Operation Lifesaver is a non-profit, international public education program first established in 1972 to end collisions, deaths and injuries at highway-rail grade crossings and on railroad rights-of-way.

The program is supported by a wide variety of partners, including federal, state and local government agencies, highway safety organizations, law enforcement, the nation’s railroads and their suppliers.

**HOW DOES OPERATION LIFESAVER WORK?**
Operation Lifesaver’s certified volunteer speakers give free rail safety presentations to people of all professions and age groups. Learn about Operation Lifesaver’s educational brochures and videos, materials for children and training information at www.oli.org.

**IS THERE AN OPERATION LIFESAVER OFFICE IN MY STATE?**
Operation Lifesaver state coordinators are located in 49 states and the District of Columbia.

**WHAT IS OPERATION LIFESAVER?**
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**HOW CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION ABOUT OPERATION LIFESAVER AND RAIL SAFETY?**
Find your State Coordinator at www.oli.org or call 1-800-537-6224 for more information.

**HOW CAN I SCHEDULE A PRESENTATION?**
Free rail safety presentations are available for groups of all ages and professions. Visit www.oli.org or call 1-800-537-6224 for more information.

**HOW CAN I BECOME A SAFETY VOLUNTEER?**
Find out more about becoming a trained and certified Operation Lifesaver Presenter or Associate at www.oli.org or by calling 1-800-537-6224 to contact your State Coordinator.

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Driving through a neighboring town, you see a round, yellow sign with an X and the letters RR.

1. The round, yellow sign is called the
   a. Advance Warning sign.
   b. Crossbuck.
   c. Track sign.

2. It tells you
   a. there is a railroad yard nearby.
   b. to slow down, you are approaching a railroad crossing.
   c. there is only one railroad track ahead.

As you get closer, you see a sign with the words “Railroad Crossing” on two, crossed white boards.

3. This sign is called the
   a. Advance Warning sign.
   b. Crossbuck.
   c. Track sign.

4. It tells you
   a. to hurry across the tracks.
   b. there is only one railroad track ahead.
   c. to slow down, look., listen and be prepared to yield to an approaching train.

You notice a smaller sign below the crossed, white boards. On the small sign are the words “2 Tracks”.

5. This sign tells you
   a. the road ahead crosses two tracks.
   b. to expect trains approaching from either direction.
   c. both a and b.

As you start driving over the tracks, you see the red lights begin to flash, and the gate start to come down.

6. This means
   a. you tripped an emergency signaling device.
   b. a train is approaching.
   c. someone is probably working on the signals.

7. You should
   a. keep going until you have cleared the tracks by at least 15 feet.
   b. stop and abandon the vehicle.
   c. back up to get off the tracks.

8. If your car stalls on the tracks as a train approaches,
   a. keep trying to restart your car until you see the train.
   b. stand next to your car and wave at the locomotive engineer.
   c. Get everyone out of the car, IMMEDIATELY, move far away from the tracks at an angle, in the direction of the approaching train.

The next day, you encounter a “passive” railroad crossing without a gate or flashing red lights. Please be very careful as you cross the tracks here.

9. It is very difficult to judge how far away a train is because
   a. an optical illusion fools the eye in judging distance and speed.
   b. you have not learned how.
   c. the train may unexpectedly speed up.

10. After fully applying the brakes, a 100-car freight train traveling 55 mph takes at least _____ to stop.
    a. 1/4 mile
    b. 1/2 mile
    c. a mile

11. You cannot predict the arrival of a freight train at a crossing because
    a. schedules are not published.
    b. they do not keep regular schedules.
    c. published schedules may not be accurate.

True or False?

12. The names railroad crossing, highway-rail intersection, and highway-rail grade crossing all refer to the place where the highway crosses the train tracks.
   12. True
   12. False

13. The biggest factor in vehicle-train collisions is train speed.
   13. True
   13. False

14. Light rail trains are quieter than freight and other passenger trains.
   14. True
   14. False

15. After fully applying the brakes, light rail trains take only 100 feet to stop.
   15. True
   15. False

16. Light rail trains are lighter than other trains. In a crash, they cannot cause as much damage to a person, bicycle or car.
   16. True
   16. False