

# Drivers Handbook And Examination Manual For Germany Practice Test

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Military Police

**Drivers Handbook  
and Examination  
Manual for  
Germany**

Headquarters  
United States Army Europe  
United States Army Installation Management Command  
Europe Region  
Heidelberg, Germany  
Headquarters  
United States Air Force in Europe  
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## Book Descriptions:

# Drivers Handbook And Examination Manual For Germany Practice Test

This pamphlet implements Air Force Policy Directive Summary of Change. This pamphlet has been revised to Update references and incorporate administrative changes throughout. Update procedures for obtaining a U.S. Forces certificate of license para 8. Update policy on ineligibility for a certificate of license and suspension or revocation of driving privileges para 16. Change the age of children who must be secured by proper restraint equipment suitable for the child para 25c2. This pamphlet is available at 1 3 Incorporate information about international driving requirements and nationality markers para 30g. Update information on vehicleregistration limits para 33a, lending vehicles para 33g, and procedures for withdrawing registration privileges para 33h. Add traffic signs app B. Incorporate current information into the sample test app C. Applicability. This pamphlet applies to Members of the U.S. Forces and the civilian component including Family members of both assigned or employed in Germany. Members of the U.S. Forces and the civilian component in Germany on official temporary duty TDY may apply for and be granted certificates of license to operate U.S. Forcesregistered privately owned vehicles POVs. These applicants must comply with all applicable requirements of this pamphlet. Nonappropriatedfund agencies and other organizations and their employees authorized to register nonu.s. Government motor vehicles with the U.S. Forces. Nonappropriatedfund agencies and other organizations and their employees authorized to register nonu.s. Government motor vehicles the with U.S. Forces. USAFE personnel in Germany only for policy and procedures governing licensing of POV drivers in Germany and registering POVs with the Registry of Motor Vehicles RMV. USAFE personnel will refer to Air Force Instruction for all other aspects of motor vehicle traffic supervision for example, suspension, revocation, point assessment. NonU.S. <http://www.glasskorea.org/uploaded/12121442785f5be4753a2c4.xml>

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personnel assigned to international military headquarters in Germany who are authorized U.S. Forces certificates of license and POV registration privileges, as determined by the USAREUR PM AEAPMVR. NOTE This pamphlet does not apply to personnel employed by, assigned to, or attached to military missions, military assistance advisory groups, or U.S. diplomatic consular offices an exception may be granted when requested under AE Reg . Forms. AE and higher level forms are available through the Army in Europe Publishing System AEPUBS at Records Management. Records created as a result of processes prescribed by this pamphlet must be identified, maintained, and disposed of by Army units according to AR Record titles and descriptions are available on the Army Records Information Management System website at Air Force units according to Air Force Manual Records must be disposed of according to the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule at 2 4 Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this pamphlet is the USAREUR PM AEAPMVR, DSN . Users may suggest improvements to this pamphlet by sending DA Form 2028 to the USAREUR PM

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Answers.73 Glossary.97 SECTION I GENERAL 1. PURPOSE a. Certain U.S. Forces procedures for  
licensing and registration are more stringent than those required by German law. This pamphlet will  
help applicants prepare for the written and road sign tests that they must pass before receiving a  
U.S. Forces certificate of license AE Form 1901F. This pamphlet also will help commanders conduct  
orientations and refresher and remedial driver training courses. 4 6 b. As regulations change, it may  
not always be possible to keep this pamphlet current. Throughout this regulation, this will be  
referred to as a valid country or State license. 2 U.S. Forces authorities will ensure that applicants  
for a certificate of license have adequate knowledge of German traffic regulations. This privilege  
may be withdrawn if a driver fails to show responsibility or care for his or her own safety or for the  
safety of others while operating a POV. 5 7 b.

Driving privileges may be withdrawn based on a POV driver's acceptance of nonjudicial punishment  
by a military or civilian court, traffic point assessment, other administrative action, or misconduct.  
Engine capacity exceeding 250 cubic centimeters cc. 2 Class 1a. Motorcycle. Engine capacity  
between 80 cc and 250 cc, and not more than 20 kilowatts. 3 Class 1b. Motorcycle. Engine capacity  
less than 80 cc. Capable of speeds from 51 kilometers per hour kph up to 79 kph 32 to 50 miles per  
hour mph. 4 Class 2. Vehicles with more than 15 seats excluding the driver's seat. Included are  
trucks and POVs with trailers weighing more than 7.5 tons or having more than three axles. Under  
German law, trailer axles not more than 1 meter apart are considered one axle. 5 Class 3. All other  
vehicles except for those included in classes 1, 1a, 1b, 2, 4, and 5. 6 Class 4. Motorcycle. Engine  
capacity less than 50 cc. Capable of speeds of not more than 50 kph 32 mph. 6 8 7 Class 5.  
Motorcycle. Engine capacity less than 50 cc. Capable of speeds of not more than 25 kph 16 mph. b.  
Applicants must be 1 15 years old for a class 5 license. 2 16 years old for a class 1b or 4 license. 3 17  
years old for a class 3 license. 4 18 years old for a class 1 or 1a license. 5 21 years old for a class 2  
license. c. Individuals who want to add a new class to their certificate of license while stationed in  
Germany must either return to the United States and have the new class added to their State drivers  
license or obtain a German drivers license. The U.S. Forces in Germany cannot issue a new class to a  
U.S. Forces certificate of license. Information may be transferred only from a valid country or State  
license to a U.S. Forces certificate of license. 8. PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING A U.S. FORCES  
CERTIFICATE OF LICENSE a. U.S. Forces certificates of license are valid for 5 years. The

orientation will consist of at least a 2hour course.

<https://brandnewhomes.co/new-construction-homes/al/e61ml-motherboard-manual>

USAFE military and civilian personnel and their Family members applying for a U.S. Forces certificate of license must also complete Course II, Local Conditions AFI . Persons who have a German drivers license are not required to attend the drivers orientation. 4 Pass the following tests a 100Question Written Test. The written test for POVs will be waived if the applicant has either of the following 7 9 1. Valid class 2 or 3 hostnation drivers license, B17 driving authorization, or is a member of a nonu.s. military force assigned to NATO. The test waiver does not apply to a suspended or revoked U.S. Forces certificate of license. 2. Valid class 2 or 3 license issued by another command belonging to the U.S. Forces in Europe. In this case, the applicant must submit AE Form 1901T to the local community drivertesting station within 30 days after arriving in Germany. b Eye Test. Drivertesting stations will administer the eye test to applicants younger than 65. Applicants 65 years and older must have their eyes examined by an optometrist or an eyevision professional to obtain or renew a U.S. Forces certificate of license. Proof of eyetest results will not be accepted if the document is over 60 days old. 5 Pay the prescribed licensing fee by check, money order, or credit card. b. Applicants who fail the test twice will be ineligible for retesting for 2 weeks. If an applicant fails the test a third time, the applicant will be declared ineligible for retesting for 60 days and must complete remedial driver training before retesting. In cases of exceptional hardship, the 60day waiting period may be waived. Normally, a waiver will be granted only if recommended by the commander or supervisor and approved by the officer responsible for operating the testing station. Retesting will begin with the test the applicant failed. c.

Applicants for a class 3 vehicle certificate of license will automatically receive a class 4 and 5 license to operate twowheeled vehicles 50 cubic centimeters and below that can travel less than 50 kilometers per hour. If an individual previously received a class 3 license, he or she may apply for an amendment to add class 4 or class 5 free of charge, but the expiration date of the amended license must remain the same as the original. Individuals who do not qualify for a class 3 vehicle license those who are younger than 17 years old may apply for a class 4 or class 5 certificate of license if they have a valid country or State license for that class. d. When a U.S. Forces certificate of license is issued based on a B17 driving authorization a2b above, the certificate of license will include all restrictions that apply to the B17 driving authorization. The B17 driving authorization must list all individuals authorized to accompany the holder of the B17 driving authorization. This temporary license will allow the applicant to operate a motorcycle to complete the following additional requirements 8 10 1. Attend a 4hour Army in Europe Motorcycle Orientation course. 2. Pass a 30question written motorcycle test. 3. Pass the Army in Europe MotorcycleProficiency Course conducted by the community drivertesting station. NOTE Persons who have a motorcycle endorsement for one of the licenses listed in a4a1 or 2 above are exempt from the requirements in 1 through 3 above. b Applicants who fail the test twice will be ineligible for retesting for 2 weeks. If an applicant fails the test a third time, the applicant will be declared ineligible for retesting for 60 days. In cases of exceptional hardship, the 60day waiting period may be waived. This temporary license will give the applicant time to complete a Motorcycle Safety Foundation MSF motorcycle safety course. 1. The MSF Experienced Rider Course ERC and the MSF Basic Rider Course BRC are offered by each garrison.

The ERC is intended for experienced riders and includes handson training and evaluation. The BRC includes about 16 hours of classroom and handson training and evaluation. 2. An MSF course must be completed every 3 years to operate and register a motorcycle. NOTE Individuals who do not have a valid country or U.S. State drivers license for a motorcycle a and c above are forbidden from

attending an MSF course sponsored by the U.S. Forces in Germany. MSF training is not authorized for individuals to operate a motorcycle with an attached sidecar or a trike. e After issuing AE Form 1901G d above, the drivertesting station will send AE Form 1901T and the fee to the RMV for processing. Under no circumstance will Army personnel be issued a 60day temporary motorcycle license until they have completed the MotorcycleProficiency Course test a3 above. 9 11 2 Air Force and Navy Requirements. a Air Force and Navy military and civilian personnel and their Family members who have a valid country license or a U.S. Stateissued license for a motorcycle will be issued a temporary U.S. Forces certificate of license AE Form 1901G that will be valid for 3 calendar days. This temporary license will allow the applicant to operate a motorcycle to complete the following additional requirements 1. The MSF Course. The MSF ERC and the MSF BRC are offered by each garrison. The BRC includes about 16 hours of classroom and handson training and evaluation. 2. An MSF course must be completed every 3 years to operate and register a motorcycle. b Air Force personnel who do not have a valid country license or a U.S. Stateissued license for a motorcycle a above may complete required command motorcycle and safety training. This training will not be conducted on public transportation routes. The installation motorcycle instructor will determine the degree of training needed based on the applicant s riding experience.

The requirement to obtain a valid country license or endorsement in a above still applies to these personnel. 9. RESPONSIBILITIES OF U.S. FORCES PERSONNEL a. U.S. Forces personnel driving POVs or Government vehicles in Germany must obey 1 German traffic laws and regulations. 2 German police officer signals and directions. Failure to obey police signals and directions may result in arrest and prosecution in German courts. 3 Traffic regulations governing the operation of motor vehicles on U.S. military installations, in Family housing areas, and on other U.S.Forcescontrolled property as published by commanders and official, regulatory traffic signs or devices. Appendix A lists applicable Army and Air Force publications. 4 U.S. Army military police MP and U.S. Air Force security forces SF traffic signals and directions. b. Failure to obey traffic laws and regulations as well as traffic signals and directions may result in 1 Suspension or revocation of the offender s certificate of license, withdrawal of vehicle registration privileges, or both. 2 Citation by the MP, SF, or German police, with possible fines levied by German officials. 10. DOCTRINE OF CONFIDENCE German courts have adopted the doctrine that drivers of motor vehicles can rely on one another to obey the law. Drivers must be alert and prepared to recognize typical errors committed frequently by other drivers and be ready to compensate for those errors. The doctrine of confidence does not apply to pedestrians who are frail old or disabled or to children up to 11 years old. Drivers must pay special attention to these people and try to anticipate their behavior. 10 12 11. LEGAL TERMS German traffic laws require users of public roads to conduct themselves so that no person is endangered, injured, impeded, or unreasonably inconvenienced when the inconvenience could have been avoided under the given circumstances. Splashing mud or water on pedestrians is in this category. f.

Impede means to fail to adjust driving speed to the flow of traffic or blocking other traffic when parked. g. Inconvenience is to make more noise than necessary for example, honking the horn, playing loud music, driving with a faulty exhaust system, racing the engine, letting the engine idle for more than 30 seconds. 12. VEHICLE SECURITY a. The driver must ensure parked vehicles have closed windows and doors, and that the doors, ignition, and steering wheel if equipped with a lock are locked. b. Failure to secure a POV according to subparagraph a above is illegal. Insurance companies may not honor a claim if the vehicle was unlocked when it was stolen. 11 13 c. If personal property is stored in the vehicle, the items should be locked in the trunk. 13. ACTIONS TO TAKE AFTER AN ACCIDENT a. Before Driving. Drivers should obtain and complete AE Form 1901Y and keep it in their POVs. b. Immediate Action. 1 Drivers who are involved in an accident must do the following a Stay at the scene. Leaving the scene of an accident hit and run is a serious criminal offense under both German law and the Uniform Code of Military Justice UCMJ. b Turn on

emergency flashers and set up a warning triangle. Place the triangle 100 meters behind the POV; on autobahns, place the triangle 200 meters behind the POV. c Provide first aid to the injured, but do not move any seriously injured persons. Have someone call for medical help. d Notify the MP or SF of accidents on an installation and both the German police and MP or SF of accidents off an installation. e If no one is injured and damage is minor, move the POV. German police need to be called only if there is more than 1,500 of damage. 3 The driver should take photographs of the scene if possible. Photographs can be more reliable than accident reports and are acceptable in court. If a camera is not available, the driver should sketch the scene, showing the locations of the vehicles, traffic signals, and so on. 4 The U.S.

Forces certificate of license has a block that indicates whether or not an individual is an organ donor. If an individual is killed in an accident and has yes indicated in the organdonor block, the telephone number below the block should be called to alert the Landstuhl Regional Medical Center. 12 14 c. At the Scene. 1 Fines. German police may assess an onthespot warning fine Verwarnungsgeld. A Verwarnungsgeld does not influence the settlement of an insurance claim. If you are the driver or are related to the driver, you are not required to make a statement. You are required, however, to provide personal information to establish your identity and sign the appropriate form. 3 Helpful People. Drivers should not sign any document unless they know exactly what the document says. Drivers should avoid people who appear at accidents Unfallhelfer and try to get drivers to sign powers of attorney, loan applications, and car rental agreements in the confusion. d. Reporting. 1 POV drivers should complete an accident report promptly. POV drivers should complete forms provided by their insurance companies and send them in within 1 week after an accident. 2 Accidents involving property damage must be reported immediately to both the German police and MP or SF officials if the accident occurred off an installation or to MP or SF officials if on an installation. Singlevehicle accidents involving property damage where the property owner cannot be determined also must be reported immediately b2 above. 14. POLICE JURISDICTION German police have jurisdiction to enforce traffic regulations. Their instructions must be followed. Drivers must show their identification, certificate of license, and vehicle registration when asked by the German police. Additional offenses such as 1a and b above committed during the time the individual s certificate of license was expired will make the individual ineligible for this waiver.

Any failure thereafter will result in an additional 60day ineligibility. 5 Persons declared ineligible will remain ineligible until they successfully petition the revoking authority for authorization for a U.S. Forces certificate of license. b. Suspensions. Suspensions will be discretionary or mandatory and for periods specified in 1 and 2 below. The period of suspension will begin on the date the U.S. Forces certificate of license is confiscated. Suspending authorities may suspend an individual s U.S. Forces certificate of license for a longer period up to 1 year than prescribed below when appropriate. Examples of when a longer suspension period is appropriate include when other measures have failed to improve a driver s performance, a driver commits repeated serious moving violations, or an individual repeatedly violates the installation parking policy. Offenses involving alcohol or controlled substances will require the licensee to attend and successfully complete an official alcohol and drug abuse prevention program and remedial driver training. 14 16 1 Discretionary Suspension. Discretionary suspensions may be assessed for periods not to exceed 1 year. The suspending authority may suspend a licensee s driving privilege for the following a A period of time necessary to 1. Evaluate a licensee s physical or mental disability after a physician has submitted a statement that the person is incapable of safely operating a POV. A U.S. Forces certificate of license will be returned only when a physician provides a statement that the person has recovered. 2. Assess a licensee s driving skill. When the suspending authority determines that the person lacks the necessary driving skill or knowledge, the authority may suspend a U.S. Forces certificate of license until the licensee has retaken and passed all required tests. If a person fails to pass the tests for a Government drivers license OF 346 or AF Form 2293, his or her U.S. Forces

certificate of license may be suspended.

This suspension only applies to Navy and Air Force personnel. 3. Investigate incidents involving the licensee. The driving privileges of involved persons may be suspended until the investigation is completed and final action is taken. In alcohol-related incidents, the commander or supervisor must immediately suspend the licensee's U.S. Forces certificate of license pending resolution. 4. Review the licensee's failure to remove or cover indecent or obscene matter on a POV or to move the POV displaying indecent or obscene matter from the installation after being asked to do so para 33i. b Owning or operating an unregistered or uninsured POV. c A maximum of 180 days for 1. Displaying a lack of good judgment about safe and prudent operation of a POV. 2. Misconduct that indicates the licensee's poor qualifications as a driver. Mandatory suspensions will be assessed for 7 days, 30 days, 90 days, or 180 days as indicated below. The suspending authority will suspend driving privileges for a 7 days for not wearing a seatbelt or not requiring others to wear seatbelts or restraining devices while riding in a POV. This also applies to motorcyclists who do not wear or require their passengers to wear the proper protective clothing while operating or riding on a motorcycle. b 30 days for 1. A second offense of a above. In these cases, the offender must complete remedial driver training before his or her U.S. Forces certificate of license may be returned. 3. Failing to wear a seatbelt or to require passengers to wear a seatbelt or restraining device while riding in a POV third and subsequent offenses. 4. Disposing of a POV in a manner not authorized by this publication. This does not apply to renewing POV registration within 30 days after the registration expires. 16 18 e Drivers who have not yet reached their 21st birthday if found to be operating a POV on or off a U.S. military installations in Germany with any amount of alcohol in their blood up to 0.49 milligrams per 1.

0 milliliter 0.049 grams per 100 milliliters of whole blood. Driving privileges for these drivers will be suspended for 30 days for a first offense, 60 days for a second offense, and 90 days for a third offense. These drivers may also be subject to a monetary fine if caught by hostnation authorities off the installation. c. Revocations. Revocations are mandatory, take effect immediately, and remain in effect indefinitely. The period of revocation begins on the date the U.S. Forces certificate of license is confiscated. Offenses requiring mandatory revocation are listed in 1 and 2 below. Petitions for reinstatement are authorized only after 1 year for offenses in 1 below and only after 5 years for offenses in 2 below. 1 A petition for reinstatement is authorized after 1 year for a Refusing to take or complete a lawfully requested chemical test under the implied consent provisions. b Operating a motor vehicle with a BAC of 0.8 or more milligrams per 1.0 milliliter 0.08 or more grams per 100 milliliters of whole blood. test. for c Testing positive for a substance listed in the UCMJ, Article 112a, as a result of a chemical d Being convicted by a military or civilian court of or receiving nonjudicial punishment 1. Manslaughter or negligent homicide resulting from operating a POV. No exceptions to this policy are permitted for individuals who have been found guilty of three alcohol-related offenses. 4 The RMV will notify the U.S. State drivers agency of personnel whose driving privileges have been revoked for 1 year or more following final adjudication of an intoxicateddriving offense or for refusing to submit to a lawful BAC test. The notification will be sent to the State in which the person's drivers license was issued. Licenses will be suspended for 180 days if 12 or more traffic points are assessed against a driver in a 12 month period or 18 traffic points are assessed in a 24month period.

The applicable Army or Air Force commander or supervisor will take action to suspend the license. Traffic points will be assessed against drivers who park POVs where prohibited. SECTION II STUDY GUIDE FOR POV LICENSE TEST NOTE The numbers above the road signs in appendix B are referenced below. These numbers are used in the German traffic code to identify signs. Traffic tickets for violations committed on German roads use these numbers to refer to traffic signs related to violations. 18. GENERAL DRIVING GUIDANCE a. Adjusting for Driving Conditions. 1 Curves.



Drivers must slow down well before entering a curve, maintain slower speed in the curve, and accelerate at the end of the curve signs 103 and 105. If you break down in a curve, make sure to place the warning triangle as far back from the beginning of the curve as possible so drivers have time to slow down before entering the curve. 2 Night Driving. a When driving at night, drivers must drive at speeds that will allow them to stop safely. Drivers must know the range of their vehicle's headlights. 18 20 b Headlights must be on low beam for oncoming traffic and when following another vehicle. Headlights should not be left on high beam to combat the high beams of oncoming traffic. Instead, lights may be blinked to make the oncoming driver aware that his or her highbeam headlights are on. c Drivers must be especially alert at dawn and dusk and during bad weather. Lowbeam headlights should be used during these times, not necessarily to see, but to be seen by approaching vehicles. Under German law, drivers may not operate vehicles with only the parking lights on. 3 Fog and Smoke. The weather in central Europe may be foggy any time of the year, but most commonly in fall and winter months. Fog and the lack of speed limits on autobahns greatly increase chances for accidents. a In thick fog, drivers should pull off to the right side of the road or increase the distance between vehicles while using lowbeam headlights.

b Signs are normally posted in areas where patches of ground fog are common. Drivers should slow their speed considerably in these areas. c In addition to fog, industrial smoke and dust may blow across roads and highways and reduce visibility. This often occurs where roads cross railroad tracks. 4 Rain. In a heavy downpour, drivers should pull off the road and wait until the rain lets up. Sharp curves, streetcar tracks, and cobblestone streets are particularly slippery when wet. Signs 114 and indicate that the road is dangerous when wet. Additionally, drivers should watch out for wet leaves; they can make the road slippery when stopping or making turns. 5 Snow and Ice. a Unexpected patches of thin ice sign 113 are common on bridges, underpasses, and roads through forests. b Drivers who drive across unexpected icy patches should make no sudden change in direction, speed, or braking. The power of the vehicle's engine, rather than the foot brake, should be used to slow the vehicle on icy or snowpacked roads. On downhill, slippery grades, drivers should use a low gear and avoid accelerating or braking. 6 Skidding. To recover from a skid, the driver should steer in the direction the rear of the vehicle is skidding and pump the brakes lightly. To avoid skidding, drivers should drive slowly, avoid sudden acceleration or braking, and brake lightly to slow down or stop. 7 Mountain Roads. Before driving in the mountains, drivers should check the brakes. Normally, traffic signs showing the degree of downgrade are posted sign 108. Drivers should shift to a low gear before driving downhill. Changing gears while driving downhill may cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle. The emergency brake is important as an additional means of stopping. 8 Landslides. In mountainous areas, landslides are an everpresent hazard, especially during the spring thaw and after long periods of rainfall. Signs are posted to warn drivers where landslides have occurred or are expected sign 115.

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