



EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Part 393 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR) outlines the requirements for parts and accessories necessary for safe operation. More specifically, §393.95 of the FMCSR addresses requirements for Emergency Equipment on power units.

To summarize these guidelines, each truck or truck tractor (except those towed in driveway-towaway operations) must be equipped with fire extinguishers, spare fuses and warning devices for stopped vehicles.

Emergency Equipment Requirements

Risk Engineering

Fire Extinguishers

- A power unit used to transport hazardous materials that require placarding must be equipped with a fire extinguisher having a UL (Underwriters' Laboratories) rating of 10 B:C or more.
- A power unit not used to transport hazardous materials must be equipped with either:
 - A fire extinguisher with UL rating of 5 B:C or more; or
 - Two fire extinguishers, each of which has a UL rating of 4 B:C or more.

Fire extinguishers must:

- Be labeled by the manufacturer with its UL rating.
- Be designed, constructed and maintained to permit visual determination of whether it is fully charged.
- Be filled and stored in a location that makes it readily accessible for use.
- Be securely mounted to prevent sliding, rolling, or vertical movement.
- Use an extinguishing agent that does not need protection from freezing. Extinguishing agents must comply with the toxicity provisions of the Environmental Protection Agency's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP regulations under 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart G).
- Be inspected and serviced by a certified fire extinguisher service company annually. (NFPA 10 Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers)

Spare Fuses

Some power units require electrical fuses to operate parts and accessories. Make sure your vehicles' emergency equipment includes at least one spare fuse for each type/size of fuse needed.

Emergency Equipment Requirements

Risk Engineering

Warning Devices for Stopped Vehicles

When a vehicle is stopped on the side of the road, one of the following options must be used:

- Three bidirectional emergency reflective triangles that conform to the requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 125, §571.125 of this title; or
- At least six fusees (flares) or three liquid-burning flares. The vehicle must have as many additional fusees or liquid-burning flares as are necessary to satisfy the requirements of §392.22. Keep in mind; flame-producing devices are prohibited when transporting hazardous materials.

Note: Other warning devices may be used in addition to, but not in lieu of, the required warning devices, provided those warning devices do not decrease the effectiveness of the required warning devices.

There are many situations that could arise requiring the use of emergency equipment. Conducting a proper pre-trip inspection will help to ensure the equipment is always available and in adequate working condition.

Emergencies happen. Safety counts. And you are important.

Stay safe.

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