**Press Energy Services LLC Driver Study Guide**

**CSA 2010 General Fact Sheet:**

Measurement, Safety Evaluation, and Intervention are all key elements of CSA 2010.

As part of the Measurement System, every month SMS measures the on road safety performance of carriers to identify candidates for interventions to determine the specific safety problems exhibited by a carrier to monitor whether safety problems are improving or getting worse.

**Vacuum Truck Transport**

Health, Safety and environmental handbooks, transporter and driver handbook, and Fluid transport via vacuum truck reference guide are all reference materials that drivers are required to carry in their trucks.

Checking in with dispatch, verifying the specific location and route to site, knowing what type and volume of fluid is being hauled are all part of planning your trip.

Carriers must transport fluids to PRODUCTION COMPANIES approved sites for disposal. TRUE

Tire Chocks, orange reflective safety cones, particle screens are all required equipment

Upon arriving and departing the site you have to check into with the well site supervisor and or the floback hand.

Maximum speed limits on lease roads are 15 mph and 5 mph on the pad.

Trucks should be placed no closer than 3 feet from the edge of a pit or pond.

A respirator is NOT required PPE for transferring fluids on PRODUCTION COMPANIES properties

Which of the following is true about SGW, It is recovered from shallow formations during the air drilling process.

You must use a screen fitting on the hose place a float on the hose and tape down the camlock ears to prevent them from dragging on the bottom of the pit and possibly tearing the liner. TRUE

It is important to never transfer fluids into a fresh water source or unlined pit or pond. TRUE

PPE is designed to protect workers from serious workplace injuries. TRUE

Which of the following is required when transferring both production and oily water from unmanned sites? Secure a ground cable from the truck to a grounding rod at the tank.

Ensure all connections are secure and hoses do not leak, camlocks are pinned securely and place buckets under the discharge connections and valves is what you must do before every fluid transfer.

When transferring on active sites additional measures you must take to prevent leaks are ground barriers must be in place, trenches and berms must be in place, and place oil absorbent pads under hose connections.

**Drug and ALCOHOL TESTING REGULATIONS:**

A new driver must be drug tested with a negative result before an employer can permit him to operate a CMV on a public road. TRUE

Which of the following circumstances require that a CDL drivers be drug and alcohol tested- if they are involved in a fatal accident, receive a traffic citation resulting from injury, and receive a traffic citation resulting from a vehicle disabling accident.

CDL drivers are subject to Pre-Employment, random testing, post accident, and reasonable suspicion Drug TESTS.

Driver refusal to submit to a random test is equivalent to testing positive. TRUE

Drivers are subject to unannounced random testing throughout the year, drivers can be directed to take a drug test when at home or in an off duty status, random alcohol tests occur while on duty or immediately before or after are all TRUE about random drug tests.

DOT trained supervisors can direct you to be drug or alcohol tested for reasonable suspicion whenever you exhibit signs of drug or alcohol abuse.

All drivers required to possess a CDL operating a CMV on public roadways are subject to drug and alcohol tests.

Marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamines and methamphetamines are tested in DOT testing programs.

PCP is one of the drugs tested for in the DOT drug testing program. TRUE

Damage to a drivers reputation, extended periods of unemployment, immediate removal from operation CMVs on the public roadways are all possible consequences of a positive drug test result.

**HEAT EXHAUSTION PREVENTION:**

No sweating, loss of consciousness, and seizures are all signs of heat stroke.

Call 911 and get medical help immediately when a worker shows signs of heat stroke

Heat Exhaustion occurs when the body temperature is greater than 100.4 degrees and can include heavy sweating, headaches, nausea, confusion, weakness and thirst.

Moving the worker to a shady location, removing clothing and placing cool wet cloth on the face, neck and body are the immediate first aid treatment for which heat related illness are heat stroke and heat exhaustion.

Heat cramps are caused by the loss of body salts and fluid during sweating, TRUE

Workers can never drink too much water. FALSE

Heat stroke occurs when the bodys temperature regulating system fails and body temperature rises to greater than 104 degrees. It can result in death.

Gradual exposure to working in hot environments, providing plenty of cool water in convenient locations, and training about heat stress hazards and ways to prevent them are work practices to prevent heat related health effects.

Replacing fluid loss by drinking water or electrolyte replacement fluids are a proper treatment for heat cramps.

Low fluid consumption, high temperature and humidity, direct sun exposure, and physical exertion are factors that may cause heat related illness.

**H2S FACTS:**

Which of the following is NOT true about hydrogen sulfide is you can always rely on your sense of smell to detect it.

In crude petroleum and hot springs H2S occurs naturally.

H2S is colorless and flammable, rotten egg smell, and it collects in low lying or poorly ventilated areas is TRUE about H2S.

Natural gas drilling, wastewater treatment, and paper mills can produce H2S

Effects of h2s exposure can be delayed for hours or sometimes days when working in low level concentrations. TRUE

At high concentrations you may instantaneously lose your ability to smell hydrogen sulfide. TRUE

H2S is heavier than air. TRUE

Air must be tested by qualified person using air monitoring equipment, if gas is present, the area must be ventilated continually to remove it, if gas cannot be removed, individuals must be appropriate respiratory protection are all protection measures must be in place/completed before entering areas where hydrogen sulfide might be present.

A level of hydrogen sulfide at or above 100 ppm is immediately dangerous to life and health. TRUE

At what h2s concentration must workers wear a full face piece pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus with a minimum service life of 30 minutes? ABOVE 100 PPM

**DRIVE KNOWLEDGE:**

At PRODUCTION COMPANIES safety is the most important thing we do. TRUE

You are ambassadors of roadway safety, and it is you who will help us achieve our goal effecting change to make our roads safer.

Safety is at the forefront of every PRODUCTION COMPANIES activity in the Fayetteville shale play.

Staying up to date on training on education, obeying laws, being DOT compliant, understanding the hazards and conditions of our roads is being the right person doing the right things.

You must slow down and be watchful when driving in areas with children and school buses.

Which of the following is the most common factor in collisions involving passenger vehicles and commercial trucks- CAR DRIVERS LACKK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT A TRUCKS PERFROMANCE CAPABILITIES

School buses, motorcycles, postal service carriers, and roadway crews share the roads with you.

Wide turns, breaking and acceleration, blind spots are performance limitations that are not fully understood by passenger vehicle drivers.

Driving between trucks, abrupt lane changes, not allowing for wide right turns, and unsafe passing and merging are uncommon unsafe acts committed by car drivers.

What must you do to share the roads safely with passenger vehicles? BEING PREPARED TO COMPENSATE FOR THEIR LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT TRUCKS PERFORMANCE CAPABILITIES.

Poor surface markings, incorrect or missing signage, steep side slopes and roadway work crews are all examples of hazardous road conditions.

You must adjust your haul weight to avoid illegally transporting over weight restricted roads. TRUE

You should slow down and drive courteously when driving near a home or property.

You should not CARAVAN when driving near a home or property.

Potholes, narrow shoulders and improper surface grades are all examples of hazardous conditions. TRUE

In the Utah highway incident video, what caused the man to clip the oncoming vehicle was he was TEXTING.

Your preparedness, skill, professionalism as a truck driver ultimately determines the safe operation of your vehicle.

You should always challenge aggressive drivers. FALSE

Get off the road and cool off if you become angry while driving.

No statement is true

Drivers between 18-20 must use hands free device while driving. TRUE

Studies show that being awake for 24 hours produces reaction impairment equal to blood alcohol level concentration of .10% which is higher than what is considered legally intoxicated.

Women are twice as likely as men to fall asleep while at the wheel. FALSE

How long does the proper pre trip usually take? Between 30-45 min

Which of the following outlines hours of service limitations for commercial vehicles? FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY REGULATIONS.

Hard hat, steel toed boots, safety glasses, and hearing protection are all examples of PPE

Drivers are 3 times more likely to be involved in an accident when adverse driving conditions are present.

The PRODUCTION COMPANIES transporter and driver handbook contains Guidelines on how to successfully operate as a cargo carrier for PRODUCTION COMPANIES.

Being a knowledgeable driver means sharing your knowledge with others and setting an example of a smart driver. TRUE

A pre-trip inspections can be completed in 5 minutes, FALSE

**VAC KNOWLEDGE:**

When do you have to check in with the well site supervisor or floback hand? Upon arriving at the site and before departing the site.

Maximum speed limit on lease roads is 15 mph and 5 mph on the pad.

Trucks should be placed no closer than 3 feet from the edge of a pit or pond

Carriers are only required to have a copy of a valid AOGC permit displayed on the back of their tank but not in the cab of the vehicle. FALSE

Assess the site for hazards and obstructions, identify where the transfer will take place, request a spotter if necessary, and use safety cones when arriving on a site.

What is true about SGW? It is recovered from shallow formations in the air drilling process, and it can be recycled and used again.

Which of the following best describes cuttings pit water? SPENT DRILLING FLUIDS FROM WATER BASED DRILLING RIGS.

Check in with dispatch, verifying the specific location and route to site, knowing what type and volume of fluid is being hauled are all part of planning your trip.

You must use a screen fitting on the hose, place a float on the hose and tape down the camlock ears to prevent them from dragging on the bottom of the pit and possibly tearing the liner. TRUE

It is important to never transfer fluids into a fresh water source or unlined pit or pond. TRUE

Which of the following agencies grants permits for PRODUCTION COMPANIESs reserve pits? ADEQ

Health, safety and environmental handbook, transporter and driver handbook, and fluid transport via vacuum truck reference guide are materials drivers are required to carry in their trucks.

What is true about production water? It is a natural formation water plus minor amounts of residual frac fluid from production wells and it is held in tanks at the production well site.

Which of the following is required when transferring both production and oily water from unmanned sites? SECURE A GROUNDING CABLE FROM THE TRUCK TO GROUNDING ROD AT THE TANK.

Production water is disposed of at an approved salt water disposal facility. TRUE

Tire chocks, orange reflective safety cones, and particle screens is required equipment.

Dividing the height of the site tube (in inches) by 1.17 for 150 bbl tanks and 1.68 for 400 bbl tanks will give you the total number of barrels of fluid in the tank.

Flowback water is frac fluid revered from the well after the fracture stimulation and it is held in frac tanks.

Which of the following is not required PPE for transferring fluids on Production Companies properties? RESPIRATOR

Production water, oily water and flowback water are all held in tanks. TRUE

Which of the following is true about transferring fluids from tanks? Some tanks require a well site supervisor to unlock the valve and connecting properly to a valve is critical to prevent leaks.

What is true about water based and oil based mud? They are used during drilling and they are designed to inhibit formations that can impede running pipe or casing.

PPE is designed to protect workers from serious workplace injuries. TRUE

What is true about cuttings box fluid? It is held in a container on oil based drilling operations, it must be pulled off and taken to an approved disposal facility, drivers must tie off their hoses to the boxes to prevent the hose from pulling out during transfer.

Fresh water is sourced from surface water runoff in ponds and authorized pullout points from creeks. TRUE

What should you do with every fluid transfer? Ensure all connections are secure and hoses do not leak, camlocks are pinned securely, and buckets are placed under the discharge connections and valves.

The goal of this course is to give drivers the skills and knowledge they need to safely transfer and transport fluids via a vacuum truck. TRUE

When transferring on active sites what are some additional measures you must take to prevent a leak? Ground barriers must be in place, trenches and berms must be in place, and place oil absorbent pads under hose connections.

After you have completed the transfer you must complete the job ticket and give it to the WSS or place it in the tube on an unmanned site? TRUE

You are not required to check in with dispatch prior to departing the site. FALSE

**TRAFFIC SAFETY:**

Who is in charge of the internal traffic control plan within the construction/demolition worksite? CONTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGER

Standard highway signs assist drivers and construction works to identify the correct route and specific directions. TRUE

Who is in charge of the configuration of the temporary traffic control zone for motorists and pedestrians in a work zone? FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL AUTHORITY IN CHARGE

Concrete barriers, crash cushions, truck mounted attenuators are typical work zone protections.

Flaggers should be trained/certified and use the signaling methods required by the authority in charge.

What PPE must all flaggers and traffic control personnel wear? HIGH VISIBILITY SAFETY GARMETS

Which is the cause of the highest number of fatal work injuries? TRANSPORTATION INCIDENTS AND WORKERS STRUCK BY VEHICLES OR MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Drivers should be warned in advance with signs that there will be a flagger ahead. TRUE

Proper lighting, adequate training, use of traffic control devices will help improve traffic safety.

Seat belts and rollover protection are optional but not required to be used on equipment and vehicles. FALSE