# Traffic Crash Report

## Local Information
- **Local Report Number**: *
- **Crash Severity**: 
  - 1 - Fatal
  - 2 - Injury
  - 3 - PDO
- **Number of Units**: *
  - 98 - Animal
  - 99 - Unknown
- **Unit in Crash**: *
  - 98 - Animal
  - 99 - Unknown

## Crash Time
- **Time of Crash**: *
- **Displaced Time**: *

## Crash Location
- **Location of Crash in Work Zone**: *
  - 1 - Before the First Work Zone Warning Sign
  - 2 - Advance Warning Area
  - 3 - Transition Area
  - 4 - Activity Area
  - 5 - Termination Area

## Work Zone Related
- **Preferred Law Enforcement Present (Office/Vehicle)**: *
- **Law Enforcement Present (Office/Vehicle)**: *
- **Law Enforcement Present (Vehicle Only)**: *

## Light Conditions
- **Light Conditions**: *
  - 1 - Daylight
  - 2 - Dusk
  - 3 - Dark
  - 4 - Dark - Lighted Roadway

## Road Conditions
- **Road Conditions**: *
  - 1 - Dry
  - 2 - Wet
  - 3 - Snow
  - 4 - Ice
  - 5 - Slush
  - 6 - Snow
  - 7 - Icy
  - 8 - Slush, Snow, Ice

## Road Surface
- **Road Surface**: *
  - 1 - Concrete
  - 2 - Blacktop, Bituminous, Asphalt
  - 3 - Gravel/Block

## Road Contour
- **Road Contour**: *
  - 1 - Straight Level
  - 2 - Curve Grade
  - 3 - Curve Level

## roadway Division
- **roadway Division**: *
  - Divided
  - Undivided

## Road Types or Milepost
- **Road Types or Milepost**: *
  - AL - Alleys
  - CR - Circle
  - CT - Court
  - HW - Highway
  - PK - Parkway
  - RD - Road
  - ST - Street
  - TE - Terrace
  - WA - Way

## Weather
- **Weather**: *
  - 1 - Clear
  - 2 - Cloudy
  - 3 - Rain
  - 4 - Snow
  - 5 - Hail
  - 6 - Wind
  - 7 - Sunlight, Shade, Fog, Snow
  - 8 - Sunlight, Shade, Fog, Snow
  - 9 - Unknown

## Work Zone Present
- **Workers Present**: *

## Location of Crash
- **Location of Crash in a Work Zone**: *

## Supplementary Information
- **Supplement**: (Enter type of accident to an existing report sent to COPS)
October 13, 2011

Law Enforcement Partner:

As a result of the hard work of many different jurisdictions and safety partners working together to save lives, Ohio has seen near-historic lows of traffic fatalities on our roads the last few years. As we look to continue this trend, it is more important than ever that we receive timely, accurate information regarding crashes.

The Ohio Department of Public Safety (ODPS) has completed an updated version of the OH-1 – Ohio’s statewide uniform crash report form. The new version of the form contains additional data fields, an improved layout and a new design that will ultimately ease the transition to electronic data capture for every Ohio law enforcement agency. Furthermore, this new version will bring Ohio into compliance with the current edition of Model Minimum Uniform Crash Criteria standards – a program funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, managed jointly with the Governor’s Highway Safety Administration.

The new OH-1 will be available for use beginning January 1, 2012. At that time agencies may begin submitting paper and electronic crash reports using the new OH-1 form. Crash report submissions using the old form will be accepted through the end of 2012; however, agencies are encouraged to transition to the new form as soon as possible. As of January 1, 2013, only the new OH-1 form will be accepted by ODPS. There are numerous advantages to using this new form, including:

- The forms will provide you with a blueprint for conducting your investigation and they assist our department in compiling statistics;
- You and your department will have a record that can be used in civil or criminal proceedings, weeks, months or even years later;
- The data from your report will provide precise information on location, road conditions, weather conditions, signs, signals, pavement and markings, vehicle sizes and mode – data which will be used by engineers to remove hazards and design safer roadways and vehicles for the future; and
- Your office, this department and many others concerned about highway safety will be using the statistics generated for educational efforts, and enlisting help from the media to pinpoint and further inform the driving public of the serious problems being encountered on Ohio’s roads.

A sample (pdf) version of the new OH-1, a user instruction manual and crash data manual for IT developers are now available on the ODPS website:

http://ohiohighwaysafetyoffice.ohio.gov/otso_law_enforcement_info.stm

We appreciate your continued support and cooperation and look forward to working with you as well as we all strive to make Ohio’s roads as safe as possible.

Sincerely,

John Born, Director
Ohio Department of Public Safety
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1 **Local Report Number**

Enter the unique identifier within a given year that identifies a crash within the agency. The local report number is recorded on every page of the crash report and all associated reports (i.e., OH-2, OH-3, OH-1 P, etc.). Complete from left to right.

2 **Crash Severity**

Enter corresponding number for most severe injury. In the absence of reported injury, indicate property damage only (PDO). Record possible injuries as, #2 – Injury. In the absence of a reported injury, carry the crash as property damage only. In the case of a hit/skip crash, assume the hit/skip driver was not injured unless there is evidence to the contrary.

3 **Hit/Skip**

Enter whether a Hit/Skip crash is Solved or Unsolved. Boxes that may be left blank for the Hit/Skip Unit are:

**Traffic Crash Report** — PDO Under State Reportable Dollar Amount; School Bus Related; Work Zone Related.

**Unit** — Owner Name, Phone and Address; LP State; License Plate Number; Vehicle Identification Number; Vehicle Year, Make, Model and Color; Proof of Insurance Shown; Insurance Company; Policy Number; Towed By; Carrier Name, Address, City, State, Zip, Phone; US DOT; Vehicle Weight GVWR/GCWR; HM Placard ID No.; HM Class Number; Has HM Placard; Non-Motorist Location Prior to Impact; Type of Use; In Emergency Response; Special Function; Vehicle Defects; Unit Speed.

**Motorist/Non-Motorist/Occupant** — Name; Date of Birth; Age; Gender; Address; EMS Agency; Medical Facility Injured Taken To; DOT Compliant Motorcycle Helmet; Ejection; Trapped; OL State; Operator License Number; OL Class; No Valid OL; M/C End.; Condition; Alcohol Test Value; Offense Charged; Offense Description; Citation Number; Hands-Free Device Used.

Other boxes should be completed with the number designating “Unknown” for the specific data requested.

4 **Local Information**

Local Information is an optional area used by the reporting agency for its use.

5 **Associated Documentation**

“X” boxes for any associated documentation.

- Photos taken include photos taken of the scene, vehicles or the people involved. Do not send photos to Ohio Department of Public Safety, file photos locally.
- The OH-1U (Unit page) and OH-1M (Motorist/Non-Motorist/Occupant page) are considered part of the OH-1 itself. Do not “X” the “Other” box for an OH-1U or OH-1M.
- Send the OH-3 to the Ohio Department of Public Safety for fatal crashes only.

6 **PDO Under State Reportable Dollar Amount**

“X” if there is no reported injury or fatality AND there is less than $1000 in property damage. If this box is checked, DO NOT SEND THE OH1 TO ODPS.
7 Private Property

“X” to indicate a private property crash only if all the events in the sequence of events occur on private property. If this box is checked, DO NOT SEND THE OH1 TO ODPS (except in the case of a fatal crash). Leave blank if not on private property.

If, during the sequence of events, any event occurs on the roadway, then it would not qualify as a private property crash, e.g., a car loses control, goes off the right side of the roadway and strikes a house. Although the first harmful event was striking the house on private property, the unit was on the roadway when it lost control. A crash qualifies as private property if:

- The entire sequence of events occurs on private property. So, when a unit did not lose control, and is pulling or has pulled onto private property, and the vehicle strikes something or someone on that private property – this is to be considered a private property crash.
- The issue is that the vehicle was still under control until the vehicle was actually on private property.
- However; according to ANSI 2.2.2, the space between the roadway and the far side of the sidewalk would be considered part of the trafficway and not private property.

8 Reporting Agency NCIC*

Enter the N.C.I.C. agency identifier for the reporting agency. Drop the “OH” at the beginning and the last two digits of the agency’s assigned N.C.I.C. identifier. Examples: CIP00, 03107, OHP76, 00501 (OH029030 is recorded as 02903). Be sure N.C.I.C. is 5 characters in length. Do not leave off leading zeros. NOTE: if you do not have an N.C.I.C. agency identifier, contact LEADS at 1-800-589-2077.

9 Reporting Agency Name*

Enter the name of the agency completing the crash report. Examples: Findlay PD, Knox County SO, Perry Twp. PD. Do not use abbreviations such as FPD, KCSO, and PTPD.

10 Number of Units

Enter the actual number of motor vehicles and non-motorists involved in the crash. Animals with riders and animals pulling a buggy, etc., are to be included, but animals such as deer should not be counted as units, nor should fixed objects struck (tree, mailbox, trailers without a power unit, etc.). This should be the total number of units involved (e.g., 01, 02, 03, etc.).

11 Unit in Error

Enter the unit number of the motorist/non-motorist which had the most causative bearing on the crash.
- Enter “98” for animals (deer, dog, cow, etc.).
- Enter “99” if unknown/undetermined.

12 County*

Enter the county where the crash (first event in the sequence of events – NOT the first harmful event) occurred, using the two digit county code. See Appendix A for list of County Codes.
“X” where the crash occurred based on the location of the first event in the sequence of events, NOT the first harmful event.

Example: A car goes off the right side of the road in Goshen Township, and then hits a tree in the City of Mechanicsburg. The car going off the right side of the road in Goshen Township would be the first event in the sequence of events. The first harmful event would be the car hitting the tree in the City of Mechanicsburg. The crash location would be the car going off the right side of the road in Goshen Township, NOT where the tree was struck in the City of Mechanicsburg.

Enter the name of the political subdivision where crash occurred, based on the location of the first event in the sequence of events, NOT the first harmful event. Examples: (City) Cincinnati, (Village) Mariemont, (Township) Union.

Enter numerical date on which the crash occurred in the following format: MMDDYYYY Example: August 14, 2012, is recorded as 08142012.

If the exact date is unknown, determine the time frame for the crash. Enter the first date of the time frame in this box and enter the entire time frame in the narrative. Example: A hit-skip occurred between 2030 hours on January 23, 2012, and 0715 hours on January 24, 2012. Enter “01232012” in Crash Date and enter the time frame in the narrative.

Enter time of the crash using military (2400 clock) time. Examples: 8:20 A.M. enter as 0820; 8:05 P.M. enter as 2005. Enter midnight as 0000.

If the exact time is unknown, determine the time frame for the crash. Enter the first time of the time frame in this box and enter the entire time frame in the narrative. Example: A hit-skip occurred between 1630 - 1800 hours on March 3, 2012. Enter “1630” in Time of Crash and enter the time frame in the narrative.

Enter day of week the crash occurred using the first three characters. Examples: MON, TUE, WED.

Required for all crashes. This area is completed in cooperation with Global Positioning Systems (GPS). GPS coordinates may be obtained from several Internet sites. Enter without regard to + or – numbers.

Areas are identified either in Degrees (DD), Minutes (MM), Seconds and decimal seconds (SS.SS): (Latitude) 52:54:54.12, (Longitude) 85:54:45.21 OR in Decimal Degrees (DD.DDDDD): (Latitude) 52.915033 (Longitude) 85.91253.
19 Roadway Division

“X” if the Roadway is Divided or Undivided. A divided roadway is one on which roadways for travel in opposite directions are separated by a median. Median includes physical barrier, depressed or raised area, or painted area four or more feet wide. Median does not include a turn lane or a continuous turn lane. A median is defined from inside painted edge line to inside painted edge line.

20 Divided Lane Direction of Travel

On a divided roadway, indicate the direction of travel for lanes on which the crash occurred. Leave blank if crash did not occur on a divided roadway as specified in box “Roadway Division”. This box is intended to reflect the general direction that the roadway travels over its entire length. Example: IR70 is generally an east/west route even though there are small segments of the roadway that are actually oriented north/south. Therefore, vehicles traveling in the westbound lanes on IR70 would be specified as “W”.

For ambiguous routes such as IR270 or IR275, indicate the general compass direction of travel for the lanes where the crash occurred. Example: Vehicles going westbound on IR270 would be specified as “W”.

21 Number of Thru Lanes

Enter the number of “thru driving lanes only.” Do not include designated turn lanes. For example, if you were to go straight in the lane you are in, thru an intersection with no turns, and not risk running into oncoming traffic, then that would be a thru lane. Total number of thru lanes in the roadway on which the crash occurred.

In the case of a T-Intersection, when the crash occurs while turning off the T road, use the number of thru lanes on the receiving roadway. When a crash occurs on the T road, use the number of thru lanes on the roadway prior to the establishment of the “turn only” lanes.

• For undivided highways, enter the total thru lanes in both directions, excluding designated turn lanes.
• For divided highways, enter the total thru lanes for the roadway on which the crash occurred. Do not include the lanes on the other side of the divider/median for a divided highway.

LOCATION INFORMATION

• Fields 22-26 are used for describing the roadway on which the crash occurred.
• Fields 22-23 are used if the roadway has a route number, fields 24-26 are used if the roadway has a name.
• Complete the location information on all crashes including animal and deer crashes.
• Both boxes may be completed for a route that has a number and a name. The route number must be used if available.

22 Location Route Type

Enter the Route Type if the road on which the crash occurred is identified as a route.
23 Location Route Number

Enter the route number and suffix, if applicable, on which the crash actually occurred. Example: US 20 Alternate would be shown as 20A, not 20. Do not include directions (N, S, E or W).

When a crash occurs within an intersection, this field is determined by using the highest priority route in the following Route Type order: IR, US, SR, CR, TR. If the intersection routes have the same Route Type, then the lowest numbered route has priority. If it is an intersection between a route number and a road name, the route number has priority. Examples:

- for US 40 and CR 10, US 40 is priority and CR 10 is secondary,
- for US 40 and US 23, US 23 is priority and US 40 is secondary,
- for US 40 and Hague Ave, US 40 is priority and Hague is secondary.

NOTE: This is not a zero fill box. Start at left box and work to right. Enter 45, not 00045, for SR 45.

24 Loc. Prefix

Enter the prefix for the Location Road Name if the road is designated as north/south or east/west. Examples: W for West Broad Street, E for East Broad Street or E for East North Broadway. Leave blank if no designation.

25 Location Road Name

Enter the name of the road on which the crash occurred, such as Main. For crashes that occur in an unnamed alley, record the parallel street name closest to the alley. Mark “AL” in the Location Road Type.

26 Location Road Type

Enter the Road Type if a Location Road Name was entered.

27 Distance from Reference

Enter the distance from the Reference Point used and “X” the box with the appropriate unit of measure. Leave blank if the value is zero. Do not use more than three spaces. If the number is greater than 999, change to the next higher unit of measure. If this box is completed, then the “Direction from Reference” box (#28) must also be completed.

28 Dir From Ref

Enter the direction the crash is from the reference point used, whether a route number and/or road name, house number, or milepost number. This is the direction the crash is from the given reference. Example: The crash happens on High St., 45 feet south of E. Main St. Record “S” in this field. In the “Distance from Reference” box, record “45” and “X” the “Feet” box. This field must be completed if, and only if, there is an entry in the “Distance from Reference” box.
REFERENCE INFORMATION

- Items 29-33 are used for the reference which describes the location.
- 29-30 are used when the roadway referenced is a route number.
- 32-33 are used when the roadway referenced is by name.
- If the reference is a milepost or house/driveway number, only field 32 is used.
- Complete the reference information on all crashes, including animal and deer crashes. Both sets of boxes may be completed for a route that has a number and a name. However, the route number must be used if available.

29 Reference Route Type

Enter the Reference Route Type if a route is supplied as a reference.

30 Reference Route Number

Enter the Reference Route Number, and suffix if applicable, which is being used as the crash location reference. Example: US 20 Alternate would be shown as 20A not 20. NOTE: This is not a zero fill box. Start at left box and work to right. Enter 45, not 00045, for SR 45.

When a crash occurs within an intersection, this field is determined by using the lowest, or secondary, route in the following Route Type order, IR, US, SR, CR, TR. For example:
- For US 40 and CR 10, CR 10 is the secondary route that should be used as the reference.
- For US 40 and US 23, US 40 is the secondary route that should be used as the reference.
- For US 40 and North High Street, North High Street is the secondary road name that should be used as the reference, so the Reference Route information fields will be blank (#29, #30) and North High Street will instead be entered in the Reference Name information fields (#31, #32, #33).

31 Ref Prefix

Enter the prefix for the Location Road Name if the road is designated as north/south or east/west. Examples: W for West Broad Street, E for East Broad Street or E for East North Broadway. Leave blank if no designation.

32 Reference Name

For crashes that occur in an unnamed alley, record the address of the parallel street name used for Location Road Name. Examples: For a road name, “Main”; for a milepost, “23” or “91.20”; for a house number, “1256”.

33 Reference Road Type

Enter the Reference Road Type if the reference point used is the intersection of two streets, or enter MP if a Mile Post is used as a reference. Leave blank if reference is a house number.
34 Reference Point Used

| Reference Point Used | 1 - Intersection | 2 - Mile Post | 3 - House Number |

Select the corresponding value for the reference being used to locate where the crash occurred.

35 Crash Location

| Crash Location | 01 - Not an intersection | 06 - Five-point, or more | 11 - Railway Grade Crossing |
| 02 - Four-way Intersection | 07 - On Ramp | 12 - Shared-Use Paths or Trails |
| 03 - T-Intersection | 08 - Off Ramp | 99 - Unknown |
| 04 - Y-Intersection | 09 - Crossover |
| 05 - Traffic Circle/Roundabout | 10 - Driveway/Alley Access |

Enter the type of location that best describes where the first event of the crash occurred. Do not leave blank. “On Ramp” and “Off Ramp” locations are directly related to what was coded as the “Location Route Number”. For a crash identified as “on” IR70 in the Location Route Number field, then the on/off would be in relation to that route number.

Example 1: On IR70 with reference of IR270, where the crash occurred getting off IR70 onto IR270, the crash location would be “Off Ramp”.

Example 2: On IR70 with reference of IR270, where the crash occurred getting on IR70 from IR270, the crash location would be “On Ramp”.

36 Intersection Related

“X” if this crash is intersection related. A traffic crash that: 1) occurs within, on an approach to, or exit from an intersection and 2) results from an activity, behavior or control related to the movement of traffic units through the intersection, is considered an intersection related crash. Example: If five cars are stopped in a line at a stop sign and the fifth vehicle is struck in the rear by another vehicle, the crash would be intersection related because it occurred on the approach to an intersection and resulted from the activity of the units related to the movement through the intersection.

- If traffic is backed up as a result of a traffic control device at the intersection and the vehicles are involved in a crash as a result of that traffic control device, it would meet the definition of an intersection related crash.
- If a crash occurs in an intersection and involves an animal, it is not intersection related unless the other criteria apply.
- There is no maximum distance from the intersection that would exclude the crash from being intersection related.
Enter the location of the first harmful event for the crash as it relates to its position within or outside the trafficway. See Roadway Breakdown & Gore Diagrams in Appendix F for more information if necessary.

The first harmful event is defined as that place where the first fatality, personal injury, or property damage occurs. Example: if a car goes off the right side of the roadway and strikes a traffic sign post, striking the traffic sign post would be the first harmful event. Leaving the roadway would be the first event in the sequence. The location of the first harmful event would be #4, On Roadside.

**Example of Sequence of Events, First Harmful Event and Most Harmful Event**

**SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

1. **Ran off road right**
2. **Traffic sign post**
3. **Tree**

**FIRST EVENT IN SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

**FIRST HARMFUL EVENT**

**MOST HARMFUL EVENT**

**Road Contour**

Enter alignment and grade characteristics that best describe the roadway at the location of the first event.

**Road Conditions**

Enter the roadway surface condition at the location of the first event.

- PRIMARY = Overall road surface condition.
- SECONDARY = Additional road condition associated with the crash location. “Debris” and “Rut, Holes, Bumps, and Uneven Pavement” are secondary conditions ONLY and cannot be used as primary conditions. Secondary conditions can be blank. Secondary conditions cannot be the same as primary.
**40 Manner of Crash Collision/Impact**

Enter the manner in which two motor vehicles in transport initially came together without regard to the direction of force.

Unless there are at least two motor vehicles in transport involved in the crash, the manner of collision will be “1” – not a collision between two motor vehicles in transport. If a motor vehicle in transport strikes a parked vehicle, the manner of collision will be “1”. If a motor vehicle in transport strikes a pedestrian or a person on a bicycle and does not strike another motor vehicle in transport, the manner of collision will also be “1”.

**41 Weather**

Enter the prevailing atmospheric conditions that existed at the time of the crash.

**42 Road Surface**

Enter the physical type of road surface at the location of the first event. If the crash involves two separate roadways, use the roadway that may have contributed to the crash. Example: a car slides on a gravel road through a stop sign and strikes another vehicle. Had the sliding car been on asphalt it may have been able to avoid the impact. Use “04”-Slag, Gravel, Stone, otherwise, use the surface at impact.

**43 Light Conditions**

Enter lighting conditions at the time of the crash.

- **SECONDARY** = Additional light conditions. Glare can ONLY be used as a secondary condition. Secondary conditions can be blank. Secondary conditions cannot be the same as primary.

**44 School Zone Related**

“X” if the crash occurred within an active school zone. Active School Zone means during school recess and while children are going to or leaving school during the opening or closing hours.
“X” if a School Bus was directly or indirectly involved. A school bus is a motor vehicle used for the transportation of any school pupil at or below the 12th grade level, to or from a public or private school, or school-related activity. A motor vehicle is not a school bus while on trips which involve the transportation exclusively of other passengers or exclusively for other purposes. A motor vehicle is a school bus only if it is externally identifiable by all of the following characteristics:

1) Its color is yellow (School Bus Chrome).
2) The words “SCHOOL BUS” must appear on the front and rear.
3) Flashing red lights are located on the front and rear (without regard to whether or not the lights were on at the time of the crash).
4) Lettering on the bus identifies the school or school district, or the company operating the bus.

“X” if any boxes apply to crash location. Boxes left blank default to “NO”. If the first box is checked “Yes”, Workers Present and Law Enforcement information must also be completed, if applicable.

If the first box is checked “Yes”, #47-Type of Work Zone and #48-Location of Crash in Work Zone must be completed. These boxes are used for a crash that occurs in, or related to, a construction, maintenance, or utility work zone area, whether or not workers were actually present at the time of the crash. “Work zone-related” crashes may also include those involving motor vehicles slowed or stopped because of the work zone, even if the first harmful event occurred before the first warning sign.

A Work Zone Crash is a traffic crash in which the first harmful event occurs within the boundaries of a work zone or on an approach to or exit from a work zone, resulting from an activity, behavior or control related to the movement of the traffic units through the work zone. Includes collision and non-collision crashes occurring within the signs or markings indicating a work zone or occurring on approach to, exiting from or adjacent to work zones that are related to the work zone. Examples:

1) An automobile on the roadway loses control within a work zone due to a shift or reduction in the travel lanes and crashes into another vehicle in the work zone.
2) A van in an open travel lane strikes a highway worker in the work zone.
3) A highway construction vehicle working on the edge of the roadway is struck by a motor vehicle in transport in a construction zone.
4) a rear-end collision crash occurs before the signs or markings indicating a work zone due to vehicles slowing or stopped on the roadway because of the work zone activity.
5) A pickup in transport loses control in an open travel lane within a work zone due to a shift or reduction in the travel lanes and crashes into another vehicle which exited the work zone.
6) A tractor-trailer approaching an intersection where the other roadway has a work zone strikes a pedestrian outside the work zone because of lack of visibility caused by the work zone equipment.
Excludes crashes involving, or between, only work zone vehicles, equipment, and/or work zone pedestrians, when the crash occurred within the restricted work zone area, and as a result of normal work zone job functions. Examples:

1) A highway maintenance truck strikes a highway worker inside the work site.
2) A utility worker repairing the electrical lines over the trafficway falls from the bucket of a cherry picker.

For a larger version of the work zone, refer to Appendix C.

If the crash is a work zone related crash, indicate work zone type. Leave blank if not in a work zone.

If work zone related crash, indicate the location of the crash in relation to the work zone. See Work Zone Related/Workers Present/Law Enforcement in Work Zone.
DO NOT include social security numbers in the narrative. Print a brief and concise view of the crash, explaining how and why the crash happened in simple, easy-to-understand English. Refer to units by number and be sure the narrative corresponds to the codes recorded in other fields and the crash diagram. Do not use the narrative as a place to write a statement of facts for court. If, as the investigating officer, you are able to determine how the crash occurred, even if you can’t prove fault, then put your opinion as to how the crash occurred.

NOTE: If the drivers’ statements conflict and the evidence is insufficient to determine how the crash occurred, write a brief synopsis of each driver’s statement. Example: Unit #1 stated….., Unit #2 stated…..

Example of a poorly written statement taken from an actual report: “Unit #1 was going south on Court St. the light changed from red to green and Unit #2 turned from East Main onto Court St. and sideswiped Unit #1. Unit #1 then followed Unit #2 to get license number.”

Questions left unanswered:
1) For which unit did the light change from red to green?
2) Was Unit #2 eastbound or westbound on East Main Street?
3) Who contributed to the crash?

If submitting electronically, append all new information to the end of the current narrative before submitting new complete narrative. DO NOT DELETE THE FIRST NARRATIVE THAT WAS SUBMITTED.

A diagram should be made on all crashes, except for animal crashes where no injuries are reported. If the only diagram for the crash is found on an OH-2, write “See OH-2” in the diagram area and include the OH-2 in the crash submission to ODPS.

A diagram is a picture of what the investigating officer believes happened based on the information available. It is not what the scene looked like upon arrival, nor does it matter if all the vehicles had been moved prior to the officer’s arrival. Each unit should be shown in its position at each harmful event and at the position of their uncontrolled final rest.

- Indicate north by writing an “N” on the compass within the diagram.
- Refer to units by number. Label streets and other physical features necessary to explain the crash.
- Do not show multiple pictures of the same unit to indicate direction of travel.
- Use a solid line to show the direction of the vehicle prior to the first harmful event.
- Use a dotted line to show the direction of the vehicle after the first harmful event to final rest.
Report Taken By

"X" the appropriate box to indicate by whom the report was completed.

Supplement

"X" if this report is being used for a correction or addition to a report previously sent to ODPS. Data that might be supplemented would be: results from a chemical test for drugs; a person’s injury status; a hit skip crash was solved after the OH1 was forwarded to ODPS; errors were found after the crash was submitted; or any data that would be changed if the OH1 had not yet been sent. With the exception of the boxes with the "**", only complete the boxes that need changed. Put the new information in the box(es) and make a note at the end of the Narrative section advising what data was changed. Do not delete what was originally provided in the Narrative.

Do not mark supplement just to indicate that OH2s and/or OH3s were done at the scene.

Complete all boxes with an "**" for a supplement. Those boxes are: Local Report #; NCIC #; Reporting Agency; Date of Crash; City, Village, Twp.; Name (of City, Village or Township) and County #.

Forward all pages of the report to ODPS.

Date Crash Reported

Enter numerical date on which the crash was reported to the agency in the following format: MMDDYYYY.

Example: August 14, 2012, would be recorded as 08142012.

Time Crash Reported

Enter time the crash was reported to the agency using military (2400 clock) time.

Examples: 8:00 A.M. enter as 0800; 08:00 P.M. enter as 2000.

Dispatch Time

Using military time, enter time law enforcement was dispatched to the crash scene.

Examples: 8:05 A.M. enter as 0805; 8:05 P.M. enter as 2005.

Arrival Time

Using military time, enter the time the first law enforcement officer arrived at the crash scene.

Examples: 8:00 A.M. enter as 0800; 8:05 P.M. enter as 2005.

Time Cleared

Using military time, enter the time the investigating officer left the crash scene.

Examples: 8:00 A.M. enter as 0800; 8:00 P.M. enter as 2000.
58 Other Investigation Time

Enter actual number of minutes required to complete the crash investigation/report after leaving the crash scene. This would include additional time at a hospital, interviews, and/or notifications.

59 Total Minutes

Enter the total number of minutes required to complete the crash investigation from the time law enforcement arrived at scene until all follow up investigations are complete. Fill blocks from left to right. Example:

Arrived time: 1700
Cleared scene: 1800
Other investigation = 35 Minutes
95 Minutes

60 Officer’s Name

Enter reporting officer’s name. Print legibly. Does not require a signature.

61 Officer’s Badge Number

Enter reporting officer’s identification number assigned by his/her law enforcement agency.

62 Checked By

Enter name, initials or badge number of person checking the report for completeness, accuracy and legibility. Print legibly. Does not require a signature.

63 Page of

THIS BOX IS FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT USE ONLY.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Failure to Yield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Ran Red Light</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 - Ran Stop Sign</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 - Exceeded Speed Limit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 - Improx Speed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 - Improper Turn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 - Left of Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 - Followed Too Close</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - Improper Lane Change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - Improper Backing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - Improper Start From Parked Position</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 - Stopped or Parked Illegally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 - Operating Vehicle in Negligent Manner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - Swerving to Avoid (Due to External Conditions)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - Wrong Way</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 - Failure to Control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - Vision Obstruction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 - Distracted Driving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - Long Distance/Falling/Slipping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - Other Improper Action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Motorist Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - Straight Ahead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Backing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Changing Lanes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 - Overreaching/Parking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 - Missing Right Turn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 - Missing Left Turn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Contributing Circumstances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Failure to Yield</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 - Left of Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 - Followed Too Close</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - Improper Lane Change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Non-Collision Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - Overrun/Polled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Fire/Explosion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Inversion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 - Jackknife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 - Cargo/Equipment Loss on Tilt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Collision Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - Single Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Two Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Three or More Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Event Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - Family Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Farm Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Golf Cart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 - Police Car</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 - Motorcycle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 - Motorized Bicycle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 - Snowmobile/ATV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 - Other Passenger Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Damage Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Center Front</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Rear Front</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 - Rear Side</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 - Left Side</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 - Right Side</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Traffic Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - No Controls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Railroad Crossing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Yellow Sign</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 - Traffic Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 - Pedestrian Signal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 - School Zone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Impact Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - Single Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Two Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Three or More Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trafficway Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - Single Lane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Two-Lane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Two-Way, No Divided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 - One-Way</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pre-Crash Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Fire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Left Turn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 - Pedestrian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 - Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 - Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Special Function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Taxicab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Bus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 - Other Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Collision With

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - Pedestrian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Bicycle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Railroad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 - Pedestrian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 - Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sequence of Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Sequence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - First Event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Most Harmful Event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Next Event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 - Later Event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 - Other Event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 - Last Event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**
- **HAS HM PLACARD:**
  - **Yes:** Yes
  - **No:** No
- **Damage Scale:**
  - **1:** None
  - **2:** Minor
  - **3:** Functional
  - **4:** Disabling
  - **5:** Unknown
- **Damage Area:**
  - **Front:** Front
  - **Rear:** Rear
  - **Left:** Left
  - **Right:** Right
  - **Top:** Top
  - **Bottom:** Bottom
- **Trafficway Description:**
  - **Two-Way, No Divided:** Two-Way, No Divided
  - **Two-Way, Divided:** Two-Way, Divided
  - **One-Way:** One-Way
- **Vehicle Make:**
  - **Motorcycle:** Motorcycle
  - **Bicycle:** Bicycle
  - **Other:** Other
- **Proof of Insurance:**
  - **Yes:** Yes
  - **No:** No
Local Report Number

Enter the Local Report Number as recorded on the Traffic Crash Report page. The local report number is recorded on every page of the crash report and all associated reports (i.e., OH-2, OH-3, OH-1 P, etc.). Complete from left to right.

Unit Number

Enter a sequential number starting with “01” for each motorist/non-motorist involved in the crash, using two digits. Neither a trailer nor an animal qualify as a unit. In the case of a trailer, even if the trailer was the only thing damaged, record the information of the vehicle that was towing the trailer as the unit. If the trailer was not being towed, it should not be carried as a unit. Examples: 01, 02, 03, etc.

Owner Name

Enter name of vehicle owner in order of last, first, middle. If same as driver, “X” the “Same As Driver” box.

Owner Phone Number

Enter owner contact phone number including area code. If same as driver, “X” the “Same As Driver” box.

Owner Address

Enter the address, city, state and zip code of the vehicle owner. If same as driver, ”X” the “Same As Driver” box.

Damage Scale

Estimate of total damage to vehicle as result of crash.

1) None: No damage.
2) Minor Damage: Damage that does not affect the operation of or disable any part of the unit. This damage would be cosmetic in nature.
3) Functional Damage: Damage that affects the operation of the unit or its parts but is not disabling.
4) Disabling Damage: Damage that precludes departure of the unit from the scene of the crash, in its usual daylight-operating manner, after simple repairs. As a result, the unit had to be towed, or carried from crash scene, or assisted by an emergency motor vehicle.

Damaged Area

Shade in damaged areas for units

The areas of damage to the unit caused by the crash. These areas should include the area of the unit that received the initial impact and the area that was most damaged.
71 **LP State**  

Enter the two-digit state code, Canadian province or ‘MX’ for Mexico, of state that issued the vehicle’s license plate. See Appendix A for listing of state codes and Canadian provinces. Use “XX” if there is no state code for the vehicle’s license plate or if the plate was not issued by a state.

72 **License Plate Number**

Enter the license plate number of the vehicle supplying the power. Example: Car pulling a trailer and the trailer strikes another vehicle. Vehicle pulling the trailer is the power unit listed as unit #1. The trailer information should be carried in the narrative or on the OH-2.  

Do not record validation sticker number.  

If a vehicle does not have a state issued license plate (XX used in LP State), but has a unique combination of alpha-numeric characters that is designated by the agency and assigned to this unit, enter those characters in License Plate Number. Example: A police car that does not have state issued license plates but is designated as “1106” by the local police department. Record “1106” here.

73 **Vehicle Identification Number**

Enter the Vehicle Identification Number for this vehicle. Manufacturer assigned number (permanently affixed to the motor vehicle).

74 **Number of Occupants**

Enter the total number of occupants in, or on, this vehicle involved in the crash using two digits. Examples: 01, 02, 03, etc. Include driver in the total number of occupants. If no occupants, fill with “00”. Record “00” for an unoccupied parked vehicle. 

Leave blank if unit type is 26 – pedestrian/skater.  

If the total number of occupants is unknown, determine the minimum number of occupants and record it here. Explain further in the narrative or on an OH-2. Every attempt should be made to identify every occupant within a vehicle. Example: A bus accident where the exact number of people on the bus is unknown (i.e., occupants left prior to law enforcement arrival). If the investigation concludes there were 25 to 35 people on the bus, but no less than 25, record “25” and explain further in the narrative or on an OH-2.

75 **Vehicle Year**

Enter the 4-digit model year that is assigned to this motor vehicle by its manufacturer.

76 **Vehicle Make**

Enter the make given by the manufacturer to a line of vehicles. Example: Ford, Chevrolet, Chrysler, Volkswagen. Use “Buggy” for animal pulled unit.
77 **Vehicle Model**

Enter the model name or number given by the manufacturer to a given model of vehicle. The code assigned by the manufacturer denoting a family of motor vehicles (within a make) that has a degree of similarity in construction, such as body, chassis, etc. Example: Explorer, Lumina, 230I, F-150. Use “Buggy” for animal pulled unit.

78 **Vehicle Color**

List the color of the vehicle using general colors. LT Blue, DK Blue, etc. When a vehicle is more than one color, the order of listing is from top to bottom, or front to rear. Use a diagonal line (/) to separate top/bottom or front/rear colors.

79 **Proof of Insurance**

“X” only if proof of insurance is shown.

80 **Insurance Company**

Enter the name of the insurance company and/or agent which insures the vehicle and/or driver. The information for the vehicle’s insurance is preferred over the driver’s insurance, if both are presented. Leave blank if no proof is shown or a non-motorist is involved.

The order of preference for insurance information is the owner’s information first. If the owner’s information is not available, use the driver’s insurance information.

81 **Policy Number**

Enter the insurance policy number if insurance company has been entered or proof of insurance has been shown.

82 **Towed By**

Enter the towing company’s name or if private tow, write “private”.

83 **Carrier Name, Address City, State and Zip**

Enter the carrier’s business name and full address including city, state and zip code. This box must be filled out for all:

- commercial vehicles
- government vehicles
- HM placarded vehicles
- all buses including school and transit authorities

Do not assume the owner of the vehicle and the responsible carrier are the same. See “How to Find the Responsible Carrier and Correct U.S. DOT Number” on next page and in Appendix D for more information.

84 **Carrier Phone**

Enter the carrier’s company phone number including area code.
Enter the US DOT number of carrier. See “How to Find the Responsible Carrier and Correct U.S. DOT Number” below and in Appendix D for more information.

How to Find the Responsible Carrier and Correct U.S. DOT Number

SIDE OF THE VEHICLE
In most cases, this is good for name and number. Look for a number preceded by the letters: USDOT.

DON’T STOP
...keep on looking...
The information on the side of the truck may not be the U.S. DOT number, name, or address of the responsible motor carrier.

DRIVER INTERVIEW
1. Is the vehicle leased or rented?
2. Who is the motor carrier responsible for this load?
3. Who is directing and controlling the movement of this vehicle?
4. Where is the motor carrier’s principal place of business?

LEASE AGREEMENT
identifies the name of the lessee and their U.S. DOT number.

DRIVER’S LOG
contains the name of the motor carrier and the city and State for the carrier’s principal place of business.

SHIPPING PAPERS
provide the name of the motor carrier responsible for the load, but not the carrier’s U.S. DOT number.

NOTE: VEHICLE REGISTRATION
Generally good for identifying owner or registrant. 
CAREFUL: This may not be the responsible carrier!

is an excellent source for verifying a motor carrier’s U.S. DOT number, legal name, “doing business as” name, physical address, and phone number.

How to Find the Responsible Carrier and Correct U.S. DOT Number

EXAMPLE 1: John Smith owns his own truck tractor, operating under John Smith Trucking. He contracts with White Manufacturing to take one of its trailers loaded with its goods from New York to Los Angeles.
Who is the Motor Carrier:
A. John Smith?
B. White Manufacturing?

EXAMPLE 2: John Smith, driving his truck tractor, utilizes a cargo broker, K&S Trucking, to obtain goods from Intermodal Inc. shipping company for his return trip back to New York.
Who is the Motor Carrier:
A. John Smith?
B. K&S Trucking?
C. Intermodal Inc.?

EXAMPLE 3: John Smith, driving his truck tractor, leases his services to Polyester Chemical Company. Polyester directs Smith to deliver a semi-trailer from New York to St. Louis.
Who is the Motor Carrier:
A. John Smith?
B. Polyester?

EXAMPLE 4: John Smith is driving a tractor/semi-trailer owned and operated by ABC Trucking.
Who is the Motor Carrier:
A. John Smith?
B. ABC Trucking?

EXAMPLE 5: John Smith is driving a tractor owned by ABC Trucking, which has been leased to XYZ Trucking. XYZ uses the tractor to pull XYZ trailers in its regular shipping service.
Who is the Motor Carrier:
A. John Smith?
B. ABC Trucking?
C. XYZ Trucking?

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

U.S. Department of Transportation
www.fmcsa.dot.gov

Revised 06/08
Enter the 4-digit ID number from the hazardous materials placard, white square-on-point display configuration or orange rectangular box. When more than one placard type is present, select the ID number according to the Hazard Class or Division in the order below:

**HM Priority Order**

1. Class 1 (Explosives)
2. Class 7 (Radioactive Materials)
3. Division 2.3 (Poisonous Gases)
4. Division 2.1 (Flammable Gases)
5. Division 2.2 (Nonflammable Gases)
6. Division 6.1 (Poisonous Liquids)
7. Division 5.1 (Oxidizer)
8. Division 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet)
9. Division 5.2 (Organic Peroxide)
10. Division 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible)
11. Division 4.1 (Flammable Solid)
12. Class 3 (Flammable Liquids)
13. Class 8 (Corrosive Materials)
14. Class 3 (Combustible Liquids)

Reference box number 2 on the below guidance document (Reporting Hazardous Materials Information, also in Appendix D) for additional information regarding the entering of the Hazardous Materials 4-digit Identification Number.
### Nine Classes of Hazardous Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | Explosives
   Divisions: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6                               |
| 2     | Gases
   Divisions: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3                                              |
| 3     | Flammable Liquid and Combustible Liquid
   Divisions: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4                                           |
| 4     | Flammable Solid, Spontaneously Combustible, and Dangerous When Wet
   Divisions: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3                                                  |
| 5     | Oxidizer and Organic Peroxide
   Divisions: 5.1, 5.2                                                      |
| 6     | Poison (Toxic) and Poison Inhalation Hazard                                 |
| 7     | Radioactive                                                                  |
| 8     | Corrosive                                                                   |
| 9     | Miscellaneous                                                               |

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### 87 HM Class Number

Enter the single-digit Hazardous Materials Class Number from the bottom of the diamond placard. If more than one placard is present, refer to the chart found in HM Placard ID Number, Box 86.

Only report the single digit hazard class number and not the 2-digit class/division number (i.e., 5 instead of 5.1). For a full size view of the above guidance document, please see Appendix D.

### 88 Vehicle Weight GVWR/GCWR

Enter the weight rating of the vehicle.

Weight rating is normally found inside of driver’s door or door pillar on the FID sticker.

The gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) is the maximum weight a vehicle can carry including the truck and its load. The GVWR is a value specified by the manufacturer(s) as the recommended maximum loaded weight of a single vehicle.

The gross combination weight rating (GCWR) is the sum of the gross vehicle weight ratings (GVWR) of all units, power unit and its trailer(s). This is for truck tractors and single-unit trucks pulling a trailer(s).

### 89 Hazardous Material Released

"X" if hazardous materials were released. Indicate whether or not hazardous materials were released from the cargo compartment. Leakage of fuel or oil carried by the vehicle for its own use DOES NOT qualify.

Reference box number 4 on field 86 guidance document (Reporting Hazardous Materials Information) for additional information regarding entering Hazardous Materials Released.
90 Cargo Body Type

Enter the body type of the vehicle. For a full-size view of the guidance document, please see Appendix D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cargo Body Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>No Cargo Body Type/Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Bus/Van (9-15 Seats, Inc Driver)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Bus (16+ Seats, Inc Driver)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Vehicle Towing Another Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Logging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Intermodal Container Chassis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Cargo Van/Enclosed Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Grain, Crushed Gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cargo Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Flat Bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Concrete Mixer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Auto Transporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Garbage/Refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Other/Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

91 Trafficway Description

Enter the best description of the trafficway (i.e., from right-of-way to right-of-way) for this vehicle. If the crash happens within an intersection, show the appropriate trafficway for each vehicle prior to reaching the intersection. See Appendix E.

- Unprotected Median would be a painted or grassy area four or more feet wide.
- Positive Median Barrier includes a physical barrier, and depressed or raised areas.
- A median is defined from inside painted edge line to inside painted edge line.

92 Hit/Skip Unit

"X" if this unit is a hit and run unit. Refers to cases where the vehicle, or the driver of the vehicle in transport, involved in the crash departs the scene without stopping to render aid or report the crash.

NOTE: Even if there was no contact between the units, and the driver of one of the units didn’t realize they contributed to the crash, the crash will be shown as a Hit/Skip crash.

93 Non-Motorist Location Prior to Impact

Enter the location of the non-motorist with respect to the roadway prior to the time of crash. Leave blank if unit is a motorist.
94 Type of Use

Enter the type of use for this vehicle. Choose the type that best describes the use of this vehicle. Leave blank if Non-Motorist.

- **Personal** = Private individual citizen. Not used in affiliation with any organization, company, government, etc.
- **Commercial/Business** = Used for the purposes of any business or other organization. Examples: Bob’s Towing, First Baptist Church, J.B. Hunt, March of Dimes, U.P.S.
- **Government** = Police, fire, EMS (not private ambulances), military, school buses.

95 In Emergency Response

“X” if this vehicle was on an emergency response, whether or not the emergency warning equipment was in use.

96 Unit Type and HM Placard

Enter the vehicle type indicating the general configuration or shape of a motor vehicle distinguished by characteristics such as number of doors, rows of seats, windows, or roof line.

- For van/bus vehicles: Any motor vehicle with seating to transport nine or more people, including the driver’s seat.
- Personal conveyances such as skateboards, motorized toy cars, and wheelchairs are considered non-motorists.
- #99 - Unknown applies to both motorist and non-motorist.
- “X” the “Has HM Placard” box if the vehicle has a hazardous materials placard displayed.

**Vehicle Configuration** — For a full size view of the guidance document, please see Appendix D.
Enter the type of special function being served by this vehicle, whether or not the function is marked on the vehicle.

- **01 - None**
- **02 - Taxi**
- **03 - Rural Truck (Over 150 lbs)**
- **04 - Bus - School (Public or Private)**
- **05 - Bus - Transit**
- **06 - Bus - Charter**
- **07 - Bus - Shuttle**
- **08 - Bus - Other**
- **09 - Ambulance**
- **10 - Fire**
- **11 - Highway/Maintenance**
- **12 - Military**
- **13 - Police**
- **14 - Public Utility**
- **15 - Other Government**
- **16 - Construction Equipment**
- **17 - Farm Vehicle**
- **18 - Farm Equipment**
- **19 - Mover/Home**
- **20 - Golf Cart**
- **21 - Train**
- **22 - Other (Explain in Narrative)**
- **23 - Aircraft**
- **24 - Railroad Vehicle**
- **25 - Other (Explain in Narrative)**

Most Damaged Area - Enter the area with the most damage.
Impact Area - Enter the area that was impacted during the first harmful event.

Enter the action of the vehicle. Leave blank for non-motorist.

1 - **Non-Contact**: A vehicle that is directly or indirectly involved in a crash where the vehicle did not come in contact with another vehicle, non-motorist, or property during the crash. Possible examples are: a school bus discharging a student and the student is struck by another vehicle; a vehicle stops abruptly which results in several other vehicles rear ending each other; a vehicle changes lanes and cuts off another vehicle resulting in the other vehicle colliding with a sign.

2 - **Non-Collision**: A vehicle that is directly involved in a crash where the crash itself did not involve a collision between a vehicle and another vehicle, non-motorist, or property. Possible examples are: rollover, fire/explosion, immersion, jackknife, cargo/equipment shift or loss, carbon monoxide poisoning, object falling on this vehicle, this vehicle is hit by a thrown object, etc.

3 - **Striking**: A vehicle that impacted/collided with another vehicle, object or pedestrian; though it is not necessarily the vehicle at fault. Possible examples: a vehicle hits a tree; a vehicle sideswipes a parked car; a vehicle strikes another vehicle in transport.

4 - **Struck**: A vehicle that is impacted by another vehicle, object or pedestrian. Possible examples: a pedestrian walks into the side of this vehicle; a bicyclist rear ends this vehicle; this vehicle is struck by another vehicle.

5 - **Striking/Struck**: Any combination of 3 - Striking and 4 - Struck. Possible example: Two vehicles collided at an intersection, one of the vehicles gets struck by another vehicle and the vehicle that was struck is forced into another vehicle. The vehicle will be shown as striking and struck.
### Pre-Crash Action

Enter what the motorist/non-motorist was doing immediately prior to the crash.

- Do not confuse “11 - Slowing or Stopped in Traffic” with “10 - Parked”. If a vehicle is merely stopped in traffic when the crash occurred, it is NOT a parked vehicle.
- “13 - Negotiating a Curve” indicates a motorist was following a section of curved roadway. It is not to be used when a motorist is making a turn of any kind.
- “99 - Unknown” applies to both motorist and non-motorist.

### Contributing Circumstances

Enter the PRIMARY and SECONDARY (if applicable) actions by the motorist/non-motorist that may have contributed to the crash. This is based on the judgment of the law enforcement officer investigating the crash and need not match the Offense Charged field or result in any offense being charged. The primary and secondary circumstance cannot be the same.

### Vehicle Defects

Enter the pre-existing motor vehicle defects or maintenance conditions that may have contributed to the crash. May be completed even if the defect did not contribute to the crash.

If “19 - Operating Defective Equipment” is entered as either a primary or secondary contributing circumstance, this box must be completed.
### Sequence of Events, First Harmful Event and Most Harmful Event

**Sequence of Events**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Harmful Event</th>
<th>Most Harmful Event</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 - Pedestrian</td>
<td>21 - Parked Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>01 - Overturn/Rollover</td>
<td>02 - Fire/Explosion</td>
<td>03 - Immersion</td>
<td>04 - Jackknife</td>
<td>05 - Cargo/Equipment Loss or Shift</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-Collision Event**

| 06 - Equipment Failure (Blown Tire, Brake Failure, etc) | 07 - Separation of Units | 08 - Run Off Road Right | 09 - Run Off Road Left |

**Collision With Fixed Object**

| 10 - Good Grades | 11 - Good Grade Line | 12 - Opposite Direction of Travel | 13 - Other Non-Collision |

### Examples

**Example #1:** A car leaves the right side of road, strikes a tree, overturning. Code sequence would be: 08, 48, and 01.

**Example #2:** A car strikes another vehicle in the rear. Code sequence would be: 20.

**Example #3:** Right front tire blowout, car leaves right side of road, striking ditch. Code sequence would be: 06, 08, and 44.

**Example #4:** A car leaves the right side of road, overcorrects crossing road leaving left side of roadway, overturning and catching fire. Code sequence would be: 08, 09, 01, and 02.

### First Harmful Event

Enter the box number from the sequence of events that produced the first property damage, injury or death.

**Example #1:** The first harmful event was striking the tree. The tree was recorded in box #2 in the sequence of events. The first harmful event would then be a 2.

**Example #2:** The first harmful event was striking the vehicle in the rear. This was recorded in box #1 in the sequence of events. The first harmful event would then be a 1.

**Example #3:** The first harmful event was the blown front tire. This was recorded in box #1 in the sequence of events. The first harmful event would be a 1.

**Example #4:** The first harmful event was the vehicle overturning. This was recorded in box #3 in the sequence of events. The first harmful event would be a 3.

### Most Harmful Event

Enter the box number from the sequence of events that produced the most property damage, most severe injury or death. If injury occurs, record the event that caused the most serious injury or death. Injuries always supersede property damage. If only property damage occurs, record the box number from the sequence of events that caused greatest degree of damage.
Leave the First Harmful Event and Most Harmful Event boxes blank if this unit did not incur damage, injury or death (as in the case of a non-contact vehicle). A non-contact vehicle is that vehicle that contributed to the crash but was neither struck by nor struck another unit. An example of a non-contact vehicle would be that vehicle that pulls into the roadway from a stop sign to turn right and does so into the path of an oncoming vehicle. The oncoming vehicle swerves off the roadway to avoid striking the other vehicle and crashes into a pole. The driver of the vehicle turning right is oblivious as to what happened. The vehicle turning right would be considered a non-contact unit and it would be appropriate to record “13 – Other Non-Collision” for this vehicle in the Sequence of Events.

If a vehicle was just in the area and didn’t contribute to the crash it should not be considered part of the crash, carry the driver of such a vehicle as a witness.

**Example of Sequence of Events, First Harmful Event and Most Harmful Event**

**104 Unit Speed**

Enter the vehicle’s speed in miles per hour based on driver’s statement, or officer’s estimate. Enter “0” for a vehicle that is stopped in traffic, parked, or otherwise not in motion. Fill blocks left to right.

“X” either the Stated or Estimated box to indicate the source of information for the Unit Speed.

Unit Speed may be left blank if speed is unknown and not able to be estimated. However, Unit Speed must be recorded if either the Stated or Estimated box has an “X”.

**105 Posted Speed**

The posted/statutory speed limit for the motor vehicle at the time of the crash. The authorization may be indicated by the posted speed limit, blinking sign at construction zones, etc.
Enter the type of traffic control device most applicable to the motorist/non-motorist at crash location.

**Traffic Control**

| 01 | No Controls |
| 02 | Stop Sign |
| 03 | Yield Sign |
| 04 | Traffic Signal |
| 05 | Traffic Flashers |
| 06 | School Zone |
| 07 | Railroad Crossbucks |
| 08 | Railroad Flashers |
| 09 | Railroad Gates |
| 10 | Railroad Flashers |
| 11 | Pedestrian Crossing |
| 12 | Pavement Markings |
| 13 | Crosswalk Lines |
| 14 | Walk/Don’t Walk |
| 15 | Other |
| 16 | Not Reported |

**Unit Direction**

Indicate motorist/non-motorist direction by entering the direction the unit was coming “from”, and the direction the unit was going “to”. Example: A vehicle headed north on Vine Street turning west on 6th Street would be recorded as from “2” to “4.”
PAGE 3 – MOTORIST/NON-MOTORIST/OCCUPANT

109 Local Report Number

Enter the Local Report Number as recorded on the Traffic Crash Report page. The local report number is recorded on every page of the crash report and all associated reports (i.e., OH-2, OH-3, OH-1 P, etc.). Complete from left to right.

110 Unit Number

Enter the 2 digit Unit Number of the unit for which each motorist/non-motorist/occupant is associated with. Examples: 01, 02, 03, etc.

The sections labeled OCCUPANT are also used for recording witnesses. The only fields completed for a witness are Name, Date of Birth, Age, Gender, Address, and Phone Number. Leave all other fields blank for a witness.

111 Motorist/Non-Motorist Name

Enter full name of motorist/non-motorist in order of last, first, middle.

112 Date of Birth

Enter the 8 digit numerical date of birth of the motorist/non-motorist using the following format: MMDDYYYY. Example: August 14, 1985, is recorded as 08141985.

113 Age

Enter the age of the motorist/non-motorist. Examples: 6, 15, 77. Less than 1 year old, enter “0”.

114 Gender

Enter the gender of the motorist/non-motorist.

115 Address

Enter street address, city, state and zip code of motorist/non-motorist.

116 Contact Phone

Enter contact telephone, including area code, for motorist/non-motorist.
Injuries

Enter the injury level of this motorist/non-motorist.

1 - No Injury/None Reported: When there is no information about an individual being injured (i.e., a hit-skip driver) there would be no “reported” injury and this would be the appropriate selection.

2 - Possible Injury: Complaint of pain without visible injury. Examples: whiplash; headache.

3 - Non-Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene. Examples: contusions (bruises); lacerations; bloody nose.

4 - Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Often defined as “needing help from the scene.”

5 - Fatal Injury: Any injury that results in death within a 30-day period after the crash occurred.

Injured Taken By

Enter the mode of transportation to a medical facility. Complete this field for every motorist/non-motorist reported as injured (including Possible, Non-incapacitating, Incapacitating or Fatal). Leave blank if the injury field was reported as No Injury/None Reported.

1 - Not Transported/Treated at Scene: Motorist/non-motorist was not transported. Does allow for the possibility, but does necessarily mean, that the motorist/non-motorist was treated at the scene.

Leaves blank for witnesses.

EMS Agency

Enter the name of EMS agency/ambulance that responded to the scene, whether or not the EMS unit or ambulance transported anyone from the scene.

If no transport was made, record the name of EMS agency that examined/treated the motorist/non-motorist at the scene. This box is not to be completed if the motorist/non-motorist was transported by an individual.

Medical Facility Injured Taken To

Enter the name of medical facility motorist/non-motorist was taken to.
PAGE 3 – MOTORIST/NON-MOTORIST/OCCUPANT

121 Safety Equipment Used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety Equipment Used</th>
<th>99 - Unknown Safety Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Motorist</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 - None Used - Vehicle Occupant</td>
<td>05 - Child Restraint System - Forward Facing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Shoulder Belt Only Used</td>
<td>06 - Child Restraint System - Rear Facing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Lap Belt Only Used</td>
<td>07 - Booster Seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 - Shoulder and Lap Belt Used</td>
<td>08 - Helmet Used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Motorist</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 - None Used</td>
<td>12 - Reflective Clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - Helmet Used</td>
<td>13 - Lighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - Protective Pads Used (Ears, Arms, Etc.)</td>
<td>14 - Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enter the safety restraint/equipment in use by the motorist/non-motorist at the time of the crash.

- For motorist, use 01-08, 99
- For non-motorist use, 09-14, 99.
- 99 - Unknown applies to both motorist and non-motorist.

122 DOT Compliant Motorcycle Helmet

“X” if motorist/occupant was on a motorcycle or moped and was wearing a DOT Compliant Motorcycle Helmet.

Motorcycle helmets that are compliant with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards typically weigh approximately 3 pounds, have an inner liner at least one-inch thick of firm polystyrene foam, have an inside label that states the manufacturer, model, and date of manufacture, and have a DOT sticker on the back of the helmet. A DOT sticker alone is not sufficient evidence to indicate that the helmet is DOT-compliant, as counterfeit stickers have been found affixed to non-compliant helmets.

123 Seating Position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seating Position</th>
<th>12 - Passenger in Unenclosed Cargo Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 - Front - Left Side (Motorcycle Driver)</td>
<td>07 - Third - Left Side (Motorcycle Driver)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 - Front - Middle</td>
<td>08 - Third - Middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - Front - Right Side</td>
<td>09 - Third - Right Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 - Second - Left Side (Motorcycle Passenger)</td>
<td>10 - Sibling Section of Car (Taxi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 - Second - Middle</td>
<td>11 - Passenger in Other Enclosed Cargo Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 - Second - Right Side</td>
<td>(Non-Trailing Unit such as Bus, Pick-up w/Can)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - Sleeper Section of Cab (Truck)</td>
<td>13 - Trailing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 - Riding on Vehicle Exterior (Non-Trailing Unit)</td>
<td>15 - Non-Motorist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - Other</td>
<td>99 - Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enter the location of this motorist/non-motorist in, on, or outside of the vehicle prior to the crash.

124 Air Bag Usage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air Bag Usage</th>
<th>5 - Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Not Deployed</td>
<td>6 - Deployed Both Front/Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Deployed Front</td>
<td>7 - Deployed Both Front/Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Deployed Side</td>
<td>8 - Deployed Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Deployed Both Front/Left</td>
<td>9 - Deployed Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enter the deployment status of an air bag relative to the Seating Position for this occupant. Leave blank for non-motorist.

125 Ejection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ejection</th>
<th>5 - Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Not Ejected</td>
<td>6 - Not Ejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Totally Ejected</td>
<td>7 - Completely Ejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Partially Ejected</td>
<td>8 - Partially Ejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Not Applicable</td>
<td>9 - Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enter ejection code for occupant. Leave blank for non-motorist.

Record whether this occupant was completely or partially thrown from the passenger compartment of the motor vehicle as a result of a crash. If any part of the occupant is outside the vehicle, no matter how little, the “partially ejected” box should be checked. Record “4 - Not Applicable” for any occupant who was seated in an area not commonly protected by safety belts (i.e., motorcycle, cargo area, etc.)
126 Trapped

Enter the occupant’s ability to free himself/herself from the vehicle. Leave blank for non-motorist.

- Mechanical Means — Jaws of Life, etc.
- Non-Mechanical Means — Examples: 1) A car door is jammed and someone jerks it open or breaks a window to get a passenger out. 2) A pry bar is used to open the door to get a passenger out.

127 OL State

If the operator has a license, whether or not it is valid at the time of the crash, enter the 2 digit code of operator’s license state/province of issuance. Examples: OH, KY, IN, NS (Nova Scotia). Use “XX” for jurisdictions not listed in the State Code Tables in Appendix B.

128 Operator License Number

If the operator has a license, whether or not it is valid at the time of the crash, enter the operator license number of the driver. Definition: A unique set of alphanumeric characters assigned by the authorizing agent issuing a driver license to the individual.

129 OL Class

Enter the type of operator license issued by the State. Class indicates the type of operator’s license issued by the State and the type of motor vehicle the driver is qualified to drive.

1 - Class A: Any combination of vehicles with a gross combination weight rating (GCWR) of 26,001 pounds or more provided the GVWR of the vehicle(s) being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds.

2 - Class B: Any single vehicle with a GVWR of 26,001 or more pounds, or any such vehicle towing another vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds GVWR.

3 - Class C: Any single vehicle, or combination of vehicles, that does not meet the definition of Class A or Class B, but is either designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver, or is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous which require the motor vehicle to be placarded.

4 - Regular Driver License Class: Any regular or standard driver’s license issued for the operation of automobiles and light trucks by states that separate these vehicles from Class “C”. Class designation codes such as “D”, “R” and others may be used by states to indicate a regular driver’s license class.

5 - Motorcycle/Moped Only: This is used if the license is only valid for motorcycle or moped operation. Do not use this class if the operator has a motorcycle endorsement on his/her operator’s license.
130 No Valid OL

“X” if the operator’s license is expired, suspended or otherwise not valid. This includes the operation of a vehicle outside the class the driver is licensed to operate. Example: The operator has a regular operator’s license, but was operating a commercial motor vehicle requiring a Class A CDL.

131 M/C End

“X” only if this driver was operating a motorcycle and has a motorcycle endorsement or motorcycle license. Leave blank if this driver was not operating a motorcycle, even if they have a motorcycle endorsement or motorcycle license.

132 Condition

Enter the physical or emotional condition of the motorist/non-motorist at the time of the crash.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - normal</td>
<td>Apparently Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - impairment</td>
<td>Physical Impairment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - emotional</td>
<td>(Depressed, Angry, Disturbed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - illness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - impaired</td>
<td>Faint, Fainted, Fatigued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - impaired</td>
<td>Under The Influence Of Medications, Drugs, Alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 - impaired</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

133 Alcohol/Drug Suspected

Enter the investigating officer’s assessment of alcohol or drug use by the motorist/non-motorist. HBD = Had Been Drinking. Do not leave blank for motorist/non-motorist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol/Drug Suspected</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Yes - Alcohol Suspected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Yes - HBD Not Impaired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Yes - Drugs Suspected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - Yes - Alcohol and Drugs Suspected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

134 Alcohol Test Status

Enter the status of the alcohol chemical test performed.

- If #4 is selected, the results must be given in the Alcohol Test Value box.
- If #5 is selected, the results must be supplemented to ODPS when they are received by the reporting agency.

NOTE: When a driver/non-motorist is killed in a crash, the coroner will usually do a blood alcohol test. Check with the coroner and supplement the OH1 with the correct status for the subject.

135 Alcohol Test Type

Indicate specimen type for alcohol test performed.

NOTE: When a driver/non-motorist is killed in a crash, the coroner will usually do a blood alcohol test. Check with the coroner and supplement the OH1 with the correct status for the subject.
**136 Alcohol Test Value**

Enter the three digits of any alcohol concentration known. Example: an alcohol result of .093% would be recorded as 093.

If no test is given, leave blank. Entering zeros when no test is given is misinterpreted as having administered a test with no alcohol detected. Only enter zeros if that is the actual test result. Leave blank for test refusal.

Supplement late results to ODPS.

NOTE: When a driver/non-motorist is killed in a crash, the coroner will usually do a blood alcohol test. Check with the coroner and supplement the OH1 with the correct status for the subject.

**137 Drug Test Status**

Enter the status of the drug chemical test performed. In the case of a fatal crash, if #4 is selected, a description of the drug should be noted on an OH2 and included in the initial report. Selecting #5 requires that the results be forwarded or supplemented to ODPS when they are received by the reporting agency.

**138 Drug Test Type**

Indicate specimen type for drug test performed.

**139 Offense Charged, Local Code**

Enter the offense number charged to the motorist/non-motorist directly related to the crash (causative factor). Example: 4511.202. Record only one offense per unit here.

Do not record Hit/Skip, OVI, DUS, and seatbelt violations here. These violations and any others should be recorded in the narrative. “X” Local Code box if a city ordinance or township code is used instead of an ORC Section. Leave blank if ORC is used.

**140 Offense Description**

Enter the offense charged to motorist/non-motorist directly related to the crash. Example: Failure to control.

Do not record Hit/Skip, OVI, DUS and seatbelt violations here. These violations and any others should be recorded in the narrative.

**141 Citation Number**

Enter the citation number of the Offense Charged to motorist/non-motorist directly related to the crash. List all letters and/or numbers of the citation number.
### Hands-Free Device Used

“X” if the driver was using a hands-free device at the time of the crash, whether or not the use of the device contributed to the crash.

### Driver Distracted By

Enter distractions which may have influenced the driver’s performance. The distractions can occur inside the motor vehicle (internal) or outside the motor vehicle (external).

Record up to two distractions. Investigating officer’s assessment as to whether the mere use of a device, or the activity, was a distraction (actual or possible).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Driver Distracted By</th>
<th>1 - No Distraction Reported</th>
<th>2 - Phone</th>
<th>3 - Texting/E-mailing</th>
<th>4 - Electronic Communication Device</th>
<th>5 - Other Electronic Device (Navigation Device, Radio, DVD)</th>
<th>6 - Other Inside the Vehicle</th>
<th>7 - External Distraction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

THIS BOX IS FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT USE ONLY.
### Occupant / Witness Addendum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Name, Last, First, Middle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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#### Injuries

- **Injured Taken By**
- **EMS Agency**
- **Medical Facility Injured Taken To**
- **Safety Equipment Used**
- **DOT Complaint**
- **Helmet**
- **Seating Position**
- **Air Bag Usage**
- **Ejection**
- **Trapped**

#### Unit Numbers

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<th>Contact Phone - Include area code</th>
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#### Seat Position

- **Serial/Seat Section of Cab (Truck)**
- **Driving Seat**
- **Passenger Seat**
- **Other**
- **Unknown**

#### Air Bag Usage

- **1 - Not Deployed**
- **2 - Deployed Front**
- **3 - Deployed Side**
- **4 - Deployed Both Front/Side**
- **5 - Not Applicable**
- **9 - Deployment Unknown**

#### Ejection

- **1 - Not Ejected**
- **2 - Totally Ejected**
- **3 - Partially Ejected**
- **4 - Not Applicable**

#### Trapped

- **1 - Not Trapped**
- **2 - Ejected by Mechanical Means**
- **3 - Ejected by Non-Mechanical Means**

---

**Page 1 of**

**H5Y8355 OHP (Rev 01/12)**
145 Local Report Number

Enter the Local Report Number as recorded on the Traffic Crash Report page. The local report number is recorded on every page of the crash report and all associated reports (i.e., OH-2, OH-3, OH-1 P, etc.). Complete from left to right.

146 Unit Number

Enter the 2 digit Unit Number of the unit for which each motorist/non-motorist/occupant is associated with. Example: 01, 02, 03, etc.

The sections labeled OCCUPANT are also used for recording witnesses. The only fields completed for a witness are Name, Date of Birth, Age, Gender, Address, and Phone Number. Leave all other fields blank for a witness.

147 Motorist/Non-Motorist Name

Enter full name of motorist/non-motorist in order of last, first, middle.

148 Date of Birth

Enter the 8 digit numerical date of birth of the motorist/non-motorist using the following format: MMDDYYYY. Example: August 14, 1985, is recorded as 08141985.

149 Age

Enter the age of the motorist/non-motorist. Example: 6, 15, 77. Less than 1 year old, enter “0”.

150 Gender

Enter the gender of the motorist/non-motorist.

151 Address

Enter street address, city, state and zip code of motorist/non-motorist.

152 Contact Phone

Enter contact telephone, including area code, for motorist/non-motorist.
153 Injuries

Enter the injury level of this motorist/non-motorist.

1 - No Injury/None Reported: When there is no information about an individual being injured (e.g., a hit-skip unit occupant) there would be no “reported” injury and this would be the appropriate selection.

2 - Possible Injury: Complaint of pain without visible injury. Examples: whiplash; headache.

3 - Non-Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury or an incapacitating injury, which is evident to observers at the scene. Examples: contusions (bruises); lacerations; bloody nose.

4 - Incapacitating Injury: Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Often defined as “needing help from the scene.”

5 - Fatal Injury: Any injury that results in death within a 30-day period after the crash occurred.

154 Injured Taken By

Enter the mode of transportation to a medical facility. Complete this field for every motorist/non-motorist reported as injured (including Possible, Non-incapacitating, Incapacitating or Fatal). Leave blank if the injury field was reported as No Injury/None Reported.

1 - Not Transported/Treated at Scene: Motorist/non-motorist was not transported. Does allow for the possibility, but does necessarily mean, that the motorist/non-motorist was treated at the scene.

Leave blank for witnesses.

155 EMS Agency

Enter the name of EMS agency/ambulance that responded to the scene, whether or not the EMS unit or ambulance transported anyone from the scene.

If no transport was made, record the name of EMS agency that examined/treated the motorist/non-motorist at the scene. This box is not to be completed if the motorist/non-motorist was transported by an individual.

156 Medical Facility Injured Taken To

Enter the name of medical facility motorist/non-motorist was taken to.
157 Safety Equipment Used

Enter the safety restraint/equipment in use by the motorist/non-motorist at the time of the crash.
- For motorist, use 01-08, 99
- For non-motorist, use 09-14, 99.
- 99 - Unknown applies to both motorist and non-motorist.

158 DOT Compliant Motorcycle Helmet

“X” the box if motorist/occupant was on a motorcycle or moped and was wearing a DOT Compliant Motorcycle Helmet.

Motorcycle helmets that are compliant with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards typically weigh approximately 3 pounds, have an inner liner at least one-inch thick of firm polystyrene foam, have an inside label that states the manufacturer, model, and date of manufacture, and have a DOT sticker on the back of the helmet. A DOT sticker alone is not sufficient evidence to indicate that the helmet is DOT-compliant, as counterfeit stickers have been found affixed to non-compliant helmets.

159 Seating Position

Enter the location of this motorist/non-motorist in, on, or outside of the vehicle prior to the crash.

160 Air Bag Usage

Enter the deployment status of an air bag relative to the Seating Position for this occupant. Leave blank for non-motorist.

161 Ejection

Enter ejection code for occupant. Leave blank for non-motorist.

Record whether this occupant was completely or partially thrown from the passenger compartment of the motor vehicle as a result of a crash. If any part of the occupant is outside the vehicle, no matter how little, the “partially ejected” box should be checked. Record “4 - Not Applicable” for any occupant who was seated in an area not commonly protected by safety belts (i.e., motorcycle, cargo area, etc.)
Enter the occupant’s ability to free himself/herself from the vehicle. Leave blank for non-motorist.

- Mechanical Means — Jaws of Life, etc.
- Non-Mechanical Means — Examples: 1) A car door is jammed and someone jerks it open or breaks a window to get a passenger out. 2) A pry bar is used to open the door to get a passenger out.
## APPENDIX A – COUNTY CODES

### Ohio Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>County</th>
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# APPENDIX B – STATE CODES

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## Canada

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## Mexico - MX

## Other Jurisdictions - XX
How to Find the Responsible Carrier and Correct U.S. DOT Number

**SIDE OF THE VEHICLE**  
In most cases, this is good for name and number. Look for a number preceded by the letters: USDOT.

**DON'T STOP**  
...keep on looking...  
The information on the side of the truck may not be the U.S. DOT number, name, or address of the responsible motor carrier.

**DRIVER INTERVIEW**  
1. Is the vehicle leased or rented?  
2. Who is the motor carrier responsible for this load?  
3. Who is directing and controlling the movement of this vehicle?  
4. Where is the motor carrier’s principal place of business?

**LEASE AGREEMENT**  
identifies the name of the lessee and their U.S. DOT number.

**DRIVER’S LOG**  
contains the name of the motor carrier and the city and State for the carrier’s principal place of business.

**SHIPPING PAPERS**  
provide the name of the motor carrier responsible for the load, but not the carrier’s U.S. DOT number.

**NOTE: VEHICLE REGISTRATION**  
Generally good for identifying owner or registrant.  
**CAREFUL:** This may not be the responsible carrier!

**FMCSA WEB SITE:** [http://safer.fmcsa.dot.gov/CompanySnapshot.aspx](http://safer.fmcsa.dot.gov/CompanySnapshot.aspx)  
is an excellent source for verifying a motor carrier’s U.S. DOT number, legal name, “doing business as” name, physical address, and phone number.

Revised 06/05

Federal Motor Carrier  
Safety Administration  

U.S. Department of Transportation  
[www.fmcsa.dot.gov](http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov)
### How to Find the Responsible Carrier and Correct U.S. DOT Number

**EXAMPLE 1:** John Smith owns his own truck tractor, operating under John Smith Trucking. He contracts with White Manufacturing to take one of its trailers loaded with its goods from New York to Los Angeles.

**Who is the Motor Carrier:**
- A. John Smith?
- B. White Manufacturing?

| John Smith is the motor carrier, because he is the entity that has agreed to carry this particular load. |

**EXAMPLE 2:** John Smith, driving his truck tractor, utilizes a cargo broker, K&S Trucking, to obtain goods from Intermodal Inc. shipping company for his return trip back to New York.

**Who is the Motor Carrier:**
- A. John Smith?
- B. K&S Trucking?
- C. Intermodal Inc.?

| John Smith is the motor carrier, because K&S transferred the responsibility of the load to John Smith. |

**EXAMPLE 3:** John Smith, driving his truck tractor, leases his services to Polyester Chemical Company. Polyester directs Smith to deliver a semi-trailer from New York to St. Louis.

**Who is the Motor Carrier:**
- A. John Smith?
- B. Polyester?

| The lease agreement between Polyester and Mr. Smith makes Polyester the motor carrier responsible for the load. |

**EXAMPLE 4:** John Smith is driving a tractor/semi-trailer owned and operated by ABC Trucking.

**Who is the Motor Carrier:**
- A. John Smith?
- B. ABC Trucking?

| ABC Trucking is the motor carrier. John Smith is just a driver for ABC Trucking. |

**EXAMPLE 5:** John Smith is driving a tractor owned by ABC Trucking, which has been leased to XYZ Trucking. XYZ uses the tractor to pull XYZ trailers in its regular shipping service.

**Who is the Motor Carrier:**
- A. John Smith?
- B. ABC Trucking?
- C. XYZ Trucking?

| In this case XYZ is the motor carrier, because XYZ is directing the carrying of the load. |

---

**Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration**

[www.fmcsa.dot.gov](http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov)
# Reporting Hazardous Materials Information

**ACCURATE REPORTING SAVES LIVES**

Data you collect is used to calculate risk assessment, determine response methods, and develop regulations. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials are required to carry shipping papers containing the HM Class and ID number (or name). Your Accident or Collision Report/Supplement may ask the following hazardous materials questions (exact wording will vary by State):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. DOES THE VEHICLE HAVE A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLACARD?</th>
<th>2. ENTER THE FOUR-DIGIT NUMBER (OR NAME) FROM THE PLACARD 1 9 9 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES ☑ NO ☐</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placards should be on all four sides of the vehicle.</td>
<td>The four-digit number may be on an orange panel or a white “square-on-point” panel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>For containers with bulk packages inside, if the</td>
<td>If no four-digit number appears on the placard, enter the Placard Name.</td>
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<tr>
<td>required ID# marking is not visible, the transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>vehicle must be marked on each side and each end.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some Common Placards</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>3. ENTER THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CLASS NUMBER FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PLACARD 3</th>
<th>4. WAS HAZARDOUS CARGO RELEASED?</th>
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<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>YES ☑ NO ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Class Number can be a one- or two-digit number with a decimal in the middle.</td>
<td>The intent of this question is to determine whether any of the placarded material was released or escaped from its transport container into the environment. Fuel or oil carried by the vehicle for its own use is NOT considered cargo and should not be reported in this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is critical for identifying and studying various types of hazardous materials involved in traffic crashes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Nine Classes of Hazardous Materials

Class 1: Explosives
Divisions: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6

Class 2: Gases
Divisions: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

Class 3: Flammable Liquid and Combustible Liquid

Class 4: Flammable Solid, Spontaneously Combustible, and Dangerous When Wet
Divisions 4.1, 4.2, 4.3

Class 5: Oxidizer and Organic Peroxide
Divisions 5.1, 5.2

Class 6: Poison (Toxic) and Poison Inhalation Hazard

Class 7: Radioactive

Class 8: Corrosive

Class 9: Miscellaneous

Dangerous

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Revised 06/05
## Cargo Body Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cargo Body Type</th>
<th>Cargo Body Type</th>
<th>Cargo Body Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bus (9-15 Seats, Including Driver)</td>
<td>Dump</td>
<td>Pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus (16 or More Seats, Including Driver)</td>
<td>Concrete Mixer</td>
<td>Log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van/Enclosed Box</td>
<td>Auto Transporter</td>
<td>Intermodal Chassis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo Tank</td>
<td>Garbage/Refuse</td>
<td>Vehicle Towing Motor Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat Bed</td>
<td>Grain, Chips, Gravel</td>
<td>No Cargo Body</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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APPENDIX D – FMCSA VISOR CARDS

Vehicle Configuration Vizion

- Truck/Trailer (Single-Unit Truck Pulling a Trailer)
- Truck Tractor (Bobtail)
- Tractor/Semi Trailer (One Trailer)
- Truck Tractor/Double (Two Trailers)
- Truck Tractor/Triple (Three Trailers)

- Bus (8-15 Seats, Including Driver)
- Bus (16 or More Seats, Including Driver)
- Single-Unit (2 Axles, 6 Tires)
- Single-Unit (3 or More Axles)

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Revised: 06/10
### Commercial Driver’s License (CDL)

#### COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group A (Combination Vehicle)</th>
<th>Group B (Heavy Straight Vehicle)</th>
<th>Group C (Small Vehicle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any combination of vehicles with a gross combination weight rating (GCWR) of 26,001 pounds or more, provided the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of the vehicle(s) being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds.</td>
<td>Any single vehicle with a GVWR of 26,001 pounds or more, or any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds GVWR.</td>
<td>Any single vehicle, or combination of vehicles, that meets neither the definition of Group A nor Group B, but is designed to transport 16 or more passengers including the driver, or is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous which require the motor vehicle to be placarded. This includes any quantity of chemical or biological material or agent posing a threat to national security, including toxins.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Diagram showing different types of vehicles for each group](image_url)
APPENDIX E – TRAFFICWAY DESCRIPTION

Diagram of the Trafficway

2.2.26  heavy truck: A heavy truck is a truck which has a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of more than 26,000 pounds (11,793 kilograms).

2.2.27  pedalcycle: A pedalcycle is a non-motorized other road vehicle propelled by pedaling.

Inclusions:
— Bicycle, tricycle, unicycle, pedalcar

2.2.28  roadway: A roadway is that part of a trafficway designed, improved and ordinarily used for motor vehicle travel or, where various classes of motor vehicles are segregated, that part of a trafficway used by a particular class. Separate roadways may be provided for northbound and southbound traffic or for trucks and automobiles (See Figure 1).

Exclusions:
— Bridle path, bicycle path

NOTE — the above definition of “roadway” is consistent with definitions in general use by police and by traffic engineers. See the Uniform Vehicle Code and the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (ANSI D6.1e-1989, page 1A-8). Other highway engineers commonly use the term “roadway” as the term “road” is defined in 2.2.33 below. See AASHO Highway Definitions, American Association of State Highway Officials (now AASHTO, American Association of State Highway and transportation Officials), January 1968. For a more recent reference, see the definition of “shoulder” in A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets, AASHTO, 1984, page 362.

2.2.29  median: A median is an area of a trafficway between parallel roads separating travel in opposite directions (See Figure 1). A flush or painted median should be four or more feet wide between inside roadway edge lines. Medians fewer than four feet wide shall have a barrier to be considered a median. Continuous left-turn lanes are not considered painted medians.

Inclusions:
— Physical barrier separating roads with travel in opposite directions
— Depressed, raised or flush area between roads with travel in opposite directions
— Painted median of four or more feet wide between roads with travel in opposite directions

Examples:
1.) A depressed grassy median separating directions of travel of a divided highway
2.) A median with a concrete traffic barrier, guardrail or other physical barrier, separating roads of a multi-lane divided highway
3.) A flush painted median of four or more feet of a divided highway

Exclusions:
— Shoulder, separator (See 2.2.30)
— Continuous left-turn lane

2.2.30  separator: A separator is the area of a trafficway between parallel roads separating travel in the same direction or separating a frontage road (See 2.5.18) from other roads (See Figures 2 and 3).

Inclusions:
— Physical barrier separating roads with travel in the same direction
— Physical barrier separating a frontage road from other roads of a trafficway
— Depressed, raised or flush area between roads with travel in the same direction
— Depressed, raised or flush area between a frontage road and other roads of a trafficway

Exclusions:
— Shoulder, median

Examples:
1.) A depressed grassy separator of a freeway between the main travel lanes and a frontage road
2.) A concrete separator between the express travel lanes and local travel lanes of a freeway

2.2.31  roadside: Roadside is the outermost part of the trafficway from the property line or other boundary into the edge of the first road (See Figure 1).

Inclusions:
— Area between edge of trafficway and edge of roadway with no shoulder
— Area between edge of trafficway and edge of shoulder

Exclusions:
— Roadways, shoulders, separators and medians

2.2.32  shoulder: A shoulder is that part of a trafficway contiguous with the roadway for emergency use, for accommodation of stopped road vehicles, and for lateral support of the roadway structure (See Figure 1).

2.2.33  road: Road is that part of a trafficway which includes both the roadway and any shoulder alongside the roadway (See Figure 1).

Inclusions:
— Designated parking areas on a roadway or between the roadway and the curb
Diagram of an Interchange