See how excess idling drives up fuel costs for an owner who logs 2,000 hours per year for five years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDLE TIME</th>
<th>IDLE HOURS</th>
<th>ANNUAL COST OF IDLE TIME</th>
<th>FIVE-YEAR CUMULATIVE COST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>$1,560</td>
<td>$7,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>$1,950</td>
<td>$9,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>$2,340</td>
<td>$11,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>$2,730</td>
<td>$13,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>$3,120</td>
<td>$15,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you rack up a lot of nonproductive hours, you:

- Increase emissions
- Jeopardize component life
- Accelerate wear of Tier 4 technologies
- Complete unnecessary fluid and filter changes
- Burn through warranty hours
- Sacrifice resale value

Sources:

When you rack up a lot of nonproductive hours, you:

- Limit idle time at shutoff. Older engines need 2 minutes, newer engines almost none.
- Turn off trucks that are waiting more than 5 minutes to load or unload.
- Restrict morning warm-ups to 3 to 5 minutes.
- Turn off equipment during lunch time, breaks and other periods when not in use.
- Use the automatic shutdown feature when available.
- Anticipate the mobile requirements of other equipment and position the inactive machine where it won’t impede the movement of other units.

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency

LEARN MORE

Get more info about reducing idle time at cat.com/en_US/rethink-the-tank