

SCCA ROADRALLY SAFETY STEWARD

KNOWLEDGE TEST

April 2017

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 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 has been 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 low CASTs
 - 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 miles per hour under the posted speed limit(s) to give time to look for clues
 - c. Use an average of 25 miles per hour, 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. Any of the above, if mitigation has been done
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 recommended 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