SCCA ROADRALLY SAFETY STEWARD

KNOWLEDGE TEST

January 2019

1. On a TSD Rally, how much time is considered adequate for competitors to calculate correction factors at the end of the odometer check?
   a. 3 minutes
   b. 5 minutes
   c. 10 minutes
   d. 15 minutes
2. On a TSD Rally, how should a short portion of route with a lower speed limit be handled by the Rally Master?
   a. Use a pause to be applied over the distance of the lower limit
   b. Identify this portion of the route as a Transit or Free Zone
   c. Include a CAST which is at or below the lower speed limit
   d. Any of the above
3. When is the best time for the safety check to occur?
   a. Any day of the week
   b. At night to avoid local traffic
   c. Only on the weekend to avoid school buses
   d. On the same day of the week and at the same time as the Rally will run
4. When should the Safety Steward last review the General Instructions and Route Instructions?
   a. Review last year's versions before the safety check
   b. Review this year's draft versions before the safety check
   c. Review the final versions with corrections after the safety check
   d. Review this year's draft versions after the safety check
5. Who must work together to make the Rally safe and enjoyable?
   a. Rally Master and Event Chairman
   b. Rally Master and Safety Steward
   c. Event Chairman and Safety Steward
   d. Both b and c
6. Which portions of the Rally route must the Safety Steward review?
   a. All of the timed portions
   b. All of the checkpoint locations
   c. Everything except the odometer check
   d. The entire route including odometer check (if any)

7. When completing the Safety Inspection Report, what must the Safety Steward do when any question receives a "No" answer?
    a. Make a note and move on
    b. Explain why it is a safety issue and what will be done about it
    c. Argue with the Rally Master until one of you gives in
    d. Ask the Rally Master if he can do anything about it
8. On a TSD Rally, where does the procedure for Time Allowances have to be explained?
    a. On the Time Allowance sheets
    b. At the Safety Briefing before the Rally begins
    c. In the General Instructions for the event
    d. In the Route Instructions for the event
9. On a TSD Rally, what is the best way for the Rally Master to handle congested and residential areas?
    a. Save them for the evening portion of the Rally
    b. Include lots of pauses and warnings in the Route Instructions
    c. Use CASTs well below the posted limit
    d. Identify them as Transit or Free Zones
10. On a GTA/Gimmick Rally, what is the best way for the Rally Master to handle congested and residential areas?
    a. Avoid any situation that could cause contestants from being a hazard to other drivers or individuals.
    b. Use hard to see signs for questions/speed changes or route following clues
    c. Design the rally to double back on the route to annoy the residents.
    d. Place an open control along the route to draw attention to the event
11. On a TSD Rally, if "brisk driving" is to be included, where could it be applied?
    a. In areas where the Rally Master knows there will not be any speed traps
    b. On the best curvy roads so the drivers can enjoy them
    c. In areas without homes or local traffic, and without opposing or cross rally traffic
    d. Where local speed limits are not posted
12. On a GTA/Gimmick Rally, how should the time limit for the event be determined?
    a. A little above the posted speed limit(s) to avoid delaying non-rally traffic
    b. A couple of mile per hour under the posted speed limit(s) to give time to look for clues
    c. Use an average of 25 miles per hours, plus time for breaks
    d. Estimate contestant total driving time based on pre-check times, then, add at least 30 minutes.
13. On a TSD Rally, where should open controls not be located?
    a. On freeways and entrance or exit ramps
    b. Near the houses of local residents
    c. In "no passing" zones
    d. Any of the above

14. On a TSD Rally, when can a control be located on the opposite side of the road from rally traffic?
    a. In an area with very little local traffic
    b. In an area with marked crosswalks
    c. When the control is a closed or "passage" control
    d. When the control is the last one in a section of the Rally

15. On a GTA/Gimmick Rally, where can a control be located?
    a. In high traffic and congested areas
    b. In front of local residents and businesses
    c. In any safe and legal area that has room for the control car and multiple contestants
    d. On freeways and exit or entrance ramps.

16. Where does the prohibition of consumption of alcohol or controlled substances during the Rally have to be communicated?
    a. At the Safety Briefing before the Rally begins
    b. In the Route Instructions for the event
    c. Verbally as the competitors register
    d. In the General Instructions for the event

17. Where on the competitor's vehicles is placement of car numbers or event-related material prohibited?
    a. Anywhere on the vehicle
    b. On any window glass
    c. On the windshield or front door windows
    d. Only on the windshield

18. On a TSD Rally, what factors must be considered when determining whether the speed across the timing line is low enough to be safe?
    a. The road surface and expected weather
    b. The type of cars entered and driver experience level
    c. Road conditions, control personnel location, and control equipment used
    d. Answers a and c above

19. On a TSD Rally, why is inclusion of Time Allowances without penalty required in all events?
    a. Because the Novices will make mistakes and get behind schedule
    b. To prevent the competitors from speeding
    c. To keep the scores more competitive in each Class
    d. In case a competitor gets off the Rally route

20. On a TSD Rally, what can be done to increase safety for the control crew and competitors if a control is located after a left turn?
    a. Place the control vehicle behind a tree or fence
    b. Place the control so it can be seen by the competitors as they approach the turn
    c. Use a remote timing line (wired hose, mirror box, radio link, etc.)
    d. Warn the control crew to remain extra vigilant

21. On a TSD Rally, how much room should be allowed past the control vehicle at an open control?
    a. Enough for skidding competitors to "gather up" their vehicle and stop safely
    b. Enough for five competitor vehicles to pull off the road
    c. Enough for ten competitor vehicles to pull off the road
    d. Enough for the entire field of competitors to pull off the road
22. Where should the penalty for traffic violations be communicated to competitors?
    a. Verbally as the competitors register
    b. In the Route Instructions for the event
    c. In the General Instructions for the event
    d. At the Safety Briefing before the Rally begins
23. On a GTA Rally, how must the course be designed if course following tests ("traps") are used?
    a. Such that competitors who fall for the trap will end up on a major road
    b. Such that competitors who fall for the trap will end up at a restaurant or gas station
    c. Such that competitors who fall for the trap will automatically get back on course
    d. Any of the answers above
24. On a GTA Rally, what is one item that must be emphasized at the Safety Briefing?
    a. That competitors must have a good time
    b. That competitors must stay on the specified course
    c. That competitors must stay at or below the posted speed limit at all times
    d. That competitors must expect normal traffic flow
25. What authority does a Safety Steward have if the Rally Master is unwilling or unable to bring the event into compliance with safety standards?
    a. To complain to the Region Rally Director
    b. To warn people online that the event has not been verified as safe
    c. To complain to the SCCA National office
    d. To cancel the event