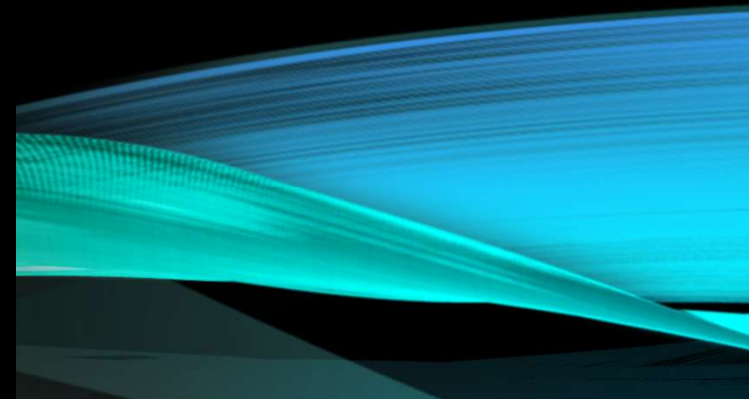




DRIVER EDUCATION

6 & 6 CLASSROOM
SESSION



WHAT TO EXPECT FOR THIS IN-CLASS LESSON

- Classroom session will run 6 hours
- We will be talking about SGI Programs which include Licensing and Insurance.
- We will also discuss the Programs designed to promote Safe Driving and reduce your risk of a collision.
- We will discuss Driving Skills you should use to help prevent collisions.

WHAT TO EXPECT FOR THIS IN-CLASS LESSON

We will discuss

- The 6 Basic Driving Conditions that Lead to Collisions.
- The various conditions and attitudes you may experience as a driver.
- Sharing the Road with other types of vehicles.
- Driving Techniques used in varied road conditions to avoid collisions

WHAT TO EXPECT FOR THIS IN-CAR DRIVING LESSONS

You can expect that you will:

- Get you familiar with their vehicle
- Work with you to develop proper eye use, timing, and hazard detection and incorporate the 6 driving conditions into your driving.
- Work on turns at all types of intersections
- Do Highway, Gravel Road and City driving
- Work on low-speed maneuvering
- Clarify rules of the road

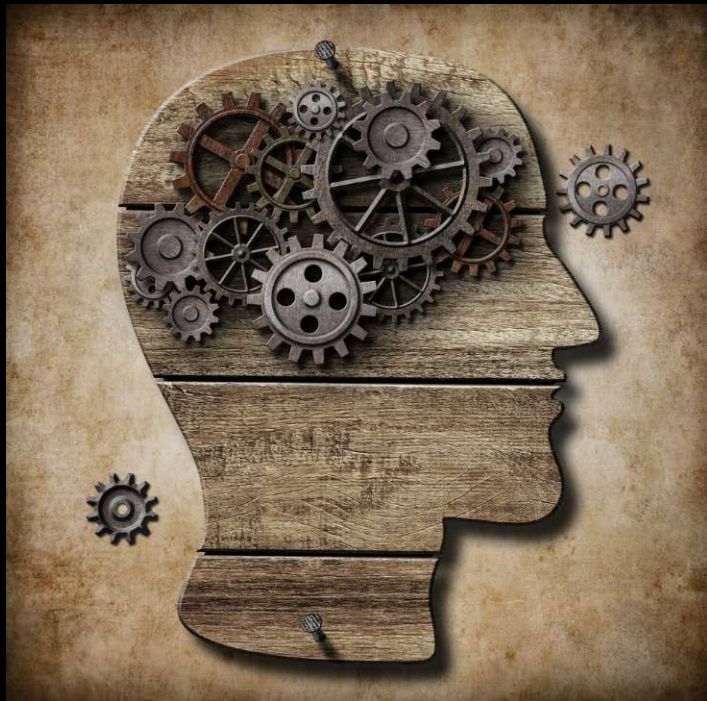
WHY IS THIS PROGRAM IMPORTANT?

- S.G.I. introduced the 6/6 Driving program in the effort to help new drivers navigate through new driving challenges with the help of a trained instructor.



Knowledge is power

WHY IS IT MANDATORY TO COMPLETE THE 6/6 TRAINING ?



With all the technology and enhancements in vehicle design there continues to be collisions that result in personal and financial losses because of the

Human Factor

A red abstract graphic consisting of several overlapping, curved, ribbon-like shapes that sweep across the bottom left corner of the slide.

WHY DO I NEED TO TAKE THIS PROGRAM?

- Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury and death among Saskatchewan's new drivers.
- New drivers, regardless of their age, are over-represented in collisions.
 - New drivers under 21 are involved in approximately 24 at-fault collisions per 100 drivers.
 - New drivers over 21 who have 14 at-fault collisions per 100 drivers.
- For all Saskatchewan drivers, regardless of age or experience, there are approximately seven at-fault collisions per 100 drivers.



TOP TEN TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

- 1 Exceeding the speed limit
- 2 Exceeding the speed limit (photo radar)
- 3 Failing to stop at a red light (camera)
- 4 Driving an unregistered vehicle
- 5 Failing to wear a seat belt/failing to wear a seat belt properly
- 6 Fail to Stop or Proceed before Safe
- 7 Driving without an appropriate licence/violation of endorsement or restriction.
- 8 Exceeding the speed limit in a school zone
- 9 Using Electronic communications equipment while driving
- 10 Driving without Due Care/Reasonable Consideration

STATS ABOUT COLLISIONS

- The SGI cost per collision
 - \$7,399.00 for Average Property Damage Claim
 - \$75,160.00 for Average Major Personal Injury Claim
 - \$147,406.00 for Average Fatal Bodily Injury Claim
- The SGI cost for the:
 - Average Property Damage only crash Total \$8,462.00
 - Average Injury Based Crash Total \$25,297.00
 - Average Fatal Crash Total \$227,532.00



LOST TIME AT WORK AND MEDICAL COSTS

- Many times, there will need to be time taken off work to deal with the details related to the collision.
 - Vehicle inspection
 - Finding and purchasing a new vehicle
 - Possible trips to doctor/appointments
 - Needed medical leave.

MEDICAL COSTS

Some medical costs may be minor..

While others may be more severe:

- Months of hospital time and rehabilitation.
- Loss of limbs or the use of limbs
- Massive head injuries
- DEATH.. And the financial and emotional costs associated.



SGI CUSTOMER SERVICE

- My SGI
- SGI's Web Site
 - www.sgi.sk.ca
- SGI's Email
 - sgiinquiries@sgi.sk.ca
- SGI's Customer Service Centre
 - **1-844-TLK-2SGI (1-844-855-2744)**





SGI CUSTOMER SERVICE

- SGI Offices covers all Exams and Testing for all classifications of Licenses and Vehicles.
 - Writing of Exams
 - Administering the Road Tests
- SGI Licensed Brokers Cover all License renewals, Vehicle registration and insurance coverage

VEHICLE INSURANCE COVERAGE

Your licence plates carry basic insurance coverage in three areas:

- Collision and comprehensive (damage to your vehicle)
- Personal injury benefits
- Third-party liability



COLLISION AND COMPREHENSIVE

- It is also known as physical damage coverage.
- It pays for damage to your vehicle due to a collision or other occurrence such as hail, fire or theft.
- Claims for damage to your vehicle are subject to a deductible.



Personal Injury Benefits

- You have a choice between two equally priced auto injury coverages
 - No Fault Coverage
 - Tort Coverage.
- ▶ This insurance provide Saskatchewan residents with injury and death benefits if they are injured or killed in an automobile collision anywhere in Canada or the United States



PERSONAL INJURY BENEFITS

- No Fault Insurance
 - Saskatchewan Residents with this coverage receive a comprehensive package of benefits regardless of the circumstances of the collision.
 - Benefits include coverage for income loss, medical and rehabilitation expenses, permanent impairment and death benefits.
 - You can sue for certain expenses not covered by their benefits, as well as for income loss which exceeds the benefits provided by the plan.

PERSONAL INJURY BENEFITS

Tort Insurance

- This insurance provides a basic package of benefits regardless of the circumstances of the collision.
- Benefits include some coverage for income loss, medical and rehabilitation expenses, permanent impairment and death benefits.
- If you are not totally at fault for the collision can sue for expenses and income losses not covered by their benefits and for pain and suffering, subject to a \$5,000 deductible.

THIRD-PARTY LIABILITY

- This insurance provides you, the vehicle owner, with up to \$200,000 to pay for damages your vehicle causes to:
 - The property of others
 - Or injuries it causes to others.



SGI PROGRAMS

Graduated Driver's Licensing (GDL)

- Is a staged introduction of new drivers of any age into the driving environment.
 - Drivers gradually move into higher risk driving situations after gaining experience in lower risk situations.
 - Graduated licence programs work to save lives and prevent injuries among new drivers.



SGI PROGRAMS

- ▶ There are three stages to the Graduated Driver's license Program program.

1) Learner

2) Novice 1

3) Novice 2



	Class 7 - Learner 9 months	Class 5 - Novice 1 6 months	Class 5 - Novice 2 12 months
Requirements	16 years of age (15 high school program)	16 years of age	
	Pass written test	Pass Class 5 road test	
	Nine months – excludes interruptions (non-renewal, refusal, suspension)	Six months – excludes interruptions (non-renewal, refusal, suspension)	12 months – excludes interruptions (non-renewal, refusal, suspension); <u>and</u> 12 months – at-fault collision, conviction and suspension free
	Mandatory education - high school training (30 hours in-class, six hours in-car), or commercial training (six hours in-class, six hours in-car)		
Restrictions	Must have a supervising driver in the front passenger seat at all hours	One passenger only who is not immediate family member; <u>and</u>	Number of passengers limited to number of seatbelts
	Supervising driver must be an experienced licensed driver	Other passengers must be immediate family members and are limited to number of seatbelts	
	Passengers must be immediate family members between the hours of midnight and 5 a.m.		
	Number of passengers limited to the number of seatbelts		
	Cannot consume any amount of alcohol and drive (zero BAC)	Cannot consume any amount of alcohol and drive (zero BAC)	Cannot consume any amount of alcohol and drive (zero BAC)
	Cannot be a supervising driver	Cannot be a supervising driver	Cannot be a supervising driver
	Cannot obtain any commercial driver's licence or endorsement or a school bus endorsement	Cannot obtain any commercial driver's licence or endorsement or a school bus endorsement	Cannot obtain any commercial driver's licence or endorsement or a school bus endorsement

YOU HAVE GRADUATED TO AN EXPERIENCED LICENCE!


SGI PROGRAMS

- Safe Driver Recognition Program
- Driver Improvement Program
- Graduated Driver Improvement



WHAT IS SAFE DRIVER RECOGNITION?

- Safe Driver Recognition Program
 - Encourages safe driving, discourages high risk driving
 - Offers discounts on basic vehicle insurance as a way of thanking motorists for driving safely.
 - If you own or lease a vehicle registered in your name, you may qualify for a discount on your insurance depending on your driving history.
 - That discount will apply to every qualifying vehicle you insure.

Penalty Zone		Neutral		Safety Zone					
Points	Penalty per incident			Good Drivers		Great Drivers		Safest Drivers	
		Points	Discount	Points	Discount	Points	Discount	Points	Discount
-1	\$50	0	0%	1	2%	11	20%	21	21%
-2	\$100	Base insurance premium		2	4%	12			
-3	\$150			3	6%	13			
-4	\$200			4	8%	14			
-5	\$250			5	10%	15			
-6	\$300			6	12%	16			
-7	\$350			7	14%	17			
-8	\$400			8	16%	18			
-9	\$450			9	18%	19			
-10	\$500			10	20%	20			
Add \$50 for every additional Penalty Zone point to a maximum of \$1,000.*				As long as your rating is zero or higher you will not pay a penalty.					



SAFETY RATING SCALE

Please note:

Financial penalties in
Safe Driver Recognition are in addition
to fines required by law enforcement
for traffic convictions. Those at fault for
collisions also pay the insurance
deductibles.

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Driver Improvement Program monitors the records of all Saskatchewan drivers

- for traffic convictions and at-fault collisions.
- The program aims to make Saskatchewan roads safer for everyone by reducing high-risk behavior by motorists.





DRIVER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

- Drivers are assigned points every time they are convicted of a traffic offence or are responsible for a vehicle collision.
- Drivers who reach 9 DIP points are sent a warning letter to advise that tougher sanctions will follow should their driving record continue to deteriorate.
 - Points accumulated under the Driver Improvement Program are completely independent of the Safe Driver Recognition

A red abstract graphic with flowing, ribbon-like shapes is located in the bottom-left corner of the slide.

GRADUATED DRIVER IMPROVEMENT

- The Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) Improvement program monitors the records of all new drivers for traffic convictions and collisions.
- As a new driver, we'll give you demerit points and place you in the GDL Improvement program if, while at any stage of the Graduated Drivers Licensing program, you:
 - are found 50% or more at fault for a collision
 - get any traffic convictions

GRADUATED DRIVER IMPROVEMENT

If you receive any traffic convictions or are responsible for a collision, we'll place you in the GDL Improvement program. The program gives penalties based on the number of points you have:

Penalty	Demerit points
Warning letter	If your 1st incident is 1 or two points
Traffic Safety Education	If your 1st incident is 3 or more points OR If your 2nd incident is 1 or more points
Defensive Driving Course additional points	1 or more
Driver Improvement Training additional points	1 or more
30-day driver's licence susp	1 or more
90-day driver's licence susp.	1 or more
180-day driver's licence susp. additional points	1 or more
Interview and sanction additional points	1 or more
Manual review and sanction additional points	1 or more

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Driver Improvement Program		Graduated Driver's Licensing Program	
Points	Sanction	Sanction	Incidents
9 or more	Program Information Letter	Warning Letter or Educational/Safety Seminar (depending on rating points)	1 st incident
+3 or more	Warning Letter		2pts or less/ 1 st incident
+3 or more	Defensive Driving Course	Defensive Driving Course	3pts or more
+3 or more	Driver Improvement Training	Driver Improvement Training	+1 or more
+3 or more	30-day Suspension	30-day Suspension	+1 or more
+3 or more	90-day Suspension	90-day Suspension	+1 or more
+3 or more	180-day Suspension	180-day Suspension	+1 or more
+3 or more	Interview and Sanction	Interview and Sanction	+1 or more
+3 or more	Manual Review and Sanction	Manual Review and Sanction	+1 or more



WHAT CAN BE DONE TO AVOID COLLISIONS

COLLISION AVOIDANCE STARTS WITH YOU...



SKILLS USED IN COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- Proper Eye use and decision making
- Use of Timing for better Judgment
- Watching for Hazards
- I.P.D.E
- How to safely negotiate Turns and Intersections
- Understanding and Incorporating “Right of Ways”

USING YOUR EYES EFFECTIVELY

- Your Eyes Determine the Path that your Vehicle will Follow.

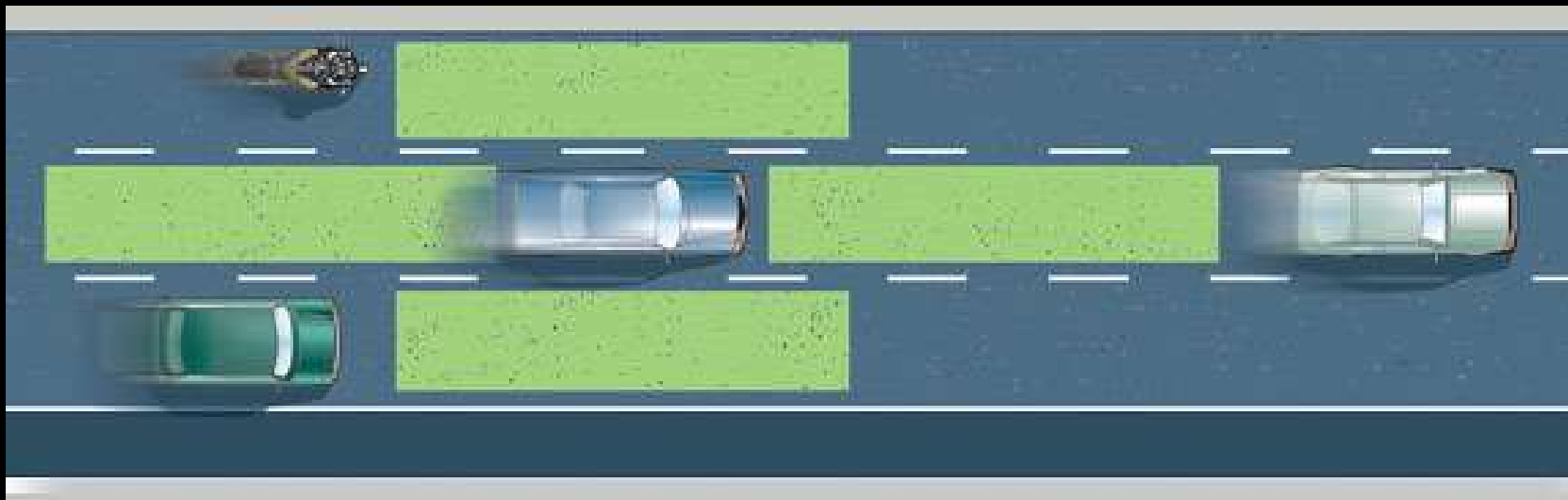
“You Steer where you look”



HOW TO DEAL WITH TRAFFIC AROUND YOU

What is a Gate?

- When you are travelling alone in the centre lane of a road where there are three lanes provided in the direction that you are travelling, all four gates are open to you



HOW TO DEAL WITH TRAFFIC AROUND YOU.

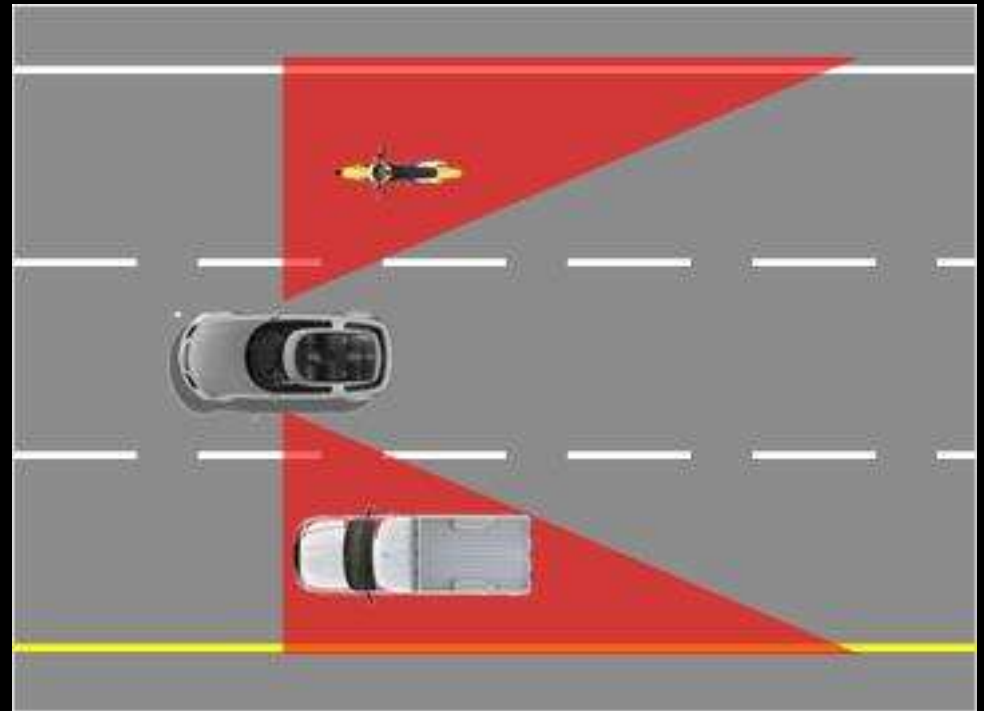
If a gate is open you can drive into it whenever you want to. A safe driver always tries to have at least two open gates to provide options for emergency movement.



HOW TO DEAL WITH TRAFFIC AROUND YOU

What is a Blind Spot?

- Area around your vehicle you can not see in your mirrors
- It is covered with a shoulder check.





HOW DO WE USE OUR
EYES EFFECTIVELY?

**VISUAL SEARCH
PATTERNS**



VISUAL SEARCH PATTERNS

- Look up
- Reference Down
- Sweep your eyes Left, Center, Right
- Fill in the Gap
- Check your Gates and gauges

VISUAL SEARCH PATTERNS



Look up

On the Highway & Gravel roads
it is to the horizon (90 seconds).

In the City it is as far as
you can see, usually
several traffic lights or
blocks.





VISUAL SEARCH PATTERNS

- Reference Down
 - Move your eyes to 12 SECONDS ahead to check for HAZARDS
 - On the Highway it is about where the broken center line disappears
 - On a Gravel Road your speed will affect the 12 seconds reference point.
 - In the City it could be a block to a block and 1 ½ ahead (depending on speed)





VISUAL SEARCH PATTERNS

- Sweep your eyes Left, Center Right
 - On the Highway and Gravel roads you always sweep at your 12 second mark
 - Check the intersections for approaching traffic, ditches for animals or vehicles, road surface, ect.
- In the City
 - You will need to sweep further to each side and more frequently.

VISUAL SEARCH PATTERNS

- Fill in the Gap
 - On the Highway, Gravel, and City, scan the area between you 12 seconds ahead.
 - On the Highway there may be potholes, road debris, pedestrians and animals, etc.
 - On the Gravel roads you will be checking road surface, for debris, animals, etc.
 - In the City you will be watching for parked vehicles, pedestrians, road surface, etc.

Ensure you always keep a 3 SECOND FOLLOWING
DISTANCE



VISUAL SEARCH PATTERNS

- Check your Gates and Gages
 - You should be checking your mirrors (Gates) every 7 to 10 seconds in the city/ 12 to 15 on gravel road or highway.
 - You must always keep 2 Gates open
 - Always maintain a 3 second following distance
 - Check your gates before braking maneuvers
 - Check your gages when it is safe

VISUAL SEARCH PATTERNS

Search patterns at night

- Your search pattern is much the same as it is during the day.
- This means that most of the time you will be looking beyond the part of the road illuminated by your lights.



VISUAL SEARCH PATTERNS

- **Search patterns in Emergencies**
 - The rule for where to look in emergencies is simple: **look where you want to go and steer there.**
 - If you are sliding or skidding sideways, do not look down, do not look at the instrument panel and do not look at what you might hit. Look where you want to go



TIME THE KEY TO JUDGMENT

There are Five ways that we can use timing

- 1) Finding your 12 Second Reference point
- 2) Timing at intersections (to cross intersections, count approaching time and complete turns).
- 3) Passing Time
Sight distance of 40 seconds
Closing time
Passing time <http://bcove.me/jjitnt9s>

TIME THE KEY TO JUDGMENT

4) Braking Time

5) Three Second following Distance

<https://youtu.be/ksxfBi7Z-Vk>





TIME-DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS

Speed (KM/H)	Speed (MPH)	Metres/Second	3-Second following distance (in metres)	12-Second following distance (in metres)
100	62	28	84	336
90	56	25	75	300
80	50	22	66	264
70	43	19	57	228
60	37	17	51	204
50	31	14	42	168
40	25	11	33	132

For a three-second following distance at 100 km/h, you will be twice as far back as you would be at 50 km/h.

TIME THE KEY TO JUDGMENT



Identify



Predict

Decide



Execute

WHAT IS A HAZARD?

A Hazard" is a source of danger.

- When driving, it is something that forces you to change your speed or change your steering to avoid a collision.

There are Two types of Hazards

- Real Hazard
- Potential Hazard



WHAT IS A HAZARD?

Real Hazard

- It is something that occurs while driving that you **MUST** react to.



WHAT IS A HAZARD?

Potential Hazard

- It is something that may occur while driving that you might have to react to.



SKILLS USED TO DEAL WITH HAZARDS

THE IPDE METHOD OF DRIVING

- Identify
- Predict
- Decide
- Execute





IDENTIFY

Identify in advance your real and potential hazards.

- Filter out hazards that do not provide information relevant to the driving task.
- Be in a good position to see the hazard.
- You will use all of your senses to find these hazard.



PREDICT

Step two is to predict what will happen should you encounter a real or potential hazard.

- Real hazards: Example -There is a red light, or a vehicle stopped in your lane.
- Potential hazards: Example - Will the traffic light change, or the stopped vehicle move

PREDICT

- This means planning your actions in detail and checking to see that the way is clear to proceed.



DECIDE



Step three is to decide exactly what you will do to drive smoothly and deal with the hazard.



Consider the following steps before you take any action:

1. Check that your chosen gate is still open.
2. Check the surface condition of the roadway for braking.
3. Check the shoulder and the ditch.
4. Continue to watch the vehicle and decide whether you will take action to avoid it

EXECUTE

The final step is to execute your decision.

- smooth stop at a traffic light
- may involve using techniques for emergency driving.
- Executing emergency decisions may require practice in a safe situation, preferably with a trained instructor.



EXECUTE

- When you begin practicing the IPDE method you will be slow and will probably think in words.
- You will need to use IPDE more often in heavier traffic and when you are driving at higher speeds.
- Your physical condition greatly affects your ability to handle IPDE



LANES AND RIGHT OF WAY

Lanes

- Position
- Lane Changing
- Lane Selection
- Zipper Merge



Right of Ways

- Uncontrolled Intersections





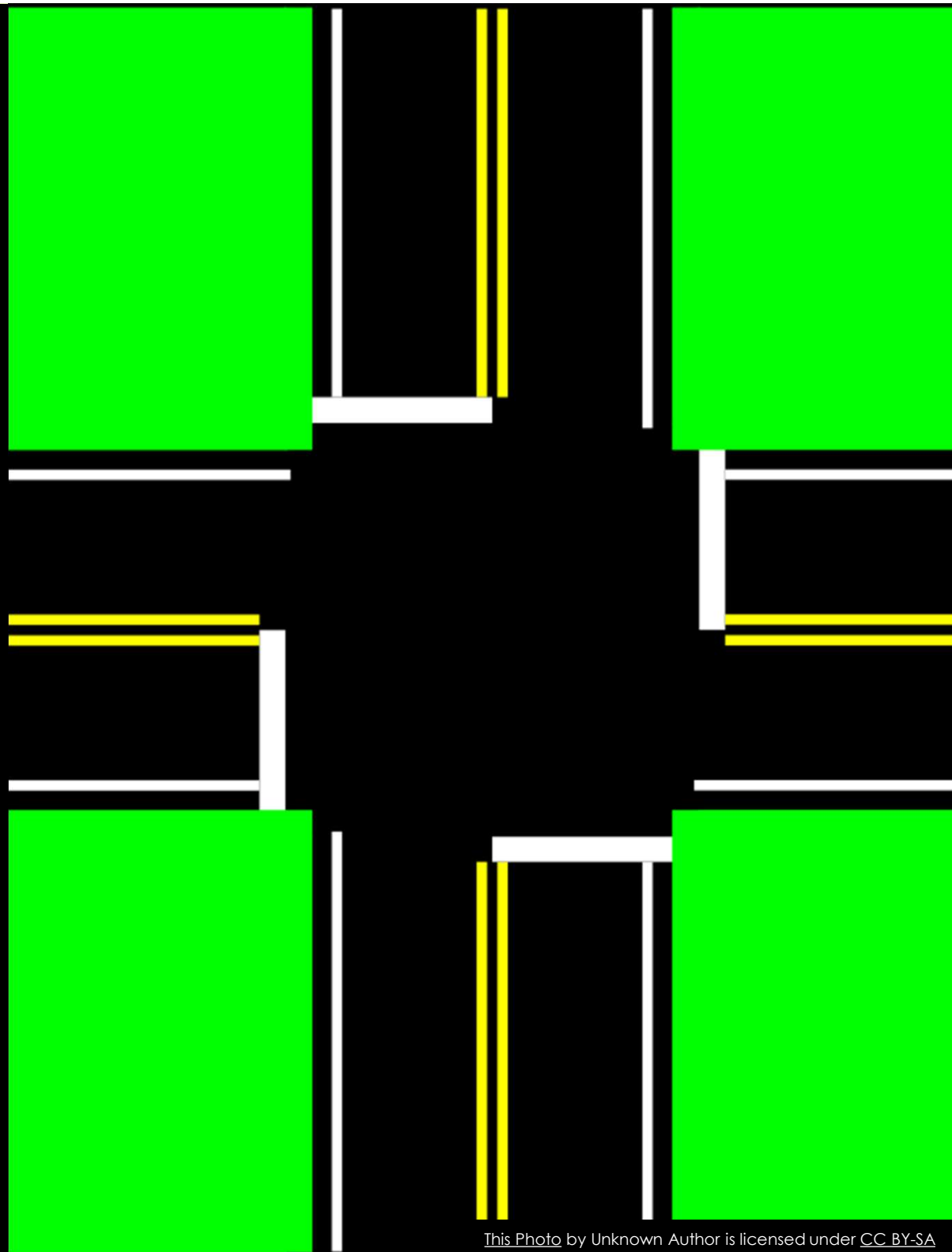
LANES AND RIGHT OF WAY

Lane Position

- On highways or rural roads, keep right of your lane.
- In urban areas travel in the middle of your lane

FOR TURNS POSITION YOUR VEHICLE

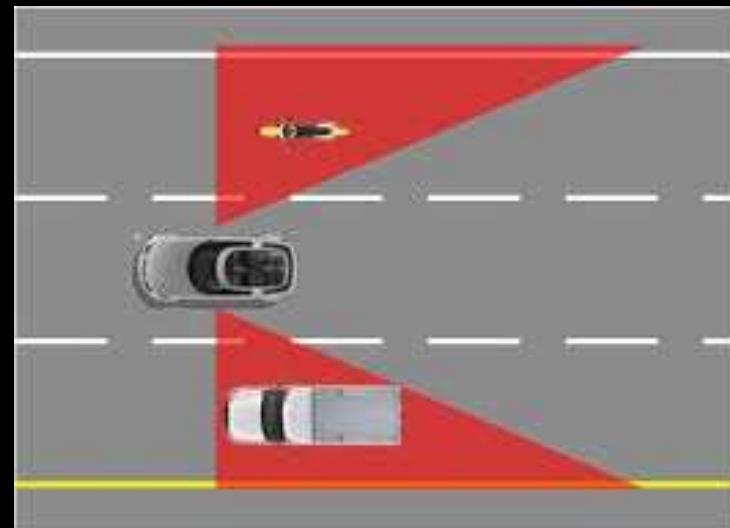
- To the far-left side of the lane for left turns
- To the far-right side of the lane for right turn
- Double turning lane approach the turn and complete the turn into the same relative lane position.



LANES AND RIGHT OF WAY

Lane Changing – Assuming that you know the status of your gates and you are properly positioned :

- Signal (30 m at speed under 60 km/h and at approximately 150 m for speeds above 60 km/h).
- Mirror check
- Shoulder Check
- Move



LANES AND RIGHT OF WAY

Lane Selection

- On slippery surfaces pick the part of the lane with best traction
- When turning choose the lane the law says you must take
- On multi-lane divided highways, the left lane is for passing or emergency vehicles



LANES AND RIGHT OF WAY

Uncontrolled intersection

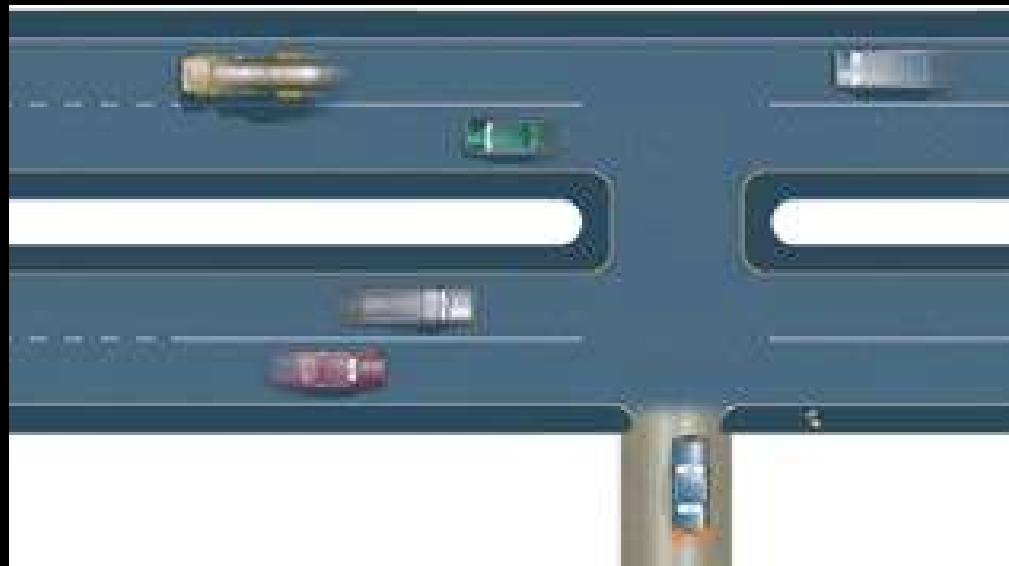
- an intersection where there are no stop signs, yield signs, traffic lights or police directing traffic
- When two vehicles approach the intersection at the same time at right angles, the vehicle on the right has the right of way.

<http://bcove.me/jdra73sc>



LANES AND RIGHT OF WAY

- When entering a provincial highway from any other road, you must yield the right of way to any vehicles travelling on the provincial highway and to any pedestrian closely approaching the intersection.



LANES AND RIGHT OF WAY

- When entering a street, road or highway from a private road, lane or alley, you must yield the right of way to any pedestrians on the sidewalk and to any vehicles on the street, road or highway. <http://bcove.me/3mdlyq1j>



LANES AND RIGHT OF WAY

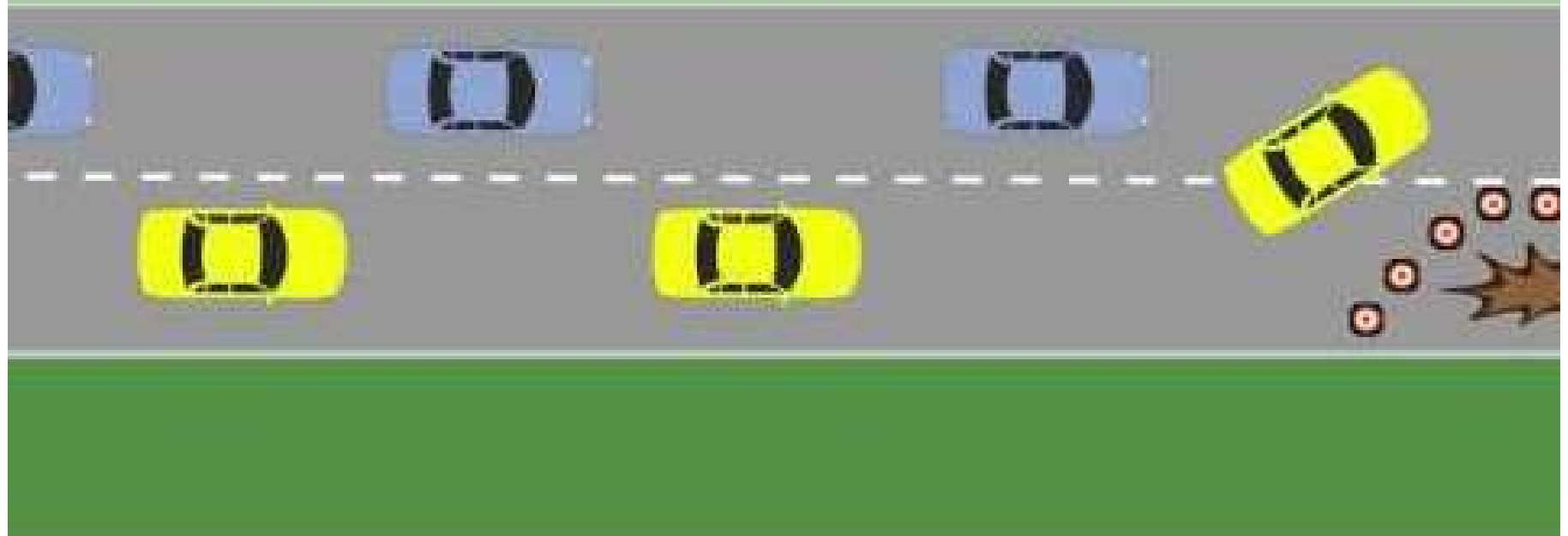
At three- and four-way stops, courtesy dictates that the first vehicle that stops should be given the right of way.



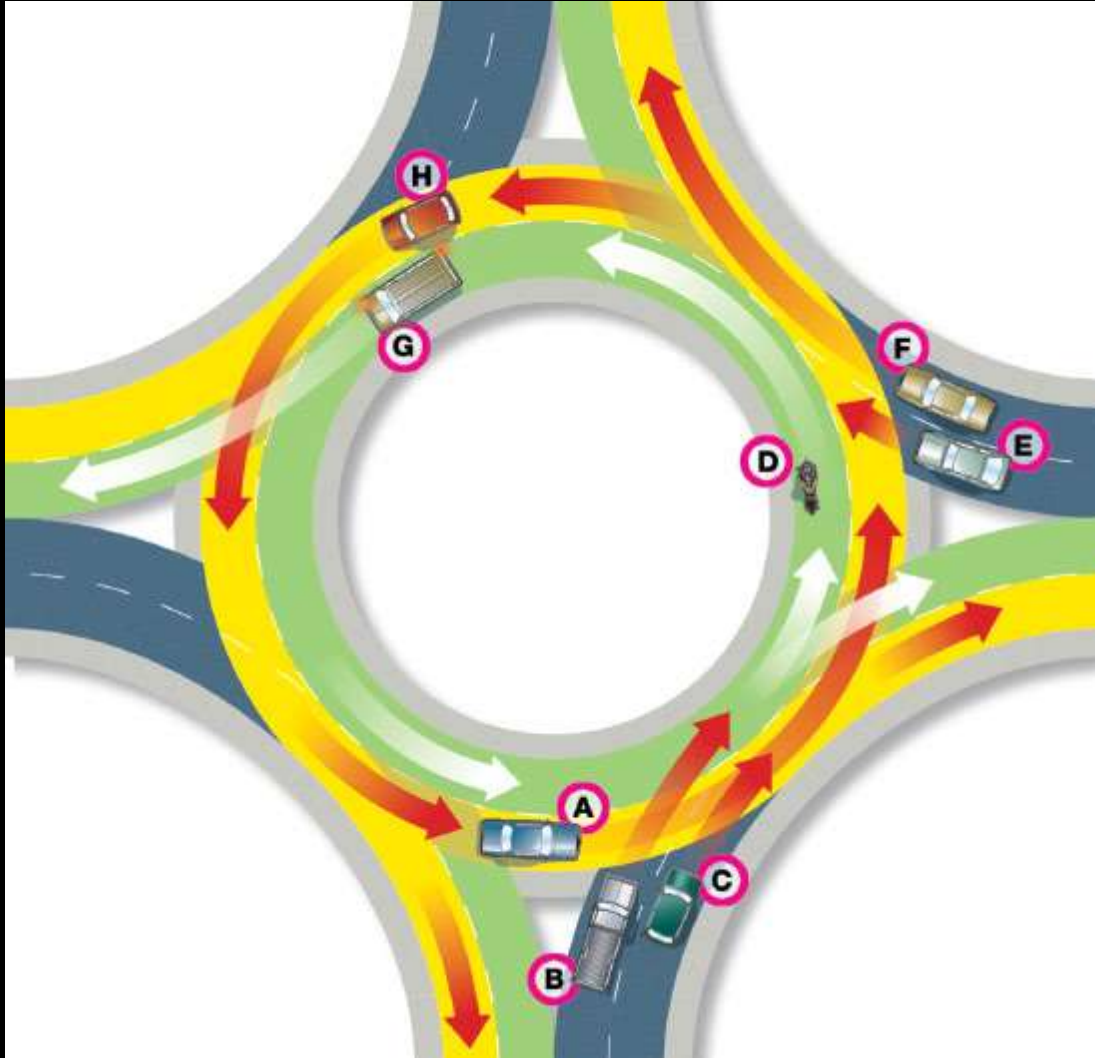
ZIPPER MERGE

- When a lane is closed in a construction zone, you might need to make a zipper merge.
- A zipper merge means drivers use both lanes of traffic until the lane ends, and then alternate in “zipper” fashion into the open lane.
- Vehicles in the lane that’s ending must signal, shoulder check and merge when safe, while each driver in the continuing lane should let one vehicle in.
- Sometimes both lanes are merging into a new lane and drivers in both lanes must signal, shoulder check and take turns merging when it’s safe. [Zipper Merge](#)
[Video](#) next

Zipper Merge



LANES AND RIGHT OF WAY



In a roundabout, the vehicle on the right must yield to the vehicle on the left

<http://bcove.me/ydrvcl00>

LANES AND RIGHT OF WAY

You must yield the Right of Way to any highway construction or maintenance vehicles that have their warning lights in operation.





THE 6 BASIC DRIVING CONDITIONS

That contribute to collisions

THE 6 BASIC DRIVING CONDITIONS

- 1) The Road Condition
- 2) The Traffic Condition
- 3) The Weather Condition
- 4) The Vehicle Condition
- 5) The Light Conditions
- 6) The Driver Condition

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n4tWfJxZGvg>

1) ROAD CONDITIONS

- This refers to the total roadway and the type and condition of the road surface. These can affect your ability to steer, stop and maneuver.





ROAD CONDITIONS

Road conditions change from:

- one kind of road to another
 - side street to a thoroughfare
 - secondary road to a main highway
 - two-lane road to an expressway.
- Any trip may involve several different road conditions, each requiring adjustment in your driving.

ROAD CONDITIONS



- Can be produced by weather and different Road Surfaces (i.e., gravel, paved.)
- Adjust your speed to road surface conditions (posted speed limits are for ideal conditions only).
- On slippery surfaces, slow down sooner so you can use your brake sparingly, start braking sooner, and use less power in starting and accelerating

ROAD CONDITIONS

- Whether it is on a highway or in the city, broken pavement is a hazard all drivers need to be aware of.
- Hitting the broken pavement at could cause a loss of vehicle control and/or damage to your vehicle.



ROAD CONDITIONS

When you see
Broken Pavement
the diamond shape
warning sign
road maintenance
workers...

SLOW IMMEDIATELY



2) TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

- They are created by the types of vehicles, number of vehicles and pedestrians using the same road or street at the same time you are.
- Traffic conditions are influenced by the time of day, day of the week, even time of the year (Christmas, long weekends) or nature of the environment (shopping center, sports arena, school, concert).



TRAFFIC CONDITION

- Follow the “Rules of the Road” and drive defensively
- Plan your driving routes to avoid congestion



3) WEATHER CONDITIONS

Bad weather can affect traction, visibility and vehicle control

- Rain, snow and ice can make road surfaces slippery
- Adverse weather can obscure your vision with rain, snow , fog, or road splatter as well as steam up glass with interior vapor.
- Other drivers find it harder to see you and pedestrians are harder to see.



WEATHER CONDITIONS

Solutions

- In bad weather keep all windows clear of Ice and Snow
- Make small smooth steering movements
- Brake early for stops and accelerate gently
- Hunt for traction
- You should not use cruise control



WEATHER CONDITIONS

Solutions

- High winds make steering difficult and cause vehicles to veer to wrong side of the road.
- When driving in wet conditions your vehicle may Hydroplane
- Be careful on bridges
- At the onset of rain, fog, sleet or snow, adjust your speed IMMEDIATELY to allow a 12 second view of the road ahead and use your low beams.
- If you still can not see 12 seconds ahead
OFF THE ROAD.



4) VEHICLE CONDITION

- Vehicle condition affects your ability to control your vehicle, your ability to see and be seen, and to communicate with other drivers and pedestrians



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Take your car in for regular maintenance.
- Keep your brakes in good working order.
- Ensure all light are working (so other drivers can see you coming and you do not confuse other drivers about your intentions).
- Tires are properly inflated and in good condition.
- Horn is working.
- Windshield is free of cracks.
- Seatbelts are in good working order.
- Interior of the vehicle is clean and clear of unrestrained objects.

5) LIGHT CONDITIONS

- The first requirement of safe driving is to see and be seen. The presents or absence of natural or artificial light effects the ability to see hazards.
 - To much Light
 - To little Light



LIGHT CONDITIONS

- Ensure all of your vehicle lights are in good working order and headlights are properly aimed.
- Reduce speed at sun rise and sun set
- Hazards are much more difficult to spot
- Wet pavement surfaces reflect light



BREAK TIME





6) THE DRIVER CONDITION

Refers to your physical, mental and emotional fitness to drive



- It is the most important of the six conditions because a driver in top physical, mental and emotional shape can adjust to all the other conditions and to other drivers' errors.

THE DRIVER CONDITION

- Things that can affect Driver Condition are:
 - Distractions
 - Road Rage/Aggressive (Stress)
 - Illness/Disabilities
 - Fatigue
 - Alcohol and Drugs



DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Distractions

- The practice of driving a motor vehicle while engaged in another activity



DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

- Distracted/Inattentive driving is the #1 contributing factor in collisions involving injuries or death in Saskatchewan
- 2018 Saskatchewan Statistics Driver Condition
 - Factor in 9031 collisions
 - 7695 involved property damage
 - 1256 involved personal injury
 - 80 were fatal

3 main types of distraction

VISUAL

taking your eyes
off the road



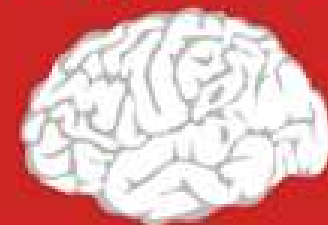
MANUAL

taking your hands
off the wheel



COGNITIVE

taking your mind off
what you're doing



COMMON DISTRACTIONS

- Cell Phones
- Passengers/Pets
- Eating & drinking
- Adjusting radio
- Reading a book
- Personal grooming
- Reaching for objects
- Other drivers
- Billboards/Advertising
- Pedestrians
- Navigation/GPS



DISTRACTIONS AND THE LAW

- Driving without due care or reasonable consideration for others
 - Ticketable offence
 - Seven (7) day vehicle impoundment for 2nd & subsequent offences in 12-month period

Criminal negligence under the Criminal Code of Canada can result in a fine and up to life in prison

DISTRACTIONS AND THE LAW

CELL PHONES

- New drivers
 - Drivers in the GDL program
 - Prohibited from using Hands-Free devices
- Experienced drivers
 - Drivers who are not in the GDL program
 - Allowed to use Hands-Free devices

Reminder:

New Distracted Driving Penalties

Penalties took effect Feb. 1, 2020

First offence	Second offence*	Third offence*
\$580 ticket + four demerit points	\$1,400 ticket + four demerit points + an immediate seven-day vehicle impoundment**	\$2,100 ticket + four demerit points + another immediate seven-day vehicle impoundment**

DISTRACTIONS AND THE LAW

- All drivers are prohibited from holding, viewing, using, or manipulating any hand-held cellular phone while driving



**NO holding, viewing,
using or manipulating**



<https://youtu.be/WxlbnF-jnRc>

TEXTING WHILE DRIVING MAKES A DRIVER 23X MORE LIKELY TO CRASH



X23

DRIVERS TALKING ON A CELL PHONE ARE 4X MORE LIKELY TO HAVE A CAR ACCIDENT

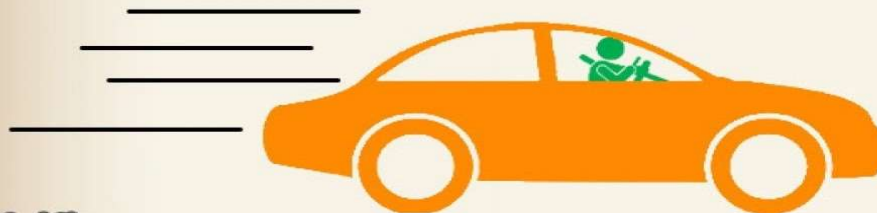
X4



TALKING ON A CELL PHONE WHILE DRIVING CAN MAKE A YOUNG DRIVER'S REACTION TIME AS SLOW AS THAT OF A 70 YEAR OLD



ANSWERING A TEXT TAKES AWAY YOUR ATTENTION FOR ABOUT FIVE SECONDS. THAT IS ENOUGH TIME TO TRAVEL THE LENGTH OF A FOOTBALL FIELD



DISTRACTION



<https://youtu.be/CUhhx5GMrXw>

DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

- Road Rage/Aggressive Driving
 - Occurs when a motorist becomes angry, hostile, or furious behind the wheel
 - Slightest variation in driving behavior is still considered road rage



DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY



Road Rage/Aggressive Driving can be fueled by many factors

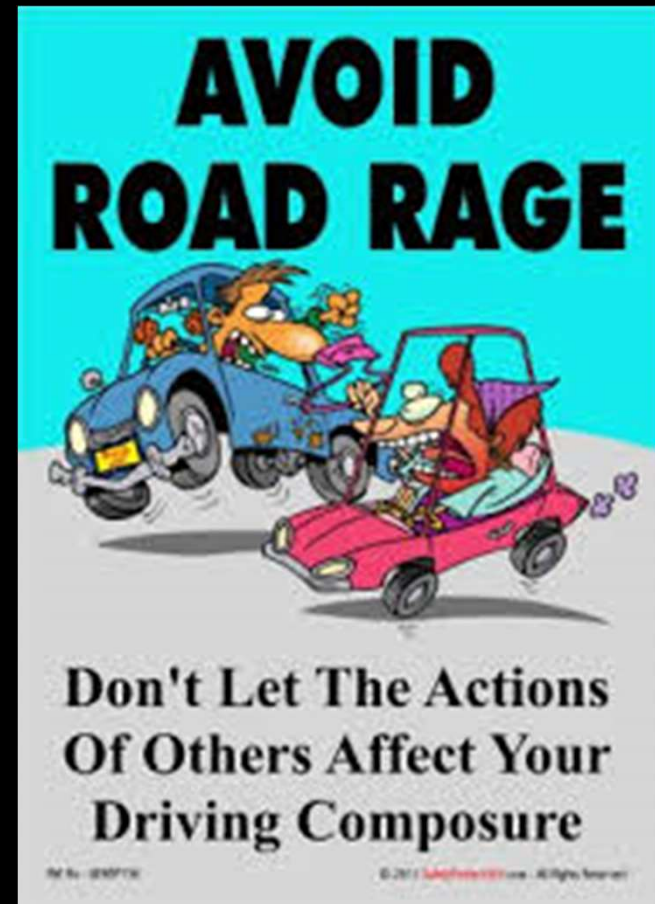
- Traffic movement
- Endless stream of pedestrians
- Tailgaters
- Distracted drivers
- Overconfidence in your own skills...



<https://youtu.be/OCioSlzMCYA>

HOW TO PREVENT ROAD RAGE

- Do not take traffic problems personally
- Avoid eye contact with aggressive drivers
- Do not make obscene gestures
- Do not tailgate
- Use horn sparingly
- Do not block passing lane
- Do not block right turn lane



DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Illness - disease or sickness affecting body or mind

- Cold and Flu
- Migraines
- Over the Counter Medications
- Prescription Medications



DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

- Fatigue - mental & physical exhaustion; stress & illness are contributing factor
 - Recognize you are tired
 - Stop for a rest, exercise, get some fresh air
 - Coffee can be a short term solution
 - If you still can not stay awake:
CONTINUE





<https://youtu.be/fDH4GEcCqw8>

DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

- Alcohol and Drugs
 - Alcohol or drug use was a factor in over 46% of all traffic fatalities in Saskatchewan in 2018
 - 2018 Saskatchewan Statistics:
 - Factor in 739 collisions
 - 359 involved personal injury
 - 43 were fatal

DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Alcohol

- ▶ Addictive Drug - Reduces ability to think rationally & distorts judgment
- Alcohol is a nervous system depressant – Slows down vital functions when amount consumed is more than body can handle.



ONE DRINK IS DEFINED AS

12 fl oz of
regular beer

=

8–9 fl oz of
malt liquor
(shown in a
12 oz glass)

=

5 fl oz of
table wine

=

1.5 fl oz shot
of 80-proof
distilled spirits
(gin, rum, tequila,
vodka, whiskey, etc.)



about 5%
alcohol



about 7%
alcohol



about 12%
alcohol



40% alcohol

The percent of "pure" alcohol, expressed here as alcohol by volume (alc/vol), varies by beverage.

DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

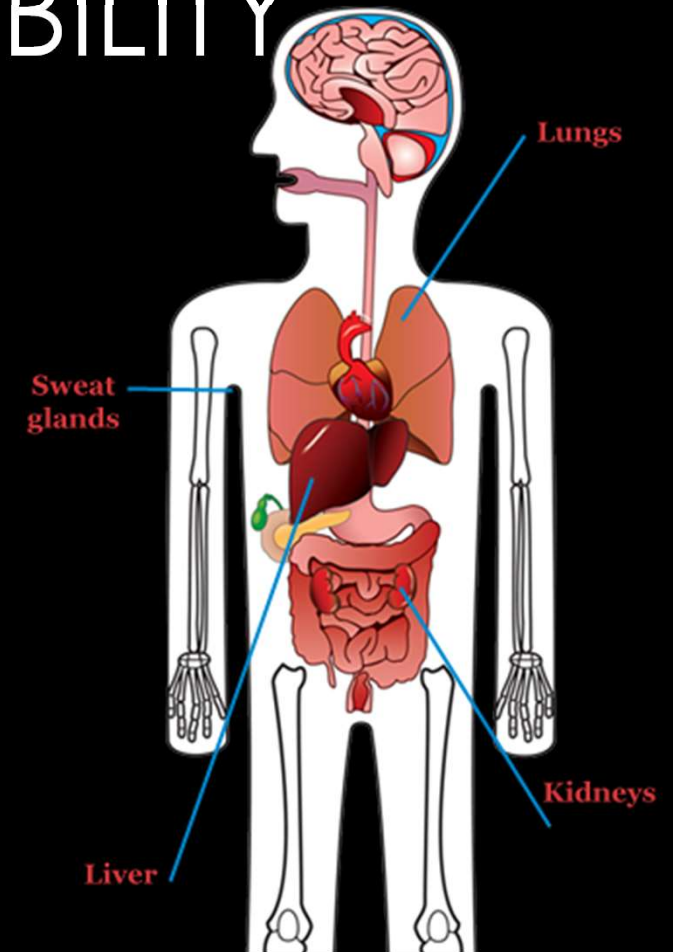
B.A.C. (BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT) IS THE AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD STREAM
(MG OF ALCOHOL IN 100 ML OF BLOOD)

THINGS THAT EFFECT LEVEL OF INTOXICATION ARE:

- Rate of Consumption
- Amount consumed
- Age
- Gender
- Body Weight & Type
- Food consumption
- Medication & drugs
- Environment & mood
- Fatigue & Stress
- Tolerance to alcohol

DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

- Elimination of Alcohol
 - Liver 90%
 - Lungs/Breath 4%
 - Kidneys/Urine 4%
 - Perspiration/Sweat 2%
- Time is what is needed to eliminate alcohol from the blood stream
- Alcohol will eliminate from your system at 0.015% mg per hour





https://youtu.be/l_OoW_w-uM8

DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Impairing Effects

- Reasoning
- Inhibitions
- Memory
- Vision
- Speech
- Hearing
- Muscular coordination
- Consciousness
- Automatic Processes
- Death

- I.P.D.E.

To Identify, Predict, and Decide

- Reasoning
- Inhibitions
- Memory
- Vision

To Execute

- Muscular Coordination

DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Alcohol and Drugs

- Over-the-counter drugs
 - Tylenol, Advil, Nyquil, Sudafed, Gravol
- Prescription medication
 - Morphine, Valium, Ritalin, Prozac
- Illegal drugs
 - Ecstasy, Cocaine, Heroin, Crystal Meth, LSD, Speed, Inhalants
- Legal Drugs
 - Marijuana
- Synergistic Effect

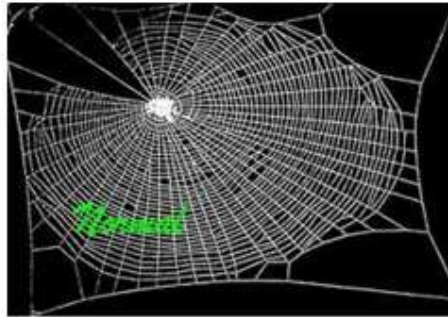


DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Number of Drinks	Combined With	Equivalent to Number of Drinks
2	Antihistamine (Cold Remedy)	= 4 to 5
2	Marijuana (1 joint)	= 5 to 6
2	Tranquilizer (Valium - normal dose)	= Approximately 6
2	Gravol	= Approximately 6

THE EFFECTS OF CANNABIS?

- The short-term effects of cannabis can include:
- THC impacts specific targets in the body, known as cannabinoid receptors.
 - Cannabinoid receptors are involved in the regulation of many bodily functions, including: brain and nervous system activity; heart rate and blood pressure; digestion; inflammation; immune system activity; perception of pain; reproduction; wake/sleep cycle; regulation of stress; and emotional state.
 - euphoria, feeling high, and change in sensory experiences.
 - Disorientation, poor judgement of time and distance, Delay in reaction time



This is an example of a spider web created by a normal spider

This spider had been give a small dose of THC prior to building this web





WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF CANNABIS?

- While cannabis has the effect of making one feel relaxed and happy, the brain may also experience negative or unpleasant effects, including confusion, sleepiness and/or impaired ability to remember, concentrate or react quickly. It may also cause anxiety or panic.
- Cannabis can have short and long-term effects on the mind and body.



EFFECTS OF CANNABIS ON DRIVING?

- Studies show that cannabis can have a negative impact on driving
 - including reduced concentration and attention span, slower reaction time, and an altered perception of time and distance.
- Driving studies (simulated and on-road) showed drivers had increased variability
 - in lane position, following distance and speed following cannabis use.
- Cannabis also affected driver ability to react to unexpected events, such as a pedestrian darting out onto the roadway.



<https://youtu.be/jX6fgZsYiPQ>



<https://youtu.be/IFsqRDuhSxA>

- New Driver Roadside Administrative Licence Suspension Summary

Alcohol & Drug Offences - Full Summary of Consequences for New Drivers(Including Drivers 21 and Under)											
Number of Offences *	Offence Type **	Driver Type	Roadside Suspension	Vehicle Impounded		Required Program	Mandatory Ignition Interlock			SDR Points	Financial Penalty
					with passenger 15 yrs and under		Programs Must be Complete	Suspension Served	Installation Period		
1st Offence	Low BAC & Drugs	New	60-day	3-day	7-day	DWI	N/A	N/A	N/A	-4	Depends on current SDR Position
2nd Offence	Low BAC & Drugs	New	120-day	7-day	30-day	ADE	√	60days	120 days ***	-4	
3rd & Subsequent Offence(s)	Low BAC & Drugs	New	18-month	14-day	60-day	Addiction Assessment	√	1 year	1 year	-4	

* Low BAC offences now have a 10 year look back window

** Low BAC offences include Drug Offences and Impaired Charges, High BAC offences include Refusal to Provide a Sample

*** Ignition Interlock is VOLUNTARY for "New Drivers" (including drivers 21 and under) for a 2nd offence only. Once installed it must remain installed for the required period regardless of the number of days remaining in the roadside suspension.

Experienced Driver Roadside Administrative Licence Suspension Summary

Alcohol & Drug Offences - Full Summary of Consequences for Experienced Drivers												
Number of Offences *	Offence Type **	Driver Type	Roadside Suspension		Vehicle Impounded		Required Program	Mandatory Ignition Interlock			SDR Points	Financial Penalty
				with passenger 15 yrs and under		with passenger 15 yrs and under		Programs Must be Complete	Suspension Served	Installation Period		
1st Offence	Low BAC & Drugs	Experienced	3-day	7-day	3-day	7-day	DWI	N/A	N/A	N/A	-4	Depends on current SDR Position
2nd Offence	Low BAC & Drugs	Experienced	21-day	30-day	7-day	30-day	ADE	N/A	N/A	N/A	-4	
3rd & Subsequent Offence(s)	Low BAC & Drugs	Experienced	90-day	120-day	14-day	60-day	Addiction Assessment	√	90 days	365 days	-4	

* Low BAC offences now have a 10 year look back window

** Low BAC offences include Drug Offences and Impaired Charges, High BAC offences include Refusal to Provide a Sample

DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

- Drivers with High BAC

Alcohol & Drug Offences - Full Summary of Consequences for High BAC for all drivers											
Number of Offences *	Offence Type **	Driver Type	Roadside Suspension	Vehicle Impounded***	Required Program	Mandatory Ignition Interlock****			SDR Points	Financial Penalty ††	
						Programs Must be Complete	Suspension Served	Installation Period †		Low .08 - .159	High .160 & Over/ Refusal
1st Offence	High BAC	All Drivers	Indefinite	30 or 60 days	DWI	√	N/A	1 or 2 years	Move to -20 or Min. -10	\$1,250	\$2,250
2nd Offence	High BAC	All Drivers	Indefinite	30 or 60 days	ADE	√	90 days	3 or 5 years	Move to -20 or Min. -10	\$1,250	\$2,250
3rd & Subsequent Offence(s)	High BAC	All Drivers	Indefinite	30 or 60 days	Addiction Assessment	√	180 days	10 years	Move to -20 or Min. -10	\$1,250	\$2,250

* High BAC have a 10 year look back window

** High BAC offences include Refusal to Provide a Sample, Combination Alcohol and Drug

*** For High BAC offences, the impoundment will be reduced to 30 days if a BAC was bellow .160

**** Driver is not eligible to participate in Ignition Interlock if they are convicted of an impaired offence specific to durgs (no alcohol involved - Drug Exceeds or Summary Offence Drug)

† The mandatory ignition interlock installation period for High BAC offences is determined by the same Low or High Range as the vehicle impound.

†† If the driver is convicted for a High BAC charge casuding injury or death, the financial penalty is \$2,500.

Mandatory Ignition Interlock after court order progibition served.

DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

- There is zero tolerance for drug-impaired driving. The province's legislation and regulations have been updated to make sure that the tough administrative consequences that impaired drivers in Saskatchewan currently face will also apply to anyone charged or convicted under the new federal laws.



DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Bill C-46 give police the authority to use federally-approved roadside drug screening devices for impaired driving.

These devices will test saliva for the presence of THC as well as some other drugs.

If a driver tests positive, or fails a standardized field sobriety test, police can demand a blood sample or a drug recognition evaluation.



https://youtu.be/_w7d5beBE8c

FEDERAL PENALTIES FOR DRUG IMPAIRED DRIVING

Penalties for drug-impaired driving		
New Summary conviction offence		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">2 nanograms (ng) but less than 5 ng of THC per millilitre (ml) of blood	Maximum \$ 1,000 fine	
New Hybrid offences		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">5 ng or more of THC per ml of bloodAny detectable level of LSD, psilocybin, psilocin, ketamine, PCP, cocaine, methamphetamine, 6-mam5 mg/L of GHB	First offence	Mandatory minimum \$1,000 fine
	Second offence	Mandatory minimum of 30 days imprisonment
	Third and subsequent offences	Mandatory minimum 120 days imprisonment
<ul style="list-style-type: none">50 milligrams (mg) of alcohol per 100 ml blood + 2.5 ng or more of THC per ml of blood	First offence	Mandatory minimum \$1,000 fine
	Second offence	Mandatory minimum of 30 days imprisonment
	Third offence	Mandatory minimum 120 days imprisonment
Drug-impaired driving that does not cause bodily harm or death – Maximum penalties		
Summary conviction	18 months imprisonment	
Indictment	5 years imprisonment	
Drug-impaired driving causing bodily harm – Maximum penalty		
Indictment	10 years imprisonment	
Drug-impaired driving causing death – Maximum penalty		
Life imprisonment		
Testing		
Police can demand that a driver comply with either a standardized field sobriety test or provide an oral fluid sample if they reasonably suspect a drug is in the driver's body. If they have reasonable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed, they can demand a blood sample or a drug recognition evaluation.		

DRIVER SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Rules of the road impoundments

Offence Description	Vehicle Impoundment Term*
Alcohol Exceeds (Less than .16 BAC)	30 days
Alcohol Exceeds (.16 BAC or over)	60 days
Combination Alcohol and Drugs (Less than .16 BAC)	30 days
Combination Alcohol and Drugs (.16 BAC or over)	60 days
Drug Exceeds	30 days
Summary Offence Drug	30 days
Impaired	30 days
Impaired (Causing bodily harm or death)	60 days
Failed or refusal to comply with demand	60 days

SHARING THE ROAD



SHARING THE ROAD

- Vehicles that we share the road with:
 - Large Trucks
 - Motorcycles/Bicycles
 - School Buses
 - Buses
 - Pedestrians
 - Emergency Vehicles
 - Tow trucks
 - Highway Construction Workers
 - Trains
 - Wildlife



Sharing the Road

- Large Trucks - The large truck is a special vehicle. Its motor is not much larger than a large car engine and yet the load it carries can be 50 or more times the weight of a car. When accelerating up to speed, truck drivers use up to 18 gear changes.



<https://youtu.be/JlwOy3bRWvg>

SHARING THE ROAD

- All drivers should avoid a large truck's "no-zone." The no-zone refers to the blind spot areas around big trucks, where crashes are most likely to occur. Just like cars, large trucks have blind spots on both sides, but a large trucks are considerably bigger.



Sharing the Road

- Motorcycles/Bicycles

When a motorcycle and a four-wheel vehicle collide, the motorcyclist is at a high risk for being killed or severely injured. Since motorcycles are more agile than cars, their actions are more difficult to predict, and their size makes them hard to see.



SHARING THE ROAD

- Bad weather and slippery surfaces cause greater problems for motorcycles than for cars.
- Drivers of motor vehicles must learn to share the road with bicycles.

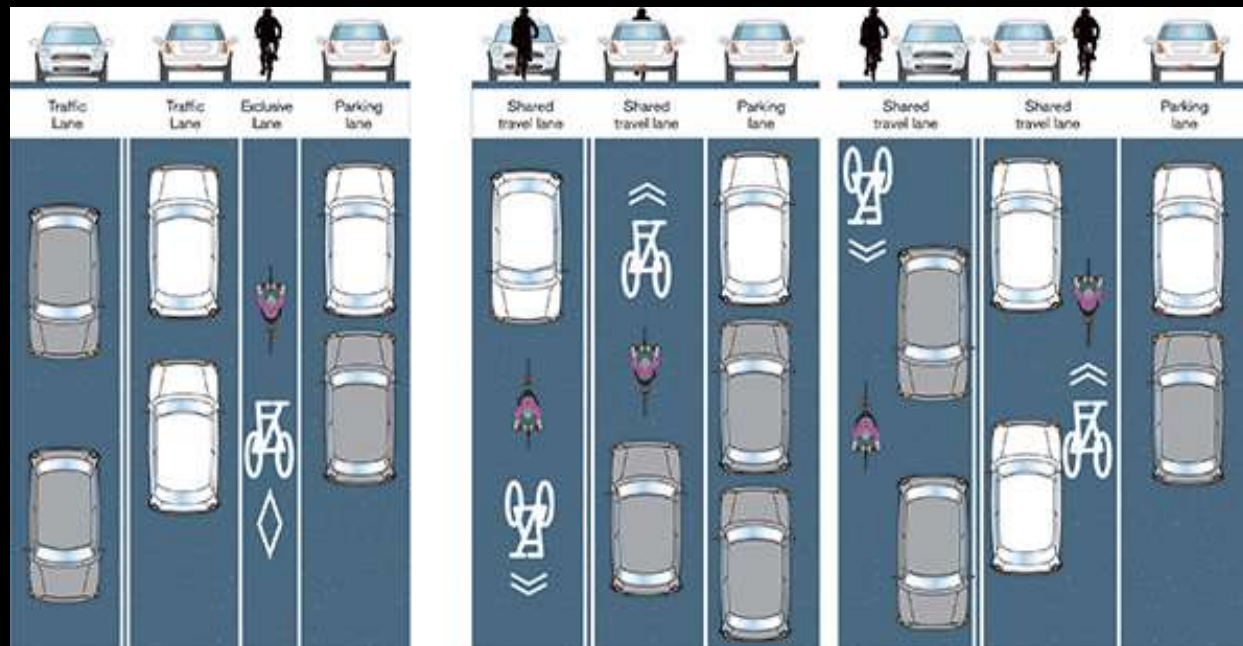




<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=htJQ1kl2Kt8>

SHARING THE ROAD

- Bicycles-only lanes are dedicated for cyclists. Vehicles are not allowed in bicycle-only lanes except for the purpose of making a right turn, accessing a parking space or entering a lane or driveway.



Sharing the Road

- School Buses - School bus drivers have a difficult job. There are plenty of distractions inside the bus.
- Rear-end collisions are the most frequent type of crash involving school buses and are usually caused by another driver failing to stop while the bus is loading or unloading passengers.



SHARING THE ROAD

School Buses - When approaching a bus that has its stop arm out and its flashing lights activated, as a driver:

- You must stop no closer than 5 m (15 ft.)
- You must not advance your vehicle until the the flashing red stop lamps and the stop arm is deactivated.
- Check to see that all children have safely crossed the roadway.



SHARING THE ROAD

- **BUSES**– Bus lanes are marked by a lane sign that indicates the time and days of operation of the restriction.



SHARING THE ROAD

- Pedestrians - When approaching an intersection, you must yield the right of way to any pedestrians who are crossing the street.
- You must stop your vehicle before the crosswalk, which will either be painted on the road or be an imaginary extension of the sidewalk.



Sharing the Road

- Emergency Vehicles - All emergency vehicles (fire engines, police vehicles and ambulances) have the right of way when displaying flashing lights and using sirens (sound devices).



SHARING THE ROAD

- Tow Trucks - When a vehicle used exclusively for towing or rendering assistance is stopped on a highway with its blue and amber lights in operation to assist a disabled vehicle, drivers must slow to 60 km/h when passing.



SHARING THE ROAD



- Highway/Construction Workers –
 - The presence of one of the above three signs designates the start of the work zone.
 - The Highway workers sign may or may not have a WORKER'S PRESENT tab as illustrated. In the work zone drivers must slow to the posted speed through the entire zone and 60 km/h or less when passing a worker, flag person or equipment occupied by a worker.

Sharing the Road

Trains (Railway Crossings) - Drivers should check for trains at every crossing, even those equipped with automatic signals.

- Never get trapped on a crossing
- Never race a train
- Avoid shifting gears on a crossing
- Watch for vehicles that must stop at crossings
- Automatic protected crossings
 - Never drive around gates
 - Flashing lights

<https://youtu.be/Jxlq2nMZdLw>

60
Second
Driver



SHARING THE ROAD

Wildlife - Keep in Mind Peek danger times

- If you see one animal there is probably more
- When dealing with large animals use emergency techniques to avoid a collision
- If you must hit the animal get your body down below the dash
- Small animals, if you can not avoid them safely, hit them



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

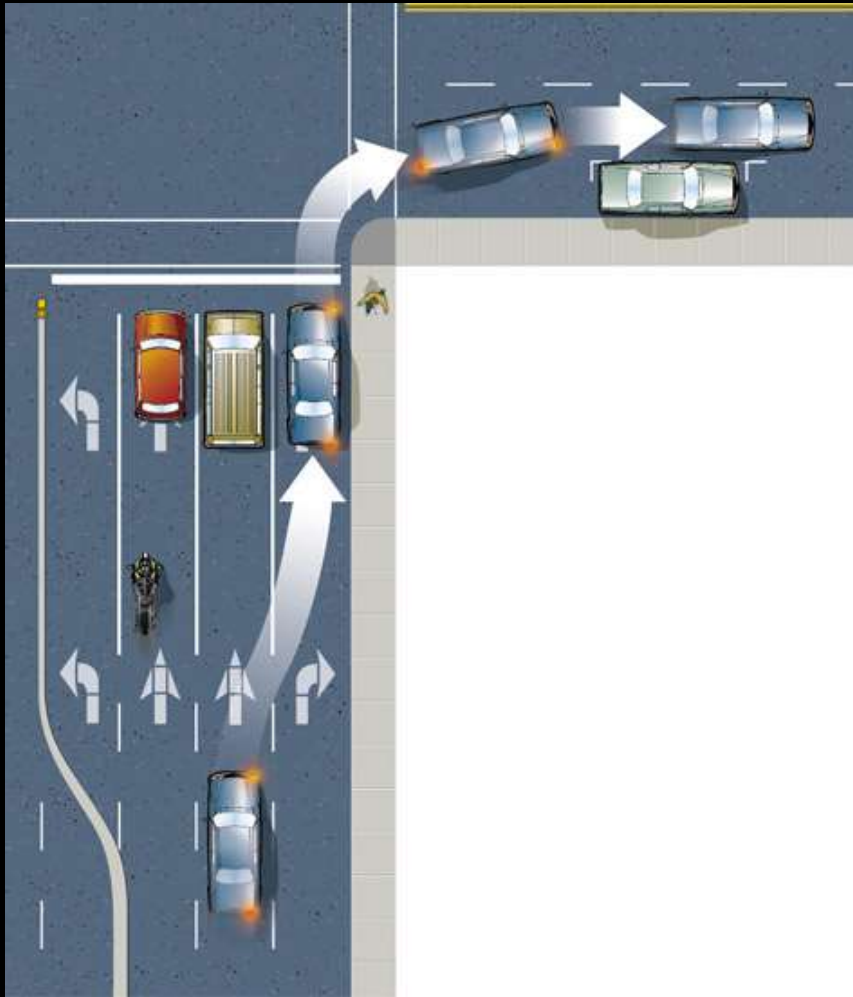


RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE



- In this section we will cover
 - The procedure for completing turns
 - Passing Safely
 - Highway Driving/ Merging, Gravel Roads
 - Negotiating Curves
 - Emergency Strategies

RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE



Completing Turns

- Right turns -When approaching an intersection or driveway that requires a right-hand turn, move as close to the right curb or right edge of the road as possible.

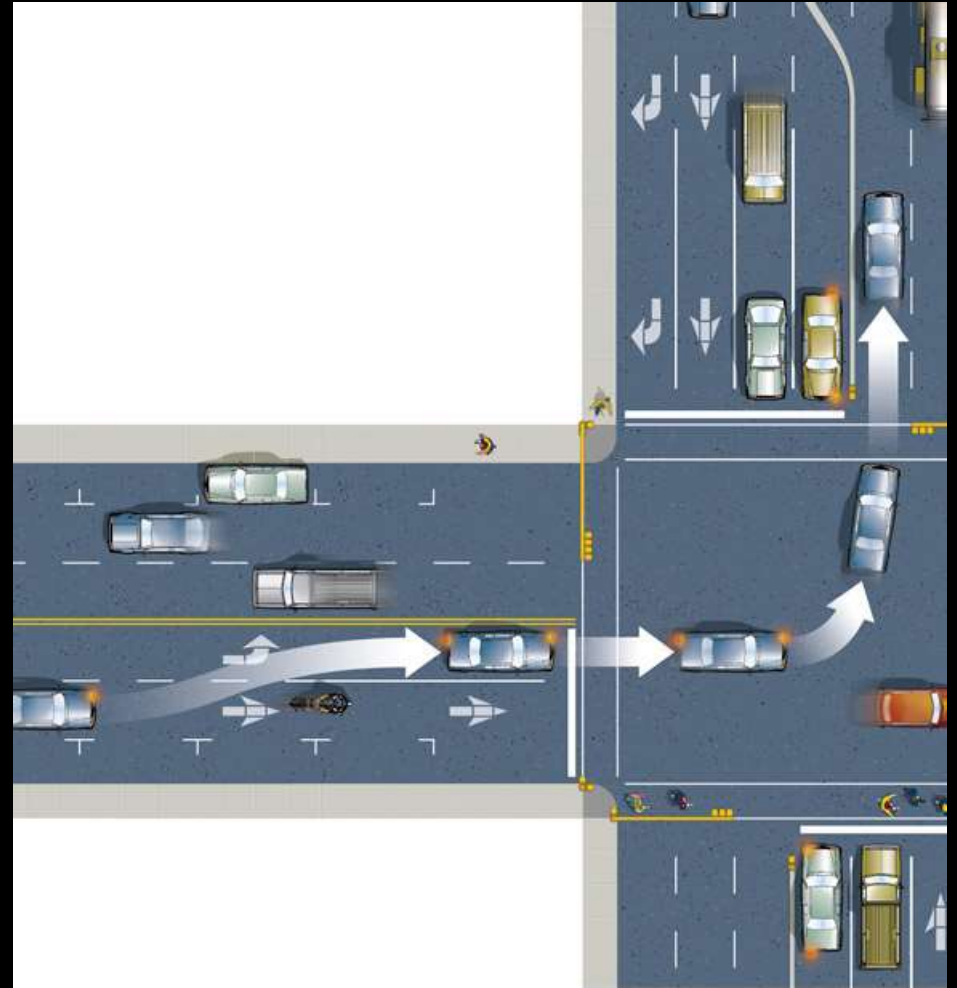
- <http://bcove.me/h8id9ryc>

RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

Left Turns - When turning left you must yield the right of way to any vehicles coming toward you if they are close enough that your turn would interfere with them.

<http://bcove.me/bw1la5jh>

<http://bcove.me/jdeqb604>



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- A left turn from a one-way street to a two-way street

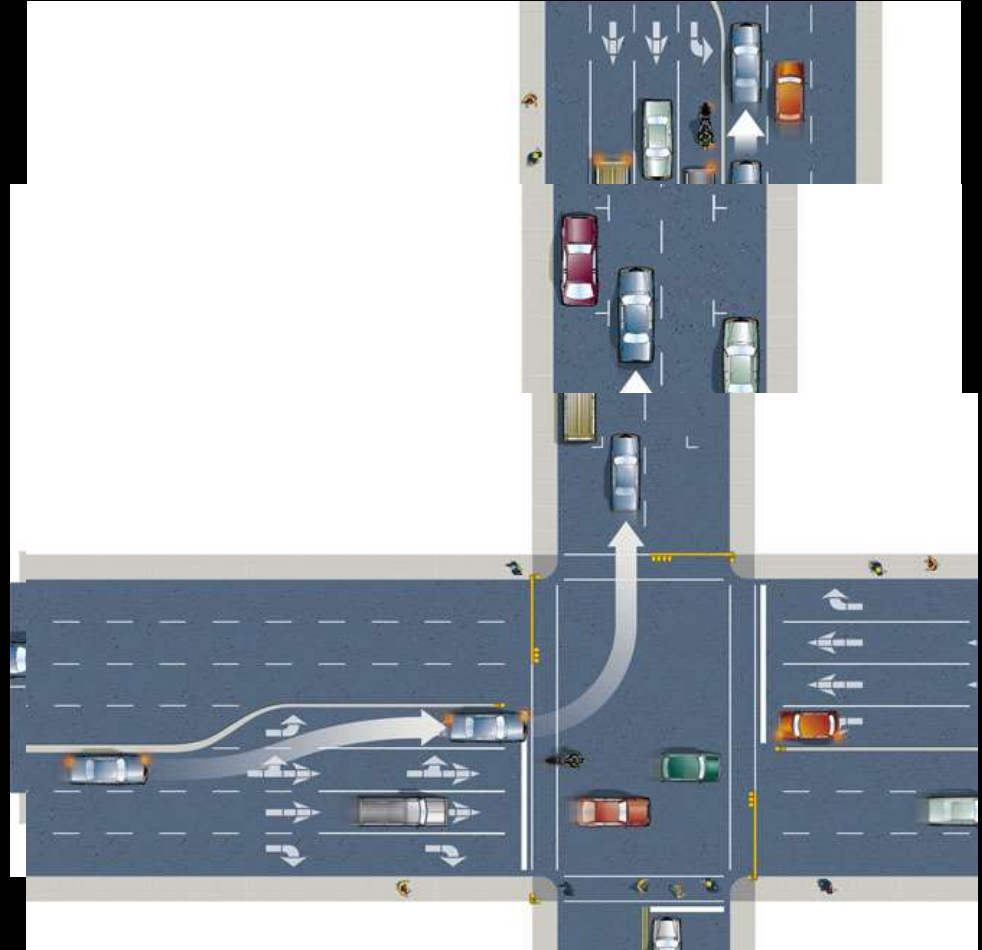
<http://bcove.me/p2kkucb1>

- For a left turn from a one-way street to a one-way street

<http://bcove.me/bhurgplu>

- For a left turn from a two-way street to a one-way street

<http://bcove.me/yerme1zm>



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- Where to stop Your stopping position is determined by markings on the road. You must stop - At the nearest crosswalk, whether marked or not.
- <http://bcove.me/y2urbmif>



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- At a clearly marked stop line.
- Where there is no stop line or crosswalk: Within three metres of the intersection in a town, city, village or hamlet. Within 10 metres of the intersection in a rural area.

<http://bcove.me/1wwwb6r>



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- Passing in the City
- Passing on a Gravel Road
- Passing on the Highway



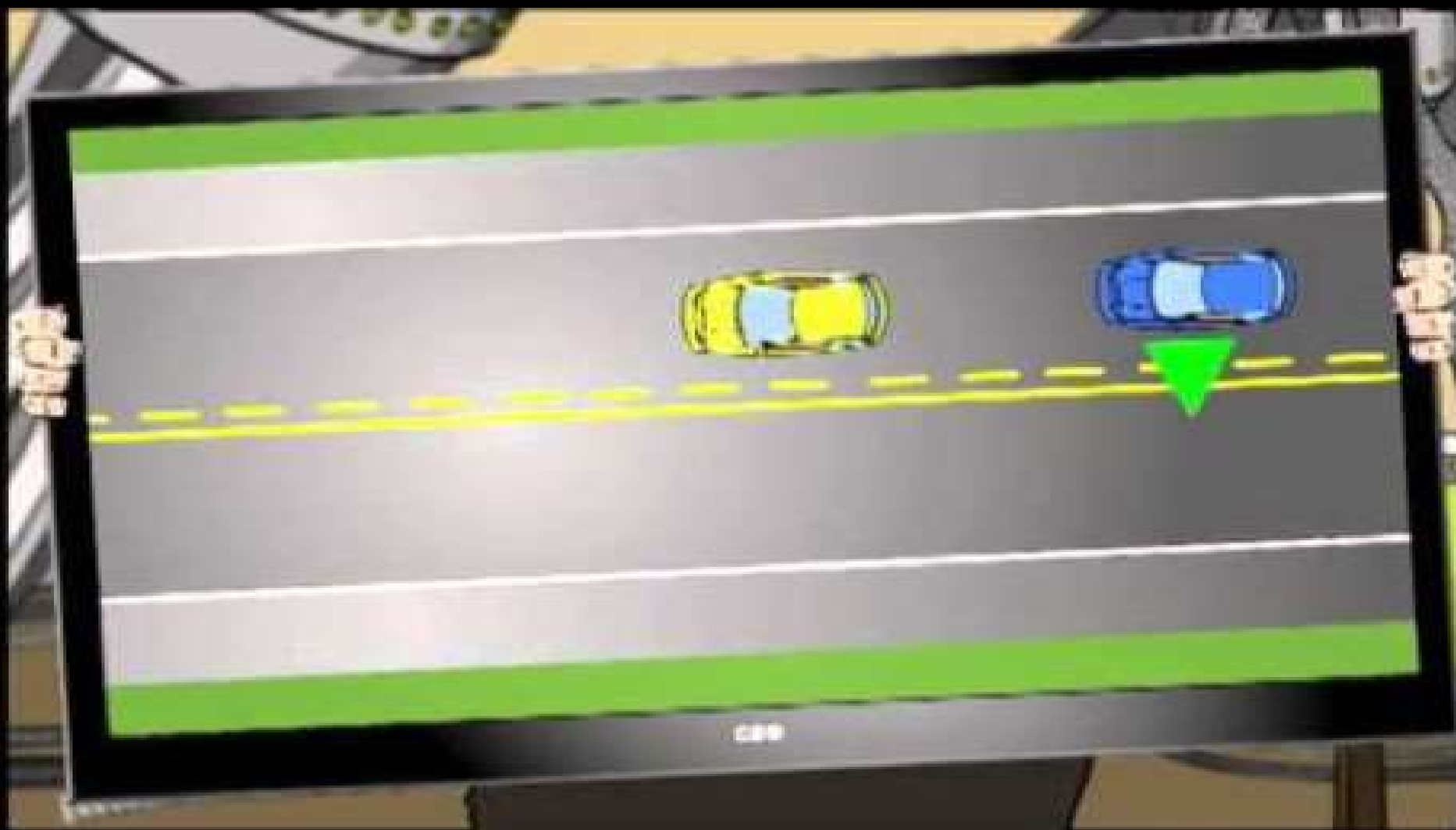
RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE



- The Pass is Safe
 - Passing Time
<http://bcove.me/jjitnt9s>
 - Closing Time
 - Sight Distance
- The Pass is Legal
- The Pass is Necessary

RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- Procedure to complete a Safe Pass
 - Make sure the Pass is legal and safe
 - Maintain a three-second distance
 - Continue to accelerate throughout the entire pass
 - Wait until you see the vehicle being passed in your insider rear-view mirror before pulling back into your traveling lane.
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Duw-c8O8Y9Y>



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

Passing in the City Ensure:

- Broken center line/approaching vehicles
- Not passing in an intersection
- Vehicle is not turning back ally or business)
- Pedestrians are not the crosswalk
- <http://bcove.me/orcl3vwb>



RISK AND COLLISION

- Passing on a Gravel Road and Consider-
 - Unpredictability of the road surface
 - Visibility ,Dust and Vehicles
 - Weather Conditions and Rain
 - Increased risk of roll-over
 - <http://bcove.me/isfcol4f>



- Passing on the Highway Ensure
 - Broken center line (legal)
 - 40 second sight distance
 - No passing in an intersection/crest of a hill/curve
 - Vehicle turning (into driveway/ side road)
 - Road surface (rain/ snow/ ice)
 - No Vehicles on the shoulder / pedestrians



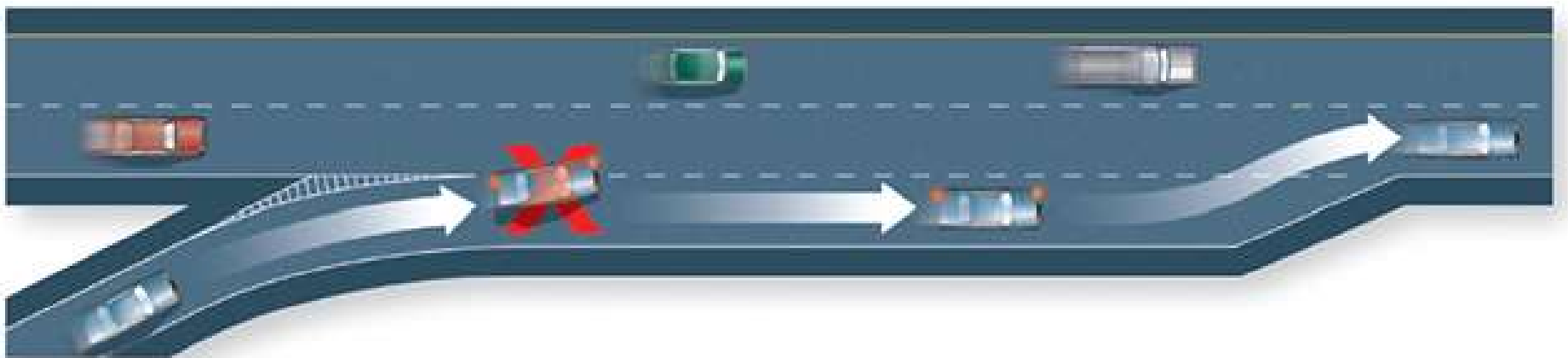
RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

Highway Driving and Merging Safely

- Highway driving requires rapid acceleration to build up speed over as short a time as possible to minimize the difference in speed with other vehicles.
- It takes a longer time to stop from higher speeds.
- **Highway Hypnosis**
- Do not make any sudden movements of the steering wheel.
- **Velocitization**

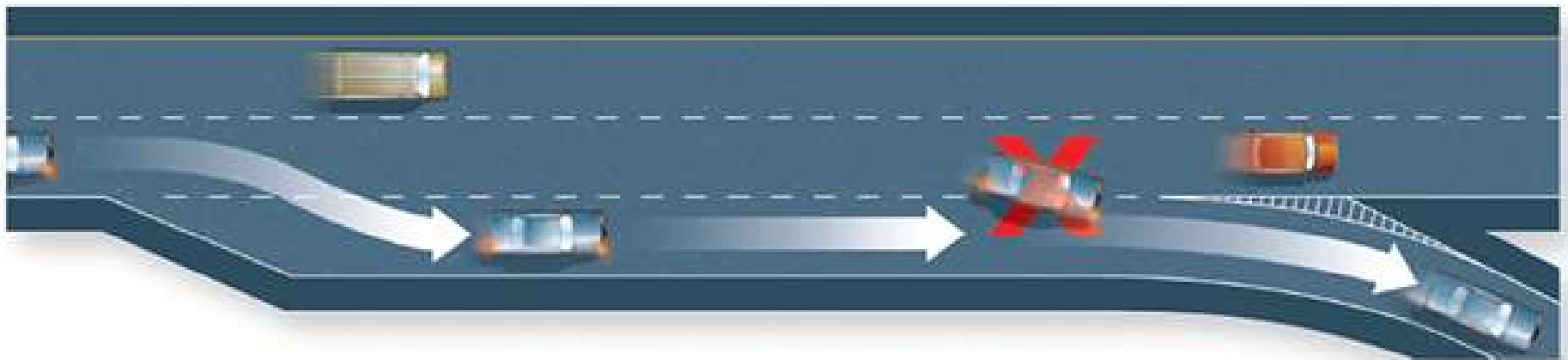
RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- Highway Driving and Merging Safely
 - The key to entering a freeway is to increase your speed in the acceleration lane until it matches the speed of the vehicles already on the freeway.



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- Highway Driving and Merging Safely
 - When leaving a freeway, signal your intention and move into the deceleration lane.
 - <http://bcove.me/1psjgv1h>



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- **Gravel Road Driving** - Saskatchewan has a large network of roads connecting its main highways
 - These roads present driving challenges which differ from provincial highways.



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- Gravel Road Challenges
 - Sight distances may be shorter.
 - The speed limits are to be taken seriously and should be regarded as maximums under ideal conditions.
 - Gravel surfaces may cause traction problems. When dry they create visibility problems.
 - Railway crossings, crossroads and farm entrances are more difficult to see.
 - Likely to encounter slow-moving farm vehicles, livestock and wildlife.

RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- Driving techniques for gravel roads
 - Maximum speed limit on unposted Gravel road is 80 km/h under Ideal Gravel Road
 - Slowing down when passing vehicles and hazards.
 - Stay well back of dust clouds (should always have a 12 second view of the road ahead).
 - Always slow and move to the right of your lane as you approach hills and curves, you never know what you might find ahead.
 - Always have a planned Escape route.



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- 5 Safety Tips for Driving on Gravel Roads

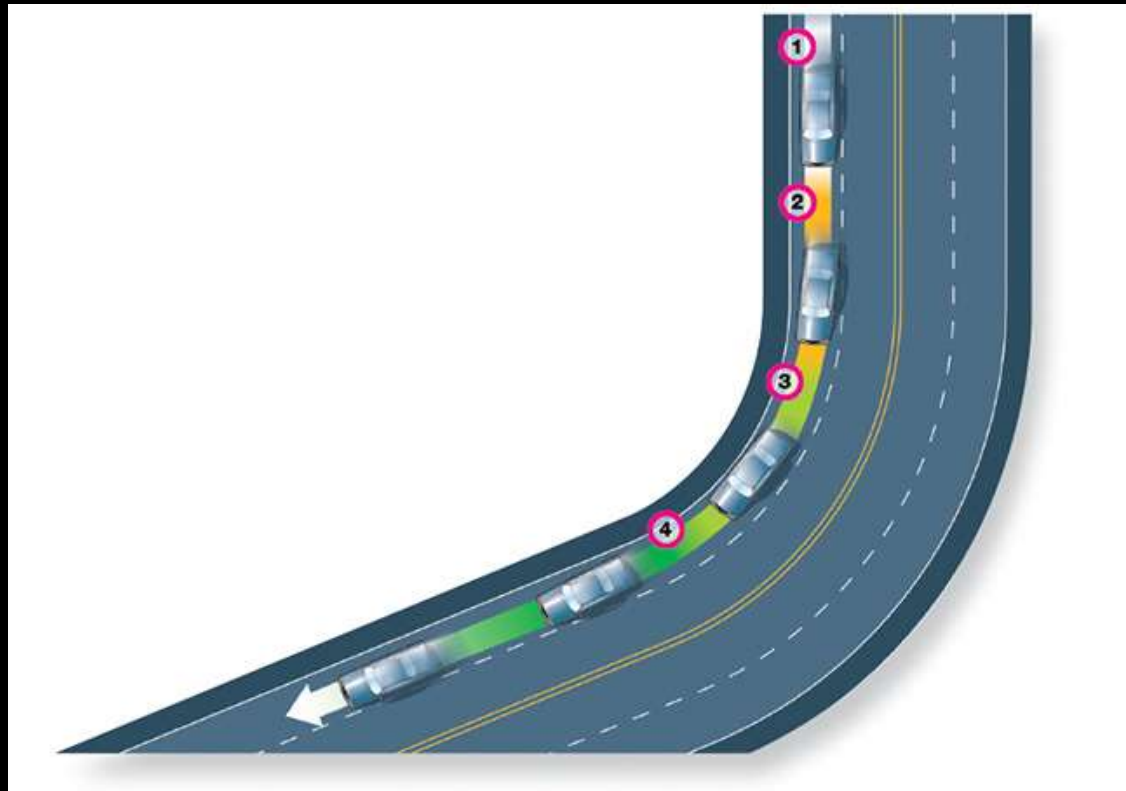
- Slow down
- Keep a firm grip on the wheel
- Stay on the beaten path
- Back off
- Light it up

<http://bcove.me/isfcol4f>



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- Negotiating Curves
 - The most important part of driving a curve or corner is to slow down before you get to it.



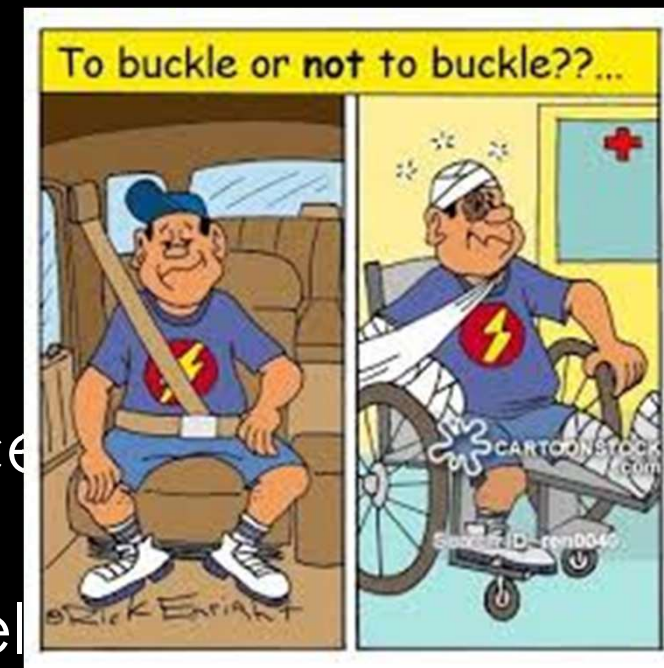
RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- Emergency Techniques - If you use the proper search patterns and see things well in advance, you should avoid most emergencies. However, as part of your IPDE method of driving, expect that other drivers may some -times proceed when they shouldn't. This means that you will have to execute your decision in a hurry if you are to avoid a collision.



RISK AND COLLISION

- Preventing injuries ~~As soon as you start driving~~ your Vehicle and how to use its safety features
 - Vehicle familiarization <https://mycardoeswhat.org/>
 - Design components for safety
 - Head restraints
 - Seat belts
 - Child restraints
 - Airbags
 - Seating position (left foot brace)
 - Mirrors
 - Hand Position/Turing the wheel



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- Where to look
 - The rule is simple!
Look where you want to go and steer there.
 - Do not look at the tree you want to avoid, look at the gap you want to get through.
- Emergency braking techniques
 - **Always try to brake in a straight line.**
Get your wheels straight and line up your vehicle so that it can go straight ahead while you are braking.

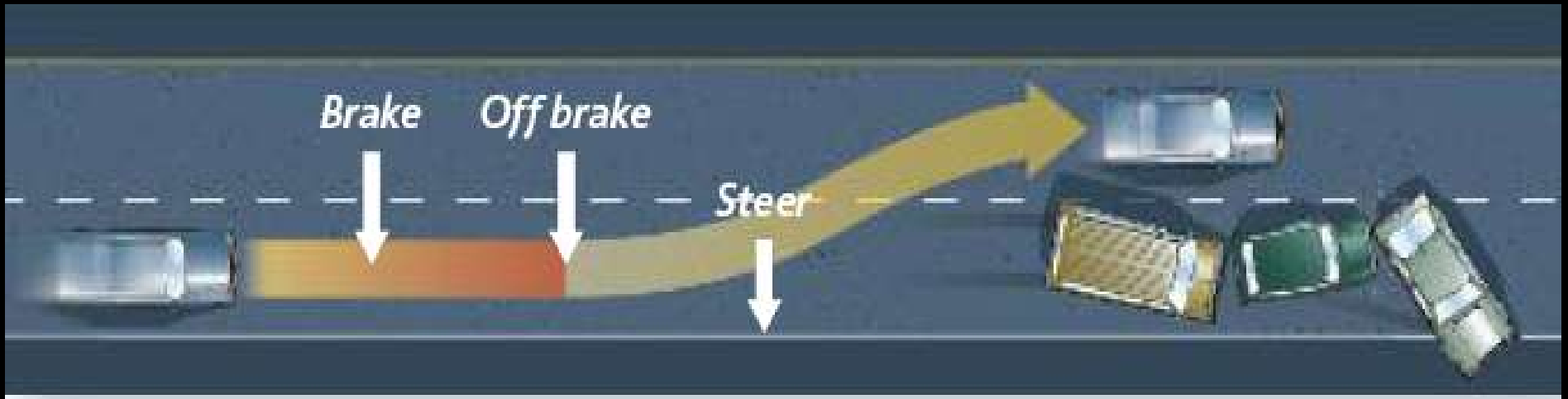
RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

Steering around an object involves three movements:

- *Steer*-Twist the wheel in the direction you wish to go.
- *Counter steer*-Turn the wheel back the other way beyond the centre point.
- *Straighten out* -Twist the wheel back to the point where your wheels are straight.



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

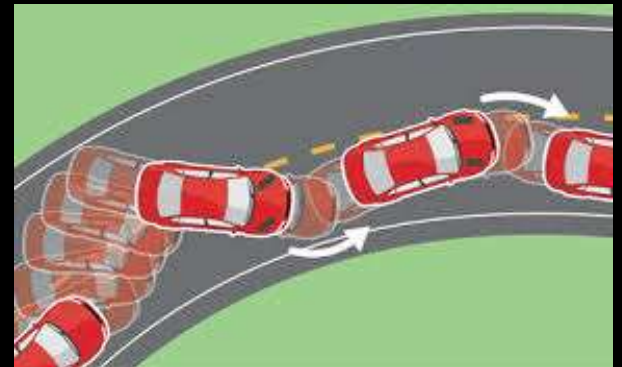


- Combined braking and steering
 - Where you have a choice, the best method of dealing with an emergency is to combine braking and steering. Brake first, while you slow down and regain control and finish deciding where you want to go.

RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

Skidding

- Skids resulting from braking
- Skids resulting from too much acceleration
- Skids resulting from steering too sharply
- When skids go too far
- To avoid getting into skids



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

Drifting onto a Soft Shoulder

- It is not what you do that is important, it is what you **do not do** that counts.
- If your right wheels drop onto a soft shoulder, do not jerk the wheel to get back on the road in a hurry and do not brake hard.
- Do not take any corrective action immediately, just steer straight along the shoulder, **gradually slowing down**

RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- Ditches
 - Do not brake hard
 - Do not turn the wheel violently
 - Do not try to get back on the road
 - Drive down the ditch.



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- **Blow-outs** - do not over-react. Look where you want to go and steer there, holding the steering wheel firmly.
- **Brake failure** – Press the brake pedal hard, even if it goes right to the floor. It will still have stopping power.
- **Power steering or power brake failure**
 - If the engine stalls you will have to apply a great deal more force to the brake or steering wheel to maintain control. Try shifting to neutral and re-starting the engine, then return the shift lever to drive.

RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- Accelerator sticking - Shift to neutral (or declutch), slow down, pull over and stop. Then, turn the key off and try unsticking the pedal with your feet.
- Headlight failure - immediately slow down to keep your original course, pull over and stop. Check the headlight switch and the dimmer switch. If these do not work, put on the parking lights or emergency flashers.



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- What to Do if you are involved in a Collision:
- **Protect the scene**
- **Check all injuries**
- **Call the police**
- **Check for witnesses**
- **Provide a report to police**
- **Exchange information with other drivers**



RISK AND COLLISION AVOIDANCE

- If you are involved in a Collision –
- You are required to provide your name and address to any other persons involved in the crash, regardless of the severity of the crash.
- Do not admit fault or any other liability before discussing the details of the crash with your insurance adjuster.
- Do not offer to pay for any repairs or accept payment for repairs unless you are prepared to handle the matter without the help of your insurance company.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE INVOLVED IN A COLLISION

- Collisions involving injury, death, hit and run, an impaired driver, vehicles that must be towed from the scene or an out-of province vehicle **must be reported to the police immediately.**



WRAP UP

- Being a “Good Driver” starts with **YOU!!!!**
 - Treat driving as your number one Job...
 - Apply Road Rules
 - Be aware of Distractions and adjust to them
 - Be cautious of all driving conditions.
 - NEVER..Drive Impaired
 - Wear your Seat Belt and ensure your passengers do as well.



THANK YOU

Have a Great
Day
and
Drive Safe.

