CITY OF OMAHA
Snow and Ice-Post-training Examination

Please select the item which best answer the question. Please note that some of the questions may contain multiple answers. Fill in your answers on the answer sheet provided.

1. A reversible plow lets you:

A. Adjust the angle of the plow to the left, to the right and anywhere in between.
B. Adjust the angle of the plow to the left or to the right.
C. Adjust the angle of the plow to the left, straight across, or to the right.
D. Plow forward or backward.
E. Reverse the position of the pins in the turntable to reverse the angle of the plow

2. Before you inspect the cutting edge:

A. The plow should be blocked in the raised position.
B. The plow should be lowered to the ground.
C. The plow should be removed from the truck.
D. The hydraulic lines should be disconnected.
E. The plow should be covered with a tarp.

3. The cutting edge should be replaced when it is about:

A. Four inches below the moldboard.
B. Three inches below the moldboard.
C. One and a half to two inch below the moldboard.
D. One inch below the moldboard.
E. Even with the moldboard.

4. If the spreader gets clogged, you should:

A. Raise and lower the dump bed.
B. Shut down the engine and check the discharge gate.
C. Return to the maintenance yard.
D. Adjust the conveyor and spinner speeds.
E. Turn off the spreader and continue plowing.

5. The amount of salt or abrasives spread on the road is affected by the:

A. Conveyor and spinner speeds.
B. Conveyor speed.
C. Spinner speed.
D. Size of the discharge gate opening.
E. Truck speed conveyor speed and size of discharge gate opening.

6. **Salt doesn't work too well when:**

A. There is more than one-half inch of snow on the road.
B. The temperature is below 25°F.
C. The wind speed is above 20 miles per hour.
D. There is a lot of traffic.
E. All of the above.

7. **You are driving along a two-lane, two-way road. The road is straight. If you have to apply salt or abrasives, you should stay in your own lane and apply materials:**

A. As close to the middle of the lane as possible.
B. As close to the center as possible.
C. As close to the shoulder as possible.
D. Slightly toward the centerline.
E. Slightly toward the shoulder.

8. **You are driving along a two-lane, two-way road. The road has a bank curve to the left. You are on the high side. If you have to apply salt or abrasives, you should drive in your own lane and apply materials:**

A. As close to the middle of the lane as possible.
B. As close to the centerline as possible.
C. As close to the shoulder as possible.
D. Slightly toward the centerline.
E. Slightly toward the shoulder.

9. **You'll have to apply salt or abrasives more often to:**

A. Steep hills.
B. Banked curves.
C. Intersections.
D. Bridges.
E. All of the above.

10. **When you come to railroad tracks, you should:**

A. Plow and spread salt or abrasives as you would anywhere else.
B. Come to a complete stop before crossing the tracks. Then, plow and spread salt or abrasives as you would anywhere else.
C. Raise the plow.
D. Raise the plow when crossing the tracks.
E. Turn off the spreader when crossing the tracks.

11. When you plow across a Bridge, you should:

A. Maintain enough speed so that the snow is thrown over the side of the bridge.
B. Slow down and angle the plow to the left
C. Slow down and angle the plow to the right.
D. Slow down and set the angle of the plow straight across.
E. Slow down.

12. When you plow with a second truck.

A. The trucks should pass each other about halfway through the route.
B. The trucks should maintain a "tight formation".
C. The trucks should be far enough apart to allow faster moving vehicles to pass.
D. One truck should plow everything in the left lane to the left, and the other should plow everything in the right lane to the right.
E. Only the second truck should apply salt or abrasives.

13. Pick all that could become danger spots:

A. A traffic island covered with snow.
B. Snow buildup on the shoulder of the low side of a bank curve.
C. Clogged drains.
D. Sign covered with snow.
E. All of the above.

14. When you plow a two-lane, two-way road:

A. Start at the left side of your lane and push the snow to the right.
B. Start at the right side of your lane and push snow to the left.
C. Start at the center of your lane and push to the right.
D. Start the center of your lane and push snow to the left.
E. Clear the shoulder first, then the driving lane.

15. You are plowing a four-lane road; there is no median you should plow:

A. The left shoulder and left lane to the left.
B. Only the left shoulder to the left.
C. All shoulder and lanes to the right.
D. All shoulder and lanes to the left.
E. The left half of the road to the left, and the right half of the road to the right.

16. Pick all that are true:

A. Be sure to raise the plow slightly when plowing gravel shoulders.
B. All driving lanes and shoulders should be completely cleared.
C. Only driving lanes should be completely cleared.
D. All bridges should have one final application of salt or abrasives if the temperature is expected to go below 25°F.
E. Traffic islands should be hand-treated with salt.

17. When you wash the truck after a storm make sure to spray.

A. The area between the blades and the moldboard.
B. Around all electrical connections.
C. Behind the wheels.
D. Inside the hopper with the conveyor off.
E. All of the above.

18. When you plow a gore:

A. Push the snow as far into the gore as possible.
B. Angle the plow straight as you go by to avoid any buildup of snow in the gore.
C. Raise the plow slightly as you enter the gore.
D. Back-drag the snow out of the gore and deposit it in a ditch or outside the shoulder.
E. Keep the plow angled in the same direction as before you enter the gore.

19. A trip mechanism will:

A. Shut down the power to the spreader if it jams.
B. Shut down the conveyor if it jams.
C. Shut down all hydraulic power if the pressure gets too high.
D. Shut down the hydraulic power to the plow if the pressure gets too high.
E. Make the plow fall forward if you hit something.

20. You should set the conveyor speed to:

A. Equal one-third of the truck speed.
B. Equal one-fourth of the truck speed.
C. Equal one-fifth of the truck speed.
D. Equal one-half of the truck speed.
E. Match the calibration chart.

21. If you are involved in a traffic accident with a city vehicle you should:

A. Get the name and all pertinent information from the other driver.
B. Call the supervisor in charge immediately.
C. Call the police.
D. Not discuss who was at fault.
E. All of the above.

22. When plowing across railroad track you should

A. Maintain speed.
B. Keep plow on ground
C. Reduce to safe speed and lift the plow a few inches.
D. Wear safety seat belts.
E. All of the above.

23. When plowing a cul-de-sac, you should:

F. Push snow into the cu-de-sac.
G. Push snow over the curb line, in between drive approaches.
H. Back drag snow away from the front of drive approaches, mailboxes, and fire hydrants, far enough to where you can push snow back down the street.
I. Let the Homeowner(s) tell you how to clean more of their drive approach.
J. When backing up, make sure there is nothing in back of you; don't just rely on your lights and backup horn.

24. To met C.D.L. requirements, what items should you have in your vehicle?

A. Chains, a flashlight, a fully charge fire extinguisher, a ice scraper, and shovel.
B. Flashlight, chains, seat belts, 4 fuses, a reflective triangle, and a wool blanket.
C. Flares, first aid packet, a reflective triangle, seat belts, and a good book.
D. Three (3) reflective triangle, a fully charge fire extinguisher, and seat belts.
E. None of the above.

25. Before you put your vehicle on the road, how would you test the air brakes?

A. 1) Look under the vehicle for lost of fluid; 2) check for debris from brake shoe lining; 3) vehicle should be on level ground, if not make sure wheel chocks are in place, release parking brake, shut off engine and leave key on, hold brake down for 2 minutes to make sure that there is no more than 3-psi loss in one minute.
B. 1) Open the hood and check the hydraulic brake fluid level; 2) hold down the pressurized air gauge: 3) recheck fluid level; 4) let the air build up from 100 to 125 psi; 5) with the vehicle running – parking brake applied, put in gear and try to ease forward (to make sure that the parking brake is holding the truck).
C. 1) Let the air build up from 100 to 125 psi; 2) hold down the brake for 1 minute; 3) make sure that there is no more that 3-psi air loss; and 4) fan the brake down to 50 psi (the buzzer should come on at this point).
D. 1) Let the air build up from 100 to 125 psi; 2) with the vehicle running – parking brake applied, put in gear and try to ease forward (to make sure that the parking brake is holding the truck; 3) vehicle should be on level ground, if not make sure wheel chocks are in place, release parking brake, shut off the engine and leave key on, hold brake down for 1 minute to make sure that there is no more than 3-psi loss in one minute; 4) fan the brake down to 60-psi (the warning light should come on at that time); 5) continue to fan the air brakes down, between 20 and 40 psi, the emergency parking brakes should pop out.
E. All of the above.