NJTRANSIT

LOCAL PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY MOBILITY

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUBRECIPIENT VEHICLE PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE PLANS

Contents

INTRODUCTION

Preventative Maintenance is the execution of routine, scheduled maintenance procedures on a vehicle to reduce the risk of malfunctions. Establishing a comprehensive and well-structured preventative maintenance program is essential. A strong maintenance plan is just as crucial to a successful transportation system as the acquisition of vehicles.

A preventative maintenance plan includes:

- Arranging preventative maintenance services (setting up necessary accounts or procedures)
- Following a detailed preventative maintenance schedule and maintaining cleanliness
- Conducting daily vehicle inspections through pre- and post-trip checks
- Completing corresponding inspection checklists
- Maintaining thorough maintenance records for each vehicle.

PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Preventative Maintenance can be structured in various ways to meet the needs of your system:

- Contracting maintenance to commercial mechanics.
- Partnering with other agencies, such as city or county garages or school bus garages, for vehicle maintenance.
- Establishing an in-house maintenance program, which offers key advantages:
    - Vehicles receive routine inspections for potential issues.
    - Mechanics become familiar with the fleet.
    - Most importantly, the mechanic is a direct employee.
- A combination approach, where routine maintenance is handled in-house while specialized repairs are outsourced.

EXAMPLES:

- In-house tasks: Oil changes, oil and air filter replacements, PVC valve changes, etc.
- Outsourced tasks: Jobs requiring specialized expertise or equipment
- Training drivers on proper pre- and post-trip inspections and ensuring that all findings are promptly reported to maintenance personnel.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

For an effective in-house preventative maintenance program, the following basic facilities are necessary:

- A garage or covered area for vehicle service with proper ventilation
- Proper drainage for vehicle washing
- A system for recycling or disposing of motor oil and other waste materials
- Equipment for lifting and jacking vehicles
- A complete toolset, including at least a basic selection of small tools for minor on-the-spot repairs

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Once you have established your preventative maintenance program, collaborate with your entire staff – including drivers, dispatchers, and mechanics – to develop a structured maintenance schedule.

Mechanics must be well-versed in the minimum maintenance requirements for each vehicle. This can be achieved by reviewing the manufacturer's maintenance manuals provided with each vehicle upon delivery. Maintenance must be performed at designated mileage intervals or within a specified timeframe. Neglecting routine maintenance can lead to decreased reliability, a shortened vehicle lifespan, and potential violations of warranty terms.

As best practice, always adhere to the vehicle manufacturer's manual. It outlines specific maintenance requirements, necessary materials, tools, and recommended service intervals. A general preventative maintenance schedule is provided on page 7 to serve as a guide and supplement your owner's manual.

Be alert and ready to make schedule adjustments according to your specific needs. When adjusting, be certain to document any changes and update this list for reference.

REGULARLY

- Wash vehicle interior and exterior – determine need by the amount of use and road conditions (salt used for clearing roads and chemical solutions used to control dust on unpaved roads may require may frequent washes).
- Washer fluid
- Tire pressure
- Pre-trip inspection

UNSCHEDULED

- Alternator
- Starter motor
- Windshield wiper motor
- Exhaust components: muffler, manifolds, pipes, hangers, and clamps
- Headlamps, turn signal bulbs, brake lights, and marker lights
- Vehicle interior fittings, seat materials
- Wheelchair lift components
- Wheelchair restraint components
- Oil leaks

EVERY 6 MONTHS

- Windshield wiper blades
- Air filter
- Cabin filter
- Oil changes (if mileage threshold is not met)
- Lube emergency windows
- Fuel filter (if applicable)
- Tire rotation

EVERY 3-5 YEARS

You must select a specific time between the 3-5 years for each of these activities)

- Flush radiator / Coolant replacement
- Brake fluid
- Differential fluid
- Transmission flush
- Service air conditioner
- Lubricate all door and hood hinges
- Steering and suspension
- Electrical systems
- Belt(s)
- Repacking wheel bearings (if applicable)
- Tire replacement

EVERY 10 YEARS

- Replace all hoses (more often if necessary)
- Spark plug replacement

EXHIBIT 1: CUTAWAY PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

MILES (in thousands)	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	40,000
Change engine oil, replace filter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lubricate chassis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Replace Fuel Filter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Check engine idle speed (diesel)	X		X		X		X	
Check throttle & idle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect drive belts, adjust, replace	X		X		X		X	
Change air filter & PCV valve	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rotate tires	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Change all brake pads	X		X		X		X	
Engine tune-up								
Service transmission								
Pack wheel bearings						X		

MILES (in thousands)	45,000	50,000	55,000	60,000	65,000	70,000	75,000	80,000
Change engine oil, replace filter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lubricate chassis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Replace Fuel Filter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Check engine idle speed (diesel)	X		X		X		X	
Check throttle & idle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect drive belts, adjust, replace	X		X		X		X	
Change air filter & PCV valve	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rotate tires	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Change all brake pads	X		X		X		X	
Engine tune-up			X					X
Service transmission			X					X
Pack wheel bearings				X				X

WHEELCHAIR LIFT PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Preventive maintenance for a wheelchair lift is crucial to ensuring its proper function and extending its lifespan. Regular maintenance helps reduce unexpected repairs, minimizes downtime, and enhances the longevity of the lift. Every lift-equipped vehicle must follow a scheduled preventive maintenance plan. Detailed maintenance procedures can be found in the instruction manual provided with the lift upon vehicle delivery.

It is essential to follow the preventive maintenance guidelines outlined in the manufacturer's manual, as wheelchair lift designs vary between manufacturers. The following recommended procedures are intended as a general supplement and should not replace the specific maintenance requirements provided by the manufacturer.

Conditions Affecting Preventative Maintenance

The frequency of preventive maintenance for wheelchair lifts depends on several factors, including lift usage, weather conditions, and contamination. Agencies with higher lift usage, particularly those serving larger disabled populations, will require more frequent maintenance.

Harsh weather conditions can also impact lift performance and durability. Exposure to rain, snow, and sun can accelerate wear and corrosion, increasing the need for maintenance.

In particular, heavy snowfall can lead to faster corrosion due to contact with road salt. Similarly, vehicles operated near saltwater are more prone to corrosion due to high moisture levels in the air. Dusty and sandy environments can also lead to lift contamination.

Ultimately, in any extreme conditions, it is essential to keep the lift clean and properly lubricated to ensure optimal performance and longevity.

Preventative Maintenance Requirements of the ADA

ADA Compliance and Preventive Maintenance for Wheelchair Lifts

The **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)** requires that transportation providers and agencies ensure service is not denied to individuals with disabilities due to inoperative lift equipment. To comply, agencies must maintain lifts properly to ensure continuous operation and promptly repair any malfunctions.

Key ADA Requirements for Preventive Maintenance Programs

1. **Regular Preventive Maintenance Checks**
    - Agencies must establish a system for frequent inspections to ensure all lift equipment is in proper working order.
    - While daily lift cycling is not required, an alternative method (such as using the lift in service daily or every other day) must be in place.
    - Lifts must not remain idle for extended periods, as this would violate ADA regulations.
2. **Immediate Reporting of Lift Failures**
    - Operators must report any in-service lift failure using the most immediate means available (radio, phone, or other communication methods).
    - Delaying a report until the end of the day is unacceptable.
3. **Timely Repairs and Vehicle Service Removal**
    - If a lift fails in service, the vehicle may complete its service day. However, it must be repaired before being placed back into operation.

4. **Limited In-Service Operation with an Inoperative Lift**
    - If no spare vehicle is available, a vehicle with an inoperative lift may remain in service for:
        - **Up to 5 days** in areas with a population of **50,000 or less**
        - **Up to 3 days** in areas with a population of **over 50,000**
    - Once this period expires, the vehicle must be taken out of service until repairs are completed.
5. **Alternative Transportation for Fixed Routes**
    - If a vehicle with an inoperative lift is operating on a **fixed route**, and the wait time for the next accessible vehicle exceeds **30 minutes**, the agency must provide **alternative transportation** for passengers with disabilities.

Periodic Maintenance

Preventive maintenance should be performed at designated intervals, based on **time** (weeks or months) or **usage** (number of lift cycles).

- **Vehicles with high lift usage** (approximately **eight or more cycles per day**) should follow a **cycle-based maintenance schedule**.
- **Vehicles with lower lift usage** should follow a **time-based schedule**, as infrequent use can lead to lubricant contamination and loose components from vibrations during driving.

A **lift cycle counter** can help track maintenance needs based on frequency of use. Each agency should assess its program, as local conditions may require more frequent maintenance than the manufacturer's recommendations.

General Maintenance Guidelines

- **Lubrication & Adjustments**: External moving parts should be lubricated **once or twice a month** or as needed, depending on usage.
- **BraunAbility Recommendations**: Lift servicing should occur at **750, 1,400, and 4,500 cycles**, with a thorough maintenance check at each interval.
- **Hydraulic Lifts**: Check the pump fluid level regularly. Contaminated or discolored fluid should be replaced immediately.
- **Inspections**: Mechanics should inspect for wear, damage, or misalignment during routine maintenance.

- **New Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations**: **Section 403 lifts** are equipped with warning alarms and lights, which must be included in the preventive maintenance program. Refer to manufacturer manuals for specific guidelines.

Best Practices for Lift Maintenance

The most effective time to perform wheelchair lift maintenance is during regular **preventive vehicle checks**. Ideally, this inspection should be conducted by a **qualified mechanic**; however, some tasks can be performed by other trained personnel.

By implementing a **structured preventive maintenance program**, agencies can ensure compliance with ADA requirements, minimize unexpected repairs, and maximize the lifespan of their wheelchair lifts.

Lubrication

Proper lubrication is a crucial part of any lift's preventive maintenance program. A consistent lubrication schedule helps minimize breakdowns and their severity, especially given varying operating conditions. Weather can contribute to binding, damage electrical connections, and wash away lubricants. In harsh conditions, more frequent lubrication may be necessary. Additionally, cleaning lubrication points during each maintenance check is essential to remove contaminants.

Using the correct lubricant is key to ensuring the lift operates efficiently. Each lift manufacturer specifies the type and frequency of lubrication required. Always refer to the operating instructions for your specific lifts.

For detailed lubricant recommendations, consult the manufacturer’s literature provided with the vehicle at delivery. If the information is unclear, contact the manufacturer directly.

Manual Ramps

Vehicles equipped with manual ramps require a distinct maintenance process separate from that of hydraulic lifts, which are associated with a lift counter number. It is essential to follow the specific maintenance guidelines for manual ramps to ensure proper functionality and longevity. Always refer to the manufacturer’s recommendations and conduct regular inspections to prevent operational issues.

WHEELCHAIR LIFT MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Conduct lift maintenance at scheduled intervals based on either the number of cycles or elapsed time, whichever occurs first. Immediately address any potentially hazardous conditions. For detailed guidance, refer to the manufacturer's provided literature.

750 Cycles

750 Cycles	Outer barrier pivot points (2)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Outer barrier latch pivot points (2)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Outer barrier switch lever pivot points (2)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Outer barrier latch roller bearing (2)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Outer barrier arm slots (2)	Apply Light Grease - See Lubrication Diagram
	Outer barrier gas springs (2 springs - 4 points)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Lift-Tite™ latches (tower pivot points - 2)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Lift-Tite™ latch gas (dampening) spring pivot points (2 springs - 4 points)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Inspect Lift-Tite™ latches and gas (dampening) springs for wear or damage (bent, deformed or mis-aligned), positive securement (lock nuts / external snap rings) and proper operation	Resecure, replace damaged parts or otherwise correct as needed. Note: Apply Light Grease to Lift-Tite™ latch tower pivot point if replacing latch.
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	Inspect outer barrier for proper operation	Correct or replace damaged parts.
	Inspect outer barrier latch for proper operation, positive securement, and detached or missing spring(s)	Correct or replace damaged parts and/or relubri-cate. See Lubrication Diagram
750 Cycles	Adjust fold pressure	See Platform Fold Pressure Adjustment
	Verify FMVSS 403/404 Certification Checklist	See Certification Checklist Diagnostic Procedures
	Inspect lift for wear, damage or any abnormal condition	Correct as needed.
	Inspect lift for rattles	Correct as needed.

1,500 Cycles

1500 Cycles	**Perform all procedures listed in previous section also**	
	Inner/outer fold arms (2)	Apply grease (synthetic) to contact areas between inner/outer fold arms. See Lubrication Diagram
	Platform pivot pin bearings (4)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Inner fold arm bearings (8)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Inner roll stop pivot bearings (2)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Inner roll stop lever bearings (2)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Inner roll stop lever slot (2)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Saddle support bearings (8)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Outer fold arm roller pin bearings (4)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Outer fold arm cam followers (4)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Parallel arm pivot pin bearings (16)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Handrail pivot pin bearings (4)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Hydraulic cylinder pivot bushings (8)	Apply Light Oil - See Lubrication Diagram
	Inspect Lift-Tite™ latch rollers for wear or damage, positive securement and proper operation (2)	Correct, replace damaged parts and/or relubricate. See Lubrication Diagram.
	Inspect inner roll stop for: • Wear or damage • Proper operation. Roll stop should just rest on top surface of the threshold plate. • Positive securement (both ends)	Resecure, replace or correct as needed. See Platform Angle Instructions and Tower Microswitch Adjustment Instructions.
	Inspect handrail components for wear or damage, and for proper operation	Replace damaged parts.
	Inspect microswitches for securement and proper adjustment.	Resecure, replace or adjust as needed. See Microswitch Adjustment Instructions.
	Make sure lift operates smoothly	Realign towers and vertical arms. Lubricate or correct as needed.

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1500 Cycles	Inspect inner roll stop locks (2) and torsion springs (2) for wear or damage and for proper operation	Replace damaged parts. Apply Light Oil to inner roll stop lock pivot point.
	Inspect external snap rings: • Inner fold arms (6) • Lift-Tite™ latch rollers (2) • Lift-Tite™ latch gas (dampening) springs (4) • Outer barrier latch gas springs (2) • Outer barrier latch pivots (2) • Outer barrier switch lever pivot (2) • Outer barrier latch rollers (2) • Outer fold arm cam followers (4) • Outer fold arm roller pins (4) • Inner roll stop lever bracket pins (2)	Resecure or replace if needed.
	Inspect inner fold arm pins (2), axles (2) and bearings (8) for wear or damage and positive securement	Replace damaged parts and resecure as needed. Apply Light Oil.
	Remove pump module cover and inspect: • Hydraulic hoses, fittings and connections for wear or leaks • Harness cables, wires, terminals and connections for securement or damage • Relays, fuses, power switch and lights for securement or damage	Resecure, replace or correct as needed.

4,500 Cycles

	Perform all procedures listed in previous section also	
4500 Cycles	Inspect cotter pins on platform pivot pin (2)	Resecure, replace or correct as needed
	Hydraulic Fluid (Pump) - Check level. Note: Fluid should be changed if there is visible contamination. Inspect the hydraulic system (cylinder, hoses, fittings, seals, etc.) for leaks if fluid level is low.	Use Braun 32840-QT (Exxon® Univis HVI 26). Do not mix with Dextron III or other hydraulic fluids. Check fluid level with platform lowered fully. Fill to maximum fluid level indicated on reservoir (specified on decal). Do not overfill. If fluid level decal is not present - measure 1-3/8" from the fill port to locate fluid level.
	Inspect cylinders, fittings and hydraulic connections for wear, damage or leaks	Tighten, repair or replace if needed.
	Inspect parallel arms, bearings and pivot pins for visible wear or damage	Replace if needed.
	Inspect parallel arm pivot pin mounting bolts (8)	Tighten or replace if needed.
	Inspect platform pivot pins, bearings and vertical arms for wear, damage and positive securement	Replace damaged parts and resecure as needed. Apply Light Grease during reassembly procedures.
	Inspect inner/outer fold arms, saddle, saddle support and associated pivot pins and bearings for visible wear or damage	Replace if needed.
	Inspect gas springs (cylinders - 6) for wear or damage, proper operation and positive securement	Tighten, replace or correct as needed
continued	Inspect saddle bearing (UHMW - 2)	Apply Door-Ease or replace if needed. See Lubrication Diagram.

continued **4500 Cycles**	Inspect vertical arm plastic covers	Resecure or replace if needed.
	Inspect power cable	Resecure, repair or replace if needed.
	Mounting	Check to see that the lift is securely anchored to the vehicle and there are no loose bolts, broken welds, or stress fractures.
	Decals and Antiskid	Replace decals if worn, missing or illegible. Replace antiskid if worn or missing.

Consecutive 750 Cycle Intervals	Repeat all previously listed inspection, lubrication and maintenance procedures at 750 cycle intervals.

Lift Disposal Procedure	No lift components contain unacceptable amounts of lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium. 1. Lower platform to ground. 2. Open pump module manual relief valve. 3. Disconnect power from lift. 4. Capture and recycle hydraulic fluid. 5. Disassemble lift and recycle components. Refer to exploded views in appropriate service manual.

DAILY VEHICLE INSPECTION

Daily vehicle inspections play a vital role in the success of the Preventive Maintenance Program, fostering strong communication between drivers, mechanics, and management. Taking a few minutes each day to inspect vehicles helps identify issues early, enhancing safety and reducing repair costs.

Enclosed is a sample Pre-Trip Inspection form. You may modify it to suit your operation's needs.

Vehicle operators serve as the first line of defense in preventive maintenance. Each operator must inspect their vehicle before departure, complete a Pre-Trip Inspection form, and submit it to a supervisor before starting their shift to ensure any necessary maintenance or repairs are addressed. NJ TRANSIT also recommends a post-trip inspection at the end of the run to confirm the vehicle is in proper condition for the next operator.

Daily Pre-Trip Inspection forms from the past 90 days must be retained in the permanent vehicle file, as they will be reviewed during NJ TRANSIT site visits.

NJ TRANSIT QUARTERLY REPORT REMINDER

Per the vehicle lease agreement, quarterly reports for federally funded vehicles must be submitted four times per calendar year. The submission deadlines are as follows:

1. January – March 30th: Due by **April 30th**

2. April – June 30th: Due by **July 31st**

3. July – September 30th: Due by **October 31st**

4. October – December 31st: Due by **January 31st**

Reports **must** be submitted by the due date. Failure to comply may result in non-compliance and potential termination of the lease agreement.

All submitted data must be accurate, not estimated or averaged. Since this information is used for FTA reporting, agencies are responsible for tracking and providing precise records.

NJ TRANSIT ANNUAL INSPECTIONS

As part of the lease agreement, NJ TRANSIT reserves the right to inspect all equipment.

NJ TRANSIT will provide written notice of upcoming inspections. Assigned NJT Quality Assurance Specialists will conduct a basic safety and aesthetic review; this is **not** a DOT mechanical inspection.

Agencies may request a copy of the inspection report at the time of the inspection and will receive a written follow-up outlining any required corrective actions, or if everything is in order with no corrective action. Any identified defects must be repaired, as stated in the lease agreement.

Repairs must be completed within **90 calendar days**. Once this period has passed, NJ TRANSIT will schedule a follow-up inspection to verify that all necessary repairs have been made. If repairs cannot be made, the agency must submit written documentation to NJ TRANSIT for review.

Additionally, NJ TRANSIT requires agencies to provide **copies** (not originals) of the previous **30 days** of Pre-Trip Inspection reports. These documents **must be emailed upon request**. The maintenance documentation should be uploaded into S-RIDES with the quarterly maintenance reports and reviewed by the Quality Assurance Specialists, and they will request pre-trips at the annual inspections.

COMPREHENSIVE MAINTENANCE RECORD

A Comprehensive Maintenance Record must be kept on file for each vehicle as part of that vehicle's permanent file. This record must be filled out every time any maintenance is performed on that vehicle.

Benefits of keeping a Comprehensive Maintenance Record:

- *Provides a quick reference to the vehicle*
- *Provides a complete history of repairs*
- *Identifies chronic problems*
- *Shows trends in mileage and fuel consumption*
- *Tracks responsibility for repairs*
- *Records amount of time vehicle is out of service*
- *Meets NJ TRANSIT lease requirements*

These records will be reviewed during NJ TRANSIT site visits.

NJ TRANSIT also recommends that a file be kept for each vehicle that includes all work orders, outside vendor receipts, and any other documentation that is related to that vehicle

EXHIBIT

1. **SAMPLE PRE-TRIP INSPECTION FORM**

SAMPLE VEHICLE DAILY PRE-TRIP INSPECTION REPORT

Transit System: _____ Vehicle #: _____

Odometer Reading: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ ☐ am ☐ pm

Signature of Driver: _____

All items must be inspected prior to departure each day. If an item is damaged or requires maintenance, please an "X" on the line next to the item and provide a brief description of the defect. If an item is not applicable to your vehicle, please "N/A" on the line.

ENGINE INSPECTION/UNDER HOOD

_____ Oil Level
_____ Coolant Level (cold)
_____ Windshield Washer Fluid Level
_____ Brake Fluid Level
_____ Engine / Hoses / Belts
_____ Battery Fluid / Connection

EXTERIOR INSPECTION

_____ Leaks under Bus
_____ Fresh Body Damage
_____ Cleanliness
_____ Doors
_____ Headlights
_____ Tail / Brake Lights
_____ Turn Signal Lights
_____ Hazard Flashers
_____ Clearance Lights
_____ Tires / Wheels / Suspension
_____ Tail Pipe
_____ Battery Box (closed)
_____ Windshield
_____ Windshield Wipers
_____ Radio Antenna
_____ Mirrors / Adjustment
_____ Reflectors

SAFETY EQUIPMENT

_____ Fire Extinguisher
_____ First Aid Kit (complete)
_____ Bio-Hazard / Bloodborne Pathogens / Spill Kit
_____ Triangles
_____ Back-up Alarm
_____ Door Open Buzzer
_____ Emergency Windows (latched)
_____ Emergency Door
_____ Roof Escape Hatch
_____ Seat Belt Cutter
_____ Extra Fuses
_____ Two-way Radio
_____ Spare Tire / Jack / Lug Wrench

INTERIOR

_____ Mirrors / Adjustment
_____ Lights
_____ Service Door(s)
_____ Stepwell(s)
_____ Floor
_____ Seats
_____ Seat Belts
_____ Brakes (Foot / Parking)
_____ Steering
_____ Transmission

INTERIOR (continued)

_____ Gauges / Instrument Displays
_____ Equipment Controls (Heater / AC / Fan / Lights / Defrosters / Wipers)
_____ Radio
_____ Radios Check with Base
_____ Horn
_____ Registration / Insurance
_____ Transmission Selector
_____ Signage / Decals (including Title VI)
_____ Cleanliness

ACCESSIBILITY EQUIPMENT

Lift Cycle Count: _____

_____ Lift Door
_____ Lift Operation (perform one cycle)
_____ Lift deploys only when parking brake set and/or transmission in park
_____ Lift Smooth movement
_____ Lift works at proper speed
_____ Hydraulic Leaks
_____ Lift Platform is level during entire operation
_____ Lift smoothly clears door frame and opened door
_____ Lift light operates
_____ No physical damage to lift
_____ Electric wires not cut, frayed, corroded or torn
_____ Lift switches operate properly
_____ Lift hand pump operates properly
_____ Lift hoses / fittings secure
_____ Lift cables / belts / chains
_____ Lift Front / Rear Safety Guards
_____ Lift Handrails
_____ Lift Alarms
_____ Securement Attachment Points
_____ Securement Straps
_____ Passenger Belts

REMARKS _____

Condition of vehicle is: ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Unsatisfactory

☐Above defects corrected
☐Above defects need to be corrected for safe operation of vehicle
Mechanic's Signature: _____