

## The Cockpit Drill (DSMS)

The first thing you should do when you get into the driver's seat is to make sure your vehicle is safe to drive. You can do this by using a method called "The cockpit drill". This involves ensuring you can reach all the controls comfortably and you can see out of your mirrors.



### Doors

Although this seems obvious, you need to **make sure all the doors are shut**. This includes the boot. If they aren't closed properly, they could open while driving. Most cars will have a light near the speedometer indicating an open door. Other vehicles may make a beeping sound if a door is open after the car is switched on. Make sure the

**Handbrake:** Make sure the handbrake is secure before you adjust your seat and mirrors so the car does not start moving off unexpectedly.

### Seat

Most cars have a lever under the driver's seat which can be pulled up to release the chair so that it can slide forwards and backwards. **Make sure you can reach the steering wheel and the foot pedals**. You should be able to push the clutch (left foot pedal) all the way down whilst retaining a slight bend in your knee and reach the steering wheel with a slight bend at the elbow. **Your backrest should be upright and the center of the headrest should be level with the top of your**

ears. If you have a modern car, you may be able to adjust the height of the seat to give you a better view of the road ahead.

**Steering Wheel:** If you have an adjustable steering wheel, there will be a lever which allows you to move the steering column up and down. **Make sure: you can see all the display dials; that the steering wheel is not too close to your legs, and; it is locked in place.**

## Mirrors

**Make sure to set your interior mirror and left and right door mirrors to an appropriate angle.** The interior mirror can be set with your left hand to help you avoid touching the glass and should be set so that you can see as much of your car's rear window as possible. The door mirrors should be set so that you can see the side of your car in only a small part of the mirror and about half road and half sky in the remainder of the mirror.

## Seatbelt

You should **put your seatbelt on once you have adjusted your seat and wheel** so that you don't cause it to lock. As the driver, you are also required to **make sure anyone under the age of 14 travelling in the car with you is wearing their seat belt.** Although you are not responsible for people over this age by law, it is still a good idea to check everyone is belted up before setting off.

## What is POM and why do I need to know it?

The **Prepare Observe Move (POM)** routine is used when you intend to move your car from a stationary position, either parked at the curbside or when stopped at a junction or in stationary traffic.

### Prepare

This is getting the vehicle ready and preparing to pull away when the road is clear.

- Press the clutch down and hold it there
- Select first gear, and move your hand back to the steering wheel
- Press the gas pedal down until you are at about 1500-2000 rpm
- Bring the clutch up slowly until you find the biting point
- Put your left hand on the Handbrake and be ready to release it

### Observe

Take a good look around the vehicle...

- Look over both shoulders
- Check centre mirror and the appropriate exterior mirrors
- Check your blind spot
- Signal if necessary

### Move

If everything is clear and it is safe to do so...

- Release the handbrake, and move your hand back to the steering wheel
- Release the clutch slowly while gently increasing the gas
- If you find the vehicle is starting to move away too fast, ease off the gas slightly and push the clutch back down slightly
- Re-check your mirrors and/or blind spot and move your car to the normal driving position
- Do one final mirror checks

## What is MSM and why do I need to know it?

MSM, which stands for Mirror, Signal, Manoeuvre, is a driving routine that is of great importance for drivers in the UK. It is a routine that helps drivers ensure safe and efficient driving by effectively communicating with other drivers and

road users. The routine is broken down into three steps: Mirror, Signal, and Manoeuvre.

## Mirrors

The first step of the MSM routine is to check your mirrors. This is important to be aware of the surrounding traffic and any potential hazards. The Highway Code emphasises the importance of checking both the rear-view mirror and the side mirrors. It is also crucial to check your blind spots, which are areas that cannot be seen using mirrors or during normal forward vision. Blind spots are typically located to the sides and rear of the vehicle. Checking mirrors and blind spots should be done before any change of speed or direction.

## Signal

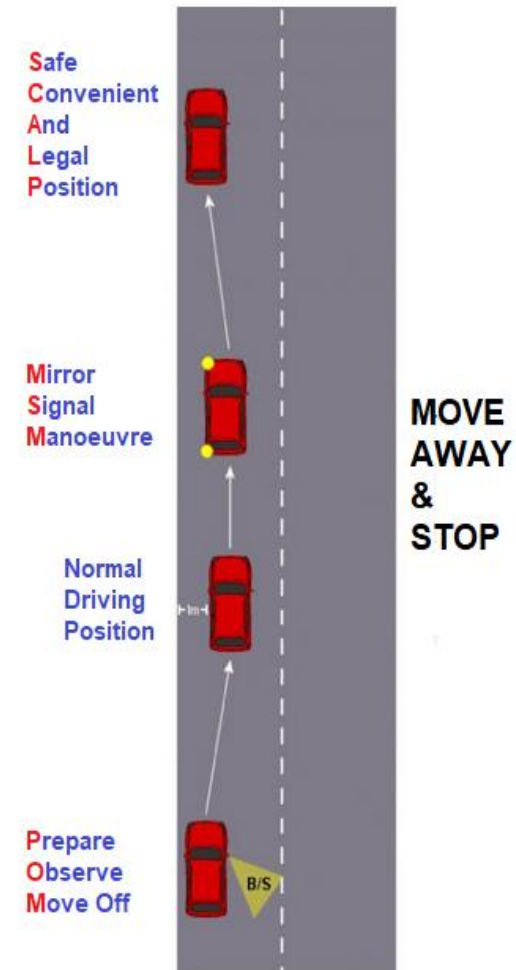
The second step of the MSM routine is to signal your intention to other road users. Signalling is a way of communicating with other drivers and letting them know your intended actions. The Highway Code states that drivers should always signal when it is necessary and safe to do so. This includes signalling before turning, changing lanes, or overtaking. Signals should be given in good time and be clear and unambiguous. It is important to remember that signalling alone does not give you the right of way, and you should always check for other road users and potential hazards before proceeding with your manoeuvre.

## Manoeuvre

The final step of the MSM routine is to manoeuvre the vehicle. This involves carrying out the intended action, such as turning, changing lanes, or overtaking. The Highway Code emphasises the importance of only manoeuvring when it is safe to do so. This means ensuring that there is sufficient space and time to complete the manoeuvre without causing inconvenience or danger to other road users. It is also important to be aware of any relevant traffic signs, road markings, or traffic light signals that may affect the manoeuvre.

It is important to follow the correct sequence and timing of the steps in the MSM routine. By checking the mirrors first, the driver gains crucial information about

the road behind them and can assess the position and speed of other road users. This allows them to make informed decisions and plan their actions accordingly. By giving a signal after checking the mirrors, the driver ensures that other road users are aware of their intentions and can adjust their driving accordingly. Finally, by executing the manoeuvre safely after checking the mirrors and giving a signal, the driver minimises the risk of accidents and ensures a smooth and efficient flow of traffic. Following the correct sequence and timing of the steps in the MSM routine helps to maintain safety on the road and promotes responsible and considerate driving.



## What is MSPSL and why do I need to know it?

M.S.P.S.L (Mirror, signal, position, speed and look) routine should be used on approach to any type of junction, including roundabouts, crossroads and T sections.

The **MSPSL** routine is one of the very first things that you'll learn once you've started driving lessons. It's a fundamental part of learning to drive safely and your instructor will probably explain it in your first lesson. If you've not started lessons yet, it's a good idea to get ahead and learn the basics of the MSPSL routine now. If you're already learning to drive, it can never hurt to make sure that you're completely comfortable with the routine.

### Mirrors

Whenever you're approaching any type of junction, you should be checking your appropriate mirrors. Firstly, glance in your interior mirror and then check your left-hand door mirror if you're turning left and your right-hand door mirror if turning right. Always be sure to take careful notice of what you see in the mirrors rather than just glancing at them because you know your instructor/examiner is watching.

### Signal

You should signal to let other road users know your intentions when approaching turns (both left and right), junctions and roundabouts. You should also signal if you intend to change lanes or pull over to park.

Be sure to start signaling at the appropriate time; signaling too late or too early can be as dangerous as not bothering to signal at all.

### Position

There's more to road positioning than just the 'right' and 'wrong' sides of the road. Correctly positioning your vehicle within the lane you're travelling in is very important. If you make a turn from the wrong road position you may clip the curb, which is very bad news if it happens during a driving test. Be sure to

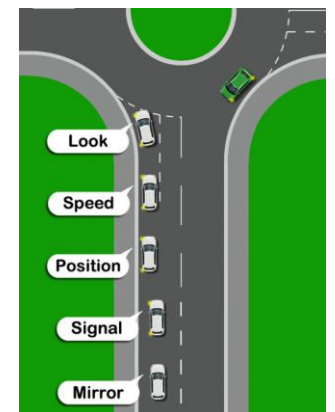
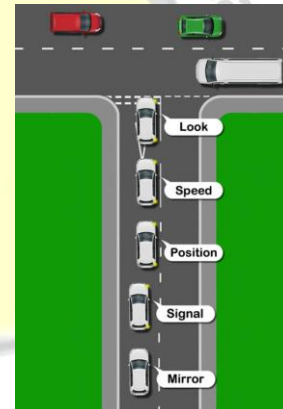
make left turns from your usual position and, if making a right turn, move slightly closer to the centre line of the road.

### Speed

This one's simple: make sure you're travelling at an appropriate speed.

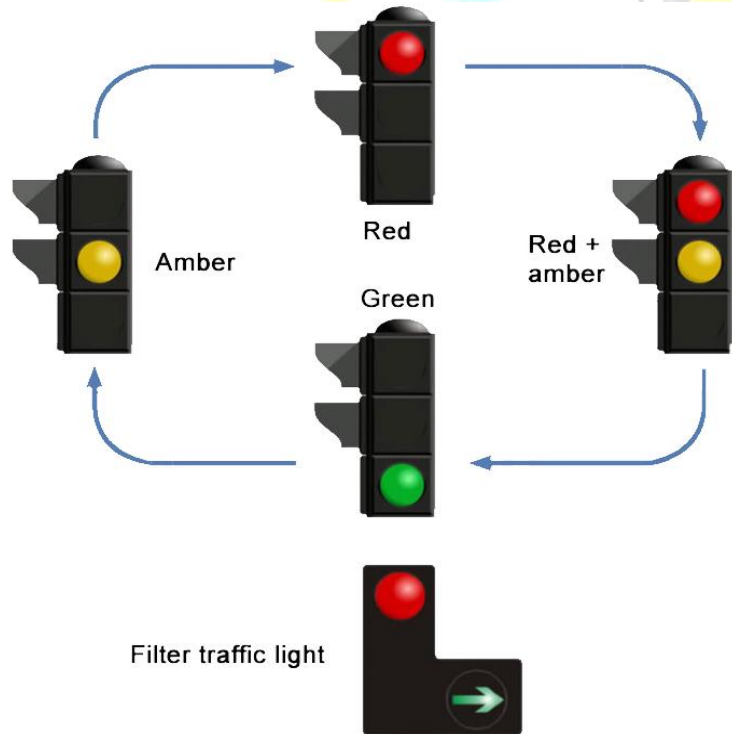
### Look

Once you've made sure that there's nothing in your mirrors, you're indicating in the right direction, you've moved to the correct road position and you've checked your speed, you should have one final look around you. Make sure no other road users have moved into your path and have one final check in your mirrors. If you're turning left, take extra care to check your left-hand door mirror for cyclists; they can easily sneak up on you.



# Dashboard Warning Lights

|                     |                       |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Turn Signals        | AWD                   | Fog Beams Indicator   |
| High Beam Light     | Overdrive Indicator   | Brake System Alert    |
| Anti-Lock Brake Sys | Engine Management     | Front Airbag          |
| Warning Light       | Tire pressure         | Open Doors            |
| Master Lighting     | Rear Window Defrost   | Oil Pressure Warning  |
| Slip Indicator      | Cruise control        | Seat Belt Reminder    |
| Windshield Defrost  | Powertrain            | Temperature Warning   |
| Child Safety Locks  | Electronic Stability  | Battery Warning       |
| Glow Plug (Diesel)  | Low Fuel Notification | Hazard Warning Lights |



# Traffic signs

## 1 - Signs giving orders

Signs with red circles are mostly prohibitive. Plates below signs qualify their message.



Entry to 20 mph zone



End of 20 mph zone



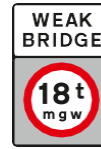
Maximum speed



National speed limit applies



School crossing patrol



No vehicles over maximum gross weight shown



Parking restricted to permit holders



No stopping during period indicated except for buses



No stopping during times shown except for as long as necessary to set down or pick up passengers



No waiting



No stopping (Clearway)



Stop and give way



Give way to traffic on major road



Manually operated temporary STOP and GO signs



No entry for vehicular traffic

Signs with blue circles but no red border mostly give positive instruction.



Ahead only



Turn left ahead (right if symbol reversed)



Turn left (right if symbol reversed)



Keep left (right if symbol reversed)



Vehicles may pass either side to reach same destination



No vehicles except bicycles being pushed



No cycling



No motor vehicles



No buses (over 8 passenger seats)



No overtaking



Mini-roundabout (roundabout circulation - give way to vehicles from the immediate right)



Route to be used by pedal cycles only



Segregated pedal cycle and pedestrian route



Minimum speed



End of minimum speed



No towed caravans



No vehicles carrying explosives



No vehicle or combination of vehicles over length shown



No vehicles overheight shown



No vehicles overwidth shown



Give priority to vehicles from opposite direction



No right turn



No left turn



No U-turns



No goods vehicles over maximum gross weight shown (in tonnes) except for loading and unloading



Buses and cycles only



Trams only



Pedestrian crossing point over tramway



One-way traffic (note: compare circular 'Ahead only' sign)



With-flow bus and cycle lane



Contra-flow bus lane



With-flow pedal cycle

# Warning signs

Mostly triangular

## Warning signs - continued

**STOP**  
100 yds  
Distance to 'STOP' line ahead

Dual carriageway ends

Road narrows on right (left if symbol reversed)

Road narrows on both sides

**GIVE WAY**  
50 yds  
Distance to 'Give Way' line ahead

School crossing patrol ahead (some signs have amber lights which flash when crossings are in use)

Frail (or blind or disabled if shown) pedestrians likely to cross road ahead

No footway for 400 yds  
Pedestrians in road ahead

Zebra crossing

Overhead electric cable; plate indicates maximum height of vehicles which can pass safely

Crossroads

Junction on bend ahead

T-junction with priority over vehicles from the right

Staggered junction

Traffic merging from left ahead

Available width of headroom indicated

Double bend first to left (symbol may be reversed)

Bend to right (or left if symbol)

Roundabout

Uneven road

**REDUCE SPEED NOW**  
Plate below some signs

Sharp deviation of route to left (or right if chevrons reversed)

Light signals ahead at level crossing, airfield or bridge

Miniature warning lights at level crossings

Two-way traffic crosses one-way road

Two-way traffic straight ahead

Opening or swing bridge ahead

Low-flying aircraft or sudden aircraft noise

Falling or fallen rocks

Cattle

Wild animals

Wild horses or ponies

Accompanied horses or ponies

Cycle route ahead

Traffic signals not in use

Traffic signals

Slippery road

Steep hill downwards

Steep hill upwards

Risk of ice

Queues likely

Humps for 1/2 mile

Hidden dip

Soft verges for 2 miles

Tunnel ahead

Trams crossing ahead

Level crossing with barrier or gate ahead

Level crossing without barrier or gate ahead

Level crossing without barrier

Side winds

Hump bridge

Worded warning sign

Quayside or river bank

Ford

Risk of grounding

# Direction signs

Mostly rectangular

Signs on motorways - blue backgrounds



At a junction leading directly into a motorway (junction number may be shown on a black background)



On approaches to junctions (junction number on black background)



Route confirmatory sign after junction



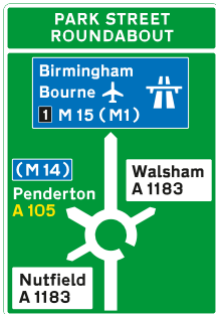
Downward pointing arrows mean 'Get in lane'

The left-hand lane leads to a different destination from the other lanes.



The panel with the inclined arrow indicates the destinations which can be reached by leaving the motorway at the next junction

## Signs on primary routes - green backgrounds



On approaches to junctions



At the junction



Route confirmatory sign after junction

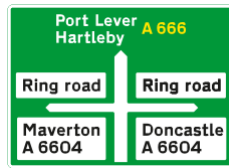


On approaches to junctions



On approach to a junction in Wales (bilingual)

## Green background signs - continued



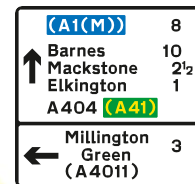
Primary route forming part of a ring road



## Signs on non-primary and local routes - black borders



On approaches to junctions



Green panels indicate that the primary route starts at the junction ahead. Route numbers on a blue background show the direction to a motorway. Route numbers on a green background show the direction to a primary route



At the junction



Direction to toilets with access for the disabled

## Other direction signs



Picnic site



Ancient monument in the care of English Heritage



Direction to a car park



Tourist attraction



Direction to camping and caravan site



Advisory route for lorries



Route for pedal cycles forming part of a network



Recommended route for pedal cycles to place



Route for pedestrians



Symbols showing emergency diversion route for motorway and other main road traffic



Diversion route

Blue panels indicate that the motorway starts at the junction ahead. Motorways shown in brackets can also be reached along the route indicated. White panels indicate local or non-primary routes leading from the junction ahead.

Brown panels show the route to tourist attractions.

The name of the junction may be shown at the top of the sign.

The aircraft symbol indicates the route to an airport.

A symbol may be included to warn of a hazard or restriction along that route.

# Information signs

All rectangular

# Information signs - continued

**Controlled ZONE**  
Mon - Fri  
8.30 am - 6.30 pm  
Saturday  
8.30 am - 1.30 pm  
Entrance to controlled parking zone

Transport for London  
**Congestion charging**  
**Central ZONE**  
Mon - Fri  
7 am - 6.30 pm  
Entrance to congestion charging

**Zone ENDS**  
End of controlled parking zone

**Low bridge 2 miles ahead**  
4.4 m  
14'6"  
Advance warning of restriction or prohibition ahead

**Priority over oncoming vehicles**  
Traffic has priority over oncoming vehicles

**Hospital ahead with Accident and Emergency facilities**

**Tourist information**

**No through road for vehicles**

**Parking place for solo motorcycles**

**With-flow bus lane ahead which pedal cycles and taxis may also use**

**Lane designated for use by high occupancy vehicles (HOV) - see rule 142**

**lane**  
For vehicles with 2 or more persons &  
No HGVs over 7.5 t  
Vehicles permitted to use an HOV lane ahead

**Recommended route for pedal cycles**

**Home Zone**  
Home Zone Entry

**Area in which cameras are used to enforce traffic regulations**

**Bus lane on road at junction ahead**

# Road works signs

**End of motorway**

**M 62**  
Start of motorway and point from which motorway regulations apply

**Appropriate traffic lanes at junction ahead**

**Road works**

**Loose chippings**

**SLOW WET TAR**  
Temporary hazard at road works

**800 yards**  
Temporary lane closure (the number and position of arrows and red bars may be varied according to lanes)

**Traffic on the main carriageway coming from right has priority over joining traffic**

**Additional traffic joining from left ahead. Traffic on main carriageway has priority over joining traffic from right hand lane of slip road**

**Traffic in right hand lane of slip road joining the main carriageway has priority over left hand lane**

**Slow-moving or stationary works vehicle blocking a traffic lane. Pass in the direction shown by the arrow**

**50**  
3/4 mile ahead  
Mandatory speed limit ahead

**Delays possible until Mar 08**  
1 mile  
Road works 1 mile ahead

**Sorry for any delay**  
End  
HIGHWAYS  
End of road works and any temporary restrictions including speed limits

**'Countdown' markers at exit from motorway (each bar represents 100 yards to the exit). Green-backed markers may be used on primary routes and white-backed markers with black bars on other routes. At approaches to concealed level crossings white-backed markers with red bars may be used. Although these will be erected at equal distances the bars do not represent 100 yard intervals**

**GOOD FOOD**  
Puddleworth services 1/2 m  
LPG Petrol 85p  
Motorway service area sign showing the operator's name

**800 yds**  
**450 yds**  
Signs used on the back of slow-moving or stationary vehicles warning of a lane closed ahead by a works vehicle. There are no cones on the road.

**M1 & A 617 2B**  
ANY VEH  
800 yards  
Lane restrictions at road works ahead

**STAY IN LANE**  
Max speed 30  
One lane crossover at contraflow road works

**Q: What is a Road?**

**A: Wide way leading from one place to another.**

**Q: What is a Traffic?**

**A: Vehicles moving on a public highway.**

**Q: What is a Vehicle?**

**A: A thing used for transporting people or goods**

**Q: What is a Driver?**

**A: A person who drive a vehicle**

**Q: What is a Rider?**

**A: A person who is riding or who can ride a horse, bicycle or motorcycle.**

**Q: What is a passenger?**

**A: A traveller on a public or private transport other than the driver.**

**Q: How many types of traffic signs are there?**

**A: There are 5 basic types of road signs**

1. Signs that give orders. (Circle with red border)
2. Signs that give warnings. (Triangle with a red border)
3. Signs that give information. (Blue background)
4. Stopping and Parking signs.
5. Highway signs.

**Q: What is the shape difference between 'stop' and 'give way' signs?**

**A: Give way sign are triangle and a stop sign octangular.**

**Q: For whom are the traffic rules for?**

**A: For everyone using road.**

**Q: How many colours are traffic lights and a how they operate?**

**A: Traffic lights are 3 colours, RED, AMBER and GREEN. A longside to these there may also be a GREEN GO STRAIGHT arrow or TURN LEFT arrow light too. RED indicates stopping, the AMBER is warning light. If it's only AMBER, we should know that the next light will be RED. When the lights are RED and AMBER, we should know that the next light will be GREEN. Although the light turns RED, but the arrows are GREEN, we can proceed to the direction arrows indicate.**

**Q: Which parts on the vehicle should always be maintained and in working condition?**

**A: Brakes, steering wheels, tires, and indicators, lights**

**Q: Which parts of the vehicle should always kept clean?**

**A: Lights, indicators, front and rear windshield, doors windshields, doors mirrors, interior, number plates.**

**Q: When should you turn the lights ON and OFF?**

**A: According to TRNC traffic rules, you should turn the lights ON half an hour after the SUNSET, and turn OFF half an hour before the SUNRISE.**

**Q: Where do you use the headlamp main beam?**

**A: You should use the main beam on dark roads. When, however, you meet other vehicles you should switch to dipped-beam. If you are blinded by the lights of others, reduce speed or stop entirely.**

**Q: If you need to travel at night, which lights should be working?**

**A: Both head-lights, front and indicators, brake lights and number plate lights.**

**Q: When shouldn't you increase your speed?**

**A: When you are being overtaken by another vehicle**

**Q: From which side do you overtake?**

**A: Always from the right expect if the vehicle ahead gives the proper signal that it will turn right, takeS the middle of the road and there is adequate space on the left in which case you overtake from LEFT. Give adequate space to bicycle riders. The bicycle is vulnerable vehicle.**

**Q: Where is overtaking prohibited?**

**A:**

- At pedestrian's crossing
- At road junctions
- At a corner or turn
- At the top of an ascending Road
- At raised bridges
- Where the road narrows down
- Where the road is divided by continuous white line or there is a pedestrian's island
- Where in order to overtake, you will force another vehicle to make a sudden manouver or reduce the speed
- Generally, you do not overtake if you have the slightest DOUBT

**Q: While are you overtake moving vehicle, suddenly vehicle you overtake increase the speed, what you do?**

**A: Slow down and get the left lane.**

**Q: Where parking prohibited?**

**A:**

- Near road junctions, bends , the top of an ascending road or near raised Bridges
- Near traffic lights or pedestrian crossing
- On highways or roads where the traffic is flowing quick
- Opposite or next to another parked vehicle
- By side of another parked vehicle
- At a bus stop or near it, at the entrance of schools, hospitals, or where are you parked vehicle may obstruct the view of a road sign
- Where there is a continues white line on the road and if it doesn't fit a car to pass by without going over the white line
- On the right side of the road during the dark hours (NIGHT)
- Where there is a continues double yellow line by the kerb

**Q: If you park on a up/down hill, how can you secure your car?**

**A:**

- park close to kerb and Appl the handbrake firmly
- Select a forward gear and turn your steering wheel away from the kerb when facing uphill
- Select reverse gear and turn your steering wheel towards the kerb when facing downhill
- Use 'park' if your car has an automatic gearbox

**Q: What can we do if there is a necessity to park at the dark roads?**

**A:** Advised that, the car must be taken as much as possible at the left side of the road. If you have put the traffic warning, triangle backward and forward of the car in distance of 6m. You can use white stones, instead of the warning triangle too. If the Hazard warning lights working, you can switch them on as well.

**Q: What are the things that we consider while we are passing the cars that are parked in a row?**

**A:**

- Take care for pedestrians
- Pay attention who can comes out from the cars
- Be careful for the cars that start move into the road

**Q: What is the safe following distance between cars?**

**A:** Safe, following distance vary depending on your travelling at speed. A driver in a car should drive at least two seconds behind the vehicle in front in ideal conditions. It's equal to half of a speed in km/h to meter. For example, if you follow the car with 80 km/h, the distance should be 40 m for behind car.

**Q: Where you are not allowed to reversing?**

**A: Never reverse into a main road**

**Q: When we use mirrors?**

**A:**

- Moving off
- Signalling
- Turning to the left or right
- Changing lanes or overtaking
- Changing speed or stopping
- Opening the car door

**Q: How many types of pedestrian crossing are there?**

**A: There are two types of pedestrian crossing:**

- zebra crossing controlled by traffic lights or police officer and uncontrolled

**Q: Production of motor vehicles documents**

**A:**

- Driving license: you must have a valid driving license for the category of motor vehicle you are driving
- Insurance: To use a motor vehicle on the road, you must have a valid insurance policy.
- The vehicle test certificate
- Motor vehicle registration certificate

**Q: What to do, if you are involved in an accident, you must stop?**

**A:**

- Warn other traffic, switching on Hazard warning light
- If there are injuries, ask someone to call an ambulance and the police
- Don't move casualties trapped in vehicles unless they are in danger

**Q: Who has priority on the uncontrolled junction or roundabouts?**

**A: A driver of a vehicle is required to give way to vehicle approaching from the right at intersections**

**Q: When you see a ball rolling in the road, what should you do?**

**A:** You should stop because children are probably with the ball and a child may run after the ball in order to catch it

**Q: At the roundabout who has priority?**

**A:** Always those coming from the right

**Q: Which speed must you approach traffic lights, pedestrian crossing, gross road and a road junction corner?**

**A:** keep you speed down, second speed, or even stop entirely at the crossing pedestrians have a priority

**Q: You must be able to decide if your feet to drive you shouldn't be**

**A:**

- Too tired
- Too emotional
- Too ill
- Under the influence of drugs or alcohol

**Q: What must you do in response to the officer's signal?**

**A:** Pedestrian cross, school crossing, incident or crash. For example, dealing with debris, collision, accident

**Q: What are the reasons of losing control of the car in the road?**

**A:**

- Hard braking
- Accelerata hard
- suddenly move of the steering wheels

**Q: What you should do if the car skidding (lose control) in the road?**

**A:** If your car is skidding, there are a number of thing you should do: Turn the steering wheel in the same direction as the skid and ease off the accelerator (gas) at the same time. If we need to use the brake, we should pump the brake pedal gentle if your car skids and the rear wheel slide to the right you need to steer into the skid to right until the front and rear wheels are brought into line. Don't oversteer or you will cause a skid in the opposite direction and this will make the situation worse.

**Q: What you should do going uphill and downhill?**

**A:** Adjust your speed, normally need to reduce the speed. Change down to lower gear to downhill. Give yourself more braking power and control and give to vehicle coming uphill as same gear lower gear to uphill we use.

**Q: The horn rules?**

**A:** Use only while your vehicle is moving, and you need to warn other road users of your presence. Never sound your horn aggressively. **YOU MUST NOT** use your horn:

- While stationary on the road
- When driving in a buildup area between the hours of 21:00 pm and 7:00 am
- When another road users poses a danger

**Q: How close can you park your vehicle to the corner where no yellow lines have been marked?**

**A:** Motor vehicles must not be stopped within distance of 9 meters from corner or Junction.

**Q: How close can you park your vehicle to approach to sign makers where no yellow lines have been marked?**

**A:** Motor vehicles must not be stop within distance of 45 meters from sign makers

**Q: How close can you park the vehicle to the approach side of a pedestrian crossing and bus stop where no broken yellow line have been marked?**

**A:** Motor vehicle must not be stopped within distance of 13 1/2 m from pedestrian, crossing and bus stop

**Q: How many cars can be in a Convoy? How long distance should be between cars in convoy?**

**A:** Maximum six cars can be in a convoy and distance between cars must be at least 36 meters.

**Q: If more than six cars travel together (convoy), what is the distance must be between the convoys?**

**A:** Distance must be at least 90 m between the convoys

**Q: What is the K.K.T.C. national speed limit for a vehicle on a road?**

**A:** The appropriate speed for particular road, weather and traffic condition

- Cars = 100 km/h
- Van = 75 km/h
- A long lorry with a heavy load = 65 km/h

**Q: T.R.N.C. alcohol limit?**

**A:** Do not drink and drive as it will seriously affect your judgement and abilities. In T.R.N.C. you **MUST NOT** drive with a breath alcohol level higher than 50 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood (BAC 0.5 mg/ml). Large vehicle, lorry and bus **MUST NOT** take alcohol = 0 mg/ml











