facilities to transfer fuel between a fuel hydrant and an aircraft.

<u>Procedure</u>	<u>Reject Vehicle</u>
A. Inspect fire extinguisher. Fire extinguisher rating must be not less than 20 B. Vehicle must be equipped with at least one extinguisher.	For any of the following: 1. If extinguisher is missing or not readily accessible. 2. If extinguisher does not show current inspection (tag) by a certified extinguisher inspector.
B. Inspect hoses, reels, valves and nozzles.	If fuel leaks, frayed hoses, or worn valves are noted, or if nozzles show signs of leakage or improper operation.
C. Inspect deadman control. (A device which requires a positive continuing action of an operator to allow the flow of fuel on any hydrant vehicle that has more than three outlets or a rate flow of more than 60 gpm (227L) per outlet. Anything less requires an installed fuel control valve.)	If vehicle hydrant system does not conform with the requirement.
D. Inspect grounding and bonding cables and clips. (All grounding and bonding cables should be inspected.)	If any cable or clip is frayed, damaged, corroded, or otherwise determined unsuitable to maintain positive grounding connection.
E. Inspect battery and electrical system.	For any of the following: 1. If battery terminal cable is loose, corroded, or improperly grounded. 2. If wiring is badly frayed or poorly connected. 3. If batteries are improperly mounted or secured.