

“Insecure”

The term “insecure” is used throughout this Manual to describe a defective condition. The term should be taken by testers to mean the following:

- (a). that a component on the vehicle has relative movement either at its fixing or in relation to an associated component where there should be none or
- (b). that a component is not safely or completely attached either at its fixing or to an associated component.

“Worn”

A component will be considered worn where the wear is to such an extent that it is either;

- (a). likely to fail, or
- (b). clearly not functioning effectively as designed, or
- (c). visibly worn beyond manufacturers known permitted limits, or
- (d). likely to affect the operation or condition of another safety related component.

2. Scope.

This Manual applies to wheeled tractors of Category T.

3. Making a request for a CVR Test Booking.

A request for a CVR test booking must be made to a CVR test operator in person, or by phone / email or by using CoVIS. An application for a booking to a CVR test operator may be made at the test centre before the test commences. Full details of how to make a request for a test booking can be found at www.cvrt.ie.

4. Presentation of ID.

A person who presents a vehicle to be tested is required to produce a valid identification e.g. a driving licence, passport or public services card. Where a valid identification is not presented at the time of the test, the CVR test may be carried out and a test report issued. However, a pass statement will not be issued until such time as the person who presented the vehicle provides the required identification to the CVR test operator. This should be presented within 21 calendar days from the date of the CVR test.

5. CoVIS, Test Reports and Pass Statements.

The CVR tester must complete a checklist printed from CoVIS for each test conducted confirming that all required test items have been tested and these must be recorded on CoVIS. The completed checklist must be retained by the CVR Operator either by scanning it into CoVIS and saving (attaching) it to the vehicle test record or by retaining the printed checklist for a period of 3 years. Once a CVR test has been completed, the CVR tester must complete a declaration that he or she has completed the test correctly. Before a vehicle, that has been tested, leaves the test area of the CVR Test Centre, a statement of result must be issued for that vehicle giving details of the captured equipment results and any failed visual items. Where the CVR tester is satisfied that the vehicle has passed all the required test items specified in this manual, then a pass statement is issued (apart from point 4 above) and or in the case of minor only defects. Where a pass statement is not issued, the reasons for refusal will be provided to the owner in the test report. In the case of

a voluntary safety test, a test report will be provided but no pass statement will be issued. If a CVR test is not completed, then the test report issued will contain the words “Not complete”. An Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) image of the vehicle being tested should be captured on CoVIS for every test apart from non-equipment re-tests.

Where the test lane equipment is not automatically linked to CoVIS, the CVR Tester must print off the equipment results for the smoke meter, decelerometer and or Roller brake tester and manually input the test results on CoVIS. The printouts associated with these tests shall be scanned and attached to the vehicle record on CoVIS.

Any supplementary documentation required as part of the test (such as modification reports) shall be scanned and uploaded onto the CoVIS system. If either the scanner or CoVIS are not operational, the documents shall be retained by the test operator and scanned when the system is back working.

If the CVR Tester needs to stop in the middle of the test they will be able to save results up to that point and resume testing later that day. Only the tester who commenced the test may resume the test. Where a tester has started a test and is not available to complete it for whatever reason, the test must be abandoned and it must be started again on the vehicle by another tester, from the beginning.

6. Deficiency Categorisation

Deficiencies found during the test shall be categorised in accordance with Directive 2014/45/EU into one of the following groups:

Minor defects (MiD); having no significant effect on the safety of the vehicle or impact on the environment and other minor non-compliances. If only minor defects are identified, the vehicle will be deemed passed “Pending Re-Check”. The pass statement will not issue until the vehicle is represented for a visual inspection with the deficiencies rectified.

Major defects (MaD); defects that may prejudice the safety of the vehicle, have an impact on the environment, put other road users at risk or other more significant non-compliances.

Dangerous defects (DD); defects constituting a direct and immediate risk to road safety or having an impact on the environment such that the vehicle should not be used on the road under any circumstances

The CVR tester shall use his/her experience and technical expertise when assessing a defect and determining the appropriate severity.

The main criteria to be used when making such an assessment are; where the component has reached the stage where it is obviously likely to affect adversely the roadworthiness of the vehicle (dangerous) or where the condition of the component has clearly reached the stage at which replacement, repair or adjustment is necessary (major).

On completion of a CVR test, voluntary safety test or an enforcement test, and where a vehicle is failed because of a Dangerous Defect, the CVR tester shall affix a “Fail Dangerous” notice to the vehicle. For vehicles with a windscreen, a double-sided “Fail Dangerous” notice shall be affixed on the passenger side of the windscreen so as not to impair the vision of the driver. The template that this double sided notice shall take is set out in Figures 1 and 2 that follow.