

PASSENGER TRANSPORT FACT SHEET

1. You should avoid traveling next to others when possible, is a true statement about managing space to the sides of your bus.
2. When you discharge an unruly rider, you should choose a place that is as safe as possible.
3. A bus may carry baggage and freight only if secured so the driver can move freely and easily, and rider can use any door or window in an emergency, and riders are protected from falling or shifting packages.
4. All of the following should be considered a hazard: an ice cream truck, a blind intersection, a driver signaling a turn.
5. You are driving at night and you must dim your headlights from high to low; you should slow your speed down as well.
6. If your bus has an emergency exit door, it must be closed when operating the bus.
7. Slow to a safe speed before entering curves, then accelerate slightly through the curves will result in the best control on curves.
8. You should check your mirrors for a lane change: before signaling the change, after signaling the change, right after starting the lane change, and after completing the lane change.
9. Buses may have recapped or regrooved tires anywhere except the front wheels.
10. You need about four times as much stopping distance at 40 mph, as at 20 mph is a true statement about speed management and braking.
11. Irritating materials or tear gas is a type of hazardous material/cargo that can never be carried on a bus.
12. To stop for railroad tracks, a bus driver should stop 15 to 50 feet before the nearest track.
13. Fire extinguisher, spare electric fuses unless equipped with circuit breakers, reflectors are the three types of emergency equipment that you must have on your bus.
14. Your bus is disabled. The bus, with riders aboard, may be towed or pushed to a safe spot to discharge the passengers only if getting off the bus sooner would be unsafe.
15. It is best to wear your seat belt at all times.

16. You are driving a 40 foot bus at 30 mph, the road is dry and visibility is good, you should keep a safety space in front of your bus that is at least 4 seconds.
17. A bus that is not carrying farm workers can have no folding aisle seats.
18. You should not let riders stand in front of the standee line.
19. You are driving on a slippery road during the day. You must allow “much more space” than needed for ideal driving conditions.
20. If you have riders aboard, you should never fuel your bus in a closed building.
21. Many drivers do not look far enough ahead.
22. You may sometimes haul small-arms ammunition or emergency hospital supplies on a bus. The total weight of all such hazardous material must not be more than 500 pounds.
23. When you inspect your bus, make sure that rider-signaling devices are working.
24. Many buses have curved (convex/spot) mirrors. These mirrors make things seem smaller and farther away than they really are.
25. If a rider wants to bring a car battery or a can of gasoline aboard your bus, you should not allow the rider to do it.
26. Normally, you are allowed no seats (0) that are not securely fastened to the bus.
27. Movement inside a parked car could mean that a person is about to step out of it, which could be a potential hazard to you.
28. If there is no traffic light or attendant, stop for a drawbridge about 50 feet from the draw.
29. You are driving a 40-foot bus at 50 mph, the road is dry and visibility is good, you should keep at least 5 seconds of space in front of your bus to be safe.