

# learn to drive smart

your guide to driving safely



# What to take to the driver licensing office

## For the knowledge test you need:

- primary and secondary identification (see inside of back cover)
- a custodial parent or legal guardian if you are under 19
- the fees for the knowledge test and learner's licence.

Make sure you arrive at the office at least one hour before closing to take your knowledge test.

## For the road tests you need:

- your current licence
- primary and secondary identification
- a safe vehicle, with registration and insurance papers (make sure that the insurance coverage permits you to drive the vehicle)
- a licensed driver that meets supervisor requirements (if you don't pass your road test, you will be issued a learner's licence that only permits you to drive while supervised)
- the fees for the road test and photo licence
- glasses or contact lenses, if you require them to drive
- for a Class 7 road test, your *Declaration of Completion* if you have successfully completed an ICBC-approved driver training course.

### Notes: All road tests are by appointment only. You must book ahead.

See **chapter 10** for more information and telephone numbers for booking road tests.

If you can't keep your road test appointment, you need to notify ICBC. A fee is charged if you do not show up for your scheduled road test and do not provide either 48 hours notice or a valid reason for not attending.

Knowledge and road test fees vary depending on which tests you will be taking. The fees are listed on **icbc.com**.

To learn more about getting your driver's licence, read **chapter 9, your licence**.

## Study + Practice = Success

**Prepare for your tests!** If you do not qualify on any knowledge test, pre-trip or road test you will need to wait before another attempt can be made.

### Retest wait periods

| Failed attempt    | Knowledge test | Class 5-8 road tests |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup>   | 7 days         | 14 days              |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup>   | 7 days         | 30 days              |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> + | 7 days         | 60 days              |

# learn to drive smart

your guide to driving safely

**Visit [icbc.com](http://icbc.com) to:**

- view and download this and other driver licensing guides and manuals
- take the online practice knowledge test or download our free app
- learn more about driver and vehicle licensing in B.C.
- get information on our products, services and news.

© 2020 Insurance Corporation of British Columbia

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form, whether electronic, mechanical, photocopied or otherwise, without the prior written consent of the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC). Applications for ICBC's written consent should be made to ICBC, 151 West Esplanade, North Vancouver, B.C., V7M 3H9.

This publication was formerly titled *RoadSense for Drivers*.

### **Statement of Limitation**

ICBC has prepared *Learn to drive smart: your guide to driving safely* to assist individuals studying for a Class 5, 7 or 7L British Columbia driver's licence. *Learn to drive smart* is not intended to take the place of professional training and ICBC does not make any representation or warranty that any individual who studies *Learn to drive smart* will be successful in obtaining the desired licence. ICBC is not responsible for any consequences that may result from the use of *Learn to drive smart*.

Throughout this guide, references are made to acts and regulations that govern driving in British Columbia. This guide reflects the law in British Columbia as set out in these acts and regulations as of December, 2012. These references are written in plain language to help you understand their impact on individual drivers. In the event of a difference between the material included in *Learn to drive smart* and any of these acts or regulations, the acts and regulations shall apply.

# contents

|                  |  |           |
|------------------|--|-----------|
|                  | <b>Using this guide.....</b>                 | <b>1</b>  |
|                  | <b>New drivers.....</b>                      | <b>1</b>  |
|                  | <b>Experienced drivers.....</b>              | <b>1</b>  |
|                  | <b>Getting the most from this guide.....</b> | <b>1</b>  |
|                  | Organization.....                            | 2         |
|                  | Design features.....                         | 3         |
|                  | <b>Developing your smart driving skills</b>  |           |
| <b>Chapter 1</b> | <b>You in the driver's seat.....</b>         | <b>5</b>  |
|                  | <b>Be a thinking driver.....</b>             | <b>5</b>  |
|                  | <b>Be fit to drive.....</b>                  | <b>6</b>  |
|                  | <b>Make good decisions.....</b>              | <b>6</b>  |
|                  | Keep learning.....                           | 7         |
|                  | Plan your driving.....                       | 8         |
|                  | Predict the scene.....                       | 8         |
|                  | Think for yourself.....                      | 9         |
|                  | <b>Take responsibility.....</b>              | <b>10</b> |
|                  | You, the driver.....                         | 10        |
|                  | Your passengers.....                         | 11        |
|                  | Other road users.....                        | 12        |
| <b>Chapter 2</b> | <b>You and your vehicle.....</b>             | <b>13</b> |
|                  | <b>Adjust for safety.....</b>                | <b>13</b> |
|                  | Seat.....                                    | 13        |
|                  | Head restraints.....                         | 13        |
|                  | Seatbelts.....                               | 14        |
|                  | Safety restraints for children.....          | 15        |
|                  | Stage 1 — rear-facing.....                   | 15        |
|                  | Stage 2 — forward-facing with tether.....    | 15        |
|                  | Stage 3 — booster seat.....                  | 15        |
|                  | Stage 4 — seatbelt only.....                 | 16        |
|                  | Airbags.....                                 | 16        |
|                  | Mirrors.....                                 | 17        |
|                  | <b>Hand controls.....</b>                    | <b>17</b> |
|                  | Steering wheel.....                          | 18        |
|                  | Ignition switch.....                         | 18        |
|                  | Gearshift lever.....                         | 18        |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Comparing automatic and standard transmissions .....  | 19        |
| Parking brake.....                                    | 19        |
| Turn signal lever.....                                | 19        |
| Lights .....  | 20        |
| Hazard light switch .....                             | 20        |
| Cruise control .....                                  | 20        |
| Wipers and washer control.....                        | 20        |
| Horn.....   | 20        |
| Heater, defroster and air conditioning controls ..... | 21        |
| <b>Foot pedals.....</b>                               | <b>21</b> |
| Accelerator .....                                     | 21        |
| Brake.....  | 21        |
| Anti-lock brakes.....                                 | 22        |
| Clutch.....   | 22        |
| <b>Control panel.....</b>                             | <b>22</b> |
| The control panel .....                               | 23        |
| <b>Pre-trip check .....</b>                           | <b>24</b> |
| <b>Periodic check .....</b>                           | <b>24</b> |
| Checklist .....                                       | 24        |
| Tire tips .....                                       | 25        |
| Prepare for winter driving.....                       | 26        |
| <b>Driving and the environment .....</b>              | <b>26</b> |
| <br>  |           |
| <b>Chapter 3</b>                                      |           |
| <b>Signs, signals and road markings .....</b>         | <b>29</b> |
| <b>Signs .....</b>                                    | <b>29</b> |
| Regulatory signs .....                                | 30        |
| School, playground and crosswalk signs.....           | 31        |
| Lane use signs .....                                  | 31        |
| Turn control signs .....                              | 32        |
| Parking signs.....                                    | 32        |
| Reserved lane signs.....                              | 32        |
| Warning signs .....                                   | 33        |
| Object markers .....                                  | 34        |
| Construction signs.....                               | 35        |
| Information and destination signs.....                | 35        |
| Railway signs.....                                    | 36        |
| <b>Signals .....</b>                                  | <b>36</b> |
| Lane control signals.....                             | 36        |
| Traffic lights.....                                   | 37        |

|                  |   |           |
|------------------|---|-----------|
|                  | <b>Road markings.....</b>                       | <b>38</b> |
|                  | Yellow lines .....                              | 38        |
|                  | White lines .....                               | 39        |
|                  | Reserved lane markings .....                    | 40        |
|                  | Other markings.....                             | 40        |
| <b>Chapter 4</b> | <b>Rules of the road.....</b>                   | <b>41</b> |
|                  | <b>Understanding intersections .....</b>        | <b>41</b> |
|                  | Signalling .....                                | 41        |
|                  | Types of intersections.....                     | 41        |
|                  | Controlled intersections.....                   | 41        |
|                  | Uncontrolled intersections.....                 | 41        |
|                  | Stopping at intersections .....                 | 42        |
|                  | Right-of-way at intersections.....              | 43        |
|                  | Intersections controlled by traffic lights..... | 43        |
|                  | Left-turn signals.....                          | 44        |
|                  | Intersections controlled by stop signs .....    | 45        |
|                  | Intersections controlled by yield signs.....    | 46        |
|                  | Traffic circles and roundabouts .....           | 46        |
|                  | Traffic circles.....                            | 46        |
|                  | Roundabouts.....                                | 47        |
|                  | Entering a roadway .....                        | 48        |
|                  | <b>Using lanes correctly .....</b>              | <b>49</b> |
|                  | Which lane should you use?.....                 | 49        |
|                  | Lane tracking .....                             | 49        |
|                  | Right turns.....                                | 49        |
|                  | Left turns .....                                | 50        |
|                  | Turning lanes .....                             | 51        |
|                  | Multiple turning lanes .....                    | 51        |
|                  | Two-way left-turn lanes .....                   | 51        |
|                  | Turns in the middle of a block.....             | 52        |
|                  | U-turns.....                                    | 52        |
|                  | Reserved lanes.....                             | 52        |
|                  | High occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes.....         | 52        |
|                  | Bus lanes .....                                 | 53        |
|                  | Bicycle lanes.....                              | 53        |
|                  | Pulling into a lane.....                        | 53        |
|                  | Passing.....                                    | 54        |
|                  | Passing lanes .....                             | 54        |
|                  | Merging .....                                   | 55        |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Highway or freeway entrances and exits..... | 55        |
| Entrance .....                              | 55        |
| Exit.....                                   | 56        |
| Cul-de-sacs .....                           | 57        |
| Turning around .....                        | 57        |
| <b>Parking tips and rules.....</b>          | <b>58</b> |

**Chapter 5 See-think-do ..... 59**

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>See.....</b>                            | <b>59</b> |
| Observation .....                          | 59        |
| Observing ahead.....                       | 60        |
| Observing behind .....                     | 61        |
| Observing at intersections .....           | 62        |
| Hazard perception .....                    | 63        |
| Space conflicts .....                      | 64        |
| Surprises .....                            | 64        |
| Vision blocks.....                         | 65        |
| Poor road conditions.....                  | 65        |
| <b>Think.....</b>                          | <b>66</b> |
| Assess the risk.....                       | 66        |
| Choose a solution.....                     | 67        |
| <b>Do.....</b>                             | <b>68</b> |
| Speed control .....                        | 68        |
| Appropriate speeds .....                   | 69        |
| Steady speeds.....                         | 69        |
| Physics and driving.....                   | 69        |
| Handling curves.....                       | 71        |
| Gear use .....                             | 71        |
| Steering .....                             | 71        |
| Controlling the wheel.....                 | 72        |
| Keeping good road position.....            | 72        |
| Space margins .....                        | 72        |
| Stopping.....                              | 72        |
| Space in front — the two-second rule ..... | 73        |
| Space behind .....                         | 74        |
| Space beside.....                          | 74        |
| Lane position.....                         | 74        |
| Choosing a safe gap .....                  | 75        |
| Communication .....                        | 76        |
| Turn signals.....                          | 76        |
| Lights.....                                | 77        |



|                                |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Horn.....                      | 78        |
| Eye contact.....               | 78        |
| Body language.....             | 78        |
| Vehicle language.....          | 78        |
| <b>Using see-think-do.....</b> | <b>79</b> |

## Applying your smart driving skills

|                  |   |            |
|------------------|---|------------|
| <b>Chapter 6</b> | <b>Sharing the road.....</b>                      | <b>81</b>  |
|                  | <b>Sharing the road safely.....</b>               | <b>81</b>  |
|                  | See.....  | 82         |
|                  | Think.....  | 82         |
|                  | Do.....   | 82         |
|                  | How to share the road.....                        | 82         |
|                  | <b>Pedestrians.....</b>                           | <b>83</b>  |
|                  | <b>Cyclists.....</b>                              | <b>85</b>  |
|                  | <b>Motorcycle riders.....</b>                     | <b>88</b>  |
|                  | <b>Passenger vehicles.....</b>                    | <b>89</b>  |
|                  | <b>Large vehicles.....</b>                        | <b>90</b>  |
|                  | <b>School buses.....</b>                          | <b>92</b>  |
|                  | <b>Public transit buses.....</b>                  | <b>93</b>  |
|                  | <b>Emergency vehicles.....</b>                    | <b>93</b>  |
|                  | <b>Stopped vehicles with flashing lights.....</b> | <b>94</b>  |
|                  | <b>Construction zones.....</b>                    | <b>95</b>  |
|                  | <b>Trains.....</b>                                | <b>96</b>  |
|                  | <b>Horses.....</b>                                | <b>98</b>  |
| <b>Chapter 7</b> | <b>Personal strategies.....</b>                   | <b>99</b>  |
|                  | <b>Fitness to drive.....</b>                      | <b>99</b>  |
|                  | Seeing and hearing.....                           | 99         |
|                  | Assessing your health.....                        | 100        |
|                  | Staying awake.....                                | 100        |
|                  | Keeping focused.....                              | 101        |
|                  | Cellphones and other devices.....                 | 101        |
|                  | <b>Dangerous emotions.....</b>                    | <b>102</b> |
|                  | <b>Impairment.....</b>                            | <b>103</b> |
|                  | Facts about alcohol.....                          | 103        |
|                  | Facts about drugs.....                            | 105        |
|                  | Drugs and driving.....                            | 105        |
|                  | Medications.....                                  | 105        |
|                  | Illegal drugs.....                                | 106        |
|                  | Cannabis.....                                     | 106        |

|                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Drugs and alcohol .....            | 106        |
| <b>Taking risks .....</b>          | <b>106</b> |
| <b>Peer pressure.....</b>          | <b>107</b> |
| <b>Unsafe passengers.....</b>      | <b>108</b> |
| <b>Unsafe drivers.....</b>         | <b>109</b> |
| <b>Aggression on the road.....</b> | <b>110</b> |
| Preventing aggression.....         | 111        |
| <b>Organ Donor Registry .....</b>  | <b>113</b> |
| How to register.....               | 113        |

|                  |  |            |
|------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Chapter 8</b> | <b>Emergency strategies.....</b>         | <b>115</b> |
|                  | <b>Preparing for emergencies.....</b>    | <b>115</b> |
|                  | <b>Emergency driving strategies.....</b> | <b>115</b> |
|                  | Emergency braking .....                  | 115        |
|                  | Anti-lock braking systems (ABS).....     | 116        |
|                  | Skid control.....                        | 117        |
|                  | Steps to handle a skid.....              | 117        |
|                  | <b>Environmental hazards .....</b>       | <b>118</b> |
|                  | Loss of visibility.....                  | 118        |
|                  | Glare and shadows.....                   | 119        |
|                  | Loss of traction .....                   | 120        |
|                  | Rain.....                                | 120        |
|                  | Deep water.....                          | 121        |
|                  | Ice and snow .....                       | 121        |
|                  | Stranded or snowbound.....               | 123        |
|                  | Turbulence .....                         | 124        |
|                  | <b>Night hazards .....</b>               | <b>124</b> |
|                  | Using the headlights.....                | 124        |
|                  | Overdriving the headlights.....          | 125        |
|                  | <b>Vehicle breakdowns.....</b>           | <b>126</b> |
|                  | Tire blowout.....                        | 126        |
|                  | Brake failure .....                      | 126        |
|                  | Engine problems .....                    | 127        |
|                  | Headlight failure .....                  | 128        |
|                  | Hood flying up.....                      | 128        |
|                  | Gas pedal sticking .....                 | 128        |
|                  | <b>Animals on the road .....</b>         | <b>129</b> |
|                  | <b>Collision avoidance.....</b>          | <b>130</b> |
|                  | <b>At the scene of a crash.....</b>      | <b>132</b> |
|                  | You arrive at the scene of a crash.....  | 132        |

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| You are involved in a crash ..... | 132 |
| Legal responsibilities.....       | 132 |
| Suggestions.....                  | 133 |

## References and resources

|                  |   |            |
|------------------|---|------------|
| <b>Chapter 9</b> | <b>Your licence .....</b>                                 | <b>135</b> |
|                  | <b>Learning to drive .....</b>                            | <b>135</b> |
|                  | Choosing your supervisor.....                             | 135        |
|                  | Professional training .....                               | 135        |
|                  | <b>The Graduated Licensing Program.....</b>               | <b>136</b> |
|                  | <b>Getting your learner’s licence (Class 7L).....</b>     | <b>137</b> |
|                  | What you need to take to the driver licensing office..... | 137        |
|                  | The knowledge test.....                                   | 137        |
|                  | Take the practice test online .....                       | 137        |
|                  | Vision and medical screening.....                         | 138        |
|                  | Learner stage driving restrictions.....                   | 138        |
|                  | <b>Getting your novice licence (Class 7).....</b>         | <b>139</b> |
|                  | The Class 7 road test.....                                | 139        |
|                  | Novice stage driving restrictions.....                    | 140        |
|                  | Graduated Licensing Program (GLP) penalties.....          | 141        |
|                  | <b>Getting your Class 5 licence .....</b>                 | <b>141</b> |
|                  | The Class 5 road test.....                                | 141        |
|                  | <b>Taking a road test.....</b>                            | <b>143</b> |
|                  | How to book a test.....                                   | 143        |
|                  | When you come for your road test, bring with you .....    | 144        |
|                  | <b>Choosing a driving school .....</b>                    | <b>146</b> |
|                  | ICBC-approved driver education courses.....               | 147        |
|                  | <b>New B.C. residents.....</b>                            | <b>147</b> |
|                  | <b>Re-examinations .....</b>                              | <b>148</b> |
|                  | <b>Keeping your licence up-to-date .....</b>              | <b>149</b> |
|                  | <b>Summary of licence classes .....</b>                   | <b>150</b> |
|                  | Air brakes .....  | 151        |
|                  | Restrictions, conditions and endorsements.....            | 151        |
|                  | Recreational trailers.....                                | 151        |
|                  | <b>Responsibilities and penalties .....</b>               | <b>151</b> |
|                  | Driver’s licence.....                                     | 151        |
|                  | Identity theft and driver licence fraud.....              | 152        |
|                  | Protecting you from fraud .....                           | 152        |
|                  | Insuring your vehicle.....                                | 153        |
|                  | Outstanding fines and debts.....                          | 154        |

|                   |   |            |
|-------------------|---|------------|
|                   | Penalties for unsafe driving .....      | 154        |
|                   | Driver Improvement Program .....        | 155        |
|                   | Penalties for impaired driving .....    | 155        |
|                   | Criminal Code penalties.....            | 156        |
|                   | Graduated Licensing Program .....       | 156        |
|                   | Other costs of impaired driving .....   | 156        |
|                   | Vehicle impoundment .....               | 157        |
|                   | <b>Driving in other locations .....</b> | <b>157</b> |
|                   | <b>Being a life-long learner .....</b>  | <b>158</b> |
|                   | <b>More information .....</b>           | <b>159</b> |
| <b>Chapter 10</b> | <b>Licensing information .....</b>      | <b>159</b> |
|                   | <b>Booking road tests .....</b>         | <b>159</b> |
|                   | <b>More information .....</b>           | <b>159</b> |
|                   | <b>Website addresses .....</b>          | <b>160</b> |
|                   | <b>Internet.....</b>                    | <b>160</b> |
|                   | <b>Index.....</b>                       | <b>161</b> |
|                   | <b>About the knowledge test .....</b>   | <b>168</b> |
|                   | <b>About your road test.....</b>        | <b>169</b> |
|                   | <b>Examiners' tips .....</b>            | <b>170</b> |
|                   | <b>Identification (ID).....</b>         | <b>171</b> |

## using this guide

This guide is designed for:

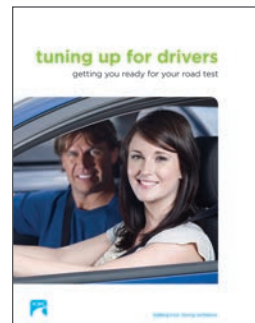
- new drivers
- experienced drivers who are:
  - new to British Columbia
  - taking a re-examination
  - brushing up their driving skills.

It contains the basic information you need to know to help you drive safely. It will also help you prepare for the knowledge test and the Class 7 and Class 5 road tests. For your convenience you can also download the online version of this manual or get the app at [icbc.com](http://icbc.com).

### New drivers

New drivers are at higher risk of getting in a crash. This guide provides driving strategies to help keep you safe.

When you get a Class 7L licence, you'll be given a copy of *Tuning up for drivers*. It is a step-by-step guide that helps you practise your driving skills. Use this guide together with *Tuning up for drivers* to learn or review safe driving strategies.



### Experienced drivers

Use this guide to review B.C.'s driving rules and regulations if you have been licensed to drive in another jurisdiction, if you are taking a re-examination, or if you want to brush up on your skills. This guide also provides information about safe driving practices. Use it along with *Tuning up for drivers* to help you prepare for your road tests.

### Getting the most from this guide

This guide is divided into 10 chapters. Depending on what you need to know, and whether you are a new or experienced driver, you may decide to read and study all of it, or just parts of it.

## Organization

Each of the 10 chapters provides you with useful information that will help you become a safe, competent driver. The chapters are organized in a way that will help you first learn the basics (**developing your smart driving skills**) and then apply what you've learned (**applying your smart driving skills**). This guide is designed to help you quickly find the information you need. Check the **table of contents** and **index** for a complete listing of topics.

### Chapters 1 to 5: developing your smart driving skills

The first five chapters of this guide cover the basics and are designed to help you develop your smart driving skills. They provide important information for driving that will help keep you and others safe on the road.

- **Chapter 1, you in the driver's seat**, presents some of the common choices that every driver makes.
- **Chapter 2, you and your vehicle**, gives an overview of how your vehicle works and how to keep it running well.
- **Chapter 3, signs, signals and road markings**, provides information about the signs, signals and road markings you'll see while driving.
- **Chapter 4, rules of the road**, talks about the rules you need to know to drive safely.
- **Chapter 5, see-think-do**, teaches you a driving strategy that will help you become competent and avoid problems on the road.

### Chapters 6 to 8: applying your smart driving skills

Chapters 6 through 8 will help you apply the basic information from the first five chapters.

- **Chapter 6, sharing the road**, shows you how to safely share the road with all road users.
- **Chapter 7, personal strategies**, gives you pointers on how to overcome negative influences that may affect your driving.
- **Chapter 8, emergency strategies**, describes challenging driving conditions and gives strategies on how to deal with them.

## Chapters 9 and 10: references and resources

The final two chapters tell you how to get and keep your driver's licence, and where you can find additional information. These chapters are for your reference only. You will not be tested on this material.

- **Chapter 9, your licence**, outlines the steps you need to take to get your driver's licence.
- **Chapter 10, need to know more?**, lists places to go for more information.

## Design features

This guide is designed to be easy to use. Different kinds of information appear in different locations on the page. Understanding the type of information you'll find in each location will help you use this guide most effectively. Here are two sample pages with items you'll find displayed in the sidebar on the left side of the page.

developing your smart driving skills

**driving tip**


If there is any doubt about who has the right-of-way, or if there is any chance of a crash, it's always better to give the right-of-way to the other person.

**four-way stops** — when there are stop signs at all corners:

- The first vehicle to arrive at the intersection and come to a complete stop should go first.
- If two vehicles arrive at the same time, the one on the right should go first.
- If two vehicles are facing each other and have arrived at the intersection at about the same time, the one making left turn should yield to the one going straight through.

**Intersections controlled by yield signs**

A yield sign means that you must let the traffic on the through road have the right-of-way. You may enter the intersection without stopping if there are no pedestrians, cyclists or vehicles on the through road. But you must slow down (and stop if necessary) to wait for a safe gap if there is traffic on the through road.



**Traffic circles and roundabouts**


These are found in some areas to help traffic get through an intersection safely without necessarily stopping the flow of traffic.

**Traffic circles**

Traffic circles are mostly found in residential neighbourhoods.

When you're using a traffic circle:

- Slow down as you approach the circle.
- Obey any posted traffic control signs, such as "Yield" or "Stop" signs. If there are no traffic control signs, treat it as uncontrolled intersection.
- Yield to any traffic in the traffic circle. If another vehicle arrives at the traffic circle at the same time as you do, yield to the vehicle on your right.
- Go around the traffic circle to the right (that is, in a counter-clockwise direction).



You must turn right to enter a traffic circle and right again to leave it. Yield to vehicles that are already in the traffic circle. If another vehicle arrives at the traffic circle at the same time as you do, yield to the vehicle on your right.

46

chapter 5 — see-think-do

**crash fact**

In B.C. in 2007:

- Speed was a factor in about 88 per cent of all reported fatal collisions.
- 4,162 people were injured and 161 died in collisions involving speed.

Source: B.C. Traffic Collision Statistics, 2007

You are using the tools of speed control — the accelerator and the brake. If you drive a vehicle with a standard transmission, you'll also use the gears to help you control your speed. Good speed control means maintaining appropriate and steady speeds based on the driving conditions.

**Appropriate speeds**

Speeding is risky, but the safest speed isn't always the slowest speed. If you drive much slower than surrounding traffic, other drivers might get frustrated and try to pass you.

Aim for a speed that's appropriate for the conditions in which you are driving. The posted speed is the maximum for ideal conditions only. Choose a slower speed if the conditions are not ideal — for instance, if the roads are slippery or visibility is limited.

Unless a sign tells you otherwise, speed limits are:

- 50 km/h within cities and towns
- 80 km/h outside cities and towns
- 20 km/h is the maximum speed limit in a lane or alleyway within municipalities unless otherwise posted.


**driving tip**

Driving at a steady speed saves fuel. Suddenly changing your speed or driving over the speed limit will increase your fuel consumption.

**Steady speeds**

To keep a steady speed, use your brake and accelerator smoothly. Driving up to a stop sign quickly and then hitting the brake isn't good for your passengers or your vehicle. It can also cause the driver behind to crash into the rear of your vehicle.

To keep your driving speed smooth and steady, you need to anticipate. When you see a stop sign, start to slow down. Scan for hazards ahead, and use your brakes to gradually slow your vehicle.



**Physics and driving**

You need to pay attention to the laws of physics when you drive:

**Traction** — this is the grip your tires have on the road.

69

Sidebar

Main column

in this chapter

crash fact

driving tip

warning!

think about

fast fact

## Main column

Most of the information for each chapter is found in the main column on the right side of each page. This main column also includes:

- **pictures** to help illustrate certain points or ideas
- **scenarios** called **put yourself in the driver's seat**, which allow you to think about what you would do if you were faced with a particular driving situation
- **strategies** to help you handle everyday and emergency driving situations.

## Sidebar

You will find the following information along the left side of the page:

**in this chapter** — lists at the beginning of each chapter that let you know what's included in the chapter

**crash fact** — facts and statistics about crashes

**driving tip** — practical hints that will help you keep safe on the road

**warning** — important safety information

**think about** — questions that invite you to think about your driving choices

**fast fact** — important facts on related topics.



### in this chapter

- Be a thinking driver
- Be fit to drive
- Make good decisions
  - keep learning
  - plan your driving
  - predict the scene
  - think for yourself
- Take responsibility
  - you, the driver
  - your passengers
  - other road users

Driving gives you the freedom to get around — but it also involves certain risks. When you're in the driver's seat, you need to focus on the task of driving, make good driving decisions and look out for the safety of others. This chapter will help you think about the choices you can make as a driver to help keep yourself and others safe.

## Be a thinking driver

### You in the driver's seat – part 1

*You've had your driver's licence for eight months now, and you've become a pretty good driver. This morning you need to take the car in by 9 a.m. for an oil change, and then pick up a friend who lives in the country. You both need to be back in town by noon. You're not sure if you have enough time.*

*As you were leaving the house, you had an argument with your roommate. Now you're feeling angry and pressed for time.*

You have to make many choices as a driver. You have to choose the best route to get to your destination, and decide how much time you need to get there. You have to make decisions about the safety of your passengers, especially if you're caught in a dangerous situation. You have to decide how much risk to take. And you need to make sure you can focus on driving before you get behind the wheel.

A thinking driver puts safety first. Smart driving is about making choices that help keep you and others safe. The choices you make determine what kind of driver you will be.

A thinking driver chooses to:

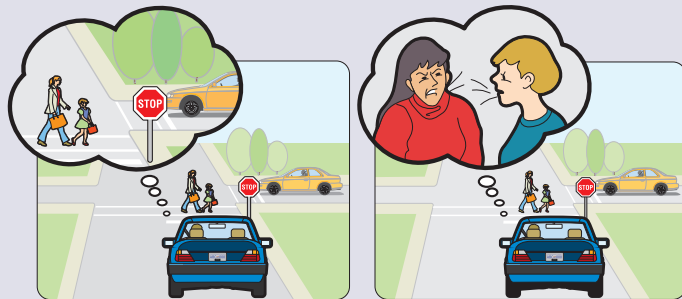
- be fit to drive
- make good decisions
- take responsibility.

## Be fit to drive

### You in the driver's seat – part 2

*It usually takes you 25 minutes to drive across town to the garage. When you leave home, it's 8:45 a.m. To make matters worse, the traffic is heavy, slowing you down even more. You find yourself swearing under your breath. And you are getting angrier about what your roommate said. You feel so frustrated that you notice you're having trouble concentrating on your driving.*

**What choice would you make?**



**Focus on your driving? ◀ or ▶ Focus on the argument?**

You need to be in good shape to drive — alert and able to focus. Feeling angry or frustrated can cloud your judgment and slow down your reaction time.

You also need to avoid driving if you have an injury or illness that makes it hard for you to think clearly or quickly. Never drive when you are overtired. Even if you don't fall asleep, it's hard to respond quickly when you feel tired.

A driver who is impaired by drugs or alcohol is one of the worst driving hazards. This is because drugs and alcohol cause mental confusion and slow reaction times. Impaired drivers are much more likely to cause crashes that lead to serious injury or death.

## Make good decisions

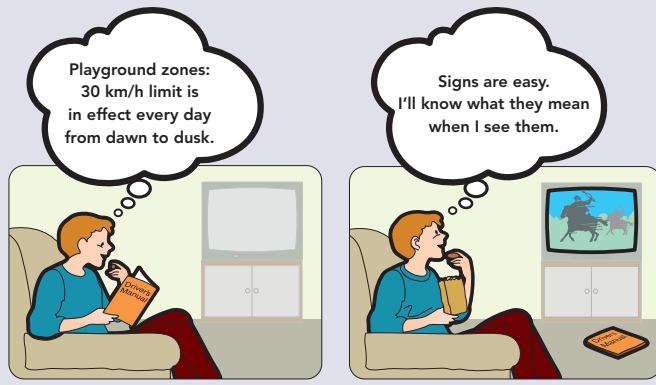
You have to make quick and accurate decisions when you drive. Will you be tempted to run a yellow light because you are in a hurry? Will you take your eyes off the road, to send a text message while driving? Will you take a chance and drive after you've been drinking? Being a safe driver requires learning, planning, predicting and thinking for yourself.

## Keep learning

### You in the driver's seat – part 3

As you're driving, you spot a playground sign. You know you have to slow down, but you can't remember when the playground speed limits are in effect. The sign doesn't say. Is the playground speed limit in effect today as you are driving through the playground? You can't remember for certain.

**What choice would you make next time?**



**Take the time to learn the rules of the road?**



**Not worry about it?**

You're reading this guide to learn about driving. This is the first step in becoming a good driver. You'll also spend time practising your driving skills, and may even take professional driver training to enhance your learning.

But it's important to keep on learning even after you have your licence. It will take time for you to gain driving experience. You'll continually learn how to handle new driving situations and conditions and will need to keep informed about changing vehicle technology. You'll also need to learn about changes that are made to the rules and regulations of the road.

Your skills as a driver will also change. As you gain experience, your skills will increase, but you may become overconfident and too automatic in your driving. Health problems could affect your ability to drive safely. Throughout your driving years, it's important for you to be honest with yourself about your skills and your readiness to drive.

Remember that driver education courses are available for beginning and experienced drivers. Choose one that is right for you (see **chapter 9 — your licence**).

## Plan your driving

### You in the driver's seat – part 4

Now you're definitely going to be late. You start worrying about missing your appointment for the oil change and being late to pick up your friend. You think about going faster.

**What choice would you make?**

**Take a chance and speed?**



**Keep to the speed limit and plan your time better in the future?**

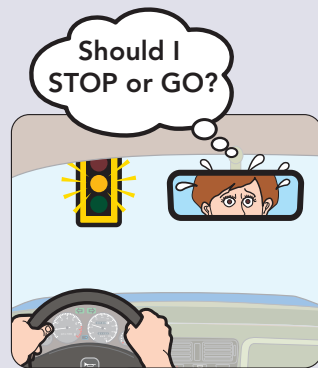
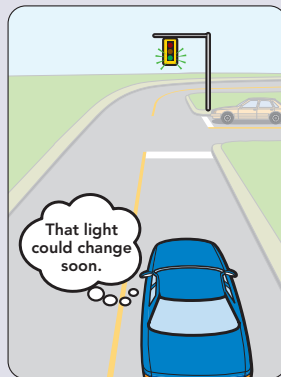
Part of good driving is planning ahead. This means planning enough time to get to your destination and knowing the shortest and safest route. It may mean equipping your vehicle for winter driving conditions. Can you think of other driving plans you may need to make?

## Predict the scene

### You in the driver's seat – part 5

You're driving too fast, and you forget to watch the traffic lights at the next intersection. Suddenly you find yourself coming up to the intersection and the light has already turned yellow.

**What choice would you make next time?**



**Predict the scene well ahead?**



**Respond in a hurry?**

### think about

What would you do if a child suddenly ran in front of your car? Could you stop in time?

As a driver, you need to be aware of cues in the driving environment: signs, signals and road markings. Paying attention to these cues helps you predict what could happen so you're prepared to respond.

It's also important to predict what other road users — pedestrians, other drivers, motorcycle riders and cyclists — might do. You can predict what might happen by carefully observing the driving scene around you. Being aware of what others around you are doing will help you to make better driving choices.

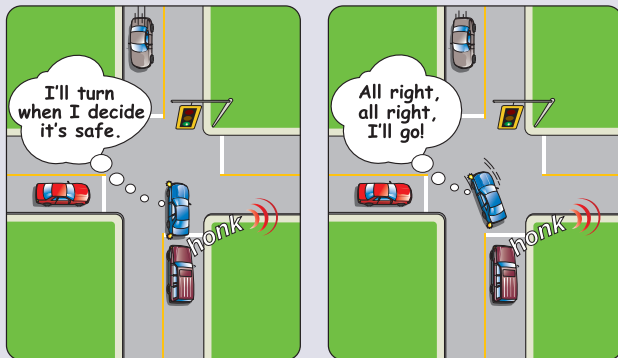
## Think for yourself

### You in the driver's seat – part 6

*There's one more intersection before the garage. You have to turn left and there is no advance green arrow. You've sat through this light at other times because the traffic is always heavy here.*

*You become more frustrated as you wait to turn. Cars are lined up behind you with their left-turn signals flashing. The driver behind is starting to honk at you. You see a space but hesitate because you're not sure if the gap is big enough for you to make your turn.*

**What choice would you make?**



**Wait until you feel there's a safe gap?**



**Turn just to please other drivers?**

### think about

What will you do when people honk their horn at you? What will you do if someone is tailgating you? Will you be tempted to speed just because other drivers around you are going faster than the speed limit?

Another part of making good choices is knowing yourself and understanding the influences that shape your driving.

**Influences from other drivers** — at times you will feel pressure from other drivers, and you'll have to decide what to do. Will you base your driving decisions on safety or will you allow other drivers to pressure you into doing something that might be unsafe?

**Influences from the media** — think of the images of cars and driving in ads and movies. Do these images generally promote safe driving?

**Influences from peers** — other people can influence your driving. Your friends may pressure you to drive faster or to race away from stoplights. You may think it will impress them if you turn up the volume on your car stereo system.

## Take responsibility

Becoming licensed to drive means you are taking on new responsibilities to yourself, your passengers and other road users.

### You, the driver

#### You in the driver's seat – part 7

*You've been to the garage and now you're on your way to your friend's place. You're relieved because it seems you have enough time after all. Then you notice a large truck ahead that's going pretty slowly.*

*You hate passing trucks, especially on a narrow road like this one.*

**What choice would you make?**

**Slow down and stay behind the truck?**



**Try to pass the truck even though you don't feel comfortable doing so?**

It's important to know and accept the limits of your driving abilities and your vehicle. You also need to take responsibility for developing your driving skills and ensuring your own safety.

**crash fact**

One out of every four people killed in car crashes were not wearing a seatbelt.

Source: Police Traffic Accident System (Jan 31, 2016).

**Your passengers****You in the driver's seat – part 8**

*You greet your friend as he climbs into the car. You're happy to see him, but you're surprised when he doesn't put on his seatbelt.*

**What choice would you make?**



**Ask him to buckle up?**



**Don't say anything because you're worried about offending him?**

You're responsible for the safety of your passengers. Make sure they are all wearing seatbelts. Children need special care and attention. Are they properly restrained with the right safety devices for their size? Remember, when you speed or take a chance at an intersection, you are putting your passengers as well as yourself in danger.

**Smoking**

*It's illegal to smoke in any motor vehicle when there are any passengers under 16 years old.*

*Children travelling in cars are especially vulnerable to second-hand smoke. These harmful effects are heightened in small enclosed places such as motor vehicles and can have immediate and serious, long-lasting health consequences.*

## Other road users

### You in the driver's seat – part 9

*You and your friend are almost back in town. As you approach an intersection, you notice a skateboarder heading along the sidewalk but near to a crosswalk.*

**What choice would you make?**

***Be cautious and slow down?***



***Take a chance and keep going?***

You share the roadway with cars, trucks, trains, motorcyclists and cyclists. Pedestrians need to cross your driving path. Ambulances need you to move to the side of the road so they can respond to life-threatening situations. You never know when an animal may dart into your path.

Use the information in this guide and in *Tuning up for drivers* to help you make responsible driving choices — choices that can help prevent many dangerous situations.



### in this chapter

- Adjust for safety
- Hand controls
- Foot pedals
- Control panel
- Pre-trip check
- Periodic check
- Driving and the environment

### crash fact

Each year on average, just over 70 per cent of people injured in collisions report a soft tissue injury such as whiplash. Many also had other injuries. A study of seven Canadian provinces found that 53 per cent of the drivers observed have head restraints that are so inadequately adjusted that they would not protect the occupant from injury in a rear-end collision.

Source: MSN: Autos: Head Restraints: Saving Your Neck

Make sure your head restraint is adjusted to the height that is right for you.



If you are in a crash and your head restraint is not properly adjusted, this can be the result.



In **chapter 1, you in the driver's seat**, you learned how important it is to make good choices when driving. It's also important to learn how your vehicle operates. Mastering the controls is one of the first steps to safe driving.

## Adjust for safety

To drive safely, you need to be able to comfortably reach your vehicle's controls and see clearly around you. Before you start the engine, always adjust your seat, head restraint and mirrors. Never adjust your seat or the steering wheel while the vehicle is moving.

### Seat

Your seat should be upright and in a position where you can:

- push the small of your back into the seat
- sit upright, never with a reclined seat
- with your right foot, reach the floor behind the brake pedal and still have a slight bend in your leg
- turn the steering wheel and keep your arms slightly bent
- reach all the controls
- keep your left foot comfortably on the space to the left of the brake pedal or clutch pedal.

You should also be at least 25 cm (10 in) away from the driver's airbag.

### Head restraints

Head restraints can help prevent soft tissue injuries such as whiplash. Whiplash is an injury to the neck, head and or shoulders after being subjected to a snapping motion. Adjust your head restraint so the top is at least level with the top of your head. Position your head restraint as close to the back of your head as possible. It may be necessary to adjust your seat back position to do this. Closer head restraints can be twice as effective in preventing injuries than if they're set too far back.

## Seatbelts

There are two good reasons to wear your seatbelt:

- Wearing your seatbelt significantly reduces your chance of serious injury or death in a crash.
- It's the law in B.C. — you can be fined for not wearing your seatbelt.

Adjust your seatbelt so that it fits snugly over your chest and low over your hips. Do not wear the shoulder strap under your arm or behind your back or with a reclined seat because putting this belt over the wrong part of the body could cause serious internal injuries if you are in a collision. Pregnant women should make sure the lap belt is snug and below the baby.

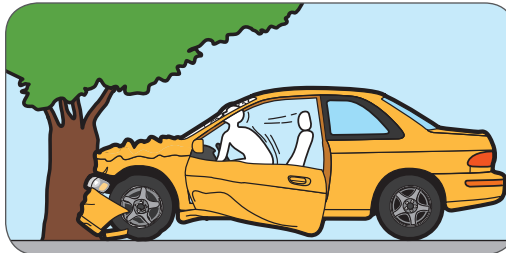


It's also your responsibility as a driver to make sure that all passengers are properly secured with seatbelts or child restraint systems.

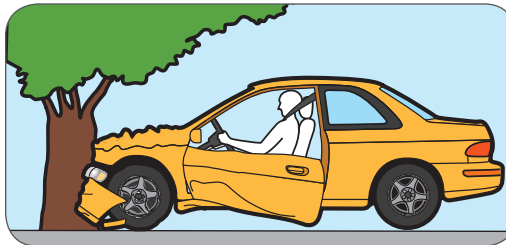
Even at low speeds, a crash forces a pressure of hundreds of kilograms against your body. If you are wearing a seatbelt, especially one with a lap belt and a shoulder strap, you're much less likely to be injured, knocked unconscious or ejected. Even if your vehicle catches fire or ends up in water, you have a better chance of getting out quickly if you stay conscious.

If your vehicle rolls over or if you're ejected, it's likely you'll be seriously injured or killed. Wearing your seatbelt can help prevent you from being ejected from the vehicle. Wearing your seatbelt also helps keep you in control of your vehicle by supporting you behind the steering wheel.

When your car stops suddenly, your body will continue to move forward at the same speed the car was travelling. Without a seatbelt, your body will not stop until you hit the dashboard, windshield or something outside of the car.



The lap belt holds you down, and the shoulder belt holds you back. Wearing a seatbelt causes you to stop when your vehicle stops.



Buckle up even on short trips, since most injuries and deaths occur close to home.

## crash fact

A correctly used child safety seat reduces the risk of fatality by 71 per cent and the risk of serious injury by 67 per cent. It's your responsibility as the driver to make sure that children are seated in the appropriate child safety seat and you may be ticketed and fined for failing to do so.

## Safety restraints for children

Every year in B.C., an average of 1,300 children under age nine are injured and three are killed in motor vehicle crashes. Every time a child travels as a passenger in a motor vehicle, they are at risk of being involved in a collision.

The correct use of a Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (CMVSS) — approved child safety seat will ensure a child is properly restrained and significantly reduce their risk of serious injury or death in the event of a crash. It's your responsibility as the driver to make sure that all your passengers are properly secured with seatbelts or child-restraint systems.

### stage 1 — rear-facing

- From birth until **at least** one year old and 9 kg (20 lbs).
- Place in back seat.
- Position centre-rear.
- Rear-facing as long as possible.
- NOT on front seat with an active airbag.

### stage 2 — forward-facing with tether

- Must be over one year old and over 9 kg (20 lbs).
- Up to **at least** 18 kg (40 lbs).
- Place in back seat.
- May remain rear-facing if allowed by manufacturer's weight limits.
- Always use with a tether strap.

### stage 3 — booster seat

- Booster seats ensure proper seatbelt fit. They raise the child to correctly position the adult seatbelt across the bony structures of the chest and pelvis. It's safest if a child remains in a booster seat until they reach 145 cm (4'9").
- Must be over 18 kg (40 lbs).
- Required until **at least** nine years old **or** 145 cm (4'9"), whichever comes first.
- Place in back seat.
- Booster is used with a lap/shoulder seatbelt.
- Position lap belt low over hip bones and shoulder belt over shoulder and in front of chest.
- Do not use a booster seat with only a lap belt.

### stage 4 — seatbelt only

- It's recommended you keep children in the back seat until 12 years of age.
- The lap belt should fit low over the pelvic bones.
- Shoulder belt should fit over the shoulder and snug across the chest.
- Never put the shoulder belt under the arm or behind the back. This could cause serious injury in the event of a crash.
- Keep the seat in an upright position, not reclined. Seatbelts were designed for upright seating. A deeply reclined seat can cause a passenger to slide out from under the seatbelt in the event of a crash.

**Note:** It's okay to exceed the legal requirements if in accordance with the manufacturers' maximum height/weight specifications for a seat.

For more information on child restraints call the Child Seat Information line toll-free at 1-877-247-5551 or online at [www.childseatinfo.ca](http://www.childseatinfo.ca).

#### warning!

Do not place rear-facing infant or child restraint systems in a passenger seat equipped with an active frontal airbag. Children in these seats could be killed or seriously injured if the airbag inflates.

### Airbags

All new vehicles are equipped with airbags. They have been shown to reduce injuries and fatalities in collisions. Airbags work by inflating and then deflating to reduce the shock of a collision. And they do this very quickly — in less than a blink of an eye, an airbag inflates, and then begins to deflate again.

Airbags can be mounted in front of and beside the driver and front seat passenger. If your vehicle is equipped with airbags, you should position your seat so you're at least 25 cm (10 in) from the steering wheel.

This allows room for the airbag to inflate and protects you from further injury.

Consult your owner's manual for safety precautions.

In a few instances, you may need to deactivate an airbag. You must contact Transport Canada to do this. For more information, call Transport Canada at 1-800-333-0371.

Airbags do not replace seatbelts. Always use your seatbelt even if your vehicle is equipped with airbags. Check your owner's manual for instructions about the airbags in your vehicle.



**warning!**

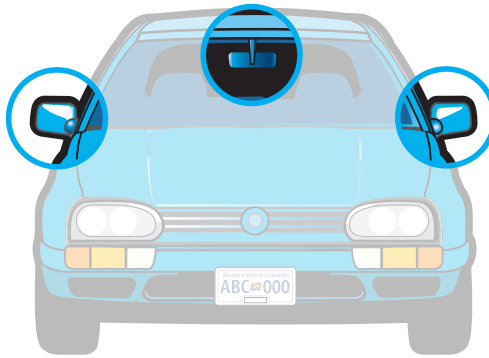
Some cars have convex mirrors. They provide a wider field of view but make things look smaller and farther away than they actually are. Check to see how accurate your vehicle's mirrors are.

Most cars have three mirrors to help you see what's going on around your vehicle. Some cars do not have an outside mirror on the passenger side.

**Mirrors**

Make sure you can see all around your vehicle when driving:

- Adjust the rear-view mirror so you can see as much as possible behind you.
- Adjust your side-view mirrors to reduce the blind spots as much as possible. (Blind spots are the areas beside the vehicle that you cannot see in the mirrors.) Usually this means that only a slight part of the side of your vehicle is visible. See **chapter 5, see-think-do**, for more information about blind spots.

**Hand controls**

Now that your vehicle is adjusted to fit you, think about all the controls that your hands operate. Get to know how each operates before you try to drive. Even when you are an experienced driver, you will need to get used to these controls each time you drive a different vehicle.

Make sure you know how to operate all the controls in each vehicle you drive. You may need to check the owner's manual.





## Steering wheel

The steering wheel controls the direction of the vehicle by turning the front wheels. If your steering wheel is adjustable, make sure it's in the right position for you before you begin to drive.



## Ignition switch

Get to know all the positions of the ignition switch in your vehicle. They may include:

- **Lock** — steering is locked and ignition is off
- **Off** — ignition is off but the steering is not locked
- **Acc** — ignition is off but some electrical components may be used (for example, radio)
- **On** — ignition is on
- **Start** — turn to this position to start the engine, then release switch so that it returns to the On position.

### warning!

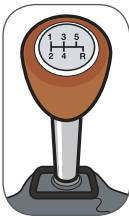
Don't turn your vehicle's ignition switch to the "lock" position while it is still in motion. This can cause the steering to lock if you try to turn the steering wheel and you could lose control.



## Gearshift lever

The gearshift lever lets you control the vehicle's transmission. There are two types of transmissions: automatic and standard. Both control the connection between the engine and the wheels.

An automatic transmission automatically chooses the most efficient gear. In a vehicle with a standard transmission, the driver chooses the best gear. Using the best gear keeps the engine from stalling and allows it to operate as efficiently as possible for fuel economy.



A standard transmission is always used with a clutch. The gearshift is mounted on the floor or on the steering column. Standard transmissions are built in three-, four-, five- or six-speed models. Check your owner's manual when learning to use your vehicle's gearshift.

## Comparing automatic and standard transmissions

| Gear            | Automatic*  | Standard*  |
|-----------------|---|--|
| P – Park        | Use when starting the vehicle and when parked. Locks the transmission.  |  |
| R – Reverse     | Use when backing up. Turns on reverse (white) lights.                   | Use when backing up. Turns on reverse (white) lights.  |
| N – Neutral     | If vehicle stalls while moving, use to restart the engine.              | Use when vehicle is stopped or when starting the engine.   |
| D – Drive       | Use for normal forward driving.   |  |
| 1 – First gear  | Use when pulling heavy loads or when going up or down very steep hills. | The lowest gear. Use it from a stopped position to speeds of 10 – 15 km/h. Use when pulling heavy loads or when going up or down very steep hills. |
| 2 – Second gear | Use when pulling heavy loads or when going up or down very steep hills. | Use from speeds of 15 – 30 km/h, for hills and when driving on snow or ice.  |
| 3 – Third gear  |   | Use for speeds between 30 – 60 km/h.   |
| 4 – Fourth gear |   | Use for highway speeds on 4-speed models.  |
| 5 – Fifth gear  |   | Use for highway cruising on 5-speed models.  |
| 6 – Sixth gear  |   | Use for highway cruising on 6-speed models.  |
| O – Overdrive   | Use at speeds of over 40 km/h to save fuel.                             |  |

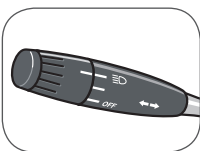
\* The speed guidelines are approximate and will depend on your vehicle.



### Parking brake

This brake keeps the vehicle from moving when it's parked. Depending on your vehicle, you may have a foot or hand-operated brake. Make sure you fully apply the parking brake when parking and fully release it before moving.

The parking brake is sometimes called an emergency brake because it can be used to slow the vehicle if the foot brake fails. See **chapter 8, emergency strategies**, for more information on these situations.



### Turn signal lever

This lever turns the left- and right-turn signals on and off. You use your turn signals to communicate to other road users that you want to change direction or position.

### driving tip

Drive with the low beam headlights on during the day if your car does not have automatic daytime running lights.

### driving tip

Daytime running lights do not activate the tail lights. Do not use them for nighttime driving or for low visibility conditions.

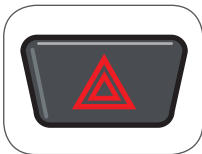
## Lights

The first position of the light switch controls the tail lights, parking lights and side-marker lights, as well as the dashboard and licence plate lights. The second position controls the headlights.

Your vehicle will have another switch position or separate switch that controls the two brightness settings of the headlights — low beam and high beam. Use the high beam setting only on unlit roads at night when there aren't any vehicles approaching or in front of you.

Use the parking lights when you are stopped and want to make sure your vehicle is visible. Don't use these lights when your vehicle is moving — put the headlights on instead.

Vehicles made after 1991 have automatic daytime running lights (DRL), a safety feature that makes your vehicle easier for other drivers to see during daylight hours. Daytime running lights do not activate the tail lights. Do not use them for nighttime driving or for low visibility conditions. Use the low or high beam lights.



## Hazard light switch

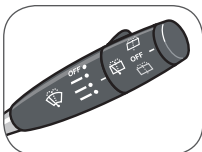
The hazard light switch activates both turn signals at the same time. These flashing lights tell other road users to be careful near your vehicle because you may have stopped for an emergency.



## Cruise control

Cruise control lets you pre-set a speed that will stay the same. Use it only under ideal highway driving conditions. Never use the cruise control feature:

- on wet, slippery, snowy or icy surfaces
- in urban traffic
- when you are tired
- on winding roads.



## Wipers and washer control

Practise finding the different wiper speed settings. Make sure you know how to turn on the windshield washer. The wipers should always be in top working condition to give you a clear view during rainy and snowy weather conditions.



## Horn

Your horn is an important way to communicate warnings to other road users. Be sure to use it wisely.



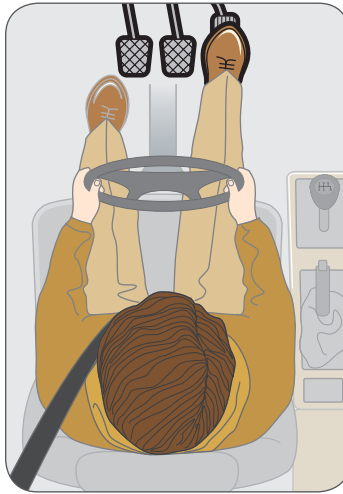


## Heater, defroster and air conditioning controls

The panel of levers that control the defroster, incoming air and air conditioning are located within easy reach of the driver. Check your owner's manual to see how they work. Practise with them so you can easily turn on the defroster without looking at the controls.

## Foot pedals

You will operate two or three controls with your feet, depending on whether your vehicle has an automatic or a standard transmission.



Use your right foot to operate the brake and gas pedals, and your left foot to operate the clutch. Practise doing this until you can find each pedal easily. This will help you react quickly in an emergency.



## Accelerator

The accelerator controls the amount of fuel going to the engine. The more fuel the engine gets, the faster the vehicle will go. You need to practise putting the right amount of pressure on the pedal so you keep control over the speed and acceleration of your vehicle. Always operate the accelerator with your right foot.



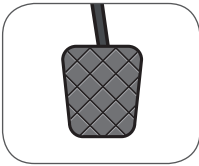
## Brake

The brake pedal is located to the left of the accelerator and is used to slow down and stop the vehicle. Always use your right foot to operate the brake. You need to learn to apply the right amount of pressure on the brake so that you can stop the vehicle smoothly and precisely.

Be familiar with the braking system of your vehicle. Power brakes need less pressure than standard brakes.

**warning!**

Always wear shoes when driving so you have good contact with the brake and the accelerator. Avoid driving in shoes that have high heels or platform soles.



**Anti-lock brakes**

Most vehicles have an anti-lock braking system (ABS). Look for an indicator light on the dash. This electronic system keeps the wheels from locking.

Vehicles with anti-lock braking systems also have regular braking systems. The anti-lock braking system is activated only when you press heavily on the brake pedal — for example, during an emergency stop. Read your owner’s manual for more information about your vehicle’s anti-lock braking system and how to use it properly. Also see **chapter 8, emergency strategies**, for more information on ABS braking.

If your ABS indicator light stays on after you start the vehicle, the system may be malfunctioning. Take the vehicle in for repair.

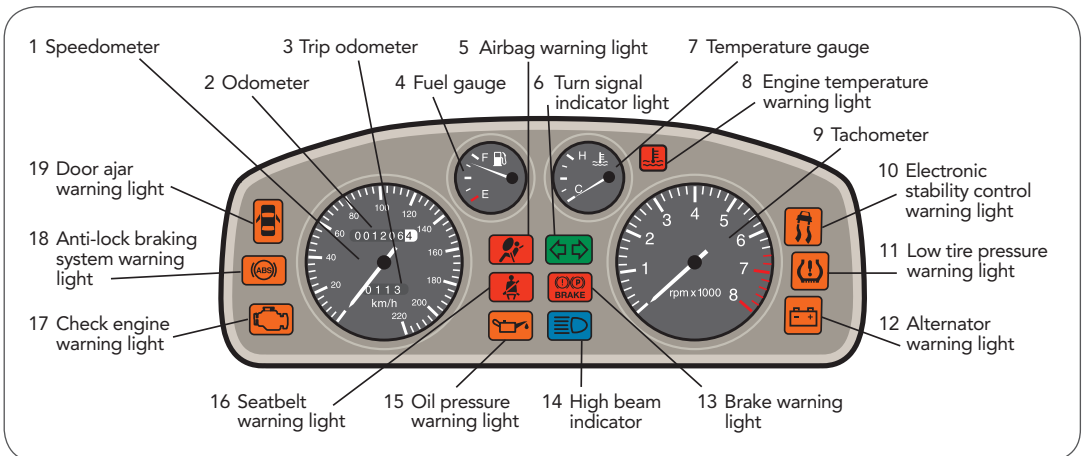
**Clutch**

In a vehicle with a standard transmission, pressing the clutch pedal disconnects the engine from the transmission so you can shift gears. You use your left foot to press the pedal when changing gears. Do not keep the clutch pedal pressed part-way down (“ride the clutch”) when the vehicle is moving because this causes unnecessary wear.

When you begin moving after a stop, release the clutch slowly and smoothly to avoid stalling the car. When you stop, use the brake first and then depress the clutch just before you stop. This will avoid coasting with the clutch in.

**Control panel**

When you sit in the driver’s seat, you’ll see the control panel directly in front of you. Match the numbers in the chart to the numbers in the illustration to find out what each item does. Remember that control panels are different in each vehicle.

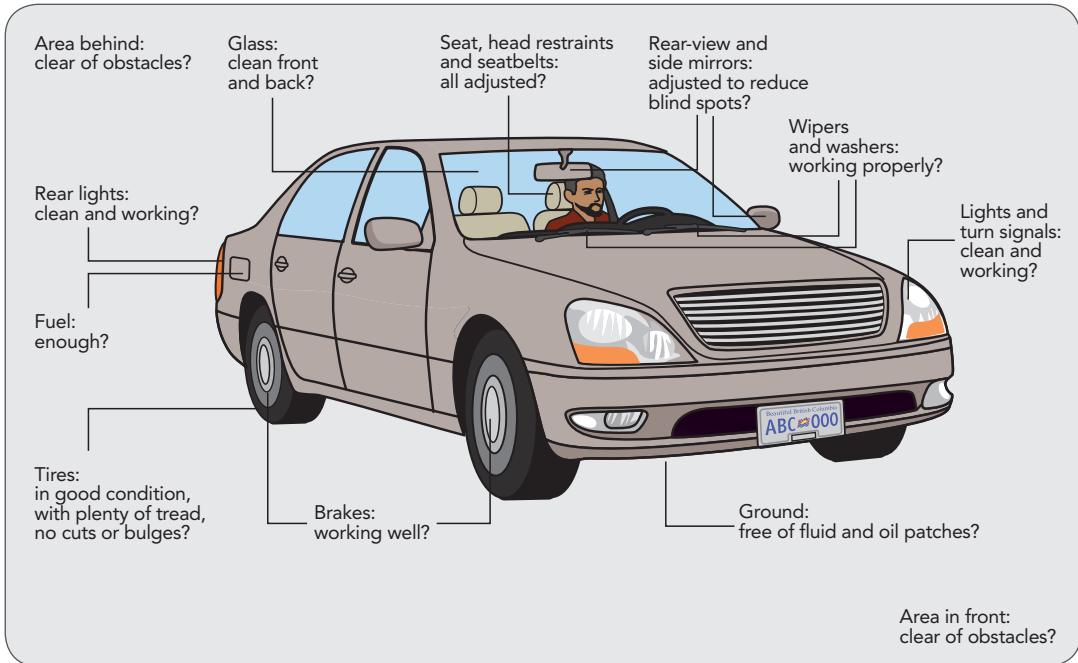


## The control panel

| Number | Indicator/Gauge                            | Function  |
|--------|--|---|
| 1      | Speedometer                                | Shows the speed the vehicle is travelling.  |
| 2      | Odometer                                   | Displays the distance that the vehicle has travelled since manufacture.   |
| 3      | Trip odometer                              | This can be set when you start on a trip to show you how far you have travelled.  |
| 4      | Fuel gauge                                 | Indicates the amount of fuel in the fuel tank.  |
| 5      | Airbag warning light                       | Indicates that the vehicle is equipped with air bags. If it comes on while driving, there may be a fault in the air bag system. Have it checked by a mechanic.                              |
| 6      | Turn signal indicator light                | Shows whether a turn signal is on. Both will flash when the hazard lights are on.   |
| 7      | Temperature gauge                          | Shows the temperature of the engine coolant and whether the engine is overheating.  |
| 8      | Engine temperature warning light           | Shows the temperature of the engine coolant and whether the engine is overheating.  |
| 9      | Tachometer                                 | Displays the engine speed in revolutions per minute (r.p.m.)  |
| 10     | Electronic stability control warning light | Indicates the vehicle is equipped with an electronic stability control system.  |
| 11     | Low tire pressure warning light            | Comes on if one or more tires have low air pressure.  |
| 12     | Alternator warning light                   | Shows whether the battery is charging.  |
| 13     | Brake warning light                        | Reminds you to release the parking brake before moving. If the light comes on while using the foot brake, it means the brake system is not working properly. Have it checked by a mechanic. |
| 14     | High beam indicator                        | Usually a blue light that indicates the high beam headlights are on.  |
| 15     | Oil pressure warning light                 | Indicates the oil pressure in the engine. It does not tell you how much oil is in the engine.   |
| 16     | Seatbelt warning light                     | Reminds you to fasten your seatbelt.  |
| 17     | Check engine warning light                 | Indicates there is a possible fault in the engine. Have it checked by a mechanic.   |
| 18     | Anti-lock braking system warning light     | Indicates the vehicle is equipped with anti-lock brakes. If the light stays on after starting the car, there may be a fault in the anti-lock braking system. Have it checked by a mechanic. |
| 19     | Door ajar warning light                    | Indicates a door is not properly closed.  |

## Pre-trip check

Even if you're in a hurry, you should always check your vehicle to make sure it's safe to drive. The pre-trip check doesn't take long, and will soon become a habit. It will help prevent a vehicle breakdown.



Use this illustration as a guide when you do a pre-trip check.

### driving tip

Just as you check the safety of your vehicle before starting out, check your planning:

- Do you know your route? Use a map if necessary.
- Do you have enough time? It pays to allow a few extra minutes.

## Periodic check

Your pre-trip check will help you feel confident that your vehicle is safe as you set out for your destination. However, to ensure good maintenance, you need to do a more thorough check every few weeks. How often you do the periodic check will depend on how much you drive.

### Checklist

Use the following checklist to keep your vehicle in good running order:

- Is the engine oil at the proper level? Is it clean?
- Is the radiator coolant topped up?
- Do you have enough washer fluid?
- Is the brake fluid level okay?
- Is the power steering fluid level okay? Are the other fluid levels okay?

- ❑ Is the parking brake properly adjusted?
- ❑ Are the engine hoses cracked or leaking?
- ❑ Are the engine belts in good condition?
- ❑ Are all the lights working? (Remember to check both the brake and backup lights too.)
- ❑ Are the wipers in good condition?
- ❑ Do you have enough fuel?
- ❑ Are the tires properly inflated?
- ❑ Are the tires in good condition?

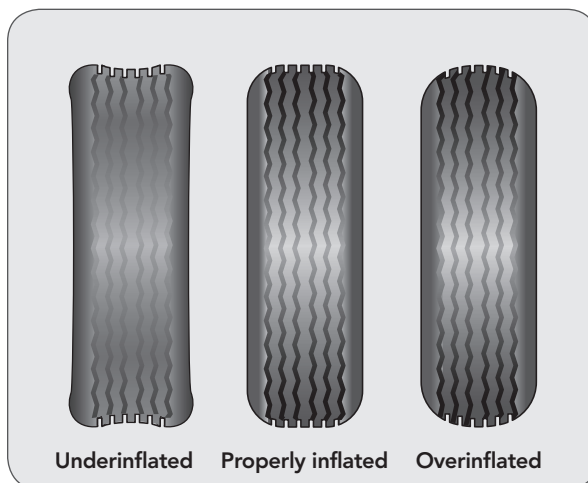
### driving tip

Check tire inflation when the tires are cold. Refer to the owner's manual or the sticker on the driver's door for the proper inflation level. Do not use the numbers on the side of the tire.

### Tire tips

Tires are key pieces of safety equipment, so remember to:

- Keep your tires inflated to the recommended pressure level.
- Check that the tread isn't too worn.
- Replace any tires that show bumps, bulges, cuts, cracks or exposed belts.
- Use only tires that match the specifications for your vehicle.
- Make sure all four tires are similar so they work together.
- Keep the spare tire at the required air pressure. A space-saver spare tire has the correct air pressure marked on its side. When you use this type of spare tire, never drive faster than 80 km/h.
- Rotate tires regularly for even wear.
- Avoid sudden starts and stops — they reduce the life of your tires.



Properly inflated tires help keep you safe by increasing your vehicle's traction.

## Prepare for winter driving

In B.C., we need to make sure our vehicles are prepared for winter driving conditions:

- Make sure your car's battery is in good condition.
- Check the exhaust system. Any leaks can be extremely dangerous because carbon monoxide can collect in cars when the windows and vents are closed.
- Replace oil and other fluids with winter-grade products.
- Install four snow tires. This will improve vehicle handling and control when you're driving through slippery conditions.

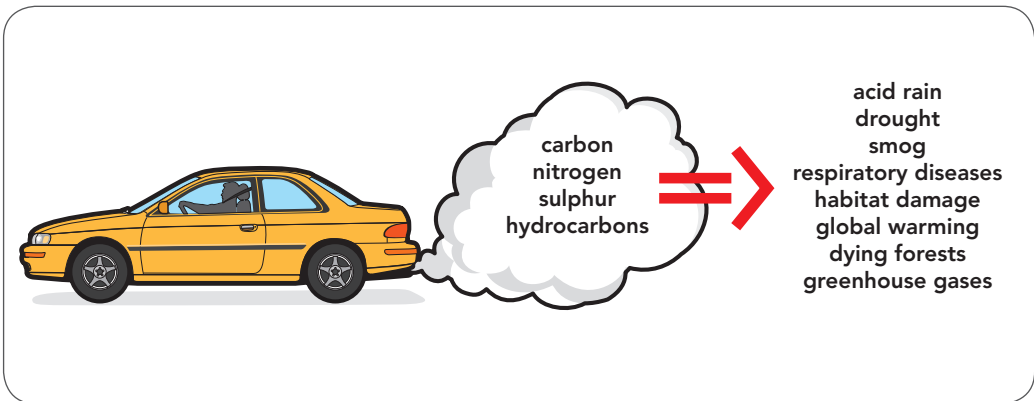
Using chains on icy roads is a good idea. Make sure you are familiar with how to mount chains on tires — practise putting them on your vehicle before you need to use them.

In extremely bad conditions, it may be safer to park your vehicle than to continue driving.

## Driving and the environment

Cars and trucks use over half the world's yearly oil supply. We know there is a limited supply of oil. *Automobiles and light-duty trucks emit almost two-thirds of the common air pollutants in the Lower Fraser Valley (Greater Vancouver Regional District, 1998 Emissions Inventory).*

Most air-conditioned vehicles manufactured before 1995 also contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which are a major cause of the depletion of the ozone layer of the earth's atmosphere.



One out of every two Canadians owns a car or light truck and drives about 19,800 kilometres per year, according to Environment Canada statistics. Exhaust emissions from cars and trucks are one of the leading causes of climate change, urban smog and acid rain. On average, each vehicle releases over four metric tonnes of air pollutants per year.

### driving tip

Good safe-driving habits can reduce your fuel consumption by as much as 30 per cent, save wear and tear on your car, and reduce emissions.

For more smart ways to be fuel-efficient, visit the Natural Resources Canada Office of Energy Efficiency website at [www.oeenrncan.gc.ca](http://www.oeenrncan.gc.ca) or call 1-800-387-2000.



Do not pour motor oil, gas, antifreeze or battery acid down drains. Take these fluids to recycling locations.

Here are some things you can do to help protect the environment — you'll save money, too:

#### Use other forms of transportation

- Walk, cycle or take public transit whenever possible.
- Arrange carpools. Instead of driving children to school, walk or cycle with them or enroll them in a walking school bus.

#### Reduce fuel consumption

Driving safely reduces fuel consumption and saves money, too:

- Be a smooth operator — avoid “jackrabbit” starting and stopping, drive at a steady speed.
- Slow down and save — keep to posted speeds or below.
- Plan your route — combine several errands into one trip, and plan the route so that you go to the destination that is farthest away first — this will allow your vehicle to warm up to normal operating temperature which helps reduce fuel consumption.
- Avoid idling — turn the motor off if stopped for more than 60 seconds, such as when stopped at the side of the road.
- Check tire pressure at least monthly — under-inflated tires increase fuel consumption.
- Avoid excess weight — remove any items in the car that you don't need, such as things in the trunk.
- Roll down your windows — refrain from using air conditioning under 50 km/h. Use your vehicle's flow-through ventilation rather than air conditioning on the highway.
- Remove roof racks and roof boxes to reduce drag.

#### Reduce emissions

Choose a fuel-efficient vehicle.

- Keep your vehicle tuned up to reduce emissions.
- Change the oil regularly and use the right grade. Have any oil leaks fixed.
- Keep the air filter clean.
- Make sure your air conditioning system doesn't have any leaks.



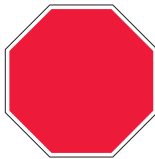
## in this chapter

- Signs
  - regulatory signs
  - school, playground and crosswalk signs
  - lane use signs
  - turn control signs
  - parking signs
  - reserved lane signs
  - warning signs
  - object markers
  - construction signs
  - information and destination signs
  - railway signs
- Signals
  - lane control signals
  - traffic lights
- Road markings
  - yellow lines
  - white lines
  - reserved lane markings
  - other markings

In **chapter 2, you and your vehicle**, you learned about some of the controls in your vehicle. This chapter is a handy reference section that gives examples of the most common signs, signals and road markings that keep traffic organized and flowing smoothly.

## Signs

There are three ways to read signs: by their shape, colour and the messages printed on them. Understanding these three ways of classifying signs will help you figure out the meaning of signs that are new to you.



Stop



Yield the right-of-way



Shows driving regulations



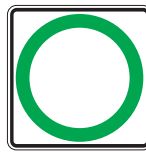
Explains lane use



School zone signs are fluorescent yellow-green



Tells about motorist services



Shows a permitted action



Shows an action that is not permitted



Warns of hazards ahead



Warns of construction zones



Railway crossing



Shows distance and direction



## Regulatory signs

These signs tell you about driving laws and regulations. It is an offence under the *B.C. Motor Vehicle Act* to disregard them. Drivers who do not follow the instructions on these signs may receive penalties.



Stop completely — continue only when safe



Give the right-of-way to other vehicles and crossing pedestrians



The maximum legal speed when the road is bare and dry and visibility is good.



Indicates a lower speed limit ahead



Stay off this road during major disasters — road may be used only by emergency vehicles



Do not go this way — usually mounted on exit ramps



One way — gives direction of traffic on cross street



Winter tires or chains must be used when sign is displayed



Do not enter



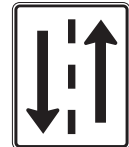
Move into right lane if driving slower than regular traffic



Keep right unless passing



Do not pass



Two-way traffic — keep right unless passing



Passing lane ahead



Keep right of the divider



No stopping between here and the next no-stopping sign



No stopping during posted times between here and the next sign



No bicycle riding beyond this point



No right turn on red light



Slow vehicles to use pullouts for the next stated distance



Slow vehicle pullout stated meters ahead



Slow vehicle pullout



Slow traffic delaying 5 vehicles must use pullout



Slow traffic delaying vehicles use pullouts

## School, playground and crosswalk signs

These signs tell you the rules to follow in areas where you need to be extra cautious.



Pedestrian activated crosswalk — prepare to stop if the light is flashing



Pedestrian crosswalk — yield to people crossing



School crosswalk — yield to pedestrians — if there is a crossing guard, follow directions



School zone — reduce speed when children are present



Playground nearby — be prepared to slow down



Playground zone — 30 km/h limit is in effect every day from dawn to dusk



School zone — 50 km/h limit is in effect from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on school days when children are on the roadway or shoulder



School zone — if the tab underneath only indicates the speed limit, that limit is in effect from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on school days



School zone — the tab underneath indicates the speed limit and the hours that it is in effect (in this case, the 30 km/h limit is in effect from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on school days)

## Lane use signs

Signs showing which lanes may be used to turn or go straight are mounted above the lane or at the side of the lane before the intersection. If you are in a designated lane, you must follow the direction indicated by the arrows. You may not move into or out of a designated lane while you are in an intersection.



Turn left only



Continue straight only



Go through or turn left



Go through or turn right



Vehicles from both directions must turn left, no through traffic allowed



Vehicles in both these lanes must turn left

## Turn control signs

Turn control signs are mounted directly above the intersection. You must follow the direction of the arrow.



Left turn only



Go straight only — no turns



Turn right or left only



No right turns during posted times

## Parking signs

Parking signs let you know where and when you are allowed to park. You may receive fines or your vehicle may be towed (or both) if you park illegally.



Time-limited parking during posted times



Do not park here



Parking is not allowed during posted times



Parking only for vehicles displaying the disabled parking sign and carrying a person with disabilities

## Reserved lane signs

A white diamond painted on the road surface marks reserved lanes. Reserved lane signs are also placed over or beside lanes that are reserved for certain vehicles such as buses or high occupancy vehicles (HOVs). Other HOV signs may give additional information on who may use the HOV lane.



Only buses in this lane



Only buses and HOVs in this lane — may show how many people must be in the HOV



Curb lane of cross street ahead is a reserved lane

## Warning signs

Most warning signs are yellow and diamond-shaped. They warn of possible hazards ahead.



Winding road ahead



Hidden side road ahead



Sharp curve ahead  
— slow to advisory  
speed shown



Curve ahead —  
slow down



Merging traffic  
ahead



Road merges with  
another road —  
added lane to the  
right ahead



Right lane ends  
ahead



Divided highway ends  
ahead — keep right



Two-way traffic ahead



Road narrows ahead



Narrow structure ahead  
— often a bridge



Bump or rough road  
ahead



Road may be  
slippery ahead



Steep hill ahead —  
slow down



Stop sign ahead



Roundabout ahead



Signal lights ahead



Signal lights ahead — prepare to stop  
when lights are flashing



Pedestrian crosswalk ahead



School crosswalk ahead — this sign is fluorescent yellow-green



School bus stop ahead



Cyclists may be on roadway



Fire truck entrance ahead



Truck crossing ahead



Highway or freeway exit — slow to advisory speed shown



Pavement ends ahead



Hazard or danger ahead — turn right or left



Watch for deer ahead



Opening bridge ahead



Watch for rocks on the road ahead



Tunnel ahead



Remove sunglasses



Snow shed ahead



Use headlights ahead

## Object markers

Pay special attention to object markers — they are mounted on obstructions.



Obstruction — keep right or left



Obstruction — keep right



Obstruction — keep left

## Construction signs

These signs warn of construction and maintenance work. You must pay attention to the warnings and obey the instructions on these signs. Obey traffic-control persons, travel within the posted speed, stay well back from all equipment and pass only when it is safe.



Detour ahead



Soft shoulder ahead — stay off



Construction ahead



Traffic-control person ahead



Crew working — obey posted speed limit



Survey crew — obey posted speed limit



End of construction zone speed limit



Follow the lighted arrow



Fine notice for speeding in a work zone



Blasting ahead — follow instructions on sign

## Information and destination signs

These signs give information about destinations, route numbers and facilities. Here are a few samples.



Destination sign — distances are in kilometres



Directional sign



Trans-Canada Highway route marker



Primary highway marker sign



Hospital nearby



Gas available ahead



Accommodation ahead



Travel information ahead

## Railway signs

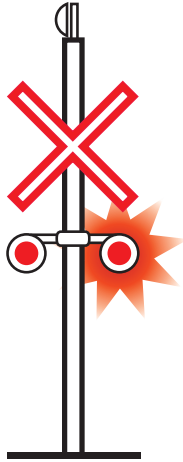
Public railway and highway crossings are indicated with signs or pavement markings and may also have mechanical or electrical warning devices for your protection. Watch for them and remember you must always yield to trains.



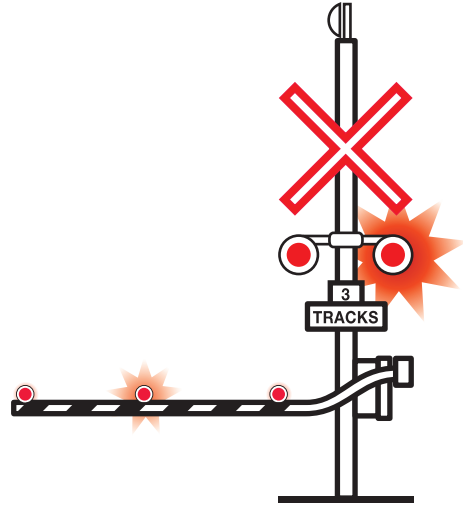
Railway crossing ahead — be prepared to stop



Railway crossing on side road ahead — be prepared to stop



Railway crossing — stop, then proceed when it is safe



Railway crossing — stay stopped until the gate is fully raised

## Signals

Lighted signals are a way of controlling traffic flow.

### Lane control signals

Lane control signals are placed over lanes to indicate which ones are open for driving.



Do not drive in this lane



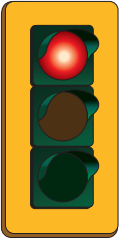
Move out of this lane and into a lane with a green arrow. If the lane control signals over all of the lanes are flashing yellow, slow down and proceed with caution



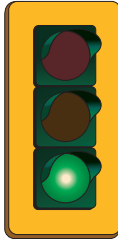
Drive in this lane

## Traffic lights

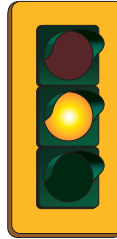
Traffic lights are used to help organize the flow of traffic. Generally, a red light means “stop,” a yellow light means “caution” and a green light means “go.” These signals can have slightly different meanings if they are flashing or if they are shaped as arrows rather than circles. In some places green arrows may flash; in others they may not.



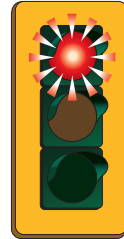
Steady red — stop — after coming to a full stop, you may turn right or turn left onto a one-way street unless a sign forbids it



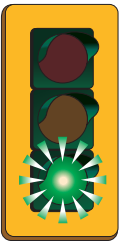
Steady green — continue if the intersection is clear



Steady yellow — slow down and stop before the intersection unless you can't safely stop in time



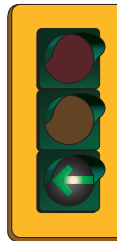
Flashing red — stop, then continue only when it is safe



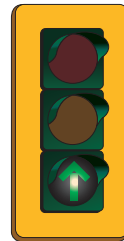
Flashing green — pedestrian-controlled light — go only if the intersection is clear



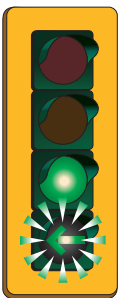
Flashing yellow — slow down and proceed with caution



Green arrow — turn in the direction of the arrow



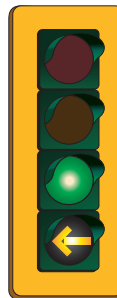
Green arrow — no turn permitted; go straight through only



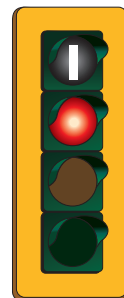
Flashing green arrow with a steady green light — may turn in the direction of the arrow or proceed



Flashing green arrow with a steady red light — left turn allowed; through traffic must stop for red light



Yellow arrow — advance left turn signal is about to change, slow down and stop before the intersection unless you can't safely stop in time



Transit priority signal — steady white rectangular light — only buses may go on this signal

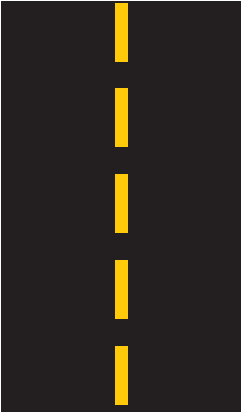


## Road markings

Road markings give you warnings or direction. They are painted on the roadway, curbs or other surfaces. It is illegal to drive over freshly painted, wet pavement markings.

### Yellow lines

Yellow lines divide traffic moving in opposite directions. If there is a yellow line to your left, there will be traffic coming towards you on the other side of that yellow line.



Broken line — passing is allowed when safe



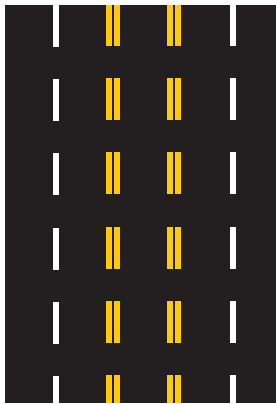
Broken line and solid line — you may pass only when it is safe and the broken line is on your side



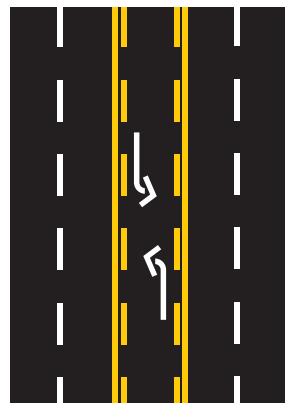
Double solid line — no passing allowed



Single yellow line — passing is allowed with extra caution



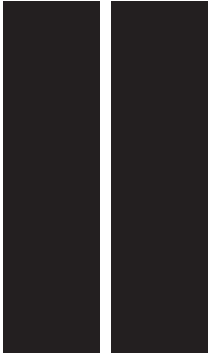
Double broken yellow line — lane is reversible — lane control signal will show whether you may use this lane



Two-way left-turn lane — drivers travelling in opposite directions share this lane for left turns — markings may be reversed (solid lines inside the broken lines)

## White lines

White lines are used to separate lanes of traffic moving in the same direction. White lines also mark crosswalks, stopping positions and the right shoulders of highways.



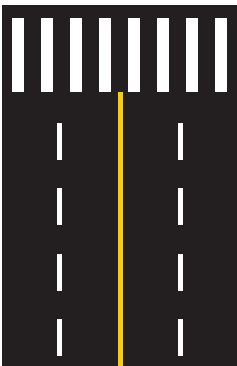
Solid line — do not change lanes



Broken line — lane changing is allowed when safe



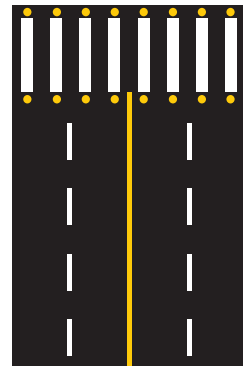
Stop line — stop before this line



Pedestrian crosswalk — stop for pedestrians in the crosswalk



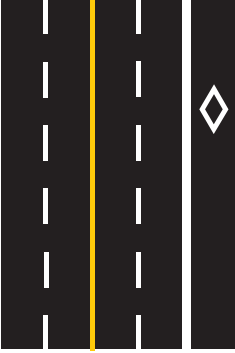
Pedestrian crosswalk — stop for pedestrians in the crosswalk



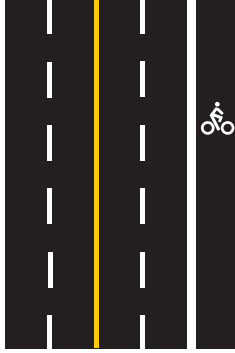
Pedestrian-activated crosswalk with illuminating lights in pavement — stop for pedestrians in the crosswalk

## Reserved lane markings

These markings set off lanes for HOVs, buses and bicycles. HOV lanes are marked with thick solid or broken lines and white diamond symbols.



Reserved lane — additional signs or markings state which vehicles are allowed

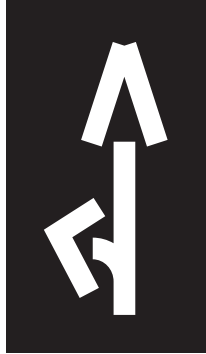


Bicycle lane — for cyclists only — cyclists must travel in the same direction as the traffic beside them — the lane is marked with an outline of a bicycle and sometimes with a diamond

## Other markings



Vehicles in this lane must turn left



Vehicles in this lane must go straight or turn left



Painted island — keep to the right and do not drive on or over

## in this chapter

- Understanding intersections
  - signalling
  - types of intersections
  - stopping at intersections
  - right-of-way at intersections
- Using lanes correctly
  - which lane should you use
  - lane tracking
  - turning lanes
  - reserved lanes
  - pulling into a lane
  - passing
  - merging
  - highway or freeway entrances and exits
  - cul-de-sacs
  - turning around
- Parking tips and rules

## driving tip

Treat an unmarked T-intersection the same way as any other uncontrolled intersection.

**Chapter 3, signs, signals and road markings**, gave you some information about the most common signs, signals and road markings you will see when driving. This chapter gives you the information you'll need to help you drive safely at intersections, use lanes correctly and park legally.

## Understanding intersections

Intersections are places where a number of road users cross paths. There is often a lot of activity in intersections, so it's important to be alert. Remember that other road users may be in a hurry, and may want to move into the same space that you are planning on moving into.

### Signalling

Signals are important — they let other traffic know what you are intending to do. Signal when you're preparing to:

- turn left or right
- change lanes
- park
- move toward, or away from, the side of the road.

## Types of intersections

### Controlled intersections

A controlled intersection is one that has signs or traffic lights telling you what to do. To drive safely in these intersections, you need to know what the signals and signs mean, and also the right-of-way rules. But always be cautious. Other drivers may not be paying attention to the signs and signals.

### Uncontrolled intersections

Uncontrolled intersections have no signs or traffic lights. They are usually found in areas where there isn't much traffic. But they can be dangerous places because drivers might not be expecting cross traffic or pedestrians.

As you approach, slow down and look out for other road users. Scan the intersection from left to right. If another vehicle has arrived at the intersection before you, slow down and yield. If two vehicles arrive at the same time, the vehicle on the left must yield to the vehicle on the right.

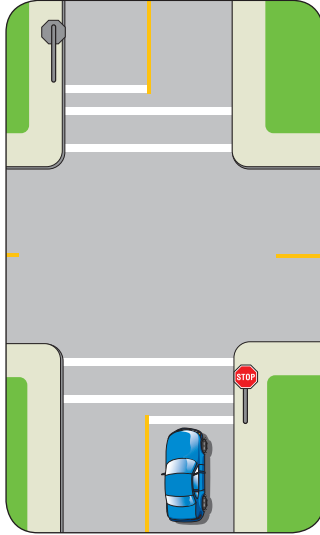
### driving tip

If a traffic control person is directing traffic, you must follow that person's directions.

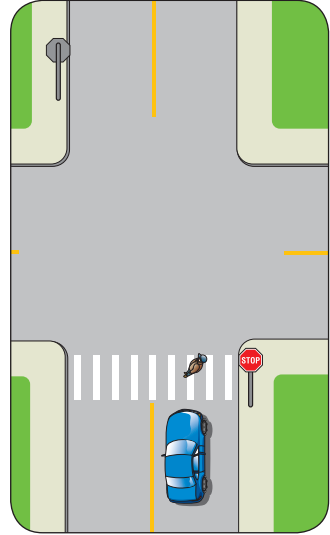
Be careful when you want to turn left where other traffic is approaching from the opposite direction. Yield to traffic that is in or near the intersection. If you intend to go straight through and a vehicle is already in the intersection turning left, you must yield.

## Stopping at intersections

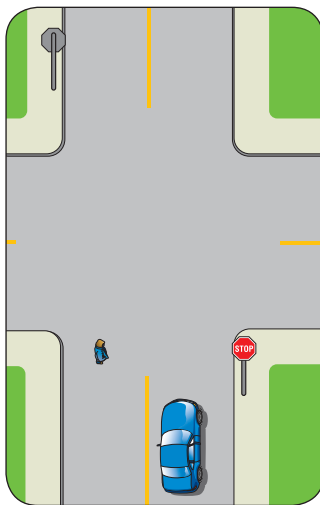
There are rules about where you position your vehicle when you have to stop at an intersection.



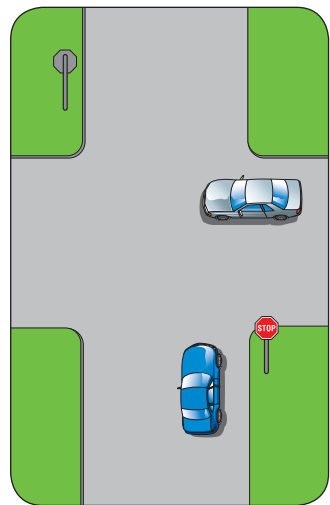
*If there is a stop line, stop just before the line.*



*If there is a crosswalk but no stop line, stop just before the crosswalk.*



*If there is an unmarked crosswalk, stop where you would if there were a marked crosswalk.*



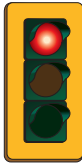
*Where there is no stop line, no crosswalk and no sidewalk, stop just before you enter the intersection.*

## Right-of-way at intersections

Right-of-way rules determine who must yield when more than one road user wants to move into the same space. It's important to know these rules because they keep traffic moving in an orderly way. But remember that you can't always count on the other person to follow the rules. And even if you have the right-of-way, it's still your responsibility to do all you can to avoid a crash.

### driving tip

Sometimes traffic lights stop working properly. The lights can go out, or all four lights can start flashing. Treat the intersection like a four-way stop if this happens.



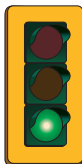
For information on right-of-way rules for crosswalks and railway crossings, see **chapter 6, sharing the road**.

## Intersections controlled by traffic lights

Most people know who has the right-of-way at intersections controlled by traffic lights, but they may not understand how to correctly respond to these lights. Here are some pointers that will help you stay safe at intersections:

**steady red light** — a red light means that you must come to a complete stop. You must wait for the light to turn green before you go straight ahead.

After you have stopped and made sure the intersection is clear of all vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians, you may turn right or turn left onto a one-way street. Watch for signs prohibiting you from making these turns on a red light.



**steady green light** — green means go only if the intersection is clear, and it is safe to do so.

- stale green light — a stale green light is one that has been green for a long time, and is about to turn yellow. If you didn't see the light turn green, then it may be stale. Look for additional clues:
  - are there a lot of cars lined up on the cross street waiting for the light to change?
  - in many areas, the crosswalk signal will change from a white figure to an orange hand just before the light turns yellow, or will show how many seconds are left before the traffic light will change.
- point of no return — as you approach a stale green light — taking into consideration your speed, the road conditions and the traffic behind you — decide on a point where you will no longer be able to stop safely. This is sometimes called the point of no return. When you reach this point, keep on going even if the light changes to yellow. You need to judge accurately so you won't be in the intersection when the light turns red.

### driving tip

If you didn't see the light turn green, then it may be stale. You should be prepared to stop.

### driving tip

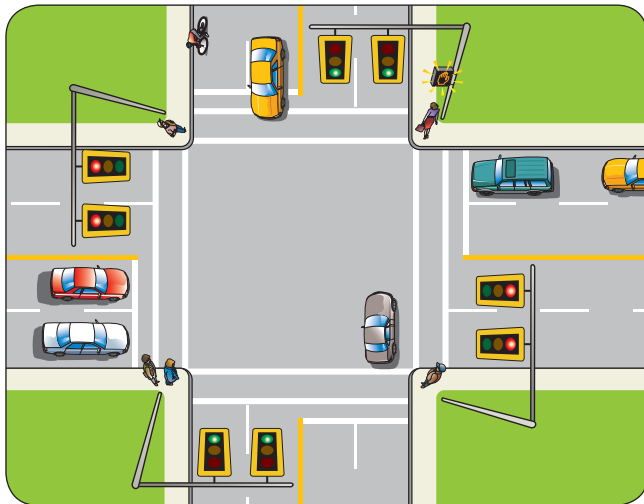
It is illegal to back up into an intersection or over a crosswalk.

- fresh green light — a fresh green light is one that has just turned green. Don't move forward until you've scanned the intersection to make sure it's clear.
- making a left turn on a steady green light — when you are making a left turn, you must yield to oncoming traffic and wait for a safe gap before you turn.



**steady yellow light** — yellow means that the signal is about to turn red. You must stop before entering the intersection unless you can't safely stop in time.

Sometimes drivers panic if they are in an intersection waiting to make a left turn and the light turns yellow. In this situation, remember that you are legally allowed to complete your turn. But watch carefully for other vehicles, especially oncoming drivers trying to beat the red light.



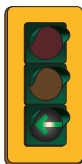
What are the clues that tell you the green light is stale?



**flashing green light** — watch for pedestrians, who may activate the pedestrian traffic light to change to yellow and then to red. Even if the pedestrian traffic light is not activated, traffic on the side street is facing a stop sign, and may be waiting to move into the intersection when it is clear and safe to do so.

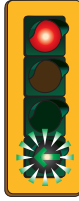
### Left-turn signals

Some intersections have turn signals with green arrows, or designated lanes controlled by their own set of traffic lights, to allow you to turn left. These are called protected turns. As long as the green arrow is shown, you are protected from through traffic — they are facing a red light.



**separate left signal** — some intersections have designated left-turn lanes controlled by their own set of traffic lights. A green arrow at the bottom of a separate set of traffic lights will tell you when to turn left. Traffic in the straight-through and right-turn lanes will be stopped by a red light on a different set of lights.

Once the green arrow has turned yellow, you must stop and wait for the next green arrow before turning.



**left signal on regular traffic lights** — other intersections have left-turn lanes that are not controlled by a separate set of traffic lights. Here the advance green arrow is located on the bottom of the regular traffic lights.

The flashing green arrow allows you to turn left. Through traffic is facing a red light.

Once the green arrow has turned off, and only the regular green traffic light is on, you may still turn left. But you must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and oncoming traffic.

Sometimes these advance green arrows operate only during peak traffic hours.



**flashing red lights** — a flashing red light means that you must come to a complete stop. After you stop, you may move into the intersection when it is clear and safe to do so.

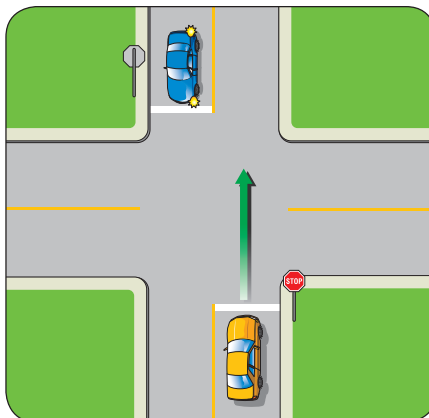
### Intersections controlled by stop signs

A stop sign always means that you must come to a complete stop. Once you've stopped, check the intersection carefully. Whether you go or wait depends on the type of intersection and the other traffic around you.



**two-way stops** — if two streets intersect and only one of the streets has stop signs, then the other street is a through street. Traffic on the through street has the right-of-way. If you are stopped at one of these types of intersections, wait until there is a safe gap before going through or turning.

If two vehicles are stopped at a two-way stop and one of the drivers wants to turn left, this driver must yield the right-of-way to the other vehicle. The only exception is if the left-turning vehicle is already in the intersection and has started to make the turn. In this case, the other vehicle must yield.



These drivers arrived at this two-way stop at the same time. The driver of the blue car wants to turn left. The driver of the yellow car wants to go straight. Who must yield?



### driving tip

If there is any doubt about who has the right-of-way, or if there is any chance of a crash, it's always better to yield the right-of-way to the other person.

**four-way stops** — when there are stop signs at all corners:

- The first vehicle to arrive at the intersection and come to a complete stop should go first.
- If two vehicles arrive at the same time, the one on the right should go first.
- If two vehicles are facing each other and have arrived at the intersection at about the same time, the one making a left turn must yield to the one going straight through.

### Intersections controlled by yield signs



A yield sign means that you must let the traffic on the through road have the right-of-way. You may enter the intersection without stopping if there are no pedestrians, cyclists or vehicles on the through road. But you must slow down (and stop if necessary) and wait for a safe gap if there is traffic on the through road.



### Traffic circles and roundabouts

These are found in some areas to help traffic get through an intersection safely without necessarily stopping the flow of the traffic.

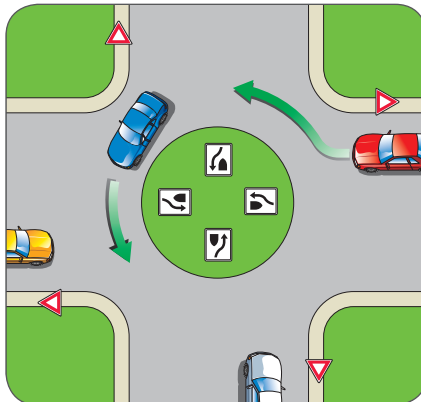
### Traffic circles

Traffic circles are mostly found in residential neighbourhoods.

When you're using a traffic circle:

- Slow down as you approach the circle.
- Obey any posted traffic control signs, such as "Yield" or "Stop" signs. If there are no traffic control signs, treat it as an uncontrolled intersection.
- Yield to any traffic in the traffic circle. If another vehicle arrives at the traffic circle at the same time as you do, yield to the vehicle on your right.
- Go around the traffic circle to the right (that is, in a counter-clockwise direction).

You must turn right to enter a traffic circle and right again to leave it. Yield to vehicles that are already in the traffic circle. If another vehicle arrives at the traffic circle at the same time as you do, yield to the vehicle on your right.



### driving tip

Emergency vehicles displaying flashing lights and sirens always have the right-of-way. If an emergency vehicle is approaching, avoid blocking a traffic circle or roundabout. Stop for the emergency vehicle before entering, or exit the traffic circle or roundabout and then stop to allow the emergency vehicle to pass.

## Roundabouts

Roundabouts are usually larger than traffic circles.

Some roundabouts have more than one lane. Lane use signs and markings may be displayed at the approaches to show where you can go in each lane when you are in the roundabout. Make sure you know where you want to go — and are in the proper lane to get there — before you enter a roundabout.

Roundabouts often have a truck apron around the central island to help large vehicles get through the roundabout.

When you use a roundabout:

- Know where you want to go before you enter a roundabout, and enter the correct lane. Lane use signs or road markings will show you which lane you need to use.
  - If you want to turn left, make sure you are in the left lane.
  - If you want to turn right, use the right lane. If you want to go straight, you may use either the left or right lane.
- Slow down as you approach the roundabout.
- Yield to pedestrians who may be crossing or about to cross in the crosswalk located in advance of the roundabout.
- Yield to any traffic already in the roundabout.
- Go around the roundabout in a counter-clockwise direction. Do not change lanes in a roundabout.
- Don't ride alongside large vehicles such as trucks and buses in roundabouts. They may need more than their lane to go through the roundabout.
- If you entered the roundabout in the left lane, stay in that lane. You may either go straight or turn left from that lane.
- Signal "right" before you exit.

When you leave the roundabout, be prepared to yield to pedestrians who may be in the crosswalk where you are exiting.

Slow down when approaching a roundabout and yield to traffic already in it. Stay in the same lane that you approached the roundabout from.



This sign warns to keep away from large vehicles such as trucks and buses in a roundabout.

In the example above, the red car has entered the roundabout from the south in the right lane after yielding to vehicles already in it. The driver may either turn right at the east exit or continue straight and take the north exit.

The blue car entered from the south in the left lane, and has merged into the left lane in the roundabout. Because the blue car entered from the left lane, the driver can't immediately turn right at the first exit (east), but can take either the north or west exit.

The tractor-trailer combination entered the roundabout from the east in the left lane and the driver is going to take the south exit. Note that because of the length of the combination, the trailer is partly in the right lane, and the combination will be exiting in the right lane.

The driver of the green car must yield to the tractor-trailer that's already in the roundabout.

### Entering a roadway

When you are pulling out of a driveway, alley or parking lot onto a road, stop before the sidewalk or area where pedestrians may be walking. Then pull out carefully, yielding to traffic on the road and waiting for a safe gap.

## Using lanes correctly

In the last chapter, you learned about the signs, signals and pavement markings that identify which lanes you can drive in. This section tells you more about which lanes to use and how to use them.

### Which lane should you use?



Choose the lane that gives you the best vision and allows you to go where you want to go. On a multi-lane highway, you should travel in one of the right-hand lanes. This is especially important if you are driving more slowly than other vehicles or if signs direct you to keep out of the left lane.

Just because you are driving at the speed limit does not mean you should continually drive in the left lane. This may cause other drivers to try to pass on the right, which may not be as safe as passing on the left.



When you are on a freeway with more than two lanes in each direction, you should drive in the centre lane or a right-hand lane. This leaves the left lane for higher-speed traffic and passing vehicles.

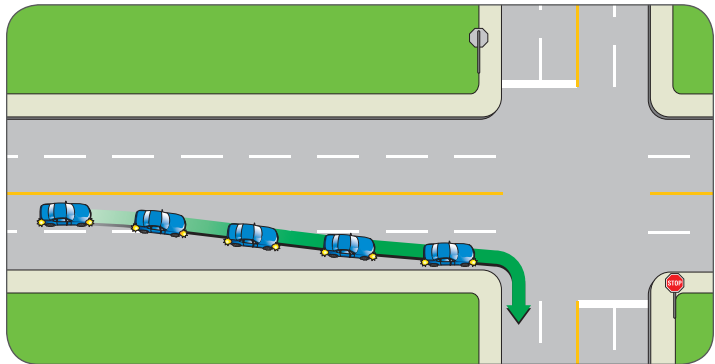
### Lane tracking

Before you make a turn, you need to get your vehicle into the correct lane. Then you need to end up in the correct lane when you complete your turn. This is sometimes called lane tracking.

#### Right turns

These illustrations show lane tracking when you're making a right turn.

To turn right, move your car to the right lane and turn into the right lane of the cross street. In some intersections, road markings allow you to turn right from a centre lane.

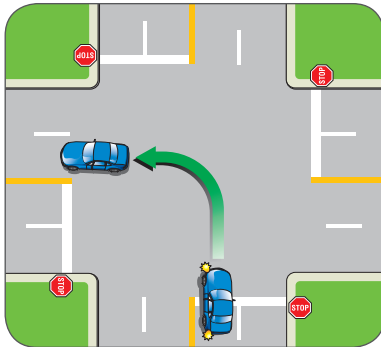


Some intersections have special yield lanes for vehicles turning right. To make a right turn, move into this lane and wait until there is a break in the traffic to complete your turn.

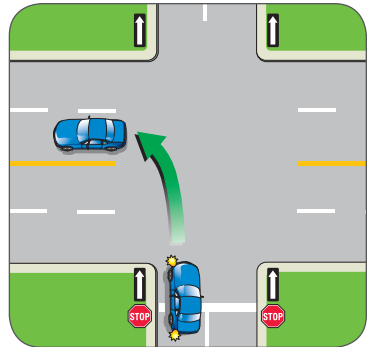


### Left turns

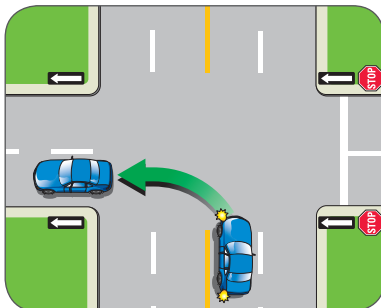
For left turns, it's sometimes harder to figure out which lane to turn into. These illustrations show you the correct lane tracking for different types of roads.



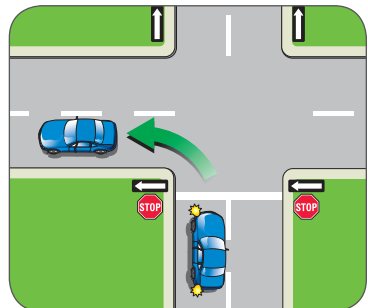
Turning left from a two-way road onto a two-way road: move your vehicle into the centre lane and drive in a smooth arc into the centre lane of the cross street.



Turning left from a one-way onto a two-way road: turn from the left lane into the centre lane.



Turning left from a two-way onto a one-way road: turn from the centre lane into the left lane.

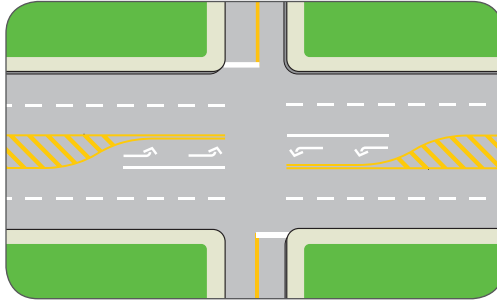


Turning left from a one-way onto a one-way road: turn from the left lane into the left lane.

## Turning lanes

Some roads have special lanes for turning. As you approach an intersection, always check the signs and pavement markings to make sure you are in the correct lane to turn or to go straight through.

Turning lanes let you wait for a safe gap without holding up vehicles that are travelling straight through. Use the lane with the arrows only if you are turning left.



## Multiple turning lanes

In large, complex intersections, there may be more than one right- or left-turn lane. Look carefully at the pavement markings, lane-use signs and signals. They will tell you what to do.

For example, the sign shown in the left column tells you that both the far-left lane and the lane next to it are used for left turns. If you are turning from the far-left lane, turn into the far-left lane. If you are turning from the lane next to it, turn into the lane next to the far-left lane.

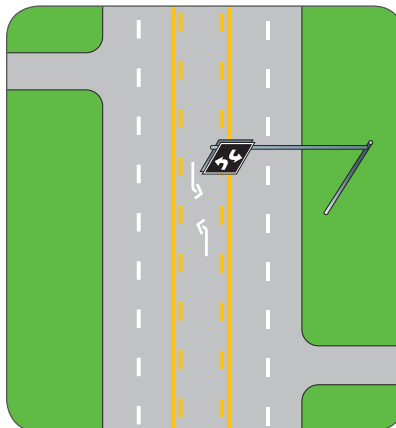


## Two-way left-turn lanes

Two-way left-turn lanes give left-turning vehicles coming from either direction a chance to turn without holding up traffic. They can be handy for turning left in the middle of a block, such as turning into a driveway. When you see one of these lanes, remember that vehicles coming from the other direction also use this lane to turn left.



Drivers from both directions share this centre lane when they want to turn left. Make sure there is enough space before you enter this lane. Remember to watch for vehicles coming from the opposite direction.



### Turns in the middle of a block

Most drivers expect other vehicles to turn at an intersection. Sometimes you might want to turn left in the middle of a block — for example, into a driveway. You may turn left — including turning left over a solid double yellow line — **if** you do this carefully and safely and don't impede other traffic, and there are no signs prohibiting such turns.

### U-turns



If you find you are going in the wrong direction, you may be tempted to make a U-turn. U-turns are often risky. They are illegal:

- if they interfere with other traffic
- on a curve
- on or near the crest of a hill, where you cannot be seen by other traffic within 150 metres
- where a sign prohibits U-turns
- at an intersection where there is a traffic light
- in a business district, except at an intersection where there is no traffic light
- where a municipal by-law prohibits making a U-turn.

When you are deciding whether to make a U-turn, think about some alternatives, like driving around the block or continuing on to a side road where you can turn more safely.

### Reserved lanes



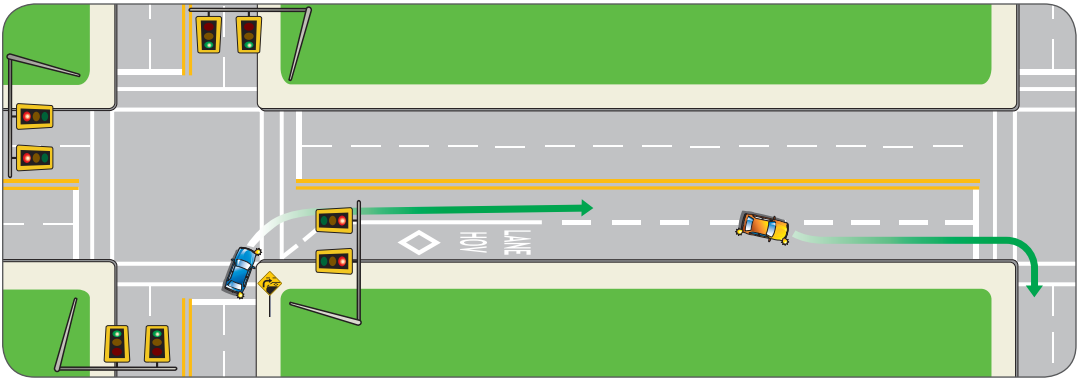
In parts of B.C., some traffic lanes are reserved for different types of vehicles. High occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes and bus lanes help move more people in fewer vehicles. Bicycle lanes are reserved for cyclists.

### High occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes

HOV lanes are reserved for buses and carpool vehicles. Motorcycles, bicycles and taxis may also use these lanes on some roads. On freeways and main highways, HOV lanes are beside either the median or the shoulder of the roadway. On city streets, HOV lanes are usually directly beside the curb.

Most HOV lanes operate 24 hours a day, but some are only in operation at peak traffic times. Check the traffic signs carefully. They will tell you where the lanes begin and end, when they are in operation, and the minimum number of people that must be in the vehicle.

If your vehicle is carrying enough people to travel in the HOV lane, or if you need to cross an HOV lane to turn, enter the lane with care. Traffic in these lanes sometimes travels faster than the regular traffic. Make sure there is enough room for you to enter safely. Enter and exit where there are broken lines to indicate a crossing point.



The driver of the blue car has seen the warning sign indicating that there is a reserved lane on the street the driver wishes to turn onto. The driver should turn into the lane next to the reserved lane, unless they are entitled to drive in the reserved lane and wish to drive in it.

To turn right off of a street with a reserved lane, change lanes into the reserved lane where permitted and when safe.

### Bus lanes



You will recognize a bus lane by a sign that has a diamond symbol and a picture of a bus. Only buses and sometimes cyclists are allowed to travel in lanes marked with this sign.

Vanpools (vehicles with six or more occupants) may also travel in the bus lane if a “Vanpool Permitted” tab is shown below the bus lane sign.

#### driving tip

Be sure to signal well ahead and yield to all cyclists whenever you must cross a bicycle lane.

### Bicycle lanes

Bicycle lanes are reserved for cyclists. Sometimes you will need to cross a bicycle lane to turn right, or to pull to the side of the road. Take extra care when you do this. The rules for bicycle lanes are:

- don't drive, stop or park in a bicycle lane.
- you may only cross a bicycle lane if the white line is broken or to turn into or out of a driveway.

#### driving tip

Don't change lanes at an intersection. You could confuse other drivers and cause a crash.

### Pulling into a lane

Whenever you enter a lane, whether you're pulling into traffic or changing lanes, the vehicles in the lane you're moving into have the right-of-way. When you pull away from the roadside into a lane of traffic, you need to make sure you are not cutting



anyone off. Watch carefully for smaller traffic — bicycles and motorcycles — that may be approaching faster than you think.

The same rule applies when you're planning to change lanes. Make sure there is a large enough gap so that when you pull in front of another vehicle, that driver doesn't have to slow down to avoid crashing into you. Legally, you must signal when you change lanes.

### driving tip

Don't speed up as someone is trying to pass you — it's illegal. Help the other driver get back into your lane by slowing down and making room.

## Passing

Passing requires moving into another lane — sometimes a lane of approaching traffic — and then back into your original lane. Remember, if you move into another vehicle's lane, that vehicle has the right-of-way. It doesn't matter if it's a car, a motorcycle or a bicycle. Other traffic shouldn't have to change direction or slow down for you.

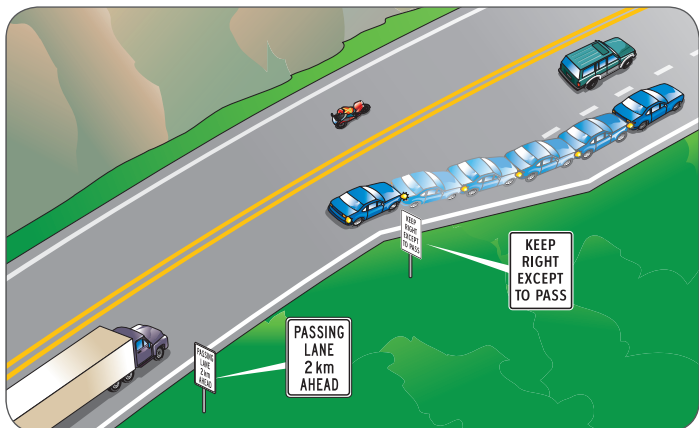
If you're planning to pass, make sure you can do it safely and legally:

- Pass on the right only on a roadway that has two or more lanes, or if a driver ahead is turning left. Do not use the shoulder to pass.
- Pass on the left only when it is safe to do so and lane markings permit.
- Keep within the speed limit when passing.
- Make sure you know whether the pavement markings allow you to pass. See **chapter 3, signs, signals and road markings**, for more information.

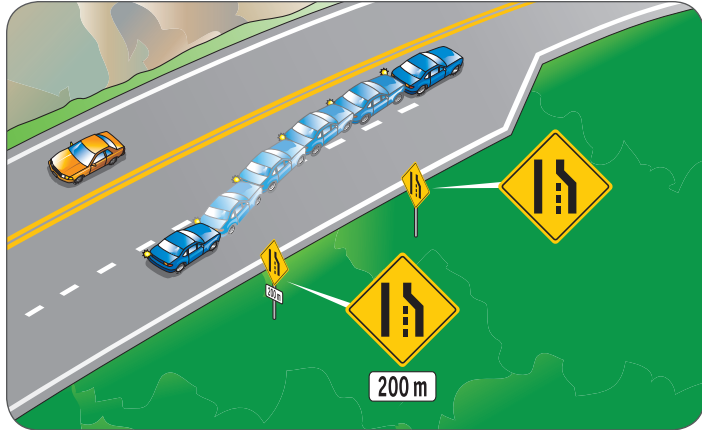
## Passing lanes

Some highways have special passing lanes. These lanes let slower vehicles move into the right lane so faster vehicles can pass safely in the left lane.

A sign will tell you how far it is to the next passing lane. Keep right unless you are passing.



A sign will tell you when the passing lane is about to end. Vehicles in the right lane and the passing lane must merge before the passing lane ends.



## Merging



This sign tells you the right lane will end soon.

If you're driving in a lane that ends ahead, you need to change lanes. Adjust your speed, keeping within the speed limit, and wait for a safe gap in the other lane.

If you are driving next to a lane that ends ahead, help the merging traffic by adjusting your speed or changing lanes.

## Highway or freeway entrances and exits

These lanes are designed to help you safely enter and exit the freeway.

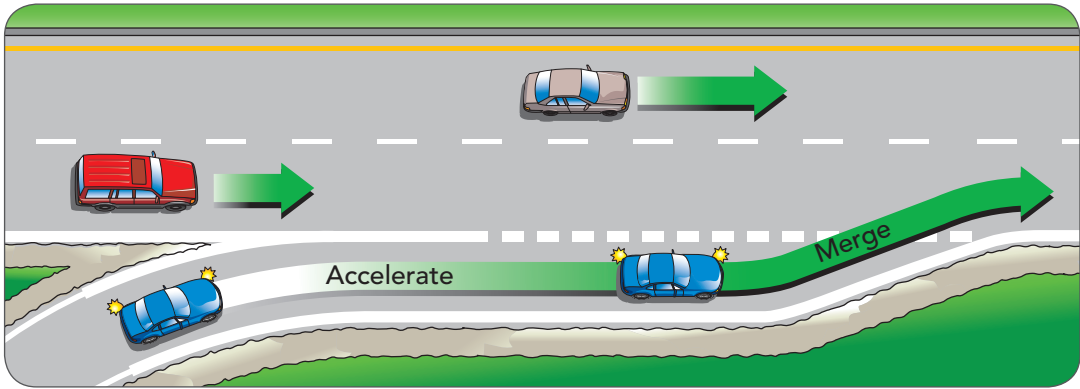
### warning!

Avoid stopping in the acceleration lane or merging area. You could risk being rear-ended.

### Entrance

The entrance consists of an entrance ramp, an acceleration lane and a merging area. Some freeway entrances have ramp meters — a traffic light that controls traffic entering the freeway by restricting the number of vehicles that may proceed along the entrance ramp.

- While you're on the entrance ramp, scan the freeway traffic for a safe gap.
- The acceleration lane is divided from the rest of the roadway by a solid white line. Use this lane to match your speed to the speed of traffic on the freeway.
- The merging area is divided from the freeway by a broken white line. Use this area to find a safe gap to merge with freeway traffic. Be aware that cycling is permitted on some freeways, so be careful not to cut in front of a cyclist.

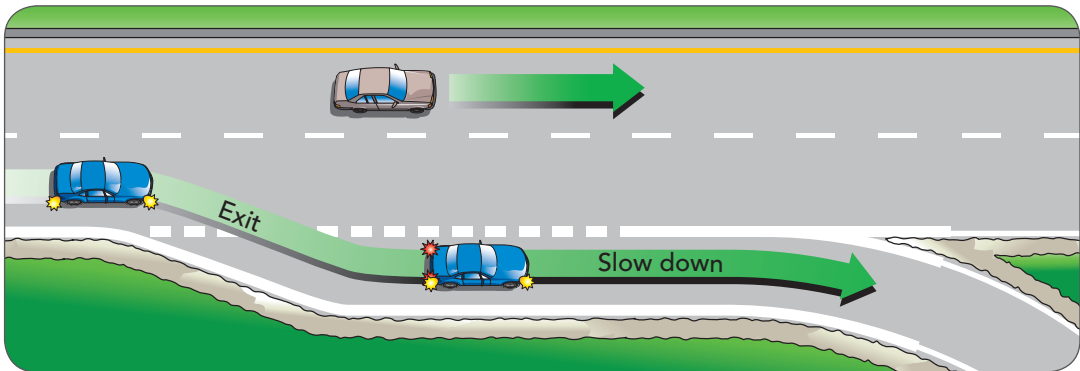


A highway entrance gives you a short distance to match your speed to the vehicles already on the highway. Observe the freeway traffic, make sure you have a space that is safe to move into, signal your intention and then move into traffic.

### Exit

The exit lane allows you to move off the freeway and reduce your speed.

Most freeway exits are numbered. Before you start your trip, check a map to see which exit you will need to take. That way you can move to the right lane in plenty of time for the exit.



Signal your intention to turn off the highway, maintaining your speed until you enter the exit lane. Then slow down gradually as you prepare to enter roads with lower speed limits.

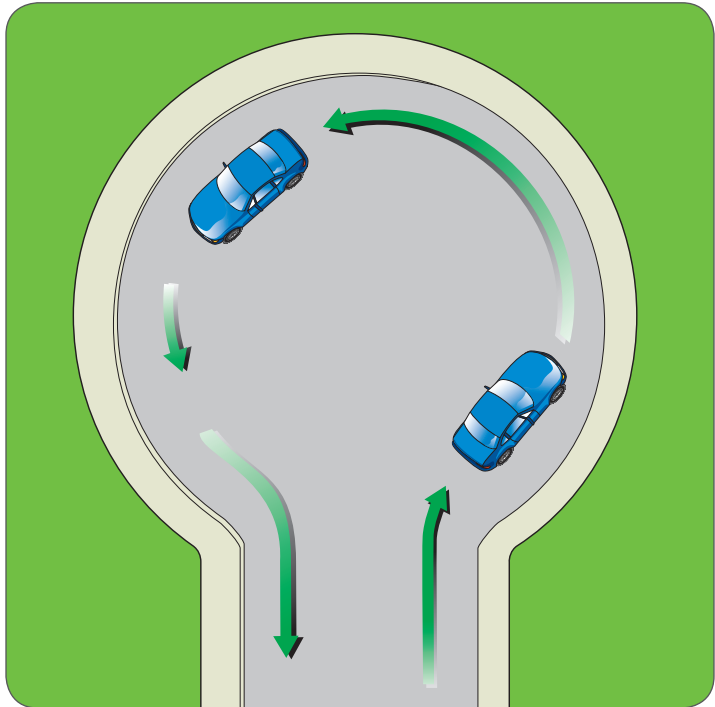
### Strategies: freeway courtesy

When you are driving in the right lane of a freeway, other drivers may try to merge from an entrance lane. It's not always easy for them to find a safe gap. Use these pointers to help them merge safely:

- pull over into the left lane (if it's safe) to give them room to merge onto the freeway
- adjust your speed to allow a large enough gap for them to move safely into.

## Cul-de-sacs

A cul-de-sac is a street that's closed at one end. Most cul-de-sacs are designed so that you can turn your car around without needing to back up. Slow down and keep to the right. Most cul-de-sacs are in residential areas, so watch carefully for children playing, vehicles coming out of driveways and other hazards.



A cul-de-sac.

## Turning around

Sometimes you can turn around by doing a series of turns at intersections or by turning in a cul-de-sac. You may also be able to do a U-turn or a two-point turn or a three-point turn.

A two-point turn is done by stopping near the side of the road, backing into a driveway and then turning into the street to proceed in the opposite direction.

A three-point turn is done by making a sharp turn to the left in the middle of a block, and stopping just before the curb. To complete the three-point turn, back up to your right and then proceed to drive down the street in the opposite direction.

For both two- and three-point turns, you need to make sure it's clear and safe and that there is no other traffic nearby.

### driving tip

When parking in a stall, it's usually safest to back in so you won't have to back out. Better still, if there are two empty facing stalls with no barrier between them, drive through one into the next so your vehicle is facing forward.

When uphill parking beside a rolling curb or mountable curb, turn the wheels to the right. This type of curb is not high enough to stop the vehicle from rolling back into traffic.

## Parking tips and rules

Park where it's safe and legal. Signs, curb markings and common sense will tell you if you are allowed to park. You should park where you are not blocking traffic and where others can clearly see you. If you park where you shouldn't, you could be a hazard to others, you could be fined or your vehicle could be towed.

It's illegal to park:

- on a sidewalk or boulevard
- across the entrance to any driveway, back lane or intersection
- within five metres of a fire hydrant (measured from the point at the curb beside the hydrant)
- within six metres of a crosswalk or intersection
- within six metres of a stop sign or traffic light
- within 15 metres of the nearest rail of a railway crossing
- in a bicycle lane
- on a bridge or in a highway tunnel
- where your vehicle obstructs the visibility of a traffic sign
- where a traffic sign prohibits parking, or where the curb is painted yellow or red
- in a space for people with disabilities unless you display a disabled person parking permit in your windshield and your vehicle is carrying a person with a disability.

Park parallel to and within 30 centimetres (one foot) of the curb. If you're parked on a hill, turn the wheels to keep your vehicle from rolling into traffic. Turn the wheels:

- to the right when uphill without a curb or downhill with or without a curb
- to the left when uphill with a curb.

Set the parking brake and leave the vehicle in gear:

- leave an automatic transmission in "park" gear
- with a standard transmission, place the vehicle in "reverse" if facing downhill, and "first" gear if facing uphill or if on a level surface.

## in this chapter

- See
  - observation
  - hazard perception
- Think
  - assess the risk
  - choose a solution
- Do
  - speed control
  - steering
  - space margins
  - communication
- Using see-think-do

In the previous four chapters, you began developing your smart driving skills by learning the basics of driving:

- being a thinking driver
- maintaining a safe vehicle
- understanding signs, signals and road markings
- knowing the rules of the road.

This chapter will bring all of these concepts together and describe how to use them as part of **see-think-do** — a driving strategy that helps you to be a safe and competent driver.

**see** — scan for hazards. Pay attention to other road users and the areas where hazards could occur.

**think** — decide which hazards are the most dangerous. Think quickly about possible solutions. Decide on the safest solution.

**do** — do manoeuvres to keep yourself and others safe.

## see-think-do

Whenever you drive, your eyes should be scanning the area around you to gather information. Good observation means knowing how to look and where to look. The next step is hazard perception — knowing what to look for.



### Observation

Good observation involves looking ahead, beside and behind.

#### You in the driver's seat

*You're driving along a city street, scanning well ahead. You check your mirrors — the car behind is keeping well back. There is an intersection ahead. You carefully scan the intersection to see if it's clear before you proceed.*

### Strategies: the observation cycle

Always keep your eyes moving while you're driving:

- look well ahead
- scan from one side of the road to the other, checking for potential hazards
- glance in your rear- and side-view mirrors to keep track of what is happening behind you.

Then start all over again. You should complete the whole cycle every five to eight seconds.

### warning!

Don't overdrive your ability to see. You should always be able to stop within the distance you can see.

### Observing ahead

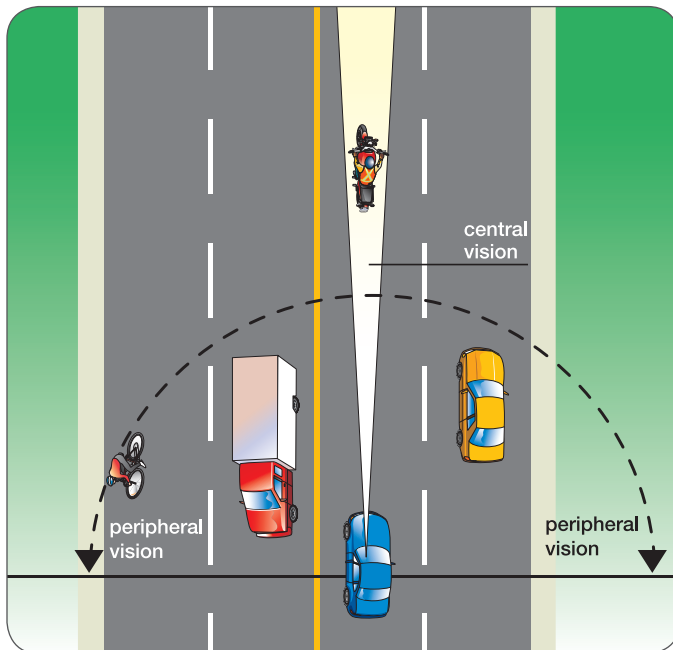
Research shows that new drivers spend so much time looking at the road just in front of their vehicle that they often miss hazards further ahead. Make sure you know what's coming up by scanning at least 12 seconds ahead. This means look one to two blocks ahead in city driving and half a kilometre ahead on the highway. This will give you time to prepare for a potential hazard instead of being taken by surprise.

As you look ahead, scan to the left and right so you can see what's happening along the sides of the road. If you see cars parked by the side of the road, be careful. A child may be walking out from between them, or a door might be about to swing open.

### driving tip

By looking ahead, you can avoid sudden stops, which increase your fuel consumption.

It's easiest to see things that are directly in front of you, in your central vision. But it's important to also pay attention to things outside your central vision. Peripheral vision allows you to see more than what is directly in front of you.



## Observing behind

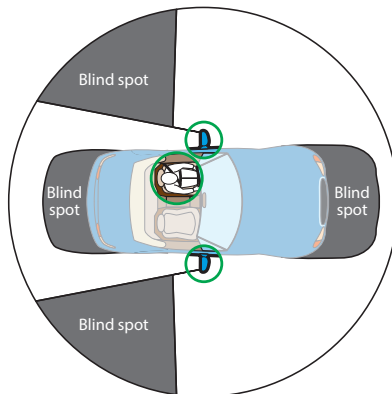
Your side- and rear-view mirrors let you know what is happening behind you. Adjust them to get the best possible view. Look in each mirror about every five to eight seconds and pay attention to what you see.

**Rear-view mirrors** — look in the rear-view mirror before you slow down or stop. Will the cars behind you have space to stop? If not, you may need to take action.

**Side-view mirrors** — use your side-view mirrors whenever you are planning to change your road position or direction. When you're pulling away from the right side of the road, you need to check your left mirror to make sure there are no cars coming from behind. If you're making a lane change to the right, check your right mirror to make sure there's enough space to move into.

**Blind spots** — even when your mirrors are properly adjusted, there are large areas that you can't see in your mirrors. These are called blind spots. The most dangerous blind spots are to the side. There are also blind spots below your field of vision to the front, rear and both sides of your vehicle.

Each vehicle has smaller blind spots at the front and at the back, as well as the two large blind spots on the sides. Their size depends on the shape and size of your vehicle. Try sitting in your vehicle and finding the areas you can't see even when you use your mirrors.



**Blind spot detectors, cameras** — Some vehicles are equipped with blind spot detectors and/or back-up cameras. While these can help you to detect hazards in blind spots or behind the vehicle, they do not replace the need to turn your head to do a shoulder check or look behind.

**Shoulder checks** — whenever you plan to change your direction or road position, do a shoulder check to make sure the blind spot on that side is clear.

When you're going to turn right, for example, quickly check to the right just to make sure no one is in that space. And don't forget to do a mirror check and shoulder check before you open your door to get out of your vehicle. A cyclist or other vehicle could be coming up beside you.



Do a shoulder check to be certain your blind spot is clear before you move your vehicle into another lane or in a different direction. Look at least 45 degrees over your shoulder in the direction you plan to move. If you are going to move to the right, check over your right shoulder. If you are going to move to the left, check over your left shoulder.



### Strategies: making your move

Check your mirrors and do a shoulder check whenever you plan to:

- pull out from the side of the road
- pull over to the side of the road
- change lanes
- turn left or turn right.

### driving tip

Before you start to back up, give a quick warning tap on your horn if visibility is limited.

**Backing up** — before you back up, make sure you do a 360-degree vision check. Look all around the vehicle using shoulder checks and mirror checks, and then turn your body to look out the rear window while backing up. Be especially careful when you're backing out of a driveway. It's easy to miss seeing children, pets, pedestrians, cyclists and people in wheelchairs. If you've been stopped for some time, walk around the back of your vehicle to check that your path is clear. Better yet, try to back into driveways and parking spots so you can drive out facing forward.

### crash fact

Almost 60 per cent of all crashes in B.C. happen at intersections.

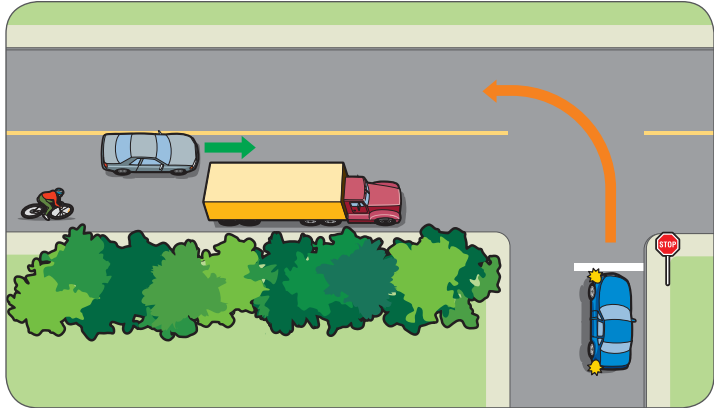
*Source: ICBC reported five year average from 2009 to 2013.*

### Observing at intersections

Look well ahead as you approach an intersection. Check for signs, signals and other clues about whether you will need to stop.

As you're approaching an intersection, scan the road you are crossing — look left, centre, right, then glance left again. If an oncoming vehicle is turning left, take extra care — the driver may not see you. And check crosswalks you intend to cross to make sure they are clear.

Bushes and large vehicles are two of the many things that could block your view of an intersection and oncoming traffic. Can you think of some other things that might block your view of an intersection?



**Stopping and starting up again** — as you slow down to stop, check your mirrors for traffic behind you. Then make sure you have a clear view of the intersection. You may need to move slowly into the intersection if your view is blocked so you can see clearly before going ahead.

**Turning** — shoulder check to make sure a cyclist or other road user hasn't come up beside you. Then scan the intersection just as you begin to move forward. Make sure that your eyes are looking in the direction you want to go once you begin your turn.



## Hazard perception

### You in the driver's seat

*You're driving in the rain, using your eyes to gather information ahead, to the sides and in your mirrors. Just ahead there's a cyclist. Further on, a bus has stopped to let passengers out. Just behind you is a driver who seems to be moving up too close behind you. Suddenly, the door of a parked car swings open right in front of the cyclist. Will the cyclist swerve or fall? You take your foot off the accelerator to slow down, and get ready to put your foot on the brake.*

Driving safely means looking out for hazards. A hazard is anything in the driving environment that could harm you or other road users. Hazard perception is the skill of identifying these hazards. To share the road safely, train yourself to look for other road users and all objects or road surfaces that might cause problems for you or for others in the driving environment. As you drive, think about where hazards could occur.



*The driving environment includes everything around you, including other road users, road conditions, weather conditions and all activities at the side of the road that might affect you.*

### Space conflicts

A space conflict happens when two road users try to move into the same space at the same time. To drive safely, you need to keep areas of space — called space margins — around your vehicle. If you need to stop suddenly, a driver too close behind you could cause a space conflict. Some other space conflicts are:

- a vehicle pulling into your path
- a pedestrian stepping onto the road in front of your vehicle
- a vehicle backing out of a driveway.

### think about

You are about to pull away from the side of the road into traffic. Where should you look? What should you look for?

### Surprises

Anything unpredictable is a hazard. A car door opening suddenly could be a surprise for a cyclist. If the cyclist swerves to avoid it or falls in front of you, you could be surprised as well. To avoid surprises, think well ahead and ask yourself what could possibly happen in the driving environment. Some other surprises are:

- a driver weaving back and forth
- a poorly loaded pickup truck — something might fall
- a skateboarder who might suddenly dart onto the road.

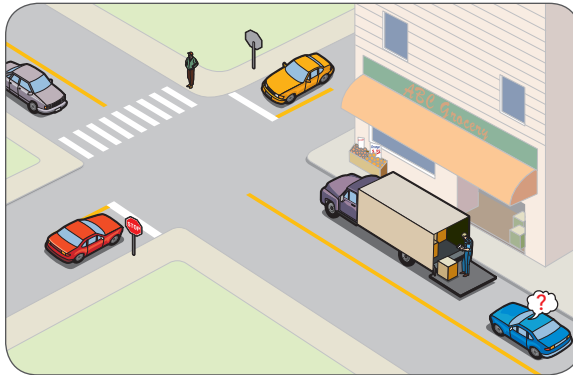
## Vision blocks

Having your vision blocked is a hazard. Some examples of vision blocks are:

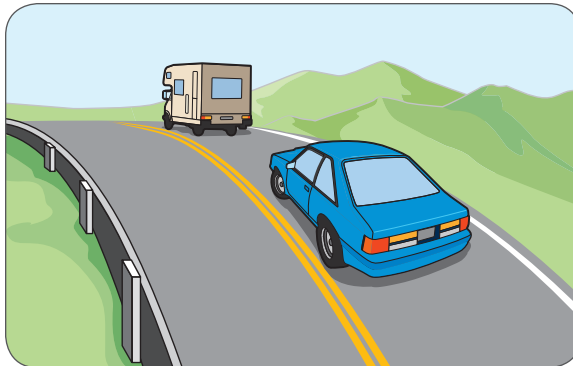
- a bus that blocks your view of people about to cross the street
- a curve or hill that doesn't let you see what's ahead
- a large truck in the next lane
- fog, rain or snow.

Be very careful when you can't see the whole driving scene.

Be extra cautious when anything blocks your view. What could the driver of the blue car miss?



Never pass when you are approaching the top of a hill. You don't know what hazards may be on the other side of the hill.



## Poor road conditions

Poor road surfaces are a hazard because they can affect your traction and steering. Loose gravel, ice or rain can cause you to lose control unless you're prepared. Some other poor road conditions are:

- a paved road that suddenly changes into a gravel one
- wet or icy patches
- large puddles after a rainstorm.

## see-think-do

Whenever you drive, you will see hazards. To make good driving decisions, follow this two-step process:

1. Assess the risk.
2. Choose the best solution.

### Assess the risk

#### You in the driver's seat – part 1

*You're driving down a two-lane highway, and are just starting into a sharp curve. You can't see very far ahead.*

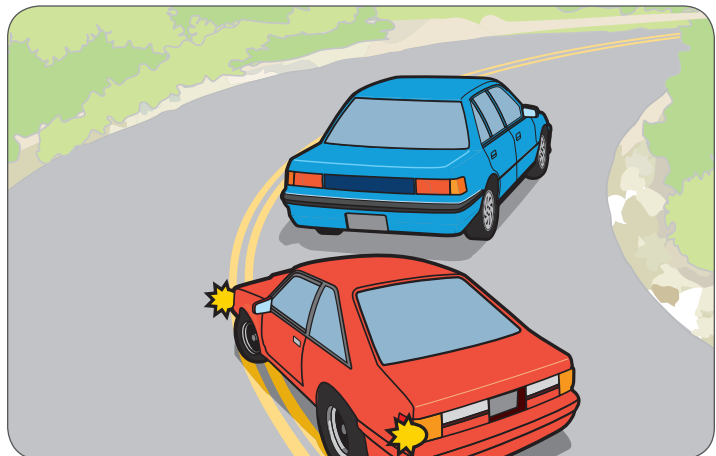
In this scene, the risk is moderate. You can't see well ahead, so you need to slow down a little and be cautious.

#### You in the driver's seat – part 2

*As you go into the curve, a driver in a red car behind pulls out to pass you, even though the highway is divided by a solid double yellow line.*

Now the risk increases. This is not a good time for that driver to pass because there may be all kinds of hazards just around the curve.

To assess just how risky this situation is, ask yourself what could happen. What if that driver finds an unexpected obstacle just around the curve? He may have to slow down and stop suddenly or pull back into your lane. That means you need to be ready to slow down or stop if necessary.

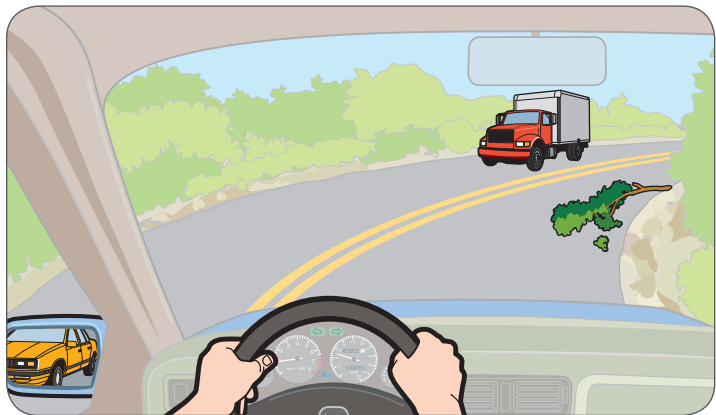


If you are the driver of the blue car, what are the possible risks in this situation?

### You in the driver's seat – part 3

*As you come around the curve, you see a large truck in the approaching lane. The car that is passing you may cut in front of you, trying to get out of the way of the truck. To make matters worse, you see a fallen branch on the road ahead.*

When you find yourself in a situation with more than one hazard, what do you do? You need to figure out which hazard is the most dangerous.



What is the most dangerous hazard in this scene?

## Choose a solution

### You in the driver's seat – part 4

*Here you are, with a car trying to squeeze in front of you. What solutions can you think of? You could:*

- *slow down*
- *steer out of the way*
- *honk your horn.*

All these solutions involve speed control, steering, space margins and communication.

As you think of possible solutions, try to predict the possible outcomes of each one. Here's a slowed-down version of what your thinking process might look like:

#### Speed control

- Can I slow down quickly, or is the road too slippery? Will I skid?
- Can my vehicle stop that quickly? Are my brakes and tire tread good enough?

### Steering

- If I steer onto the right shoulder, can I keep control of the car?

### Space margins

- Do I have space to stop safely? Is there space ahead? Space behind? Is there a car behind that might crash into me if I stop suddenly?
- Do I have enough space to steer onto the shoulder?

### Communication

- If I honk the horn, will it help to alert the driver?

Usually, the solution you choose depends on where the space is. Is there enough space in front? To the side? Space will allow you to get out of the situation safely.

Some decisions have to be made in seconds. This means you need lots of practice in assessing risk and choosing the best solution. Practise by thinking ahead about what you would do in emergency situations.

### think about

You are passing an elementary school. A soccer ball rolls onto the road about half a block ahead. Assess the risk — what is the major risk? Choose the best solution — what would you do?

## see-think-do

Once you've assessed the risk and have chosen a solution, you need to use your driving skills to perform the manoeuvre. The "do" step of see-think-do involves:

- speed control
- steering
- space margins
- communication.

All of your driving manoeuvres will combine these four skills, whether you are driving straight, turning at an intersection or swerving to avoid a hazard.

## Speed control

### You in the driver's seat

*You're driving along a rural road at 80 km/h. A yellow sign warns there's a sharp curve ahead. You take your foot off the accelerator and apply the brake to slow down to 30 km/h before the curve. At the midpoint of the curve, you accelerate slightly, and speed up once more on a straight stretch. Then you notice something up ahead which looks like a road construction sign. You take your foot off the accelerator to slow down.*



## crash fact

In B.C. in 2014:

- Speed was a factor in about 27 per cent of all reported fatal collisions.
- 4,942 people were injured and 167 died in collisions involving speed.

Source: Police Traffic Accident System

You are using the tools of speed control — the accelerator and the brake. If you drive a vehicle with a standard transmission, you'll also use the gears to help you control your speed. Good speed control means maintaining appropriate and steady speeds based on the driving conditions.

## Appropriate speeds

Speeding is risky, but the safest speed isn't always the slowest speed. If you drive much slower than surrounding traffic, other drivers might get frustrated and try to pass you.

Aim for a speed that's appropriate for the conditions in which you are driving. The posted speed is the maximum for ideal conditions only. Choose a slower speed if the conditions are not ideal — for instance, if the roads are slippery or visibility is limited.

Unless a sign tells you otherwise, speed limits are:

- 50 km/h within cities and towns
- 80 km/h outside cities and towns
- 20 km/h is the maximum speed limit in a lane or alleyway within municipalities unless otherwise posted.

## driving tip

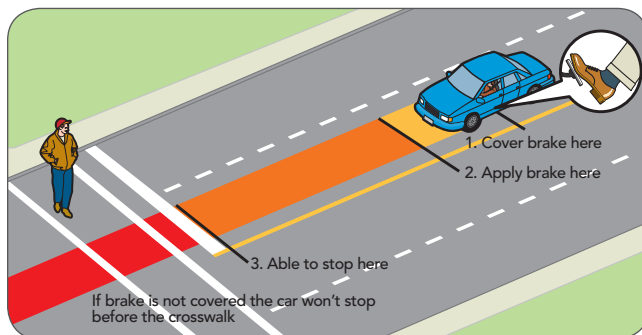
Driving at a steady speed saves fuel. Suddenly changing your speed or driving over the speed limit will increase your fuel consumption.

## Steady speeds

To keep a steady speed, use your brake and accelerator smoothly. Driving up to a stop sign quickly and then hitting the brake isn't good for your passengers or your vehicle. It can also cause the driver behind to crash into the rear of your vehicle.

To keep your driving speed smooth and steady, you need to anticipate. When you see a stop sign, start to slow down. Scan for hazards ahead, and use your brakes to gradually slow your vehicle.

Prepare yourself when you see a hazard ahead. Take your foot off the accelerator and cover the brake by resting your foot lightly on the brake pedal without activating the brake. Your vehicle will slow slightly and you will be able to respond more quickly if you must stop.



## Physics and driving

You need to pay attention to the laws of physics when you drive:

**Traction** — this is the grip your tires have on the road.



Slippery or sandy road surfaces, worn tires, and under- or over-inflated tires that don't grab the road will reduce traction. Slow down if you are on a poor road surface.

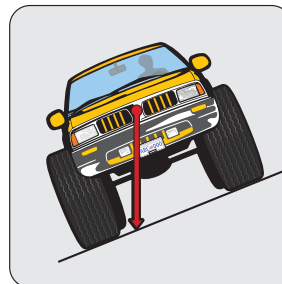
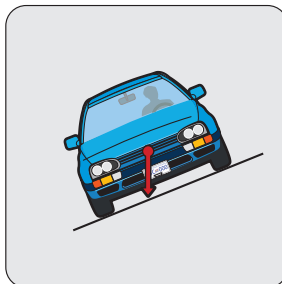
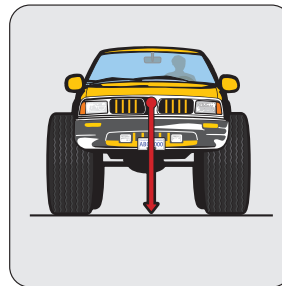
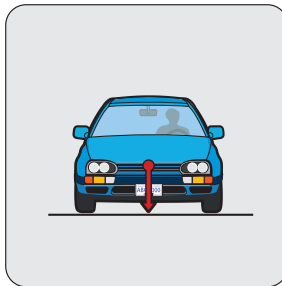
**Inertia** — this is the tendency for moving objects — in this case, you and your vehicle — to continue moving forward in a straight line. When you brake, inertia tries to keep your vehicle moving. When you go around a curve, inertia tries to keep you going in a straight line. The faster you are going, the greater the force of inertia.

**Gravity** — this is the force that pulls everything towards earth. It's the reason your vehicle slows down going up a hill and speeds up coming down. It's important to remember this when you're going downhill because your vehicle will need a longer distance to stop.

**Centre of gravity** — this is the point around which all of an object's weight is balanced. The centre of gravity for any object can change. For example, a tightrope walker may carry a pole to lower the body's centre of gravity and make it easier to balance.

Most vehicles are built on the same principle — low enough to the ground so they balance well on hills, curves and uneven road surfaces. But some vehicles — for example, some sports utility vehicles, pickup trucks and camper vans — have a higher centre of gravity. Whenever the height of a vehicle or its load rises, the centre of gravity also rises. A vehicle with a higher centre of gravity is less stable on uneven road surfaces and is more likely to tip over on a curve taken at higher speeds. You need to remember this if you are driving one of these types of vehicles.

The blue car has a low centre of gravity. On a curve, the weight shifts to one side but the car remains stable. The truck, with its large wheels, has a much higher centre of gravity. On a flat surface it is stable, but when the weight shifts on a curve, the truck becomes unstable and may roll.

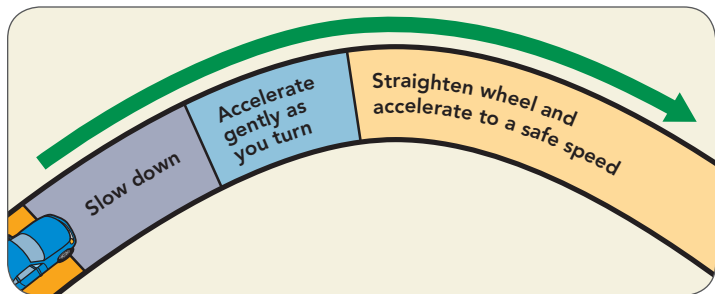


## Handling curves

When you go around a curve, inertia tries to keep your vehicle going in a straight line, while traction tries to keep your tires sticking to the curved pavement. The faster you travel, the more pressure is exerted on the outside front tire. If you are going too fast, inertia will cause your vehicle to go off the road. If you brake, your vehicle may skid. The problem is increased if the road is slippery or uneven. The best practice is to slow down before the curve and avoid braking in it.

If you do start to lose traction in a curve, don't brake. Ease off the accelerator and re-apply gently when you regain traction.

Before you enter a curve, slow down to a speed that will allow you to go through the curve without using your brakes. When you reach the middle, begin to straighten your wheels and accelerate to help you leave the curve.



## Gear use

If you're driving a vehicle with a standard transmission, you need to be able to choose the appropriate gear and shift smoothly. You need practice to coordinate the clutch, accelerator and gearshift.

It is illegal to coast downhill in neutral or with the clutch in. You need to be in gear to safely control your vehicle.



## Steering

### You in the driver's seat

*You're about to make a left turn at a major intersection. You're a bit nervous because you haven't been driving long. You see a gap in the oncoming traffic, so you let your eyes guide you as you steer in a smooth arc, ending up in the correct lane.*

Steering, like any skill, takes practice. Practice will help you coordinate your hands and your eyes so that you can drive in a straight line or a smooth arc. The two main principles of good steering are controlling the wheel and maintaining good road position.

### warning!

Loading up your vehicle with extra weight can cause it to steer very differently, especially on curves. Don't overload your vehicle. Check your owner's manual for weight limit information.

### Controlling the wheel

Keep both hands on the outside of the wheel. If you drive with your hands inside the wheel, your hands could be injured in a crash. You may sometimes have to steer with only one hand when you are changing gears or using a dashboard control, but try to use both hands when possible. This gives you better control, and also shortens your response time when you see a hazard.

Where should you put your hands? Imagine that your steering wheel is a clock. Put your hands at an equal height at the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock position, or the 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock position, whichever is most comfortable. If there is an airbag in the steering wheel, the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock or even an 8 o'clock and 4 o'clock position may be better than 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock. This is because your hands could hit your face if the airbag goes off when they are in the 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock position.

### Keeping good road position

Steer the vehicle in a smooth line so there is little side-to-side movement when you're driving. The best way to do this is to look well ahead in the direction you want to go. Your peripheral vision will help you centre your vehicle and keep you moving in a straight line. When you turn, look well ahead in the direction you are turning. This will help you turn in a smooth arc.



### Space margins

#### You in the driver's seat

*You're driving behind someone who is travelling at 30 km/h in a 50 km/h zone. You wouldn't mind so much, but you're already late for an appointment. There's no chance to pass on this residential street. You think it might be a good idea to pull up closer behind the driver to get them to hurry up.*

### driving tip

When you stop behind another vehicle at an intersection, leave about one car length between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead. This way, you will have room to move if you need it. Allow more space when stopped directly behind a large vehicle.

Tailgating (following too closely behind the vehicle in front) is a major cause of crashes. If you tailgate, the vehicle in front can block your view of hazards ahead. Worse, if the vehicle stops suddenly, you have no time to slow down and stop safely. If you rear-end the other driver, you will be held responsible for the crash.

### Stopping

Stopping your vehicle is more than just pressing on the brake pedal.

Total stopping distance is the distance your vehicle will travel from the moment you:

**see** — a hazard

**think** — decide to stop

**do** — place your foot on the brake pedal until you stop.

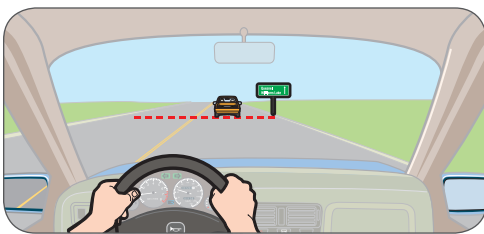
When you see a problem ahead while you're driving, it will take you about three-quarters of a second to **see-think** and another three-quarters of a second of **do**. Only then will your vehicle begin to slow down.

This is why it is so important to allow enough space in front.

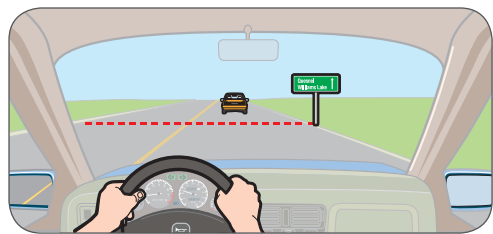
### Space in front — the two-second rule

Always leave a safe following distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front. You need at least two seconds of space in front in good weather and road conditions. Increase your following distance to three seconds on high-speed roads and to four seconds in bad weather conditions or on uneven or slippery roads.

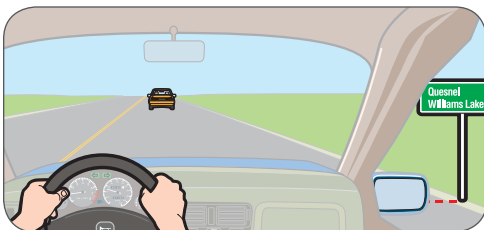
Allow at least three seconds following distance when you're behind a large vehicle that could block your vision, or a motorcycle that could stop very quickly. It's also a good idea to keep at least a three-second following distance if a vehicle is following close behind you, or when you are following another vehicle on an unpaved road where dust or gravel may be in the air.



On a highway, measure a three-second space by picking an object ahead that will not move.

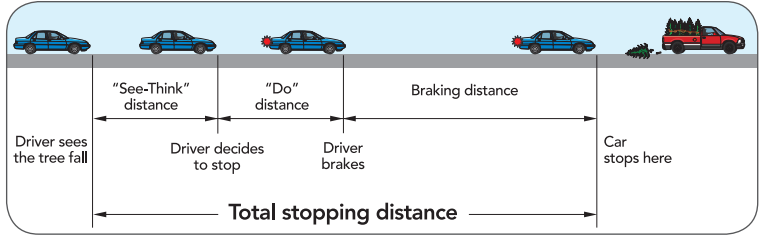


When the vehicle in front of you passes that object, begin your count: one thousand and one, one thousand and two, one thousand and three.



If you reach the object as you say "three" you are keeping a three-second following distance.

Total stopping distance is the distance your vehicle will travel from the moment you notice a hazard until the moment your vehicle stops. You need time to see, think and do before your brakes even begin to slow your vehicle. Braking distance depends on your speed, your vehicle and road conditions. Always allow enough following distance.



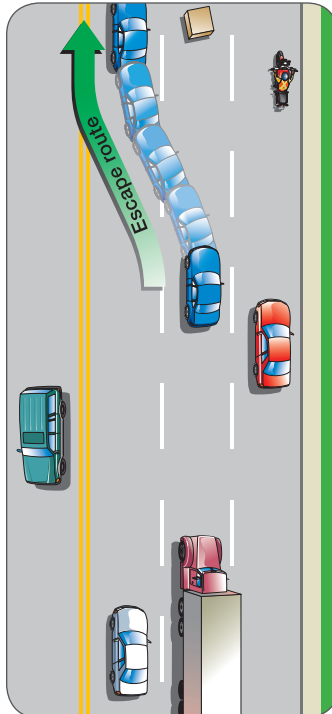
## Space behind

What do you do when someone is tailgating you? You can't control the space behind you in the same way as the space in front. But it's a good idea to slow down slightly to increase your space in front. This way, if you have to stop, you can stop more gradually and there will be less chance of the person behind crashing into you. Other options are to move into another lane or to pull over to the side and let the tailgater pass.

## Space beside

Keep at least one metre of clear space on each side of your vehicle while you're driving. When you're passing pedestrians, cyclists or other vehicles, allow as much room as possible — at least one metre, and more if you are going at a faster speed. Increase your side space margins even more when visibility or road conditions are poor.

## Lane position



When you're deciding where to position your vehicle in the lane, there are several things to consider:

- on a two-lane road, stay fairly close to the centre line so other vehicles do not move into your lane space
- in the curb lane, stay well away from hazards on the side, such as car doors that might open
- in most lanes, drive near the centre of the lane
- avoid driving in other drivers' blind spots.

On a multi-lane road, the right lane is often the safest one to choose. It keeps you away from oncoming traffic and it's less likely that another driver will tailgate you.

## warning!

If you are turning left off a highway onto a driveway or side road, watch your mirrors and make sure you have plenty of space behind. The cars behind may not be prepared to slow down for you.

## driving tip

By looking ahead, keeping good space margins and anticipating road hazards, you can avoid sudden stops and changes in speed. These safe driving habits also save fuel.

Try to leave yourself an escape route when you are driving on a multi-lane highway. Then, if something happens in front, you can pull into another lane to avoid trouble.

## driving tip

Did you know that, in ideal conditions, it takes most vehicles stopped at an intersection about:

- two seconds per lane to go straight across
- five seconds to turn right and get up to 50 km/h
- seven seconds to turn left and get up to 50 km/h (allow extra time if you need to cross several lanes).

Remember to add an extra two seconds for safety.

## Choosing a safe gap

### You in the driver's seat

*You're waiting at a stop sign. The traffic seems endless. Just when you think it's safe to cross the intersection, another car comes into view.*

*What would you do?*

The space you need to get across an intersection safely or to merge into a line of traffic is called a gap. Deciding on whether a gap is big enough to be safe isn't always easy. You need to consider several things:

- the speed of the traffic
- the time it will take to do your manoeuvre
- the time it will take your vehicle to accelerate to the speed of the traffic flow.

Be careful not to underestimate the speed of approaching motorcycles or bicycles. They are often travelling much faster than they appear to be.

The driver of the blue car and the driver of the station wagon may have a problem if either of them moves out of correct lane position when they are turning. In this situation, time your turn so you won't have a space conflict with the other driver. If there's any doubt about who should go first, the driver making the left turn should yield.



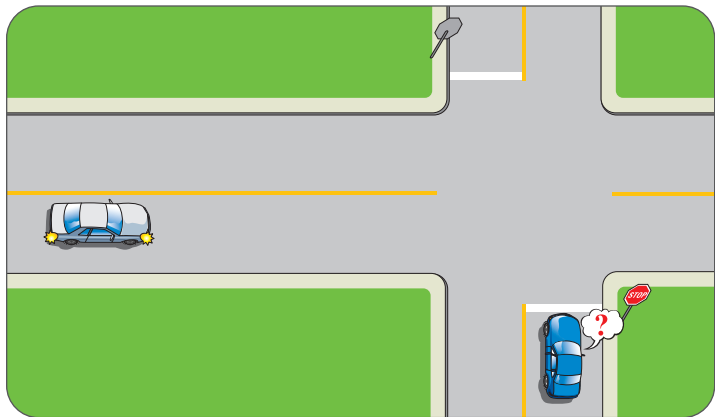


## Communication

### You in the driver's seat

*Your car is at a stop sign and you're waiting to cross the intersection. The intersection is clear except for a car approaching from the left. Its right turn signal is on. If this car turns right before it reaches you, you can safely cross the intersection right now. But the driver isn't slowing down, and they're not pulling over to the right.*

*What would you do?*



Is the driver of the grey car really going to turn right?

In this scene, the other driver is confusing you by giving mixed messages. Their turn signal indicates that they're planning to turn, but the lane position and speed of their vehicle suggest they're planning on going straight. In this situation, it is better to wait and see what they do before crossing the intersection.

Sharing the road safely means understanding the tools of communication and using them effectively.

### Turn signals

Your primary communication tools are your turn signals. Always use your turn signal to let people know you are planning to turn, change lanes, pull out or pull over.

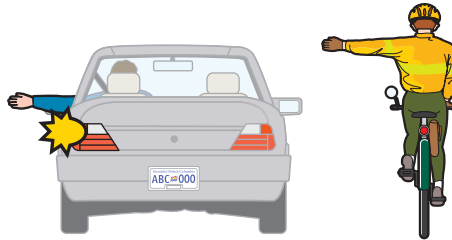
When you use your turn signal:

- **be timely** — signal well ahead to give other road users plenty of warning.
- **be clear** — don't apply your turn signal too soon and confuse other people. If you plan to turn right at the next intersection and there are a number of driveways and lanes before you reach the intersection, wait until you are close enough that people can see exactly where you are planning to turn.

- **mean what you say** — your turn signal is designed to switch off after you have made a turn, but sometimes it doesn't. Make sure that your signal has cancelled after you turn so it doesn't give the wrong message.

There are times when an automatic turn signal is hard to see — for example, if you're pulling out from a line of parked vehicles. In these situations, use a hand signal in addition to the turn signal.

Signalling a left turn.



Signalling a right turn.  
Cyclists may use either of these hand signals.



Signalling a stop.



## Lights

Your vehicle has different types of lights to help you see and be seen. The lights that you use most for communication are brake lights, backup lights and hazard lights.

**Brake lights** — these are visible when the brake is applied. When you see these lights on the car ahead, you know the driver is slowing down and perhaps planning to stop. Let others know you intend to slow down or stop by tapping lightly on your brake. This will activate the brake lights.

**Backup lights** — these show that the vehicle is in reverse, and the driver is backing up or intends to back up.

## driving tip

Watch for backup lights when you are driving in a parking lot. Not only do they warn you that you need to slow down, they also tell you where you might find a parking space.



**Fog Lights**—fog lamps should only be used in place of, or with, headlamps if atmospheric conditions (fog) make the use of headlamps disadvantageous.



The lights on the back of a vehicle can tell you a lot about what that vehicle is about to do. In this illustration, the vehicle is backing up.

### driving tip

When you carry a load that extends behind your vehicle, attach a red flag to the end of the load as a warning to other drivers.

### think about

A parked car starts to pull out just in front of you. How can you use your “do” skills — speed control, steering, space margins and communication?

**Hazard lights**—these let people know you have stopped for an emergency. Truck drivers also use them to warn that they are travelling well below the speed limit.

### Horn

The horn is a useful communication tool if it’s used properly. For example, if you see someone start to pull out of a driveway without looking, a light tap on the horn will let the other driver know you’re there. Only use the horn when it gives a useful signal to other drivers and helps prevent a crash.

### Eye contact

You can often communicate with other road users just by using your eyes. When you stop for pedestrians, make eye contact so they know you have seen them and it is safe for them to cross. Do the same for other drivers, motorcycle riders and cyclists when you are stopped at an intersection.

### Body language

Waving your hand to let another driver proceed, or a pedestrian cross in front of you, is generally not a good idea. The other driver or pedestrian may face hazards you can’t see.

### Vehicle language

You can tell a lot about what a driver is going to do by watching “vehicle language.” If a vehicle moves over in the lane, the driver may be planning to change lanes or turn. If the vehicle slows down when approaching a corner, the driver may be

planning to turn. When you see a parked vehicle with its wheels turned out, the driver may be planning to pull out into traffic.

## Using see-think-do

Research shows that new drivers often panic and even freeze in an emergency. You can avoid this by giving yourself plenty of time and space to react, and practise using the **see-think-do** strategy. If you are driving at a safe speed, looking well ahead, and keeping alert and focused, you should have time to see problems coming up, think of possible solutions and take actions that will help keep you safe.

## in this chapter

- Sharing the road safely
- Pedestrians
- Cyclists
- Motorcycle riders
- Passenger vehicles
- Large vehicles
- School buses
- Public transit buses
- Emergency vehicles
- Emergency workers
- Construction zones
- Trains
- Horses

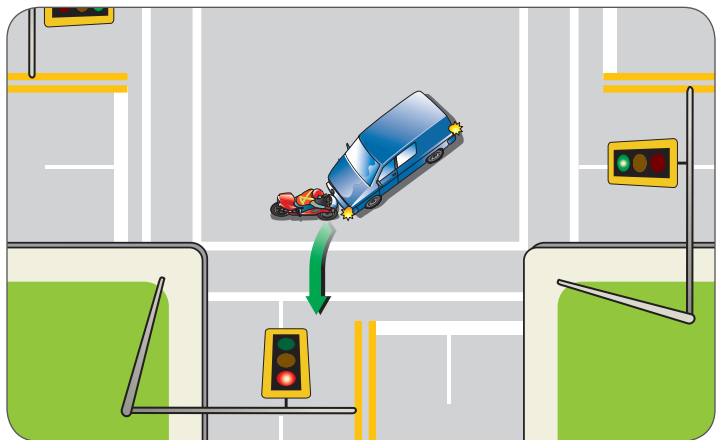
The last five chapters presented important driving information that can help you develop your smart driving skills. The next three chapters give suggestions on how you can apply this information to your driving. Knowing how to share the road is an important part of keeping safe when driving. In this chapter, you will learn who you share the road with and how to share the road safely with them.

## Sharing the road safely

**At the scene of a crash**

*Walter is speeding along Pine Street in his van. He's in a hurry to turn left at the intersection before the light turns. He gets into the intersection and quickly swings to the left. Jodi is riding her motorcycle along Pine Street in the opposite direction. She wants to go straight through, and she has just enough time to make it before the light turns yellow. Jodi assumes that Walter has seen her.*

*The result is a crash that seriously injures Jodi and sends Walter to the hospital with minor injuries.*



Be aware of other road users who may want to use the space you plan to move into.

In this crash scene, both Walter and Jodi tried to move into the same space at the same time. By law, Walter should have stopped for Jodi before making his turn. But he didn't see the motorcycle coming. Jodi may have had the right-of-way, but she still should have looked carefully for vehicles in the intersection before riding through.

The way to avoid crashes is to make sure that the space you plan to move into will be empty. To share the road safely with others, use your **see-think-do** skills.

### see-think-do

Use your observation skills. Scan the intersection from left to right, and left again, looking for hazards. Walter started across the intersection without checking to make sure the road was clear.

### see-think-do

When another road user is approaching the space you were planning to use, you need to assess the risk, then choose the safest solution.

It's also important to know the right-of-way rules. When two or more road users want the same space, right-of-way rules tell you which road user should yield. However, other road users make mistakes and do unexpected things. It may not always be easy to decide who has the right-of-way. If in doubt, always be ready to give the right-of-way.

To learn more about right-of-way rules, turn to **chapter 4, rules of the road**.

### think about

Think about how you'd feel if you injured or killed someone while you were driving. What difference would this make to the rest of your life? Who else would be affected?

### see-think-do

#### Speed control

Drive at a safe speed. That way you will have time to stop if you need to.



#### Steering

Keep both hands on the outside of the wheel to maintain good steering control.



#### Space margins

If you keep well away from other road users, there will be less chance of space conflicts. You will have room to stop or to steer around if others start moving into your space.



#### Communication

Let other road users know what you are doing so they can react in time. Watch for communication from other road users.



### How to share the road

Next time you are stopped at a busy intersection, look around and count the different types of road users you can see. You

share the roads with a number of different road users, including:

- pedestrians (for example, children, people in wheelchairs and traffic control people)
- cyclists
- motorcyclists
- drivers of:
  - passenger vehicles
  - large vehicles (for example, motorhomes and commercial vehicles)
  - buses (school and public transit)
  - emergency vehicles
  - trains.

To share the road safely, you need to use all of your **see-think-do** skills. You also need to understand how different road users use the road. The following sections highlight some of the main points to keep in mind for each type of road user.



## Pedestrians

You always need to watch out for pedestrians. Like all road users, they can be unpredictable. You never know when a child might dash into the street, or someone might step out from behind a parked car. And pedestrians are often hard to see, especially at night.

### see

**Scan at crosswalks and intersections** — many pedestrians are unaware of the distance it takes a vehicle to stop. They may suddenly step out onto the street without warning. Any time you approach a crosswalk or intersection:

- Be aware of vision blocks. Don't pass if you see a vehicle stopped at a crosswalk — it's illegal and unsafe. The driver could have stopped to let pedestrians cross the road.
- Don't enter a crosswalk without checking to see that it's empty, even when the light is green. Someone may be trying to dash across. People who find it difficult to cross the road quickly, such as the elderly, people with disabilities and parents walking with young children, may still be in the crosswalk.
- Watch out for pedestrians on the cross street whenever you make a turn.

### warning!

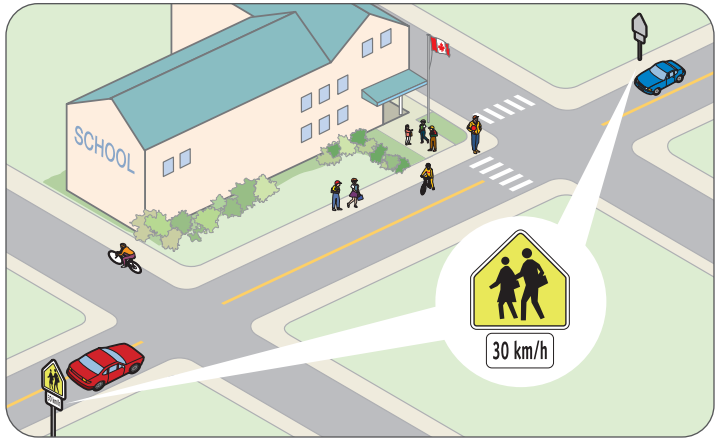
Crosswalks with flashing green lights are controlled by pedestrians. When you see a pedestrian standing near this type of crosswalk, you know that they have probably pressed the button and the light is about to change. Slow down and be prepared to stop.

**Pay attention in school zones and playgrounds** — observe carefully when driving in school and playground zones. Smaller children are harder to see than adults and are less predictable.

As you approach a school zone at a time when children may be arriving, leaving or taking their lunch hour, look well ahead for school patrols or crossing supervisors — you must obey them at all times.

For details on speed limits for school and playground zones, see **chapter 3, signs, signals and road markings**.

When you see a school zone sign with a 30 km/h posted speed, slow down to that speed. The speed limit is in effect between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on school days, or the hours shown on the sign. When you reach the back of the school zone sign on the other side of the street, you'll know you have reached the end of the 30 km/h zone.



### driving tip

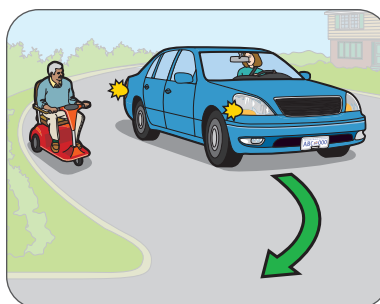
You must always be prepared to stop if you see a pedestrian who is about to step out in front of you. But don't encourage crossing between intersections by stopping and inviting pedestrians to cross. The car behind you may not be expecting you to stop and may crash into you. Drivers in the other lanes may not see the pedestrians crossing in front of your vehicle and may hit them.

**Observe carefully in residential areas** — children and others may move in unpredicted ways. Remember, a ball or a hockey net can mean children are playing nearby.

Be especially careful if you're backing up. Check around your car before you get into it, then do a 360-degree vision check before moving. It's important to continue checking because you could easily back into a child or a family pet if you aren't observing carefully.

**Watch for pedestrians with disabilities** — take extra care if you see a person who's visually impaired. (They may be carrying a white cane or accompanied by a guide dog.) Often, they will raise their cane when they're uncertain about crossing the street safely. That is your signal to stop and give the person the right-of-way. Don't startle them or their guide dog by racing your engine or honking your horn.

Watch for people in motorized scooters or wheelchairs travelling along the side of the road, especially when you are planning to make a right turn.



People in motorized scooters or wheelchairs also share the roads. Technically, they should be on the sidewalk, but not all roads have sidewalks. Also, sidewalks may be too rough or narrow to travel on, or difficult to access.

## think

**Know the rules** — you must yield to pedestrians:

- in marked crosswalks, if the pedestrian is close to your half of the road
- at intersections (pedestrians near your half of the road still have the right-of-way even when there is no marked crosswalk)
- when turning
- when entering a road from a driveway or alley.

It is always the driver's responsibility to avoid hitting a pedestrian.

## do

### Speed control and space margins

Slow down when you see pedestrians who might enter your path, and give them plenty of room.



### Strategies: being a safe pedestrian

Just as drivers need to carefully observe for pedestrians, pedestrians also need to carefully observe for drivers. You can make yourself safer when you are walking by remembering a few simple rules:

- Do not leave the curb unless you are sure the approaching vehicles on the cross street have stopped or will stop.
- Watch for vehicles that are turning.
- Always hold a child's hand while crossing the street until they are old enough to understand safety rules.
- Do not start to cross if the traffic signal is flashing a warning (for example, an orange hand).
- Use crosswalks.
- Always activate the pedestrian crossing signal if there is one.



## Cyclists

Cyclists commute to work as well as ride for recreation, so you can expect to see them on the road at any time of the day or night. Be aware that bicycle riders have the same rights and responsibilities on the road as drivers. Observe carefully at all times. Cyclists, like pedestrians, are vulnerable.

Be especially careful near children on bicycles. Children are used to adults watching out for them, so they tend to be unaware of danger. They also have poor peripheral vision, and often find it hard to judge the speed and distance of oncoming vehicles. They may not know the traffic rules or how much room it takes vehicles to stop.

### see

**Shoulder check** — shoulder checking is important because bicycles and riders are narrow and can easily be hidden in your blind spot. Make sure you shoulder check before you:

- open your door to get out of your vehicle. Check your side mirror as well. One of the most common causes of crashes involving cyclists is drivers who swing their doors open without checking.
- pull away from the curb
- move to the right.

**Pay attention at night** — observe carefully, especially for bicycles coming in from side streets. Some cyclists may not have lights, reflectors or reflective gear.

**Be careful when passing** — before you pass another vehicle, make sure you check for oncoming cyclists and cyclists in front of the vehicle you are passing.

**Scan at intersections** — be especially careful to:

- Shoulder check for bicycles before turning right.
- Watch out for a cyclist ahead waiting to turn left if you're driving straight through.
- Check carefully for oncoming cyclists before making a left turn.
- Check carefully for cyclists crossing the road when coming to a place where a bicycle trail meets with a road.
- Be aware that a cyclist riding along the through road could be approaching faster than you think.

### think

**Know the rules** — cyclists follow the same rules and regulations as drivers.

- Yield to cyclists as you would to any other vehicle. If you have the right-of-way at an intersection, proceed if it is safe. A cyclist will expect you to follow the rules of the road.
- Be aware that cyclists don't always stay on the right. To make a left turn, for instance, they need to move over to the left lane. If the lane is narrow, or if there is grass or a pothole



on the right, a cyclist has the right to move out toward the middle for safety.

- Pay attention to bicycle lanes. For more information about these lanes, see **chapter 4, rules of the road**.

## do

### Space margins

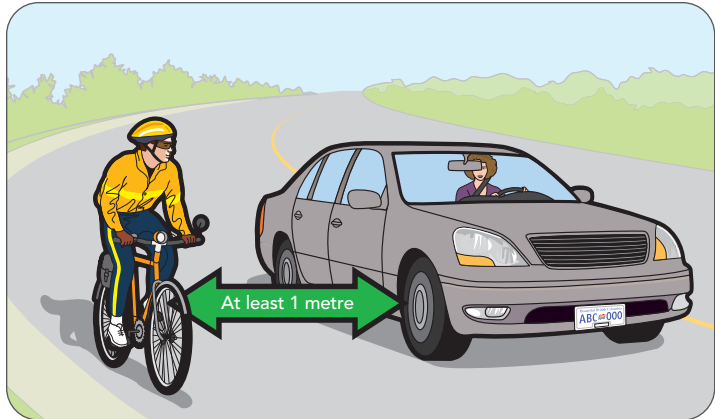
**Allow following distance** — allow plenty of following distance. You need to be able to avoid hitting a cyclist who falls. Cyclists who wobble are probably inexperienced and are more likely to fall than experienced cyclists. Give them even more space than usual.

**Allow side margins** — a significant number of crashes involving cyclists result from side-swiping. Make sure there is enough space if you want to pass a cyclist. On a narrow road, wait for a clear, straight stretch that will allow you to pull out and give the cyclist room. Remember, you are allowed to cross a single solid yellow line when passing a cyclist, provided you can do it safely. On a multi-lane road, change lanes rather than risk crowding the cyclist.

### driving tip

Even if you pull just slightly into another lane to pass, you are changing lanes. Remember to mirror check, signal and shoulder check.

Always check your side margin when passing a cyclist.



### Communication

**Recognize hand signals** — understand the hand signals that cyclists use. A cyclist may signal a right turn by extending the right arm straight out. For more information about hand signals, see the Turn signals section in **chapter 5, see-think-do**.

**Make eye contact** — a cyclist often uses eye contact to communicate. Make eye contact if you can. They are probably trying to anticipate your next move.

**Avoid honking your horn** — don't honk your horn at a cyclist unless you need to give a warning. A loud honk could startle a cyclist and even cause a fall.

### Strategies: being a safe cyclist

If you are a cyclist, you're responsible for sharing the road in a way that keeps you and others safe.

**Be predictable.** Cyclists are more predictable if they follow the rules of the road.

**Be visible.** Because bicycles are narrow, you need to work at making yourself visible. Wear bright or reflective clothing, especially in the dark or in poor weather. Position yourself so drivers can see you. Avoid riding in blind spots.

**Ride defensively.** Think and look well ahead. Be assertive, but remember that a conflict between a cyclist and a motor vehicle usually results in injury to the cyclist.

**Ride legally.** In B.C., you must wear an approved bicycle helmet. If you ride at night, your bicycle must be equipped with a front white headlight visible at 150 metres, and have a rear red light and a red rear reflector.



## Motorcycle riders

Like cyclists, motorcycle riders are vulnerable road users. They don't have the protection of an external frame, airbags or bumpers, and are sometimes difficult to see.

More than half of all motorcycle crashes result in injury or death.

### see

**Watch for clues** — sometimes a motorcycle's turn signals are hard to see. Watch the rider for clues. If the rider shoulder checks or the motorcycle leans, the rider is probably planning to change lanes or turn.

Look carefully for bicycles and motorcycles when you drive through an intersection. Without good observation skills, the driver of the blue car might miss seeing the motorcycle.



**Scan at intersections** — look carefully for motorcycles when you come to an intersection:

- When you are turning left, look out for oncoming motorcycles. Motorcycles can be hard to see, especially at night, at dusk or in heavy traffic. It is also difficult to judge how fast they are approaching.
- When you are driving through an intersection, watch for an oncoming motorcycle that may be turning left.

## do



### Space margins

**Allow side margins** — never try to share a lane with a motorcycle. A motorcycle needs the whole lane to travel safely.

**Allow following distance** — allow at least three seconds of following distance when you are behind a motorcycle because:

- Motorcycles can stop very quickly.
- Motorcyclists can skid and fall because of poor road conditions. You need to leave plenty of room to stop safely.

**Allow space when passing** — allow plenty of space when you pass a motorcycle. Your vehicle may throw dirt or water in the rider's face.



### Communication

**Make eye contact** — establish eye contact whenever possible.

**Read vehicle language** — don't assume that a rider in the left part of the lane is planning to turn left. Motorcyclists often ride in the left part of the lane to make themselves more visible.



## Passenger vehicles

When you drive, you will interact with the drivers of cars, vans and small trucks. Drivers of passenger vehicles can be just as unpredictable as other road users. They may not always look ahead. Their vehicles may not be well maintained — for example, their brakes and signal lights may not be working properly. And some drivers may be tired, impatient or impaired.

Use all of your **see-think-do** skills to observe and respond safely to other passenger vehicles.



## Large vehicles

Large vehicles operate quite differently than cars. Give them lots of room.

do



### Space margins

**Allow following distance** — a big vehicle can prevent you from seeing hazards ahead. You'll have a wider range of vision if you increase your following distance.

If you are stopped facing uphill behind a large vehicle, remember that it may roll backwards when the driver releases the brake. Leave extra space in front of your vehicle.

In rainy weather, large vehicles can spray dirt or water onto your windshield, reducing your vision. Their tires may also spray up rocks that could hit your vehicle. Staying well back will help prevent this.



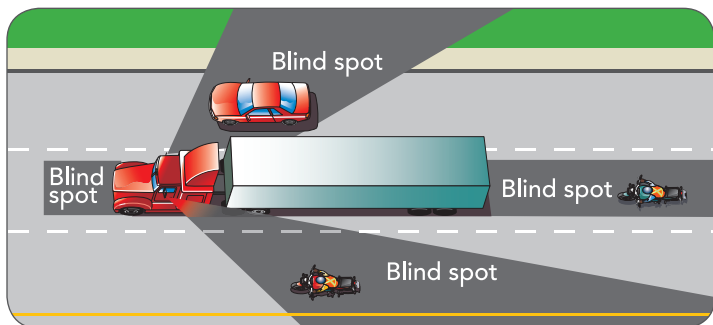
You will see this sign on the back of some vehicles. It is used to indicate vehicles that will be moving slowly. Keep your distance and pass only when you are certain it is safe.



When you see this sign or a Wide Load, Long Load or Oversize Load sign on a truck or pilot car, it indicates that an oversize load is being transported.

**Keep clear of blind spots** — there are large blind spots both behind and beside large vehicles. Make sure you keep out of the blind spots, otherwise the driver will not see you. You should be able to see both mirrors of the truck or bus in front of you. Never try to sneak behind a truck if it is backing into a loading bay or out of a driveway — you will enter one of the truck driver's blind spots and risk being hit.

When travelling near a large vehicle, think about whether the driver can see you — avoid travelling in blind spots.



**Allow space when passing** — you need a lot of space when passing. Remember that trucks are long — some pull two trailers. Don't pass unless you are sure you have enough space.

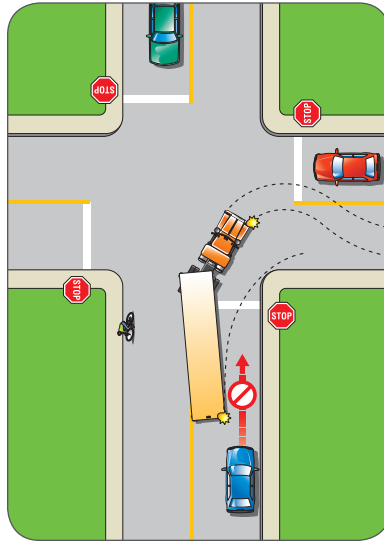
If you pass a large vehicle, or make a lane change in front of one, remember to leave extra room before you pull in. Big vehicles take longer to slow down. Make sure you can see the truck's headlights in your rear-view mirror before you re-enter the lane, and maintain your speed once you get there.

If you see a truck starting to slow down well before a red light, remember that the driver requires all of that space to stop in time. Never move into that space — you could be rear-ended.

### driving tip

Many of the back roads of B.C. are logging roads. Observe carefully if you are driving on one of these roads. Turn on your headlights for maximum visibility if your vehicle doesn't have daytime running lights. Be especially cautious when approaching a curve or a hill. Always yield to logging trucks.

Avoid being on the right of a large vehicle if there's a chance it might turn right.



You may also have a space problem if you are on a road that a large vehicle is turning onto. The driver may need to cross the centre line or cut a corner in order to complete a turn. Again, keep your distance.

**Avoid turbulence** — big vehicles create turbulence that can push you away from the vehicle or pull you towards it. Turbulence can cause problems when you are passing a big truck, or when you meet one coming toward you. Allow lots of space on the side, and keep a firm grip on the steering wheel.

### Communication



**Read vehicle language** — many large vehicles are equipped with engine retarders that slow the vehicle down without the use of brakes. Truck drivers also use their gears to slow down. This means the truck or bus ahead of you could slow down without the brake lights going on. Look ahead and listen for a change in the truck's engine noise.

**Watch for signs that a large vehicle is about to back up** — a horn or beeper, four-way flashers or backup lights.

**Signal well ahead** — if you are ahead of a large vehicle, signal well before you slow down, turn or stop. Large vehicles need lots of time to slow down.



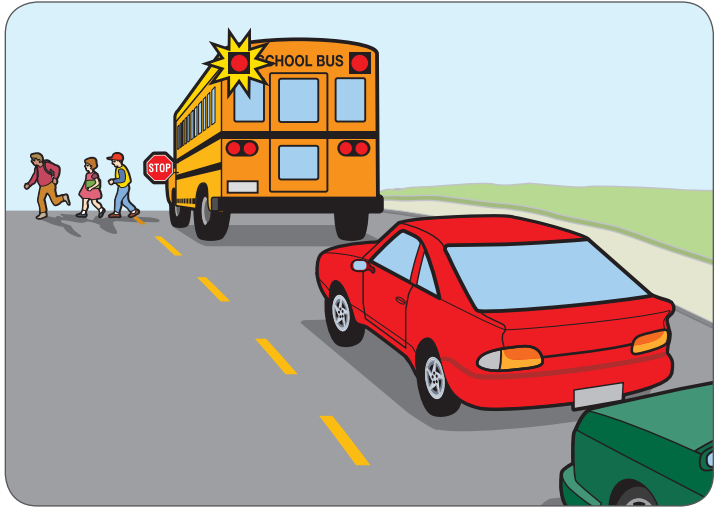
## School buses

### see

**Watch for clues** — a school bus that has stopped to let children off has lights at the top that flash alternately, and sometimes a swing-out stop sign. The school bus driver may have turned on alternating flashing amber lights when preparing to stop.



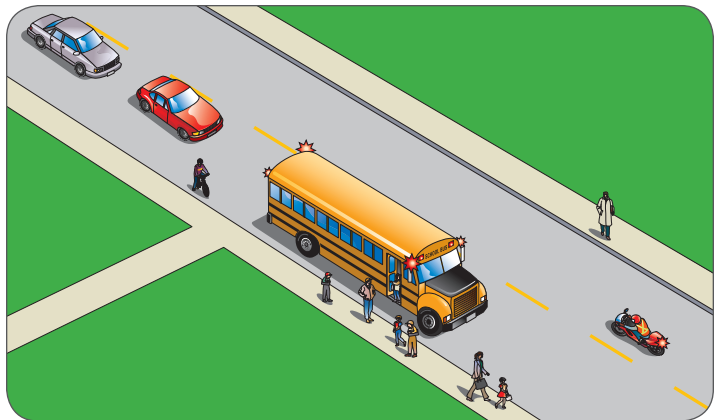
You must stop in either direction whenever you see flashing red lights on a school bus.



### think

**Know the rules** — when you see a school bus with alternating flashing red lights at the top, you must stop whether you are approaching it from the front or the rear. Vehicles in all lanes must stop.

After stopping for a school bus, don't start moving again until the bus moves on or the driver signals that it's safe by turning off the lights and pulling in the stop sign.





## Public transit buses

### see

**Watch for buses that have stopped** — they may block your view of pedestrians about to cross the street, or they may be about to pull into traffic.



### think

**Know the rules** — you must allow a public transit bus that is signalling and displaying a yield-to-bus sign to move out from the curb lane or a bus stop. This rule applies to all roads where the speed limit is 60 km/h or lower.

### do

#### Space margins and speed control

Change lanes to let a bus pull out if there is space in the next lane, or slow down if you can't change lanes safely.



## Emergency vehicles

Emergency vehicles include police cars, ambulances and fire trucks.

### see

**Listen for sirens and watch for flashing lights** — look to see where the emergency vehicle is coming from. Once the vehicle has passed, watch and listen because there may be others.



### think

**Know the rules** — emergency vehicles displaying flashing lights and sirens always have the right-of-way. All traffic moving in both directions must stop. (Exception: if you are on a divided highway and the emergency vehicle is approaching on the other side of the median, you may not need to stop. Make sure that it would be impossible for the emergency vehicle to move onto your side of the highway.)

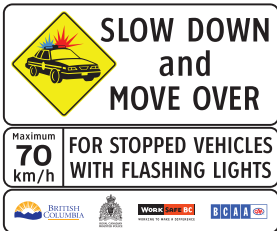
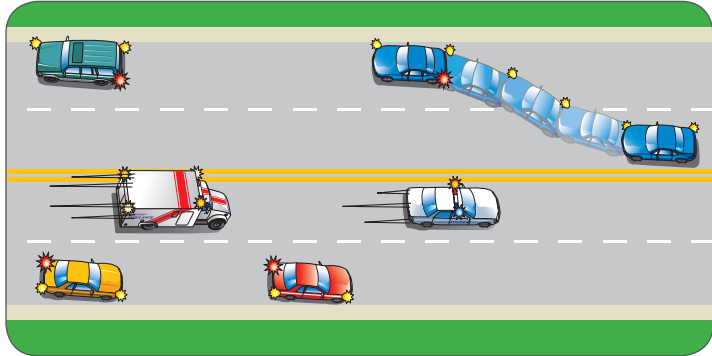
**Clear a path** — don't block the path of emergency vehicles. Usually the best thing to do is pull over to the right and stop (or to the left if you're driving in the left lane of a divided highway or on a one-way street). Do not stop in an intersection. Think well ahead, and have a plan in mind to create a path for the emergency vehicle.

### driving tip

If you are stopped at an intersection and you are blocking the path of the emergency vehicle, you may have to turn the corner to get out of the way.

It is illegal to drive over a fire hose.

All vehicles on both sides of the road must pull over to leave a clear path whenever an emergency vehicle uses its siren and flashing lights.



**fast fact**

Failure to change lanes and/or slow down when passing a stopped vehicle displaying flashing lights may result in a traffic violation and penalty points.

**do**

**Space margins and speed control**

**Allow following distance** — when you're following a fire truck, you must stay back at least 150 metres.

**Communication**

**Signal** — use your turn signal to let the emergency vehicle driver know you have seen the vehicle and are pulling over.

**Stopped vehicles with flashing lights**

Drivers must slow down and leave plenty of room when passing stopped vehicles displaying flashing lights to make highways safer for law enforcement, emergency personnel and other roadside workers. This rule applies to all vehicles authorized to display flashing yellow, red, white or blue lights, including those used by fire departments, law enforcement, commercial vehicle inspectors, conservation officers, paramedics, tow truck operators, highway maintenance workers, utility workers, land surveyors, animal control workers and garbage collectors.

**see**

**Watch for** – vehicles with flashing lights on the side of the road.

**think**

**Know the rules** – all traffic must slow down when approaching stopped vehicles displaying flashing lights. When approaching these types of vehicles, you must drive no faster than 70 km/h if the speed limit is 80 km/h or more, and no faster than 40 km/h if the speed limit is less than 80 km/h. (Exception: this rule does not apply if you are on a divided highway and approaching the vehicle with flashing lights from the opposite direction.)



If you are in the lane nearest to the stopped vehicle displaying flashing lights, you must also change lanes if safe to do so.

**do**

### Space margins and speed control

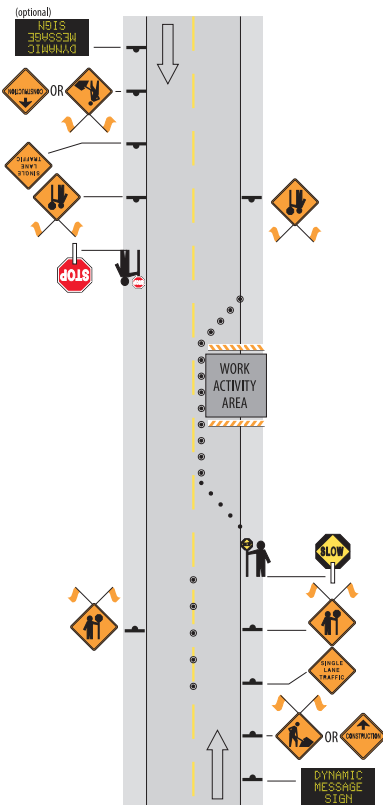
Slow down and leave space when passing vehicles with flashing lights on the sides of roads. Change lanes to provide safe space margins if it is safe to do so.



## Construction zones

Road crews work throughout the year to maintain and improve our roads.

Despite construction zone signs and traffic control persons, crashes still occur in construction zones, mainly because some drivers don't pay attention.



**see**

**Scan ahead** — look for construction zones ahead and be prepared to obey traffic control devices within the zone.

**Pay attention at night** — road construction doesn't just occur in the daytime. With the high daytime traffic volumes, more and more road construction takes place at night. You need to pay extra attention and drive extra slowly through construction zones at night.

**Look around** — just because you don't immediately see traffic control persons, construction or workers in a construction zone doesn't mean they are not there. Be alert for traffic control persons, construction workers and equipment.

**think**

**Know the rules** — you must obey the directions of traffic control persons and road construction signs from the start to the end of the construction zone. Construction zone speed limits apply 24 hours a day when posted.

**Think ahead** — construction zones often require lane closures, so you may need to change lanes. Merge to avoid a lane closure as soon as you can. This will help maintain traffic flow.

**Plan ahead** — expect delays, and plan for them by leaving early to reach your destination on time. Construction crews aren't there to personally inconvenience you — they are

improving the roads for everyone. Check radio, television and websites for the latest traffic reports and updates to find out what is happening on the roads within your area, and along your intended route. Consider taking an alternate route.

## do

### Space margins and speed control

**Slow down** — the road surface may be uneven or unpaved, so you need to slow down. You must obey construction zone speed limits. Traffic fines are double in construction zones.

**Stop when directed** — stop when directed to do so by traffic control persons or other traffic control devices. In some construction zones, you may need to wait for a pilot car to escort you through the work zone.

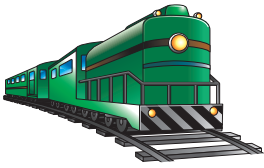
**Allow following distance** — leave plenty of following distance between your vehicle and the vehicle immediately ahead. Avoid changing lanes in a construction zone.

**Allow side margins** — leave space between you, the construction crews and their equipment in the construction zones.



### driving tip

Unnecessary idling wastes gas and causes emissions that degrade air quality and contribute to climate change. If you are directed to stop in a construction zone, turn off the engine. Idling for more than 10 seconds costs more than turning the engine off.



## Trains

Every year people die or are seriously injured in collisions between vehicles and trains, so you need to be careful when approaching a railway crossing. Most trains require approximately two kilometres to stop — never try to beat one.

## see

**Watch for clues** — lots of clues warn you of a railway crossing ahead:

- **Advance warning signs** — these signs alert you to an upcoming crossing, and tell you to look, listen and slow down because you may have to stop. They are usually posted in locations where you cannot see an upcoming railway crossing (for example, on hilly or curvy roads). An advisory speed sign below the advance warning sign may show that the safe road speed is less than the posted speed.
- **Pavement markings** — at the approach to some railway crossings, you may see a painted "X" on the pavement. Some crossings also have flashing lights, a bell and gates. If the light and bell are activated or the gate is down, it means a train is approaching.



You may not be able to see a train coming if visibility is poor, but you may hear its whistle. But remember that trains are not required to sound a whistle at every crossing.

**warning!**

Expect a train on a track at any time. Trains don't always follow regular schedules.

**driving tip**

When there is a red traffic light at an intersection on the other side of a railway crossing, do not stop on the tracks. Stop before the railway crossing unless there is room on the other side.

Stop no closer than five metres and no further than 15 metres from the nearest rail.



**Observe carefully** — be aware that your eyes may mislead you. Trains often seem to be moving much slower than they really are. Passenger trains travel at up to 160 km/h in Canada.

Be especially careful at night. Half of all nighttime collisions between trains and cars involve vehicles hitting the side of a train because the driver didn't see it.

**Check for other road users** — watch out for other road users at railway crossings. Motorcycle riders and cyclists may have to swerve to cross the tracks safely. They could slip and fall on wet tracks, so be sure to cover your brake and leave extra room.

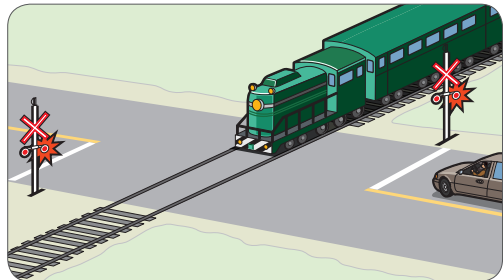
**Watch for a second train** — be aware that there is often more than one track, so watch out for a second train. One of the main causes of car and train crashes is that the driver doesn't wait for the second train that is hidden behind the first one.

**think**

**Know the rules** — trains always have right of way. They don't slow down for crossings. If there is a gate down, you must stop and wait for it to go up before you cross the tracks. If flashing red lights are displayed at the crossing, you must stop. Move across the tracks only when it's safe. If a flag person directs you to stop, you must obey their directions. If you hear or see a train approaching the crossing, stop and don't proceed until it is safe.

**Think ahead** — if your vehicle is stuck on the track, you will have to think and act quickly. Get all passengers out of the vehicle. Move quickly at least 30 metres away from the track to avoid flying debris. Then phone for help:

- Transport Canada — look for the phone number on the back of the railway crossing sign
- 911 or the local police.



Note: Report the location that's on the back of the railway crossing sign.

**do****Speed control**

**Travel at a safe speed** — you should always be able to stop within the distance lit by your headlights if you're driving at night.

**Gear down** — if you are driving a vehicle with a standard transmission, change to a lower gear before you begin to cross. Never change gears on the crossing because you could stall the vehicle.



### Space margins

**Allow following distance** — never get trapped on a crossing. When traffic is heavy, wait until you can clear the crossing before moving ahead.



## Horses

Horses may be ridden on most public roads.

### see

**Scan ahead** — look for horses and riders.

### think

**Know the rules** — horse riders and horse carriage operators have the same rights as motor vehicle operators and must obey the same rules.

**Know the hazards** — horses can be startled by sudden movement or noise. The rider may not be able to control the horse.

### do

### Space margins

**Slow down** — go slowly when approaching a horse and rider or horse and carriage. Allow plenty of following distance.

**Allow space when passing** — leave extra room when passing them.

**Pass carefully** — horses may be startled by sudden movement or noise. Avoid sounding your horn, and pass carefully and slowly.

**Prepare to stop** — if a rider is having trouble controlling their horse, stop. It's better to wait until the horse is back under the rider's control than to risk passing them.



## in this chapter

- Fitness to drive
  - seeing and hearing
  - assessing your health
  - staying awake
  - keeping focused
- Dangerous emotions
- Impairment
  - facts about alcohol
  - facts about drugs
- Taking risks
- Peer pressure
- Unsafe passengers
- Unsafe drivers
- Aggression on the road
  - preventing aggression
- Organ Donor Registry

In the previous chapter, you learned how to share the road safely with other road users. This chapter gives strategies you can use to handle situations that can have a negative influence on you and your driving.

## Fitness to drive

### You in the driver's seat

*You wake up with a cold and feel awful, but you have to go to work. You take some cold medication before getting into your car. As you're driving, you notice that you feel light-headed and tired. Turning right at the first intersection, you narrowly miss a cyclist.*

*What should you do?*

To be in control while driving, you need to be able to rely on the information your eyes and ears pick up. You need to be healthy, rested and focused to be a safe driver.

## Seeing and hearing

Experts estimate that about 80 per cent of all driving information comes to drivers through their eyes. You need to take a vision screening test before you can be licensed to drive.

Your sense of hearing also helps you gather information about the driving scene. Listen for important warning signals such as horns, sirens, train whistles and unusual noises in your engine.

### Strategies: seeing and hearing effectively

To see and hear effectively while driving:

- Use glasses or contact lenses if you need them.
- Scan systematically as you drive.
- Repair or replace a noisy engine muffler.
- Don't play your stereo too loudly.
- Don't use a cellphone or headphones while driving.

## Assessing your health

Even a mild illness like a cold or the flu can affect your alertness. Over-the-counter medicines can make you drowsy and slow your reaction time.

Read labels carefully before taking medication if you plan to drive.



If you have a health condition that you think might impair your ability to drive, be sure to check with your doctor or pharmacist before getting behind the wheel.

### Strategies: what to do if you're not feeling well

- Take the bus or get a friend to drive you.
- Read the label carefully if you are taking any medications. Don't drive if the label says the drug may cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### driving tip

You can become unaware of your surroundings when you drive for a long time on a highway or freeway that doesn't change much. This is called highway hypnosis. Some areas have installed rumble strips or rough patches to warn drivers if they start to drift into another lane. You can help avoid highway hypnosis by turning off the cruise control, scanning systematically and using strategies to stay awake.

## Staying awake

Being tired is one of the leading causes of crashes. Fatigue affects all stages of the see-think-do strategy. It can cause you to scan inaccurately, slow your thinking and lengthen your reaction time.

### Strategies: staying awake

To keep alert behind the wheel, especially for long journeys:

- Start out well rested.
- Take breaks. Walk around and get some exercise.
- Stop and eat, but avoid heavy meals because they may make you feel sleepy.
- Keep the heat level moderate.
- Keep a window open for fresh air.
- Sing or talk to keep yourself paying attention.
- Pull over to a rest stop and take a nap (be sure to lock your doors).
- Don't drive too far at one time. If you are making a long trip, be especially careful on the second day. This is when tiredness is most likely to affect you.

## Keeping focused

When you are driving, your mind and senses should be focused only on driving. Distractions can affect your hazard perception and your reaction time.

### Strategies: Leave your phone alone

To help you concentrate on driving:

- Leave your phone alone while driving, turn it off and put it somewhere it won't distract you.
- No call or text is so important it's worth risking your life. Let calls go to voicemail and ignore your text messages while driving.
- Pull over and stop your car if you need to use your cellphone or other electronic device.
- Pull over and look after whatever is distracting you — check the map and figure out the best route, look for the music you want to play, send a text message, etc.
- Assign a designated texter. Ask your passengers to make or receive calls and texts for you.
- Make a 'text stop' at highway rest areas, some of which now provide free Wi-Fi.

### crash fact

Studies show that drivers who are talking on a cell phone lose about 50 per cent of what is going on around them, visually. When you are stopped at an intersection or slowed in traffic, you are still driving.

Source: IIHS (Insurance Institute of Highway Safety).

### Cellphones and other devices

All B.C. drivers, including those in GLP, are prohibited by law from using hand-held electronic devices while driving. You may not:

- operate, view or hold hand-held cellphones or other electronic communication devices,
- send or read emails or texts,
- operate or hold hand-held music or portable gaming devices, and
- manually program or adjust GPS systems while driving. The law applies whenever you are in control of the vehicle — even when you are stopped at a red light or in bumper-to-bumper traffic.

GLP drivers are also restricted from operating hands-free electronic devices while driving except calling 9-1-1 to report an emergency. The greater restrictions help GLP drivers stay focused on the road while building driving experience. This means **no use of personal electronic devices at any-time, including hands-free phones except calling 9-1-1 to report an emergency.** GLP drivers who receive one ticket will have their driving record reviewed and may face driving prohibitions.

If you need to make or receive a hands-free call, it is safer to pull over to the side of the road when it is safe to do so.

## Dangerous emotions

### You in the driver's seat

*You're on your way to Vancouver Island, hoping to catch the 3 p.m. ferry. The traffic is heavy, so your progress is slow. As you approach a green light, the car in front slows down. The driver seems to be deciding whether to make a turn. You mumble under your breath in frustration. Finally, the car moves, but the light turns yellow, so you now have to stop and wait. You feel a surge of anger. A driver like that shouldn't be on the road slowing up traffic. You just know you are going to miss your ferry.*

We all have changing emotional states. Emotions are powerful forces that can interrupt the concentration you need for driving. When you are feeling very angry, anxious, sad or upset, you miss important information. Your thinking becomes unclear. Your safety and the safety of others is in danger.

Sometimes you may become angry or impatient because of the driving environment. Crowded traffic conditions and high-speed freeway driving often cause stress. Being slowed down by other traffic when you're in a hurry produces tension. Drivers who are angry or stressed are less tolerant of the mistakes that other road users make.

Whatever the cause of the emotion, it is important to look at your emotional fitness to drive. Sometimes it's best to stay out of the driver's seat.

### Strategies: controlling emotions

Here are some things you can do to help you stay calm and in control while driving:

- Keep learning. Analyze stressful driving situations you have found yourself in, and figure out what you can do next time to be calmer and safer.
- Plan ahead. Choose a route that avoids crowded traffic so you can concentrate better.
- Allow yourself plenty of time. Being in a hurry can cause you to become angry or frustrated. Realize that if you leave late, you'll arrive late.



- Think of your own safety and the safety of others. This can help you calm yourself.
- Be patient and extra courteous. Remember that all drivers make mistakes. Take a couple of moments to calm yourself down and leave your problems behind before you start to drive. If you can't focus, don't get behind the wheel.
- Be honest with yourself. Admitting to yourself exactly how you feel can often help to calm you down.
- Open the windows to let in some fresh air and take a few deep breaths.
- Listen to the radio or a relaxing CD.
- Loosen your grip on the steering wheel. This will help to ease your arm and neck muscles and reduce the chance of you getting a headache.

### crash fact

Throughout B.C. an average of 78 people are killed each year in crashes involving impaired driving.

Source: Police Traffic Accident System, 2010 to 2014.

## Impairment

### You in the driver's seat

*You're going home from a party with your friend. It's pretty late and you're anxious to get to bed. It's been a long day. Your friend runs a yellow light, just catching the beginning of a red. You notice he is staring straight ahead, his eyes not moving. The car starts to weave and then lurches to one side as he brakes hard. "Hey, what are you doing?" you ask. "It's okay, I thought I was at the intersection... a little early, huh?" he laughs.*



*What should you do?*

## Facts about alcohol

Here are some ways that alcohol can interfere with seeing, thinking and doing.

**Chapter 9, your licence**, talks about some of the fines and charges for impaired driving.

| Ability | Driver's symptoms  | Effects on the driver  |
|---------|--|--|
| See     | • tendency to stare  | • cannot make eyes take in information quickly enough                          |
|         | • eyes lose reflex abilities   | • can be blinded by glare  |
|         | • reduced coordination of images   | • sees double  |
|         | • reduced depth perception   | • cannot judge distance and speed of other vehicles                            |
|         | • reduced peripheral vision  | • may not see hazards approaching from the side                                |
| Think   | • reasoning becomes unclear<br>• reduced concentration<br>• emotional state becomes unstable | • thinks mental ability is sharp; however, cannot make sound driving decisions |
| Do      | • reduced muscular control   | • cannot coordinate steering and braking                                       |
|         | • increased impulsiveness  | • takes greater risks by speeding or taking chances                            |
|         | • reduced coordination   | • oversteers; brakes late or not at all  |
|         | • slowed reaction time   | • cannot make turns accurately<br>• cannot react to emergencies quickly        |

| Alcohol myth   |   | Alcohol fact   |
|--|---|--|
| Alcohol won't affect me as much if I drink coffee, have something to eat, or take a cold shower. |   | Only time can sober you up or lower your blood alcohol content (BAC). Contrary to popular belief, food, coffee, cold showers or exercise will not speed up the elimination of alcohol from your system. Transport Canada states that if you have a BAC of .08 it takes about six hours for your body to completely process that alcohol and return to a BAC of zero. |
| Beer doesn't affect driving as much as other alcoholic drinks do.                                |  | A glass of beer contains the same amount of alcohol as a glass of wine or an average cocktail. In some cases, even small amounts of alcohol can cause a driver to be impaired.   |

If you plan to drink, decide ahead of time how you will get home safely.



## crash fact

Is it worth it to drink and drive?

- You or your passengers could be injured or killed in a crash.
- You may spend time in jail.
- You could lose your licence.
- You may have to pay stiff fines.
- Your insurance may not pay for any injuries or damage you cause.

## Strategies: protecting yourself from impaired drivers

To get home safely:

- Learn about the effects of drugs and alcohol. Accurate information allows you to make informed decisions.
- Refuse to ride with drivers who may be impaired. Ask to be let out of the car if necessary.
- Take a stand — don't let someone who may be impaired drive.
- Choose a designated driver before going out.
- Keep money aside for a bus or taxi.
- Call a friend.

## Facts about drugs

### Drugs and driving

Drugs and medications can impair driving. If you are taking medications or drugs, you need to know how they can affect your ability to drive safely.

Drugs affect different people differently. If there is any doubt about safety, leave the driving to someone else.

### Medications

Over-the-counter medicines for allergies, coughs, colds and nausea can cause:

- drowsiness
- inattentiveness.

Prescriptions including sedatives, tranquilizers, painkillers and some antidepressants can affect:

- alertness
- concentration
- reaction time.

These effects can continue for many hours after the medicine is taken.

If your doctor or pharmacist cautions you that a medication is likely to interfere with driving safety, pay attention. If you are feeling impaired after taking a medication, don't drive — let someone else do the driving until the effect has worn off.

## driving tip

If you are feeling impaired after taking a drug or medication, don't drive — let someone else do the driving until the effect has worn off.

## driving tip

Always read the label of any medication you are taking to see if it can affect driving. If you are taking more than one medication, ask your pharmacist or doctor about their combined effects on driving.

### crash fact

A driver who combines alcohol and drugs is nine times more likely to have a crash than a sober driver.

*Australian study,  
O. Drummer, 1994*

### Illegal drugs

Recreational or street drugs such as speed, heroin and cocaine have a wide variety of effects including those noted under *Medications* on the previous page, as well as:

- hallucinations
- altered perception
- feelings of invincibility
- lack of judgment.

### Cannabis

Cannabis may cause a driver to:

- have difficulty following the movement of vehicles or pedestrians accurately
- misunderstand visual cues from the driving environment
- delay responses, especially in emergency situations.

### Drugs and alcohol

Many drugs will greatly increase impairment when combined with even small amounts of alcohol.



## Taking risks

### You in the driver's seat

*You're alone and driving on a straight stretch of highway.  
You're tempted to floor it.*

*What choice will you make?*

New drivers differ in how they manage risk. You probably know drivers who are unsure of what actions to take and are nervous around other road users. These people lack confidence in their skills. And then there are overconfident drivers — the ones who think they are much better drivers than they really are. Both overconfident drivers and those who lack confidence need to learn more and take more time to practise their skills.

A few people adopt a dangerous driving style, seeking out excitement through speeding and taking risks. These people are thrill-seekers — they enjoy speeding, tailgating or passing unsafely.

What kind of driving style do you plan to have? Do you want to stay within your skill level? Do you think it is better to be cautious rather than take too many chances? Driving attitude or style is something you choose.

### How often do you take risks?

| How often do you:             | Always | Sometimes | Never |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Shoulder check?               |        |           |       |
| Drive within the speed limit? |        |           |       |
| Signal?                       |        |           |       |
| Avoid drinking and driving?   |        |           |       |
| Leave good space margins?     |        |           |       |

#### Strategies: identifying your driving attitude or style

To identify your driving attitude or style:

- Ask someone you trust to give you some feedback on your driving skills, driving attitude and driving style.
- Analyze your attitude and style. If you have a close call, ask yourself why it happened, and think about how you can drive more safely so it doesn't happen again.
- Be critical when you watch a car ad or a car chase scene in a movie. Ask yourself: *What message am I getting? Do I agree with this message? Will this message affect my driving attitude or style?*
- Do you find yourself always blaming others for bad driving? If so, then ask yourself: *Is it really their fault or could it be me?*

## Peer pressure

### crash fact

Over 75 per cent of all drivers travelling at an unsafe speed resulting in a casualty collision were male. Over 37 per cent of persons killed in collisions were victims of collisions caused by unsafe speed.

*B.C. Traffic Collision Statistics, Police-attended injury and fatal collisions 2007*

#### You in the driver's seat

*"Aw come on, join the party, have a drink," your friend says.*

*You promised to be the driver after the party. You were going to stick to soft drinks. But this is a new friend and you really like them.*

*What choice would you make?*

It's hard to resist peer pressure. We want to belong, so we're sensitive to what others think of us. There are two kinds of peer pressure: positive and negative. Friends who persuade

you to do the safe thing because they care about you are giving positive peer pressure. On the other hand, friends or acquaintances who encourage you to do something dangerous are putting negative pressure on you.

Learning how to handle peer pressure takes a lot of practice. You want to keep your friends, but you don't want to get talked into doing things that put yourself and others in danger.

### Strategies: handling negative peer pressure

Try using these four steps to help you resist negative peer pressure:

1. **Identify the problem.** You may impress your new friend if you drink, but you aren't fulfilling your promise of staying sober and being the designated driver.
2. **Think about the consequences.** If you choose to have a drink so you don't upset your friend, you increase the risk of being involved in a crash when you get behind the wheel. You could hurt or even kill yourself or someone else.
3. **Identify alternatives.** Suggest to your friend that you'll have a drink with them another time when you don't have to drive.
4. **Follow through.** Stay sober, and when you are ready to leave, offer your friends a ride.

## Unsafe passengers

### You in the driver's seat

*You're driving home at night with a load of passengers. They're all having a good time, telling jokes and fooling around. The light rain is making it hard to see. There's a lot of reflection on the road. You need to concentrate, but you are finding it hard to think with all the noise around you.*

*What should you do?*

When you drive, you are responsible for the safety of your passengers. Sometimes you will find that passengers can be distracting. Children often become bored with long drives and demand attention from you. Passengers may start talking loudly, teasing or wrestling in the car. This is a time when you will have to show leadership and maintain control.

**Strategies: being a good passenger**

As a passenger, you can help drivers:

- Avoid heated or emotional conversations, as these can distract the driver.
- Discourage reckless driving.
- Be prepared to take a stand for safety.

**Strategies: keeping passengers safe**

Help keep people in your vehicle safe:

- Refuse to move unless everyone is wearing a seatbelt.
- Tell children the rules before you start the trip.
- Give children activities if it's a long drive.
- Tell passengers that you will not be able to talk very much because you need to concentrate on driving.
- Use humour with your friends. For example, tell them you're not smart enough to drive and joke around at the same time.
- Make sure animals you are transporting are secured in cages. A wandering, frightened animal is a dangerous distraction.

## Unsafe drivers

**You in the driver's seat**

*Your friend offers to drive you and your buddies to the next town. It's only 20 km away so you agree. He starts down the highway and is soon way over the speed limit. He pulls out to pass a car and barely has space to get back into the lane. You quickly realize that he is a very unsafe driver.*

*What should you do?*

Everyone's had the experience of being stuck in a car with someone whose driving scares them. Having a licence gives you more power to deal with this situation because you know the rules and regulations and you know what safe driving means. But it isn't easy to persuade an unsafe driver to change their driving style.

### Strategies: stopping unsafe driving situations

Here are some ideas that could help you handle unsafe drivers:

- Try using humour — it works sometimes.
- Use “I” statements to get across how you feel.  
For example, you might say: *I’m feeling pretty nervous right now. Could you please slow down for me?*
- Offer to take the wheel. Tell your friend that you’d really like a turn driving.
- If there are other passengers, try to get their help.  
Ask: *How are you feeling right now?* Chances are they are probably feeling the same way.
- Be firm. Say something like: *Hey! Slow down before you get us killed.*
- If all else fails, ask to be let out of the car.

## Aggression on the road

### You in the driver’s seat

*It’s late at night and you’re driving in an unfamiliar neighbourhood. A vehicle comes speeding up behind you. The driver starts flicking the headlights back and forth from high to low beam.*

*What should you do?*

It’s often difficult to know what to do when you’re faced with drivers who are aggressive. Their lack of courtesy and bad driving habits can lead to crashes. Extreme aggression, or road rage, is not common, but mild aggression can escalate if you are not careful. How should you respond?



### **Strategies: handling other drivers' aggression**

When other drivers start acting aggressively behind the wheel:

- Respond with good driving manners. Give the other driver plenty of room and the right-of-way.
- Don't return aggression. Avoid eye contact, keep away from erratic drivers and don't gesture back.

If you're in a situation where you feel threatened:

- Get help. Drive to a police station or to a location where there are plenty of people (for example, a shopping mall).
- Call the police if you have a cellphone. (If you're travelling with someone else, get this person to make the call so you can focus on driving.)
- Don't go home.
- Keep the doors locked and the windows closed.
- Sound the horn or attract attention to yourself if someone tries to get into your car.

## **Preventing aggression**

How can you make sure you don't increase the anger or frustration of other drivers? If you use your smart driving skills, allow plenty of space and give others the right-of-way, you can help prevent situations that cause aggression.

### Strategies: preventing aggression

Help prevent other drivers from becoming frustrated or angry:

- Know the rules of the road and follow them.
- Keep a generous following distance.
- Give the right-of-way.
- Move over for merging traffic.
- Signal your intentions.
- Pull over to let other drivers go by if there is a line of vehicles behind you.
- Keep your headlights on low beam unless you're in an unlit area.
- Keep your car stereo turned down.
- Don't block passing lanes.
- Don't take more than one parking spot.
- Don't use your horn unless it's really necessary.
- Don't park in spaces reserved for people with disabilities if you're not entitled to use the space.
- Don't yell at other road users.

Sharing the road means considering other drivers. What messages do your actions give to other drivers?





Right now in British Columbia, there is a very long list of people waiting for organ and tissue transplants. For some, the gift of an organ will not come in time. Yet only about a quarter of people in B.C. are registered to be organ donors.

Everyone has the potential to be an organ donor. There are no age limits.

## Organ Donor Registry

In the past, you could have a decal placed on your driver's licence to show your intent to be an organ donor.

Since 1997, the Organ Donor Registry has replaced all previous ways of indicating your decision about organ donation. The Registry allows you to make an educated decision about organ donation and legally record your decision. It also removes this difficult decision from surviving family members during the grieving period — a time when this kind of decision is most difficult. The Registry is accessible 24 hours a day only to BC Transplant's organ donation health care professionals.

### How to register

Organ Donor Registration forms are available at all ICBC driver licensing centres, claim centres and Autoplan brokers.

You can also register online at [www.transplant.bc.ca](http://www.transplant.bc.ca) or by calling 1-800-663-6189.

Please register to be an organ donor. You could save a life. And live on.

### in this chapter

- Preparing for emergencies
- Emergency driving strategies
- Environmental hazards
- Night hazards
- Vehicle breakdowns
- Animals on the road
- Collision avoidance
- At the scene of a crash

**Chapter 7** gave useful strategies to help you handle personal situations that can influence your driving in a negative way. This chapter describes two major strategies for handling driving emergencies and many practical tips for helping you control situations to prevent emergencies from developing.

## Preparing for emergencies

No one really expects to be involved in an emergency, but you can be sure that at some time you'll face one while you're driving. The best way to handle emergencies is to be prepared. One way you can prepare is by rehearsing what you would do. Try these steps:

1. As you drive, look ahead and scan the scene for potential hazards (a child running out in front of you, a cyclist swerving into your lane, a car stopping in front of you suddenly, etc.).
2. Ask yourself: *What would I do?* (brake, swerve, pull over, etc.)

The best preparation is to always be alert and drive using the **see-think-do** strategy. If you're alert and make good decisions based on your observations, you will usually be able to take a driving action before an emergency develops.

Remember to prepare your vehicle for emergencies. Carry the right emergency equipment to help you deal with situations described in this chapter.

## Emergency driving strategies

Two strategies to handle dangerous situations are emergency braking and skid control. These strategies are complex. You should only practise them in a safe location under the supervision of an expert driver.

### Emergency braking

#### You in the driver's seat

*You're driving along your street, almost home. Out of the corner of your right eye you see a ball roll out onto the street with a blurry image behind it — maybe the neighbour's child. There's hardly any time to stop.*

*What should you do?*

### warning!

Even skilled drivers are not able to safely handle every emergency. The strategies in this chapter can't guarantee your safety. The best preparation for an emergency is to avoid it.

### driving tip

Learn to use ABS correctly by practising in a safe location. Accelerate to 30 km/h, brake hard and steer around an imaginary object. Do not pump the brakes because this turns the system off. Don't be alarmed by brake noise or shudder — this is normal. Check your owner's manual so you know the correct braking technique.

Even when you scan carefully, unexpected hazards can occur. When that happens, you may need to use emergency braking.

The key to emergency braking is to stop the vehicle as quickly as possible without locking the brakes. If you lock the brakes, the wheels stop turning. You will lose control of the steering and the car may skid.

### Anti-lock braking systems (ABS)

Most new vehicles have ABS which allows you to brake and steer at the same time. You can't do this with ordinary brakes. In an emergency situation, if you have ABS you should apply continuous, firm, hard pressure to the brake pedal until the vehicle stops. The computerized sensors automatically release the brakes from the wheels to prevent locking.

Contrary to what some people believe, ABS does not allow you to drive faster and they don't always allow you to stop sooner. On some surfaces, like gravel, the braking distance may be longer. But ABS can help prevent wheels from locking up on wet and slippery surfaces.

If you have a vehicle with ABS, be sure to check your owner's manual for more complete information on emergency braking techniques.

### Strategies: emergency braking technique

To stop suddenly in an emergency:

With ABS:

1. Press down hard on the brake pedal, and hold it down until you come to a complete stop.
2. Do not pump the brakes.
3. Look and steer in the direction you want to go.

Without ABS:

1. Press down hard on the brake pedal, but not hard enough to lock the wheels.
2. Quickly release the brake and press hard again to regain control if you start to skid.
3. Look and steer in the direction you want to go. In most cases, you will not want to lock the brakes when stopping quickly. However, there may be occasions when you choose to lock the brakes because stopping is more important than steering.

## think about

Think about the road conditions before you start to drive. Will the weather conditions make the road slippery? You should be able to avoid skidding by making safe choices in the first place. The most likely cause of skidding is poor driving skills.

## Skid control

### You in the driver's seat

*It's a cold morning and you're in a hurry to make it to work on time. You suddenly feel the vehicle isn't responding when you turn the steering wheel. You press the brake. The back of the car swings to the right — you've hit ice!*

*What should you do?*

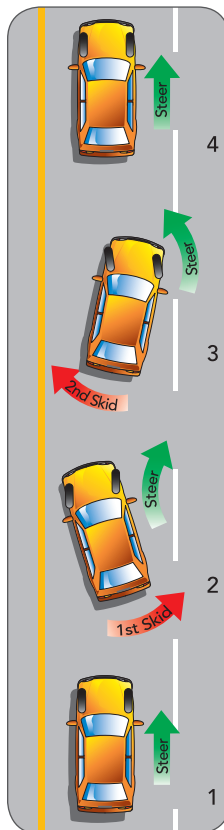
Skids can happen any time the tires lose grip on the road. This can be caused by slippery surfaces, as in the scene above, or by changing speed or direction too suddenly. Environmental elements like rain and ice contribute to skidding, but poor driving skills are the main cause of skidding. The way to avoid skids is to use your **see-think-do** skills. In slippery conditions, slow down.

## warning!

Skids happen when drivers:

- slam on the brakes
- slam on the brakes and steer at the same time
- go around a corner too fast
- accelerate suddenly.

### Steps to handle a skid



The illustration shows what happens to your car when it skids and how you can regain control. The numbers in the illustration correspond to the following steps:

1. You're driving straight, but you fail to notice the patch of black ice ahead.
2. As you drive over the black ice, the rear of your vehicle skids to the right. Ease off the accelerator, and look and steer smoothly in the direction you want to go. (In this case, steer to the right.) Don't brake — this will make the situation worse.
3. Now the rear of your vehicle skids to the left. (This is likely caused by overcorrecting in Step 2.) Stay off the accelerator, and steer smoothly in the direction you want to go. (In this case, steer to the left.) You may need to repeat Steps 2 and 3 until you regain control.
4. Once you've regained control, continue driving with caution.

### driving tip

The best option in extreme weather conditions is to stay home or take the bus.

## Environmental hazards

In B.C., fog, heavy rain and snow can create difficult driving conditions. Rain, snow and ice can make road surfaces unpredictable. Slippery road surfaces are dangerous for drivers and their passengers, and may lead to crashes involving several vehicles.

### Loss of visibility

#### You in the driver's seat

*You're driving along a rural road when suddenly you're in a low area that is covered in fog. You strain to see ahead, but it is hard to see anything.*

*What should you do?*



Your ability to effectively **see-think-do** is reduced in bad weather conditions.

Weather conditions like fog, rain or snow can also be blinding. If you can't see clearly ahead or behind, your information about the road scene is dangerously reduced. You can't make good driving decisions in these conditions.

### driving tip

In certain foggy conditions, you can use fog lamps instead of headlamps if it helps with visibility. In those situations, you can turn your headlamps off and only use your fog lights. However, both fog lamps and headlamps should never be used at the same time, if there is some fog but visibility is not affected or if conditions are clear.

### Strategies: driving in low visibility conditions

Difficult weather conditions can be hazardous for drivers because visibility is often reduced. In these conditions:

- Slow down.
- Maintain extra space margins.
- Search and scan more carefully.
- Use low beam headlights in rain, snow and fog.
- Do not pass in extreme weather conditions because you can't see far enough ahead.
- Pull over and stop if necessary until the visibility improves. Choose a place that is safe from other traffic and does not block roadways.
- Use your defroster to keep your windows clear. If necessary, leave a window partly open for ventilation.
- Clear the vehicle of snow and ice before starting off. Make sure you can see clearly.
- Keep your wipers and washers in good working order.

### Glare and shadows

Changing light conditions can reduce your ability to see. Glare can blind you in the day or at night when meeting vehicles with bright headlights. Dark shadows can hide hazards.

### Strategies: overcoming glare and shadows

To handle glare and shadows while driving:

- Slow down before entering tunnels to let your eyes adjust to the lower light levels.
- Remove your sunglasses and turn on your headlights while driving through tunnels.
- Use sunglasses and your sun visor during the daytime.
- Keep your windows clean.
- Adjust your rear-view mirror to the night-driving position.
- Keep a good following distance at night to reduce the glare your headlights create.



## Loss of traction

### You in the driver's seat

*It snowed during the night. You're just starting out to pick up some groceries. You've driven in snow before, so you don't think this should be a problem. As you move slowly down the driveway, you apply the brake lightly to test your braking distance. Your car slides slightly — this is more dangerous than you thought at first. There is ice as well as snow.*

*What should you do?*

Rain, snow and ice can affect your traction. Loose gravel, wet leaves, mud or sand can also make roads slippery and dangerous. Slow down and use caution when driving on any low-traction surface, and avoid driving altogether in extremely bad weather conditions.

### driving tip

Make sure your vehicle tires are in good condition, properly inflated and suitable for the driving conditions.

### Rain

Rain can cause two dangerous driving conditions:

- loss of traction
- hydroplaning.

Rain makes the road surface slippery, especially during the beginning of a rainfall. The rain mixes with the oil on the road to create a slippery, oily film. This film washes away with continued rain, but if the rain is light or if it has not rained for a long time, the road will remain slippery longer.

### Strategies: driving on wet roads

Make sure you have good control when roads are wet:

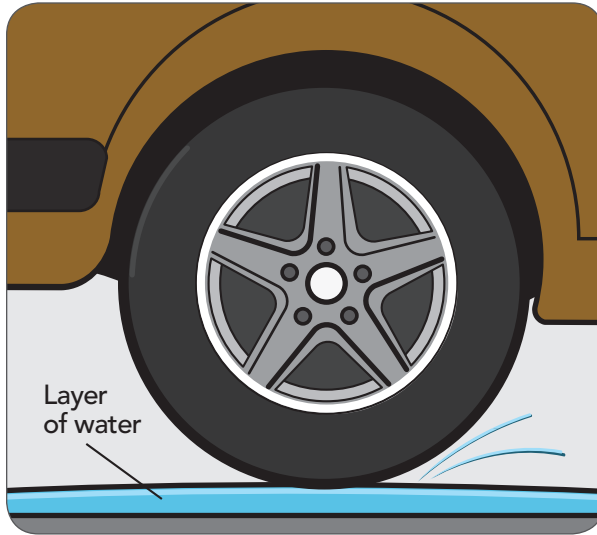
- Slow down and leave more following distance.
- Allow at least twice the normal braking distance.
- Brake gently so the wheels don't lock.

### warning!

Never use cruise control in wet or slippery conditions. Your owner's manual will tell you to use it only in ideal driving conditions.

Hydroplaning happens when the tires lose contact with the road surface and float on a film of water. The driver instantly loses control of steering and braking. It can happen in rain or standing water. The higher your speed, the greater your chances of hydroplaning. You can tell if your vehicle is hydroplaning because the steering will suddenly become very light.

Vehicles with low tire pressure or worn tread are more likely to hydroplane.



### Strategies: preventing/handling hydroplaning

To prevent hydroplaning:

- Check your tires for proper tread and inflation.
- Scan ahead for large puddles.
- Reduce your speed, especially during heavy rain.

If hydroplaning happens:

- Decelerate and drive straight. Never brake.

### Deep water

Going through deep water can stall your vehicle and can even damage the engine or transmission. Consider turning back and going another way if you are faced with water across the roadway. If you can't avoid the section of roadway, drive through very slowly. After leaving the water, lightly apply the brakes for a short distance to dry them. Moving water that is deeper than half a metre can carry a car away.

### Ice and snow

Ice and snow can cause you to lose traction very quickly. Lack of traction causes the wheels to spin when accelerating and to lock when braking. You can easily lose control of the steering.

In winter, temperatures can change quickly, causing unpredictable road traction. Temperatures near freezing are more dangerous than colder temperatures, although the road may look the same, because ice can form unexpectedly and may not be visible.

Be aware of hidden dangers:

- **Black ice** is caused by moisture freezing on the road surface. Normally you can't see it. But if the asphalt looks shiny and black instead of gray-white, be suspicious.
- **Shaded areas** may still be icy even after the sun has melted the ice on the other parts of the road.
- **Bridges and overpasses** tend to form ice on their surfaces before other road surfaces do.
- **Intersections** ice up quickly because of car exhaust and snow packing.

### warning!

It can take you 10 times the normal braking distance to stop on ice.

### Strategies: handling ice and snow

When faced with icy or snowy driving conditions:

#### Plan ahead

- Check the weather forecast before starting out. Staying home may be the wisest choice.
- Use tires that are suitable for winter conditions.
- Carry chains and know how to mount them. Snow tires and/or chains are a legal requirement on many B.C. roads during the winter.
- Carry sand or a piece of carpet to use if you become stuck on ice or in the snow.

#### See

- Make sure you can see. Scrape snow or frost from the windows and mirrors, get rid of any ice or snow on the wipers and clean all the lights before driving.
- Scan further ahead when driving to give yourself a larger safety margin.

#### Think

- Plan manoeuvres further ahead so you have more time to react.

#### Do

- Slow down.
- Accelerate gently. Sudden starts can send a vehicle into a skid or cause the wheels to spin.
- Carefully test your braking and steering at a very low speed. Use this test to decide whether to continue, or whether to slow down more.
- Don't wait until you spin out on a hill to put on the tire chains.



- It's extremely difficult to mount chains when you're on a hill. Instead use a designated chain-up area.
- Ease off the brakes and then re-apply them to maintain steering control if the wheels lock.
- Slow down before entering curves and corners. Braking in curves may cause you to skid.
- Use a low gear to go down hills that are icy.
- Don't use cruise control in icy or snowy driving conditions.
- Allow extra space margins (including more following distance).
- Avoid passing unless absolutely necessary.
- Travel in the section of road with the least amount of snow or ice if you have more than one lane you can travel in.
- Use a gentle, smooth steering motion.

## Stranded or snowbound

If you're stranded in snow, stay with your vehicle unless you are absolutely sure you can reach help.

### warning!

If you feel dizzy or drowsy while your vehicle is running, you may be experiencing carbon monoxide poisoning. Turn off the engine and get plenty of fresh air.

If you decide to run the car to keep the interior warm, only do this for about five minutes every hour. You must be very cautious because the car could fill with carbon monoxide gas. Carbon monoxide poisoning can cause dizziness or drowsiness and even lead to death. Make sure you also check that the exhaust pipe and exhaust system are not blocked or damaged because this could cause increased leakage of carbon monoxide into the car. Keep one window slightly open at all times for fresh air. Make sure that at least one person stays awake at all times.



Do you have the right equipment for winter conditions?

## Turbulence

Watch out for crosswinds, headwinds and tailwinds. These can make it difficult for you to control steering. Even a passing tractor-trailer can create enough turbulence to move a vehicle.

### Strategies: dealing with turbulence

If you experience turbulence while driving:

- Slow down.
- Grip the steering wheel firmly with both hands.
- Watch out for vehicles that could be more easily forced into your path — motorcycles, small cars, campers and vehicles towing trailers.
- Allow extra space on the side if you are passing a large truck or trailer.

## Night hazards

### You in the driver's seat

*You've been driving all day to reach the city where your friends live. Now it's nighttime, and you're feeling a bit drowsy. You're on a quiet rural road. There is very little traffic, but you see a car approaching from a distance. You switch from high beam to low beam. The other driver isn't dimming the headlights. They are shining straight into your eyes, and it's hard for you to see.*

*What should you do?*

Driving at night is a challenge for all drivers. It means your vision is limited and you can't be seen as well. You can't judge distances as well either. You will need to be more alert to practise **see-think-do** effectively.

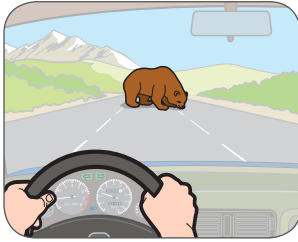
## Using the headlights

Make sure you use the right headlights for the driving conditions. Low beam headlights will light up a path up to 30 metres straight ahead of you. High beams give you about 100 metres of light.

Be sure to use your headlights properly:

- You must use your headlights from 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise.

- It is illegal to drive at night with parking lights or daytime running lights instead of headlights.
- You must dim your high beam headlights when you are within 150 metres of another vehicle, either when meeting or following a vehicle. Do you have trouble judging distances? Most people do. Be courteous and dim your lights early.
- You must also use headlights if visibility is reduced to less than 150 metres (for example, in fog or heavy rain).



Daytime



Low beam headlights



High beam headlights

## Overdriving the headlights

Be careful not to overdrive your headlights at night, or in fog, rain or snow. Overdriving happens if you go too fast and you are not able to stop within the distance covered by your headlights. It is especially dangerous in a curve.

### Strategies: night driving

To reduce the risks of driving at night:

- Keep your eyes moving. Scan carefully for pedestrians, cyclists and animals on the road.
- Avoid glare from lights. Glance to the right edge of the road to avoid glare from oncoming lights. Adjust your rear-view mirror for night driving to avoid glare from headlights of vehicles behind you. Adjust your outside rear-view mirrors so that the body of the vehicle is just outside your view — this will help reduce blind spots as well as glare. Keep interior lights off and keep the instrument panel lights low.
- Keep your windows and lights clean.
- Stay alert at night. Sing, talk out loud or stop for a cup of coffee to make sure you stay awake.
- Slow down.
- Increase your following distance.

## Vehicle breakdowns

An unexpected vehicle breakdown can create a dangerous situation for you and your passengers. The best prevention is having a well-maintained vehicle and doing regular periodic and pre-trip checks.

### Tire blowout

#### You in the driver's seat

*You are driving along a highway when your front tire suddenly blows out.*

*What should you do?*

When a front tire blows out, your vehicle can be pulled in the direction of the deflated tire, especially at high speeds. A rear blowout can cause the vehicle to start skidding.

#### Strategies: handling a tire blowout

To help stay safe when a tire blows out:

- Keep a firm grip on the steering wheel.
- Don't brake suddenly and risk loss of steering control. Ease off the accelerator and decelerate slowly. You can start to brake gently once the car has slowed down.
- Steer in the direction you want to go. (See **Skid control** earlier in this chapter.)
- Signal or put on the hazard lights and pull off the road as soon as it's safe.

### Brake failure

Total brake failure is rare. However, if your brake system fails, you will need to use your **see-think-do** skills to respond quickly and safely.

**driving tip**

If you have power or power-assisted steering, you can still steer even after the engine has stopped. You just need to use more effort. If the engine stops, don't turn the ignition off, because the steering will lock.

**Strategies: handling brake failure**

If your brakes ever fail:

- Don't panic. Keep thinking about the hazards in front of you and how to avoid them.
- Look for an escape route or something to slow you down (for example, side road, open field).
- Pump the brakes hard and fast. You may be able to get enough braking action to stop the car.
- Gear down to the lowest gear so the engine will help slow you down.
- Apply the parking brake gently and gradually. Use the brake release as you do this, so you are prepared to release the brake quickly if the car goes into a skid.
- Use the hazard lights or the horn to warn other drivers.

**Engine problems**

You never know when the engine may die. You need to move out of traffic and into a safe place as quickly as possible if this happens.

**Strategies: handling engine failure**

If your engine ever fails:

- Signal and steer to the edge of the road.
- Try to get to the nearest exit or service area or pull off the road as far as possible if you are on a busy highway or freeway. Avoid stopping on a bridge or in a tunnel if at all possible.
- Turn on your hazard lights.
- Set out flares or a warning triangle if it is dark or visibility is limited.
- Stay with your vehicle. Put an S.O.S. notice in your windshield.
- Consider carrying a cellphone if you often travel on freeways or isolated roadways.
- Never get into a stranger's vehicle. Ask them to continue ahead and phone for you.
- Don't try to do roadside repairs on crowded and fast-moving freeways.

**warning!**

If your vehicle catches fire, stop and get everyone out immediately. Do not open the hood — that could cause the fire to spread. Move well away from the vehicle.



## Headlight failure

It is dangerous and illegal to drive at night without headlights. You must get off the road as quickly as possible if your lights fail.

### Strategies: handling headlight failure

If your headlights ever fail:

- Turn the light switch on and off quickly.
- Turn on the hazard lights if the headlights stay off.
- Slow down, pull off the road and get help.

## Hood flying up

Hoods can fly up if they are not securely latched. If you notice that your hood is not properly latched, pull over and fully close the hood.

### Strategies: hood flying up

Don't panic if you find yourself blinded by the hood flying up when you're driving:

- Try to look through the crack below the hood or open your window and look in the direction you're travelling.
- Take your foot off the accelerator.
- Turn on the hazard lights.
- Pump your brakes to warn drivers behind you that you're slowing down.
- Steer over to the side of the road.

### warning!

Never reach down with your hand to release a stuck gas pedal because you could easily lose control of the vehicle.

## Gas pedal sticking

The gas pedal can stick because of ice or snow build-up, or if the floor mat gets pushed up and jammed beneath the pedal, or because of a malfunction.

You may be able to release the pedal by using your toe to lift it if you are travelling at a very low speed when the pedal sticks.

**Strategies: stuck gas pedal**

If your gas pedal sticks:

- Apply the brake.
- Look for an escape path that will get you off the road. Continue to brake.
- Shift to neutral to disconnect the engine from the wheels. (This may damage your engine but it's better than crashing. Note that steering and braking will become harder if the engine stops.)
- Follow your escape path and, once you're stopped, turn off the engine.
- Do not try to start the engine again. Call for help instead.

## Animals on the road

**You in the driver's seat**

*You're driving along a rural highway at dusk. You're keeping a careful watch for animals; you've seen deer and elk in this area before. Suddenly, a large elk steps out from the brush, right into your path.*

*What should you do?*

In B.C., animals on the road are a major hazard. Crashing into a large animal can cause damage and injury, not just to the animal, but to you and your passengers.

**Strategies: watching for animals**

To help prevent a collision with an animal:

- Scan the sides of the roadway ahead for animals.
- Watch for animal crossing signs when driving through farming or wooded areas. Slow down in these areas.
- Be extra cautious at dusk and dawn. This is when animals move around to feed, and it is also harder for you to see them at these times.
- Look for sudden, unusual spots of light on the roadway at night. This may be the reflection of your headlights off an animal's eyes.
- Remember that wild animals often move in herds. If you see one animal, there may be more.

**driving tip**

Take extra care when driving near horses and riders. Slow down and give them lots of space when you pass. Don't honk the horn because this could cause the horse to bolt into your path.

### Strategies: when an animal is in your path

If an animal is directly in front of you:

- Check your rear-view mirror to see if there is a vehicle behind you, or if you can stop suddenly.
- Assess the risks and decide on an action. Can you stop safely? Can you steer around the animal? Would it be better to hit the animal or risk a crash?
- Slow down but resist the urge to slam on your brakes when you see an animal. This could send your vehicle out of control.
- Leave a wide margin when you drive around an animal. A frightened animal may run in any direction.
- If the animal is large and you can't stop in time, brake firmly and steer to strike the animal at an angle. Let up on the brake pedal just before hitting the animal. This will cause the front of your vehicle to rise and reduce the chance that the animal will come through the windshield.

## Collision avoidance

### You in the driver's seat

*You're driving up a hill. Suddenly a car is coming right toward you in your lane.*

*What should you do?*

No one wants to be involved in a collision, but you may find yourself in a situation where one is unavoidable. The best way to avoid collisions is to use your **see-think-do** skills. Keep yourself alert, scan systematically, maintain good space margins and travel at the appropriate speed. These steps will help you avoid most collisions.

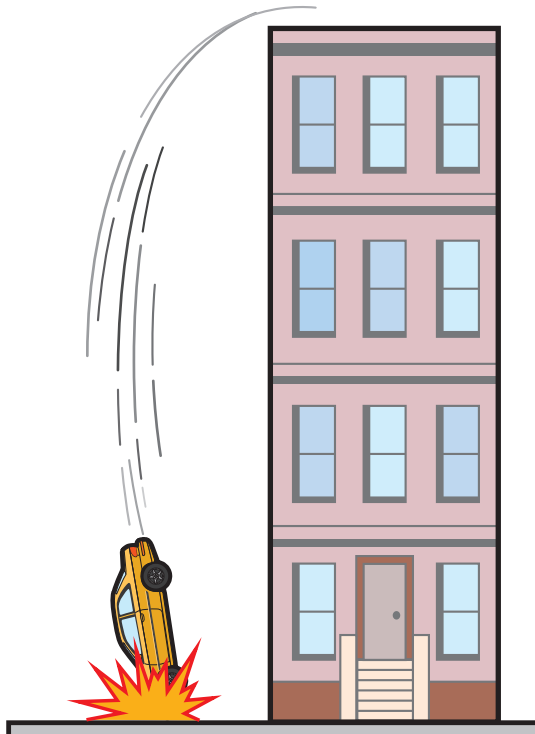
Even if you're faced with an unavoidable collision, you can sometimes reduce the impact. But you will need to think quickly to do this.

**Strategies: avoiding crashes or reducing the impact**

These techniques may help avoid a crash or reduce the impact of a crash:

- Slow down as much as possible.
- Try to avoid locking the brakes.
- Try to steer for something that will cushion your car, like bushes or a high snow bank. Avoid hard objects like parked cars or trees.
- Try to avoid a head-on collision at all costs by steering to the side. Steer to the right, not the left, as the oncoming driver may steer to the right.
- Use the horn. This may help the other driver regain alertness.

Crashing into a solid object at 30 km/h is like sitting in a vehicle when it falls from a one-storey building. At 60 km/h, hitting a solid object is like being in a vehicle when it falls from the roof of a four-storey building.



As shown in the graphic above, doubling the speed quadruples the force of impact. This is one reason why speed is such an important factor in crashes, and why slowing down saves lives.

### think about

If you arrive at the scene of a crash, you may decide to stop and help. Think about what you would do. What would you like others to do if you were involved in a crash?

### driving tip

When driving by a crash scene, don't obstruct traffic by slowing down more than necessary. Stay focused on your driving to avoid causing another crash.

## At the scene of a crash

### You in the driver's seat

*As you round a curve, you hear the sound of screeching brakes followed by a crash. You slow down and see that the car in front of you has rear-ended a truck.*

*What should you do?*

## You arrive at the scene of a crash

If other drivers have been involved in a crash, they may need assistance.

### Strategies: assisting at a crash scene

Here are some of the ways you might be able to help:

- Make sure your vehicle is parked away from the crash where it won't obstruct other traffic or emergency vehicles.
- Take measures to alert other drivers that there has been a crash — for example, set up warning triangles. This will help to avoid further crashes and injuries.
- Call for emergency services if necessary. Consider carrying a cellphone for emergency situations.
- Stay with injured people until help arrives.
- Do not let anyone smoke or light matches near the scene. There could be a fuel leak.

## You are involved in a crash

### Legal responsibilities

You have certain legal responsibilities if:

- you're involved in a crash
- other drivers have a crash because of something you do.

In either of these cases, you are legally required to:

1. Remain at the scene.
2. Give all reasonable assistance. Call for emergency services if you can and if necessary.

### driving tip

Pick up our **What to do after a crash** card from your local Autoplan broker — this card makes it easier to record important information at the scene of a crash.

3. You must exchange the following information with the other driver, anyone who has been injured and anyone whose property has been damaged:
  - your name and address
  - the name and address of the registered owner of the vehicle
  - the licence plate number
  - insurance information.

You must also provide this information to the police or a witness if requested.

### Suggestions

Here are some other things you should do:

- Move the vehicles off the road if it is safe to do so.
- Avoid discussing who is at fault for the crash.
- Write down the names and addresses of all witnesses.
- Exchange driver's licence numbers with any other drivers involved.
- Draw a sketch or take photos of the scene, noting conditions such as time, location and weather.
- Notify your insurance company right away.

### in this chapter

- Learning to drive
- The Graduated Licensing Program
- Getting your learner's licence (Class 7L)
- Getting your novice licence (Class 7)
- Getting your Class 5 licence
- Taking a road test
- Choosing a driving school
- New B.C. residents
- Re-examinations
- Keeping your licence up-to-date
- Summary of licence classes
- Responsibilities and penalties
- Driving in other locations
- Being a life-long learner

This chapter explains how to get your B.C. driver's licence. It also explains the penalties if you break the driving rules and regulations. Read this chapter to learn about the responsibilities involved in getting and keeping your licence.

## Learning to drive

To learn to drive, you'll need someone to teach you and supervise your driving practice.

This is why one of the restrictions on a learner's licence, as you'll find later in this chapter, is the requirement to have a qualified supervisor in the vehicle with you.

## Choosing your supervisor

You need to choose a supervisor who will be serious about helping you become a skilled, safe driver.

Here are some things to consider when choosing your supervisor:

- Is this person ready to commit the **time** needed to practise?
- Is this person a **skilled, experienced driver**? Your supervisor must have a valid Class 5 licence and meet supervisor age requirements shown later in this chapter.
- Will this person **provide a good example of safe driving**? Can they be relied on not to drive while impaired by alcohol or drugs, speed or take other risks on the road?
- Is this person able to **get information and ideas across** clearly?
- Do they have the **patience** to guide you effectively?

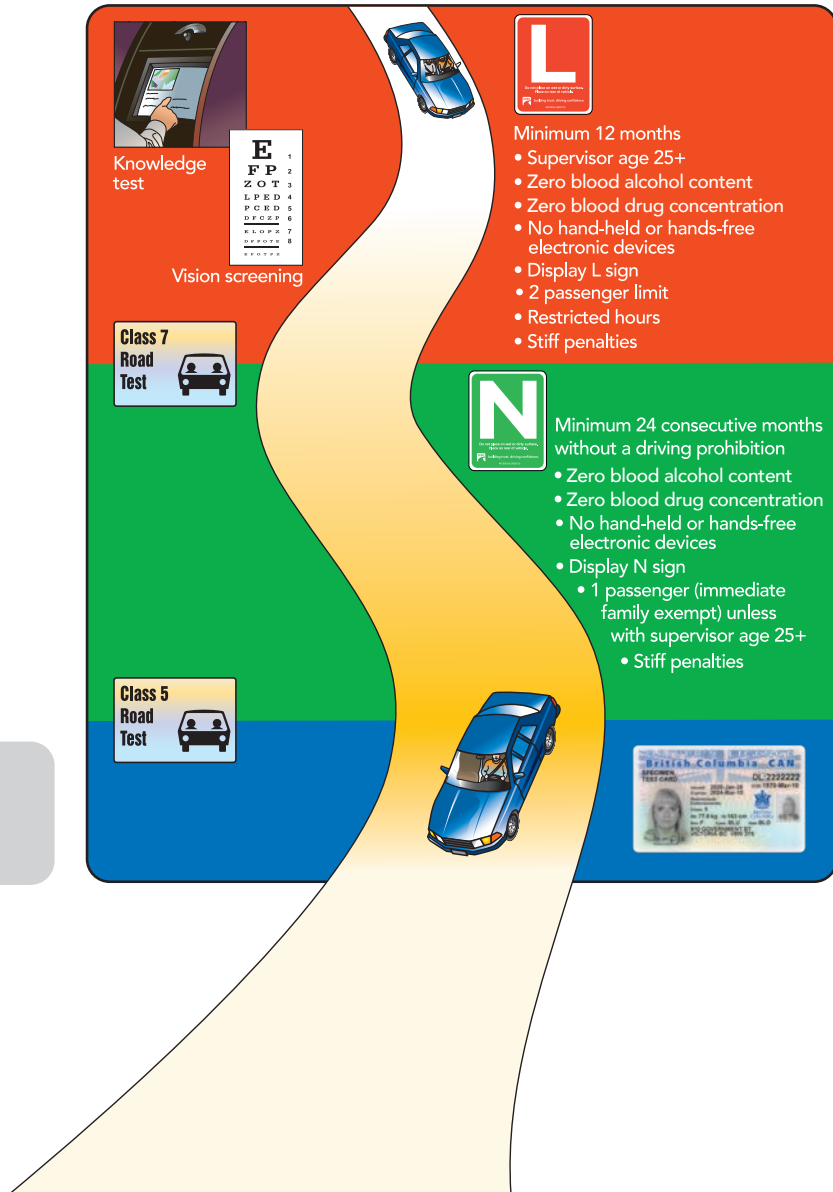
## Professional training

Professional training can help you learn faster and avoid developing bad driving habits.

You'll find information to help you choose a driving school later in this chapter.

# The Graduated Licensing Program

B.C.'s Graduated Licensing Program (GLP) is designed to reduce the number of crashes among new drivers of any age. Under GLP, new drivers gain experience gradually, under conditions that expose them to less risk. To get your full-privilege Class 5 licence, you'll go through several steps.



GLP allows you to take on more driving responsibilities as you gain experience.





### driving tip

To find your nearest driver licensing office, go to the driver licensing section on [icbc.com](https://www.icbc.com). Remember that there are fees to take each knowledge test and road test, as well as fees to get your photo learner's licence and driver's licence. You can pay by cash, certified cheque or money order. Most driver licensing offices also accept VISA, MasterCard and debit cards. Current fees are shown on [icbc.com](https://www.icbc.com).



You can take the practice knowledge test on your mobile device.

## Getting your learner's licence (Class 7L)

The first licence new drivers receive is a learner's licence. You must be at least 16 years old to apply for your learner's licence. You'll also need to pass the knowledge test and pass a vision and medical screening. This licence is valid for two years. You will need to re-take the knowledge test if you want to renew it.

To apply, go to your nearest driver licensing office. If you pass the tests, you'll be issued a Class 7L licence, an L (Learner) sign and a copy of *Tuning up for drivers*.

### When you go to the driver licensing office

When you go to the driver licensing office to get your learner's licence, you should take:

- primary and secondary identification — see the **Identification (ID)** section on the inside back cover for more information.
- a custodial parent or legal guardian if you're under 19. (You may be able to apply to bypass this requirement if you are not living with a parent or legal guardian.)
- the fees for the knowledge test and Class 7L licence
- glasses or contact lenses if you need them to drive.

### The knowledge test

The knowledge test has 50 multiple-choice questions that measure how well you know the information in this guide. The test is taken at any of our driver licensing locations and can usually be done at a computer terminal. The test is not an open book test, and cellphones and electronic devices aren't allowed while taking it. In some parts of the province, it's only offered as a written test. The test is available in English, French, Arabic, Cantonese, Croatian, Farsi, Mandarin, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish and Vietnamese.

Make sure you arrive at the office at least one hour before closing to take your knowledge test. If you have a disability that will make it difficult for you to take the test, phone the licensing office ahead of time to let them know.

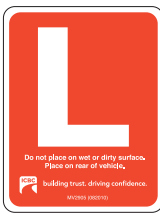
#### Take the practice test online

You can take a practice knowledge test or download our free app on [icbc.com](https://www.icbc.com). The *Learn to drive smart* guide is also available for downloading as part of the app.

## Vision and medical screening

Your vision will be checked to make sure you can see enough to drive safely. You'll be tested for colour vision, depth perception, field of vision, diplopia (double vision) and sharpness of vision. You may need to have further vision testing by an optometrist or ophthalmologist if you don't pass the vision screening. If you need to wear glasses or contact lenses when you drive, this restriction will be shown on your licence.

You will also be asked about your medical condition. If there is any question about your physical ability to drive, or if you have a progressive medical condition, you may need to go to a doctor for a medical examination. Your doctor's report will be sent to RoadSafetyBC. The final decision whether to issue you a driver's licence will be made there.



### driving tip

Free replacement L signs are available at any driver licensing office. You can also download a temporary L sign from [icbc.com](http://icbc.com).

## Learner stage driving restrictions

While you are driving with a learner's licence, you must follow these restrictions:

- **Qualified supervisor** — a qualified supervisor must sit beside you when you are driving. Your supervisor must be 25 or older and hold a valid Class 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 licence.
- **Zero blood alcohol content** — you must not drive after consuming any amount of alcohol.
- **Zero blood drug concentration** — you must not operate a motor vehicle while having the presence of certain drugs, including cannabis (THC), in your body.
- **No hand-held or hands-free electronic devices** — you must not use hand-held or hands-free communication devices (for example, cellphones, music or portable gaming devices, GPS systems) while driving.
- **L sign** — you must display the official L (Learner) sign in your back windshield or on the rear of your vehicle when you are driving. It must be visible to drivers behind you. We'll give you this sign when you get your learner's licence.
- **Passenger limit** — only two passengers may be in the vehicle with you: your supervisor and one additional passenger.
- **Restricted driving hours** — you may drive only between 5 a.m. and midnight.



For the 10 most common reasons a vehicle might not be accepted for a road test, visit [icbc.com](https://www.icbc.com) or refer to the Taking a road test section on the back cover of this guide.

## Getting your novice licence (Class 7)

To get your novice licence, you must pass the Class 7 road test. This test assesses whether you are competent to drive on your own. By the time you take the Class 7 road test, you will have had your learner's licence for at least one year. You will have spent many hours practising with a supervisor. You'll be given a driver experience log when you get your learner's licence — use it to register your practice hours. You should get at least 60 hours of practice. This helps develop the skills and experience you need to pass the road test and build the foundation for life-long safe driving.

### The Class 7 road test

The Class 7 road test is conducted by a driver examiner who marks your ability to drive in a safe, smooth and controlled manner. The road test takes about 45 minutes. You must provide a safe vehicle to use for your road test. Pets or passengers, other than the examiner or other authorized people, are not allowed during your road test. You can prepare for the test by reviewing this guide and using the *Tuning up for drivers* guide to help you practise.

Here are some things you can expect during your road test.

**Before you start** — the examiner checks that you know where the controls are, use your seatbelt, and adjust the seat, mirrors and head restraints for maximum safety, see chapter 2, Pre-trip check.

**Using your skills** — the Class 7 road test assesses your ability to perform the **see-think-do** skills: observation, hazard perception, speed control, space margins, steering and communication. For more information about these skills, see **chapter 5, see-think-do**.

**Doing the manoeuvres** — your Class 7 road test may include:

- intersection manoeuvres (driving through, turning right, turning left)
- backing up
- entering traffic
- pulling over and stopping on the side of the road
- changing lanes
- parking on a hill
- starting on a hill
- angle parking

- parallel parking
- stall parking (driving forward and backing up)
- two- and three-point turns
- merging on and off a highway
- general driving (for example, driving straight, driving on hills and curves).

**Getting feedback** — at the end of the test, the examiner will discuss your results with you. Make sure you ask questions if you don't understand something. Whether you have passed or failed, you can learn how to improve your driving. You may take the test again in 14 days if you don't pass.



### driving tip

Free replacement N signs are available at any driver licensing office. You can also download a temporary N sign from [icbc.com](http://icbc.com).

## Novice stage driving restrictions

When you are driving with a novice licence, you may drive unsupervised with the following restrictions:

- **Zero blood alcohol content** — you must not drive after consuming any amount of alcohol.
- **Zero blood drug concentration** — you must not operate a motor vehicle while having the presence of certain drugs, including cannabis (THC), in your body.
- **No hand-held or hands-free electronic devices** — you must not use hand-held or hands-free communication devices (for example, cellphones, music or portable gaming devices, GPS systems) while driving.
- **N sign** — you must display the official N (Novice) sign in your back windshield or on the rear of your vehicle when driving. It must be visible to drivers behind you. You'll receive this sign when you get your Class 7 licence.
- **Passenger limit** — only one passenger may be in the vehicle with you unless:
  - a) the passengers are your immediate family ("Immediate Family" means your parents, children, spouse, brothers, sisters and grandparents, including step and foster relationships), or
  - b) if you are accompanied by a supervisor sitting beside you who is age 25 or older holding a valid Class 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 licence, or
  - c) if you are taking driver training and are supervised by a licensed driver training instructor.

### fast fact

Drivers and learners in B.C.'s Graduated Licensing Program are not permitted to use hand-held or hands-free communication devices (for example, cellphones, music or portable gaming devices, GPS systems) while driving. If you need to use your cellphone, music or portable gaming device, GPS system etc., pull over and stop where safe.

### Graduated Licensing Program (GLP) penalties

When you're a new driver, your record is closely monitored by the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles. If you get a traffic violation ticket or other driving offence, you could receive a warning letter, probation or prohibition from driving. In addition to the regular driving penalties, there are extra penalties for GLP drivers.

- You may be fined and have penalty points recorded on your driving record if you break any one of the learner or novice stage driving restrictions.
- You may also be fined and have penalty points recorded on your driving record for speeding or other traffic violations.
- More points or more serious offences could result in a prohibition from driving for one month to a year or more.
- If you violate the blood alcohol restriction, or operate a vehicle while under the influence of drugs, you may receive an immediate roadside suspension or prohibition. These will be recorded on your driving record and you may face a further prohibition as a result.
- If you receive a driving prohibition in your learner stage, your learner stage will be extended, because you will not accumulate any more time toward graduating to the novice stage until you have served your prohibition and have your licence reinstated.
- If you receive a driving prohibition in your novice stage, you'll lose any time you have accumulated toward graduating out of GLP. When your licence has been reinstated following the prohibition, you will have to accumulate an additional 24 consecutive prohibition-free months to be eligible to graduate from GLP.



For the 10 most common reasons a vehicle might not be accepted for a road test, visit [icbc.com](http://icbc.com) or refer to the Taking a road test section on the back cover of this guide.

## Getting your Class 5 licence

After you have held your novice licence for at least 24 consecutive months without a driving prohibition, you may take the Class 5 road test. Passing this test means you exit the Graduated Licensing Program and get your full-privilege driver's licence.

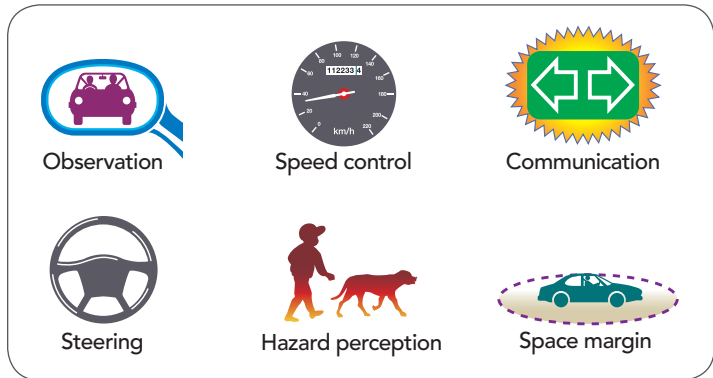
### The Class 5 road test

The Class 5 road test requires a higher level of driving skill than the Class 7 road test. It gives you the chance to show that you are now a safe, experienced driver with excellent vehicle control skills. The road test takes about one hour. You must provide a safe vehicle to use for your road test. Pets or passengers,

other than the examiner or other authorized people, are not permitted during your road test.

**Using your skills** — the Class 5 test includes the same skills as the Class 7 test: observation, hazard perception, speed control, space margins, steering and communication. At some points during the test, you'll be asked to identify the hazards you see while you are driving. You will need to look ahead and use your mirrors to identify all the hazards beside, behind and in front of you.

Driver examiners will mark you on the **see-think-do** skills you read about in this guide.



**Doing the manoeuvres** — your Class 5 road test may include:

- intersection manoeuvres (driving through, right turn, left turn)
- lane changes
- entering and exiting a highway or freeway
- three-point turns
- pulling over and stopping
- reverse stall parking
- general driving (for example, driving straight, driving on hills and curves)
- hill park
- parallel park.

**Getting feedback** — like the Class 7 road test, you have an opportunity to discuss your results with the examiner when you have completed the Class 5 test. Listen and learn. Improving the safety of your driving is important. You may take the test again after seven days if you don't pass it the first time. You'll have to wait 14 days to take the test a third or subsequent time.

## driving tip

If you are you aren't familiar with English-language driving terms, here are some words to help you practise hazard perception:

- car
- bus
- too close
- pedestrian
- bump
- can't see
- bicyclist
- children
- animal
- construction
- truck
- wet road
- curve
- warning sign
- dangerous driver
- rough pavement
- turning right
- hill
- pulling out
- ice
- blind spot
- motorcyclist
- snow
- turning left.

If you see a hazard you don't know the English word for, you may point at it.

## Strategies: getting ready for road tests

Here are some suggestions to help you get ready for your Class 7 and Class 5 road tests:

- Use *Tuning up for drivers*. It's designed to help you prepare for your road tests. It gives step-by-step instructions for each of the manoeuvres. If you are preparing for the Class 7 road test, work through the *Tuning up* lessons with your supervisor. You don't require a supervisor when preparing for the Class 5 road test, but it's still a good idea to work with a friend or family member.
- Practise hazard perception by naming the hazards out loud. Ask your supervisor to identify any hazards you missed.
- For both the road tests you need to know the signs, signals, rules and regulations. Review the previous chapters of this guide to make sure you are familiar with them.
- Think about taking driving lessons. For more information, see the **Choosing a driving school** section later in this chapter.
- Take time to get plenty of practice. You should plan on getting at least 60 hours of practice to prepare for your Class 7 road test.



A free copy of *Tuning up for drivers* is included as part of the new driver toolkit you receive when you get your learner's licence. You can also download it for free from **icbc.com**, or buy extra copies at any driver licensing office.

## Taking a road test

### Booking road tests

**Book your road test online at [icbc.com/roadtest](https://icbc.com/roadtest)\***

For all driver licensing inquiries including commercial road test bookings call:

- In Metro Vancouver: 604-982-2250
- Greater Victoria: 250-978-8300
- Toll-free throughout B.C.: 1-800-950-1498

\* Third party booking sites who charge a fee or collect your information are not affiliated with ICBC. There is no charge for booking a road test.

### driving tip

If you can't keep your road test appointment, you need to notify ICBC. You'll be charged a fee if you don't show up for your scheduled road test and don't provide either 48 hours notice or a valid reason for missing the appointment.

### warning!

Make sure the vehicle insurance covers you to drive the vehicle. For example, some insurance categories limit vehicle use to drivers with more than 10 years driving experience. It's your responsibility to ensure that your vehicle is properly insured for use on your road test. ICBC accepts no liability whatsoever for ensuring that your vehicle is properly insured and expressly reserves its right to make determinations with respect to coverage in the event of a claim. Check with your local Autoplan broker if you have any questions about your coverage. If you're planning to rent a vehicle, check with the rental agency to find out if they allow you to drive their vehicle and use it for your road test.

## When you come for your road test, bring with you:

- primary and secondary identification — see the **Identification (ID)** section on the inside back cover for more information.
- a safe vehicle
- valid vehicle registration, licence and insurance papers
- your current licence
- the fees for the road test and photo licence
- glasses or contact lenses if you require them to drive.

### Strategies: ensuring your vehicle is safe

For your road test, you need to provide a safe, reliable vehicle that meets legal requirements. Also, make sure you are familiar with the vehicle.

If your vehicle is unsafe or does not meet requirements, your road test may be cancelled and you will have to reschedule your appointment to a later date. Here is a list of some of the typical reasons that a road test may be cancelled:

1. **Brake lights, signal lights or headlights not working, or badly cracked or missing lenses** — these lights help you to be seen in traffic, so they need to function properly.
2. **Cracked windshield or illegally tinted windows** — it's important that you and the driver examiner be able to see out the windshield, so a badly cracked windshield just won't do. Tinted windows may reduce your ability to see other road users — and their ability to make eye contact with you. B.C. law only allows certain windows and only certain portions of the windshield to be tinted and limits the degree of tinting — no aftermarket tinting on the windshield or front side windows is allowed.
3. **Horn not working** — check to see that it works.
4. **Vehicle not properly licensed or insured** — B.C.-licensed vehicles must display a valid licence plate and insurance decal. Remember that passenger cars must display two licence plates — one mounted on the front and one on the vehicle. Make sure the insurance permits you to drive the vehicle (if you are renting a vehicle, the rental agreement must name you as a driver).
5. **Seatbelts not working or frayed** — for your road test, make sure both the driver and passenger seatbelts work properly, and that the seating area is clean.



6. **Unsafe tires** — make sure the tires are in good condition, have plenty of tread and are properly inflated. Temporary spare tires may not be used on a road test (they are intended only to get the vehicle to the nearest repair shop at reduced speeds so that the proper tire can be repaired or replaced).
7. **Airbag or Brake and ABS warning lights stay on** — if these lights stay on, they may indicate a serious safety problem.
8. **Driver's side and passenger side doors or windows not operating** — for safety reasons both the driver's side and passenger side doors must open and close properly, from both the inside and the outside. There are times on the road test that you or the driver examiner may need to open a window, so they need to function properly.
9. **Faulty exhaust** — a leaking exhaust pipe or missing muffler is unsafe and dangerous — it may cause carbon monoxide poisoning. Excessively loud mufflers are illegal and interfere with conducting your road test.
10. **Unsafe or illegal vehicle modifications** — some modifications are illegal and unsafe:
  - **accessory "racing" steering wheels** — these wheels are not equipped with airbags, and installing one in a 1998 or later car in place of an airbag-equipped steering wheel not only deprives the driver of airbag protection but can potentially disable all the vehicle's airbags.
  - **excessively raised or lowered vehicles** — excessively lowering or raising a vehicle can affect steering and braking control in an emergency.
11. **Fuel gauge on "empty"** — nobody likes to run out of gas or electricity, and you certainly don't want this to happen on your road test.

Make sure you know how to use the heater and defroster and windshield wipers — you may need to use them to keep the windows clear while on your road test.

Also, remember to turn off your cellphone and car radio — you want to concentrate on your driving during the road test.

As well, make sure your vehicle is clean and tidy inside, and that lights and windows are clean.

Loose objects inside can be dangerous if you have to stop suddenly, so these should be removed or stored in the trunk.

### warning!

#### Driving School Code of Conduct

ICBC expects all Driver Training Schools and instructors to comply with our Code of Conduct, which sets out principles and guidelines for them to operate in a lawful and ethical manner.

ICBC licensed Driving Schools deliver professional training, and are expected to provide a safe environment for their students and conduct themselves with dignity and respect for all persons.

Learn more about our Driving School Code of Conduct at [icbc.com/DScodeofconduct](http://icbc.com/DScodeofconduct).

### driving tip

For more information on the advantages of taking driver training, visit the Driver Training and Assessment Standards website at [dtcbc.com](http://dtcbc.com). Also visit this website for a list of licensed driving schools and locations.

## Choosing a driving school

You can prepare for the Class 7 or Class 5 road test by taking lessons from a professional driving instructor. There are good reasons to take driving lessons. Learning to drive skillfully and safely is not easy. Qualified instructors are often more effective than family members or friends at training new drivers.

If you are preparing for the Class 5 road test, a professional driving instructor can help you brush up on your skills.

When choosing a driving school, here are some questions you may want to ask:

- Is your school licensed? Are the instructors licensed? All driving schools and instructors must be licensed by ICBC. Ask to see the licences.
- Can I see a written policy of your rates (including all charges), hours, number of people in a training vehicle and refunds? The school must provide this to you.
- Does your school offer an ICBC-approved driver education course?
- Can I see a course outline?
- Do you use various methods of instruction (for example, one-on-one, classroom groups, etc.)?
- How experienced are your instructors? How much recent training have they had?
- How do you involve parents/guardians or adult supervisors in new-drivers education?
- How do you keep your practice cars safe and well maintained?
- Do you have a vehicle with standard transmission if I want to learn how to drive one?
- What do I need to know before starting your course (i.e., type of clothing, equipment, gear, etc.)?

Finally, ask other people: Have you heard good things about the school?

**driving tip**

Students from outside our province don't need a B.C. driver's licence to drive here if they are attending certain universities, colleges or other educational institutions.

Temporary foreign workers with a federal work permit designating that they are in the Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program (SAWP) may drive for up to 12 months on a valid licence from their home jurisdiction. If they are staying longer than 12 months under SAWP and want to continue driving, they will need to get a B.C. driver's licence.

Call ICBC or check with a driver licensing office for more information.

**driving tip**

If you want to apply for a full-privilege B.C. driver's licence (Class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6), you need to prove you have held a licence for at least two years and present this proof when you first apply for your B.C. licence. Otherwise, you will be placed in B.C.'s Graduated Licensing Program. If you hold only an out-of-province learner's licence, you are eligible to apply for a Class 7 or 8 GLP learner's licence.

**ICBC-approved driver education courses**

Some driver training schools offer ICBC-approved courses for new drivers in B.C.'s Graduated Licensing Program. These schools display a valid Driving School Licence from ICBC with a GLP designation. Approved schools are also listed on the Driver Training section on [icbc.com/partners](http://icbc.com/partners).

ICBC-approved GLP Class 7 driver courses feature at least 32 hours of instruction and include classroom and on-road instruction.

When you successfully complete an approved GLP course while in a GLP learner stage, you're eligible for a six-month reduction in the novice stage, as long as you have no violations, prohibitions or at-fault crashes during the first 18 months of your novice stage.

High school students successfully completing an approved GLP course can receive two Grade 11 credits by taking their Declaration of Completion to their secondary school administration office.

**New B.C. residents**

You may use your valid driver's licence from another province, state or country for the first 90 days you live in B.C. After this time, you must have a B.C. driver's licence to drive in B.C. You'll need to turn in your old licence and pass the applicable driver tests.

You'll need to provide proof that you are licenced in another jurisdiction. In most cases, your previous driver's licence is enough. The class of licence you held, combined with your driving experience, will be used to decide which class of B.C. licence you will be assigned and what tests you may need to take.

It's best to apply for your B.C. driver's licence well within 90 days of moving to British Columbia. New residents who hold a Canadian, American, Australian, Austrian, Dutch, French, German, Japanese, New Zealand, South Korean, Swiss or United Kingdom licence can usually complete their licence exchange the same day. For more information, check with a driver licensing office.

## Re-examinations

Each year in B.C., almost 3,000 people are notified by RoadSafetyBC to come in for a re-examination. The most common reasons for a re-examination are:

- a driver's medical report indicating a health problem
- a police report indicating that the driver was unsure of how to handle a common driving situation.

If the re-examination is for vision screening and a signs and signals test only, you don't need an appointment. If it also includes a road test, you'll need to call your local driver licensing office within 30 days of receiving your notice to book a road test appointment. When you go for your test, you need to take primary and secondary identification (see the **Identification (ID)** section on the inside back cover) and glasses or contact lenses if you need them for driving. It's also a good idea to take a licensed driver with you in case you don't pass the test.










Prepare for your re-examination by reviewing this guide. Consider taking a refresher course from a driving school to help you brush up your skills. You may also want to get a copy of *Tuning up for drivers* from the driver licensing office. This will help you practise your driving.

## Keeping your licence up-to-date

| Situation  | What to do  |
|--|---|
| <p>If you have changed your address.</p>   | <p>You're required to update the address on your licence within 10 days of moving. There are three ways to change the address on your driver's licence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call the Multiple Change of Address service Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Metro Vancouver: 604-775-0011</li> <li>• Elsewhere in B.C.: 1-866-775-0011</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For extended hours call ICBC Customer Contact at:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in Victoria: 250-978-8300</li> <li>elsewhere in B.C.: 1-800-950-1498</li> </ul>               When you call, have your B.C. driver's licence number available.             </li> <li>• Use the provincial government's Multiple Address Change web service at <a href="http://www.addresschange.gov.bc.ca/">www.addresschange.gov.bc.ca/</a></li> <li>• Go to any driver licensing office.</li> </ul> <p>There is no fee to change your address.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If you have an EDL, you'll need to book an in-person appointment at a driver licensing office to change your address. A fee is charged for a replacement EDL showing your new address.</p> |
| <p>Your licence is lost or damaged.</p> <p>You have changed your name.</p> <p>Your licence is about to expire.</p> | <p>Go to a driver licensing office. To get your new licence, you must settle all fines and debts owed to the B.C. government and to ICBC. You will need the proper identification (see the <b>Identification (ID)</b> section on the inside back cover), your old licence (unless it is lost), and money for the licence fee. If you have changed your name, you require legal proof of your change of name (for example, a Marriage Certificate or Change of Name Certificate). A new photograph may be taken.</p>   |
| <p>Your licence has expired.</p>   | <p>If you renew within three years of expiry, ICBC may renew your licence without re-testing. You must settle all fines and debts owed to the B.C. government and to ICBC, and take your expired licence. Make sure you have the proper identification (see the <b>Identification (ID)</b> section on the inside back cover) and money for the licence fee.</p> <p>If your licence expired more than three years ago, you will need to pass a vision screening, road signs test and road test.</p>  |

# Summary of licence classes

For more information check [icbc.com](http://icbc.com) or contact your local driver licensing office.

| Class  | Typical vehicles   | Minimum age |
|--|--|-------------|
| Class 1<br>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi-trailer trucks and all other motor vehicles or combinations of vehicles except motorcycles</li> </ul>  | 19          |
| Class 2<br>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buses, including school buses, special activity buses and special vehicles</li> <li>Trailers or towed vehicles may not exceed 4,600 kg except if the bus and trailers or towed vehicles do not have air brakes</li> <li>Any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles in Class 4</li> </ul>  | 19          |
| Class 3<br>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trucks with more than two axles, such as dump trucks and large tow trucks, but not including a bus that is being used to transport passengers</li> <li>Trailers may not exceed 4,600 kg except if the truck and trailers do not have air brakes</li> <li>A tow car towing a vehicle of any weight</li> <li>A mobile truck crane</li> <li>Any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles in Class 5</li> </ul>   | 18          |
| Class 4 (unrestricted)<br>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buses with a maximum seating capacity of 25 persons (including the driver), including school buses and special activity buses and special vehicles used to transport people with disabilities</li> <li>Taxis and limousines</li> <li>Ambulances</li> <li>Any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles in Class 5</li> </ul>   | 19          |
| Class 4 (restricted)<br>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taxis and limousines</li> <li>Ambulances</li> <li>Special vehicles with a seating capacity of not more than 10 persons (including the driver) used to transport people with disabilities</li> <li>Any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles in Class 5</li> </ul>  | 19          |
| Class 5 or 7*<br>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two-axle vehicles including cars, vans, trucks and tow trucks</li> <li>Trailers or towed vehicles may not exceed 4,600 kg</li> <li>Motorhomes (including those with more than two axles)</li> <li>Limited-speed motorcycles** and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs)</li> <li>Passenger vehicles used as school buses with seating capacity of not more than 10 persons (including the driver)</li> <li>Construction vehicles and utility vehicles</li> <li>Three-wheeled vehicles — does not include three-wheeled motorcycles (trikes) or motorcycle/sidecar combinations</li> <li>Does not include Class 4 vehicles or motorcycles</li> </ul> | 16          |
| Class 6 or 8*<br>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Motorcycles, all-terrain cycles, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs)</li> </ul>   | 16          |
| Class 4 or 5 with heavy trailer endorsement (code 20)<br> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trailers or towed vehicles exceeding 4,600 kg provided neither the truck nor trailer has air brakes</li> <li>Any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles in Class 5</li> </ul>   | 18          |
| Class 4 or 5 with house trailer endorsement (code 07)<br> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreational (house) trailers exceeding 4,600 kg provided neither the truck nor trailer has air brakes</li> <li>Any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles in Class 5</li> </ul>  | 18          |

- \* Drivers in B.C.'s Graduated Licensing Program are issued Class 7 and/or 8 driver's licences.
- \*\* Limited-speed motorcycles — cannot be operated on a learner's licence other than a Class 6 or 8 motorcycle learner's licence. These are motorcycles, mopeds, and motor scooters with:
  - an engine displacement of 50 cc or less (or less than 1.5 kW of power if other than a piston engine),
  - a transmission that doesn't require shifting or a clutch,
  - a maximum speed of 70 km/h,
  - wheels that are at least 254 mm (10 in) in diameter, and
  - a dry weight of 95 kg or less.

### fast fact

A Class 5 or 7 driver's licence permits towing trailers weighing up to 4,600 kg. Some recreational trailers exceed this weight, and to tow them you need either:

- a Class 1, 2 or 3 driver's licence, or
- a Class 4 or 5 driver's licence with a heavy trailer endorsement (code 20), or
- a Class 4 or 5 driver's licence with a house trailer endorsement (code 07).

### Air brakes

To operate vehicles equipped with air brakes on a highway (other than a vehicle defined as a construction vehicle), you must have a B.C. driver's licence with an air brake endorsement (code 15).

### Restrictions, conditions and endorsements

Depending on your fitness and ability, your licence may include certain restrictions, conditions or endorsements. For example, you may be required to wear corrective lenses (eyeglasses or contact lenses) while driving.

### Recreational trailers

For information on towing recreational trailers and getting a house trailer endorsement, see **Towing a recreational trailer** on [icbc.com](http://icbc.com).

## Responsibilities and penalties

As a licence-holder, you have legal responsibilities. Having a B.C. driver's licence is a privilege — not a right. You must insure your vehicle and drive safely to protect you and other road users.

### Driver's licence

#### Do:

- always carry your licence when driving
- keep your licence current. Notify ICBC if you change your name or address.

### **Don't:**

- lend your licence to anyone else
- ever use a licence that isn't valid
- alter your licence in any way.

## **Identity theft and driver licence fraud**

Identity theft is one of the fastest-growing crimes in North America. Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information without your knowledge or consent to commit a crime, such as fraud or theft. Victims of identity theft suffer financial losses, a poor credit rating and a damaged reputation.

A driver's licence has become a universally accepted and trusted form of identification. If your driver's licence is stolen, obtained fraudulently, scanned or faked, it can be used as a tool for committing crime.

You can't entirely control whether you become a victim of identity theft, but you can take steps to minimize your risk.

## **Protecting you from fraud**

There's a tough penalty to help protect you from people who commit driver's licence and identification card fraud. People who commit these offences now face fines of between \$400 and \$20,000, up to six months in prison, or both. Offences covered by the law include:

- Make false or misleading statements, failing to disclose required information, presenting fraudulent records or fraudulently using records to obtain or in attempting to obtain a driver's licence or identification card.
- Assisting someone to fraudulently obtain or attempt to obtain a driver's licence or identification card in the ways mentioned above.
- Using or possessing a driver's licence or identification card that belongs to someone else.
- Allowing someone else to use or possess your driver's licence or identification card.
- Using or possessing a fictitious or invalid driver's licence or identification card.
- Altering a driver's licence or identification card.



### Strategies: preventing identity theft and driver licence fraud

- Keep your driver's licence in a secure place on your person. Don't put your licence in a large pocket or in a large or open purse where it may easily be stolen or fall out. Never leave it in plain view inside your vehicle.
- Store your driver's licence in a safe place when you're not operating your vehicle. Don't leave your licence lying around, particularly where strangers can easily see it.
- Don't share or post pictures of your driver licence on social media (e.g. Facebook or Twitter).
- Make sure to get your driver's licence back immediately after you use it for identification, such as at a store. Don't leave it as a security deposit — it contains valuable personal information that could be stolen.
- Keep a list of your identification including your driver's licence and credit cards in a safe place in your home. Include card numbers and phone numbers of the card issuers so that you can notify them if they are lost or stolen.
- If you lose your driver's licence, report the loss immediately to the police, and also report it to ICBC.
- If you find yourself in the unfortunate position of being a victim of identity theft, in addition to immediately notifying the police, report the incident to PhoneBusters — National Call Centre: 1-888-495-8501 (toll-free).
- Remember, it's your identity — protect it!

### warning!

The vehicle licence plate must carry an unexpired decal to show that it is insured. A driver caught without current insurance could face a large fine.

## Insuring your vehicle

As a driver, you must ensure that the vehicle you are driving has a valid and current licence plate as well as adequate insurance.

ICBC's Basic Autoplan coverage ensures every B.C. motorist carries a minimum amount of liability insurance, as well as insurance to help if they are involved in a motor vehicle crash resulting in injury or death. This system protects British Columbians because virtually all B.C. motorists carry at least a minimum amount of insurance.

If you will be driving your parent's vehicle, your parents may need to adjust their Autoplan insurance. The best thing to do is have your parents discuss their options with an ICBC Autoplan broker.

**fast fact**

Any outstanding fines or debts you owe to B.C. courts, the provincial government or ICBC must be settled before you can get a new driver's licence. Unpaid provincial violation tickets or unpaid driver penalty premiums may also affect whether you can buy or renew your Autoplan insurance.

**warning!**

Driving without having a valid driver's or learner's licence, or without the proper licence class, or driving contrary to licensing restrictions or conditions, could breach your insurance coverage. That means that if you crash, your insurance claim may be denied. You could be responsible for paying the costs of your own injuries, or damage that you might cause to your vehicle, or to other people or property. Need more information? Call 1-800-950-1498 or visit [icbc.com](http://icbc.com).

**Outstanding fines and debts**

Any outstanding fines or debts you owe to B.C. courts, the provincial government or ICBC must be settled before you can obtain or renew a driver's licence. These include outstanding liquor fines, tolls and arrears with the British Columbia Family Maintenance Enforcement Program.

**Penalties for unsafe driving**

If you choose to drive unsafely, you could be fined and prohibited from driving. A prohibition means it is illegal for you to drive for a specific amount of time. And if you are caught driving while you are prohibited, your vehicle could be impounded and you may be subject to fines or a jail term. There is a \$250 fee to have your licence reinstated after a prohibition.

In **chapter 1, you in the driver's seat**, you were asked to make a number of choices as you drove. Here are some of the driving fines and penalties you might have received if you had made all the wrong choices:

| Offence  | Fine*         | Points    |
|--|---------------|-----------|
| Speeding in a school zone (1–20 km over speed limit) | \$196         | 3         |
| Speeding (1–20 km over speed limit)                  | \$138         | 3         |
| Going through a red light                            | \$167         | 2         |
| Improper turn at an intersection                     | \$109         | 3         |
| Passing without clear view                           | \$109         | 3         |
| Failing to yield to a pedestrian                     | \$167         | 3         |
| Using an electronic device (effective June 1, 2016)  | \$368         | 4         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>\$1254</b> | <b>21</b> |

\* Fine includes the 15 per cent victim surcharge levy. Your passenger would also have received a \$167 fine if they had refused to wear their seatbelt. (If your passenger had been under 16, you would have received the fine.) Most fines may be reduced by \$25 if paid within 30 days.

In addition to any fines at the time of your driving offences, you would also receive a driver penalty point bill from ICBC. The bill is based on the number of points you have accumulated during the year, and is issued because people with driving offences are more likely to be involved in a crash. Your 17 points would cost you over \$2,500 on your driver penalty point bill.

You will pay a Driver Risk Premium (DRP) if you have:

- one or more Criminal Code driving convictions and/or 10-point Motor Vehicle Act convictions, and/or

- one or more excessive speeding convictions, and/or
- two or more roadside suspensions.

The DRP is assessed and calculated based on your offences over a three-year period, and applies to offences that occurred on or after January 1, 2008.

A bad driving record may also result in driver improvement action, including warning letters and driving prohibitions. The threshold for intervention is more stringent for drivers in the Graduated Licensing Program.

### driving tip

For more information on the Driver Improvement Program, please read the Driver Improvement Policies and Guidelines on the RoadSafetyBC website.

### Driver Improvement Program

RoadSafetyBC is responsible for the Driver Improvement Program, although ICBC carries out some of the administration.

Any time a driving offence is entered on a record, that record is reviewed under guidelines specified by RoadSafetyBC. Every case is looked at on an individual basis. If the driver continues to drive unsafely and is convicted of more offences:

- the driver may get a warning letter that they could lose their driving privileges unless there is improvement.
- the driver could be placed on probation. If there are more driving offences during the probationary period, they may be prohibited from driving for a specific period of time.
- if the driver rapidly accumulates offences, a driving prohibition may be initiated without previous warnings.

### fast fact

B.C. now has tougher drinking and driving laws. You can count on penalties adding up to \$600 to over \$4,000 — even if it's the first time you're caught — and more time off the road.

For more information on B.C.'s impaired driving laws, go to [icbc.com](http://icbc.com), the RoadSafetyBC website and the Justice Laws Website.

### Penalties for impaired driving

Impaired driving remains one of the major causes of crashes in B.C. It kills more than 100 people each year and thousands more are injured.

You risk a lot by driving impaired. There are penalties under British Columbia's *Motor Vehicle Act* and under the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

Immediate and severe penalties apply if:

- you drive with a certain amount of alcohol or drugs in your system, or
- you refuse to provide a breath sample.

As well, the penalties become more severe for repeat offences.

**Note:** You may be prohibited if a police officer considers your ability to drive to be affected by alcohol or drugs. You do not have to have a BAC level of over .08 or a BDC of 2 nanograms or more THC.

## Criminal Code penalties

If you're convicted of a *Criminal Code* driving offence for impaired driving due to alcohol or drugs, you're looking at some very serious penalties which could include lifetime driving prohibitions and time in jail.

|                                 | Driving while impaired or Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) over .08 or refusal to provide sample |                         |                         | Impaired driving causing bodily harm | Impaired driving causing death |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                                 | 1 <sup>st</sup> Offence   | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Offence | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Offence |                                      |                                |
| <b>Prohibition from driving</b> | 1–3 years   | 2–5 years               | 3 years – lifetime      | Up to 10 years                       | Up to lifetime                 |
| <b>Fine</b>                     | \$1,000 and up  | No maximum              | No maximum              | No maximum                           | No maximum                     |
| <b>Jail</b>                     | 0–5 years   | 30 days – 5 years       | 4 months – 5 years      | Up to 10 years                       | Up to life imprisonment        |

### Graduated Licensing Program

Penalties are strict when you are in GLP. If you violate the zero blood alcohol or zero blood drug concentration restriction, you may be subject to various penalties, including an immediate roadside suspension or prohibition, a fine, driver penalty points and/or having your vehicle impounded.

The suspension or prohibition and the penalty points will be recorded on your driving record and may lead to a much longer driving prohibition.

More violations could lead to an even longer prohibition period.

If you are prohibited from driving during the novice stage, you will lose any time you have accumulated toward graduating out of GLP. This means that once your licence is reinstated after a prohibition, you start at the beginning of the novice stage again, and you will need to be prohibition-free for 24 consecutive months before you're eligible to take the road test to exit GLP.

### Other costs of impaired driving

Besides the penalties listed above, there are still other costs involved if you are caught driving while impaired:

**Money** — if you are convicted of impaired driving and you cause a crash, your insurance claim could be denied, including claims for damage that you might cause to your vehicle, or to other people or property. You could be responsible for paying all these costs. As well, your insurance rates will increase and you will receive a driver penalty bill.

#### fast fact

If you are prohibited from driving during your N stage, you will lose any time you have accumulated toward graduating out of the Graduated Licensing Program. In other words, the clock is reset to zero.

#### fast fact

If you drive while prohibited, you may face significant penalties including a stiff fine and jail.

**Job** — an impaired driving conviction can prevent you from holding certain jobs.

**Travel** — an impaired conviction could create problems for you when travelling to certain countries, including the U.S. and Mexico.

## Vehicle impoundment

In addition to impounding vehicles operated by impaired drivers, police can also impound the vehicle you are driving if you are caught committing any of the following offences:

- driving while unlicensed
- driving while suspended or prohibited
- excessive speeding (40 km/h or more over the posted limit)
- street racing or stunt driving
- riding (or allowing a passenger to ride) while improperly seated.

Police can immediately impound the vehicle for seven days, which could escalate to 30 or 60 days for repeat offenders. The owner is then required to pay the vehicle towing and storage fees to get their vehicle back.

It's important for vehicle owners to understand that they are responsible for making sure that only licensed drivers use their vehicles. For example, if an employer allows a prohibited or unlicensed driver use of a company vehicle, the vehicle could be impounded.

## Driving in other locations

Do you like to travel? You need to be aware that rules, signs and traffic controls can change when you cross a border. If you drive in another country, particularly overseas, you may find yourself driving on the left side of the road, going around a complex roundabout or looking at unfamiliar traffic signs. To be a safe driver, think ahead and find out the driving rules of the area you're travelling to. You may be able to find out some information from guidebooks. The Internet is making it easier to learn about driving in other jurisdictions (see **chapter 10, need to know more?**).

### driving tip

Check to make sure your vehicle insurance will cover you before you leave Canada.

## Being a life-long learner

Some people stop learning as soon as they pass their test. You may know people who still drive the same way now as they did when they got their driver's licence many years ago. This may not be safe because even if their driving skills and knowledge haven't changed, other things have. Road signs may be different now. Traffic has probably increased. Vehicles have changed — the car they are driving now may be quite different from the one they learned to drive on.

In your driving career, you may take on additional driving challenges such as towing a trailer or driving a large recreational vehicle. You will need to get information to help you know how to drive safely. You may decide to take driving lessons or practise with a driver experienced in this type of driving.

Even if you do not change the type of vehicle you drive, your driving will probably change with age and experience. Research shows that it takes about five years for new drivers to develop into fully experienced drivers who are able to do several driving tasks at once. But after that, people still need to work at keeping their driving skills sharp and up-to-date if they want to be safe on the road.

### **Strategies: sharpening your skills**

Here are some ways to help you keep sharp and up-to-date:

- Use feedback. Ask a friend to watch your driving and give you some suggestions for improvement.
- Know your vehicle. Make sure you know all the controls of any vehicle you drive. The owner's manual is a good place to start.
- Keep up with the driving guides. Pick up a copy of the current guide to make sure you are up-to-date.
- Take advanced training. You may decide to take a course in defensive driving skills or a refresher course.
- Know yourself. You may experience physical and mental changes that affect your driving. Be aware of your condition. Regular medical checkups will help.

## Booking road tests and licensing information

### Book your road test online at [icbc.com/roadtest](https://icbc.com/roadtest)\*

For all driver licensing inquiries including commercial road test bookings call:

- In Metro Vancouver: 604-982-2250
- Greater Victoria: 250-978-8300
- Toll-free throughout B.C.: 1-800-950-1498

\* Third party booking sites who charge a fee or collect your information are not affiliated with ICBC. There is no charge for booking a road test.

## More information

- To report a claim, call Dial-a-Claim 24/7 at:
  - 604-520-8222 (Lower Mainland)
  - 1-800-910-4222 (elsewhere in B.C., Canada or U.S.)

If you've had a crash with no injuries, or want to report vandalism or theft from your vehicle, you can do that quickly and easily anytime online at [icbc.com](https://icbc.com).

- For general inquiries, call ICBC Customer Services at:
  - 604-661-2800 (Lower Mainland)
  - 1-800-663-3051 (elsewhere in B.C., Canada or U.S.)
  - Translation services available.
- Used vehicle information:

Visit [icbc.com](https://icbc.com) or call 1-800-464-5050 for information on buying a used vehicle and to get a Vehicle Claims History Report.

## Website addresses

- ICBC: [icbc.com](http://icbc.com)
- Justice Laws: [www.laws.justice.gc.ca](http://www.laws.justice.gc.ca)
- Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure:  
[www.gov.bc.ca/tran](http://www.gov.bc.ca/tran)
- Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General:  
[www.gov.bc.ca/pssg](http://www.gov.bc.ca/pssg)
- RoadSafetyBC:  
[www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/transportation/driving-and-cycling](http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/transportation/driving-and-cycling)

## Internet

Use the Internet to find out more information on driving. Here are a few key words you might want to use in your search:

- safe driving
- driver psychology
- traffic signs
- pedestrian safety
- teenagers and driving
- bicycle and motorcycle safety
- road rage
- trucking safety
- driving education
- railway safety.



# Index

## A

- Accelerator ..... 21
  - sticking gas pedal ..... 128
- Address change ..... 148
- Aggression ..... 110–112
- Airbags ..... 16, 72
- Alcohol ..... 103–105, *See also* Impairment
- Animals ..... 129–130
- Automatic transmission ..... 18–19

## B

- Backing up ..... 62
- Blind spots ..... 61, 90
- Brakes
  - anti-lock brakes (ABS) ..... 22, 116
  - brake failure ..... 126–127
  - brake pedal ..... 21
  - parking brake ..... 19
- Braking ..... 69
  - covering the brake ..... 69
  - emergency braking ..... 116–117
  - stopping distance ..... 73–74
- Buses
  - public transit ..... 93
  - school ..... 92

## C

- Cellphones ..... 101
- Centre of gravity ..... 70
- Child restraints ..... 15–16
- Clutch ..... *See* Transmission
- Commercial vehicles ..... *See* Large vehicles
- Communication ..... 76–79
  - eye contact ..... 78
  - horn ..... 78
  - lights ..... 77–78
  - turn signals ..... 76–77
- Construction zones ..... 95–96
- Control panel ..... 22–23
- Crashes ..... *See* Emergencies

- Crash fact ..... 11, 13, 62, 69, 101, 103, 105, 106, 107
- Crosswalks ..... *See* Pedestrian *and* Intersections
- Cruise control ..... 20
- Cul-de-sacs ..... 57
- Curves ..... 71
- Cyclists ..... 85–88
  - bicycle lanes ..... 53
  - communication ..... 87
  - observing for cyclists ..... 85–86
  - right-of-way rules ..... 86
  - shoulder check ..... 86
  - space margins ..... 87

## D

- Decision-making ..... 6–10
- Driver Improvement Program ..... 154
- Driver Penalty Points (DPP) ..... 153
- Driver Risk Premium (DRP) ..... 153
- Driving lessons ..... 145
- Drugs ..... 105–106 *See also* Impairment

## E

- Emergencies
  - collision avoidance ..... 130–131
  - crash scene ..... 132–133
  - preparing for ..... 115
- Emergency vehicles ..... 93–94
- Emergency workers ..... 94–95
- Emotions ..... 102–103
- Engine failure ..... 127
- Environment ..... 26–27

## F

- Fitness ..... 6, 99–103
  - alertness ..... 100
  - fatigue ..... 100
  - health ..... 100
- Following distance ..... *See* Space margins
- Freeway entrance and exit lanes ..... *See* Lanes

**G**

Gap..... See Space Margins  
 Gearshift..... 18  
 Glare..... See Vision  
 Graduated Licensing Program (GLP) ..... 136  
     conditions ..... 138  
     penalties..... 140–141  
 Gravity ..... 70

**H**

Hand signal ..... 77  
 Hazard lights ..... 20, 78  
 Hazard perception ..... 63–65  
     practising for tests..... 142  
 Hazards  
     poor road conditions ..... 65  
     space conflicts..... 64  
     surprises ..... 64  
     vision blocks..... 65  
 Headlights..... See Lights, vehicle  
 Head restraints ..... 13  
 Hills  
     parking ..... 58  
 Horn ..... See Communication  
 Horses ..... 98  
 HOV lanes ..... See Lanes  
 Hydroplaning ..... 120–121

**I**

Ignition switch ..... 18  
 Impairment..... 103–106  
     penalties..... 153–155  
 Inertia ..... 70–71  
 Insurance ..... 152  
 Intersections..... 41–48  
     controlled..... 41  
     four-way stops..... 46  
     right-of-way ..... 43–48  
     roundabouts..... 47–48  
     stopping at intersections ..... 42

traffic circles ..... 46  
 traffic lights..... 43–45  
 two-way stops ..... 45  
 uncontrolled..... 41–42  
 yield signs ..... 46

**J**

Judgment..... 6

**K**

Knowledge test..... See Tests

**L**

Lane position..... See Space margins  
 Lanes  
     bicycle lanes..... 53  
     bus lanes ..... 53  
     freeway entrance and exit lanes ..... 55–56  
     HOV lanes ..... 52–53  
     lane tracking..... 49–50  
     merging..... 55  
     passing lanes..... 54–55  
     pulling into a lane ..... 53–54  
     reserved lane markings..... 40  
     reserved lanes ..... 52–53  
     reserved lane signs ..... 32  
     turning lanes ..... 51–52  
 Large vehicles ..... 90–91  
     blind spots ..... 90–91  
     communication ..... 91  
     following distance ..... 90  
     passing ..... 90–91  
     space margins ..... 90–91  
     turbulence ..... 91  
 Learning to drive..... 7, 135  
 Licences  
     address change..... 148  
     Class 5..... 141–143  
     Class 7 (Novice)..... 138–141  
     learner’s licence..... 137–138

|                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| licence classes.....       | 149–150   |
| name change .....          | 148       |
| new B.C. residents .....   | 146       |
| re-examination .....       | 147       |
| renewing or replacing..... | 148       |
| Lights, vehicle .....      | 20, 77–78 |
| headlight failure .....    | 128       |
| headlights .....           | 124–125   |

## M

|                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Maintenance                     |                                |
| periodic check.....             | 24–26                          |
| pre-trip check.....             | 24                             |
| preparations for winter .....   | 26                             |
| Media influences.....           | 10                             |
| Medications.....                | 105 <i>See also</i> Impairment |
| Merging.....                    | <i>See</i> Lanes               |
| Mirrors .....                   | <i>See</i> Observation         |
| Motorcycles.....                | 88–89                          |
| communication .....             | 89                             |
| observing for motorcycles ..... | 88–89                          |
| space margins.....              | 89                             |

## N

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Name change.....         | 148     |
| New B.C. residents ..... | 146     |
| Night driving .....      | 124–125 |

## O

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Observation .....         | 59–63     |
| ahead .....               | 60        |
| at intersections.....     | 62–63     |
| backing up .....          | 62        |
| behind.....               | 61–62     |
| blind spots .....         | 61, 90–91 |
| mirrors .....             | 17, 61    |
| observation cycle.....    | 60        |
| scanning.....             | 60        |
| shoulder checks .....     | 61–62     |
| Organ Donor Registry..... | 113       |

## P

|                                    |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Parking                            |                        |
| parking signs.....                 | 32                     |
| rules.....                         | 58                     |
| Parking brake .....                | <i>See</i> Brakes      |
| Passengers .....                   | 11, 108–109            |
| Passing .....                      | 54–55, 86, 89, 90      |
| Pedestrians.....                   | 83–85                  |
| crosswalks and intersections.....  | 83                     |
| pedestrians with disabilities..... | 84                     |
| right-of-way rules .....           | 85                     |
| school zones and playgrounds ..... | 84                     |
| Peer pressure .....                | 10, 107–108            |
| Penalties for unsafe driving.....  | 153–154                |
| Periodic check.....                | <i>See</i> Maintenance |
| Plan ahead.....                    | 8                      |
| Point of no return .....           | 43                     |
| Pre-trip check .....               | <i>See</i> Maintenance |
| Predicting .....                   | 8–9                    |

## R

|                                      |                   |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Railway crossings.....               | <i>See</i> Trains |
| Re-examinations.....                 | 147               |
| Renewing or replacing licences ..... | 148               |
| Reserved lanes .....                 | <i>See</i> Lanes  |
| Responsibility .....                 | 10–12             |
| Right-of-way rules .....             | 43–48             |
| Risk                                 |                   |
| assessing risk.....                  | 66–67             |
| choosing solutions .....             | 67–68             |
| managing risk.....                   | 66–67             |
| penalties.....                       | 153–156           |
| taking risks .....                   | 106–107           |
| Road markings .....                  | 38–40             |
| Road rage.....                       | 110–112           |
| Roundabouts.....                     | 47–48             |

- S**
- Scanning.....See Observations
  - School buses ..... See Buses
  - School zones ..... 31, 84
  - Seatbelts ..... 11, 14
  - Seeing ..... See Vision
  - See-Think-Do ..... 59–79
  - Shoulder checks ..... See Observation
  - Signalling..... 41, 77–78
  - Signals.....See Traffic signals
  - Signs..... See Traffic signs
  - Skids ..... 117
  - Space margins..... 72–75
    - escape route ..... 74
    - following distance..... 72–74
    - gap ..... 75
    - lane position ..... 74
    - space beside..... 74
    - stopping distance ..... 72–73
    - tailgating ..... 72, 74
  - Speed control..... 69–71
    - speed limits..... 69
  - Standard transmission..... 18–19
  - Steering..... 71–72
  - Stopping.....See Intersections
  - Stress ..... See *also* Emotions
- T**
- Tailgating..... See Space margins
  - Tests
    - Class 5 road test ..... 141–142
    - Class 7 road test ..... 139
    - knowledge test ..... 137
    - preparing for road tests ..... 142
    - vision and medical ..... 138
  - Tires
    - maintenance ..... 25
    - tire blowout..... 126
  - Traction..... 69–70
  - Traffic circles.....See Intersections
  - Traffic signals..... 36–37, 43–45
  - Traffic signs..... 29–36
  - Trains ..... 96–98
    - railway signs ..... 36
  - Transmission
    - automatic ..... 18–19
    - clutch pedal ..... 22
    - standard ..... 18–19
  - Trucks ..... See Large vehicles
  - Turbulence..... 91, 124
  - Turn signals ..... See Communication
  - Turning around..... 57
- U**
- U-turns..... 52
- V**
- Vehicle impoundment..... 156
  - Vision
    - central and peripheral..... 60
    - glare and shadows ..... 119
    - low-visibility conditions..... 118–119
    - seeing..... 99
    - test ..... 137–138
- W**
- Weather conditions..... 118–123
    - ice and snow ..... 121–123
    - rain ..... 120–121
- Y**
- Yielding ..... 46–48

## About the knowledge test

As mentioned in chapter 9, your licence, the knowledge test is taken at any of our driver licensing locations and is usually done on a computer terminal. Here are a few more helpful things you should know when taking a knowledge test on a computer terminal:

- Start the test—If the screen is black (i.e. just has a floating number), please touch the screen to activate it.
- Skip feature—During the test you will see an option to skip a question. If you find a question difficult, hit the skip button. Depending on your score, you may or may not see this question again. The question will appear again at the end of the test. You may skip through all of the questions up to two times.
- Status feature—You can always check the bottom of your screen to see how you are doing. Test will end when you have correctly answered the required amount of questions or exceeded the number of incorrect answers allowed, the test will be complete.
- Clarify—If you are taking a passenger vehicle or motorcycle test, you may ask a staff member to help better explain a question you may not understand. We won't give you any hints but sometimes it helps to hear the question in a different way.
- After the test—You will be advised what to do after you complete the test.

It is normal to have some “anxiety” before taking the knowledge test and it is often produced by a fear of the unknown. Here are some suggestions to help with reducing anxiety:

1. Be prepared by following a study plan. Spread out studying the material over a few weeks—don't try to learn everything the night before. It's natural to panic when you know you'll be cramming for the test. There is no substitute for knowing the material.
2. Study with a purpose in mind and don't just read the material. Be clear about what you need to know, and what information you want to learn in each study session. Highlight key points and write down specific information you may need to recall on the test.
3. Get used to the test. Become familiar with the instructions and the format of the questions. Along with reading this guide, keep taking the online practice test as it's one of the best ways to prepare. Although you may see some repeats, there's almost 200 questions for you to learn. Take several practice tests, ideally at the same time of day that you will take the actual test. Review material that you're not completely comfortable with.

4. Get a good sleep before the test. Arrive early to give yourself time to relax and get used to the surroundings. Avoid going over the material just before the test. Focus on relaxing at this point. Breathe slowly and deeply, relax any tense muscles, stretch, and shift your attention away from any anxious thoughts that might be creeping in. If you start to feel anxious at any point during the test, take a deep breath, hold it for a couple of seconds and then slowly exhale.
5. Read each question slowly and carefully. Don't try to answer a question until you understand what it is asking. Take time to choose the correct answer—avoid impulsive responding. Taking the time to think improves your performance and also helps to reduce anxiety.

If you don't pass the test, don't beat yourself up. Everyone has good days and bad days. Reflect on how you can better prepare for the next time. And remember, anxiety is not something that controls you, you can manage it—you're in the driver's seat.

## About your road test

The Class 5 and 7 road tests are designed to ensure that drivers know and understand the rules of the road and can drive safely on our roads.

Before the road test, the driver examiner will introduce themselves to you and say a few friendly words. They will then explain what will happen during the road test including manoeuvres that you will be asked to complete. You will then be given an opportunity to ask any questions.

During the road test, the driver examiner will remain quiet except to give you directions or notify you of a situation that requires your attention. Ongoing discussion during a road test may distract you. The driver examiner will not try to trick you or ask you to do anything illegal. If you are not clear about directions, be sure to ask the driver examiner for clarification.

Keep in mind that the driver examiner is not there to teach you or coach you through the road test. They are there to evaluate your driving against criteria based on safe driving practices and the rules of the road.

At the end of the test, the driver examiner will advise you of your road test results and give suggestions to further improve your driving. You may also ask your driver examiner to advise your supervisor of these results and suggestions.

## Examiners' tips for passing the Class 5 and 7 road tests

Here are some tips from driver examiners on how to prepare to pass these tests:

- Keep to the posted speed limits. Don't try to keep up with speeding traffic.
- Watch for school and playground zones. Speeding through school and playground zones is a common reason for drivers to fail their test.
- Make full stops at stop signs, and make sure you stop in the correct position. When it's safe to move out, pull out slowly, scanning the intersection.
- When turning right, shoulder check to the right to ensure there are no cyclists, pedestrians or other road users heading straight through the intersection (and therefore into your path).
- Mirror check, signal and shoulder check whenever you change lanes or direction.
- Keep a safe distance from other vehicles.
- Scan intersections before driving through, even if the light is green when you approach.
- When merging onto a highway, use the acceleration lane to get up to the speed of the highway traffic, while remaining within the speed limit. The rest of the manoeuvre is a lane change.
- Practise all the manoeuvres you may be asked to do as part of your road test, including parallel parking, parking on a hill, and 2- and 3-point turns.
- If you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask! We'll be happy to answer them before you start your road test.

# Identification (ID)

Every time you go to a driver licensing office, you'll need to take one piece of primary ID and one piece of secondary ID. The list in the table below shows the most common types of ID. Identification requirements are subject to change. Please see [icbc.com/acceptedID](https://www.icbc.com/acceptedID) for a current list of accepted ID.

## Getting your first licence?

Your Canadian Birth Certificate or Citizenship Card along with a photo student card is usually all the ID you need to bring.

## New to B.C.?

Ensure you provide one primary and one secondary piece of ID from the list below and remember to bring your non-BC licence.

## Has your name changed since birth?

Driver licences and B.C. Identification cards are issued in **legal name only**. If your name differs from that shown on your primary identification, you will also need to provide ALL name change documents to link back to your primary ID. Photocopies are not accepted. The only exception is a photocopy that is certified as a true copy by the government agency that issued it.

| One piece primary ID  |  |
|---|--|
| <b>B.C. Driver's Licence (BCDL)</b><br>(Must not be expired more than 3 years)                                    | <b>BC Services Card with photo</b> (Standalone or Combo)                                     |
| <b>B.C. Identification Card (BCID)</b><br>(Must not be expired more than 3 years)                                 | <b>Canadian Birth Certificate</b> (Baptismal and Live Birth Certificates are not acceptable) |
| <b>Certificate of Canadian Citizenship</b>  | <b>Canadian Passport</b> (Must be valid and in full legal name)                              |
| <b>Canadian Record of Landing</b> (Some exceptions apply)   | <b>Permanent Resident Card</b> (Must be valid)   |
| <b>Secure Certificate of Indian Status (SCIS)</b>   | <b>Student, Work, Visitor or Temporary-resident Permit (IMM1442)</b> (Must be valid)         |
| One piece secondary ID  |  |
| <b>Bank Card</b> (Both your imprinted name and signature must appear on the card)                                 | <b>BC Services Card</b> (Non-photo)  |
| <b>Birth Certificate from foreign country</b>   | <b>Canadian Forces Identification</b>  |
| <b>Marriage Certificate</b> (Issued by a vital statistic agency, religious organization or marriage commissioner) | <b>Credit Card</b> (Both your imprinted name and signature must appear on the card)          |
| <b>Department of National Defence 404 Driver's Licence</b>  | <b>Driver's Licence</b> (Canadian or U.S.)   |
| <b>Employee ID Card with Photo</b>  | <b>Health Card issued by another Canadian Province or Territory</b>                          |
| <b>Legal Name Change Certificate</b> (Issued by Canadian Court or Canadian Provincial Vital Statistics Agency)    | <b>Native Status Card</b>  |
| <b>Nexus Card</b>   | <b>Passport</b> (Canadian or Foreign)  |
| <b>Student Card or ID</b> (Current year, name and photo must be imprinted)  |  |

If you were born outside Canada and do not have any of the required primary identification documents, please contact Citizenship and Immigration Canada at 1-888-242-2100.



## Vehicle Checklist

You need to bring a safe, reliable vehicle for your road test. If it isn't safe or doesn't meet legal requirements, we may have to cancel your test.

### **10 most common reasons a vehicle might not be accepted for a road test:**

1. Dash warning lights (for example, air bag) that affect the safe operation of the vehicle
2. Brake lights, signal lights or headlights not working or with badly cracked or missing lenses
3. Unsafe tires
4. Doors or windows not operating (for example, doors don't open from inside)
5. Cracked or illegally tinted windshield or windows
6. Horn not working
7. Gas tank or electric charge too low
8. Vehicle not properly licensed or insured
9. Seatbelts not working or frayed
10. Unsafe or illegal vehicle modifications