

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
A message from the Compliance and Licensing Division.....	1

Chapter 1 Commercial Driver's Licence Requirements

Commercial Driver's Licence Requirements	6
Upgrading your licence	6
Study Guide.....	6
General information for Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4	6
Licences: renewal and change	9
Learning requirements – Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4	10
Definitions	10

Chapter 2 The Professional Driver Class 1 to 4 Vehicles

Reporting to a Weigh Scales.....	19
Vehicle inspections	19
Load security	27
Braking distance	28
Stopping distance	30
General braking information	31
Following distance between vehicles	32
Off-tracking	33
Shifting Gears	33

Knowing how to shift gears	33
Double-clutching	34
Passing	35
National Safety Code	37
Safety plans	37
Preventive maintenance plans	39
Hours of service	39
Need more information?	42
Turns	43
Curves	44
Parking	46
Backing (reversing)	47

Chapter 3 Operating Class 1 Vehicles

Operating Class 1 Vehicles	52
Operating a truck-tractor and semi-trailer.....	52
Pre-trip inspection for a truck-tractor and semi-trailer	53
Outside of the vehicle.....	54
In the cab and engine start up	59
Starting out	60
Rest and check stop inspections ...	61
End of trip inspection and report ...	62
Coupling and uncoupling a semi-trailer	62
Coupling and uncoupling pintle hitch attachments	65
Coupling mechanisms	66
A train	66
B train	67
C train.....	67
Operating Extended Length Vehicles	69

Turns	71
Curves	73
Parking	74
Backing (reversing).....	75

Chapter 4

Operating Class 2 and 4 Buses/Vehicles

Operating Buses.....	82
Information for Class 2 and Class 4 bus operators.....	83
Vehicle inspections	83
Pre-trip inspection.....	84
Outside of the bus	85
In the cab and engine start up	88
Post-trip inspection.....	90
Breakdowns	90
Passenger loading and unloading..	91
Railway crossing procedures for school bus operators	94
Reversing (backing)	95
Turnarounds.....	96
Parking on a hill	99
Discipline and problem solving	100
Safe driving guidelines	100
Improve your qualifications and knowledge.....	101

Chapter 5

Operating Class 3 Vehicles

Operating Class 3 Vehicles	104
Pre-trip inspection.....	105
Outside of the vehicle.....	106
In the cab and engine start up	110

Parking on a hill	112
Loading and unloading dump vehicles.....	113
Mixer truck operators	117

Chapter 6

Operating Class 4 Vehicles

Operating Class 4 Vehicles	120
Ambulance vehicles.....	121
Pre-trip inspection.....	122
Outside of the vehicle.....	123
In the cab and engine start up	126
Defensive driving factors	127
Operating a taxi	128
Pre-trip inspection.....	129
Outside of the vehicle.....	131
In the vehicle and engine start up	132
Reporting Defects or incidents.....	133
Fuelling a vehicle	133
Seat belts	134
Reserved lanes	134

Chapter 7

Transporting Dangerous Goods

Transporting Dangerous Goods ...	138
What is a dangerous good?.....	138
Class 1:	139
Class 2:	140
Class 3:	140
Class 4:	141
Class 5:	142
Class 6:	143
Class 7:	143
Class 8:	144

Class 9:	144
Other placards	145
Dangerous occurrences	145
Documents	146
Safety marks	147

Chapter 8
Transporting Persons
with Disabilities

Transporting Persons with Disabilities	150
General rules for communicating	151
General rules for driving	152
General rules for assisting a person with a wheelchair.....	152

Chapter 9
Railway Crossings, Fire and Fire
Extinguishers, Fuelling A Vehicle

Railway Crossings, Fire and Fire Extinguishers, Fuelling a Vehicle	156
Railway crossings	156
Other considerations	158
Know the law	159
Fire and fire extinguishers	161
Fuelling a vehicle	164
Gasoline or diesel	164
Propane	165

Chapter 10
Keeping Your Fleet Green

A growing priority: Fuel efficiency	169
Making smart choices.....	169
Caring for your vehicle	171
Smart driving practices.....	172
Keeping up with road conditions	174
Driving defensively	175

Introduction

A message from the Compliance and Licensing Division

Being a professional driver involves more than just driving a different type of vehicle. It means taking pride in your work and being recognized as a professional driver.

This handbook is a supplement to the *Basic Licence Driver's Handbook*, which is available at all Issuing Agent offices. The *Basic Licence Driver's Handbook* outlines the rules of the road, which apply to all road users.

As a professional driver you must always make sure you are mentally and physically fit to drive, your vehicle is well maintained and is in good working condition, and you drive within the law.

Always drive defensively. Be patient and tolerant of other drivers. Protect yourself, the vehicle, the passengers and the cargo. The more you can anticipate and avoid dangerous situations, the less likely you will be in a collision. Being involved in a collision may result in loss of income, job, health and possibly a life.

Remember that road safety is everyone's responsibility.

Government of the Northwest Territories

Department of Infrastructure, Compliance and Licensing

Website: www.inf.gov.nt.ca/

Revised: March 2018

This handbook, along with the *Basic Licence Driver's Handbook*, will give you the necessary information for learning to drive a straight truck, truck tractor semi-trailer, ambulance, taxi or bus. These two handbooks provide information that will help you obtain a professional Northwest Territories driver's licence. We recommend that you consider professional driver training to supplement your knowledge and skill. You may want to consider keeping a copy of a handbook in your vehicle as a reference.

This handbook is a **guide** only and has no legislative sanction. The laws applicable to driving a vehicle can be found in the *Motor Vehicles Act* available from:

Website: <http://www.justice.gov.nt.ca/>

Municipalities are given authority under the *Motor Vehicles Act* to pass bylaws in such areas as speed zones, school zones, playground zones and parking. A driver must be aware of local municipal by-laws.

Study this handbook carefully. Be a safe driver.

If you require further information regarding driver training schools or the driver examination process, please contact Compliance and Licensing Headquarters in Yellowknife at (867) 767-9088.

The Department of Infrastructure, Compliance and Licensing Division, would like to express its appreciation to Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation for allowing its Professional Operator's Licence Handbook to be used in the development of this handbook. Please note that Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation will not be held responsible for the content.

This handbook is a guide only and should not be used to interpret a point of law. Territorial statutes should be consulted for that purpose.

Chapter 1

Commercial Driver's Licence Requirements



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Commercial Driver's Licence Requirements

Information about the different Northwest Territories driver's licence classes, and the vehicles that can be operated in each class, can be found in the *Basic Licence Driver's Handbook*. All handbooks are available from any Issuing Agent office. To find an Issuing Agent near you, please refer to your local telephone Blue Pages under Licences, Permits and Registrations or check out the website at: www.dot.gov.nt.ca.

Upgrading your licence

The following information is specific for upgrading an driver's licence to the professional classes.

Study Guide

When studying for your knowledge and road test it is recommended you use the following chapter references for the class of licence you wish to obtain.

Class 1

- Read and study chapter 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Class 2

- Read and study chapter 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Class 3

- Read and study chapter 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Class 4

- Read and study chapter 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 9.

General information for Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4

- The minimum licensing age is 18 years. To learn to drive a professional class vehicle, you must have at least a Class 5 driver's licence. You may not apply for any professional class of driver's licence if you are a

probationary driver under the Graduated Driver Licensing Program.

- You do not need an air brake endorsement when learning to operate a vehicle that is equipped with air brakes.
- A medical report is your first step and is required to upgrade to a Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 licence.
 - * Medical forms must be completed and are supplied by your doctor.
 - * A medical report is required when first applying for a licence and:
 - every 5 years after that, until 45 years of age
 - every 3 years from age 45 to 65
 - every year after you turn age 65.
 - * Compliance and Licensing Division may ask for a medical exam at any age to determine your medical fitness to operate a motor vehicle. All licence terms (length) are dependent on established medical guidelines. This applies to all licence holders.
- A fee is charged for each knowledge test, road test, and driver's licence re-classification. For information regarding current fees, contact any Issuing Agent office or driver examiner.
- Driving with the wrong licence class is against the law. It is also an offence for a vehicle's owner to allow the vehicle to be driven by someone who does not have the proper class of licence to drive that vehicle.
- The examiner must see your road test receipt. Appointments can be booked and receipts purchased from most Issuing Agents.

Knowledge test

To upgrade an driver's licence, you will need to pass a knowledge test for the class of licence for which you are applying. The test questions

1

are based on information from this handbook and from the *Basic Licence Driver's Handbook*.

Vision screening

A vision screening is required before upgrading your Northwest Territories driver's licence. If you do not meet the minimum vision standards, you will be referred to an eye specialist. If you have corrective glasses or contact lenses, bring them to the vision screening.

Road test

If you are applying for a commercial licence in the Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 categories, you will be required to conduct a pre-trip inspection in addition to the road test. You must communicate and demonstrate to the driver examiner:

- a pre-trip inspection of the vehicle
- the appropriate uncouple/couple procedures for Class 1 vehicles
- an in-cab inspection of the vehicle's air brake system for units equipped with air brakes.

As part of communicating and demonstrating, you should point to the things you are inspecting and tell the examiner what you are looking at. For example, you could say, "I am checking the left signal light to see that it is working, is securely mounted, and that the lens is clean and not cracked."

This handbook includes different pre-trip inspections for the various types of vehicles. Study and practice the pre-trip that is appropriate for the class of licence you are working towards. The procedures in this handbook are only guidelines to follow during a road test. A vehicle may require different items to be checked than those listed.

Each pre-trip inspection and road test is allowed a certain amount of time. You should be able to complete the pre-trip inspections within the following

times or you could be disqualified and advised you will require further practice.

- Class 1 only - 25 minutes
- Class 1 with air - 40 minutes
- Class 2 only - 20 minutes
- Class 2 with air - 30 minutes
- Class 2 with school bus - 30 minutes
- Class 3 only - 20 minutes
- Class 3 with air - 30 minutes
- Class 4 only - 15 minutes

If a vehicle does not pass the pre-trip inspection, or you do not successfully complete the pre-trip inspection, the road test will not proceed.

An applicant who holds a Graduated Driver Licence (GDL) may not take a road test for a licence classification higher than a Class 5.

Note: A road test will not be done in a vehicle that is required to display dangerous goods placards.

Licences: renewal and change

You will be sent a renewal notice 45 days prior to your driver's licence expiring and you must renew your driver's licence before it expires. **It is your responsibility to renew your driver's licence.**

To change your name/address on your operator's licence visit an issuing agent. You are required by law to notify Compliance and Licensing of a name and/or address change immediately. You may be required to properly identify yourself before any change, replacement or renewal can be made.

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Learning requirements – Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4

Desired Licence Class	Class Needed for Learning	Minimum Licensing Age	Accompanied by Instructor	Instructor Required Years of Experience**	Instructor Requires Class	Minimum Age to Take Road Test
1	2, 3, 4, 5 or 5P*	18	Yes	3	1	18 non-GDL*
2	3, 4, 5 or 5P*	18	Yes	3	1 or 2	18 non-GDL*
3	4, 5 or 5P*	18	Yes	3	1, 2 or 3	18 non-GDL*
4	3, 5 or 5P*	18	Yes	3	1, 2, 3 or 4	18 non-GDL*

* GDL – Graduated Driver Licence (Probationary)

** Number of years instructor must have held the class of licence that they are instructing

Definitions

Air brakes (air to all foundation brakes)

A vehicle with an air brake system has brakes that are initiated by air pressure from an engine-driven compressor. This sends air pressure through a series of hoses, reservoirs and control valves to all the vehicle's foundation brakes. An air brake "Q" endorsement is required on your licence to drive a vehicle with an air brake system.

Air over hydraulic braking system (combination of air and hydraulic foundation brakes)

In an air over hydraulic braking system the vehicle's axles have air actuated foundation brakes, and some of the vehicle's axles have hydraulic foundation brakes. An air brake "Q" endorsement on your licence is required to drive this type of vehicle.

Air actuated hydraulic braking system (air assisted, but all foundation brakes are hydraulic)

In an air actuated hydraulic braking system the air compressor is used to boost the hydraulic system to all the vehicle's foundation brakes. An air brake "Q" endorsement is **not** required to drive this type of vehicle.

Note: No drivers may operate a vehicle equipped with air brakes (air to all foundation brakes) unless they hold an operator's licence with a "Q" (air brake) endorsement.

Ambulance

An ambulance is an emergency vehicle that is designed to transport injured persons, and is equipped with rescue or first aid equipment.

Axle

An axle is a shaft on which two or more wheels revolve.

Bus

A motor vehicle with a maximum seating capacity set by the manufacturer of more than 10 persons, including the driver's seat.

GVW (Gross Vehicle Weight)

Total combined weight of the vehicle and its load.

School Bus

A motor vehicle used to convey students to or from school or any other place approved by the authority in charge of the school that the students attend where

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- (a) the vehicle is owned or operated by the authority in charge of the school, or
- (b) the vehicle is operated pursuant to a contract with the authority in charge of the school

“Q” Endorsement

An endorsement “Q” will be placed on any class driver’s licence, except Class 6, when a client successfully completes a written examination and a practical examination.

Class 1

The minimum learning age is 17 years and the minimum licensing age is 18 years. You may not apply for a Class 1 driver’s licence as a probationary driver.

The holder of a Class 1 driver’s licence may operate the following:

- any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles other than a motorcycle
- Class 6 type vehicles for learning only

You must provide a truck tractor semi-trailer combination with three or more axles, equipped with air brakes for the road test. You must have either an air brake “Q” endorsement or come prepared to perform and pass the air brake practical. If you currently have an air brake “Q” endorsement you are not required to take the air brake written exam but you will be required to perform the air brake practical on a truck tractor semi-trailer. In order to take the practical air brake test you must have passed the air brake written exam.

Class 2

The minimum learning age is 17 years and the minimum licensing age is 18 years. You may not apply for a Class 2 driver’s licence as a probationary driver.

The holder of a Class 2 driver’s licence may operate the following:

- a bus of any seating capacity for passengers
- a vehicle or any combination of vehicles in Class 3, 4 or 5

- any combination of vehicles without air brakes where the towed vehicles exceed a gross weight of 4,500 kg
- any vehicle in Class 1 or 6, while the driver is learning to operate it

You must provide a bus with a seating capacity exceeding 24 passengers excluding the operator for a road test. An air brake “Q” endorsement is required to operate air brake equipped vehicles. If the vehicle provided for the road test is equipped with air brakes, you must perform and pass the air brake practical. In order to take the practical air brake test you must have passed the air brake written exam unless you already have your air brake endorsement.

Class 3

The minimum learning age is 17 years and the minimum licensing age is 18 years. You may not apply for a Class 3 driver’s licence as a probationary driver.

The holder of a Class 3 driver’s licence may operate the following:

- a single vehicle with three or more axles
- any combination of vehicles where the towed vehicles in the combination do not exceed a gross weight of 4,500 kg
- any combination of vehicles without air brakes where the towed vehicles exceed a gross weight of 4,500 kg
- a vehicle or any combination of vehicles in Class 4 or 5
- a vehicle or any combination of vehicles in Class 5
- any vehicle mentioned in Class 1, 2 or 6, while the driver is learning to operate it

You must provide a single motor vehicle having three or more axles for the road test. An air brake “Q” endorsement is required to operate air brake equipped vehicles. If the vehicle provided for the road test is equipped with air brakes, you must perform and pass the air brake practical. In order to take

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the practical air brake test you must have passed the air brake written exam unless you already have your air brake endorsement.

Class 4

The minimum learning age is 17 years and the minimum licensing age is 18 years. You may not apply for a Class 4 driver's licence as a probationary driver.

The holder of a Class 4 driver's licence may operate the following:

- a bus having a seating capacity not exceeding 24 passengers
- a taxi
- an ambulance
- any vehicle in Class 5
- any vehicle in Class 1, 2, 3 or 6, while the driver is learning to operate it

You must provide a Class 5 vehicle or a bus with a seating capacity not exceeding 24 passengers excluding the operator for a road test. An air brake "Q" endorsement is required to operate air brake equipped vehicles. If the vehicle provided for the road test is equipped with air brakes, you must perform and pass the air brake practical. In order to take the practical air brake test you must have passed the air brake written exam unless you already have your air brake endorsement.

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Notes:

Chapter 2

The Professional Driver Class 1 to 4 Vehicles



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Size and weight restrictions of commercial vehicles

Commercial vehicles must not be more than the following dimensions:

- 2.6 metres in width. If the vehicle is wider than 2.05 metres, clearance lights are required. These must be amber in the front and red in the rear
- 4.2 metres in height off the ground surface
- 12.5 metres in length for a single vehicle
- 6.2 metres in wheelbase length for a truck-tractor
- 21 metres in overall length for a straight truck trailer combination
- 25 metres in overall length for a truck tractor semi-trailer
- 31 metres in overall length for a truck-tractor and double trailer combination (extended length vehicle permit is required)
- 25 metres in overall length for vehicle combinations including A, B and C trains.

No vehicle or combination of vehicles will be allowed, without a permit, to operate on a highway if the weight on a tire, axle or axle groups or gross weight is more than what is allowed under the *Large Vehicle Control Regulations*.

Specialized, oversized or overweight equipment requires a special permit. A special permit must be obtained prior to operation of an oversized or overweight vehicle. The permit will have specific conditions on it. These conditions will state:

- the routes you may travel on
- the days and hours of travel
- the type of equipment that must be used
- anything else that is needed to prevent road damage and to ensure

safety.

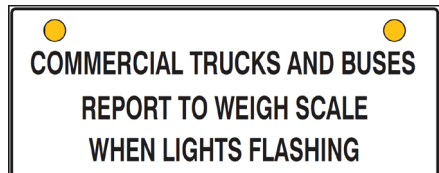
For more information or to apply for a permit, contact a Weigh Scale at your port of entry. Current Weigh Scale locations are: Enterprise, Fort Liard and Inuvik.

If a vehicle's load reaches or extends more than 1.5 metres beyond the rear of the vehicle, the following is required.

- During daylight hours, a red flag, not less than 30 centimetres square, must be attached to the end of the extension.
- During nighttime hours, a red light must be attached to the end of the extension.

Reporting to a Weigh Scales

Commercial vehicles with a gross vehicle weight (GVW) over 4,500 kilograms must report to a weigh scales when required, as indicated by a sign and flashing lights.



Vehicle inspections

A vehicle inspection will identify systems or parts of a vehicle that:

- are not working properly
- have failed
- have missing components.

Why are inspections necessary?

The basic reasons for conducting pre-trip and en route inspections are the

2

following.

- Safety is the first priority. An inspection can help avoid mechanical defects or malfunctions that increase the likelihood of a collision or downtime.
- Skipped or poorly conducted inspections can be very costly. Inspections that are done well help to reduce maintenance costs by uncovering small problems before they become large ones.
- Remember, even if truck maintenance is the shop's job, once the truck is on the road, it is the driver's responsibility. Because required repairs have been noted on the pre-trip the driver is responsible until the repairs are completed.

Inspections that are regulatory (compliance)

There are federal and territorial laws that mandate inspections. *NSC Standard 13: Trip Inspection, Part 1: General Requirements* state:






(4) Required inspections (when operated)

- (a) Trucks, tractors and trailers shall be inspected in accordance with Schedule 1 every 24 hours.*
- (b) Buses and any attached trailer¹ shall be inspected in accordance with Schedule 2 every 24 hours, or alternatively in the case of motor coaches equipped with air ride suspension and automatic brake adjusters, in accordance with Schedule 3 every 24 hours and at least every 30 days or 12,000 km (whichever comes first) in accordance with:*
 - i. Schedule 4, or*
 - ii. an equivalent maintenance program approved by the jurisdiction that complies with Schedule 4 requirements.*

There are vehicle inspectors throughout the territories who conduct commercial vehicle inspections. Vehicles that do not meet the requirements can be taken out-of-service until the repairs are made. This can also result in fines assessed to the Carrier.

The NSC Standard 13: Trip Inspection, Part 2: Schedules can be viewed on the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators website at: www.ccmta.ca.

The following table is compiled from schedules 1 to 3 in Part 2 and items specific to a particular vehicle are identified by color coding. For specific, complete and updated schedule reference the above website address.

 Motor Coach/Bus	 Truck, Tractor & Trailer	 Truck, Tractor & Trailer/Bus
 Motor Coach	 Bus	

Defect(s)	Major Defect(s)
1. Accessibility Devices	
Accessibility device may not be used if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alarm fails to operate. • Equipment malfunctions. • Interlock system malfunctions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle fails to return to normal level after “kneeling.” • Extendable lift, ramp or other passenger-loading device fails to retract.
2. Air Brake System	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audible air leak. • Slow air pressure build-up rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pushrod stroke of any brake exceeds the adjustment limit. • Air loss rate exceeds prescribed limit. • Inoperative towing vehicle (tractor) protection system. • Low air warning system fails or system is activated. • Inoperative service, parking or emergency brake.
3. Cab	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupant department door fails to open. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any door fails to close securely.
4. Cargo Securement	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecure or improper load covering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecure cargo. • Absence, failure, malfunction or deterioration of required cargo securement device or load covering.

2

5. Coupling Devices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coupler or mounting has loose or missing fastener. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coupler is insecure or movement exceeds prescribed limit. Coupling or locking mechanism is damaged or fails to lock. Defective, incorrect or missing safety chain/cable.
6. Dangerous Goods	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dangerous goods requirements not met.
7. Doors and Emergency Exits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Door, window or hatch fails to open or close securely. Alarm inoperative. 	<p><i>(Passengers may not be carried)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required emergency exits fail to function as intended.
8. Driver Controls	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerator pedal, clutch, gauges, audible and visual indicators or instruments fail to function properly. 	<p><i>(Passengers may not be carried)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerator sticking and fails to return engine to an idle.
9. Driver Seat	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seat is damaged or fails to remain in set position. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seatbelt or tether belt is insecure, missing or malfunctions.
10. Electric Brake System	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loose or insecure wiring or electrical connection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inoperative breakaway device. Inoperative brake.
11. Emergency Equipment & Safety Devices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency equipment is missing, damaged or defective. 	
12. Exhaust System	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhaust leak. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leak that causes exhaust gas to enter the occupant compartment.

13. Exterior Body	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecure or missing body parts. • Insecure or missing compartment door. 	
14. Exterior Body and Frame	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecure or missing body parts. • Insecure or missing compartment door. • Damaged frame or body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visibly shifted, cracked, collapsing or sagging frame member(s).
15. Frame and Cargo Body	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage frame or cargo body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visibly shifted, cracked, collapsing or sagging frame member(s).
16. Fuel System	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing fuel tank cap. • Insecure fuel tank. • Dripping fuel leak.
17. General	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious damage or deterioration that is noticeable and may affect the vehicle's safe operation.
18. Glass and Mirrors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required mirror or window glass fails to provide the required view to the driver as a result of being cracked, broken, damaged, missing or maladjusted. • Required mirror or glass has broken or damaged attachments onto vehicle body. 	<p><i>(Passengers may not be carried)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver's view of the road is obstructed in the area swept by the windshield wipers.
19. Heater/Defroster	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control or system failure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defroster fails to provide unobstructed view through the windshield.

2

20. Horn	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle has no operative horn. 	
21. Hydraulic Brake System	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brake fluid level is below indicated minimum level. • Parking brake is inoperative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brake booster or power assist is not operative. • Brake fluid leak. • Brake pedal fade or insufficient brake pedal reserve. • Activated (other than ABS) warning device. • Brake fluid reservoir is less than 1/4 full.
22. Lamps and Reflectors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required interior lamp does not function as intended. • Required lamp does not function as intended. • Required reflector is missing or partially missing. • Passenger safety or access lamp does not function. 	<p><i>When lamps are required:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of both low-beam headlamps. • Failure of both rearmost tail lamps. <p><i>At all times:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of a rearmost turn-indicator lamp. • Failure of both rearmost brake lamps.
23. Passenger Compartment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stanchion padding is damaged. • Damaged steps or floor. • Insecure or damaged overhead luggage rack or compartment. • Malfunction or absence of required passenger or mobility device restraints. • Passenger seat is insecure. 	<p><i>When affected position is occupied:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malfunction or absence of required passenger or mobility device restraints. • Passenger seat is insecure.
24. Steering	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steering wheel lash (free-play) is greater than normal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steering wheel is insecure, or does not respond normally. • Steering wheel lash (free-play) exceeds required limit.

25. Suspension System	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air leak in air suspension system. • Broken spring leaf. • Suspension fastener is loose, missing or broken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged, deflated air bag. • Cracked or broken main spring leaf or more than one broken spring leaf. • Part of spring leaf or suspension is missing, shifted out of place or in contact with another vehicle component. • Damaged, deflated air bag. • Loose U-bolt.
26. Tires	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged tread or sidewall of tire. • Tire leaking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat tire. • Tire tread depth is less than wear limit. • Tire is in contact with another tire or any vehicle component other than mud-flap. • Tire is marked "Not for highway use". • Tire has exposed cords in the tread or outer side wall.
27. Wheels, Hubs and Fasteners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hub oil below minimum level. (When fitted with sight glass.) • Leaking wheel seal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wheel has loose, missing or ineffective fastener. • Damaged, cracked or broken wheel, rim or attaching part. • Evidence of imminent wheel, hub or bearing failure.
28. Windshield Wiper/Washer	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control or system malfunction. • Wiper blade damaged, missing or fails to adequately clear driver's field of vision. 	<p><i>When necessary for prevailing weather condition.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wiper or washer fails to adequately clear driver's field of vision in area swept by driver's side wiper.

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Load security

It is extremely important to ensure that all cargo carried by a commercial vehicle is properly secured according to the requirements of the *National Safety Code (NSC) Standard 10*, adopted by the Northwest Territories under the *Motor Vehicles Act*. The new rules came into effect on July 15, 2005 and require the trucking industry to abide by specific standards when securing commercial loads.

- *A carrier shall not permit a driver to operate a commercial vehicle where the cargo transported in or on the vehicle is not contained, immobilized, or secured in accordance with the NSC Standard as it relates to the particular type of commercial vehicle.*
- *A driver shall not operate a commercial vehicle where the cargo transported in or on the vehicle is not contained, immobilized, or secured in accordance with the NSC Standard as it relates to the particular type of commercial vehicle.*
- *A driver or carrier must ensure that cargo transported by a commercial vehicle is contained, immobilized or secured so that it cannot:*
 - * *leak, spill, blow off, fall from, fall through or otherwise be dislodged from the vehicle*
 - * *shift upon or within the vehicle to such an extent that the vehicle's stability or ability to move is adversely affected.*

If cargo is not properly secured the driver could face fines and penalties.

The *North American Cargo Securement Standard Model Regulation* can be viewed on the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators website at www.ccmta.ca

2

Braking distance

The function of any braking system is to slow the motion of a moving vehicle. Heavy commercial vehicles take more time and more distance to stop than smaller vehicles. This is because they need more braking force to overcome their weight and forward motion.

The distance a commercial vehicle needs to stop is affected by the following four factors.

1. **Brake condition.** All the brakes on a vehicle must share the task in the same way. If one or more brakes are not properly aligned or maintained, the remaining brakes will have to generate more friction. This means that it will take longer to stop the vehicle.
2. **Traction.** Traction is the friction between the road surface and the area where the tire contacts that surface. Traction is the final factor in determining the amount of control a driver has over a vehicle. The amount of traction a vehicle has depends on:
 - the condition of the road
 - how much tire contact there is with the road surface
 - the condition and inflation pressure of the tires
 - the gross vehicle weight (GVW) of the vehicle (vehicle and load).

The more traction the vehicle has, the less time and distance it will take to stop. There is the most traction just before all the wheels lock up. There is less traction when the wheels are skidding.

3. **Weight (GVW).** A heavy vehicle, even though it has better traction, needs more time and distance to stop. When the weight is doubled, the amount of force needed to stop the vehicle is doubled, and it will take about twice as long for that vehicle to stop (Figure 1).

4. **Speed.** The greater the speed, the more time and distance are needed to stop. Figure 2 illustrates that doubling the vehicle speed means that four times the braking force is required to bring the vehicle to a stop. Figure 3 illustrates that if both the speed and weight are doubled, the amount of force required to stop the vehicle will be increased by eight times.

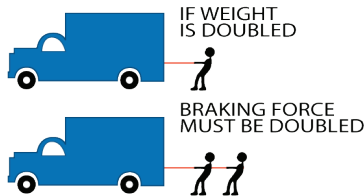


Figure 1

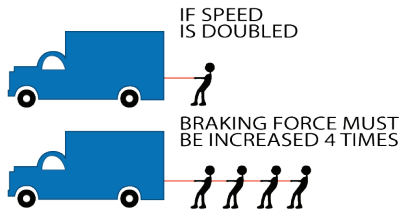


Figure 2

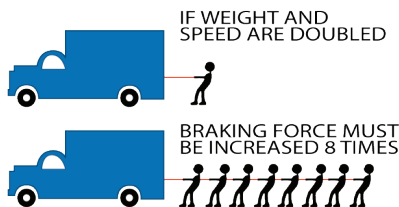


Figure 3

Vehicles manufactured today are equipped with a primary and a secondary braking system. This means they have two completely separate circuits in the event there is a failure in one.

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Stopping distance

The total stopping distance to bring a vehicle to a complete stop is measured from the time a driver realizes the need to apply the brakes until the vehicle comes to a full stop. The time it takes for a vehicle to stop is affected by four factors.

1. **Perception time** is the amount of time it takes a person to realize the need to stop the vehicle. The average perception time is about three-quarters of a second. Perception time can increase if a person is not paying attention to driving, or is not feeling well physically or mentally.

Perception distance is how far a vehicle travels during this time.

2. **Driver reaction time** is the amount of time it takes between deciding to stop and actually applying pressure to the brake pedal. Normal driver reaction time is about three-quarters of a second. Reaction time will be slower if the driver:
 - is tired, or
 - has been drinking alcohol or using drugs.

Reaction distance is how far a vehicle travels during this time.

3. **Lag time** is the amount of time it takes for the air brake system to respond after the driver has applied pressure on the brake pedal. Air brakes do not respond immediately because it takes time for the compressed air to flow through the system and apply the brakes.

Lag time distance is how far a vehicle travels during this time.

4. **Braking time** is the amount of time it takes for the vehicle to come to a complete stop after the brakes have been applied. Braking time depends on:

- the force with which the brakes are applied
- the condition of the brake linings and drums
- the traction of the tires on the road surface
- the vehicle weight and speed.

Braking distance is how far a vehicle travels during this time.

Total stopping distance is the sum of perception distance, reaction distance, lag time distance and braking distance.

General braking information

- To prevent reduced braking efficiency when driving through deep water on the roadway, place a slight drag on the brakes before entering the water.
- When applying the brakes, press down the pedal using an even pressure and then ease off the pedal as the vehicle slows down. Just before the stop, release the brakes to avoid a sudden jerk or rebound. Then apply pressure to the brake pedal again to hold the vehicle while it is stopped.
- Do not fan (alternately applying and then releasing) the air brakes as this wastes air pressure. Fanning the brakes on a long downhill grade may mean that you do not have enough air pressure for the brakes to work properly.
- Avoid using the brakes too much going down hills. Downshift before going over the top of the hill to avoid chance of missing a shift. Keep transmission in gear to use engine compression as a way to control your speed on steep grades.
- If there is a low air pressure warning, stop as soon as possible in a safe place. Increase the air pressure before continuing.

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- Before going down a hill, test the brakes. Look at the air pressure gauge, apply the brakes, and check for abnormal air pressure loss. Do not proceed if there is abnormal pressure loss.
- If the trailer hand valve is used too much, particularly on steep hills, the trailer brakes may fail. Use of the trailer hand valve only is not recommended as it leads to a greater wear on the trailer brakes than the truck-tractor brakes. This causes unbalanced braking between the truck-tractor and the trailer, which could cause the unit to jackknife.
- Always be sure the brakes are adjusted properly. If they are not, some brakes will have to work harder than the others. This could cause a skid.
- A driver must not pull any trailer where the GVWR is 1360 kg or more and equal to and greater than 50% of the GVWR of the towing vehicle that is not equipped with brakes controlled by the driver.

Following distance between vehicles

Remember that the two-second rule is the minimum following distance for passenger vehicles and is accurate at any speed. When operating a large vehicle, use the **four-second** rule to determine a safe following distance. Watch the vehicle ahead pass a fixed object, like a telephone post, and start to count one-thousand-and-one, one-thousand-and-two, and so on. If you reach the object before counting to one-thousand-and-four, you are following too closely. You must slow down to increase the distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead.

Double and triple trailer units take up more space than other commercial vehicles. They are not only longer, but also need more space because they can not turn or stop as quickly. Allow more following distance. Make sure the gaps are large enough before entering or crossing traffic. Be certain you are clear at the sides before changing lanes. When weather, road or traffic conditions are poor, **double your following distance.**

Off-tracking

In any vehicle where the rear axle cannot steer during a turn, the rear tires will follow a different path than the steering tires. This is called off-tracking. There are two types of off-tracking.

1. Low speed off-tracking is common when driving in a city. In low or moderate speed turns, the rear tires are pulled inward of the steering path. The longer the wheelbase of the vehicle or the tighter the turn, the more off-tracking occurs.
2. High speed off-tracking is the effect of centrifugal (outward) force. It is seen when a vehicle travels at higher speeds, and the rear tires pull outward from the steering path during a turn. When you are driving a large vehicle, use a moderate speed when entering curves on open highways. Otherwise, you may encounter serious high-speed off-tracking that may result in a dangerous situation.

Shifting Gears

Up until this point, it can be almost guaranteed that you have operated automatic transmissions. As a professional driver you will probably be required, at least at some point in your career, to operate vehicles with manual transmissions. Operating large vehicle transmissions requires that you have the knowledge, obtained good instruction and allowed yourself adequate practice time. Before you operate a vehicle you must understand the shift pattern and at what point the shifts should be made. You should always reference the manufacturer's manual for information operating each specific transmission.

Knowing how to shift gears

Double-clutching is a term that you must know and understand how to

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perform. Double-clutching is fundamental as the majority of large vehicles with manual transmissions do not have synchromesh gears.

Double-clutching

Moving from one gear to another requires that the clutch pedal be depressed twice, thus the term double-clutching. To become competent in double-clutching you must take the time to practice. Increasing the speed of a vehicle with a manual transmission involves shifting up to a higher gear and is known as upshifting. Reducing speed involves shifting down to a lower gear and is known as downshifting. Downshifting and upshifting are performed differently.

To upshift, follow these steps:

1. Let up on the accelerator pedal. Push down on the clutch pedal and shift to neutral at the same time.
2. Let up on the clutch pedal.
3. Allow the engine and gears slow to the R.P.M. needed for the next higher gear.
4. Push down on the clutch pedal and shift to a higher gear at the same time.
5. Let up on the clutch pedal and squeeze down on the accelerator pedal at the same time.

To downshift, follow these steps:

1. Let up on the accelerator pedal. Push down on the clutch pedal and shift to neutral at the same time.
2. Let up on the clutch pedal.

3. Squeeze down on the accelerator pedal to increase the engine speed to the R.P.M. needed in the lower gear.
4. Push down on the clutch pedal and shift to a lower gear at the same time.
5. Let up on the clutch pedal while maintaining constant pressure on the accelerator pedal.

Many well-seasoned professional drivers have become comfortable shifting without the use of the clutch. They even will go as far as to say the clutch is not required except while starting or stopping. Obviously they have not spoke with driveline manufacturers, who promote double-clutching as the proper method for shifting. Manufacturers insist that proper double-clutching will match your engine and drive line speed and significantly reduce the component shock in the driveline.

Passing

As a professional driver, consideration and safety of others should be your priority.

Large vehicles usually travel slower than private vehicles, especially on hills. Should traffic back up behind your vehicle, help those vehicles pass safely by staying to the right. If road conditions do not allow for vehicles to pass safely, pull over and stop in a safe location to let traffic pass.

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Other important information for truck drivers

- When carrying logs on a vehicle, the overhanging logs may swing across the other traffic lanes when you turn. Try to let traffic behind pass before you make the turn.
- If a breakdown occurs on the highway, park the vehicle as soon as possible, in a safe position on the right side of the roadway.
- If the breakdown occurs on a highway, outside the limits of an urban municipality between sunrise and sunset (during the day), activate the emergency hazard lights. Place approved warning devices (lights or flares) on the highway in line with the vehicle about 60 metres (about 200 feet) in both front and back of the vehicle.
- If the breakdown occurs on a highway, outside the limits of an urban municipality between sunset and sunrise (in darkness), or anytime when there is not enough light to clearly see people or vehicles on a highway at a distance of 150 metres, activate the emergency hazard lights. Place approved warning devices (lights or flares) 60 metres (about 200 feet) in front of and behind the vehicle.
- When driving in urban areas (cities and towns), you must drive only on the routes specified for trucks and dangerous goods vehicles.
- If driving a vehicle that carries dangerous goods, you must comply with the federal and territorial laws describing how dangerous goods should be handled, stored and transported. These laws were created for the safety of the public.

Note: If your truck or vehicle is carrying goods or commodities to other provinces, territories or the United States, and this is not something you do on a regular scheduled basis, you must contact either the Department of Transportation or the Department of Highways **in each province, territory or state** where you will be travelling before starting your trip. Each jurisdiction has different laws. Your trip will be faster and smoother if you

obtain all the proper permits and documents before you go.

National Safety Code

On April 1, 1989 each province and territory in Canada agreed to a set of performance and safety standards for motor carriers, and the National Safety Code (NSC) came into effect. The Northwest Territories have passed legislation to make these standards law.

In the Northwest Territories this legislation applies to:

- commercial trucks and vehicle combinations having a registered gross vehicle weight (GVW) of more than 4,500 kg
- commercial buses having a manufactured seating capacity of more than 10 persons, including the driver.

Note: In jurisdictions outside the Northwest Territories, the legislation relating to the National Safety Code may have different requirements. The carrier and driver are responsible for knowing the requirements of each jurisdiction in which they operate.

All carriers who own one or more of these vehicles must have a National Safety Code rating. They must have a Safety Fitness Certificate from the jurisdiction in which their vehicles are registered.

Although much of this legislation addresses the carrier's responsibilities, the driver plays an important role in all areas.

Safety plans

In the Northwest Territories, every carrier should have a written safety plan outlining the company's policies and procedures. These may include:

- vehicle operation, including speed limits, drug and alcohol use, proactive driving

2

- following the law
- driver qualifications
- training and evaluation of the company's drivers
- document completion
- driver discipline
- the contents of each driver's file
- written instructions for using safety equipment, such as highway warning devices.

All drivers have a responsibility to know and follow the policies and procedures contained in their company's safety plan.

Each driver should:

- have received the training specified in the company's safety plan and know how to perform the duties properly and safely
- ensure that the vehicle is being operated in compliance with the owner's policies and procedures, and within the law
- have all the required documentation completed and in his or her possession when required, such as Bills of Lading and Dangerous Goods documents
- be medically fit to drive and not fatigued or under the influence of alcohol or any drug
- be qualified to operate the vehicle and have any required documents, such as a valid driver's licence, vehicle registration and Dangerous Goods Training Certificate
- report any violations, convictions, and collisions to the carrier.

Preventive maintenance plans

In the Northwest Territories, regulated carriers are required to have and follow a written preventive maintenance plan. The plan must provide for a regular and continuous program of maintenance, inspection and repair of the carrier's vehicles, as specified by the regulations.

Every driver is responsible to:

- carry out those inspections required by the owner
- carry out any inspections required by legislation, such as vehicle trip inspections
- complete any documents required by the owner, and return those documents to the owner
- ensure the vehicle is inspected, or make it available for inspection, as specified in the company's preventive maintenance plan
- report any on-road inspections received and provide the documents to the carrier
- notify the carrier of any mechanical defects found during an inspection
- not operate any vehicle with a defect that would jeopardize the safety of the driver or any other person.

Hours of service

Hours of service legislation is safety legislation that ensures commercial drivers have enough opportunities to rest so they do not drive when tired.

There is both federal and territorial legislation that determines the *on duty* and *off duty* hours of a driver. The Northwest Territories legislation applies to a driver who is operating in the Northwest Territories. The federal legislation applies at all other times.

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The two sets of regulations are similar. However, the federal legislation contains rules for south of latitude 60 degrees. Rules for the Northwest Territories are explained below.

Territorial (Northwest Territories) legislation

The on duty hours allowed for a driver are regulated in work shifts that start after having a period of eight consecutive hours off duty and end when the driver has another period of eight consecutive hours of off duty. Some situations are considered equivalent to this eight hour off duty requirement.

During a work shift, a driver can not drive:

- after having driven 15 hours, or
- after being on duty for 18 hours.

A driver must account for every day by completing a daily log for each day worked, or indicating in the remarks section of the daily log that the driver was off duty on the indicated dates.

If **all** of the following conditions are met, a daily log is not required to be completed. However, all other regulated requirements must still be met.

- The driver returns to his home terminal each day.
- The driver stays within a 160 kilometre radius of the home terminal.
- The motor carrier must keep records for a minimum period of six months after the day they were recorded.
- The motor carrier maintains accurate and legible records showing, for each day, the drivers duty status and elected cycle, the hour at which each duty status begins and ends and the total number of hours spent in each status.

When required to complete a daily log, a driver must do the following.

- Must have in their possession daily logs for the current day plus the previous 14 days.
- Enter all the required information.
- Maintain the daily log current to the last change of duty status, such as off duty time and driving time.
- Maintain the daily log accurately.
- Keep copies of documents received during the trip, such as hotel receipts and fuel receipts.
- Select the cycle that the driver is operating under
- Deliver the daily log, and all supporting documents, to the employer within 20 days.

The driver's employer must maintain the daily logs, in an orderly manner, for six months.

Cycles:

- 80 hours on duty in seven days, cycle 1,
- 120 hours on duty in 14 days, cycle 2, the driver must not drive after accumulating 80 hours of on-duty time without having taken at least 24 consecutive hours of off-duty time.

Proper rest and sleep is the only safe way to help you stay awake and alert.

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Need more information?

To learn more about this legislation refer to the following.

Website: <http://www.justice.gov.nt.ca>

Federal legislation is available at Government of Canada Publications at:
<http://www.publications.gc.ca> or phone 1-800-635-7943.

Write:

Government of the Northwest Territories
Department of Infrastructure
Transport Compliance Program
P.O. Box 1320
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 2L9
(867) 767-9088

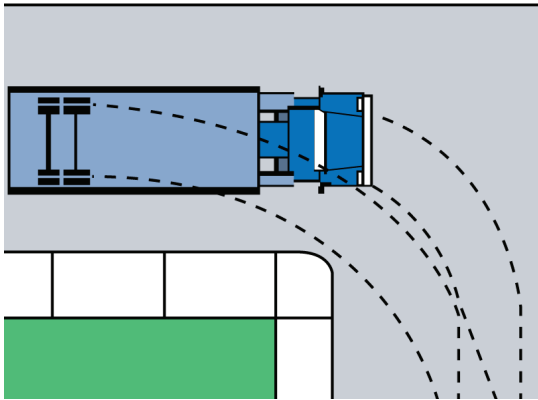
Visit:

5015 - 49th Street, 3rd Floor
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Turns

It takes different skill and knowledge to turn a large vehicle compared to turning a passenger vehicle. To start, have a look at the general turn rules that are explained in the *Basic Licence Driver's Handbook*. Remember the off-tracking tendencies of the large vehicle, and that it has a wider turning radius. The hand-over-hand steering method is recommended. Always use both hands to steer the vehicle. Select the appropriate gear before starting the turn unless the vehicle has an automatic transmission.

Right turns



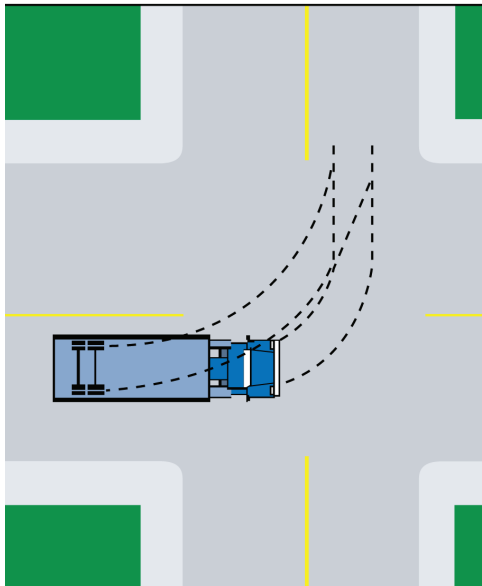
Be aware that, for every turn of the steering wheel, the rear wheels will follow a shorter path than the front wheels. Allow for this low speed off-tracking on every turn. Otherwise, your vehicle could hit another vehicle, or stationary object, or run over a curb and hit a pedestrian.

If the street is narrow, drive well into the intersection before starting the turn. You might need to go over the centre line of the street you are entering or into the second traffic lane. Whenever making a turn, be cautious and ensure it can be done safely.

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Look for smaller vehicles and cyclists that may try to pull along the right side of your vehicle during the turn.

Left turns



When turning left, ensure your vehicle's turning arc is wide enough to allow the vehicle to off-track on the left side without crossing the centre line. Your turn must be wide enough to prevent the vehicle from cutting the corner and hitting another vehicle. Complete the turn by driving to the right side of the centre line of the road entered.

Curves

Enter a curve at a speed that does not require braking, but does allow you to gradually accelerate while in the curve.

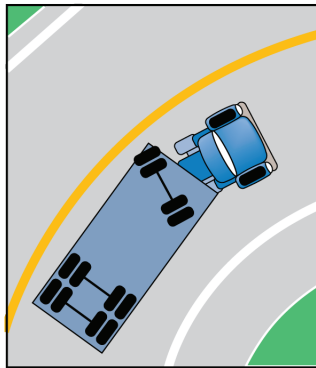
When entering a curve, centrifugal force acts on the vehicle. This force

pushes the vehicle towards the outside of the curve.

Traction resists centrifugal force. The amount of traction your wheels have with the road's surface determines the amount of control that can be maintained over the vehicle.

When speed is increased, both momentum and centrifugal force are greater. When entering a curve too quickly, these forces may be greater than the traction that is present. This can cause a loss of control of the vehicle. If you are travelling at too great a speed and try to slow down by applying the brakes, this may cause the vehicle to skid, roll over or jackknife.

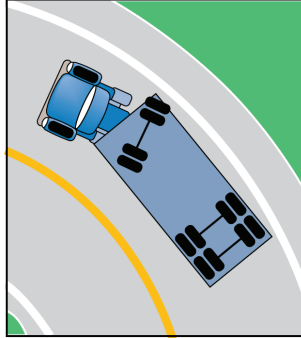
Right curves



Keep the front of the vehicle closer to the centre of the road so the rear wheels do not roll over the curb or drop off the pavement on the right.

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Left curves



Keep the front of the vehicle closer to the outside of the curve (right side of road) so the rear wheels do not cut into the other lane of traffic on the left.

Parking



Always select a safe place to park the vehicle. Set the parking brake in the tractor. Do not use the trailer hand valve (if equipped) to hold a parked unit. Put the transmission in the lowest forward or reverse gear (if applicable). If the vehicle has a two-speed axle, put the axle in low range.

Properly block the wheels using wheel chocks or square blocks. The minimum size for the square blocks should be 15 centimetres by 15 centimetres.

Do not expect the transmission to do the work of securing the vehicle. Always use the vehicle's parking brake system and wheel blocks.

Parking on a hill

The law requires that the wheels of a parked vehicle be no more than

30 centimetres from the curb. When parked, the vehicle must be left in low gear or reverse for a manual transmission or park for an automatic transmission. Have the park brake engaged. The following information applies to vehicles parked on the right-hand side of the road. For vehicles parked on the left-hand side of the road (one-way), turn the front wheels in the opposite direction.

- For parking downhill, with or without a curb, the front wheels should always be turned to the right.
- For parking uphill with a curb, the front wheels should always be turned to the left.
- For parking uphill without a curb, the front wheels should always be turned to the right (see Chapter 3 for truck tractor semi-trailer).

Note: If there is a curb, allow the vehicle to roll to the point where the front tire closest to the curb is making contact with the curb before setting the parking brake. This helps to prevent the vehicle from jumping the curb if the vehicle starts to move.

Backing (reversing)

- When backing a single unit vehicle, turn the steering wheel in the same direction you want the back of the vehicle to go.
- Always back the vehicle slowly and use both the rear view mirrors. Never forget that there is always a blind spot directly behind the vehicle that is not visible in the mirrors.
- Avoid unnecessary backing by planning ahead.
- Sound the horn as a safety precaution before backing. Repeat at least once for every vehicle length backed.
- If possible, ask someone to act as a guide. The guide must be able to see the path the vehicle is taking. The driver must be able to see the

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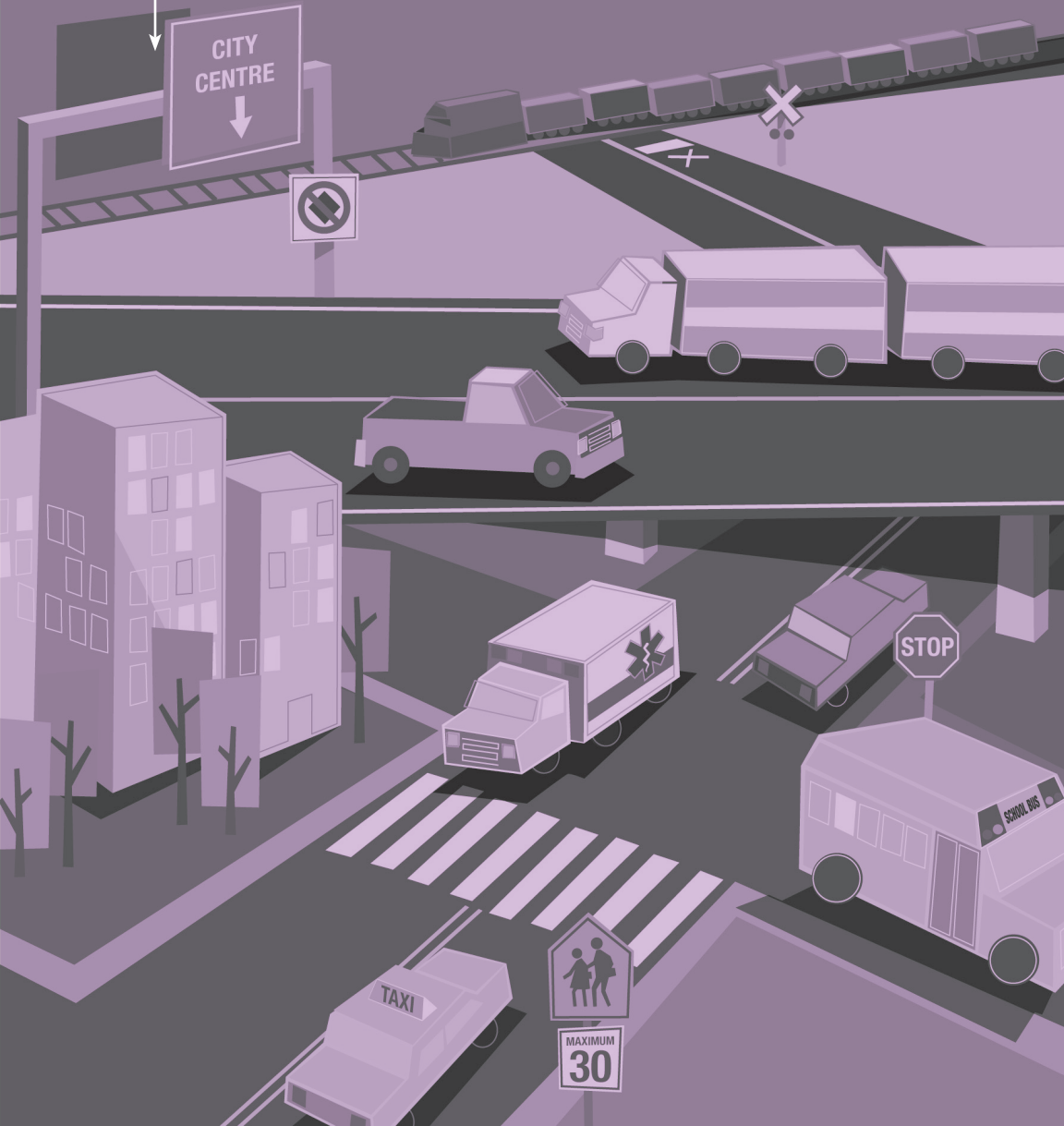
guide. Stop if you cannot see the guide.

- Remember that even with a guide, the driver is still responsible for all movements of the vehicle.
- If it is not possible to have a guide, always check the area where you are backing before beginning the move. Get out of the vehicle, walk behind it and visually check the area. Look for obstructions and clearance.
- If the backing distance exceeds two vehicle lengths, stop, get out and visually recheck the areas behind, above, below and around the entire unit.
- Keep your foot off the throttle. You will rarely need to use it to start your unit backing. Always select the lowest reverse gear available. Move very slowly and keep your right foot covering the brake pedal in case you need to stop quickly.

Notes:

Chapter 3

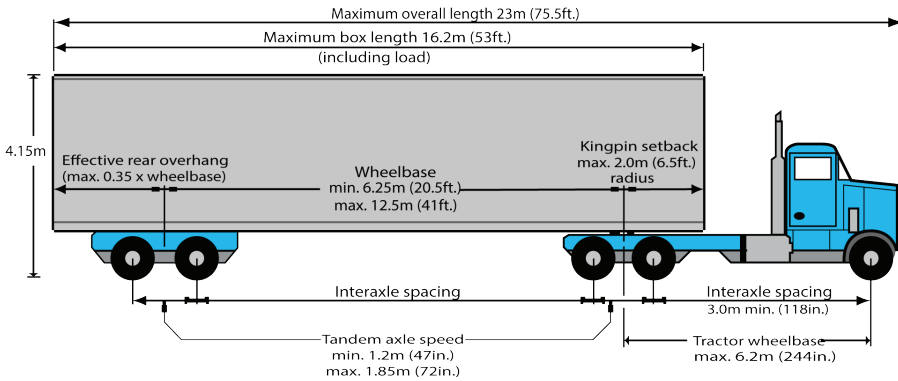
Operating Class 1 Vehicles



3

Operating Class 1 Vehicles

Operating a truck-tractor and semi-trailer



The holder of a Class 1 driver's licence may operate:

- any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles other than a motorcycle
- a Class 6 type vehicle (motorcycle) for learning only.

Pre-trip inspection for a truck-tractor and semi-trailer

The following detailed pre-trip inspection is a guide for reference only. Check with your employer to determine if the company has its own forms for recording vehicle condition reports.

Remember that a vehicle pre-trip inspection, uncoupling and coupling back up to the trailer is required as part of the road test when applying for a Class 1 driver's licence.

Before beginning the inspection

- Choose terrain that is as level as possible and park the vehicle safely away from traffic.

- Set parking/spring brake. Place the transmission in low gear for a manual or in park for an automatic.
- Shut off the engine.
- Block the wheels. Ensure that the blocks will keep the vehicle from moving when the air brakes are released later.

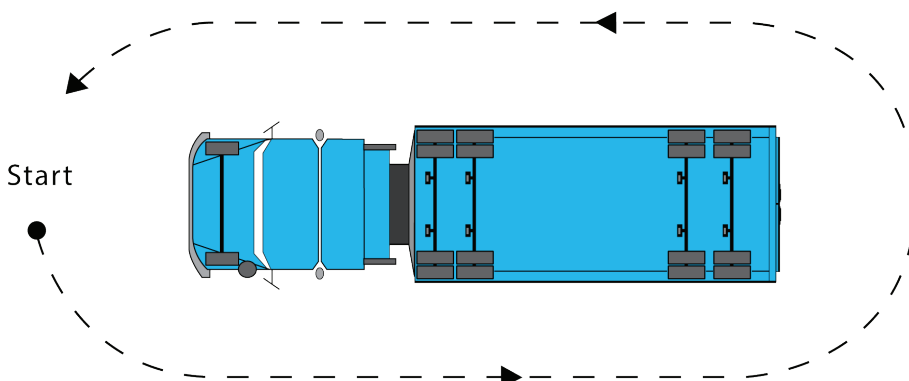
Circle check for a truck-tractor and semi-trailer

The drawing shows one way to make a full circle check. Do a walk-around check before starting any trip. The circle check may be done in any order to benefit from efficient use of you and your employers time, but make sure that you check everything and always make a complete circle around the vehicle. For the purpose of the practical test with the driver examiner you will be allowed 25 minutes for the pre-trip inspection. Ensure you are familiar and capable of performing this inspection in the allotted time. If you are doing the air brake practical test in conjunction with the Class 1 practical the combined time allowed for the pre-trip is 40 minutes.

Reminder: Before starting a check, make sure the wheels are blocked and apply the parking brake.

Daily walk-around procedure – items to check

Starting at the front of the vehicle and going down the left side of the vehicle, from the front to the back, facing the direction of an approaching vehicle, check the following.



3

Outside of the vehicle

Under the hood

- radiator has no leaks, has adequate coolant level and proper fitting cap
- fan has no bent, cracked, missing blades or loose mountings
- all belts have correct tension and do not show signs of wear
- oil and other fluid levels are adequate
- air filter for condition
- all hose connections are secure, have no leaks, kinks, cuts, abrasions or cracks
- air compressor is securely mounted, condition of lines, fittings, hoses and couplers
- shock absorbers are not loose or leaking
- suspension has no cracked, missing or broken leaf springs, or U-bolts that are loose, broken or missing
- steering system has no bent, broken or missing parts, power steering pump and hose for leaks and adequate fluid level, steering mechanism has no wear or excessive play.

Steering axle brakes, check

- brake chambers for condition and security
- slack adjuster angle, push rod travel, mechanical condition and wear
- air lines have no leaks, kinks, cuts, abrasions or cracks.

Front of vehicle

- no traces of leaking fluids on the ground under the vehicle
- licence plate is valid, clean and secure

- high and low beam headlights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- hazard warning lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- right and left turn signals work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- clearance and marker lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked, and reflectors are clean.

Left side of the tractor area

- steering axle tire has adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear
- steering axle rim has no cracks, missing pieces, bends or rust streaks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing, broken or loose
- oil level in steering axle wheel bearing if equipped
- driver's door operates properly
- handrail is secure
- steps are secure and in good condition
- mirrors are attached securely and not cracked
- fuel tank has no leaks, tank is secure, the air vent is not plugged and the proper fitting cap is secure
- battery has no cracks, excessive corrosion or leaks, terminal connections are secure, battery is securely mounted (battery location may vary on each vehicle)
- fuel system lines are secure and have no leaks
- exhaust system is in good condition, has no leaks, muffler is securely attached, and the heat shield (if present) is secure
- storage compartment doors open and close properly and contents are secure
- first drive axle tires have adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no

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bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear, dual tires are not touching and nothing is trapped between them

- first drive axle wheel rims have no cracks, missing pieces, bends or rust streaks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing or broken
- second drive axle tires have adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear, dual tires are not touching and nothing is trapped between them
- second drive axle wheel rims have no cracks, missing pieces, bends or rust streaks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing, broken or loose
- fifth wheel coupler bolt is secure, slider is locked and secure, plate shows no damage, cracks or weld separations, plate is flush to the apron (no daylight is visible between them)
- fifth wheel locking jaws are closed, plate sits flat on the underside of trailer, kingpin is enclosed
- kingpin and pintle hitch eyehook (if equipped) is not worn, damaged, cracked or broken
- hitches (if equipped), pintle hitch or ball hitch is not worn and locking mechanism is closed
- chains, cables (if equipped) have no stress cracks or weld breaks and are securely attached
- drive shaft for condition and there are no obstructions
- suspension has no cracked, missing or broken springs, torsion bars or walking beams are secure and not damaged, no loose, missing, or broken U-bolts, shock absorbers are securely mounted and not leaking. If a vehicle has air suspension, check for damaged, worn or inoperative air bags
- axle assembly has no breaks, cracks, holes, broken seals or bends
- signal lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked

- brake lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked (whenever possible, have another person activate the brakes while you check for proper operation)
- backing and docking lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked (whenever possible, have another person activate the controls while you check for proper operation)
- brake chambers are secure, no signs of cracks, corrosion or holes and nothing obstructs the push rod travel
- slack adjusters - pull manually or use a pry bar to check for travel, mechanical condition and wear
- air lines are secured, no leaks, kinks, cuts, abrasions or cracks in housing
- mud flap is secure and does not rub tires
- body has no damage, broken or missing rivets, holes or weld separations.

Left front and side of trailer

- body has no damage, broken or missing rivets, holes or weld separations
- frame and structural supports have no holes, bends, cracks, weld separations or broken cross members
- landing gear is raised, handle is secure, there are no cracks or breaks in cross members or webbing, lowering mechanism is secure
- air lines are secured safely, there are no leaks, kinks, cuts, abrasions or cracks in housing
- clearance and marker lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked, reflectors and retro-reflective tape are clean
- load security devices work, anchor points are secure, vehicle and load devices are not damaged

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- first trailer axle tires have adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear, dual tires are not touching and nothing is trapped between them
- first trailer axle wheel rims have no cracks, missing pieces, bends or rust streaks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing or broken
- second trailer axle tires have adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear, dual tires are not touching and nothing is trapped between them
- second trailer axle wheel rims have no cracks, missing pieces, bends or rust streaks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing, broken or loose
- sliding tandem and locking pin - the pin is locked and secure, no bends, cracks, breaks or weld separations in the cross members, torsion bars or flanges
- brake chambers are secure, have no cracks or corrosion, and nothing will obstruct the push rod travel
- all slack adjusters - pull manually or use a pry bar to check for travel, mechanical condition and wear
- suspension has no cracked, missing or broken springs, torsion bars or walking beams are secure and not damaged, no loose, missing or broken U-bolts. If the trailer has air suspension, check for damaged, worn or inoperative air bags
- axle assembly has no breaks, cracks, holes or cracked seals.

Rear of trailer

- right and left turn signals work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- hazard warning lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- brake lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked (whenever possible,

have another person activate the brakes while you check for proper operation)

- clearance and marker lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked, reflectors and retro-reflective tape are clean
- licence plate is clean, attached securely, the registration decal is valid, licence plate light is secure and works, and the lens is clean
- trailer doors or gates work, are closed and secure
- mud flaps are secure and do not rub on the tires.

Right side of truck-tractor and semi-trailer

Continue inspecting the right side of the unit using the same procedures as on the left side of the truck-tractor and semi-trailer.

In the cab and engine start up

- seat and mirrors are adjusted properly
- seat belt is adjusted and fastened properly
- feel and operation of brake pedal and clutch pedal (if equipped)
- steering has no excessive play or slack
- all gauges and warning lights work
- fuel level is adequate
- windows are clean, windshield is clean and free of major cracks
- windshield wipers work, washer has adequate fluid and sprays well
- defroster and heater work properly
- horn works.
- engine runs smoothly
- hand throttle and accelerator pedal operate properly

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- air pressure build-up time is adequate and the air pressure drop does not exceed an acceptable amount when the brakes are applied
- there is no unusual noise when the clutch is pushed in and released while the transmission is in neutral for a manual transmission.

Perform a brake response test

- transmission in low gear, apply hand valve and do a tug test (checking resistance) to check trailer brakes and fifth wheel connection.
- transmission in low gear, apply park brake and do a tug test (checking resistance).
- transmission in low gear, move vehicle forward and apply the vehicle's brake pedal.

Extra equipment and documentation

- fire extinguisher is fully charged and label shows that it has not expired, and approved warning devices are present
- first aid kit is fully equipped
- all necessary documentation is in the vehicle. This includes the vehicle registration and valid insurance, any necessary operating authorities, permits and logbook, if required, are valid
- all personal protective equipment that is required before going on a work site is present
- tools are properly secured
- spare light bulbs, fuses, belts and other required parts are present.

Starting out

It is important to know the transmission shift pattern of the truck you are

operating. If you are not sure, refer to the vehicle owner's manual.

Rest and check stop inspections

Rest and check stops serve two purposes. First, they provide a break and a change of routine. You will feel less tired and more alert after a rest stop. Second, you can check your vehicle after it has been on the road for some time. You will be able to see if everything is still secure and working the way it should.

Schedule rest and check stops according to National Safety Code (NSC) requirements and your company's policy.

When choosing a stop, keep the following in mind.

- Make sure the vehicle is completely off the road.
- You should be able to enter and exit a rest or check stop so that you do not have to back the vehicle.
- Do not make a stop at the bottom of a hill or on an uphill slope if you need to accelerate quickly when leaving the stop area.
- The stop area should have an adequate acceleration lane to allow you to merge on to the highway at the appropriate speed.

A vehicle inspection at a rest and check stop should include the following.

- All lights are clean and in working order.
- There are no air leaks.
- All the wheels are secure, and tires are properly inflated and are not hot.
- There are no broken or loose items on the vehicle.
- The load is secure.
- The dangerous goods placards are clean and secure (if applicable).

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- The trailer locking mechanisms are secure and in good condition.
- The brakes are properly adjusted.

End of trip inspection and report

At the end of a shift, you must do an end of the trip inspection and report. This will enable you to obtain service or repairs if required before the next trip. The report should include any problems discovered during the trip. Waiting to do the inspection can result in problems that are frustrating, time consuming and costly.

Coupling and uncoupling a semi-trailer

Coupling with a fifth wheel

The basic steps in coupling a semi-trailer are as follows.

- Block the trailer wheel. If you only have one block, place it to the rear of the trailer wheel. If you have two blocks, place them to the front and rear of the trailer wheel.
- Check whether the jaws on the fifth wheel are in the unlocked position.
- Check the condition of the trailer apron, pin and collar.
- Back the tractor in line for the hook-up with the trailer. Stop as soon as contact is made between the fifth wheel and the trailer apron.
- Check that the height of the fifth wheel and the trailer match.
- Connect the air lines from the tractor to the trailer.
- Fill the trailer air tanks and set the trailer brakes. (Note: Some trailers may not have spring brakes.)
- Back the tractor until you feel and hear the connection.
- Perform tug test to make sure you have a good hook-up. If a noticeable slack is seen, make the correction.

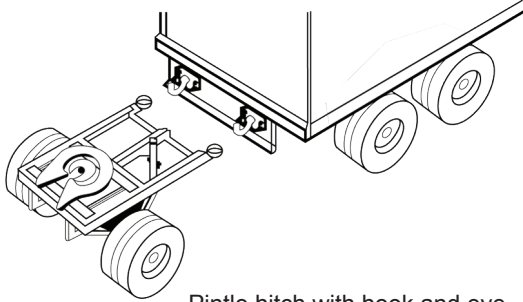
- Check to see whether the fifth wheel jaws are properly locked around the trailer pin.
- Raise the landing gear and hook-up the electrical line to the trailer.
- Remove the wheel blocks.

The basic steps in uncoupling a semi-trailer are as follows.

- Park the tractor and trailer in a straight line.
- Secure the tractor with the parking brake or maxi.
- Set the trailer brakes. If you have only one block, place it to the front of the trailer wheel. If you have two blocks, place them to the front and rear of the trailer wheel.
- Lower the landing gear.
- Disconnect the electrical connection and air lines, and then unlock the fifth wheel.
- Secure the electrical connection and air lines to the tractor.
- Move the tractor ahead slowly until the fifth wheel almost clears the trailer.
- Stop and check that the ground and landing gear support the trailer.
- Move the tractor ahead slowly until the fifth wheel completely clears the trailer.

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Coupling and uncoupling pintle hitch attachments



Pintle hitch with hook and eye

The basic steps in coupling pintle hitch attachments are as follows.

- Position the towing/power unit in line to receive the pintle eye.
- Stop the towing/power unit before contact is made with the pintle eye.
- Block the trailer wheels.
- Ensure the pintle hook is open to receive the pintle eye.
- Ensure pintle hook and eye have no cracks or excessive wear.
- Ensure the pintle eye is the proper height to lower onto the pintle hook. Adjust the drawbar height if necessary.
- Position the towing/power unit so the pintle eye can be lowered onto the pintle hook.
- Snap the pintle hook shut and ensure the safety latch is locked.
- Properly attach the safety cables and/or chains to the towing/power unit.
- Fasten the safety pin (if applicable).
- Properly attach the air lines, electrical line and other associated hoses (if applicable).
- Charge the air system. If equipped with a “no-slack ram,” do a tug test to ensure that the ram is energized.

- Perform a visual inspection to ensure all locking mechanisms are secured.
- Place the landing leg (if applicable) in the transport position and remove the blocks.
- Ensure the hitching devices are secure and re-check the safety latch.

The most important task in the coupling procedure is to physically and visually check all the connections. Failing to do so may cause a serious incident.

The basic steps in uncoupling pintle hitch attachments are as follows.

- Park the towing/power unit and trailer in a straight line.
- Set the parking brakes of the towing/power unit and trailer.
- Block the trailer wheels.
- Disconnect the air lines, electrical line and other associated hoses (if applicable).
- Disconnect the safety cables/chains from towing/power unit.
- Disconnect the safety pin (if equipped).
- Release the pintle hook locking (safety latch) mechanism.
- Lower the landing leg if equipped; otherwise, block the drawbar when required.
- Move the towing/power unit ahead slowly until the pintle eye completely clears the pintle hook.
- Stop and visually check that the pintle eye is free of the pintle hook.

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Coupling mechanisms

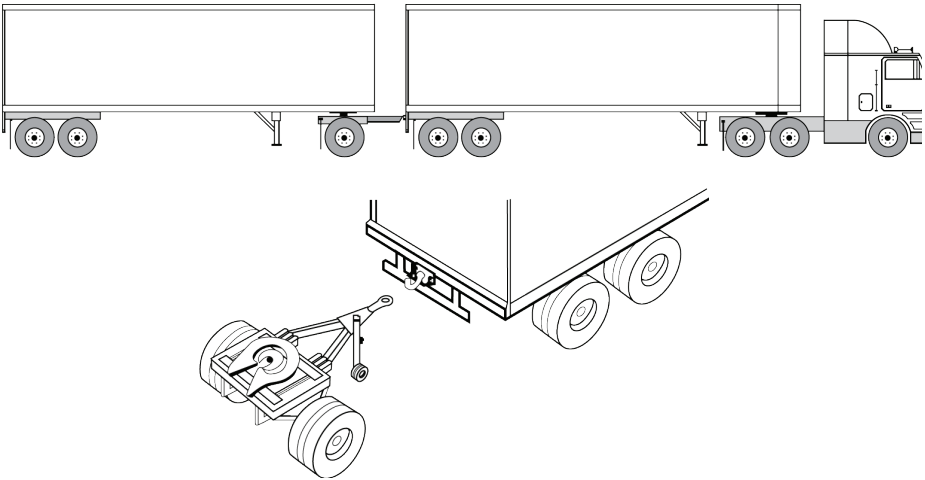
Double trailer combination types

When adding a second trailer to the rear of a lead trailer, a converter mechanism is needed. Each converter must have its own fifth wheel attachment. There are three different kinds of converters.

A train

This converter has an A shaped drawbar that joins into a single pintle hitch point on the lead trailer. Due to its A shape, it is often called an A-dolly. When two trailers are joined together using the A-dolly, the whole unit is called an A train. These converters provide two points of articulation (joints that allow side to side or lateral movement). One of these points is at the pintle and the other is at the fifth wheel.

A train – example of a unit connected by a type A converter dolly.

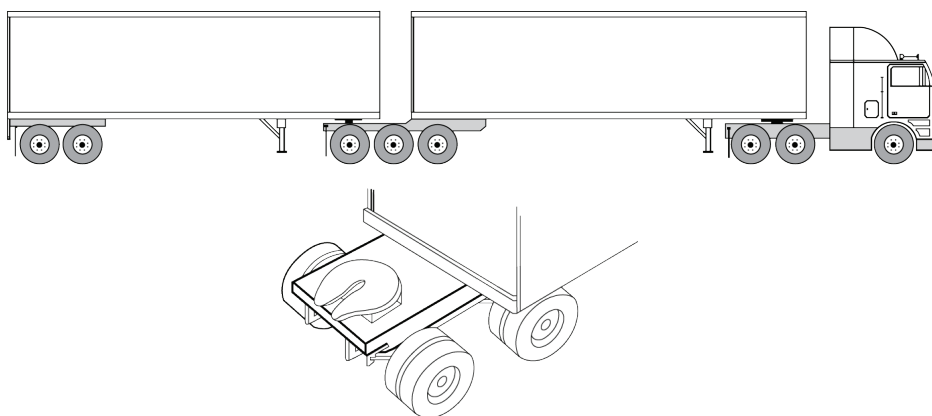


B train

In a B train, the converter is part of the lead trailer. The fifth wheel assembly sits on the rear axle of the lead trailer. It is either permanently fixed in position or slides out with the rear axle.

No converter dolly is required, as the second unit connects directly to the extended frame of the lead unit.

B train – example of a unit connected by a type B converter dolly.



C train

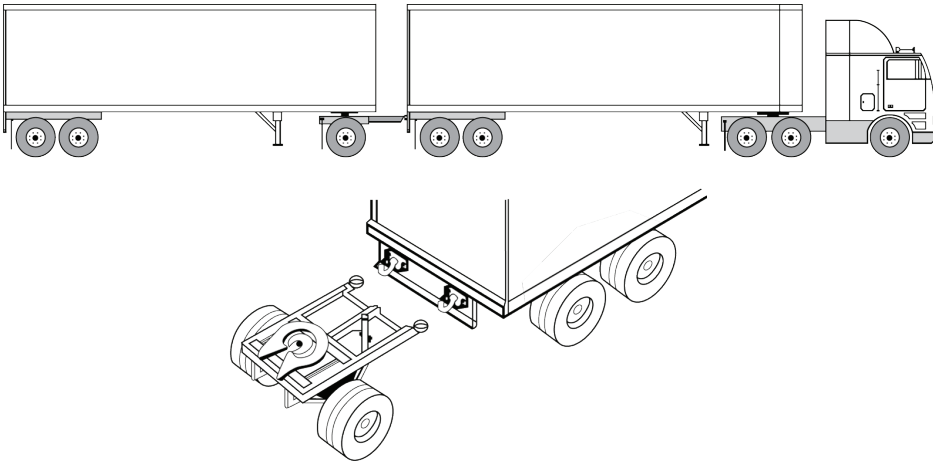
A C train is like the A train, in that it uses an independent converter. The difference between the two is that the C train has two drawbars and two pintle hitches in the double drawbar converter.

Two bars mean there is only one articulation point. The result is that the trailer moves less from side-to-side. To improve performance even more, double drawbar converters have a built-in steering ability (self-steering axle).

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When driving a C train, check that the air pressure on the self-steering axle is within the manufacturer's standards. If the air pressure falls too low, the wheels will steer too much and the unit becomes unstable. This can lead to skid steering, which can damage the converter and hitch.

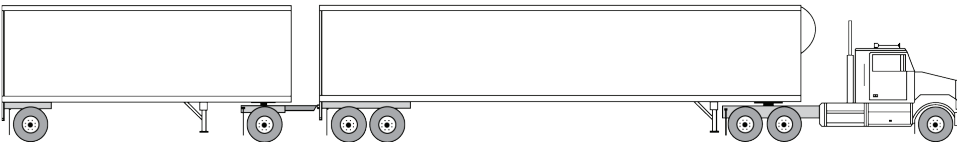
C train – example of a unit connected by a type C converter dolly.



When linking two or more trailers to a towing unit, always hook the heaviest trailer directly to the tractor. The lightest trailer should be the furthest away from the towing unit. If the trailers are not joined according to weight, the unit will be unstable. The rear trailer will sway and control of the unit could be lost. Should your trailer begin to whip or swerve, stop and determine the cause.

Example of an extended length vehicle

Rocky Mountain Double



Operating Extended Length Vehicles

When a permit is issued according to Section 51 of the Large Vehicle Control Regulations authorizing the movement of Extended Length Vehicles, a list of general provisions must be followed.

Purpose:

To confirm that drivers of extended length vehicles are capable of operating in a manner, which does not jeopardize the safety of road users while operating these configurations on the Northwest Territories highway system.

Application:

Drivers wishing to obtain a “V” endorsement for extended length trailers will be required to satisfy the following conditions:

- Class 1 NWT Driver’s Licence with an airbrake “Q” endorsement.
- Five years of class 1 driving experience.
- No Criminal Code driving-related convictions for 3 years prior to application and no more than 6 demerit points within the past 12 months.
- Letter of certification from employer stating that the driver has received 5 hours of instruction and training on extended length trailers within the previous 12 months, or has received certification as a result of passing a Long Combination Vehicles Driver Training Course within the previous 12 months.

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Drivers must submit a letter requesting a “V” endorsement to the:

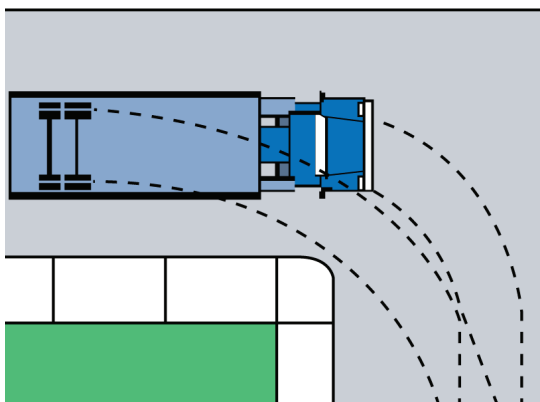
Registrar, Motor Vehicles Act
Director, Compliance and Licensing
Department of Infrastructure
Box 1320
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9

The letter must satisfy the above noted conditions and contain documents confirming certification and training as noted. The Compliance and Licensing Division will review the applicants driving record to satisfy condition #3. Within 14 days of receipt of application the Compliance and Licensing Division will confirm the issuance of the “V” endorsement in writing to the applicant. The applicant will present the letter of confirmation to a Compliance and Licensing Issuing Agent and pay the applicable fee to upgrade the licence.

Turns

It takes different skill and knowledge to turn a large vehicle compared to turning a passenger vehicle. To start, have a look at the general turn rules that are explained in the *Basic Licence Driver's Handbook*. Remember the off-tracking tendencies of the large vehicle, and that it has a wider turning radius. The hand-over-hand steering method is recommended. Always use both hands to steer the vehicle. Select the appropriate gear before starting the turn unless the vehicle has an automatic transmission.

Right turns

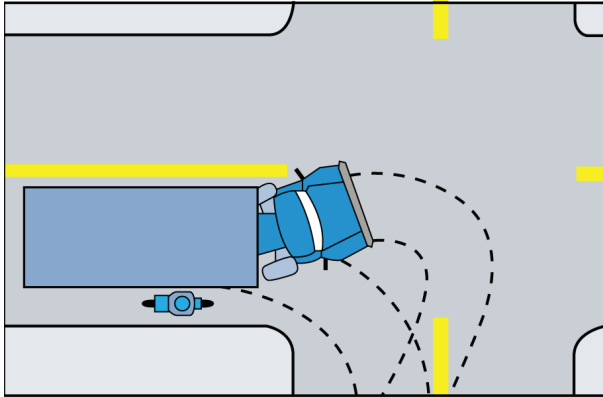


Be aware that, for every turn of the steering wheel, the rear wheels will follow a shorter path than the front wheels. Allow for this low speed off-tracking on every turn. Otherwise, your vehicle could hit another vehicle, or stationary object, or run over a curb and hit a pedestrian.

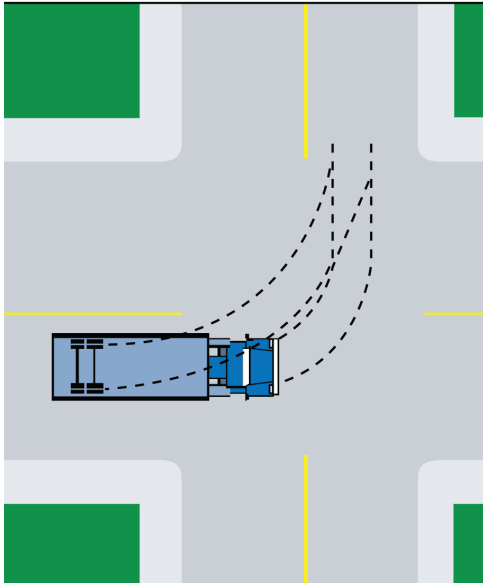
If the street is narrow, drive well into the intersection before starting the turn. You might need to go over the centre line of the street you are entering or into the second traffic lane. Whenever making a turn, be cautious and ensure it can be done safely.

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Look for smaller vehicles and cyclists that may try to pull along the right side of your tractor-trailer during the turn.



Left turns



When turning left, ensure your vehicle's turning arc is wide enough to allow the vehicle to off-track on the left side without crossing the centre line. Your turn must be wide enough to prevent the vehicle from cutting the corner and hitting another vehicle. Complete the turn by driving to the right side of the centre line of the road entered.

Curves

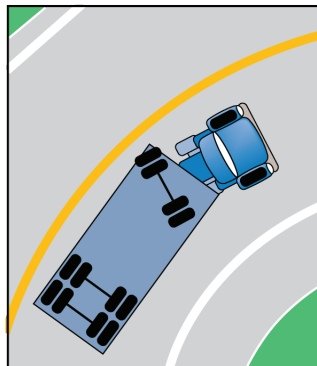
Enter a curve at a speed that does not require braking, but does allow you to gradually accelerate while in the curve.

When entering a curve, centrifugal force acts on the vehicle. This force pushes the vehicle towards the outside of the curve.

Traction resists centrifugal force. The amount of traction your wheels have with the road's surface determines the amount of control that can be maintained over the vehicle.

When speed is increased, both momentum and centrifugal force are greater. When entering a curve too quickly, these forces may be greater than the traction that is present. This can cause a loss of control of the vehicle. If you are travelling at too great a speed and try to slow down by applying the brakes, this may cause the vehicle to skid, roll over or jackknife.

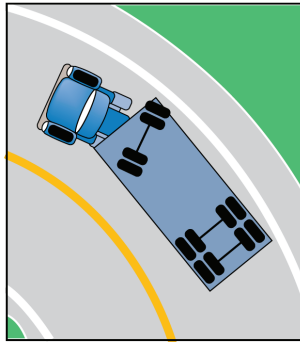
Right curves



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Keep the front of the vehicle closer to the centre of the road so the trailer wheels do not roll over the curb or drop off the pavement on the right.

Left curves



Keep the front of the vehicle closer to the outside of the curve (right side of road) so the trailer wheels do not cut into the other lane of traffic on the left.

Parking



Always select a safe place to park the vehicle. Set the parking brake in the tractor. Do not use the trailer hand valve to hold a parked unit. Put the transmission in the lowest forward or reverse gear (if applicable). If the vehicle has a two-speed axle, put the axle in low range.

Properly block the wheels using wheel chocks or square blocks. The minimum size for the square blocks should be 15 centimetres by 15 centimetres.

Do not expect the transmission to do the work of securing the vehicle.

Always use the vehicle's parking brake system and wheel blocks.

Parking on a hill

The law requires that the wheels of a parked vehicle be no more than 30 centimetres from the curb. When parked, the vehicle must be left in low gear or reverse for a manual transmission or park for an automatic transmission. Have the park brake engaged. The following information applies to vehicles parked on the right-hand side of the road. For vehicles parked on the left-hand side of the road (one-way), turn the front wheels in the opposite direction.

- For parking downhill, with or without a curb, the front wheels should always be turned to the right.
- For parking uphill with a curb, the front wheels should always be turned to the left.
- For parking uphill without a curb, tractor-trailer units with one articulation point should always have the front wheels turned to the left.

Note: If there is a curb, allow the vehicle to roll to the point where the front tire closest to the curb is making contact with the curb before setting the parking brake. This helps to prevent the vehicle from jumping the curb if the vehicle starts to move.

Backing (reversing)

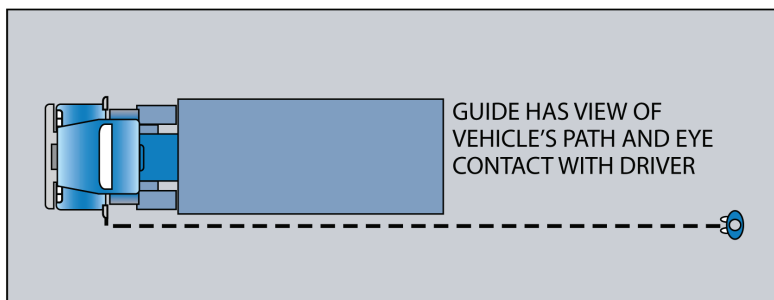
- When backing a tractor-trailer, turn the steering wheel in the opposite direction to where you want the trailer to go. Another method is to place your hand on the bottom of the steering wheel and move your hand in the same direction that you want the trailer to go. The truck-tractor must follow an S-shape in order to bring the trailer around smoothly.
- Always back the vehicle slowly and use both the rear view mirrors. Never forget that there is always a blind spot directly behind the vehicle that is

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not visible in the mirrors.

- Avoid unnecessary backing by planning ahead.
- Sound the horn as a safety precaution before backing. Repeat at least once for every vehicle length backed.
- If possible, ask someone to act as a guide. The guide must be able to see the path the vehicle is taking. The driver must be able to see the guide. Stop if you cannot see the guide.
- Remember that even with a guide, the driver is still responsible for all movements of the vehicle.
- If it is not possible to have a guide, always check the area where you are backing before beginning the move. Get out of the vehicle, walk behind it and visually check the area. Look for obstructions and clearance.
- If the backing distance exceeds two vehicle lengths, stop, get out and visually recheck the areas behind, above, below and around the entire unit.
- Keep your foot off the throttle. You will rarely need to use it to start your unit backing. Always select the lowest reverse gear available. Move very slowly and keep your right foot covering the brake pedal in case you need to stop quickly.

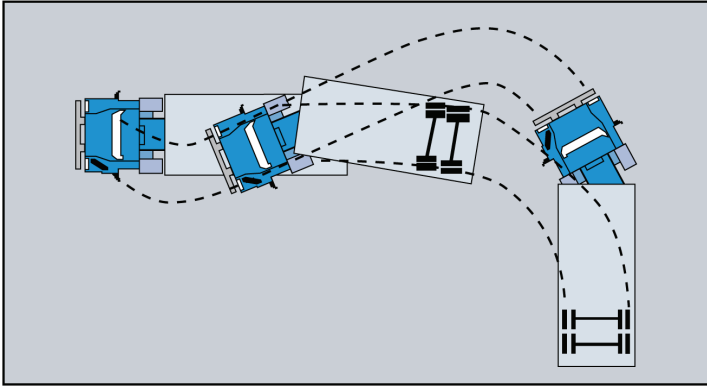
Straight line backing



Straight line is the easiest and safest form of backing. Back straight whenever possible. Normally you will have a clear view in both mirrors of the space that you are backing into.

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90 degree backing, clear side (left side)

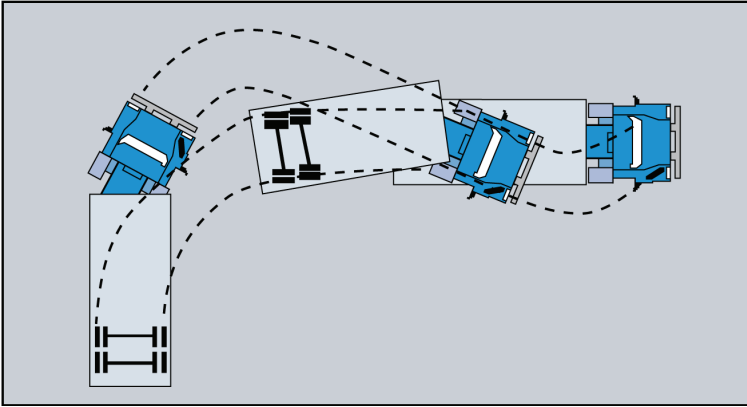


Backing to the left provides a clear view in the left mirror of the space you are backing into.

Start backing and turn the steering wheel to the right to move the trailer to the left. Once the trailer is curving towards the space, turn the steering wheel to the left and let the truck-tractor follow the trailer into the space.

When the trailer is in line with the parking space, turn the steering wheel even more to the left to straighten the tractor in relation to the trailer. Slowly finish backing into the loading truck-dock or parking space.

90 degree backing, blind side (right side)



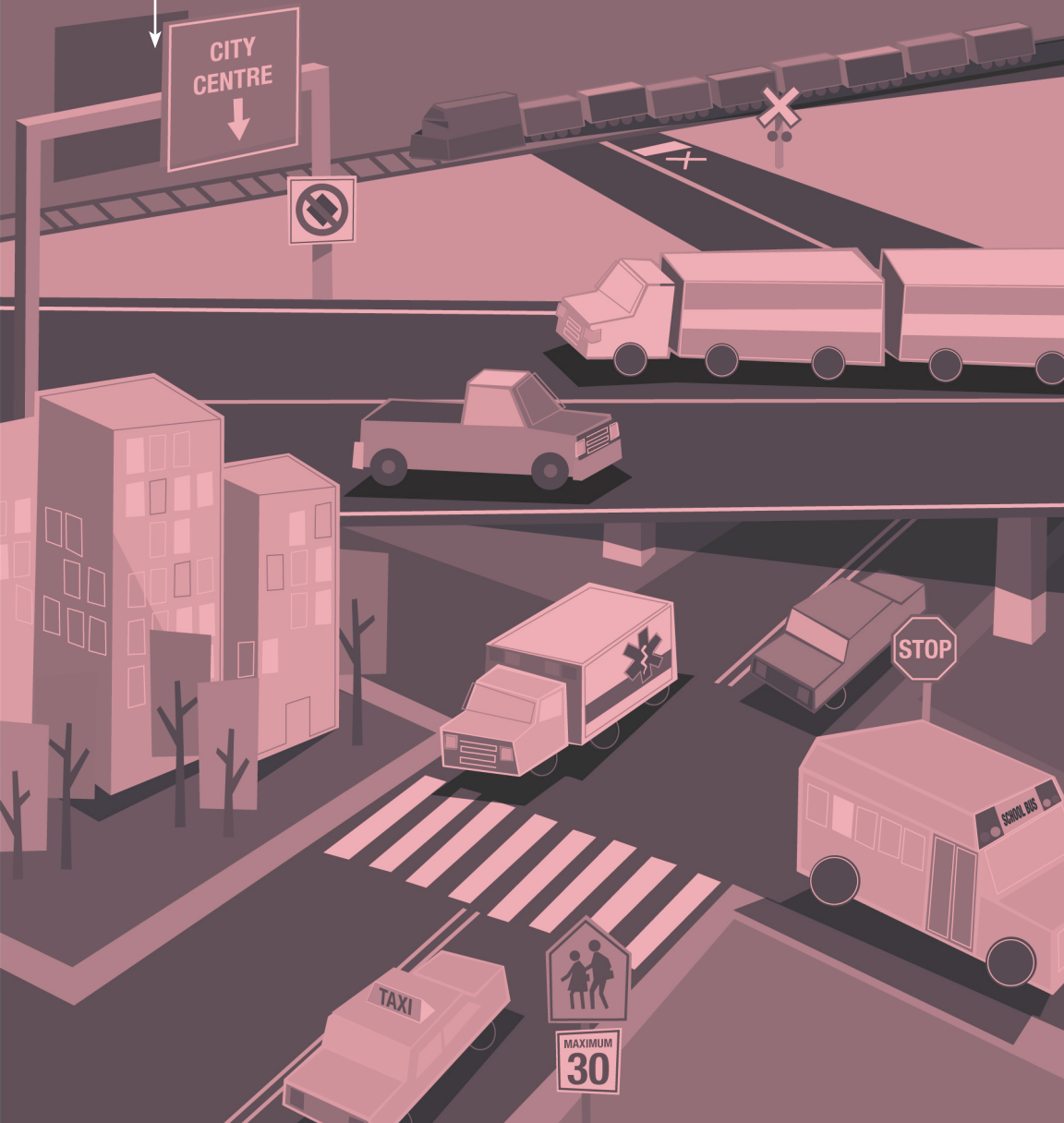
Backing from the blind side uses the same steps as clear side backing. However, it is harder to see where you are going. Once the backing has started, you will mostly be using the right side mirror, including the convex mirror.

You should stop often and get out of the truck-tractor to check your position.

This type of backing is the most difficult and also potentially the most dangerous. Avoid it if you can.

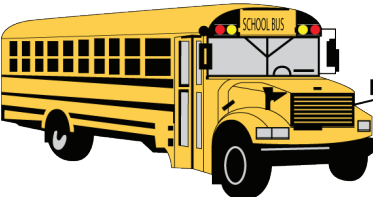
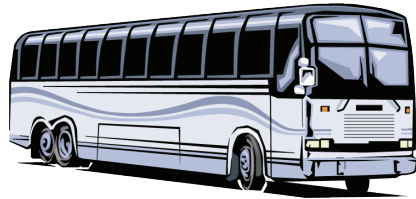
Chapter 4

Operating Class 2 and 4 Buses/Vehicles



4

Operating Buses



The holder of a Class 2 driver's licence may operate:

- a bus
- a school bus with a "S" endorsement on your Driver's Licence
- any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles that the holder of a Class 3, 4 or 5 driver's licence may operate
- Class 1 and 6 type vehicles for learning only.

Information for Class 2 and Class 4 bus operators

While the following information may apply to various types of buses, it is primarily about the operation of school buses. If you drive a bus, even if it is not a school bus, you should still read this section carefully. Most of the facts and procedures that follow apply to all bus operations.

As a bus operator you are responsible for the safe transportation of a large number of passengers, regardless of weather, road or traffic conditions experienced during the trip. That responsibility exists whether the bus you drive is a commercial, school or private bus. The driver cannot collect fares while vehicle in motion. You must have the skills to adjust quickly to changing conditions both inside and outside the bus.

Know all the rules and regulations under which you operate, including company policy.

Vehicle inspections

A vehicle inspection will identify systems or parts of a vehicle that:

- are not working properly
- have already failed
- are missing components.

Remember, even if bus maintenance is the shop's job, once the bus is on the road, it is your responsibility. Inspect the bus before starting out and never take out a bus when a problem has been found that may affect its ability to operate safely.

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Pre-trip inspection

Spending five to ten minutes a day on a pre-trip inspection is worth it if it prevents a breakdown. Make it a habit and do it the same way each time.

Remember that a vehicle pre-trip inspection is required as part of the road test when applying for a Class 2 driver's licence.

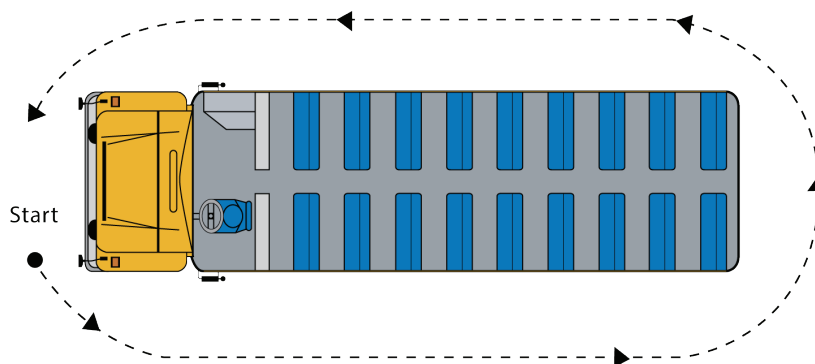
The following detailed pre-trip inspection is a guide for reference only. Check with your employer to determine if the company has its own forms for recording vehicle condition reports.

Before beginning the inspection

- Choose terrain that is as level as possible and park the vehicle safely away from traffic.
- Set the parking brake. Place the manual transmission in low gear, or in park for an automatic transmission.
- Shut off the engine.
- Block the wheels to keep the vehicle from moving.

Circle check for a bus

The drawing shows one way to make a full circle check. Do a walk-around check before starting any trip. The circle check may be done in any order to benefit from efficient use of you and your employer's time, but make sure that you check everything and always make a complete circle around the vehicle. For the purpose of the practical test with the driver examiner you will be allowed 20 minutes for the pre-trip inspection. Ensure you are familiar and capable of performing this inspection in the allotted time. If you are doing the air brake practical test in conjunction with the Class 2 practical the combined time allowed for the pre-trip is 30 minutes.



Daily walk-around procedure – items to check

Starting at the front of the vehicle and going down the left side of the vehicle, from the front to the back, facing the direction of an approaching vehicle, check the following.

Outside of the bus

Under the hood

- radiator has no leaks, has adequate coolant level and a proper fitting cap
- fan has no bent, cracked, missing blades or loose mountings
- all belts have correct tension and do not show signs of wear
- oil and other fluid levels are adequate
- air filter for condition
- shock absorbers are not loose or leaking
- battery has no cracks, excessive corrosion or leaks, terminal connections are secure, battery is securely mounted (battery location may vary on each bus)
- suspension has no cracked, missing or broken leaf springs, or loose, missing or broken U-bolts

4

- all hose connections are secure, have no leaks, kinks, cuts, abrasions or cracks
- steering system has no bent, broken or missing parts, power steering pump and hose for leaks and adequate fluid level.

Note: During the pre-trip inspection, return to the driver's compartment as required to turn the lights on and off to check that they are working properly.

Front of the bus

- no traces of leaking fluids on the ground under the vehicle
- high and low beam headlights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- hazard warning lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- right and left turn signals work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- alternating amber and red flashing lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked, (some school buses may not be equipped with alternately flashing amber lights)
- pedestrian-student safety crossing arm is secure, not damaged and works (some school buses may not be equipped with a pedestrian-student safety crossing arm)
- clearance and marker lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked, reflectors are clean
- convex (cross over) mirrors are secure, clean and not cracked.

Left side of the bus

- steering axle tire has adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear
- steering axle rim has no cracks, missing pieces, bends or rust streaks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing, broken or loose

- oil level in steering axle wheel bearing if equipped
- mirrors are attached securely, clean and not cracked
- stop arm is secure and not damaged (some school buses may not be equipped with a stop arm)
- body has no damage, broken or missing rivets, holes or weld separations
- clearance and marker lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked, reflectors are clean
- windows are clean
- drive axle tires have adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear, dual tires are not touching and nothing is trapped between them
- drive axle wheel rims have no cracks, missing pieces, bends or rust streaks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing or broken
- suspension has no cracked, missing or broken springs, not loose, missing or broken U-bolts.

Rear of the bus

- right and left turn signals work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- hazard warning lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- brake lights and backing lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked (whenever possible, have another person activate the controls while you check for proper operation)
- alternating amber and red flashing lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- clearance and marker lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked, reflectors and retro-reflective tape, if present, are clean
- licence plate is clean, securely attached, registration decal is valid,

4

licence plate light works and is clean

- windows are clean
- rear door opens properly, closes securely, emergency buzzer works and rear door seal is not damaged
- exhaust system is in good condition, has no leaks, muffler is securely attached
- mud flaps are secure and do not rub the tires
- specialized equipment for transporting persons with disabilities is operating and is secured properly, if equipped
- spare tire, if equipped, is inflated and secure, jack and tools are properly secured.

Right side of the bus

Continue inspecting the right side using the same procedures as on the left side and add:

- fuel filler cap is present and secure
- passenger door operates smoothly and closes securely from the inside
- steps are clean and step light works, if equipped
- inspection decal is present, valid and in correct location.

In the cab and engine start up

- seat and mirrors are adjusted properly
- seat belt is adjusted and fastened properly
- feel and operation of clutch pedal, if equipped
- windows are clean, windshield is clean and free of major cracks
- all gauges and warning lights work

- all lights work
- fuel level is adequate
- windshield wipers work, washer has adequate fluid and sprays well
- defroster, heater work properly
- steering does not have excessive play or slack
- horn works
- stop arm and lights work, if equipped
- all necessary documentation is in the vehicle. This includes the vehicle registration and valid insurance, semi-annual mechanical inspection, any necessary authorities, permits and logbook, if required, are valid
- there are no unusual engine noises.

Perform a brake response test

- if applicable, check vacuum booster operation. Engine stopped, depress service brake pedal several times to eliminate vacuum, then with light pressure on the pedal start the engine. Repairs required if pedal fails to move.
- if applicable, check brake assist, electric motor. Engine stopped, apply moderate pressure to the service brake pedal, electric motor operating should be audible. Repairs required if electric motor fails to operate.
- transmission in low gear, apply park brake and do a tug test (checking resistance).
- transmission in low gear, move vehicle forward and apply the vehicle's brake pedal.

Inside the bus

- handrail is secure

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- fire extinguisher is fully charged and label indicates that it is valid, approved warning devices (flares or reflectors) and axe are present
- first aid kit is fully equipped
- all emergency exits open and close properly and the alarm system is working
- passenger seats are securely fastened to the floor and are in good condition
- the interior for cleanliness and damage
- restraints for the wheelchair work and are secured, if equipped.

Post-trip inspection

A school bus is subject to considerable wear and tear. It travels in poor weather conditions, often over difficult roads, and is usually full of lively children. For this reason, it is important that you inspect the bus both inside and outside at the end of every trip.

You need to:

- inspect the bus for lost articles and children who are sleeping or still on the bus
- clean the floors, particularly around the front steps
- check the condition of the emergency equipment
- report any minor damage and fluid leaks under the bus
- check the tires for damage and air leaks.

Breakdowns

Even if a walk-around of the bus is done daily and a regular maintenance

schedule is followed, the bus may break down when you least expect it. If this happens on the road, do the following.

- If possible, stop the bus in a safe place as far off the roadway as practical.
- Analyze the situation. If the bus is stopped in a dangerous location, get the passengers off the bus and guide them to a safe location. If there is no danger, it is usually safer if the passengers stay on the bus.
- If a breakdown occurs, and the vehicle is stationary on a highway outside the limits of an urban municipality during the period between sunrise and sunset (during the day), activate the emergency hazard lights. Place approved warning devices 60 metres (about 200 feet) in front of and behind the bus.
- If a breakdown occurs, and the vehicle is stationary on a highway outside the limits of an urban municipality during the period between sunset and sunrise (in darkness), or anytime when there is not sufficient light to see people or vehicles clearly on a highway at a distance of 150 metres, activate the emergency hazard lights. Place approved warning devices 60 metres (about 200 feet) in front of and behind the bus.
- If you cannot fix the problem quickly or cannot radio or phone for help, stay with the bus, arrange other transportation, or subject to school board policy, you may consider sending two responsible students for help. Be sure to put in writing the information they will need to give others.
- If the distance or weather makes it dangerous to send students, have everyone stay with the bus and try to flag down a passing vehicle or wait until help arrives.

Passenger loading and unloading

School bus operators should follow these procedures.

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- The law requires that the alternately flashing red lights and stop arm **only** be used when loading and unloading passengers. The driver must know when the alternately flashing lights must be used. Local authorities may prohibit or restrict their use. **All drivers must activate the alternately flashing lights when loading and unloading passengers, except when operating on a roadway where a bylaw prohibits their use.**
- Drivers of vehicles must stop when approaching a stopped school bus displaying alternately flashing red lights from either direction on an undivided highway, and from behind the bus on a divided highway.
- On buses equipped with the eight-light system, the alternately flashing amber lights shall be activated as the bus begins to slow down for the stop. Where possible, minimize traffic disruption by allowing vehicles to pass before turning on the alternately flashing red lights.
- Pull as far to the right as practical before stopping to load or unload passengers. Choose a location that allows safe footing and is at least one metre away from the students waiting to board. The law allows a driver to stop on the roadway if a suitable and safe location off the roadway is not available.
- Activate the alternately flashing red lights when the bus comes to a complete stop. The alternately flashing lights must not be used when the bus is not involved in loading or unloading passengers.
- Before loading or unloading, check that all traffic has stopped, that the transmission is in neutral for a manual transmission, or park for an automatic and the park brake is applied. Keep firm pressure on the brake pedal.
- Open the door of the bus and let the passengers on or off.
- If students must cross the highway in a rural area after getting off the bus, instruct them to go at least 10 paces in front of the bus, stop before they enter the roadway and wait for your direction before crossing the road. Establish a line of sight with them; look up and down the roadway

checking for traffic before you let them cross in front of the bus. Do not lose sight of the students as they cross and be sure that you can account for all of them.

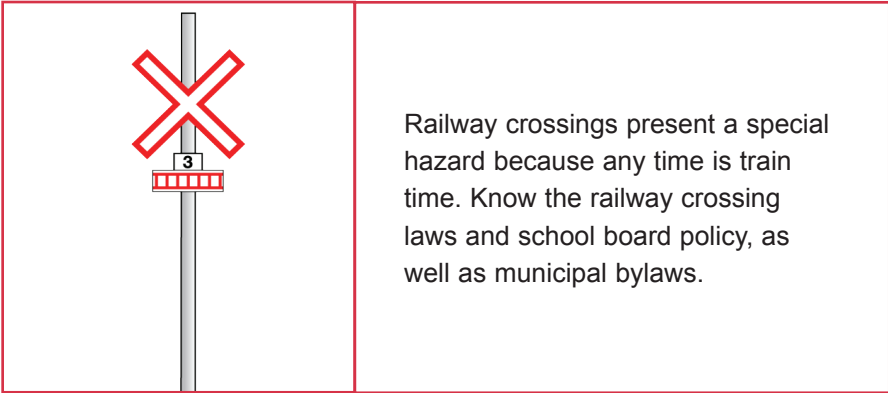
- Before moving, check all mirrors, including the convex (cross over) mirrors, to ensure that no students are lingering near the bus.
- Turn off the alternately flashing lights after all the students are seated, release the park brake, and when it is safe signal left and re-enter the traffic flow.

Drivers must also be aware of the following.

- The bus must not be moving while students enter or exit.
- It is against the law to back a school bus in a schoolyard without guidance from a responsible person located outside and at the rear of the bus. You must be able to see the guide at all times. You are responsible for all your movements.
- Be sure that all the students are seated while the bus is in motion.
- Never exceed the seating capacity of the bus.
- Always use frequent mirror checks to be sure that it is safe before activating the alternately flashing red lights or giving a signal for the students to cross the roadway. Even though other drivers are required by law to stop, they may not.
- If a driver of a vehicle does not stop for the alternately flashing red lights, write down the vehicle's licence plate number and report the incident immediately to the local police authority and your supervisor.
- Interior passenger lights of a school bus must be left on between sunset and sunrise.
- A school bus must have a fire extinguisher, first aid kit, flares or reflectors and an axe.

4

Railway crossing procedures for school bus operators



By law, as a driver of a school bus, you are required to stop at all railway crossing unless:

- you have no passengers, or
- a peace officer or flagman directs you to proceed.

The following procedures apply at all uncontrolled railway crossings and controlled railway crossing when carrying passengers.

- There should be no excess noise from the bus. Turn off any fans or radios that are working and ask the passengers to be quiet.
- If in the left lane of a multi-lane highway, signal right and move the bus as far to the right as is safe and practical.
- Well in advance of crossing, check for traffic behind, cancel the right signal and activate the four-way flashers. The alternately flashing amber or red lights **must not** be used when stopping at a railway crossing.
- Stop not less than five metres or more than fifteen metres from the

nearest track.

- Put a manual transmission in neutral. For an automatic transmission, engage the parking brake and keep firm pressure on the brake pedal.
- Open the front door and the driver's window. Look both ways and listen for an approaching train. If you see or hear a warning signal or train whistle and do not see a train coming, do not cross the tracks until you know it is safe to do so.
- Remember, as the driver of the school bus, you must never leave the bus without turning off the engine, setting the brakes, putting the transmission in its lowest gear (manual) or park (automatic) position and taking the key out.
- When you are sure that it is safe to proceed, select an appropriate low gear.
- Release the park brake.
- Check left and right.
- Close the door.
- Cross the tracks.
- If the transmission is manual, do not shift gears until you are clear of the last track.
- Check mirrors and blindspot, turn off the four-way flashers, turn on the left signal and move back onto the travelled portion of the roadway when it is safe to do so.

Reversing (backing)

Reversing a school bus is a leading cause of school bus collisions. It should be avoided whenever possible. It is illegal to reverse a loaded or unloaded school bus in a schoolyard or at a location next to a school ground unless

4

there is a responsible guide located outside at the rear of the bus giving direction. Remember that you are responsible for all movements of the bus. Here are some guidelines to follow.

- Physically check the area for any obstructions and clearances.
- Have a responsible adult act as a guide.
- Agree on the hand signals that will be used.
- Tell the person where to stand.
- Tap the horn.
- Reverse slowly.
- Stop immediately if you lose sight of the guide.
- Remember, even with a guide, you are still responsible for all movements of the bus.

When required to reverse, other than on school property, make sure the area is clear of obstructions and use both side mirrors.

Turnarounds

Some bus routes may require a driver to do a turnaround. The only time a turnaround should ever be done on a two-lane highway is if it cannot be done on private property. Turnarounds are done by backing into a road on the right of the main roadway. Never back onto or across a highway. When a turnaround must be done, the following procedure is recommended.

- Start slowing down well in advance of the turnaround.
- Stop the bus in the proper position on the main roadway. It should be about one bus length ahead of the road that you will be reversing into. Check traffic in all directions to ensure that there is enough time and space in the traffic to allow the turnaround. Wait for traffic to pass around you if possible.

- Back into the road on the right when it is clear, using your mirrors and shoulder checking to the right.
- Re-enter the main roadway when it is clear and safe to do so.

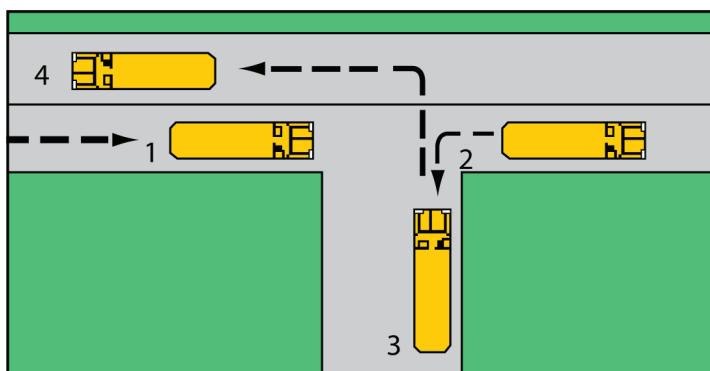
When a turnaround must be done using a road on the left you should use the same procedure as above but you will, signal, shoulder check and pull into the lane of the oncoming traffic. If there is traffic coming in either direction and this maneuver cannot be completed before they reach you, you must pull to the right and allow traffic to clear and continue when safe.

Remember, never back onto or across a highway.

If required to load or unload passengers at the turnaround point, do the following.

Common Turnaround

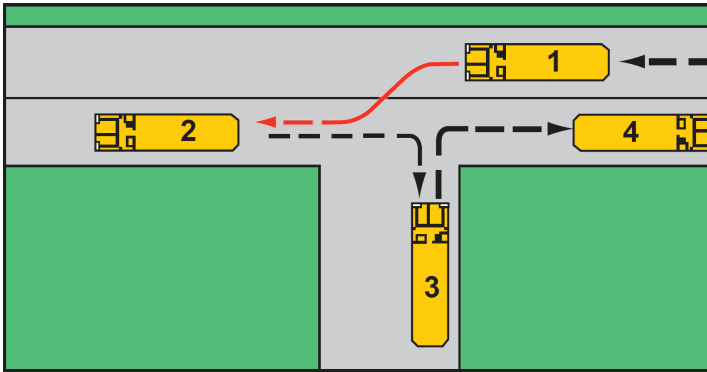
- Load the passengers **before** the turnaround, position 1 (see 1 and 2 on the diagram).
- Unload the passengers **after** backing, position 3 (see 3 and 4 on the diagram).



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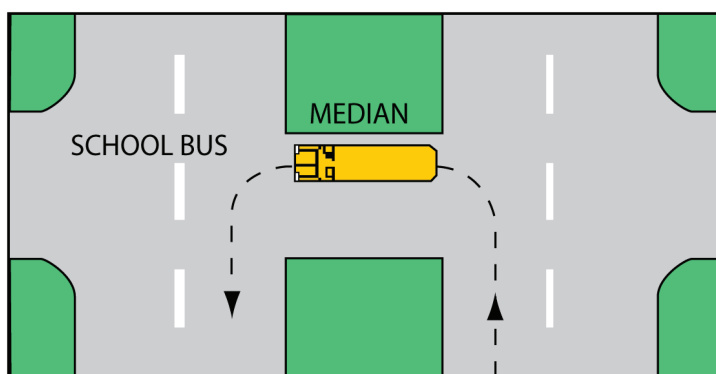
Uncommon Turnaround

- This turnaround should only be done if there is no alternative and visibility is excellent.
- Check for traffic approaching in both directions. If traffic is approaching pull to the side of the roadway and wait for traffic to break.
- Load the passengers **before** the turnaround, position 1 (see 1 and 2 on the diagram).
- Unload the passengers **after** backing, position 3 (see 3 and 4 on the diagram).



A U-turn may only be done on a four-lane divided highway if the length of the bus is less than the width of the median separating the flow of traffic.

The bus must be brought to a full stop on the crossroad. The front and back of the bus must be clear of all traffic lanes.



Parking on a hill

The law requires that the wheels of a parked vehicle be no more than 30 centimetres from the curb. When parked, the vehicle must be left in low gear or reverse for a manual transmission or park for an automatic transmission. Have the park brake engaged. The following information applies to vehicles parked on the right-hand side of the road. For vehicles parked on the left-hand side of the road (one-way), turn the front wheels in the opposite direction.

- For parking downhill, with or without a curb, the front wheels should always be turned to the right.
- For parking uphill with a curb, the front wheels should always be turned to the left.

4

- For parking uphill without a curb, single unit vehicles should always have their front wheels turned to the right.

Note: If there is a curb, allow the vehicle to roll to the point where the front tire closest to the curb is making contact with the curb before setting the park brake. This helps to prevent the vehicle from jumping the curb if the vehicle starts to move.

Discipline and problem solving

You are not only responsible for the safety of your passengers, but also for dealing with their behaviour while they are in the bus. Many discipline problems are also safety problems and should be handled quickly and efficiently. Remember, regardless of any problems that you may have with a student, you **cannot** unload the student at any place other than the student's normal destination. Only the school administration may remove or prohibit a student from riding a school bus.

Safe driving guidelines

- The maximum speed limit for a loaded or unloaded school bus, under ideal conditions, is recommended to be 90 km/h or the posted speed limit, whichever is lower.
- Do not try to make up lost time by travelling faster than is reasonable for road conditions or the law allows.
- When following another vehicle, always allow enough of a space cushion. Use the four-second following rule and increase this distance when the road or weather conditions are poor or when it is difficult to see.
- Make sure all students are seated and remain seated while the bus is

moving. Everyone must enter or leave the bus by the front door. The rear door, by law, should not be used unless there is an emergency. You and your passengers should know about the emergency exits, emergency equipment and evacuation procedures.

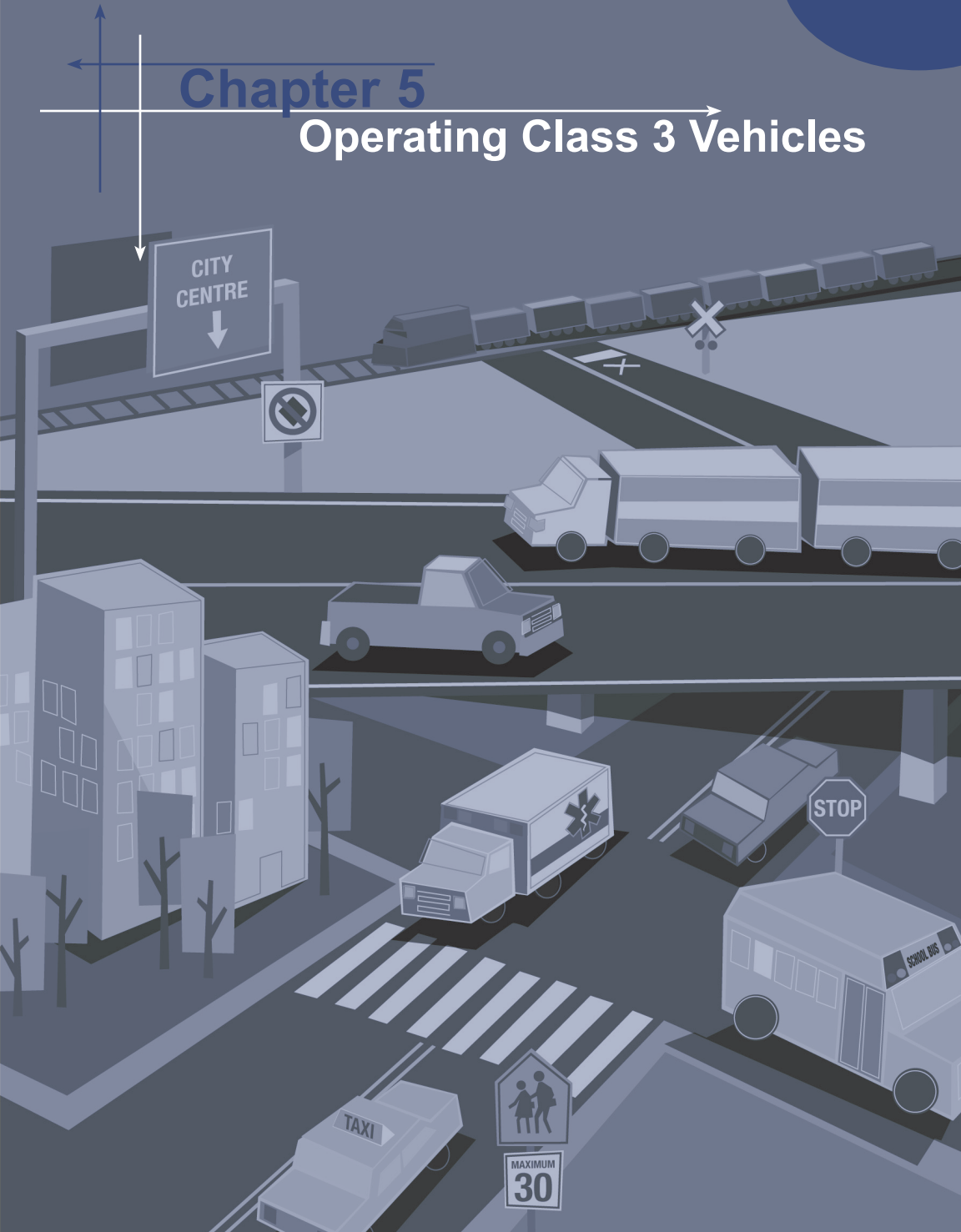
- All doors must be closed when the bus is moving.
- When moving away from the curb, use caution, as you do not have the right-of-way.
- When crossing a highway, do not proceed until the traffic is clear in both directions.
- If the street is narrow, drive well into the intersection before starting the turn. You might need to go over the centre line of the street you are entering or into the second traffic lane.
- Never refuel a bus with passengers aboard.
- Establish a good relationship with your passengers. Your job will be safer, easier and more enjoyable.
- At the beginning of the school year it is a good idea to hold an evacuation drill with everyone who rides the bus. This way, the passengers will know what to do in case of a real emergency. Hold the drill in a safe traffic-free area on, or next to the school property. Work with the school administration to set up the drill.
- There are three standard methods to evacuate the bus, although other ways can be used in extreme situations. The three methods are: the front exit, the rear exit and the front and rear exit at the same time. In a real situation, you will need to assess the situation and choose the most appropriate method to exit.

Improve your qualifications and knowledge

- Drivers who have a Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 licence can apply for the school bus driver endorsement condition code “S” to be placed on their licence.

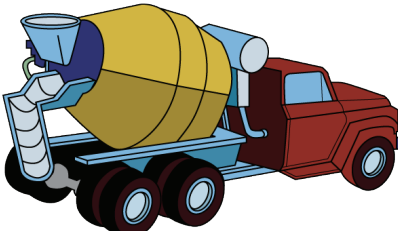
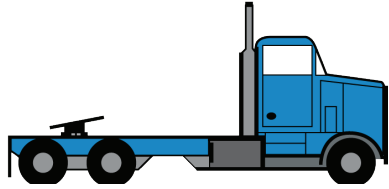
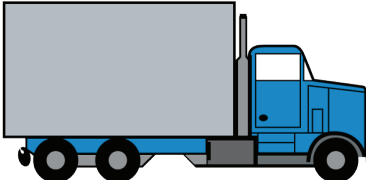
Chapter 5

Operating Class 3 Vehicles



5

Operating Class 3 Vehicles



Examples of Class 3 motor vehicles are trucks designed for transporting goods or carrying loads.

The holder of a Class 3 driver's licence may operate:

- a single vehicle with three or more axles
- any combination of vehicles where the towed vehicles in the combination do not exceed a gross weight of 4,500 kg
- any combination of vehicles without air brakes where the towed vehicles exceed a gross weight of 4,500 kg more axles, if the trailer is not equipped with air brakes
- a vehicle or any combination of vehicles in Class 4 or 5
- any vehicle mentioned in Class 1, 2 or 6, while the driver is learning to operate it.

Pre-trip inspection

The purpose of a vehicle inspection is to identify systems or parts of a vehicle that are not working properly, have failed or are missing parts so that they can be replaced or repaired before they cause harm. Regular inspections decrease downtime and associated costs. These costs include fines, towing, travel and overtime of company mechanics, repair costs and delays when using local garages, as well as penalties and costs caused by late delivery of the load.

Remember that a vehicle pre-trip inspection is required as part of the road test when applying for a Class 3 driver's licence.

The following detailed pre-trip inspection is a guide for reference only. Check with your employer to determine if the company has its own forms for recording vehicle condition reports.

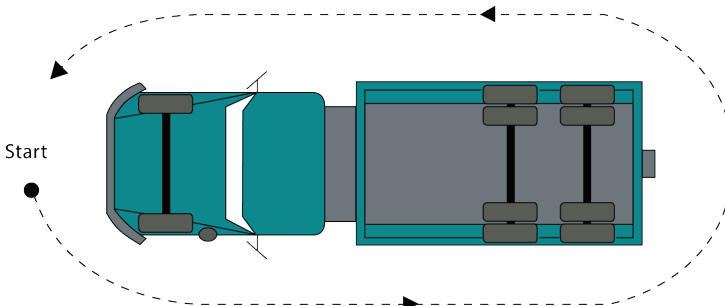
Before beginning the inspection

- Choose terrain that is as level as possible and park the vehicle safely away from traffic.
- Set the parking brake. Place the manual transmission in low gear, or in park for an automatic transmission.
- Shut off the engine.
- Block the wheels to keep the vehicle from moving.

5

Circle check for a single unit with three or more axles

The drawing shows one way to make a full circle check. Do a walk-around check before starting any trip. The circle check may be done in any order to benefit from efficient use of you and your employers time, but make sure that you check everything and always make a complete circle around the vehicle. For the purpose of the practical test with the driver examiner you will be allowed 20 minutes for the pre-trip inspection. Ensure you are familiar and capable of performing this inspection in the allotted time. If you are doing the air brake practical test in conjunction with the Class 3 practical the combined time allowed for the pre-trip is 30 minutes.



Daily walk-around procedure – items to check

Starting at the front of the vehicle and going down the left side of the vehicle, from the front to the back (facing the direction of an approaching vehicle) check the following.

Outside of the vehicle

Under the hood

- radiator has no leaks, has adequate coolant level and a proper fitting cap
- fan has no bent, cracked, missing blades or loose mountings
- all belts have correct tension and do not show signs of wear

- oil and other fluid levels are adequate
- battery has no cracks, excessive corrosion or leaks, terminal connections are secure, battery is securely mounted (battery location may vary on each vehicle)
- air filter for condition
- all hose connections are secure, have no leaks, kinks, cuts, abrasions or cracks
- shock absorbers are not loose or leaking
- suspension has no cracked, missing or broken leaf springs, or loose, missing or broken U-bolts
- steering system has no bent, broken or missing parts, power steering pump and hose for leaks and adequate fluid level.

Steering axle brakes, check

- brake chambers for condition and are secure
- slack adjuster angle, push rod travel, mechanical condition and wear
- air lines have no leaks, kinks, cuts, abrasions or cracks.

Front of vehicle

- no traces of leaking fluids on the ground under the vehicle
- high and low beam headlights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- hazard warning lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- right and left turn signals work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- clearance and marker lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked, and reflectors are clean.

5

Left side of vehicle

- steering axle tire has adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear
- steering axle rim has no cracks, missing pieces, bends or rust streaks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing, broken or loose
- oil level in steering axle wheel bearing, if equipped
- driver's door operates properly
- steps are secure and in good condition
- handrail is secure
- mirrors are attached securely and are not cracked
- fuel tank has no leaks, tank is secure, the air vent is not plugged and the proper fitting cap is secure
- fuel system lines are secure and have no leaks
- exhaust system is in good condition, has no leaks, muffler is securely attached, and heat shield, if present, is secure
- first drive axle tires have adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear, dual tires are not touching and nothing is trapped between them
- first drive axle wheel rims have no cracks, missing pieces, bends or rust streaks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing or broken

- second drive axle tires have adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear, dual tires are not touching and nothing is trapped between them
- second drive axle wheel rims have no cracks, missing pieces, bends or rust streaks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing, broken or loose
- suspension has no cracked, missing or broken springs, torsion bars or walking beams are secure and not damaged, no loose, missing or broken U-bolts. If there is air suspension, no cracked, worn or inoperative air bags, no loose or leaking shock absorbers, all mounting devices are in good condition
- axle assembly has no breaks, cracks, holes, broken seals or bends
- body has no damage, broken or missing rivets, holes or weld separations
- frame and structural supports have no holes, bends, cracks, weld separations or broken cross members
- clearance and marker lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked, reflectors are clean
- load security devices are holding the load safely and securely, anchor points are secure, vehicle and load devices are protected from damage.

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Rear of vehicle

- right and left turn signals work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- hazard warning lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- brake lights and backing lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked (whenever possible, have another person activate the controls while you check for proper operation)
- clearance and marker lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked, reflectors are clean
- licence plate is clean, securely attached, registration decal is valid, licence plate light works and lens is clean
- doors or gate operate well and are securely closed
- mud flaps are secure and do not rub on the tires.

Right side of vehicle

Continue inspecting the right side of the unit using the same procedures as on the left side of the vehicle.

In the cab and engine start up

- seat and mirrors are adjusted properly
- seat belt is adjusted and fastened properly
- brake pedal and clutch pedal, if equipped, feel and operate correctly
- all gauges and warning lights work
- fuel level is adequate
- windows are clean and windshield is clean and free of major cracks
- windshield wipers work, washer has adequate fluid and sprays well

- defroster and heater work properly
- steering does not have abnormal play or slack
- horn and backing alarm work properly
- the engine runs smoothly
- there is no unusual noise when the clutch is pushed in and then released while the engine is running and the transmission is in neutral.

Perform a brake response test

- transmission in low gear, apply park brake and do a tug test (checking resistance).
- transmission in low gear, move vehicle forward and apply the vehicle's brake pedal.

Extra equipment and documentation

- fire extinguisher is fully charged and label indicates that it is valid, approved warning devices are present
- first aid kit is fully equipped
- all necessary documentation is in the vehicle. This includes the vehicle registration and valid insurance, any necessary operating authorities, permits and logbook, if required, are valid
- all personal protective equipment that is required before going on to a work site is present
- tools are properly secured
- spare light bulbs, fuses, belts are present.

5

Parking on a hill



The law requires that the wheels of a parked vehicle be no more than 30 centimetres from the curb. When parked, a vehicle with a manual transmission must be left in low gear or reverse. For an automatic transmission put the vehicle in park and have the park brake engaged. The following information applies to vehicles parked on the right-hand side of the road. For vehicles parked on the left-hand side of the road (one way), turn the front wheels in the opposite direction.

- When parking downhill, with or without a curb, the front wheels should always be turned to the right.
- When parking uphill, with a curb, the front wheels should always be turned to the left.
- When parking uphill, without a curb, single unit vehicles should always have their front wheels turned to the right.

Note: Where there is a curb, allow the vehicle to roll to the point where the front tire closest to the curb is making contact with the curb before setting the park brake. This helps to prevent the vehicle from jumping the curb in the event the vehicle starts to move.

Loading and unloading dump vehicles



Loading

Follow your company's policy for loading a vehicle on site. Some companies prefer drivers to remain inside the vehicle while others require them to stand outside the vehicle while it is being loaded.

When leaving the vehicle, use the three-point contact procedure. This means that two hands and one foot or two feet and one hand remain on the vehicle at all times. Never jump from the vehicle. When outside the vehicle, wear the appropriate protective equipment.

You must not move a loaded vehicle until the following has occurred.

- The material is evenly distributed in the box.
- The load is secured so it will not blow or fall off and damage other vehicles or cause personal injury. You must comply with the *Large Vehicle Control Regulations* when securing loads. If a municipality has a law that states that the load must be tarped, you must ensure that it is done. While covering the load, watch for debris that may have been caught in the tarp.
- The vehicle's tailgate, tailboards, doors, tarpaulins, spare tire and any other equipment that needs to be fastened are secured.
- There are no loose materials, debris or rocks in the tailgate, sides of the box, hitches or coupling devices. Clean or sweep off loose material with a brush or broom.
- The vehicle is loaded so the total dimensions and total weight on each

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axle are within the limits according to the laws in the jurisdiction where the vehicle is being operated.

Before unloading

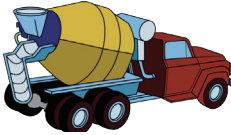
- Move slowly if you must back into a position to unload. Before backing in an unfamiliar area, get out, look around the area and walk the route that you will follow.
- You should back the vehicle to the driver's side (left) for better visibility. Use the mirrors continually to check your position.
- Sound the horn twice, or
- If the vehicle is equipped with a backing alarm, make sure it is working.
- Whenever possible, have someone guide the vehicle when you are unloading. Make sure that you and the guide use and understand the same hand signals. The guide should always be outside and to the rear of the vehicle so that he or she is able to see the path the vehicle is taking and can be seen by the driver. The driver should always be able to see the guide. Stop if you can not see the guide.
- Remember, even with a guide, you are still responsible for all movements of the vehicle.
- Check for overhead wires and obstructions.
- Do not raise the box to dump unless the vehicle is on level ground.

During unloading

- Check your operator's manual for detailed instructions for unloading.
- Other vehicles and people must not be within the dumping radius of the raised box.
- Before dumping into a hopper, get out and look to make sure the hopper is empty.
- To avoid a tip-over, learn to recognize hazardous areas and situations. These include soft or uneven surfaces or poorly compacted fill.
- Remember that the angle of the truck bed will regulate how fast the material flows from the box.
- Release the tailgate. Be aware that a load that is concentrated at the rear of a raised box with the tailgate closed can tip the vehicle over backwards.
- Do not get into the raised box if the load is stuck. Lower the box first.
- If you use a guide and lose sight of him, stop until visual contact is regained.
- Once the unloading has been completed, lower the box and ensure that the tailgate is latched.

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Mixer truck operators



Mixer trucks in the Class 3 vehicle category require the same basic procedures for pre-trip inspections noted in the previous section, except for the specific characteristics of that vehicle. Although loading and unloading the product would be different, similar safety precautions are needed, as well as the assessment of the conditions at each job site. The vehicle driver is responsible for the truck at all times.

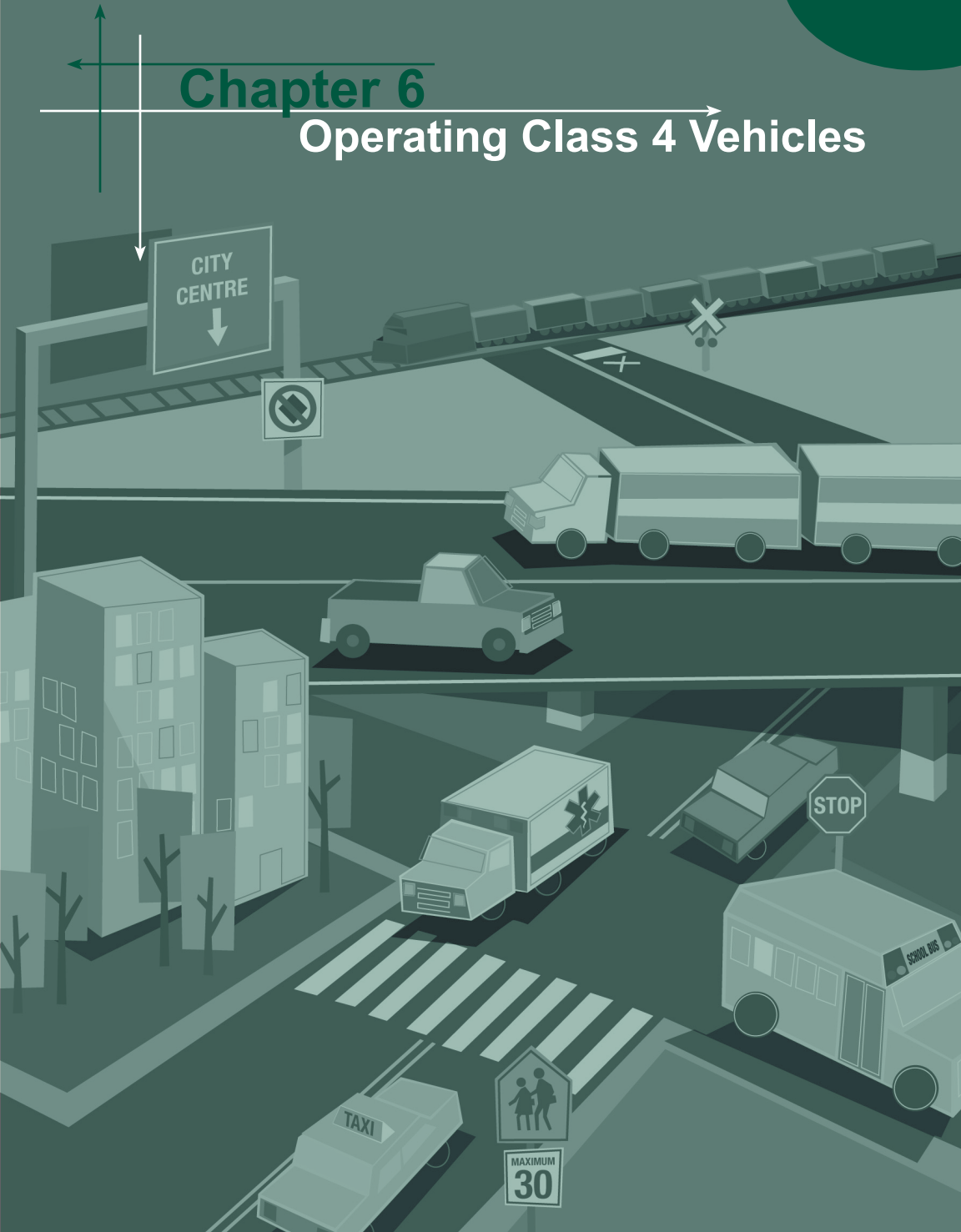
Concrete mixers are top heavy and unstable when loaded. Due to the rotating action of the mixer drum and the unique characteristics of concrete, special care is needed when carrying low slump concrete on turns, corners and ramps.

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Notes:

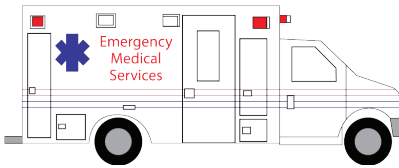
Chapter 6

Operating Class 4 Vehicles



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Operating Class 4 Vehicles



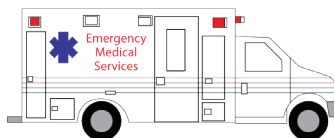
Examples of Class 4 motor vehicles are ambulances, taxis, buses with a seating capacity of less than 24 passengers, and vehicles being used for hire.

The holder of a Class 4 driver's licence may operate:

- any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles that the holder of a Class 5 driver's licence may operate
- a bus that has a seating capacity of not more than 24, excluding the driver
- an ambulance or taxi
- all Class 1, 2, 3 and 6 type vehicles for learning only.

Note: The holder of a Class 5 driver's licence shall not operate a motor vehicle transporting passengers for hire. This requires a Class 4 driver's licence.

Ambulance vehicles



Legal aspects of ambulance operation

- *The Motor Vehicles Act* states that a siren on an emergency vehicle shall be operated only when the vehicle is being used in response to an emergency, an emergency call or an alarm.
- When operating an emergency vehicle, the law states:
 - (1) *Where, considering the circumstances, it is reasonable and safe to do so, a person driving an emergency vehicle may while the vehicle's siren is operating do one or more of the following:*
 - (a) *drive the vehicle in excess of the speed limit;*
 - (b) *proceed past a traffic control signal indicating stop or a stop sign without stopping;*
 - (c) *contravene any provision that is prescribed by the Act, this or other regulations or a municipal bylaw governing the use of the highways.*
 - (2) *An emergency vehicle, while its siren is operating, has the right of way over all other vehicles.*
- Use of the red flashing lights alone does not exempt the driver from the *Motor Vehicles Act*.

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- The *Motor Vehicles Act* authorizes emergency medical operators to disregard some traffic laws under limited circumstances. Failure to meet the requirements of these circumstances means that the driver may be subject to civil and criminal penalties in the event of a collision.
- Even during the most serious emergency, an emergency medical operator must consider the nature and use of the vehicle and safety of others.
- When parking an emergency vehicle, the law states:
Where, considering the circumstances, it is reasonable and safe, an emergency vehicle may, while its flashing lights are operating, be parked contrary to any provision that is prescribed by the Act, this or other regulations or a municipal bylaw governing the parking of motor vehicles.

Pre-trip inspection

It is an important practice to check the condition of the vehicle before a call comes in and you need to take it out. Doing a pre-trip inspection will assist you in finding any defects or equipment that is not working. Do not take the vehicle out until the problem has been repaired.

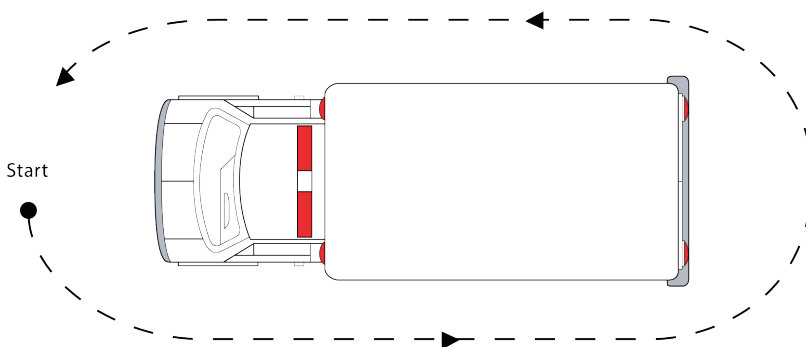
The following detailed pre-trip inspection is a guide for reference only. Check with your employer to determine if the company has its own forms for recording vehicle condition reports.

Before beginning the inspection

- Choose terrain that is as level as possible and park the vehicle safely away from traffic.
- Set the parking brake. Place the manual transmission in low gear, or in park for an automatic transmission.
- Shut off the engine.

Circle check for an ambulance

The drawing shows one way to make a full circle check. Do a walk-around check before starting any trip. The circle check may be done in any order to benefit from efficient use of you and your employers time, but make sure that you check everything and always make a complete circle around the vehicle. For the purpose of the practical test with the driver examiner you will be allowed 15 minutes for the pre-trip inspection. Ensure you are familiar and capable of performing this inspection in the allotted time.



Daily walk-around procedure – items to check

Starting at the front of the vehicle and going down the left side of the vehicle, from the front to the back (facing the direction of an approaching vehicle) check the following.

Outside of the vehicle

Under the hood

- radiator has no leaks, has adequate coolant level and a proper fitting cap
- fan has no bent, cracked, missing blades or loose mountings
- all belts have correct tension and do not show signs of wear
- oil and other fluid levels are adequate

6

- battery has no cracks, excessive corrosion or leaks, terminal connections are secure, battery is securely mounted
- air cleaner for condition
- all hose connections are secure, have no leaks, kinks, cuts, abrasions or cracks
- steering system has no bent, broken or missing parts, power steering pump and hose for leaks and adequate fluid level.

Front of vehicle

- no traces of leaking fluids on the ground under the vehicle
- high and low beam headlights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- hazard warning lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- emergency lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- clearance lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- right and left turn signals work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- windshield is clean and free of major cracks.

Left side of vehicle

- steering axle tire has adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear
- steering axle rim has no cracks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing
- outside mirror is secure and not cracked
- side window is clean
- driver's door operates properly
- clearance and marker lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked, reflectors are clean

- fuel cap is present and secure (fuel cap location may vary on each vehicle)
- drive axle tire has adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear, dual tires if equipped are not touching and nothing is trapped between them
- drive axle wheel rim has no cracks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing.

Rear of vehicle

- right and left turn signals work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- hazard warning lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- brake lights and backing lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked (whenever possible, have another person activate the controls while you check for proper operation)
- licence plate is clean, securely attached, registration decal is valid, licence plate light works and lens is clean
- rear step lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- emergency lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- floodlights work, are clean and not cracked
- rear doors open and close properly
- exhaust system is secure and has no visible leaks.

Patient compartment

- medical equipment is stowed properly and inventory is completed
- fire extinguisher is fully charged and label indicates that it has not expired, approved warning devices are present.

6

Right side of vehicle

Continue inspecting the right side of the vehicle using the same procedures as on the left side of the vehicle.

In the cab and engine start up

- seat and mirrors are adjusted properly
- seat belt is adjusted and fastened properly
- all gauges and warning lights work
- fuel level is adequate
- radio equipment and P. A. system work
- siren works in all modes
- windshield wipers work, washer has adequate fluid and sprays well
- horn works
- defroster and heater work properly
- there are no unusual engine noises.

Perform a brake response test

- transmission in low gear, apply park brake and do a tug test (checking resistance).
- transmission in low gear, move vehicle forward and apply the vehicle's brake pedal.

Defensive driving factors

Headlights

Always use headlights along with the emergency overhead lights.

Lights and sirens

Sirens are required by law when an ambulance is operating during an emergency. Using the red flashing overhead lights alone is not sufficient. Do not let the emergency sirens and lights give you a false sense of security. These warning devices are for the benefit of the public. Most drivers will clear the path if they know the ambulance is there. Do not assume that other drivers have seen your vehicle or that they will move out of the way. The responsibility for safe driving rests on you, the emergency medical operator.

Other factors

As an emergency medical operator, it is important to identify those situations that could result in a collision. Driving movements that can contribute to collisions are:

- backing
- poor road position
- turning
- changing lanes
- lack of awareness of the unit size that can lead to side swipes on the blind right side
- driving too fast for conditions.

If you approach an intersection with cross traffic, slow down and if practical, stop briefly. Make eye contact with the other drivers at the intersection and proceed when you have been seen by them. Be even more careful at

6

pedestrian crossings. Many pedestrians, including school children, may not be aware that an ambulance is coming toward them.

If you are driving on a four-lane highway with the lights and siren activated, stay in the left lane if possible.

When reaching the scene of a collision, park the vehicle so it protects the injured person(s) and the attendant. Keep the flashing lights activated and the headlights on so that the vehicle is clearly visible to other drivers.

Operating a taxi



As the driver of a taxi, your first and most important concern is safety. You will encounter numerous challenges in the driving task, and will need to be aware of other road users and their driving. To handle this effectively, keep your temper, be patient and drive proactively. To help you focus on your driving, ensure that nothing in the vehicle, including the passengers, prevents you from doing your job. It is your responsibility to provide safe transportation to all your customers. The driver cannot collect fares while the vehicle is in motion. However, you may refuse to transport customers if:

- your vehicle is already carrying the maximum allowed number of passengers
- a passenger is offensive or dangerous to you or others.

Good professional habits go hand in hand with good passenger relations. To passengers, reliable and expert service means getting them to where they are going safely and comfortably, by the most direct route.

Taxi or limousine permits

Municipalities have different requirements for issuing a taxi permit. Check with your municipality about the requirements needed to obtain a taxi or limousine permit.

Note: Always check municipal laws regarding taxi operation.

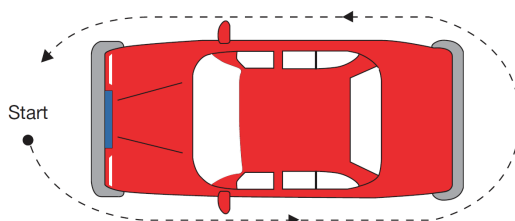
Pre-trip inspection

Always check the condition of your vehicle before taking it out for a day's work. Conducting a pre-trip inspection of your vehicle may assist you in finding any defects or equipment that is not working. If a problem is found, do not take the vehicle out until it has been repaired.

The following detailed pre-trip inspection is a guide for reference only. Check with your employer to determine if the company has its own forms for recording vehicle condition reports.

Before beginning the inspection

- Choose terrain that is as level as possible and park the vehicle safely away from traffic.
- Set the parking brake. Place the manual transmission in low gear, or in park for an automatic transmission.
- Shut off the engine.



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Circle check for a taxi and passenger van

The drawing shows one way to make a full circle check. Do a walk-around check before starting any trip. The circle check may be done in any order to benefit from efficient use of your and your employer's time, but make sure that you check everything and always make a complete circle around the vehicle. For the purpose of the practical test with the driver examiner you will be allowed 15 minutes for the pre-trip inspection. Ensure you are familiar and capable of performing this inspection in the allotted time.

Daily walk-around procedure – items to check

Starting at the front of the vehicle and going down the left side of the vehicle, from the front to the back (facing the direction of an approaching vehicle) check the following.

Outside of the vehicle

Under the hood

- radiator has no leaks, has adequate coolant level and a proper fitting cap
- fan has no bent, cracked, missing blades or loose mountings
- all belts have correct tension and do not show signs of wear
- oil and other fluid levels are adequate
- battery has no cracks or excessive corrosion, terminal connections are secure, battery is securely mounted
- air cleaner for condition
- steering system has no bent, broken or missing parts, power steering pump and hose for leaks and adequate fluid level.
- all hose connections are secure, have no leaks, kinks, cuts, abrasions or cracks.

Front of vehicle

- no leaks on the ground under the vehicle
- high and low beam headlights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- hazard warning lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- right and left turn signals work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- windshield is clean and free of major cracks.

Left side of vehicle

- steering axle tire has adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear
- steering axle rim has no cracks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing
- outside mirror is secure and not cracked
- side windows are clean
- all doors operate properly
- fuel cap is present and secure (fuel cap location may vary on each vehicle)
- rear axle tire has adequate tread depth, proper inflation, no bulges, sidewall separation, cuts or uneven wear
- rear axle wheel rim has no cracks, wheel fasteners are secure and not missing.

Rear of vehicle

- right and left turn signals work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- hazard warning lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked
- brake lights and backing lights work, lenses are clean and not cracked

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(whenever possible, have another person activate the controls while you check for proper operation)

- licence plate is clean, securely attached, registration decal is valid, licence plate light works and lens is clean
- rear window is clean
- trunk opens and closes properly
- spare tire is properly inflated, secure and all necessary tools are stowed properly
- exhaust system is secure and has no visible leaks.

Right side of vehicle

Continue inspecting the right side of the vehicle using the same procedures as on the left side of the vehicle.

In the vehicle and engine start up

- seat and mirrors are adjusted properly
- seat belt is adjusted and fastened properly
- all gauges and warning lights work
- fuel level is adequate
- radio equipment works
- windshield wipers work, washer has adequate fluid and sprays well
- horn works
- defroster and heater work properly
- there are no unusual engine noises.

Perform a brake response test

- transmission in low gear, apply park brake and do a tug test (checking resistance).
- transmission in low gear, move vehicle forward and apply the vehicle's brake pedal.

Reporting Defects or incidents

You must report any defect or problem with the vehicle that could make it unsafe. Follow your company's policy for the proper procedure and required reports to be filled out.

You must end your trip if the vehicle develops a problem that could endanger the safety or comfort of any of the passengers. If you can fix the problem or have the danger removed, then continue with the trip. If not, make arrangements through your dispatcher to transport the passengers in another vehicle to their destination as soon as possible.

Report all incidents and collisions to your dispatcher or supervisor. Be aware of the company's policy regarding the procedures required.

Fuelling a vehicle



Do not fuel a vehicle when the engine is running or the radio transmitter is on. A vehicle should not be fueled when passengers are on board. Be sure there is sufficient fuel for the trip before picking up your passengers.

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Seat belts

According to Northwest Territories law, all drivers and passengers are required to use seat belts where the assemblies are provided.



Reserved lanes

Reserved lane signs are placed over or beside lanes to indicate that these lanes are for use by specific vehicles only. The symbol on the sign shows the type of vehicles that are permitted to use the lane. The symbols that may be seen are the silhouettes of a bus, taxi, and bicycle.

Reserved lanes that are designated for part-time operation will show the hours of the day and the days of the week when that lane is reserved. If a lane is designated for full-time use, the sign will not show the times and days. There will be a final sign at the end of the reserved lane to show that the reserved lane ends. The white diamond on a black background indicates that the vehicles in the reserved lane travel in the same direction as the traffic.

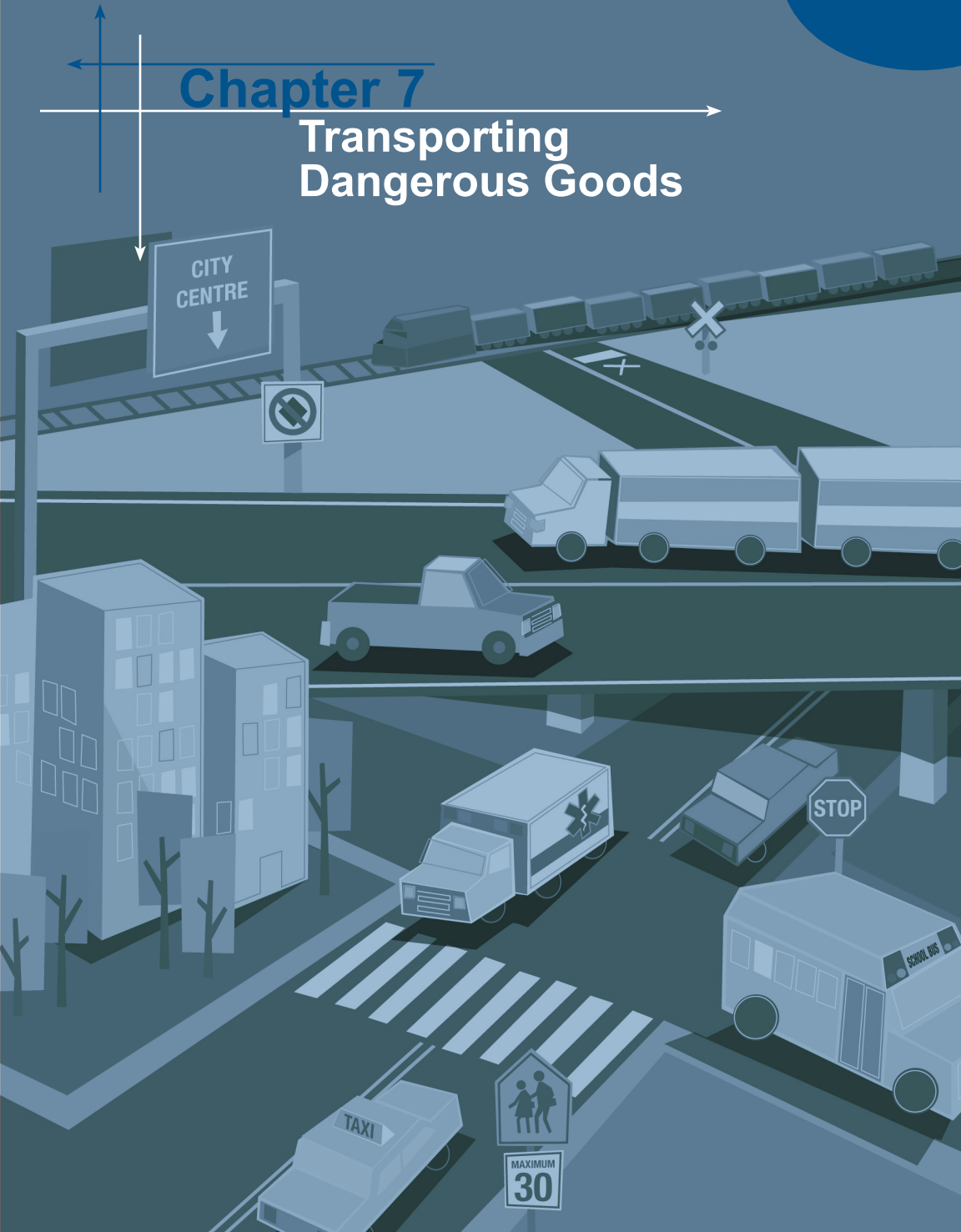


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Notes:

Chapter 7

Transporting Dangerous Goods



7

Transporting Dangerous Goods

The laws on dangerous goods state that no one shall handle, offer for transport or transport dangerous goods unless they are trained or they work directly with someone who is trained.

Carriers are responsible to make sure their employees have the proper training to work safely with dangerous goods. This usually means a formal in-house training program to earn a Dangerous Goods Training Certificate. This certificate shows that the employee has successfully completed the training. Carriers can provide their own training or may hire someone to do the training for them. However, in all cases, the **employer** must be satisfied with the training, and sign the certificate of training indicating that the driver has successfully completed the dangerous goods course.

A driver of dangerous goods is required by law to produce a certificate of training, if asked to by a dangerous goods inspector.

What is a dangerous good?

There are nine classes of dangerous goods.
Within some classes there are divisions.

Class 1:**Explosives**

- 1.1 A substance or article with a mass explosion hazard.
- 1.2 A substance or article with a fragment projection hazard, but not a mass explosion hazard.
- 1.3 A substance or article that has a fire hazard, along with either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard.
- 1.4 A substance or article that presents no significant hazard. Explosion effects are largely confined to the package and no projection or fragments of appreciable size or range are to be expected.
- 1.5 A very insensitive substance, which nevertheless, has a mass explosion hazard like those substances in 1.1.
- 1.6 An extremely insensitive article which does not have a mass explosion hazard.

7

Class 2:



Gases

- 2.1 A flammable compressed gas. *Commonly used as a fuel (example: propane).*
- 2.2 A non-flammable, non-toxic compressed gas. *Commonly used in food refrigeration (example: nitrogen).*
- 2.3 Toxic gas. *Commonly used in pulp bleaching (example: sulphur dioxide).*
- 2.2 (5.1) – Oxygen and oxidizing gasses.

Class 3:



Flammable liquids

A liquid with a closed-cup flash point of less than 60° C. *Commonly used as fuel (example: gasoline, ethanol, fuel oil (diesel)).*

Class 4:**Flammable solids, substances liable to spontaneous combustion, and substances that, on contact with water, emit flammable gases (water-reactive substances)**

- 4.1 A solid, that under normal conditions of transport, is readily combustible; or would cause or contribute to fire through friction or from heat retained from manufacturing or processing; or is a self-reactive substance that is liable to undergo a strongly exothermic reaction; or is a desensitized explosive that is liable to explode if not diluted sufficiently to suppress the explosive properties. *Commonly used in lacquers (example: naphthalene).*
- 4.2 A substance liable to spontaneous combustion, under normal conditions of transport, or when in contact with air, liable to spontaneous heating to the point where it ignites. *Commonly used in rocket fuel (example: sodium hydrosulphite).*
- 4.3 A substance that, on contact with water, emits dangerous quantities of flammable gases or becomes spontaneously combustible on contact with water or water vapour. *(Commonly used in heat exchangers (valves) example: sodium).*

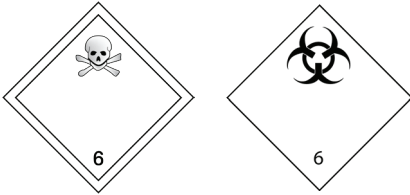
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Class 5:



Oxidizing substances and organic peroxides

- 5.1 A substance which causes or contributes to the combustion of other material by yielding oxygen or other oxidizing substances, whether or not the substance itself is combustible. *Commonly used in fertilizers (example: Ammonium nitrate).*
- 5.2 An organic compound that contains the bivalent “O-O” structure, which is a strong oxidizing agent, and may be liable to explosive decomposition; or is sensitive to heat, shock or friction; or reacts dangerously with other dangerous goods. *Commonly used in automobile body shops as body filler (example: dibenzoyl peroxide).*

Class 6:**Toxic substances and infectious substances**

- 6.1 A solid or liquid that is toxic through inhalation, by skin contact, or by ingestion. Commonly used as a germicide or general disinfectant (example: phenol).
- 6.2 Micro-organisms that are infectious or that are reasonably believed to be infectious to humans or animals. *Commonly used in disease research (example: rabies virus).*

Class 7:**Radioactive materials**

Substances defined as Class 7, Radioactive Materials in the *Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations*. *Commonly used in nuclear fuel rods (example: radioactive material – LSA (yellow cake)).* There are three categories which indicate the surface radiation level for a package with Category I being the lowest level and Category III the highest.

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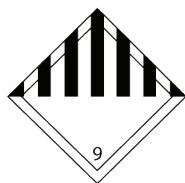
Class 8:



Corrosive materials

A substance that causes destruction of skin, or corrodes steel, or non-clad aluminum. *Commonly used in batteries and industrial cleaners (example: sulphuric acid and sodium hydroxide).*

Class 9:



Miscellaneous products, substances or organisms

A substance that does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Classes 1 to 8. This includes genetically modified micro-organisms, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials and environmentally hazardous substances. *Used in dry cell batteries (example: ammonium chloride).*

Other placards



Mixed Load Shipment



Marine Pollutant Mark

Dangerous occurrences

A driver who is in charge of, in management of, or in control of dangerous goods when a dangerous incident occurs such as a leak, collision, or an unintentional release or near release, must immediately notify:

- the local police
- 24-Hour Spill Line - Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Environment, Protection Division. Call collect 867-920-8130
- the owner of the vehicle
- the employer
- the person or company who owns the consignment of dangerous goods.

7

Documents

Every driver who transports dangerous goods must have a copy of the shipping document, waste manifest or any other of the documents required by law. The documents must be within reach or in a pocket mounted on the driver's door when the driver is in the cab of the truck. When not in the cab, the documents must either be on the driver's seat or in the pocket on the driver's door.

When a parked trailer carrying dangerous goods is not attached to the tractor, the person in charge of the parking area must keep one copy of the documents. If there isn't anyone in charge of the parking area, a copy of the documents in a waterproof container should be attached to the trailer, in a place easily seen and accessible.

When a driver is making more than one delivery of dangerous goods and transporting them by a tank truck, tank trailer or individual gas cylinders, the change in quantity of dangerous goods must be shown on the shipping document. This must be done after each delivery.

Safety marks

Safety marks, when needed, will be supplied by the consignor. A driver who transports dangerous goods has the responsibility to make sure the vehicle has all the proper safety marks, placards, or orange panels on it **before** it is loaded. The safety marks must be placed on each side and each end of a trailer or transport unit.

Placards and panels may be moved to the front of the lead vehicle so the safety marks are visible. The safety marks must stay on the vehicle or large container until no hazard exists. This means the dangerous goods have been unloaded and the container or vehicle cleaned and purged of all residues of dangerous goods.

If the dangerous goods placards and panels are lost, damaged, or defaced during the trip, the carrier must replace them.

Note: Every vehicle used to carry Class 1 material, Explosives, must carry a document signed by the owner or the person leasing the vehicle, indicating the name of the driver(s) authorized by this person to operate or accompany the vehicle.

For complete information regarding the transportation of dangerous goods, please call:

Transport Compliance
Yellowknife (867) 767-9088



7

Notes:

Chapter 8

Transporting Persons with Disabilities



8

Transporting Persons with Disabilities



As a driver of persons with disabilities, you need to be aware of the unique needs of your passengers, who may range from young children to senior citizens. As their needs may be related to thinking, developmental, sensory or physical disabilities, you will want to be familiar with ways you can provide the best customer service for the different disabilities. For example, frail seniors and those with reduced mobility may have health conditions that affect their balance and lead to unsteadiness or falls.

It is also important to be sensitive to your client's personal space. Drivers should recognize that some people may feel uncertain if they are in a new environment.

It is important to communicate with your passengers by responding to the person, not the disability. As disabilities can affect an individual in different ways at different times, never assume you know an individual's needs without first asking. Above all, be patient, courteous and understanding of your client's needs.

General rules for communicating

- Take time to discover each person's preferred method of communicating. Whenever possible, communicate directly with the person with the disability before addressing an attendant.
- When meeting a client for the first time, it is important to review the process that will be followed to transport the individual. This way the client will be reassured and understand what is happening.
- When talking for any significant time to those using wheelchairs or mobility aids, place yourself in front of them, at their eye level.
- Offer people who can walk assistance when it looks like it is needed, but wait until your offer is accepted before you help.
- When assisting people who are visually impaired, it is important you identify yourself. Offer to help by saying something like, "You can take my arm" or "May I help/guide you." If your help is accepted, let the person being guided take hold.
- When assisting passengers who are hearing impaired, gesture with your hand or touch them lightly on the shoulder to get their attention.

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General rules for driving

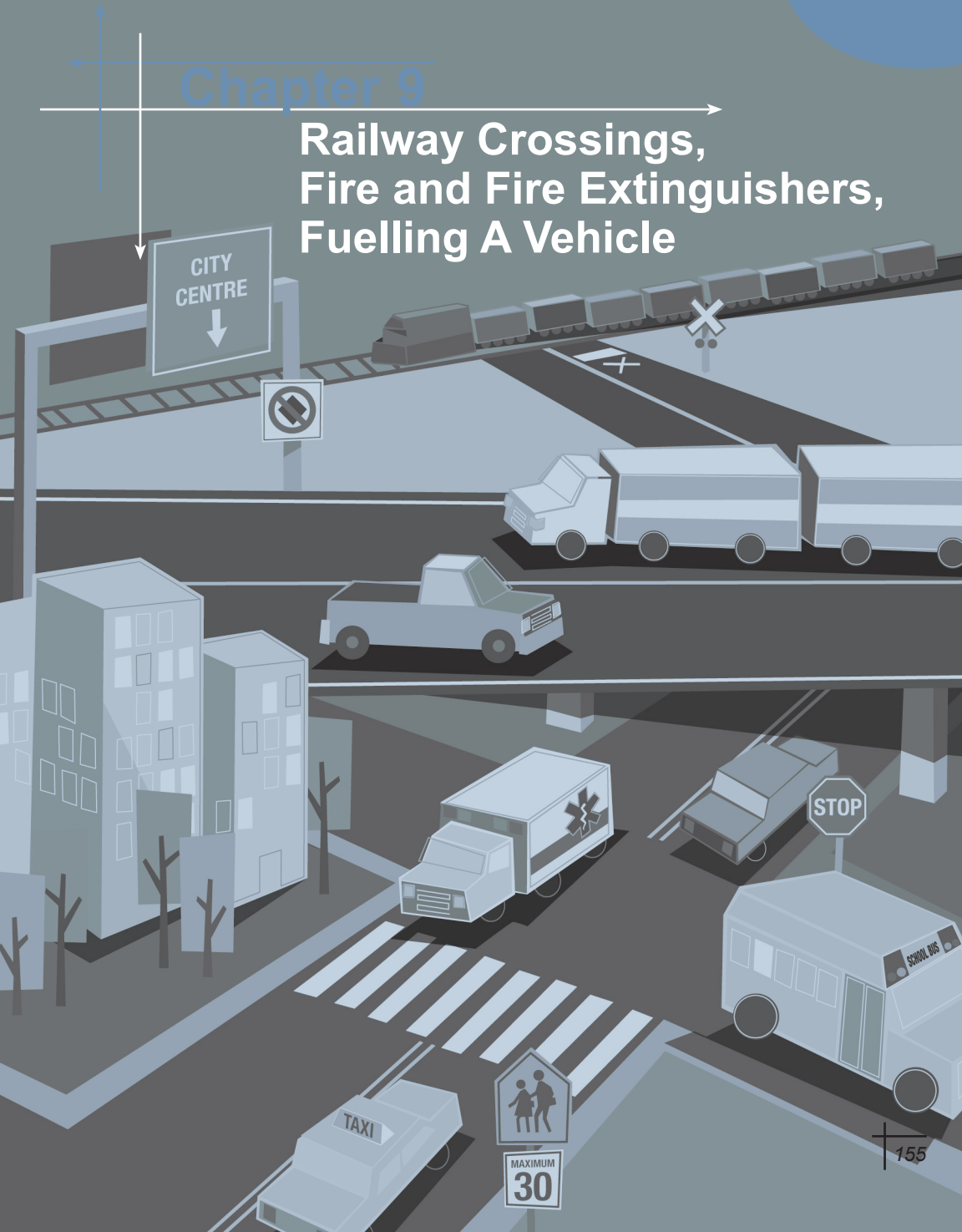
- Make sure passengers are properly secured in the vehicle (both seated and wheelchair passengers).
- Drive smoothly, avoiding sudden stops, starts and swerves that may cause passengers to shift or lose their balance. Ease around corners.
- Maintain a comfortable temperature and good air quality and circulation inside the vehicle.
- Keep the noise level in the vehicle, including music or radio, to a level comfortable for your clients.

General rules for assisting a person with a wheelchair

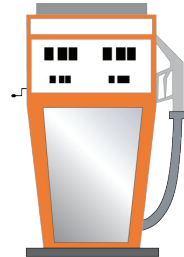
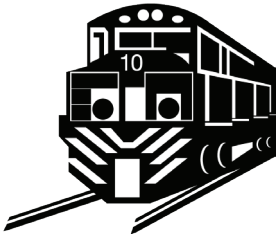
- Ensure that the passenger's feet do not slip from the wheelchair foot rests.
- Push the wheelchair at a normal walking speed. Watch at least three metres (10 feet) in front of you and along the sides of the wheelchair.
- Watch for small cracks or bumps in your path and for other people and objects. Keep your pace slow. Gently tilt the wheelchair over large bumps or cracks.
- Judge distances by the front of the foot pedals rather than the front of the seat.
- Watch for loose handle grips or armrests that are not locked into place.
- Be careful not to bang the wheelchair or handle it roughly. They are not very sturdy and are very expensive.
- Apply the wheelchair brakes when the wheelchair is stopped.

Notes:

Chapter 9

Railway Crossings,
Fire and Fire Extinguishers,
Fuelling A Vehicle

Railway Crossings, Fire and Fire Extinguishers, Fuelling a Vehicle



Railway crossings

Crossing railway tracks can be especially hazardous for drivers of large vehicles because of the following.

- Longer vehicles need to travel further and will need more time to clear a crossing.
- Heavier vehicles take more time and need more room to stop before a crossing.
- Larger vehicles that have low ground clearances may cause trailers to get stuck on or displace the tracks.
- Larger vehicles are more likely to derail a train if there is a collision.
- School busses must stop at all controlled and uncontrolled crossings when transporting passengers.

The following tips are recommended procedures for railway crossings.

Suggested approach to stopping

- Slow down, shift to a lower gear if you have a manual transmission, and test your brakes.
- Check for traffic behind you and then stop gradually.
- Stop no closer than 5 metres and no further than 15 metres from the nearest rail.
- To better hear a train, roll down the window and reduce any noise inside the vehicle.
- While stopped, look carefully in each direction for approaching trains. Look around obstructions such as mirrors and windshield pillars.
- When waiting, put on your park brakes so that you will not move onto the track.

Resume travel

- Before resuming travel, make sure there is enough room on the other side of the track for the whole unit to clear, including the vehicle's overhang. Be aware that a train will be a metre wider than the rails on both sides.
- Use a gear that will let you cross the track without shifting.
- Check the crossing signals one more time before proceeding.
- If the crossing lights begin to flash after starting, keep going. It is safer to continue than to back up.
- If there is more than one track, there may be more than one train. Do not assume the train you see is the only one.

Other considerations

Vehicle stalled or stuck on the tracks

If your vehicle stalls or gets stuck on a crossing, get out of the vehicle immediately. If a train is coming, move away from the track toward the oncoming train. This will reduce the chances of being struck by flying debris if the train hits the vehicle. Contact the railway company if its emergency number is posted or call 911 where the service is available.

Viewing the tracks at a crossing

Do not attempt to cross the tracks unless you can see far enough in both directions to be sure that no train is approaching. Be especially careful at crossings without gates, flashing lights or bells. Even if there are active warning signals, and they do not indicate that a train is approaching, you should still look and listen to be sure it is safe to proceed.

Be cautious when approaching an uncontrolled rural railway crossing at night. A train may be crossing in front of you. The presence of a train may appear like a black, dark object against the background of a dark road.

Vehicle size and clearance

If it won't fit, don't commit. Know the length of your vehicle, the amount of overhang and the amount of space that is available on the other side of the railway crossing. When approaching a crossing, with a STOP sign facing you on the opposite side of the tracks, pay attention to the amount of room there is between the tracks and the sign. Be sure there is enough space to completely clear the railway tracks on the other side, if not make your stop before the railway crossing. Remember to allow enough time and space so you do not have to stop before clearing the tracks.

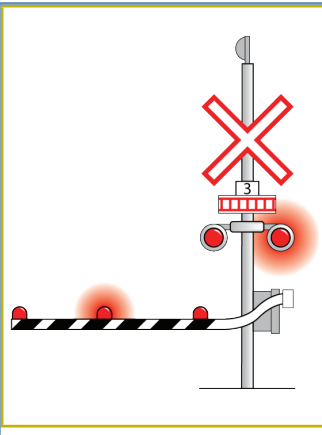
Railway crossings at rural roads

When you cross railway tracks in rural areas be aware of the following.

- Approach grades may be steeper.
- Snow banks may be higher.
- Brush and trees may be more common.
- There tend to be fewer automated warning systems.
- The grade crossing may be rough or uneven.

Know the law

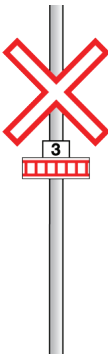
Controlled crossings



A controlled crossing is one with a flag person, stop sign, crossing gate or an electric or mechanical signalling device. All vehicles are required to stop at controlled railway crossings if signalled to do so.

Note: School buses must always stop when carrying passengers.

Uncontrolled crossings

	<p>School buses are required by law to stop at all controlled and uncontrolled railway crossings when transporting passengers. Company policy may require that their drivers stop as well.</p>
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If a police officer or a properly identified railway flag person is at the crossing, obey his or her direction as to whether or not to proceed at the crossing. Also, be aware that municipalities may have a bylaw, in addition to provincial regulations, that govern your action of whether or not to stop. This bylaw may apply at any or all railway crossings within their jurisdiction.

Fire and fire extinguishers



A fire can start from several causes. Here are some tips to prevent fires.

- Never start a vehicle that has a fuel leak. Repair the leak and use an approved absorbent material to soak up the fuel spill.
- Shut off the engine when refueling.
- Touch the fuel hose nozzle against the filler pipe of the vehicle tank to ground it before filling. This prevents sparks caused by static electricity.
- Do not smoke near the fuelling areas.
- Check your tire pressure often. Soft tires build heat and can cause a fire.
- Ensure that all your vehicle's brakes are fully released when the vehicle is moving. Dragging brakes generate heat that can ignite grease in the hubs when the vehicle stops.

If you are carrying passengers on a school bus and discover a fire, or danger of fire, stop immediately in a safe location. Get your passengers off the bus and to a safe spot at least 35 metres (about 115 feet) from the vehicle.

At least one portable fire extinguisher must be carried in vehicles with a GVWR over 4,500 kgs. Know what a fire extinguisher can do and how to use it properly.

9

Fire extinguisher operation

Do not try to put out a fire that is beyond your capability or that of the fire extinguisher. Remember, depending on the type and size of the extinguisher, you will have only eight to ten seconds of chemical discharge.

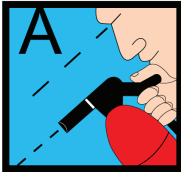
Although there are different kinds and makes of fire extinguishers, they are all used in the same basic way.

- Remove it from its bracket.
- Approach the fire from upwind if possible.
- Hold the extinguisher in an **upright** position.
- Remember the word **PASS**.

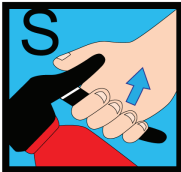
The word **PASS** means:



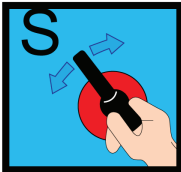
Pull the pin and point the nozzle away from you.



Aim low and direct the extinguisher at the base of the fire.



Squeeze the handle slowly and evenly. Continue to squeeze until the fire is out and/or the fire extinguisher is empty.

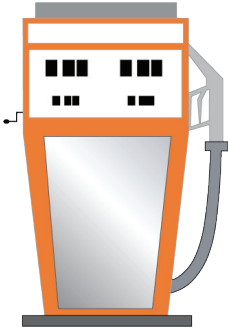


Sweep the extinguisher from side-to-side. Start at one side of the fire and slowly work to the other side. Do not start in the middle of the fire.

Once the fire is out, do the following:

- Replace the safety pin and return the fire extinguisher to its storage compartment.
- Have the extinguisher recharged immediately or replaced.

Fuelling a vehicle



Gasoline or diesel

- Do not add fuel into the tank when the engine is running.
- Never overfill the fuel tank.
- In the event of a major or minor fuel spill, notify the attendant to get it cleaned up immediately using an approved absorbent material.
- Do not add fuel close to electrical sparks or open flame.
- DO NOT SMOKE, and be sure no one around is smoking.
- Do not use a cell phone while fuelling.

Propane

- Only people with the proper certification or training can refuel a propane vehicle or container.
- Ensure there is nothing that could ignite within three metres (10 feet) of the dispenser or container being filled.
- Wear proper protective gloves and clothing, such as a long sleeve shirt.
- Engine and electrical accessories must be switched off.
- DO NOT SMOKE, and be sure no one around is smoking.
- Do not use a cell phone while fuelling.
- Properly attach the filling hose to the vehicle's fuel tank.
- Open the fixed-liquid level gauge (bleeder valve).
- When the fuel level reaches the maximum permitted in the tank, liquid propane in the form of a mist will be discharged from the liquid level gauge. Fuelling should now end.
- The fixed level gauge must be shut off and the fill-line disconnected.
- The magnetic float gauge attached to the tank should indicate that the tank is now filled to capacity. The total capacity of the tank is approximately 80 percent.

Chapter 10

Keeping Your Fleet Green



10

A growing priority: Fuel efficiency

As fuel supplies decline and prices fluctuate, independent drivers and major transport companies are struggling to accurately budget for fuel costs – and are actively searching for ways to keep those costs under control.

Of course, money isn't the only consideration. The environment is a key factor, too. Nearly 30% of all greenhouse gas emissions in Canada are produced by the road transportation sector, a significant portion of them from heavy-duty vehicles. Fortunately, there are many practical decisions you can make as a driver to be more fuel-efficient – from vehicle spec'ing to at-the-wheel techniques and behaviours.

Making smart choices

You may not be able to fight rising gas prices, but your driving habits can reduce the amount of fuel you burn. Here are some steps you can take:

Preparation and planning

- Plan your route carefully: flat routes are more fuel efficient than mountainous routes; highway driving is more fuel efficient than “inner city” driving.
- Carefully consider your spec'ing options and always maximize your payload: instead of 60% capacity, try to achieve 80 or 90% capacity.
- Read the owner's manual for your vehicle and follow the manufacturer's driving recommendations.

Fuel and your engine

- Use summer fuel: it can improve fuel economy by as much as 3%.
- A direct drive transmission instead of an overdrive transmission may reduce fuel consumption by up to 2%.
- Vehicle choice and accessories
- Optimize tractor aerodynamics: reducing aerodynamic drag by 10% can increase fuel efficiency by 5%.
- Consider using doubles instead of single trailers where applicable.
- Use rib design tires in all positions: it's more fuel efficient than using lug tires on the drive and steering axle.
- Consider using low rolling resistance tires. When spec'ing a new truck remember that super single tires provide low rolling resistance as well as lower height and less weight.
- Choose lighter truck specifications where appropriate. Less vehicle weight means better fuel economy and can also offer more freight capacity increasing income per kilometer traveled.
- Use accessories such as oil pan heaters and block heaters (to help with cold starting and hasten lubrication), fuel heaters (to prevent fuel gelling), thermostatically controlled engine fans, winter fronts, battery blankets and in-cab auxiliary heaters to improve productivity and fuel efficiency. In the winter these accessories help your engine reach its normal operating temperature more quickly, using less fuel.
- In cab heaters can heat a sleeper cab using 85 to 93 percent less fuel than the engine heating this space.

10

Dealing with the weather

Weather conditions affect fuel efficiency. **Driving on snow-covered roads can increase fuel consumption by 15 to 20%**, and fuel economy can be significantly affected by heavy winds. Here are a few ways to minimize the effects of weather:

- Avoid bad weather, where possible, by changing trip times.
- Adjust speed to suit the conditions, e.g., reduce speed when there's a strong head wind.
- Slow down and maintain safe following conditions in order to better anticipate other vehicles in front of you.
- Don't park your tractor-trailer on an icy grade – getting stuck wastes fuel and time.
- When parking on ice, pick a slope that will help you move forward when restarting.
- Cool off your tires by moving your vehicle back and forth in the snow before parking, thereby, making a path that will allow better traction when pulling out.
- In cold weather, drive off slowly to avoid premature engine and drivetrain wear.

The road best travelled

Choosing to drive on a flat highway improves your fuel efficiency by:

- as much as 18% compared to a mountainous highway; and
- 25 to 35% over taking a suburban route.

Caring for your vehicle

Preventative maintenance plays a huge role in maintaining the efficiency of your vehicle. When your truck is serviced properly, you can run more efficiently and avoid unexpected downtime. Small problems should be fixed before they become bigger – and more expensive. In addition to regularly scheduled maintenance, you should also:

- Ensure your tires are inflated according to the manufacturer's recommendations – 1% of fuel is wasted for each 10 pounds per square inch of underinflation.
- Before you hit the road, make sure you've done a pre-trip inspection – not only is it the law, but it can also help you avoid unwelcome breakdowns during your travels.
- Perform a post-trip inspection to spot problems that could delay you next time.
- Ensure all fluid levels are correct – underfilling and overfilling can both damage your vehicle.
- Monitor your restriction indicator for signs of the air filter becoming plugged or contaminated.
- Continually monitor your vehicle's condition during your trip: check gauges, tires and cargo every three hours or 240 kilometers.

10

Smart driving practices

Fuel efficiency starts when you turn your engine on. Proper warm-up helps lubricate components and seals reducing wear and leakage. Starting your truck properly can save money on fuel. Keep the following in mind:

- When starting your vehicle, make sure you use zero throttle, and are in a gear that doesn't need any throttle.
- Don't pump the throttle of a fuel-injected engine: the amount of fuel required for starting is pre-measured. Similarly, don't pump the throttle when cranking with older mechanical engines: it wastes fuel and can damage cylinder walls.
- Use ether sparingly when having difficulty starting your engine: excessive use can harm the engine.
- Let your vehicle warm up for three to five minutes – **if the temperature is below 0 degrees Celsius, allow it to warm up for seven to 10 minutes**. Don't rev it; let it warm up gradually.
- Ensure oil and air pressure are in their normal operating ranges during start up.
- Warm your vehicle up after the initial idle time by driving easily; don't try to get too much speed out of the engine by pushing the throttle down hard.
- Back off the accelerator when going over the top of a hill and let gravity and momentum do the work.
- Use cruise control where appropriate.
- Reduce your average speed – driving fast eats up fuel no matter what you drive.
- Change gears smoothly – shifting professionally will result in about 30% improvement in operating costs.

- Always use the clutch, failure to do so can wear the gear teeth down in the transmission.
- Practice progressive gear shifting at approximately 1600 rpm. Shifting before you reach the maximum governed rpm reduces equipment wear, decreases noise levels and saves fuel.
- Run the engine in the highest gear range to keep it in a low rev range.
- Use your retarder properly and turn it off when you don't need it – let the terrain work for you.

Idling: A special note

Idling a class eight truck engine burns up to four litres of fuel per hour at 900 rpm. Turn off your engine when you stop for any length of time – you will save fuel, reduce maintenance requirements, prolong engine life and prevent unnecessary emissions. If a 10-truck fleet were to cut idling by an hour a day for 260 days, it would save approximately 10,400 litres of fuel (\$11,440 at \$1.10 per litre). A 50-truck fleet would save \$57,200 and a 150-truck fleet \$171,600.

Taking advantage of technology

New engine designs offer great benefits, delivering more horsepower and torque in lower rpm ranges. You can downshift at about 1200 rpm and upshift at about 1600 rpm – rather than 2000 rpm. You shift less, save money, and generate fewer emissions.

10

Keeping up with road conditions

Smart, fuel-efficient driving is also safe driving. Different road and traffic conditions present different challenges. As a driver, it's important for you to keep the following in mind:

- *Light:* Adjust your driving per visibility. Wear sunglasses in bright conditions and reduce speed in poor light conditions.
- *Posture:* Keep your seat adjusted to the correct position for comfort, alertness, visibility and access to controls.
- *Traffic:* Try to travel at the same speed as other traffic, staying within the speed limit. Be considerate and give way to other drivers.

Street smart

Managing your road speed with smart driving techniques allows you to keep your speed more constant and increase fuel efficiency. Generally, for every 10 km/h over 90km/h you use 10% more fuel.

Driving defensively

Smart driving is both an attitude and a skill. A sharp mind and shrewd decision making can go a long way toward protecting your safety and the safety of others – not to mention increasing fuel efficiency. Defensive driving allows you to anticipate hazards and maintain a constant speed. When you drive defensively, you conserve your momentum – which means you don't have to continually build up lost speed. Power not used is fuel not burned. Here are some helpful tactics:

- Don't let frustration push you into making unsafe passes or other maneuvers.
- Look ahead and anticipate stops. It's more efficient to coast to a stop than to brake.
- Maintain a safe following distance of four seconds.
- Be aware of your blind spots and check them regularly.
- Be aware of your own physical and mental condition including the effects of alcohol and drugs, age, attitude, illness, fatigue, emotion and diet.

Safe stopping

Keep a safe following distance so you can always brake safely and efficiently. Driving at 70km/h requires a stopping distance of about 300 feet (90 meters).



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Notes:
