

Basic Licence

Driver's Handbook

2007



Including information on
cars and light trucks

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Introduction

A Message From Road Licensing and Safety

When you put yourself in the driver's seat, it can open up a whole new world. Driving gives you the freedom to get around, but it also involves certain risks. To avoid these risks you need to learn the following:

- Knowledge – the laws and rules of the road
- Skills – how to drive and handle a motor vehicle
- Proper attitude – how to behave when you are behind the wheel

It takes study and practice to obtain knowledge and skill. Proper attitude toward driving is more personal. It requires practice too, in much the same manner as do skill and knowledge; more than this, a person's attitude comes from within. You're encouraged to drive safely and to develop your knowledge and skills to a high degree. Be prepared to extend courtesy and patience to other road users. Other drivers may not be as skillful or as smart as you. Always drive defensively so you won't have to pay for someone else's mistake.

Road Licensing and Safety Division
Department of Transportation
Government of the Northwest Territories

For further information, please consult our website: www.dot.gov.nt.ca

Revised September 30, 2007

Road Licensing and Safety Division has four driver handbooks.

1. Basic Drivers Handbook – Information For All Classes

This handbook provides basic information for all drivers.

2. Professional Drivers Handbook

This handbook provides additional information about driving commercial vehicles. It is used with the Basic Drivers Handbook. You should use both these handbooks when you are learning to drive a truck, tractor-trailer, ambulance, taxi or bus.

3. Motorcycle Handbook

This handbook provides additional information on the safe operation of motorcycles, mopeds or a power bike. It is used with the Basic Drivers Handbook when you are learning to operate a motorcycle, moped or a power bike.

4. Air Brake Manual

Information on the air brake system and components that make up the system.

These four handbooks cover all classes of licences available in the Northwest Territories. They will provide information to help you in obtaining a NWT Drivers Licence. We recommend that you consider professional driver training to supplement your knowledge and skill. You may want to consider keeping a copy of a handbook in your vehicle as a reference.

This handbook is a **guide** only and has no legislative sanction. The laws applicable to driving a vehicle can be found in the *Motor Vehicles Act* available from:

Canarctic Graphics
5102-50th Street
P.O. Box 2758
Yellowknife NT X1A 2R1
Telephone: (867) 873-5924
Fax: (867) 920-4371

Website: www.justice.gov.nt.ca/PDF/ACTS/Motor_Vehicles.pdf

Municipalities are given authority under the *Motor Vehicles Act* to pass bylaws in such areas as speed zones, school zones, playground zones and parking. A driver must be aware of local municipal bylaws.

Study this handbook carefully. Enjoy being a safe driver.

If you require further information regarding driver training schools or the driver examination process, please contact Road Licensing and Safety Headquarters:

Yellowknife (867) 873-7406.



The Department of Transportation, Road Licensing and Safety Division, would like to express its appreciation to Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation for allowing its Basic Licence Drivers Handbook to be used for development of this Northwest Territories Manual. Please note that Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation is not responsible for the content of this handbook.

This handbook is a guide only and should not be used to interpret a point of law. Official statutes should be consulted for that purpose.

Chapter 1

Information about Drivers Licences

Licence Classifications



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Information About Drivers Licences

Graduated Driver Licensing

Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) is a program that will ensure new drivers, regardless of age, receive the support, skills and experience they need to handle the complex task of driving. Graduated Driver Licensing will improve road safety by creating a lower risk and a more controlled environment for all new drivers. Practice and driver experience is what makes safe drivers. The following information highlights the key ingredients of GDL:

Stage one Learner (Class 7)

To obtain a Learners Licence you must:

- be 15 years of age or older
- pass a vision screening and a knowledge test on the rules of the road
- valid identification (see page 16)

Learner's conditions

- Must hold a Learners Licence (Class 7) for at least **one year**.
- Must drive with a fully licensed driver, who has a minimum of 24 months experience with a full Class 5 licence.
- Not permitted to drive from 11:00 p.m. to 6 a.m.
- Cannot have any passengers other than the supervisor.
- Accumulation of 6 or more demerit points, the Registrar shall suspend the Drivers Licence.
- Have a zero alcohol level.
- If learning to drive a motorcycle, you must be 15 years of age and are not permitted to drive from 11:00 p.m. to 6 a.m. You must be accompanied by a fully licensed (non-GDL probationary) driver who has a minimum of 24 months experience with a full Class 6 licence and is either seated on the motorcycle with you or is following you in or on another motor vehicle.

Stage two GDL probationary (Class 5)

To become a probationary driver you must:

- Be 16 years of age or older.
- Have completed the 12-month Learner Stage
- Pass the standard Northwest Territories Class 5 road test.

Probationary conditions

- Must spend a minimum of **one year** as a probationary driver.
- No more than one passenger in the front seat and no more passengers than seat belts.
- Accumulation of 6 or more demerit points, the Registrar shall suspend the Drivers Licence.
- Have a zero alcohol level.
- No upgrading to a commercial licence (Classes 1, 2, 3 or 4).
- Cannot serve as an accompanying driver to a learner.

Stage three Non-probationary licence (Full Class 5)

To become a fully licensed driver you must:

- Be 17 years of age or older.
- Have fewer than 6 demerit points.

It will take a minimum of **two years** to complete both the learners and probationary stages of Graduated Driver Licensing.

If you apply and upgrade to a Motorcycle Licence (Class 6) from your Class 7 (stage one) licence, you are subject to the same conditions of the Graduated Driver Licensing Program. Therefore, your Class 6 would be a stage two GDL probationary licence and you would be required to hold it for twelve months before applying for your stage three non-probationary licence (Full Class 6).

For more information on NWT's Graduated Driver Licensing Program, visit our website at:

www.dot.gov.nt.ca

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Licence Classifications



Class 7

A person 15 years of age or older may apply for a Learners Drivers Licence.

The holder of a Class 7 Drivers Licence may operate the following:

- a vehicle or combination of vehicles that the holder of a Class 5 Drivers Licence may operate as a learner
- a motorcycle (for learning) if the holder of the licence is 15 years of age or older

Class 6

The minimum licensing age is 16 years of age.

The holder of a Class 6 Drivers Licence may operate the following:

- a motorcycle

A Class 6 licence also allows you to drive as a learner in the motor vehicles listed under the Class 5 category.

A motorcycle must be provided for a Class 6 road test.

Class 5

The minimum licensing age is 16 years.

The holder of a Class 5 Drivers Licence may operate the following:

- a two axle vehicle other than a motorcycle, bus, taxi or an ambulance
- any combination of a two-axle towing vehicle and towed vehicles where the towing and towed vehicles do not exceed a gross weight of 4,500 kg
- a recreational vehicle
- a motorcycle known as a moped
- a vehicle known or described as a tractor, grader, loader, shovel, roller, scraper or any other self-propelled road building machine used for grading or paving of highways, or other construction work, but does not include a construction vehicle with more than two axles, other than a grader or three-axle compactor
- any vehicle mentioned in Class 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6, while the driver is learning to operate it
- a motorcycle for learning only

The holder of a Class 5 Drivers Licence shall not operate:

- a motorcycle
- a motor vehicle with a seating capacity of more than 10 persons including the driver while that vehicle is transporting any person other than the driver
- a motor vehicle transporting passengers for hire
- a motor vehicle equipped with air brakes, unless the operator has an air brake endorsement.

You must provide a two-axle motor vehicle, excluding a motorcycle, for the road test. If the vehicle provided for the road test is equipped with air brakes, you must have either an air brake “Q” endorsement or come prepared to perform and pass the air brake practical. To take the practical air brake test you must have passed the air brake written exam.



Class 4

The minimum learning or licensing age is 18 years. You may not apply for a Class 4 Drivers Licence as a probationary driver.

The holder of a Class 4 Drivers Licence may operate the following:

- a bus having a seating capacity not exceeding 24 passengers
- a taxi
- an ambulance
- any vehicle in Class 5
- any vehicle in Class 1, 2, 3 or 6, while the driver is learning to operate it

You must provide a Class 5 vehicle or a bus with a seating capacity not exceeding 24 passengers excluding the operator for a road test. An air brake “Q” endorsement is required to operate air brake equipped vehicles. If the vehicle provided for the road test is equipped with air brakes, you must have either an air brake “Q” endorsement or come prepared to perform and pass the air brake practical. To take the practical air brake test you must have passed the air brake written exam.

Class 3

The minimum learning or licensing age is 18 years. You may not apply for a Class 3 Drivers Licence as a probationary driver.

The holder of a Class 3 Drivers Licence may operate the following:

- a single vehicle with three or more axles
- any combination of vehicles where the combined weight of the towed vehicles does not exceed a gross weight of 4,500 kg
- any combination of vehicles without air brakes where the combined weight of the towed vehicles exceed a gross weight of 4,500 kg
- a vehicle or any combination of vehicles in Class 4 or 5
- any vehicle mentioned in Class 1, 2 or 6, while the driver is learning to operate it

No holder of a Class 3 Drivers Licence shall operate a motor vehicle:

- that has a seating capacity of more than 10, while that vehicle is transporting any person other than the driver
- to transport passengers for hire

You must provide a single motor vehicle having three or more axles for the road test. An air brake “Q” endorsement is required to operate air brake equipped vehicles. If the vehicle provided for the road test is equipped with air brakes, you must have either an air brake “Q” endorsement or come prepared to perform and pass the air brake practical. To take the practical air brake test you must have passed the air brake written exam.

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Class 2

The minimum learning or licensing age is 18 years. You may not apply for a Class 2 Drivers Licence as a probationary driver.

The holder of a Class 2 Drivers Licence may operate the following:

- a bus of any seating capacity for passengers
- a vehicle or any combination of vehicles in Class 3, 4 or 5
- any combination of vehicles without air brakes where the combined weight of the towed vehicles exceeds a gross weight of 4,500 kg
- any vehicle in Class 1 or 6, while the driver is learning to operate it

You must provide a bus with a seating capacity exceeding 24 passengers excluding the operator for a road test. An air brake “Q” endorsement is required to operate air brake equipped vehicles. If the vehicle provided for the road test is equipped with air brakes, you must have either an air brake “Q” endorsement or come prepared to perform and pass the air brake practical. To take the practical air brake test you must have passed the air brake written exam.

Class 1

The minimum learning or licensing age is 18 years. You may not apply for a Class 1 Drivers Licence as a probationary driver.

The holder of a Class 1 Drivers Licence may operate the following:

- any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles other than a motorcycle
- Class 6 type vehicles for learning only

You must provide a truck tractor semi-trailer combination with three or more axles, equipped with air brakes for the road test. You must have either an air brake “Q” endorsement or come prepared to perform and pass the air brake practical. To take the practical air brake test you must have passed the air brake written exam.



Learning requirements – All classes

Desired Licence Class	Class Needed For Learning	Minimum Licence Age	Minimum Learning Age	Accompanied By Instructor	Minimum Age For Instructor	Instructor Requires Class	Minimum Age To Take Road Test
1	2,3,4,5 or 5P*	18	17	Yes	21	1	18 non-GDL*
2	3,4,5 or 5P*	18	17	Yes	21	1 or 2	18 non-GDL*
3	4,5 or 5P*	18	17	Yes	21	1,2 or 3	18 non-GDL*
4	3,5 or 5P*	18	17	Yes	21	1,2,3 or 4	18 non-GDL*
5P	6 or 7	16	15	Yes	19	1,2,3,4 or 5	16
5	5P	17	16	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
6P	5 or 7	16	15	Yes	19	6	16
6	6P	17	15	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
7		15		Yes	19	Class being taught	

*GDL - Graduated Drivers Licence (Probationary)

- Learning without a Drivers Licence is not permitted.
- While learning you are not permitted to carry passengers other than an instructor.
- Instructor must be a non-probationary (Graduated Drivers Licence) driver with a minimum of two years experience for Class 5 and 6 and minimum of three years experience for Classes 1 through 4. Experience time does not include any time that the instructor held a GDL.

Definitions

Air brakes

(air to all foundation brakes)

An air brake vehicle is one where the vehicle's braking system is initiated by air pressure obtained from an engine-driven compressor and transmits the pressure through a series of hoses, reservoirs and control valves to all the vehicle's foundation brakes. **An air brake "Q" endorsement or Class 1 Licence is required.**

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Air and hydraulic braking system (combination of air and hydraulic foundation brakes)

An air over hydraulic braking system is one where some of the vehicle's axles have air actuated foundation brakes and some of the vehicle's axles have hydraulic foundation brakes. *An air brake "Q" endorsement or Class 1 licence is required.*

Air actuated hydraulic braking system (air assisted, but all foundation brakes are hydraulic)

An air actuated hydraulic braking system is one where an air compressor is used to boost the hydraulic system to all the vehicle's foundation brakes. *An air brake "Q" endorsement is **NOT** required.*

Note: No person shall drive a vehicle equipped with air brakes (air to all foundation brakes) unless they hold a Drivers Licence endorsed for air brake operation.

Ambulance

An emergency vehicle that is designed for the transportation of injured persons and is equipped with rescue or first aid equipment.

Axle

Means one or more shafts on which two or more wheels revolve.

Bus

A motor vehicle with a maximum seating capacity set by the manufacturer of more than 10 persons, including the driver's seat.

Highway

A "highway" means a road, place, bridge or structure, whether publicly or privately owned, that the public is ordinarily entitled or permitted to use for the passage of vehicles and includes:

- (i) a privately or publicly owned area that is designed and primarily used for the parking of vehicles, other than the driveway of a private dwelling,
- (ii) where a plan of survey or other instrument establishes a highway, the area between the boundary lines of the highway as shown on the plan of survey or instrument,

- (iii) a sidewalk, pathway, ditch or shoulder adjacent to and on either side of the travelled portion of the road or place and the area between the sidewalk, pathway, ditch or shoulder and the travelled portion of the road or place, and
- (iv) a road on a frozen body of water or water course or a road that can be used for only a portion of a year.

Examiner

A driver examiner appointed under subsection 319(1) and a person who *ex officio* is a driver examiner under subsection 319(2) of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Operator or driver

A person who operates a vehicle or, where the vehicle is not in motion, the person who is in actual physical control of the vehicle.

Drivers Licence

A Drivers Licence or interim Drivers Licence issued under Part II of the Motor Vehicles Act.

“Q” Endorsement

An endorsement “Q” will be placed on any class Drivers Licence, except Class 6, when an applicant successfully completes a written examination and a practical examination.

Recreational vehicle

A vehicle;

- (i) primarily designed as mobile accommodation or as self-propelled mobile accommodation and used as transportation for personal and recreational purposes without compensation and includes, but is not limited to, a cabin trailer, collapsible trailer, tent trailer and camping trailer, and
- (ii) that is used to transport recreational equipment such as a snowmobile, watercraft, fishing and hunting equipment, a motorcycle, bicycle or other similar recreational item, where that transportation is not provided in connection with a commercial enterprise.

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Issuing Office

Vehicle registrations and licensing are handled through private sector companies and government offices known as Driver and Vehicle Licensing Offices. Please refer to your local telephone Blue Pages under Motor Vehicles or check out our website at: www.dot.gov.nt.ca.

Applying for a Licence

When applying for a Northwest Territories Drivers Licence you must have proof of identification. For information on the identification requirements, please contact a Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office in your area.

An NWT Drivers Licence may only be issued to residents of the Northwest Territories. A resident is a person lawfully entitled to be in the Northwest Territories, whose home is in the Northwest Territories, who is ordinarily present in the Northwest Territories. Applicants originating from outside Canada or the United States must produce suitable immigration documents to be considered as residents. Persons on student or employment visas can apply as residents only for the time period specified on their visas.

New residents and non-residents

People who have recently become residents of the Northwest Territories who wish to operate a motor vehicle may use a valid Drivers Licence from outside of the Northwest Territories for a maximum of 30 days. Residents of the United States or another Canadian jurisdiction who are in the Northwest Territories for more than 90 days must apply for a Northwest Territories Drivers Licence. Students attending an NWT educational institution are exempt from this provision. **(See International licence section for information applicable to non-residents of the NWT whose residence is not in the U.S. or Canada.)**

A Drivers Licence from another jurisdiction must be surrendered before an NWT Drivers Licence can be issued. **It is illegal to be in possession of more than one valid Drivers Licence.**

Reciprocity

A Drivers Licence from another jurisdiction within Canada, the United States, or Germany is accepted as the same Class without testing. Applicants for Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 licences must provide a Northwest Territories medical report.

Upon application, you will be required to provide documents to prove residency. For details, inquire at your local Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office.

International licence

A non-resident holding an International Drivers Licence issued outside of Canada or the United States may use his/her licence to operate a particular class or type of motor vehicle. The licence must be accompanied by a valid Drivers Licence issued by a competent authority in their country of residence. This only applies if the person operates the same type or class of motor vehicle in the Northwest Territories. They may use this licence for 12 months or until it expires, whichever comes first.

Tourists

Tourists or visitors from other countries are permitted to use their valid Drivers Licence for a period of up to 90 days.

Students

A student is not required to obtain a Northwest Territories Drivers Licence when operating a motor vehicle if the following apply:

- The student is authorized to operate a motor vehicle of the same type or class by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the student ordinarily resides.
- The documents required by the laws of the jurisdiction where the student ordinarily resides are carried by the student or are in the vehicle.
- The student must carry proof showing that they are a full time student in this territory.



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Vision screening

A vision screening is required before you can receive your Northwest Territories Drivers Licence. If you do not meet the minimum vision standards, you will be referred to a vision specialist. If you have corrective glasses or contact lenses, bring them with you for your vision screening.

Medical requirements

Medical forms must be completed and are supplied by your doctor.

A person who is 75 years of age or older and who applies for a Drivers Licence or needs to renew a licence must undergo a medical examination. The medical report must be completed and signed by a physician.

A person who applies for or renews a Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 Drivers Licence must also undergo a medical examination. This is required:

- every five years to age 45
- every three years from age 45 to 65
- every year after age 65

Road Licensing and Safety Division may ask for a medical exam at any age to determine your medical fitness to operate a motor vehicle. All licence terms (length) are dependent on established medical guidelines. This applies to all licence holders.

Conditions

Conditions may be placed on a Drivers Licence for many reasons, such as wearing adequate vision correction, restricted driving area or daylight driving only. Condition codes are explained on the back of the Drivers Licence. For information regarding restrictions, or removal of a restriction, contact the nearest Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office. Please refer to your local

telephone Blue Pages under Motor Vehicles or check out the website at: www.dot.gov.nt.ca.

Knowledge test

To obtain your licence, you will need to pass a knowledge test. The test is based on questions taken from this handbook. They may also be taken from the other handbooks if applicable. You will be asked about safe driving practices, driving laws and road signs.

Road test

Once you feel that you have practised enough and are ready for the road test, you must:

- make an appointment to take the test at any Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office and pay the prescribed fees.
- present the receipt to the driver examiner before the test is given.
- have a vehicle that qualifies for the licence Class you are being tested for.
- wear corrective lenses if required.

If the vehicle provided for the road test is equipped with air brakes, you must have either an air brake “Q” endorsement or come prepared to perform and pass the air brake practical. To take the practical air brake test you must have passed the air brake written exam.

The examiner will check your vehicle before the test. If it is not mechanically safe, the examiner will refuse the test. If a vehicle is required to display dangerous goods placards, it cannot be used for the road test.

Each pre-trip inspection and road test are allowed a certain amount of time. You will be required to complete the inspection and road test within the time allotments; otherwise the test will be discontinued.

When you take the road test, you are expected to drive in a safe and reasonable manner. Only you and the examiner are allowed in the vehicle. No



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pets are allowed. No other passengers are allowed. The only exception occurs when the examiner is accompanied by a government official for a supervisory or quality management purpose.

The examiner will not ask you to do anything that is unsafe or against the law. You will only be asked to do things that are part of everyday driving.

The vehicle for your road test must be in acceptable working condition and must have the following:

- a valid licence plate and insurance
- headlights, brake lights and signal lights
- horn
- speedometer
- brakes/park brake
- unobstructed windshield/wipers
- tires
- driver and passenger doors
- vehicle seats/seat belts
- exhaust system/muffler
- mirrors
- enough fuel for a road test

The road test will assess your ability and knowledge in the following areas:

- to identify and use the controls in the vehicle
- operate the vehicle with skill and control
- use of signals
- left and right turns
- proper use of traffic lanes
- drive in reverse
- right-of-way judgment: vehicle and pedestrian
- speed management
- parking: parallel/hill/angle
- obey traffic control signs and signals
- demonstrate good driving practices

Road test failures may result from:

- lack of skill and control
- unable to perform a manoeuvre
- difficulty obeying traffic laws
- too many errors
- traffic violation
- unsafe action

Unless discontinued, the minimum time for a Class 5 road test is 30 minutes. Upon completion of the road test, the examiner will review your road test results and advise you of your errors and explain how to correct them. If you are required to repeat the road test, you will be told to book another appointment when you are ready. You are permitted to take only one road test per day.

Upgrading your licence

When upgrading your licence (other than Class 7 to 5) you must complete a knowledge test and pass a vision screening exam.

Upgrading to a Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 licence will also require a medical report. See the medical requirements section for more information.

If the vehicle provided for the road test is equipped with air brakes, you must have either an air brake “Q” endorsement or come prepared to perform and pass the air brake practical. To take the practical air brake test you must have passed the air brake knowledge test.

A fee will be charged for each knowledge test, road test and for any subsequent road tests. For information regarding current fees, contact any Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office or driver examiner.

Driving with the wrong licence class is against the law. It is an offence for vehicle owners to allow their vehicles to be used by someone who does not have the proper class of licence for that vehicle.

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Licences: duplicate/renewal/changes

If your Drivers Licence is lost, stolen, destroyed or unreadable, you must apply for a duplicate licence immediately at a Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office. In the case of stolen licences, you must provide a copy of a police report. All services for your Drivers Licence must be performed in person.

You will be sent a renewal notice 45 days prior to your Drivers Licence expiring and you must renew your Drivers Licence before it expires. **It is your responsibility to renew your Drivers Licence.**

To change your name or address on your Drivers Licence, visit a Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office. You are required by law to notify Road Licensing and Safety of a name and/or address change immediately. You may be required to properly identify yourself before any change, replacement or renewal can be made.

Registration and insurance

Registration

- Motor vehicles and trailers must be registered before they are allowed on Northwest Territories roads.
- People are given a renewal date based on the first letter of their last name. This will always fall in the same month every year when a renewal is required.
- In the Northwest Territories, licence plates remain with the owner of the vehicle and are not transferable to another person.
- When you move to the Northwest Territories, you must register your vehicle within 90 days.

Insurance requirements

- All motor vehicles must be insured with a public liability insurance policy as outlined in the NWT Insurance Act.
- It is illegal to operate an uninsured motor vehicle.
- **Minimum insurance required is \$200,000 for third party liability.**
- Your insurance company issues a financial responsibility card (pink card) which must be produced when registering a vehicle and when requested by a peace officer.

Buying and selling a vehicle

When you buy a Northwest Territories-registered vehicle you must make sure that the back of the registration is completed and signed by the previous owner.

When purchasing a vehicle in Northwest Territories, it must be registered. To do this, you will require the following:

- bill of sale (proof of ownership)
- valid Northwest Territories insurance
- personal identification

A bill of sale must contain the following:

- the date of purchase
- the buyer's name
- the vehicle description (make, year and vehicle identification number)
- the signature of the previous owner or authorizing party

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Newly acquired motor vehicles

When you purchase or acquire a motor vehicle, you may use the valid licence plate that was issued for your previous vehicle. You must transfer the registration to the newly acquired vehicle within 14 days and have valid insurance. If you are a first time owner, you will receive new licence plates upon registering the vehicle.

Vehicle registration renewal

- Renewal notification is not mailed to you prior to the expiry of the current vehicle registration so it is your responsibility to be aware of your expiry month.
- Road Licensing and Safety must have a record of your current address.
- You may renew your vehicle registration at any Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office. Refer to your telephone Blue Pages under Motor Vehicles, or see our website at www.dot.gov.nt.ca for a location in your area.

Licence plate transfer/exchanges

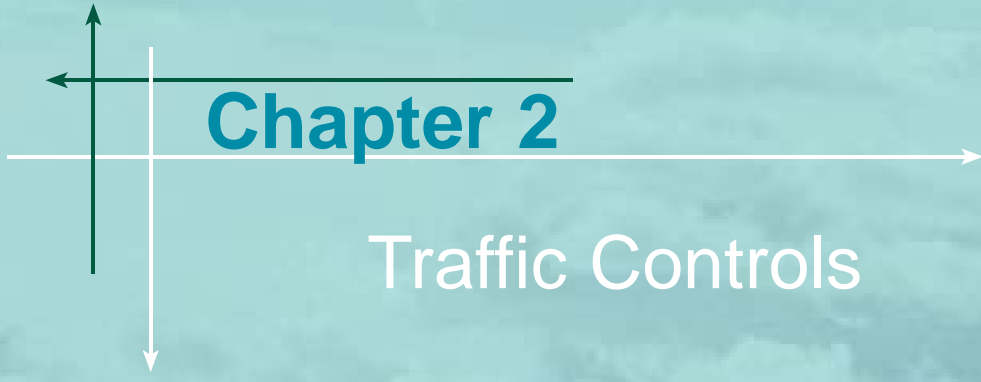
- You may transfer a licence plate to another vehicle within the same class by completing the necessary application and paying the required fee at any Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office.
- You may **not** transfer your plate to another person.

Trailer plates

A trailer licence plate must be renewed annually. If you purchase a different trailer, you can transfer your existing plate to the new trailer but you must go to a Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office to have this processed.

Chapter 2

Traffic Controls



2

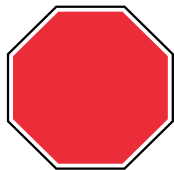
Traffic Controls

Sign shapes and colours

Knowing the shape of a sign will enable a driver to judge in advance the type of message to be expected. The standardization of colours and symbols to signs also assists the driver in recognizing the meaning of signs.

The signs may not be exactly as shown and this section does not show all signs, only a representative example.

Note: Directions given by a police officer overrule traffic signs or signals.



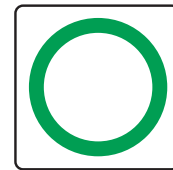
Red octagon: Stop



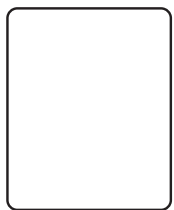
White square with a red circle and slash: Prohibitive message



Red triangle with white border: Yield



White square with green circle: Permissive message



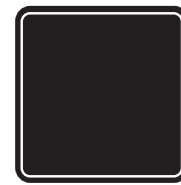
White rectangle: Regulatory message



Fluorescent yellow green pentagon: School area



Black rectangle: One way



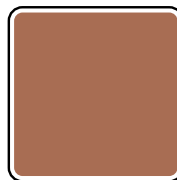
Black square: Lane use designation



Orange diamond: Construction warning



Green rectangle: Direction



Brown or Blue square: Roadside facilities



Yellow diamond: Warning

Regulatory Signs

Regulatory signs indicate a traffic regulation that applies at a specific time or place. They indicate what must be done or what cannot be done. The types of signs classified under this category include right of way for drivers, road use control signs that permit or prohibit the use of a road, control of speed, turns, direction of travel, passing, traffic lane usage, parking and crosswalks.



Stop sign. Come to a complete **stop** and do not proceed until safe to do so.



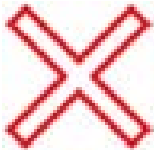
Yield sign. Yield the right of way to traffic not facing the sign and to all pedestrians within the intersection or crosswalk



Indicates that traffic is moving in an oncoming direction.



Do not enter



Railway crossing



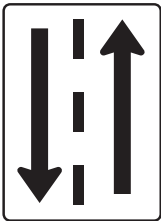
IT'S THE LAW

Fasten Seat Belts

Traffic direction signs



Proceed in direction of arrow only



Two way traffic



Divider ahead – keep right

2

Speed limits (unless otherwise posted)

Speed limits do **not** indicate the speed you should travel. They are the maximum speed permitted if conditions are ideal. Any speed that is unsafe under the prevailing conditions is illegal.



Speed limit signs are in kilometres per hour

Reduced Speed zone ahead.

- 90 km/h is the maximum speed limit for a primary highway that is located outside a settlement or municipality unless otherwise posted.
- 50 km/h is the maximum speed limit for a highway that is located within a settlement or municipality unless otherwise posted.

Designated lane signs

These signs indicate which lanes you may use to make a turn or to go straight. If you are in the designated lane, you must follow the direction that is indicated by the arrows.



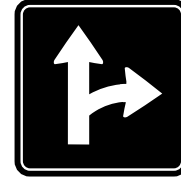
Right turn



Left turn



Straight through or left turn



Straight through or right turn

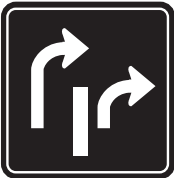


Straight through only Left turn lane control

Since certain intersections may allow two vehicles to be turning at the same time, carefully maintain your lane position during and after the turn.



Double left turn



Double right turn



Left lane turn, right lane turn left or straight



Left lane turn left, right lane straight



Left lane turn left, centre lane straight, right lane straight or turn right.



Reserved lane signs indicate that lanes are reserved for use by specific vehicles such as buses, taxis and bicycles. The symbol on the sign will designate the type of vehicles permitted to travel in that lane. Reserved lanes that are designated for part-time operation will show the hours of the day and the days of the week when the lane is reserved.

Permissive manoeuvre signs

The permissive symbol is a green circle. The symbol that is depicted within the green circle is permitted.



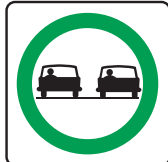
Turn left only



Turn right only



Straight through only



Passing is permitted

Permissive route signs



Truck route



Motorized snow vehicles allowed



Dangerous goods route



Bicycles allowed

2

Prohibitive manoeuvre signs

The prohibitive symbol is a red circle and a diagonal red bar. The symbol that is depicted within the red circle is prohibited.



No left turn



No right turn



No U turn



Do not pass

Prohibitive access signs



No trucks allowed



No motorized snow vehicles allowed



No pedestrians allowed



No bicycles allowed



Dangerous goods prohibited

Prohibitive parking and stopping

No parking



The arrow under the symbol indicates where the action indicated on the sign is not allowed.

No parking on the days shown, at the times shown



No stopping

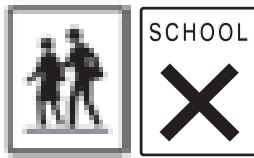


No stopping on the days and times shown

Crossing signs



Pedestrian crossing/crosswalk



School crossing

Warning Signs

Warning signs give drivers advance warning of potentially hazardous conditions on or near a road. The types of signs classified in this category include:

- an advance warning of a traffic regulation on a road
- features or physical conditions of the road itself
- intermittent or moving hazards that indicate the possibility of a situation that may require a driver response



Stop ahead



Yield ahead

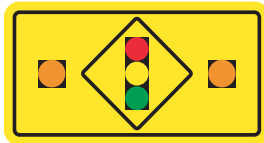


Traffic control signals ahead



School bus stop ahead

2



Traffic control signal advance warning with two lights

This sign is erected in advance of some signalized intersections. When the lights on the sign are flashing, drivers approaching the intersection should be prepared to stop as the traffic control signal light is red or amber or about to turn red or amber. Be prepared to stop.

Turn or curve signs



Single turn right



Curve right



Reverse turn left



Reverse curve left



Single turn left



Winding road



Indicates the recommended maximum speed through this curve under ideal driving conditions.

Crossings



Pedestrian crossing ahead



Animal crossing



Moose crossing



Bicycle crossing ahead



Motorized snow vehicles crossing



School crosswalk ahead

Intersections



Concealed road



Concealed road left



Concealed road right



"T" Intersection



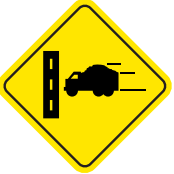
"Y" Intersection



"T" Intersection



Railway crossing ahead



Trucks entering from the right



Dead end

Converging roadways



Merging traffic



Added lane (free flow)

Narrow roadways



Road narrows both sides



Road narrows left



Road narrows right



Narrow passage

2



Lane ends,
loss of left lane



Lane ends,
loss of right lane

Divided highway



Divided highway begins



Divided highway ends

Other road conditions



Hill



Bump



Pavement ends



Slippery when wet



Hazard marker,
object on right



Hazard marker,
object on left



Pass on either
side of obstacle



Rumble strips



Falling rocks
rocks



Chevron, road,
alignment change



Traffic light,
ahead



Two way
traffic ahead

Information and Guide Signs

These signs indicate information for route selection, locating off-road facilities and identifying geographical features or points of interest.

Route markers:

- Indicate numbers, names or other designations of roads.

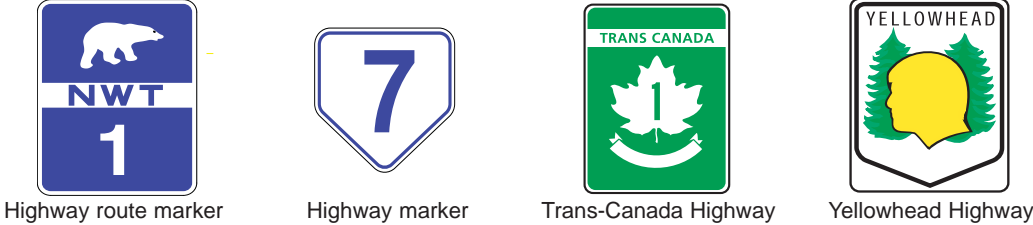
Destination guide signs:

- Provides direction and distance to a destination.

Off-road facilities:

- Indicate availability and direction to off-road services or recreational facilities.

Route Markers



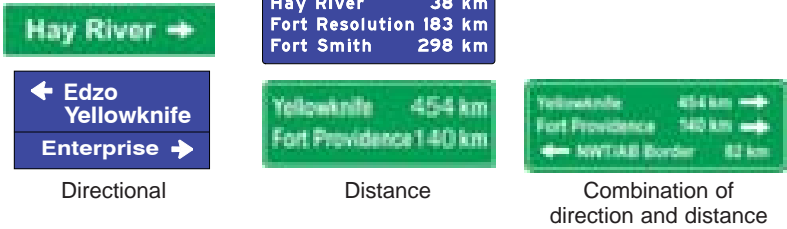
Highway route marker

Highway marker

Trans-Canada Highway

Yellowhead Highway

Highway information



Directional

Distance

Combination of direction and distance

2

Services



Hospital



Airport



Parking

Off-road facilities



Fuel



Food



Trailer campground



Telephone



Accommodation



RCMP or city police



Recreation area ahead



Territorial Park

Road Construction

These signs warn you about road construction ahead. Be prepared to SLOW DOWN and STOP if required.

Obey the flag person's signal.

Speed limits in construction zones must be obeyed at all times. This applies even when people and equipment are not working since hazards such as bumps, fresh oil and loose gravel may be present. If workers are present, the fines for speeding in these areas will be doubled.



People working



Flag person



Survey crew ahead



Uneven pavement



Detour next # km



Construction zone ends

Other signs



Slow moving vehicle

This sign is placed on the back of slow moving vehicles such as farm tractors, machinery or construction equipment. These vehicles are designed for use at speeds that are less than 40 km/h. When you see this sign, reduce your speed.

Signs indicating services for persons with disabilities



This sign indicates parking for persons with disabilities. These parking spaces ensure safe and equal access to goods and services for all individuals. It is illegal for any vehicle to park or stop in a parking stall reserved for persons with disabilities unless it has an identifying parking placard or licence plate. Please use courtesy when you see this sign and leave these spots to the individuals they are intended for.

To obtain an application form for parking placards for persons with disabilities, contact any Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office or your family physician.

2

School zone signs



School area

When you see these signs ahead without a speed sign attached to the post, it is a warning to alert drivers that a school is near and to be cautious that children may be walking along or crossing the highway. Drive through the area with extra caution. School patrols must be obeyed at all times.



School zone

When you pass this sign with a speed sign attached to the post, you have entered a school zone and you must stay within the maximum posted speed.



Speed

The speed within school zones are not regulated in the Northwest Territories, but it is generally 30 km/h unless otherwise posted.

Times

Unless the times are posted for a particular school zone the posted speed limit is to be in effect 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.

Hours and the speed limit of a school zone may be regulated according to municipal bylaws.

You are not permitted to pass or attempt to pass another vehicle travelling in the same direction within a school zone during the hours when it is in effect

School zone ends

A school zone ends where a traffic sign indicates either a higher speed or the end of the zone.



Playground zone signs



Playground area

When you pass this sign ahead without a speed sign attached to the post, it is a warning to alert drivers that a playground is near and to be cautious that children may be close by. Drive through the area with extra caution.



Playground zone

When you pass this sign with a speed sign attached to the post, you have entered a playground zone and you must stay within the maximum posted speed.



Speed

The speed within playground zones are not regulated in the Northwest Territories, but they are generally 30 km/h unless otherwise posted.

Times

Unless the times are posted for a particular playground zone the posted speed limit is to be in effect 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.

Hours and the speed limit of a school zone may be regulated according to municipal bylaws.

You are not permitted to pass or attempt to pass another vehicle travelling in the same direction within a playground zone during the hours when it is in effect.



Playground zone ends

A playground zone ends where a traffic sign indicates either a higher speed or the end of the zone.

2

TTY Capabilities



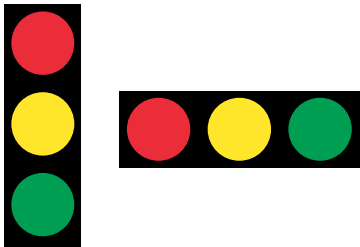
This sign indicates pay phones that have a TTY device (teletypewriter) available. A TTY is a special device that allows people who are deaf, hard of hearing or speech-impaired to use telephone networks to communicate through typed messages.

Over dimensional loads

These signs indicate a wide load is being transported. Use caution when passing vehicles displaying this sign.

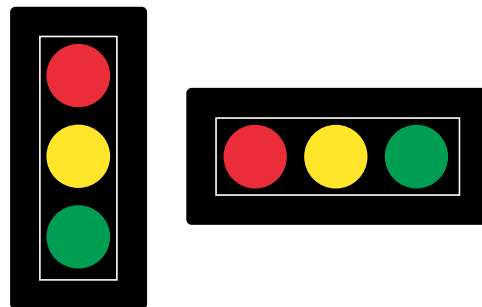


Traffic Control Signals



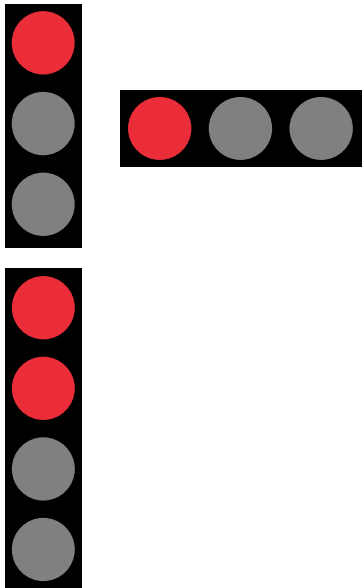
The function of a traffic control signal is to assign the right of way between conflicting streams of traffic at an intersection. The orientation of traffic control signals may be vertical or horizontal.

The order of lights for a vertical traffic control signal is red at the top, amber in the middle and green at the bottom. The order of lights for a horizontal traffic control signal is red on the left, amber in the middle and green on the right.



Traffic control signal indicators

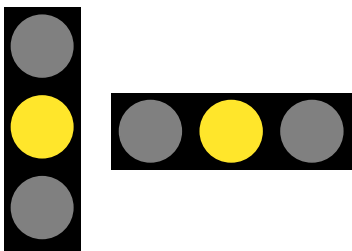
Steady red light



Vehicles facing a steady red light (a double red light has the same meaning as a single red light) must come to a stop before crossing the stop line or crosswalk on the near side of an intersection. If there is no stop line or crosswalk, vehicles must stop before entering the intersection and remain stopped unless otherwise directed or permitted. A right turn is permitted after a full stop unless prohibited by a sign. A left turn onto a one way street from a one way street is permitted after coming to a complete stop unless prohibited by a sign.

A pedestrian that is facing a steady red light must not enter the intersection unless permitted by another pedestrian signal device.

Steady amber light

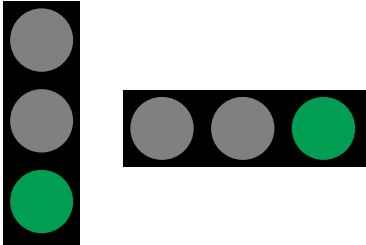


Vehicles facing a steady amber light must come to a complete stop before crossing the stop line or crosswalk on the near side of an intersection, unless such a stop cannot be made in safety. If there is no stop line or crosswalk, vehicles must stop before entering the intersection. An amber light is a means of safely clearing an intersection.

A pedestrian that is facing a steady amber light must not enter the intersection unless permitted by another pedestrian signal device.

2

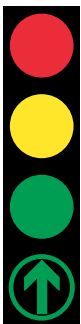
Steady green light



Vehicles facing a steady green light may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless one or more of these movements is prohibited. Vehicles that are turning right or left must yield the right of way to other vehicles or pedestrians lawfully within the intersection when the green light is displayed. When approaching a green light that has been on for a long time, be prepared for the light to turn amber. If the light does change, you must stop. An indication that the light is about to change occurs when the presence of a pedestrian signal light changes from “walk” to “don’t walk”.

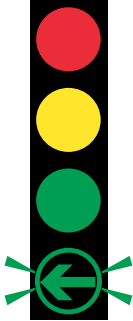
A pedestrian that is facing a steady green light may proceed across the road within any marked or unmarked crosswalk unless directed by another pedestrian signal device.

Steady through green arrow light



Vehicles facing a steady green arrow may enter the intersection to proceed only in the direction indicated by the arrow.

Flashing green arrow light (left or right)



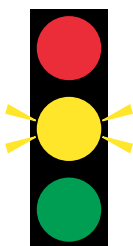
Vehicles facing a flashing green arrow light may enter the intersection and turn either left or right as indicated by the arrow. Vehicles facing a flashing green arrow and a red light may turn in the direction of the arrow without stopping. A flashing green arrow light may be used in conjunction with a steady green light. Yield the right of way to all pedestrians and vehicles in the intersection.

Flashing red light



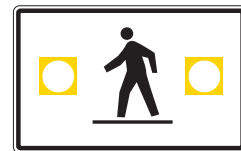
Vehicles facing a flashing red light must come to a stop before crossing the stop line or crosswalk on the near side of an intersection. If there is no stop line or crosswalk, vehicles must stop before entering the intersection. Proceed only when safe to do so.

Flashing amber light



Vehicles facing a flashing amber light may proceed with caution after yielding to pedestrians and other vehicles lawfully within the intersection.

When flashing amber lights are used together with a sign or symbol indicating “school zones” “playground zones” “school crossings” “pedestrian crossings” “pedestrian zones” or other wording or symbol indicating a pedestrian hazard, you must reduce your speed as posted. Yield the right of way to all pedestrians.



2

Flashing green light



Vehicles facing a flashing green light may proceed straight through, turn left or turn right. Opposing traffic will be facing a red light; however a driver must still yield to pedestrians or other vehicles lawfully in the intersection.

Pedestrian signal lights



Pedestrians facing a traffic control signal where a word or symbol indicating “walk” is shown, may enter the crosswalk or road and proceed in the direction of the light.



A pedestrian facing a traffic signal where a word or symbol indicating “wait” or “don’t walk” is shown must not enter the crosswalk or road in the direction of the signal. Pedestrians, who have begun crossing legally, may complete their crossing.

Lane control signals

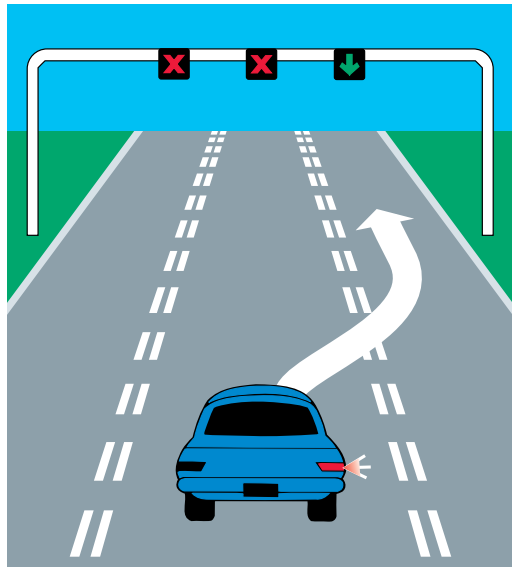
Lane control signals are used to indicate and control the direction of traffic movements on individual lanes of a road. The most common use of this control is in reversible lanes where one lane of traffic may serve different directions of traffic during different time periods.

Steady red “X”

When a red “X” is indicated over a driving lane, a driver must not enter or remain in that lane. This signal indicates that the lane will be used by oncoming traffic. You must move safely across to a green arrow lane.

Downward pointing green arrow

A driver facing the downward pointing green arrow is permitted to drive in that lane.



2

Pavement Markings

Pavement markings serve a variety of functions, including:

- lane definition
- separation of opposing traffic flows
- separation of traffic moving in the same direction
- passing zones
- lane usage and designation
- pedestrian crosswalks
- stop lines
- parking areas
- word or symbol messages

In some cases they are used to supplement other traffic control signs or signals.

Principles of markings

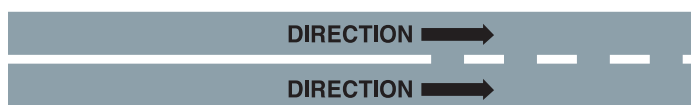
When pavement markings are used as dividing lines between traffic lanes, they conform to the following principles.

Colour



Yellow lines separate traffic travelling in opposite directions. A yellow line should always be on your left.

White



White lines separate traffic travelling in the same direction. White lines may also designate the shoulder portion of the roadway.

Broken Lines

Broken yellow



Broken yellow lines indicate that there is adequate sight distance available to permit passing. You must be sure that the lane into which you are moving is clear and that the pass can be completed safely.

Broken white



Broken white lines indicate that lane changing is permitted.

Solid Lines

Solid yellow



In rural areas, solid yellow lines whether single or double indicate that passing is not permitted.

Solid and broken yellow



A solid and broken yellow line indicates that passing is permitted in one direction. Passing is not permitted if the solid yellow line is on your side of the roadway.

2

Solid white



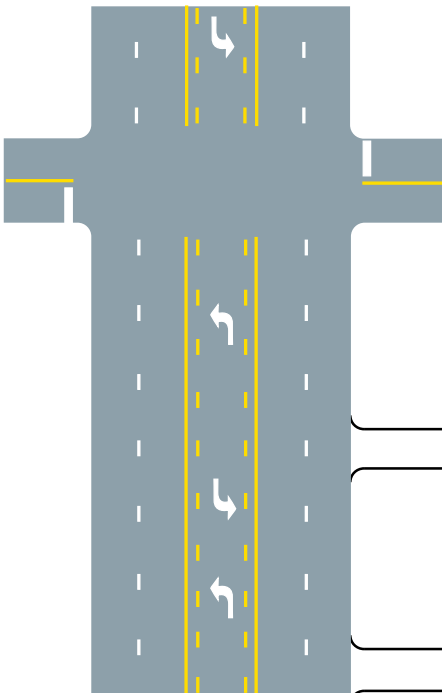
Solid white lines indicate that lane changing is not permitted.

Symbols

Symbols may be used on the pavement to supplement standard signs or by themselves for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic. These markings include:

Arrows

Arrows that indicate what vehicle movements are permitted in a lane.



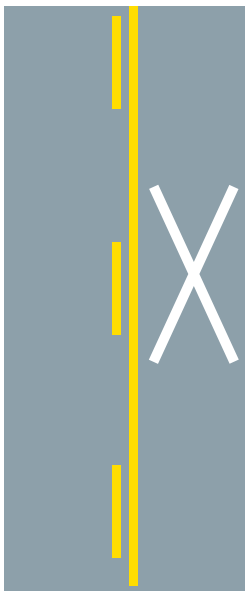
On a two way left turn lane the centre lane of the road is reserved for left turning traffic travelling in either direction.

Diamond Markings



Diamond markings indicate that a lane is reserved for specific vehicles. There will also be proper signing on the road that will indicate the restrictions.

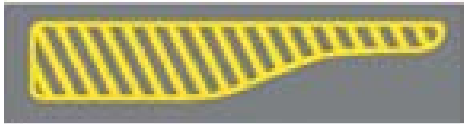
"X" Markings



"X" markings indicate the approach to a railway crossing.

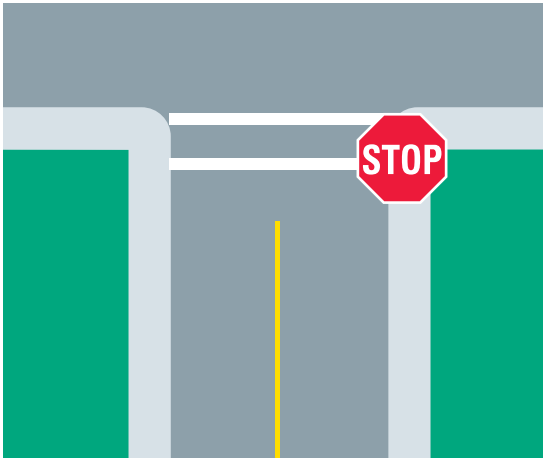
2

Painted Island

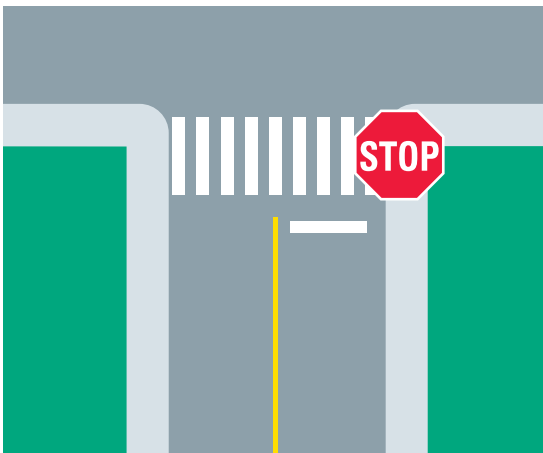


Do not travel over a painted island or use in passing.

Other roadway markings



Crosswalk lines mark the location of pedestrian crosswalks.



Stop lines indicate where vehicles must stop at intersections or railway crossings.

Chapter 3

Starting Your Vehicle



3

Starting Your Vehicle

Before entering your vehicle, walk around it to check for:

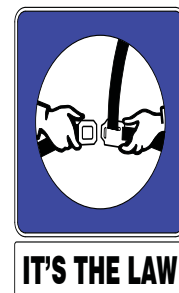
- children
- pedestrians
- oncoming traffic
- other obstructions

After you complete this check and you have taken your place in the driver's seat, make sure:

- **Your seat is adjusted properly.** Ensure you can see over the steering wheel. Many vehicles allow you to tilt the steering wheel – find a position that is right for you. Make sure you can reach all the controls and relax your arms when you grip the steering wheel.

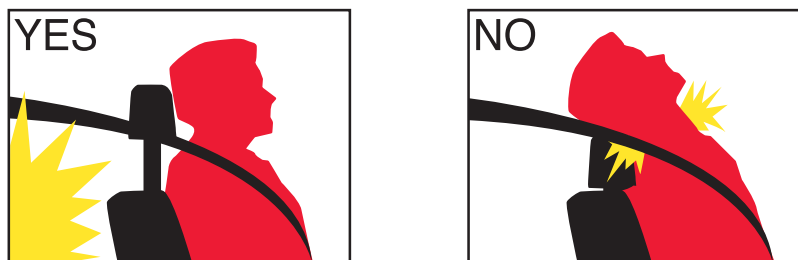
Most new vehicles now come equipped with an air bag system that is part of the steering wheel assembly. If your vehicle has this type of device, Transport Canada recommends that you should position yourself back at least 25 cm (10 inches) from the steering wheel. You must be able to reach the brake pedal. In a standard transmission vehicle, you should be able to push the clutch pedal all the way to the floor.

- **Your mirrors are in the right position.** Adjust your inside rear-view mirror so you can see as much as possible behind you. Adjust your side-view mirrors to reduce blind spots.
- **Your seat belt is fastened!** Seat belts save lives and help and reduce serious injuries. Wear them, it's the law. Seat belts only work if used properly. Wear the lap belt low and snug over your hips and the shoulder belt must fit over your chest and shoulder. Don't be tempted to tuck the shoulder belt behind your back or under your arm. In vehicles that are designed with an air bag system, you still must use your seat belt.



Head restraint

Properly positioned head restraints can greatly reduce the risk of whiplash injuries in rear-end collisions. If your vehicle has an adjustable head restraint it should be adjusted so that the centre of the head restraint is level with the top of your ears. If your head restraint tilts, move it forward to decrease the space between your head and the restraint – less than 10 cm (4”) is ideal. Always check to see that your passengers' head restraints are adjusted to the correct height also. Save your neck...Raise your head restraint.



When you're ready to go:

- Check again to make sure your path of travel is clear.
- Use your rear-view mirrors, but don't rely only on them. Use a shoulder check to ensure your blind spots are clear.

If you're pulling out from the right side of the road, use your left electrical signal or hand signal to indicate that you are entering traffic. If you're on the left side of a one way road, use your right turn signal and be careful – it may be difficult to clearly check traffic from the driver's seat.

3

Automatic transmissions

An automatic transmission refers to a system that changes the vehicle's gears automatically. The shift lever allows a driver to manually select a specific gear or range.

“P” Park

- To be used when starting the engine and parking the vehicle. It locks the transmission.

“R” Reverse

- To be used for backing the vehicle.

“N” Neutral

- The transmission is out of gear.

“D” Drive

- Use this selection for normal forward driving. The transmission will shift through the gears, both up and down, automatically.

“3,2,1” Gear Positions

- These positions prevent the transmission from shifting to a higher gear and may be used on hills or other special circumstances.

“Overdrive”

- If your vehicle has an overdrive selection, it is used for driving at higher speeds and helps to save fuel.

For further information, refer to your vehicle's owners manual.

Manual (standard) transmissions

Shifting gears in a vehicle equipped with a manual transmission is a skill that requires considerable practice. The driver operates a clutch pedal with the left foot while manually selecting the desired gear by moving a gearshift lever with the right hand.

The clutch is used to make, or break, the connection between the vehicle's engine and its transmission. When the pedal is up, the connection is engaged and the power of the engine can then be transmitted to the drive wheels of the vehicle.

When starting the engine of a vehicle equipped with a manual transmission, your gearshift lever should be in the neutral position and your clutch pedal should be fully depressed.

When the clutch pedal is pressed down, the connection is disengaged which prevents the transfer of engine power to the drive wheels. It is while the connection is disengaged that the driver will change gears.

As the driver begins to let up on the clutch pedal the re-establishment of the connection will begin to be felt before the pedal is fully released. The point where this first occurs is called the "friction point."

It is at this friction point that the driver must coordinate the further release of the clutch pedal with the use of the gas pedal to achieve a smooth shift and prevent engine stalling.

When driving manual-transmission vehicles, it is important to select the proper gear so that your engine neither lugs (moves the vehicle in rough, bumpy fashion) nor races (revs the engine but does not move the car effectively). Your owners manual will provide you with the approximate speeds at which you should shift.

Shifting patterns vary as do the number of available gears. Your owners manual will describe the shifting pattern for your vehicle. A pattern is usually found engraved into the knob of your gearshift lever.

Having the ignition switch in the off position, you can practice moving the gearshift lever into its various positions until you are sure of the locations and can find each gear without looking at the gearshift.

Once you have the vehicle in motion and have completed shifting gears, be sure to remove your foot from the clutch pedal. Leaving your foot on

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the clutch pedal unnecessarily is called “riding the clutch” and can cause excessive clutch wear.

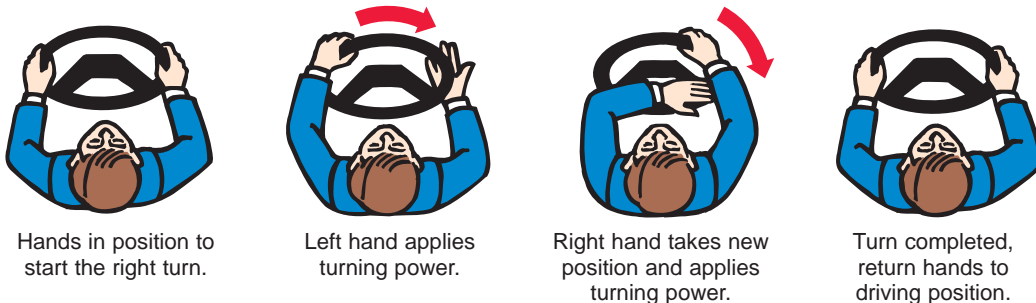
It is very important that the driver keeps the transmission in gear throughout the descent. Therefore, before starting down the hill you should be in the proper gear to minimize the chance of missing a shift.

When you are required to brake or come to a stop, you should avoid depressing the clutch too soon so that you are not coasting to a stop. Good practice is to downshift to the gear that will allow a smooth start.

When turning corners, be sure your clutch is engaged and that your vehicle is in the proper gear for the speed at which you are turning.

Steering

Think of the steering wheel as a clock. To have the best control over your vehicle, your left hand should be placed at the 9 o'clock position and your right hand should be at the 3 o'clock position. When turning a corner, use a hand-over-hand method of steering. When straightening out after a turn use the hand-over-hand method to recover your steering.



Accelerating

When you are in the process of moving your vehicle, the ability to control your speed depends upon good accelerator technique. Gradually depress the accelerator and hold it at the proper position for the selected speed. This may take some practice. You must develop sensitivity to the accelerator pedal. Keep the following in mind:

- You should accelerate smoothly and adjust to the weather, road and traffic conditions. Don't speed up or slow down unnecessarily.
- Never exceed the posted speed limit.
- Don't accelerate so quickly that your tires spin.
- Driving too slow is also a hazard. Driving unnecessarily at speeds well below the posted speed limit may bother other drivers following you. Driving your vehicle at speeds close to other traffic helps to reduce the risk of being involved in a collision. If necessary pull over and stop to allow traffic to pass you.

Stopping

Few drivers know how much time or distance it takes to fully stop a vehicle. As a result, they may make errors in judgment that can lead to a collision. Three factors go into determining how long it takes to stop.

1. Perception time

Perception time is how long it takes for your brain to recognize a situation and understand that you need to stop. This can take approximately 3/4 of a second, depending on the driver. Less experienced drivers are often slower to realize a danger exists. The distance will vary greatly depending upon the driver's visual search, level of attention, decision-making capability and degree of fatigue, and can also be affected by the use of alcohol or other drugs.

2. Reaction time

Reaction time is the time it takes you to physically react to a danger by moving your foot from the gas pedal to the brake pedal. The average reaction time is 3/4 of a second. Reaction distance is how far a vehicle travels during this time.

3. Braking time

Braking time is how long it takes a vehicle to stop from the time the brake is first applied until the vehicle actually stops. The distance travelled in this time is called the braking distance.

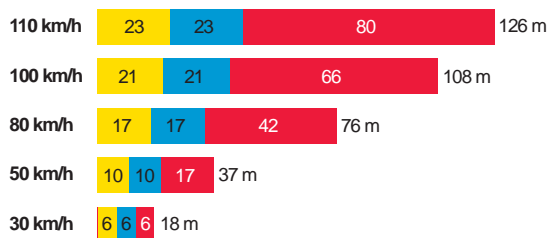
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Total stopping distance is the sum of perception distance, reaction distance and the braking distance.


Many factors, such as the condition of the roadway, your alertness, your vehicle, the vehicle's speed and the condition of your vehicle's brakes and tires work in combination to determine stopping time and distance. As a driver, you must attempt to adjust to or modify these factors to avoid a collision. Do not drive when you are tired or have been taking drugs or alcohol.

The chart below illustrates the minimum stopping distance for various speeds. The stopping distances are averages for stopping on smooth, dry pavement.

Stopping distances under normal road conditions (all distances below are in metres)



 Distance travelled while perceiving the need to stop (based on average perception time of 3/4 second)

 Distance travelled while reacting (based on average reaction time of 3/4 second)

 Distance travelled after brakes applied (under normal road conditions and brake efficiency)

Braking techniques

- When coming to a stop, begin braking early, do not leave your braking too late.
- Ease off the accelerator in advance of applying the brake to reduce your speed.
- To brake smoothly, ease up on the brake pedal slightly and then reapply pressure on the pedal just before you come to a stop.

- When required to stop quickly, use the threshold braking technique. This involves braking almost to the point of locking the wheels where braking efficiency is at its maximum. If the wheels lock, ease up slightly. The lock point will vary depending on the conditions, so it is important to know your brakes well. Applying the brakes hard enough to lock the wheels will cause a loss of steering control. For vehicles with anti-lock brakes (ABS) see information in Chapter 6 under emergency braking.

Reversing (Backing)

In situations when you have to back, look behind you to make sure your path is clear of traffic, pedestrians and other obstacles. If you are going to be backing out of a driveway, first walk around the vehicle and check for possible dangers behind.

To back in a straight line:

- place your left hand at the top of the steering wheel
- look over your right shoulder through the rear window and back up slowly
- don't look ahead except for quick glances to make sure the front of the vehicle does not hit anything
- for slight steering corrections, turn the steering wheel in the same direction that you want the back of your vehicle to go

When backing to the left or right:

- use both hands on the steering wheel
- to back to the left look over your left shoulder with occasional glances to the front
- to back to the right look over your right shoulder with occasional glances to the front

Remember: The front of the vehicle will swing in the opposite direction that the back end is going.

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Other hints for backing:

- If you have to back out of a driveway, back your vehicle into the nearest traffic lane and then go forward. Do not back into a second traffic lane as backing across a centre line is both illegal and unsafe. Note: It is usually safer to back into the driveway so that you can drive forward when you leave.
- In an urban area (city, town or village), you are not permitted to back a vehicle into an intersection or a crosswalk.
- When backing your vehicle, it is good practice to limit your speed to that of normal walking speed.

Remember: White back-up lights on a vehicle indicate that the vehicle is in reverse. Be aware that the vehicle may move backwards.

Parking

Parking a vehicle requires good control of the vehicle, accurate judgment and a good understanding of steering. The next three sections will deal with different types of parking situations.

Parallel parking

This type of parking will seem difficult at first and will require practice. You will need to learn how to judge if a parking space is large enough for your vehicle. To park in a space between two vehicles at the right-hand curb, follow the steps illustrated.



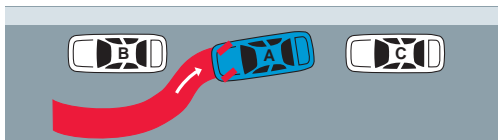
1. When you are approaching your intended parallel parking space, check early to the rear for traffic that is following you. Apply your brakes well in advance and start to slow down. Tap your brake pedal and your brake lights will alert other drivers of your intent to stop and park parallel by the curb. Stop when the rear bumper of your vehicle is in line with the rear bumper of vehicle B and parallel to the curb. Leave about one metre of space between the vehicles.



2. Back very slowly, steering sharply to the right until the vehicle is approximately at a 45-degree angle to the curb. Your steering wheel should now be in line with the rear bumper of vehicle B.

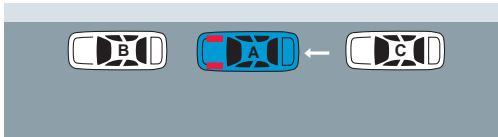


3. Straighten your front wheels. Continue backing until the right end of your front bumper is in line with the back end of vehicle B. Be careful not to make contact with this vehicle.



4. Turn the wheel rapidly to the left as far as it will go and back up until you are parallel with the curb. Be careful not to make contact with the bumper of the vehicle behind.

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5. Move forward very slowly while straightening the wheels. Stop when your vehicle is centred between vehicles B and C. Set the park brake. The law requires that the wheels of the parked vehicle not be more than 30 centimetres from the curb.

When you are leaving a parallel park position:

- If necessary, back up close to the vehicle parked behind you without making contact;
- Check all mirrors to see that the road behind is clear;
- Turn on the left turning signal;
- Check side mirrors;
- Before moving forward, look over your left shoulder for traffic not visible in the mirrors;
- Move forward slowly, steering to the left rapidly. Drive into the closest travel lane taking care not to make contact with the parked vehicle in front.
- Be alert for traffic approaching from the rear.

Entering and exiting a parallel parked vehicle

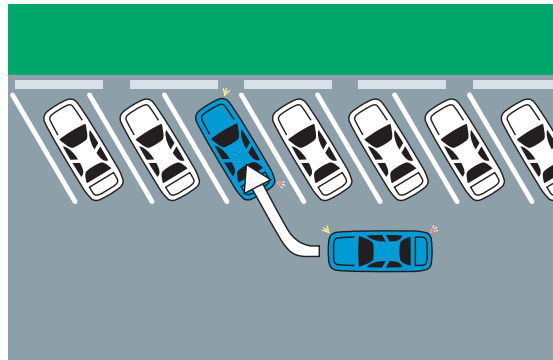
When entering a parked vehicle, always approach from the front facing traffic. Be very careful about traffic passing in the nearest lane before you open the door. Open the door no wider than necessary and then close the door quickly behind you.

When leaving a parked vehicle, check all mirrors carefully for any traffic or cyclists approaching from behind. Shoulder check to the left to check the blind spot. If safe, open the door no wider than necessary and exit quickly. Walk to the rear of the vehicle facing traffic and leave the roadway as quickly as possible.

Angle parking

Angle parking is most often used in parking lots. The spaces may be anywhere from a 30 to a 90 degree angle from the traffic lane.

The following steps should be used to enter an angle parking space on the right:



- Turn on your right turn signal and slow down.
- Driving parallel to the curb, remain at least 1.5 metres away from the rear of the vehicles already parked. If you are going to be parked at right angles to the curb, you must allow about two metres, to make the sharp turn required.
- When you can see down the left-hand side of the vehicle parked on the right of the vacant parking space, steer sharply to the right into the centre of the vacant space at a slow speed.
- Approximately at the centre point of the parking space, straighten your wheels and continue to slowly move forward. Be careful to observe the left front bumper and the right rear bumper, making sure that they are not too close to the parked vehicles on either side. Keep moving slowly forward until the front wheel makes light contact with the curb or is within 30 cm from the curb.

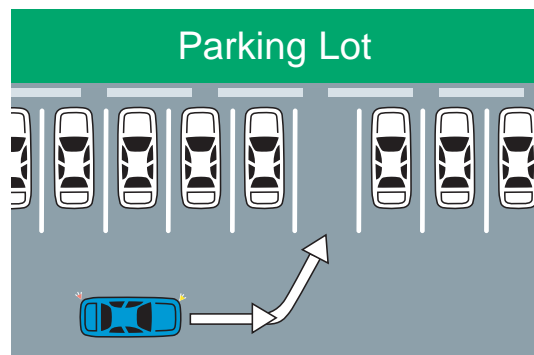
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When leaving an angle parking space:

- Follow all normal back up precautions and procedures. This is a simple manoeuvre but could be hazardous because it is difficult to see traffic as you back out of the space. You do not have the right-of-way as you back out. Look very carefully behind your vehicle.
- Back up slowly and be prepared to stop if necessary. If the vehicle beside you is longer than yours, stop when the rear of your vehicle is even with the rear of the longer vehicle. Continue backing straight until you can see past the parked vehicle to your right.
- When your front bumper will clear the rear of the vehicle on your left, turn the steering wheel sharply and quickly to the right and continue backing into the lane next to the parked vehicle. STOP when your vehicle is parallel with the curb and then drive ahead in the appropriate lane. Watch for other vehicles backing out of angle parking stalls in front of you.

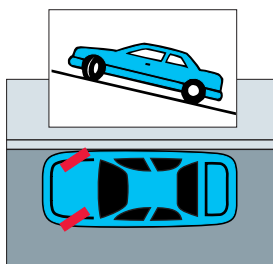
Entering a 90-degree angle-parking stall in a parking lot on the left is easier because you have more room to achieve the proper angle. Be sure to check the left lane for oncoming traffic before you turn across it.

Never enter a parking stall on the left side of a two-way roadway.



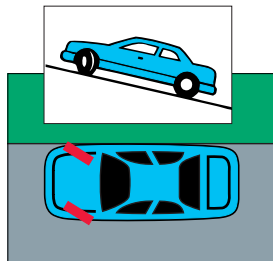
Hill parking

The following information applies to vehicles parked on the right-hand side of the road. Vehicles parked on the left-hand side of the road, turn the front wheels in the opposite direction. To prevent a parked vehicle from rolling down a hill, always set your park brake and always place your transmission in low gear (manual transmission) or park (automatic transmission). In addition:



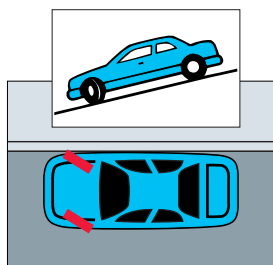
Uphill with curb.

1. If you park facing uphill on a street with a curb, turn the front wheels toward the left and allow your vehicle to roll back until the right front tire is touching the curb.



Uphill without curb

2. If you park facing uphill on a street without a curb, turn your front wheels to the right.



Downhill

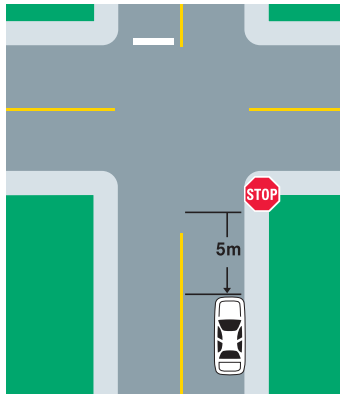
3. If you park facing downhill, always turn your front wheels to the right.

NOTE: Allow your vehicle to roll to the point where your front wheels are making contact with the curb before setting the park brake and parking gear. This helps to prevent the vehicle from “jumping the curb” in the event the vehicle starts to move.

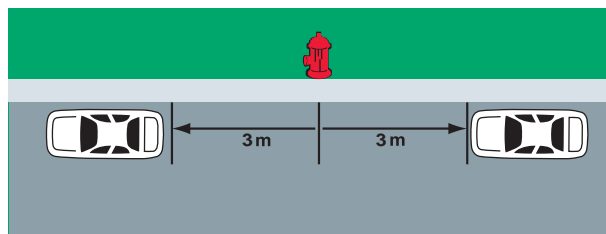
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Do not park your vehicle:

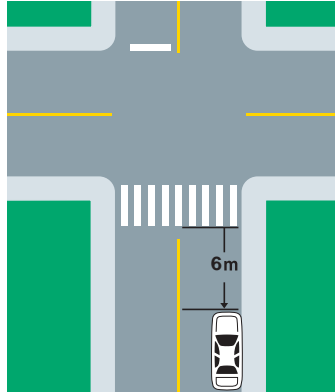
- on a sidewalk or boulevard
- on a crosswalk or on any part of a crosswalk
- within an intersection
- in front of a public or private driveway
- alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when the stopping or parking would obstruct traffic
- on any bridge, underpass or their approaches
- at any other place where a traffic control device prohibits stopping or parking, during the times stopping or parking is prohibited
- within five metres in front of a stop or yield sign or traffic light located at the side of the roadway



- within three metres of any fire hydrant, or when the hydrant is not located at the curb, within three metres of the point on the curb nearest the hydrant



- within six metres of the near side of a marked crosswalk



- beside other vehicles where you may be double-parked
- at or near the site of any fire, explosion, motor vehicle crash or other incident, if stopping or parking would obstruct traffic or hinder police officers, firefighters, emergency medical service operators or assistants, rescue officers or volunteers
- on a roadway outside of an urban area:
 - shall not park the vehicle on the roadway, parking lane or shoulder of a primary highway except where
 - (a) the vehicle is incapable of moving under its own power,
 - (b) an emergency arises, or
 - (c) it is otherwise permitted by law
 - unless there is a clear passage for other motor vehicles,
 - unless your vehicle may be seen for 60 metres along the roadway in both directions.

Note: It is illegal in the Northwest Territories to leave a vehicle unattended with the engine running and the doors unlocked.



Notes:



Chapter 4

Intersections And Turns



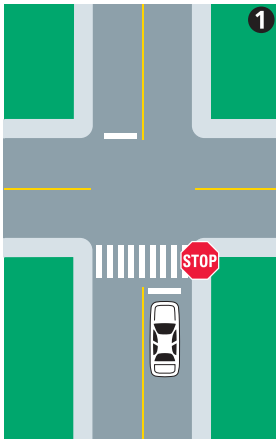
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Stop Signs

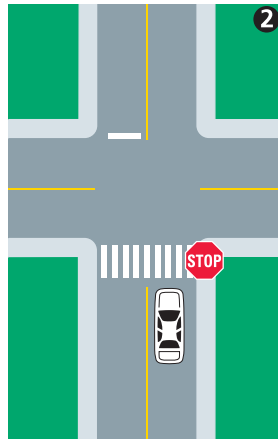


A stop sign means that your vehicle must come to a full stop. Once you have stopped, check the intersection carefully for pedestrians and other traffic. When safe, continue on your way. There are rules about where you must stop your vehicle when you come to a stop sign.

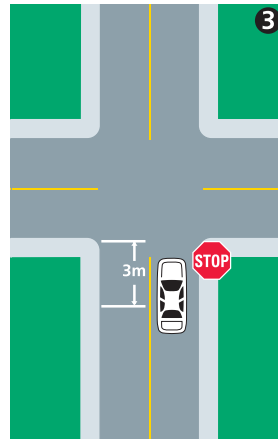
Where to stop



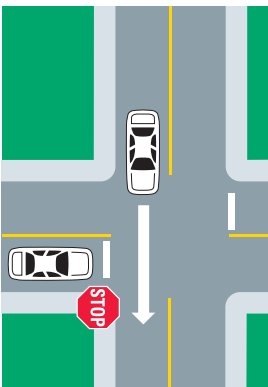
Stop at the stop line before a marked crosswalk.



Where there is no stop line, stop before the marked crosswalk.

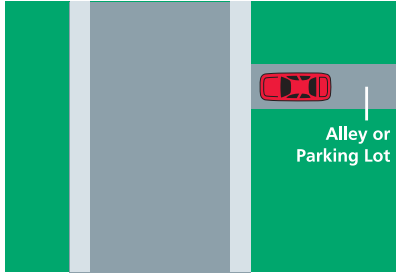


If there is no stop line or marked crosswalk at the intersection, you must stop within three metres of the intersecting roadway. Stop so as not to interfere with pedestrians who are crossing the roadway or are about to cross.



Where a stop line has been marked, bring your vehicle to a complete stop before crossing the line. Before moving forward, give pedestrians or traffic the right-of-way.

Unless otherwise marked, you must:



- Stop before entering a main street from a road, service road, alley, driveway or parking lot.
- Stop before any sidewalk crossing. Yield to pedestrians.

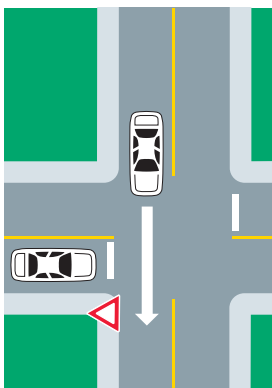
Four-way stops

Intersections where stop signs are located at all four corners (four-way stops) are often referred to as “courtesy corners.” Vehicles approaching from all directions are required to come to a full stop. All drivers must exercise courtesy and care. Normal courtesy is to allow the vehicle that arrived first to proceed first. If two vehicles arrive at the same time, courtesy again allows the vehicle on the right to proceed first. You must not proceed unless you can do so safely.

Intersections controlled by yield signs



A yield sign means slow down as you near an intersection. You may be required to stop and yield the right-of-way to traffic or pedestrians. Wait for a safe gap in the traffic before you proceed. If there are no pedestrians or traffic that you are required to yield to, you may proceed through the intersection without stopping.



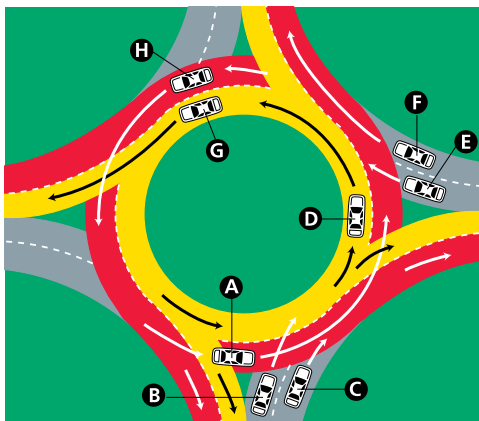
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Right-Of-Way

When the paths of highway users cross there is a potential for conflict. Who should proceed and who should wait? Right-of-way rules require one person to yield and the other to proceed. Having the right-of-way, however, does not relieve you of the responsibility to do everything you can to prevent a collision.

Traffic Circle

In a traffic circle, **the vehicle on the right must yield to the vehicle on the left. The driver on the left must activate the right signal and use caution when leaving the circle and crossing through the outside lane.**



Traffic indicated by white arrows to yield to traffic indicated by black arrows.

In this diagram:

- Vehicles B and C must yield to vehicle A
- Vehicle E must yield to vehicle D, while vehicles F and D proceed together
- Vehicle H must yield to vehicle G

Traffic that is in the lanes shown in red must yield to traffic in the lanes shown in yellow. Traffic entering the circle must yield to traffic already in the circle. When you are leaving the traffic circle, use your right turn signal. This tells other drivers what you intend to do.

Remember these safety tips:

- Enter into the right-hand lane of a traffic circle when you intend to leave at the first available exit point.
- If you are planning to proceed to the second exit or beyond, it is recommended that you use the left-hand lane.
- When entering or leaving a traffic circle be aware there may be marked pedestrian crosswalks.

Understanding controlled and uncontrolled intersections

Check for traffic approaching from your left and right when you are approaching an intersection.

Controlled intersections

A controlled intersection is an intersection with traffic signs or traffic signal lights. To drive safely in a controlled intersection you must know what the signs and signals mean. These signs or signals could be facing you or drivers on the intersecting roadway. You also need to know which vehicle has the right-of-way. Always be careful. Other drivers may not be paying attention to the signs and signals.

NOTE: For information regarding intersections controlled by traffic signs or traffic signal lights, refer to Chapter 2.

Directions given by a police officer overrule traffic signs or signals.

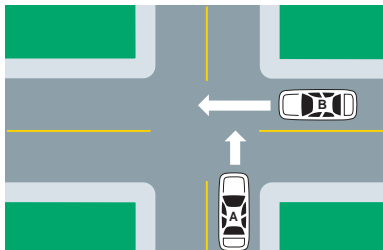
Uncontrolled intersections

Uncontrolled intersections are ones that have no traffic signs and no traffic signal lights. This may also apply to an intersection commonly referred to as a "T" intersection. Other drivers might not be expecting traffic or pedestrians to cross their path and this could cause a collision.

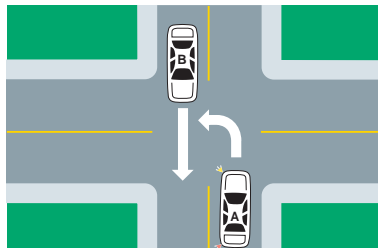
Check for traffic approaching from your left and right when you are approaching an intersection without traffic signs or traffic signal lights. Slow down and be prepared to stop. **Yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on your right.**

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Use extreme caution and sound judgment at all uncontrolled intersections even if the other driver is required to yield to you. Insisting on taking your right-of-way when the other driver refuses to yield can cause a collision.

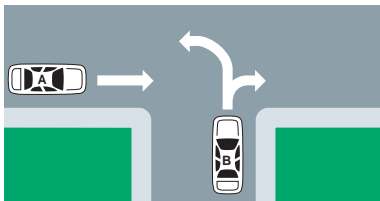


A yields to B



A yields to B

"T" Intersection



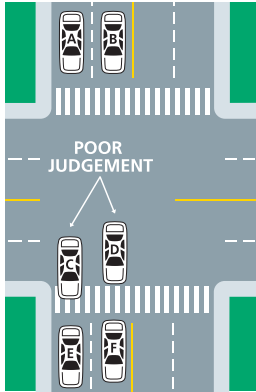
A yields to B

Remember:

- A driver turning left across the path of an approaching vehicle cannot make the left turn until it is safe to do so.
- Should a driver begin a left turn in front of you, stop and yield the right away to avoid a collision.
- Parking lots have uncontrolled intersections unless that intersection is regulated by a traffic sign.

You must not pass another vehicle that has stopped for a pedestrian at a marked or unmarked crosswalk.

Keeping intersections clear



If traffic is delayed at an intersection, wait at point A or B. Vehicles C and D have used poor judgment by stopping in the intersection that may affect cross traffic. Ensure that the traffic has moved far enough to allow your vehicle to completely clear the intersection before entering.

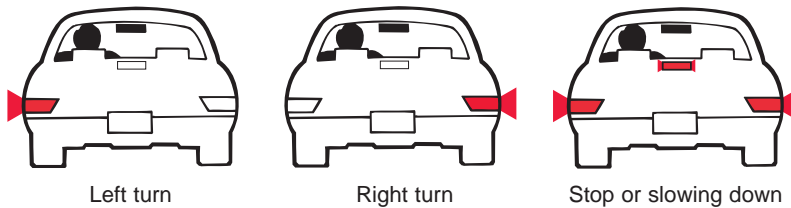
Signaling

Signals tell other drivers what you are going to do.

You **must** signal when:

- moving from the curb or parking lane
- turning
- changing lanes
- stopping

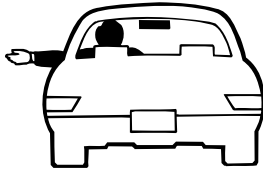
Electrical signals



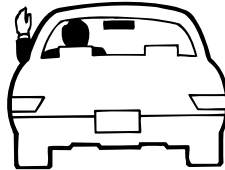
Do not confuse other drivers by signaling too early or too late. Remember to turn off your turn signal light if it does not turn off automatically.

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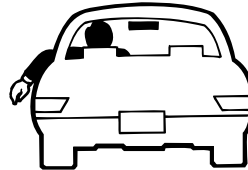
Hand signals



Left turn



Right turn



Stop or slow

If your signal lights are not working then you may use the appropriate hand signal.

Turning

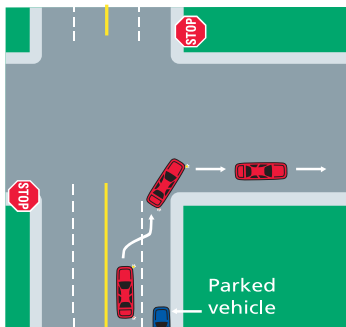
Many collisions are caused by drivers who fail to make turns properly. Here are some hints for safe turning.

- Check for traffic, shoulder check, signal, and when safe, move into the proper lane.
- Signal in sufficient time to provide a reasonable warning to other drivers of your intention.
- Check traffic and conditions to your left and right then left again before making your turn. Watch for both vehicle **and** pedestrian traffic.
- Make turns at a slow speed and keep your vehicle under control.
- For safety's sake, particularly when turning left off a two-lane highway, make a quick left shoulder check to ensure you are not about to be passed by an overtaking vehicle.
- Do not cut corners so as to drive over the curb on a right turn.
- Do not turn wide on left or right turns so as to occupy two lanes of traffic.

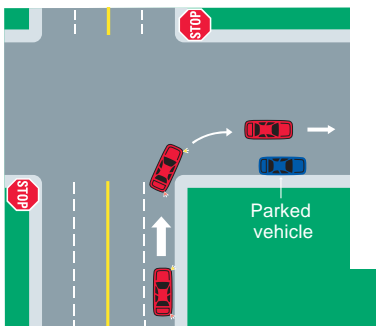
Right turns

Prepare well in advance. If you are not in the proper turning lane, mirror check, shoulder check, signal and, when safe, make the lane change. You should be in your proper turning lane at least 15 metres from the intersection.

When turning right from a two-way road onto another two-way road, try to stay as close as practical to the right-hand curb or the edge of the road. Do this as you approach the intersection, while turning, and as you leave the intersection. When making a right turn signal, check traffic, shoulder check right and turn. When you complete your turn, drive as close as practical to the right curb or edge of the roadway that you have entered.

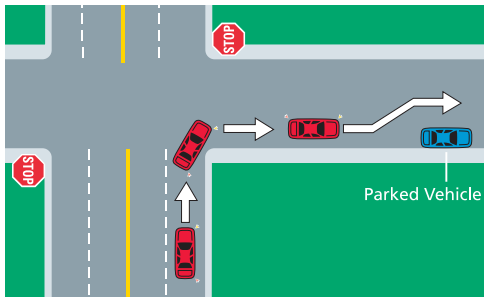


Unless prohibited by a sign, you can make a right turn on a red light after you come to a full stop. This also applies to dual lane turns. Be sure you yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and traffic on the cross street. Before you begin to turn, check over your right shoulder for other road users who may have moved up on the right side of your vehicle. Turn into the first available traffic lane on the right.



If a vehicle is parked immediately around the corner, turn into the first available lane to the left of the parked vehicle.

4



If a parked vehicle or obstruction is far enough away, complete the turn as shown above. Make a proper lane change to the left when safe. It is generally recommended for this type of turn that the curb lane be clear of parked vehicles for at least 1/2 a block.

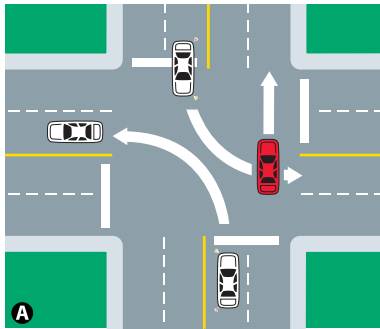
Remember that lanes are not always marked. A travel lane is a strip of roadway wide enough to allow the passage of a single line of vehicles even if that is along the curb and has parking meters along it.

Left turns

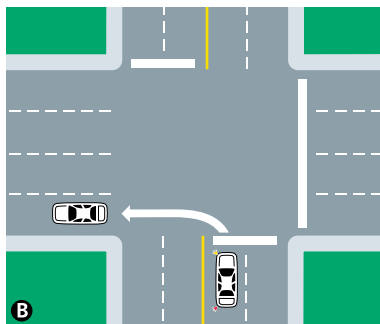
Left turns are one of the leading causes of crashes. Left turns are more difficult than right turns because you usually have to cross traffic coming from at least two and usually three directions.

Prepare well in advance. You should be in your proper turning lane at least 15 metres from the intersection. If you are not in the proper turning lane, mirror check, shoulder check, signal and, when safe, make the lane change. When turning from a two-way road onto another two-way road, drive to the right side of and as close as practical to the centre line, keep wheels straight, check traffic, shoulder check left and turn. Complete the turn by driving to the right side of the centre line of the road you entered.

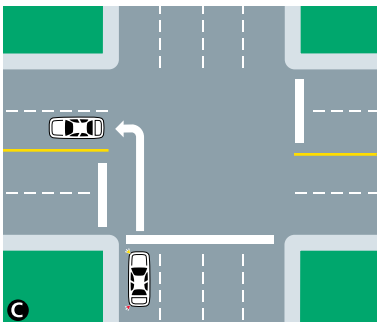
If you must stop in the intersection prior to completing a left turn, stay to the right of the centre line and keep your front wheels pointed straight ahead. This will prevent you from being pushed into oncoming traffic if you are hit from the rear. Remain behind the crosswalk if there is only room for one vehicle ahead of you in the intersection.



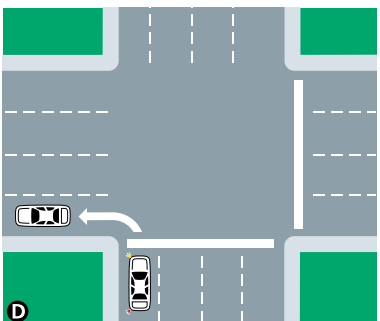
- A) **Two-way into a two-way:** turn from the lane nearest the centre line into the lane nearest the centre line.



- B) **Two-way into a one-way:** turn from the lane nearest the centre line into curb on the left-hand side. You must not make this turn on a red light.



- C) **One-way into a two-way:** start your turn from the left lane nearest the left-hand side of the road into the lane nearest the centre line.



- D) **One-way into a one-way:** turn from the lane nearest the left-hand side of the road into the lane closest to the left-hand side. You may make this turn on a red light after you have come to a complete stop and it is safe to do so providing there are no signs prohibiting the turn. This also applies to dual lane turns.

4

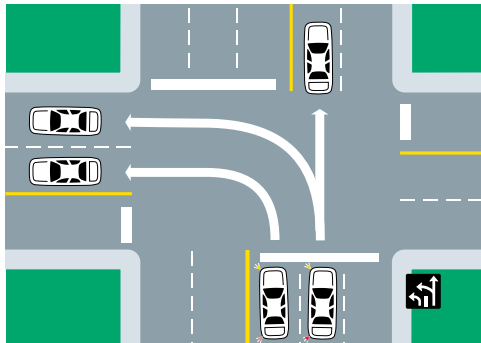
Turning Lanes



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

Dual lane turns

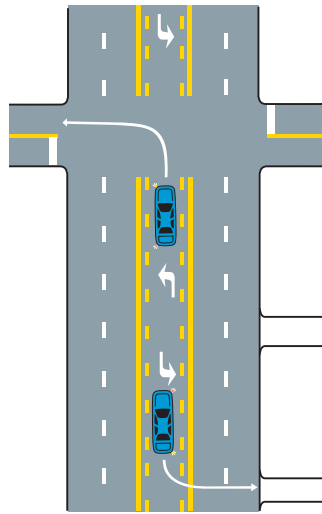
When making a right or left turn where dual lane turns are indicated by pavement markings or signs, approach the intersection in one of the marked lanes and turn into the corresponding lane.



Remember: Dual lane turns can only be made where indicated. Never swing wide or change lanes in dual lane turn intersections as another vehicle could be turning beside you.

Two-way left-turn lane

A two-way left-turn lane allows vehicles from each direction to turn left. Vehicles from both directions share this centre lane when they want to turn left.



U-turns

- Do not make a U-turn unless you can do it safely and without interfering with other traffic.
- Outside urban areas U-turns are not permitted on a curve or near the crest of a hill where the driver of another vehicle cannot see your vehicle.

U-turns are **not** permitted in urban areas in the following situations:

- On a roadway between intersections.
- Where a sign prohibits making a U-turn.
- At an intersection controlled by a traffic-control signal (traffic lights).
- At an alley intersection.



This sign means no U-turns where posted.



Added lane (free flow)

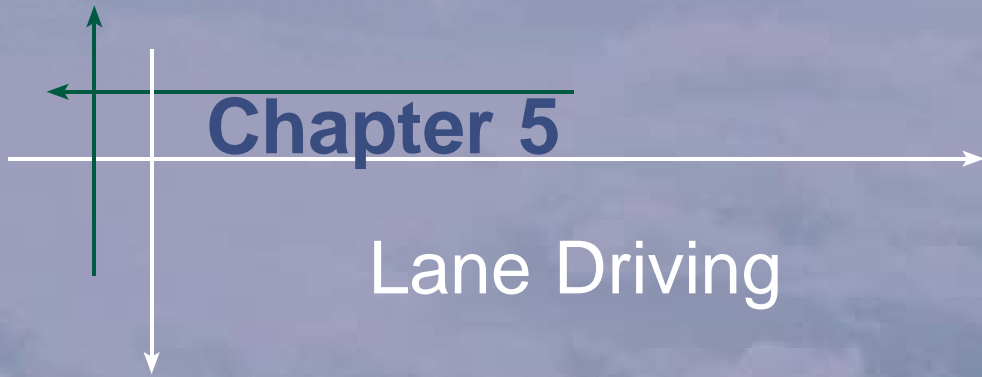
This sign indicates that two roads are converging and stopping, yielding or merging movements are not required.



Added lane (free flow)

Chapter 5

Lane Driving



5

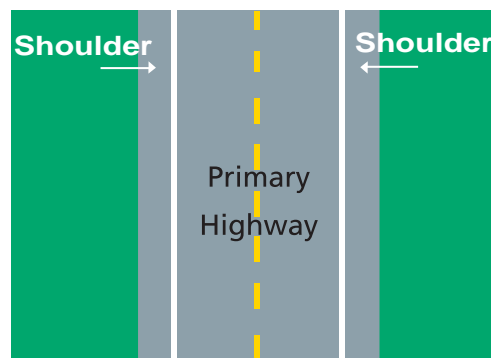
Lane Driving

Lane position

On all highways that are wide enough you must drive on the right half of the road. If a highway has been divided into lanes by clearly visible lines on the road surface, drivers should drive as closely as practical in the centre of their lane.

Shoulder

A shoulder is the portion of a **primary highway** between the edge of the roadway to the right of the direction of traffic and the nearest solid white line, not being the centre line, marked on the roadway. This definition is **not** intended to cover the curb lane in urban areas where vehicles are normally permitted to park.



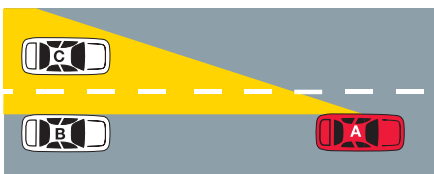
Do not drive in the "shoulder" of a highway, even to allow passing. It is only intended for emergency parking.

Blind spots

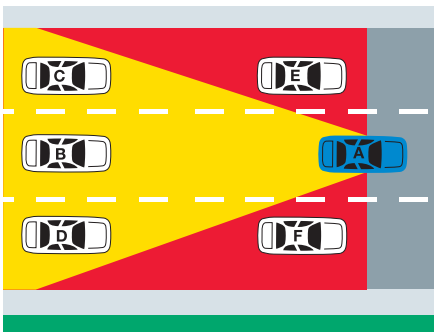
Make sure your mirrors are properly adjusted to minimize blind spots. Your mirrors can never show you everything that is behind you. What you can't see in your mirrors is said to be in your blind spot.



Using the inside rear view mirror –
Vehicle **A** can see Vehicle **B**



Using the left outside mirror –
Vehicle **C** is **visible**



Using both outside mirrors and rear view mirror – Vehicle **A** can see vehicles **B, C and D**

Vehicle A can not see vehicles E and F, either in the mirrors or through peripheral side vision. These vehicles are said to be in vehicle A's blind spot.

To make sure you minimize your blind spots, adjust all of your mirrors properly. This includes the rear-view mirror and any outside mirrors on your vehicle.

When moving from one lane to another, you must:

- make sure a lane change is allowed
- check for traffic by using your rear-view mirror and outside mirrors
- check over your shoulder to ensure that there is no vehicle or cyclist in your blind spot
- turn on the proper turn signal
- if safe, complete the lane change

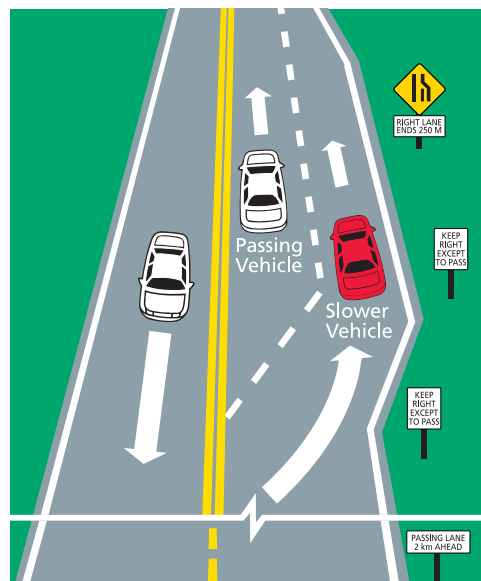
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Remember: Mirror checks do not replace shoulder checks. To shoulder check properly, turn your head and take a quick glance through the side windows behind you in the direction you intend to move. This covers the area you may not be able to see in your mirrors as indicated by the red area in the above diagram.

Passing lanes

A passing lane is an additional lane added to a highway that allows slower vehicles to move into the right hand lane, permitting faster vehicles to pass safely in the left lane.

Signs will alert drivers to the presence of a passing lane ahead.



When approaching the end of the passing lane, drivers in the right hand lane must merge safely with other traffic to the left moving in the same direction. Signs are posted to alert drivers to the end of the passing lane.

Multi-lane highways

On multi-lane highways, slow-moving traffic should travel in the traffic lane to the far right unless the left lane is required to make a left hand turn.

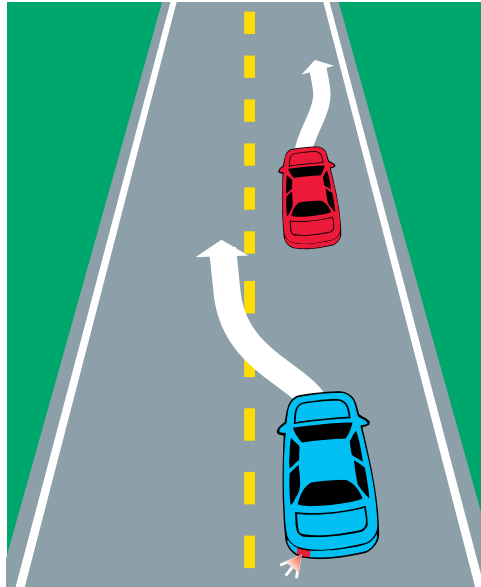
Passing on a two-lane highway

On a two-lane road with one lane of traffic in each direction, passing another vehicle can be difficult and dangerous. Errors in judgment due to alcohol, fatigue, impatience or various other causes can result in head-on collisions. Head-on collisions are usually fatal, therefore, passing should be performed with extreme caution.

When you want to pass another vehicle on a two-lane road:

- when making a lane change plan well in advance.
- keep a safe following distance behind the vehicle you want to pass
- pass vehicles only when the way ahead is unobstructed and when passing is permitted
- check your mirrors
- shoulder check for vehicles which may be passing you in your blind spot
- turn on your left signal
- check again that the road ahead is clear before you attempt to pass
- you must **not** exceed the speed limit when passing another vehicle
- once the vehicle you have passed is visible in your inside rear view mirror, shoulder check to the right
- turn on your right signal
- shoulder check again
- return to your proper lane position
- turn off your signal

5



If someone is passing you on a two-lane highway, help the person passing you to do it safely by slowing down, staying in your lane and moving a little to the right. This will give the other driver a better view of the road ahead.

When is it illegal to pass another vehicle?

You are not allowed to pass when:

- approaching vehicles are too close
- a solid yellow line is on your side of the centre line outside of urban areas
- a sign indicates a no-passing zone
- you are in a school or playground zone while restricted speed limits are in effect
- another vehicle is stopped to allow a pedestrian to cross at an unmarked or marked crosswalk

Merging

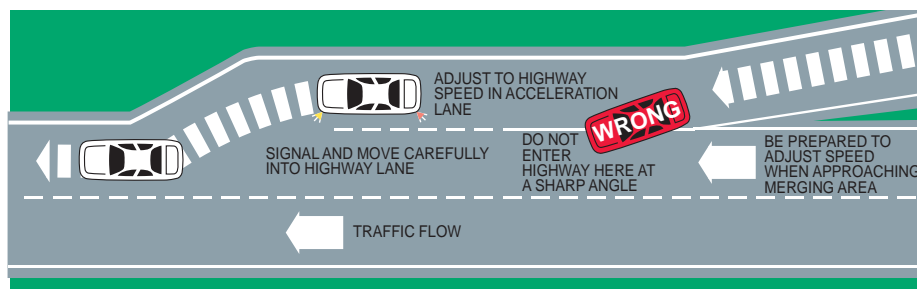


Merging requires that you time your approach and smoothly blend in with the other traffic. This may require adjusting your speed so that, when you reach the end of the acceleration lane, you have a gap in the traffic, which will permit you to enter the flow of traffic safely. Your entry into that flow should be at, or near, the speed of the other traffic.

Do not slow down or stop when you come to the end of the acceleration lane. This lane was designed to bring your vehicle up to the speed of the highway traffic. The drivers behind you are expecting you to continue moving ahead. If you slow down or stop, your vehicle may be rear-ended.

Here are some tips on how to merge safely:

- check the traffic flow on the highway
- as your vehicle enters the acceleration lane, signal left
- on highway entrances, you should check traffic by using the side and rearview mirrors and looking over your shoulder.
- choose your entry space
- accelerate to the speed of the highway traffic
- keep checking the gap and any following vehicles
- move into the gap but remember to wait until you pass the solid white line
- turn off your signal



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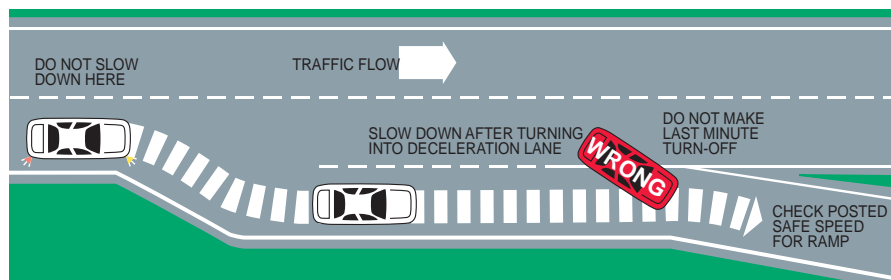
It is recommended that drivers already on the highway should, whenever possible and when safe to do so, move to the left-hand lane when approaching an acceleration lane. This leaves the right travel lane clear for the merging vehicles to enter.

Exiting

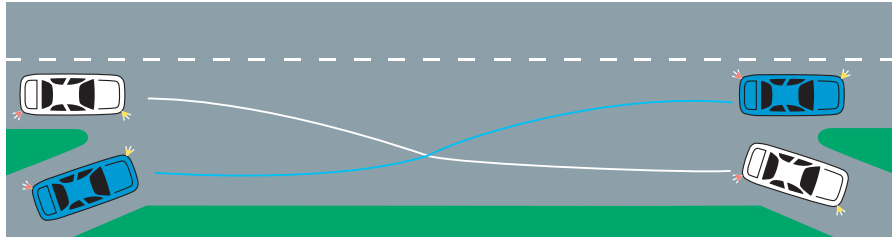
When leaving the highway, a deceleration lane may be provided to help you slow your vehicle down to the reduced exit speed limit. Here are some tips on how to exit safely:

- plan ahead
- be in the proper lane well before you reach your exit
- a turn signal should be turned on well in advance of the exit to warn the drivers behind you
- move into the deceleration lane
- slow down to the speed posted in the deceleration lane
- turn off your signal

If you miss your exit **do not stop. Do not back up on the highway.** Continue to the next exit and make plans to return to your route.



Weave zone



On some limited-access highways there are places where highway entrances and exits are close together. These areas require a driver's full attention because vehicles are slowing down to exit the highway while other vehicles are speeding up to enter. The area where the vehicles cross is called a weave zone.

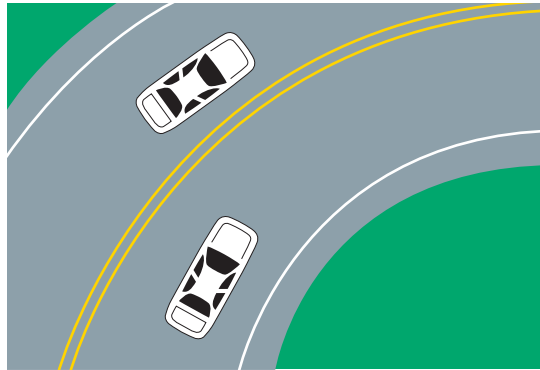
In weave zones, control of your speed and the timing of your lane change to merge with other traffic demands a skillful use of time and space. Use caution in these zones to ensure a safe and proper manoeuvre for all vehicles.

Curves and hills

Curves and hills require special attention. Here are some things you need to remember about curves:

- before entering a curve, slow down and stay in your lane
- accelerate slightly after entering the curve to maintain a safe speed
- do not pass vehicles or cut corners on curves
- curves become more dangerous when they are wet or slippery

5



In a curve, your vehicle will want to go straight ahead even though you want to turn. If your tires lose traction with the road as you enter a left-hand curve, your vehicle may skid off the road. To avoid this, you will need to steer slightly towards but not over the centre of the road. If your tires lose traction with the road and you are entering a right-hand curve, your vehicle may skid into oncoming traffic. When you enter a right-hand curve, steer slightly towards the right side of the road.

Hills also require some special attention. Remember to:

- Use caution as you near the top of a hill.
- Keep to the right of your lane as you approach the top of a hill. This may keep you from hitting a vehicle coming from the other direction that may have crossed over the centre line.
- Do not pass near the top of a hill until you can see what is ahead of you.
- If the downgrade is very steep, adjust your speed and shift to a lower gear before you start downhill. Remember that your braking distance will increase.
- Do not release the clutch or put transmission in neutral and coast down a hill as it is both illegal and unsafe.



Chapter 6

Handling Emergency Situations



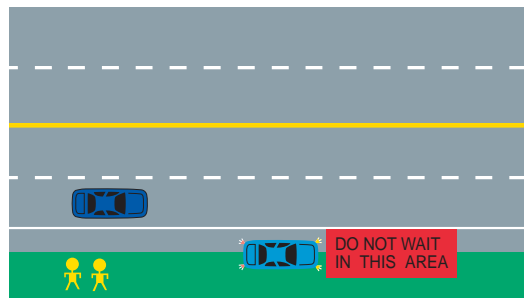
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Vehicle Breakdown

It is important to keep your vehicle working properly. If your vehicle breaks down while you are driving, it can be dangerous for you, your passengers and other motorists.

If your vehicle is having mechanical problems, you should:

- change lanes safely and move off the road
- try to get to the nearest exit of the highway
- don't stop on a bridge or in a tunnel, it can be very dangerous
- turn on your hazard lights and raise your hood
- have all occupants leave the vehicle and wait at a safe location as shown in the diagram below



- don't try to do roadside repairs on crowded or fast-moving highways

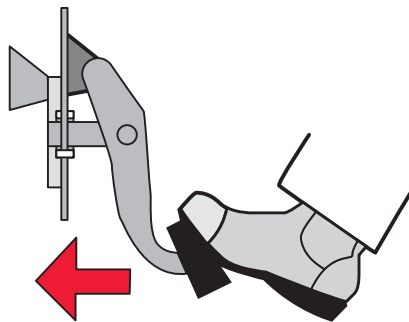
Never get into a stranger's vehicle. If a motorist stops to offer help, you could ask them to call for assistance. Consider carrying a cell phone for emergency purposes.

Brake failure

Modern vehicles come with a dual-circuit hydraulic brake system. This system will protect you against a total failure of your brakes. A warning light on your dashboard will light up if there is a problem. It should light up before your brakes stop working.

When you see the brake warning light come on, pull over to the side of the road as soon as you can safely do so. In the event of total brake failure, your owner's manual should describe the proper procedure for downshifting and using your park brake to bring your vehicle to a safe and controlled stop. Park your vehicle in a safe location. Do not drive until the brakes have been checked or repaired. This needs to be done by a qualified technician.

If you have a vehicle with power brakes, the power system could fail. You can tell if there is a problem when you push down on the brake pedal. If the vehicle does not slow down, don't panic. You still have brakes. In this case, push the brake pedal down harder and apply steady pressure. This may occur if your engine stops while you are still moving.



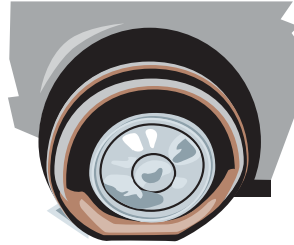
If your wheels lock, ease off the brake pedal. Brake again but not as hard. Downshifting and applying your parking brake will also help you to stop.

Power steering failure

Over the years, power steering has become standard equipment on many vehicles. "Power steering" is really "power assisted steering" and the whole system is designed so that in case the engine is not running or if any failure occurs in the power source, the vehicle can still be steered manually. A driver will have to exert considerable effort to steer the vehicle.

6

Tire failure



If a front tire goes flat, your vehicle will pull strongly to the side that has the flat tire. A flat rear tire may make your vehicle weave. If a tire has a slow air leak you may feel the vehicle begin to pull. You may find it hard to steer. You may also feel vibrations through your steering wheel. If this air leak is not corrected soon, you may get a flat tire.

If you get a flat tire while driving, the following tips will help:

- Resist the urge to immediately apply the brakes.
- Take your foot off the gas pedal and allow the engine to slow you down.
- Hold the steering wheel with a firm grip. Keep the vehicle on a straight course.
- When you have the vehicle under control and speed is reduced, apply the brake with gentle and steady pressure.
- Look for a safe place to park off the road if possible.
- Turn on your hazard warning lights.

Headlight failure

If your headlights fail:

- Turn the headlight switch on and off.
- If the headlights are still not on, turn on your hazard lights.
- Slow down and pull off the road in a safe place.

Emergency Braking

No matter how careful you are, there are times when something unexpected may occur which requires you to brake suddenly. The key to emergency braking is to stop the vehicle as quickly as possible without locking the wheels. If you lock the wheels, you will lose steering control.

Emergency braking involves the following steps:

- Press down hard on the brake pedal but not hard enough to cause the wheels to lock.
- If the wheels lock, quickly release the brake pedal and press hard again to regain control if you start to skid.
- Look and steer in the direction you want to go.

Some vehicles come with anti-lock braking systems (ABS). The ABS assists the driver, allowing them to perform an emergency stop while still being able to steer. ABS applies brake pressure at each wheel, cycling from locked to slightly rolling in a pulsing-like action that you will feel through the brake pedal. This allows you to brake as hard as you want while still being able to steer. Proper use of anti-lock brakes is to apply steady hard pressure to the brake pedal. **Do not pump the brake pedal.** If you have a vehicle with ABS, be sure to check your owner's manual for more information on emergency braking techniques.

6

Skids



A skid occurs when tire traction is lost with the road surface. Skidding means you have lost control of the vehicle. The road surface, speed of your vehicle, or the condition of your tires may cause you to skid. The amount of control a driver is able to maintain over a vehicle is determined by the amount of traction the tires have with the road.

Most skids are the result of driver error. Skids may occur when you:

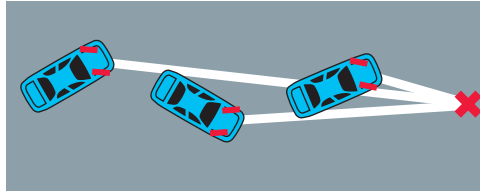
- turn too sharply
- turn at too great a speed
- brake too hard
- accelerate too fast
- drive too fast when you encounter poor road conditions like ice, snow, rain, mud, sand, or gravel

Another common cause of skids is improperly adjusted brakes that result in uneven braking pressure to the wheels. Be sure your brakes are adjusted properly to avoid this situation. Check your owner's manual for information on brake maintenance.

Skid recovery

The best way to get out of a skid is to not get into one in the first place. Plan ahead so you won't have to make any sudden braking or steering moves. Driving in a smooth and controlled manner will cut down on the chance of any skids. If the road is not familiar to you, slow down.

If you start to skid, it is very important that you keep your foot off the brake pedal. Steering correctly will depend on the direction of the skid. In a skid always steer in the direction you want the front of the vehicle to go.



(Your actions may change depending on whether you are driving a front-wheel, rear-wheel or all-wheel drive vehicle.)

Braking skids

A braking skid occurs when you apply your brakes too hard, causing the wheels to lock causing a loss of steering control.

Response:

- Ease off the brake pedal. When the vehicle's wheels start to turn again, steering control will return.
- Use firm but less pressure on the brake pedal so the wheels do not lock.

Power skids

A power skid occurs when you accelerate too hard causing the wheels to spin.

Response:

- Ease up on the gas pedal until the wheels stop spinning.
- Make steering corrections as necessary.
- Be careful not to overcorrect or you may end up skidding in the opposite direction.

Cornering skids

A cornering skid occurs when you make a turn too fast, causing the vehicle to slide sideways. Speed, condition of tires, road surface and the slope of the road can all play a part in this type of skid.

Response:

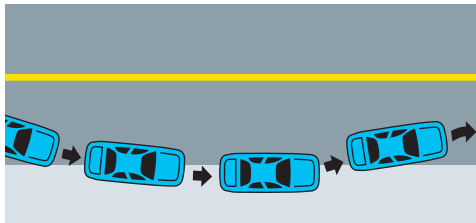
- Ease up on the gas pedal.
- Steer in the direction you want the vehicle to go.
- Be prepared to make additional steering corrections.

6

Off-Road Recovery

If, for any reason, you drive off the travel portion of the roadway:

- Keep a firm grip on the steering wheel.
- **Don't** try to immediately steer the vehicle back onto the road.
- Ease your foot off the gas pedal to slow down.
- Try to avoid braking. If you need to brake, use gradual pressure on the brake pedal to keep control.
- Check for traffic before attempting to turn the vehicle back onto the road.
- Return to the road and immediately straighten your vehicle in the proper travel lane.



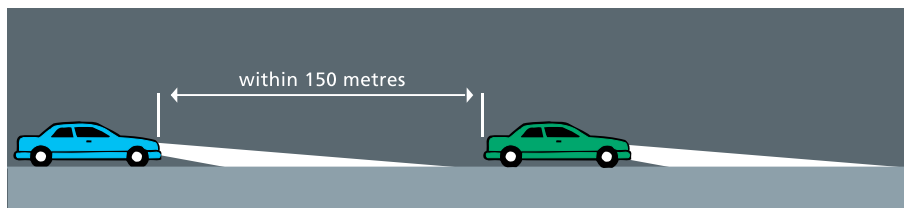
Night And Poor Weather Driving

Nighttime

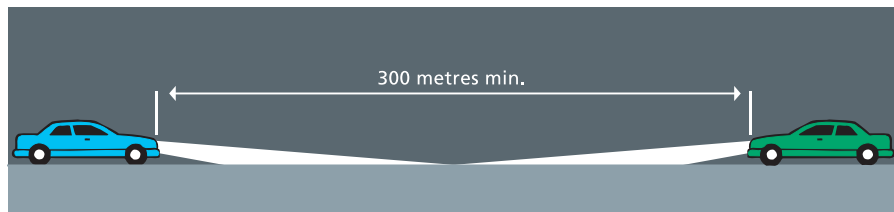
Nighttime means the period that begins one hour after sunset and ends one hour before sunrise the next morning. When you are driving at night or at any time when you can not see clearly 150 metres in front of you, you must turn your headlights on. It is a good idea to keep your headlights on at all times when you are driving. Newer vehicles come equipped with daytime running lights. Be aware that daytime running lights are only on at the front of the vehicle. The taillights and dash lights will not be on.

Here are some other suggestions:

- Reduce your speed and use your headlights on low beam during poor weather conditions such as rain, snow, smoke and fog.
- Use your low-beam headlights for oncoming traffic even on divided highways.
- Be sure that your headlights are properly aimed so that they do not bother or interfere with other drivers.
- Clean your headlights.
- Avoid looking directly at bright headlights so they will not blind you. Look somewhat down and to the right edge of your driving lane until the vehicle passes you.
- Use your low-beam headlights when you are within 150 metres behind any vehicle you are following.



- Use your low-beam headlights when you are within 300 metres from any oncoming vehicle.



Remember, it is harder to see at night. You don't see as well as you can during the day. Slow down so you won't "over-drive" your headlights. If you are travelling at a speed that does not let you see an object in time to stop, you are "over-driving" your headlights.

6

Weather



On wet or gravel roads, your vehicle can spray the windshields of other vehicles with water, mud or gravel. Slow down! Be careful not to splash pedestrians.

Be aware of poor road conditions and allow more time for your trips. Increase the following distance between you and other vehicles.

During winter conditions, consider having an emergency kit. This kit may include:

- a first aid kit (year round)
- approved warning devices (year round)
- booster cables (year round)
- blankets and extra clothing
- a heat source, like a candle, matches and a deep can to hold the candle
- non-perishable food
- a shovel
- inflated spare tire and jack
- sand or road salt
- a tow rope
- an ice scraper and snow brush
- gas-line antifreeze
- tire chains
- a flashlight with extra batteries

If you have a cell phone or a satellite phone, carry it with you.

When your vehicle's battery will not start your vehicle, using booster cables attached to another vehicle can help. Before boosting your vehicle, check your vehicle owner's manual for the proper instructions.

Glare

Glare can blind you in the daytime or at night. If glare makes it difficult to see the road, slow down.

Rain/hydroplaning

On wet roads, your vehicle's tires may hydroplane. This happens when a thin layer of water builds up between your tires and the road surface. Since direct contact is lost between the road surface and your tires, this can cause your vehicle to skid. Slow down!

Ice and snow



Winter can be a dangerous time to drive due to poor weather conditions. This may include freezing rain, very low temperatures, blowing snow, high wind chill, blizzards and heavy snowfalls.

Maintain your vehicle. Have it tuned up before winter arrives. Make sure that your vehicle's battery, tires, exhaust system, windshield wipers and heating system are in good working condition.

In most cases, if you find yourself stranded it is best to stay with your vehicle. Run the engine just enough to keep yourself warm. Keep the vehicle ventilated while the engine is running. Open a window a small amount to aid in air circulation to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning.

When the temperature reaches the melting point, roads can become more slippery. This is because a thin layer of water forms on the road surface. As the temperature rises, the frost begins to come out of the ground, causing the thin layer of water to form.

Remember, it is against the law to drive when your vehicle's windows or windshield is obstructed by mud, frost, steam or any thing else that may make the driving of the vehicle hazardous or dangerous.

Note: Do not use cruise control when the road conditions are poor.



6

Unexpected dangers

Smoke and fog

When visibility becomes so poor that it is no longer safe to continue driving, slow down and move your vehicle well off the road to a safe location. Turn on your four-way flashers. Do not attempt to drive until conditions improve.

Black ice

Black ice is caused by moisture freezing on the road surface. Often the driver can't see it. However, if the asphalt looks shiny and black instead of grey-white, be suspicious.

Shaded areas

Shaded areas may still be icy even after the sun has melted the ice on other parts of the road.

Bridges and overpasses

Bridge decks and overpasses tend to form slippery patches more readily than other road surfaces. Use extra caution and try to avoid any unnecessary lane or speed changes.

Intersections

Intersection areas may ice up more quickly because of vehicle exhaust, engine heat, skidding and wheel spin. Allow more time and distance for stopping and starting. The most important thing is to slow down.

Water on Roadway

To prevent reduced braking efficiency when driving through deep water on the roadway, place a slight drag on the brakes before entering the water.

Animals

Hitting an animal can cause damage and injuries. The animal, you or your passengers can be hurt.

To avoid a collision with an animal:

- Look ahead. Scan the side of the road for animals.
- Be extra careful at dusk and dawn since it is harder to see animals. Animals tend to move around to feed at these times.
- Look for sudden, unusual spots of light on or near the road at night. This may be the reflection of your headlights on an animal's eyes.



- Use extra caution in areas where there are animal crossing signs posted. Slow down in these areas.

- Remember that wild animals may move in herds, packs or groups. If you see one animal, there may be more.

If an animal suddenly appears in front of you:

- You will need to decide if you can stop safely. If you can't, you need to figure out if you can steer around the animal. You might have to choose between hitting the animal or risking a crash with another vehicle.
- Slow down. Resist the urge to slam on your brakes. This could send your vehicle out of control.
- Leave a lot a room if you choose to drive around an animal. A frightened animal may run in any direction.
- If driving around an animal to the left, be sure that there is no traffic in the oncoming lane.



6

When you are involved in a collision

Every driver involved in a collision **must remain at the scene** until all reasonable assistance has been provided, and Licence, registration, and insurance information has been exchanged. Where the overall damage to all vehicles, property, and animals exceeds \$1,000, or if you damage or knock down any traffic control device, railroad sign or signal, a traffic signal of any kind, a parking meter, or any public property, you must report the damage to the police immediately, even if the damages are less than \$1,000.

Give assistance where you can and protect the scene so that no other vehicles become involved. Exchange information with the other driver(s) and:

- record the names and addresses of all witnesses
- exchange insurance details with the other driver(s)
- record the time, location, weather and any other details that may be important
- exchange information from Drivers Licence and registration
- notify your insurance company as soon as possible
- do not discuss who was at fault

You must also notify the owner of an unattended vehicle of any damage you may have caused through a collision. If you are unable to locate the owner, you must securely attach your name, address, and Drivers Licence number and vehicle plate number to the damaged vehicle.

If you are the first person at the scene of a collision, move off the road and stop. Offer any assistance if possible and protect the scene so that other vehicles do not get involved. If you are going to notify the police, be as accurate as you can, especially about the condition of any injured people and the location of the collision.

Emergency Vehicles and Tow Trucks



When travelling on a highway, you may come upon an incident that causes the lanes of the roadway to be blocked or narrowed. Some examples of this are traffic collisions, disabled vehicles, spilled cargo and highway maintenance or construction. One of the most serious problems associated with these types of incidents is the risk of a "secondary crash" involving response personnel or equipment being struck by passing vehicles. Vehicles typically responding to highway incidents include:

- police vehicles
- ambulance vehicles
- fire vehicles
- tow trucks
- gas utility vehicles

Exercise caution, slow down and leave lots of space between yourself, emergency personnel and equipment parked at the scene. Also, watch out for the movement of personnel around the scene.

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Emergency flashing lights

Flashing lights from emergency vehicles will warn motorists of a problem ahead. **Slow down**, change lanes if necessary and be prepared to stop. Follow any directions given by personnel who may be directing traffic. Be aware that the vehicle ahead of you may stop unexpectedly to view the scene.

If there is an incident on the opposite side of a divided highway, do not slow down unnecessarily to view the scene.

Construction signs and/or lights



Signs will be posted well before a construction zone warning you of a possible lane reduction, lane closure or workers ahead.

Note: In the construction zones, motorists must observe the posted speed.



Chapter 7

The Responsible Driver



7

The Responsible Driver

Defensive driving

Never assume the other driver is always going to drive carefully. Most preventable accidents that cause injury to passengers are usually the result of improper operations by the driver. By driving defensively, you can avoid collisions caused by the driving errors of others. This chapter will describe skills and techniques used in driving defensively.

Scanning

Look well down the road you plan to travel on. Scan the road and the surroundings ahead as often as possible. When you are driving in urban areas, scan about 12 to 15 seconds ahead. This is about one to one and a half blocks. When you are driving in rural areas, scan about 25 seconds ahead.

Be alert. Use your mirrors and make sure you regularly check your blind spots. Also, don't forget to pay attention to your speedometer and other gauges.

Being visible

If your vehicle is not equipped with daytime running lights, you should turn on your low beam headlights. This makes it easier for other vehicles to see you. Be sure to turn them off when you park your vehicle. Keep all your lights as clean as possible.

Potential hazards

Be alert to all potential hazards such as children playing close to a road or other drivers not stopping at a red light and be prepared to take evasive action. Expect the unexpected and plan your escape ahead of time. Try to make sure that your defensive move does not cause a separate, but equally dangerous, situation.

Space cushion

Leave enough space between yourself and the vehicle ahead, behind and to either side. If someone is following too close, slow down and encourage them to pass if safe. If they don't pass, create a bigger space cushion between you and the vehicle ahead.

When stopping behind another vehicle in traffic, leave sufficient space to move your vehicle into another lane without having to back up.

Plan ahead

Know and understand your route. Make sure you are in the proper driving lane well in advance. Don't make quick and dangerous lane changes. If you miss your exit or turn, **continue on** to the next exit or intersection. Never back up. Use your vehicle's signals to let other drivers know well in advance what you intend to do.

If you feel angry or upset, you should calm down before you drive.

Avoiding collisions and making split-second decisions

Read the road ahead. Stay alert. Watch out for any problems that may happen. If you must turn sharply to avoid something in your lane, move to the right if possible. Do not move to the left unless there is no other choice. Slow down and ride right off the road if necessary. Try to keep control of your vehicle.

If you have no choice and must hit something, here are the best choices to make:

- Steer towards something soft like a snow bank instead of hitting something hard like a light pole or other vehicle.
- Steer towards something that is moving in the same direction. Try not to hit something that is standing still.
- Steer towards a fixed object instead of an oncoming vehicle.
- Steer towards a vehicle instead of hitting a pedestrian or cyclist.
- Steer your vehicle for a glancing blow rather than driving right into it.

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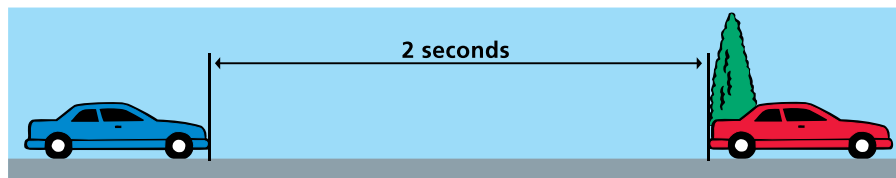
You can learn more about defensive driving and avoiding a collision by taking an approved defensive driving course. These courses are available through licensed driver training schools.

Following distance

When you are driving behind another vehicle, you should keep a minimum two-second following distance. This is for **normal** conditions. When weather and road conditions are poor, increase your following distance by increasing the number of seconds between you and the other vehicle.

To figure out the two-second following distance, look at the vehicle in front of you. When the back of that vehicle passes a fixed object like a sign, a tree or a building, start counting. Count one-thousand-and-one, one-thousand-and-two. If the front of your vehicle reaches the object before you are finished counting, you are following too close. Slow down and count once more. If someone cuts in front of you, set up your two-second following distance again. The two-second rule will work at any speed.

The only exception to this rule involves drivers of large commercial vehicles who should use a minimum four-second following distance in traffic.



Fatigue

Fatigue is more than just being sleepy. It is a weariness of your mind, your body or both. When driving, fatigue can be deadly.

Fatigue can be caused by:

- lack of sleep or rest
- emotional stress
- boredom
- driving for long periods of time
- physical activity
- sickness
- eye strain

Overeating, use of alcohol or drugs, warm sunshine, a warm vehicle or carbon monoxide can increase the effects of fatigue. Carbon monoxide can get into your vehicle from a leaky exhaust system. Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas which is colourless, odourless, tasteless and, therefore, very dangerous. Make sure your exhaust system is checked whenever you take your vehicle in for servicing.

Fatigue can increase your reaction time and impair your judgment. It may cause you to make a wrong decision or take too long to make the right decision. This can mean:

- You fail to realize that you are in a dangerous situation.
- You fail to react quickly enough to a dangerous situation.
- You drive off the road.
- You drive into oncoming traffic.
- Your vehicle wanders.

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The results can be deadly. To be certain that this doesn't happen to you:

- Make sure you are well rested before you start your trip.
- Keep your vehicle at a comfortable temperature. Make sure it is well ventilated.
- Keep your eyes moving. Scan the road ahead, pay attention to your surroundings and check your vehicle's gauges.
- Use sunglasses on bright days.
- If you are feeling tired, stop for a rest. Walk around your vehicle. Do this at least once every two hours.
- Do not drive after consuming alcohol and/or drugs.

Cellular telephone use in vehicles

It is recommended that you do not use a cell phone while driving. Using a cell phone while driving can take the driver's attention away from the primary task of driving. This applies to hands-free telephones as well. If you need to make or receive a call, first pull over to the side of the road in a safe place and stop.

Child restraints (safety seats)

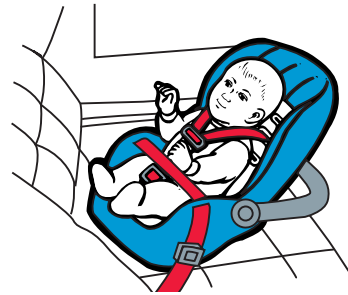
According to the law in the Northwest Territories, it is the driver's responsibility to ensure that all passengers under the age of 15 years are properly restrained in the vehicle. If the passengers are not properly restrained, then the driver may receive a seat belt fine. Any child who is under the age of six years and whose weight does not exceed 18 kg (40 lb.) must be properly restrained in a child safety seat according to the manufacturer's instructions. The child safety seat must be installed in the vehicle according to both the vehicle manufacturer's and child safety seat manufacturer's instructions.

There are various types of child safety seats on the market today. Choose a child safety seat that is right for your child.

Types

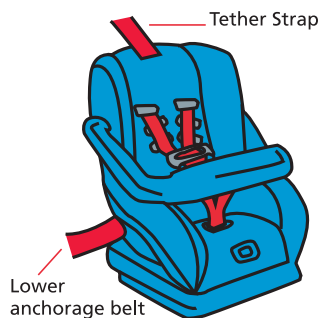
Rear facing

- A child from birth must be in either a rear-facing infant seat or a rear-facing convertible seat until the child reaches the recommended weight as per manufacturer's instructions. The child safety seat must be properly secured into the vehicle using the seat belt. All newer vehicles and child safety seats come equipped with the universal anchor system or UAS/LATCH that replaces the use of a seat belt. Check your vehicle and child safety seat's instruction manuals for more information.

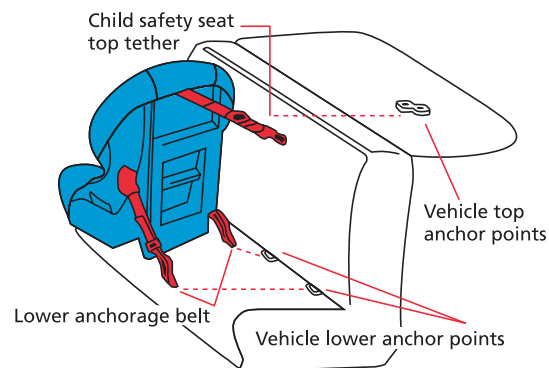


Forward-facing

- When a child is developmentally ready to go into a forward-facing child safety seat, at approximately 9 to 18 kg (20 to 40 lb.), they can be placed in a forward-facing seat that is properly secured by using the vehicle seat belt, the child safety seat's tether strap and vehicle's tether anchor. All newer vehicles and child safety seats come equipped with the universal anchor system or UAS/LATCH that replaces the use of a seat belt. Check your vehicle and child safety seat's instruction manuals for more information.



Convertible child safety seat

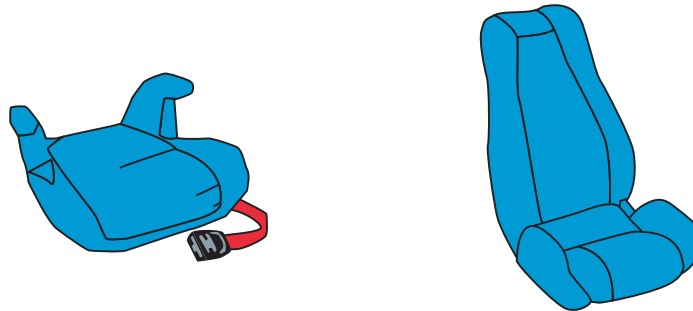


UAS/LATCH with tether

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Booster seats

- When a child is over 18 kg (40 lb.), they must use the vehicle's seat belt, however, it is strongly recommended that an approved booster seat be used according to the manufacturer's instructions.



All child safety seats used in Canada must have a label on them that states that the product meets Canada Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 213.

Ways to improve fuel efficiency and help improve our environment

Most drivers can achieve a 10% to 25% reduction in fuel consumption by incorporating the following practices:

1. When buying a vehicle, consider fuel-efficient models first. Generally, the smaller the engine, the less fuel it will use. When shopping for a new vehicle, look for its EnerGuide label. This identifies the vehicle model's fuel mileage and estimated annual fuel cost. You will find that fuel consumption can vary considerably even within vehicle classes (i.e. mini-vans, sedans, SUVs and pick-ups).
2. Travelling at high speeds increases fuel consumption. Every 10 km/h above 90 km/h, you burn 10% more fuel.

3. Looking well ahead gives you space to slow down, accelerate or change lanes safely and smoothly. Avoid sudden speed changes. It is both safer and more fuel-efficient to maintain a steady speed and avoid hard braking. Frequent rapid acceleration and hard braking can increase fuel consumption by up to 39%.
4. Idling wastes fuel and money.
 - Ten seconds of idling can consume more fuel than turning off your engine and restarting it. If you're going to be stopped for more than 10 seconds - except in traffic - turn off your engine. If your vehicle has an eight-cylinder engine, every 10 minutes of idling wastes about 0.4 litres of fuel.
 - When warming up your vehicle in the winter, you should be aware that engines require no more than 30 seconds of idling to circulate oil through the engine. Anything more wastes money and fuel. The best way to warm your vehicle's systems (tires, transmission, etc.) is to drive the vehicle. Providing your windows are clear, you can normally drive after about 30 seconds. Remote vehicle starters are handy on cold mornings, but don't start your vehicle too soon. Use a block heater in the winter to warm the engine oil and make cold starts easier on your engine components. Use a timer to switch the block heater on two hours before you plan to drive. Proper use of a block heater can improve your vehicle's overall fuel economy by as much as 10%. But don't leave your block heater on overnight or your energy savings will disappear in a higher electricity bill.
5. Regardless of how well a vehicle is driven, only one that is properly maintained can be fuel efficient and safe.
 - A poorly tuned engine can increase fuel consumption by up to 50%.
 - A clogged air filter can reduce fuel efficiency by 10%.
 - Under inflated tires increase wear and reduce fuel efficiency by about 5%.



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6. To get maximum fuel economy on a vehicle with a manual transmission, shift through the lower gears smoothly and quickly. Build up speed in the higher gears. An automatic transmission actually shifts up earlier if you reduce pressure on the gas pedal as you gain speed.
7. Racing the engine is not recommended. It wastes fuel and strains the engine, especially when it is cold.
8. You can improve your fuel efficiency in summer by minimizing your use of air conditioning. Air conditioners used in stop and go traffic can increase fuel consumption by as much as 10%. At highway speeds, air conditioning increases fuel consumption by 3% to 4%. To stay cool at highway speeds, use your vehicle's flow through ventilation. When driving in the city, open a window.
9. Extra weight means wasted fuel and money. While added weight may help winter driving traction, heavy bags of sand and salt in the trunk serve no useful purpose in spring, summer and fall.
10. Trip planning can save you time, money and fuel. Avoid traffic-congested routes. Combine several errands into one longer trip and avoid rush hour traffic when possible.

Proper fueling

Gasoline stations have changed over the years by allowing you to fuel your vehicle. Being careless with fuel can jeopardize everybody's safety. Fueling a vehicle only takes a few minutes, but should receive your full attention.

- Do not smoke, light matches or lighters. Gasoline vapors mix with air, which contains oxygen. If you add an ignition source to the mix, a fire or explosion may occur.
- Turn your vehicle ignition off before refueling. Also, make sure that any pilot lights in your RV or trailer are turned off. Either one could provide another source of ignition.

- Inform the attendant if there is a spill. Gasoline station attendants are trained to deal with these situations properly and efficiently.
- Explain to children that it is not safe for them to handle the nozzle. Don't expose your child to the potential risk of being splashed with gasoline or inhaling fumes.
- Never jam the nozzle handles open with an object. Jamming the nozzle handle open greatly increases the chance of spills.
- Do not overfill your tank. Overflow and spillage can impact the local environment.
- Stay by the nozzle handle during fueling. In some cases, static electricity may be generated as you move around or get in and out of your vehicle. When you return and touch the nozzle handle, the static electricity could be released, igniting the gasoline vapours and causing a flash fire.
- It is dangerous to use a cell phone while fueling.
- When filling extra containers, remove them from your vehicle and place them on the ground. This will allow any potential static electricity to discharge and keep any possible spills out of your vehicle.

Traffic Laws

Here are some traffic laws of which responsible drivers should be aware:

- You must not use your vehicle to tow any person (for example on skis, riding a toboggan, motorcycle or bicycle).
- It is against the law to let any person ride in a house trailer when it is being towed.
- If the view from your inside rear-view mirror is blocked, you must attach an outside rear-view mirror on each side of the vehicle.
- Commercial vehicles with a gross vehicle weight over 4,500 kilograms must report to a weigh scales when required to do so by a sign and flashing lights.

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- If a vehicle's load reaches or extends more than 1.5 metres beyond the rear of the vehicle, the following is required:
 - During daylight hours, attach a red flag, not less than 30 centimetres square, to the end of the extension.
 - During nighttime hours, attach a red light to the end of the extension.
- No person shall operate a motor vehicle on a highway in any manner that causes a loud or unnecessary noise from the exhaust or braking system of the vehicle or from the contact of the tires of the vehicle with the highway.
- Every person who drives a vehicle on a highway without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for persons using the highway is guilty of the offence of careless driving.
- It is illegal to straddle two lanes on a highway except when conditions cause the use of a single lane to be impractical.
- A person shall not ride or permit any other person to ride on the outside of a motor vehicle. This includes the open box of a pick up truck, with a few very limited exceptions. The driver and/or occupant can be charged for this offence.



Chapter 8

Sharing The Road



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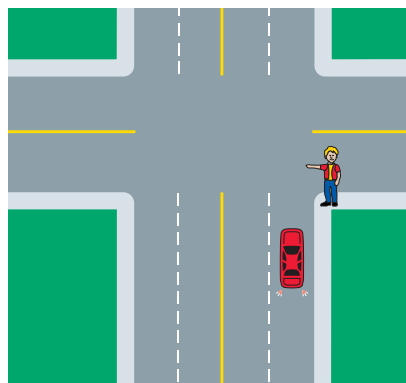
Sharing The Road

Pedestrian safety



When you get out of your vehicle you become a pedestrian. When you are driving, treat pedestrians the same way you would expect to be treated if you were walking.

- Watch for pedestrians on or near the road.
- If a pedestrian has entered a marked or unmarked crosswalk, a motorist must stop his/her vehicle before entering the crosswalk and yield the right-of-way to the pedestrian. When stopping for a pedestrian, remember to stop far enough back so that traffic in another lane is able to see the pedestrian in the crosswalk and have time to stop.
- When pedestrians intend to cross a street at a crosswalk in an urban area they may, before leaving the curb, indicate their intention to do so by raising their arm approximately at right angles to their body and point to the opposite curb in the direction they wish to walk.



- When a pedestrian has indicated the intention to cross the street, a motorist must stop his/her vehicle before entering the crosswalk to allow the pedestrian to cross.

- When you see a yellow flashing pedestrian activated traffic light, slow down and yield to any pedestrians wanting to cross the street.
- Never pass another vehicle when you are approaching a crosswalk. There is always a chance that the other vehicle is slowing down or stopping for a pedestrian.
- Remember that not all crosswalks are marked, but nearly all intersections have crosswalks.
- Be especially considerate of visually impaired pedestrians who may have a white cane or guide dog.
- At night, do not "over-drive" your headlights. This means you must be able to stop your vehicle within the distance illuminated by your headlights. Be especially alert for pedestrians. They may be wearing dark clothing and be difficult to see from a distance.
- In residential areas, watch for children darting out from between parked vehicles, riding bikes or playing on the street. Slow down and be ready to stop. Glance under parked vehicles ahead to check for children's feet, toys, bicycle/tricycle wheels that may indicate a need to stop.

Bicycle operators/cyclists



There are many bicycles on today's roads. More people are using bicycles to get around for commuting, fun or for exercise. Some people use bicycles to help save natural resources like oil and gas.

Motorists should remember these tips when sharing the road with a cyclist:

- A cyclist riding a bicycle is considered by law to be operating a vehicle. When a cyclist has stopped and remains astride the bicycle at an intersection waiting for a traffic control signal, treat the situation as a vehicle waiting for its turn to proceed.
- If a cyclist dismounts completely and is walking beside and pushing the bicycle, then s/he is considered by law to be a pedestrian.
- When passing cyclists, go around them as you would any other vehicle. Leave lots of room.



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- When you are preparing to make a right turn, watch for cyclists who may pull up alongside your vehicle. Remember to shoulder check your blind spots.
- Cyclists are entitled to make left turns in the same manner as motorists. Since they are more exposed to traffic on left turns, they will need extra consideration, especially on multi-lane roads.
- When pulling away from the curb, always check for cyclists who may be trying to pass you.
- When parked at the curb, always check for cyclists before you open your vehicle door. It is the driver's responsibility not to open the vehicle door into traffic.
- Do not follow too close behind cyclists. They do not have brake lights to warn you when they are stopping.
- Cyclists are required to ride as close as practicable to the curb. However, they may need to ride further out when they have to steer away from drainage grates, potholes, debris, loose gravel or sand, wet or slippery surfaces, rutted or grooved pavement and even dogs. Be aware of the roadway conditions that may affect a cyclist.
- Do not sound your horn unnecessarily when you are overtaking a cyclist. It may frighten them and cause them to lose control. If you feel that you must use your horn, tap it quickly and lightly while you are still some distance away from the cyclist.
- Many children riding bicycles on the street may lack the necessary training and skills for safe cycling. They may not be aware of all dangers.
- Be alert for small children on oversized bicycles. This may increase the likelihood of loss of control.

Cyclists should remember that the municipal bylaws may require cyclists or passengers on a bicycle to wear an approved bicycle safety helmet. For everyone's safety, helmets should be used, even if there is no law in place to regulate their use

Cyclists using the streets and highways should:

- keep both hands on the handlebars except when making a hand signal.
- keep both feet on the pedals.
- ride single file except when overtaking and passing another cycle.
- when cycling at night, make sure their bicycle is equipped with at least one headlamp (but not more than two), one red tail lamp and at least one red reflector mounted on the rear of the bicycle.
- be sure the bicycle has effective brakes.
- ensure that the bicycle is equipped with a bell or horn.
- not carry more people at one time than the cycle was designed for.
- not hold onto, attach themselves or attach the cycle to any other moving vehicle.

Motorcycle drivers



Motorcycle drivers often travel in the left portion of their lane. This helps make them more visible. It does not necessarily mean that they are going to make a left turn.

Sometimes a motorcycle's turn signals can be hard to see. Watch the driver for clues. If the driver does a shoulder check, they may be intending to change lanes or make a turn.

When turning left, watch out for oncoming motorcycles. They can be hard to see, especially in heavy traffic, at night or at dusk. It may also be difficult to judge the speed of the motorcycle.

Here are some tips to help you drive safely when there are motorcycles on the road:

- Never occupy a lane alongside a motorcycle. A motorcycle needs the whole lane to travel safely on all highways and roads.
- When you are following a motorcycle, allow extra space between your vehicle and the motorcycle because:
 - motorcycles can stop very quickly
 - poor road conditions could cause the motorcycle operator to lose control

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Off-highway vehicles



Drivers should be aware of off-highway vehicles that may be operating in close proximity to cross a highway. Use caution if you see these vehicles.



Large vehicles



Give large vehicles lots of room. They do not operate the same way that smaller vehicles do. When you are behind a large vehicle make sure you increase your following distance so your viewing area will be larger.

Here are some tips that can help you:

- If you are on a hill and stopped behind a large vehicle, remember it may roll back when the driver releases the brakes. Leave extra space in front of your vehicle.
- In bad weather large vehicles can create dense snow or dust clouds or spray debris, including rocks, onto your windshield. Stay well back.
- Be cautious of large vehicles backing up. If you are too close behind them, they may not be able to see you in their rear-view mirrors.
- "No Zones" are a truck's blind spots. If you are driving behind a truck and cannot see both of its side mirrors, then you are too close. If you can see the driver's face in the side mirror then they can see you.
- Allow more room when passing a larger vehicle. Do not pass unless you are sure that you have enough space to complete the pass. Remember that some large vehicles are long and may pull more than one trailer.
- If you pass a larger vehicle, leave extra room before you move in front of them. This also applies to changing lanes since they may require more distance to slow down.

- If you see a large vehicle starting to slow down well before a red light, remember that it needs extra space to stop. Never move into that space since the driver of the large vehicle may have counted on that extra space for stopping and may not have enough room if another vehicle pulls in front.

Other things you should know about large vehicles:

- Large vehicles require extra room to turn. When they turn right, you could be squeezed between the large vehicle and the curb. To avoid this, stay well back at intersections. You may also have a problem if you are on a road that a large vehicle is turning into. The operator of the large vehicle may need to drive across the centre line or cut a corner to complete the turn. Again, keep your distance.
- Large vehicles can create turbulence on the road. This may affect your ability to control your vehicle and maintain your lane position. Be extremely careful when passing a large oncoming vehicle in a crosswind.

School buses



The greatest danger to the safety of students on a school bus happens when motorists pass a bus while it is loading or unloading students.

On an undivided highway:

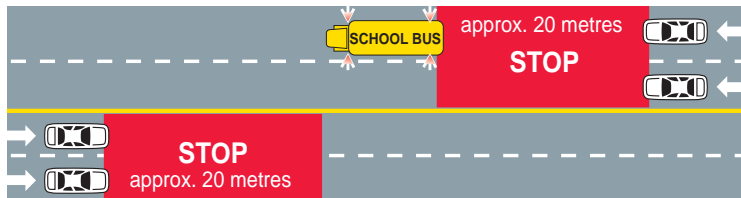
- When approaching a school bus from either direction, check to see if the bus operator has turned on the alternating flashing amber lights. If they are on, you must be ready to stop. This is a warning that the alternating flashing red lights are going to come on and the bus is going to stop.
- If you must pass a school bus that has its alternating amber lights on, do so with caution.
- Once the bus comes to a stop to load or unload students, its alternating flashing red lights will come on. You may also see a stop sign extended from the left-hand side of the bus. **You must come to a complete stop before you reach the school bus.**

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Two-lane highway



Four-lane undivided highway



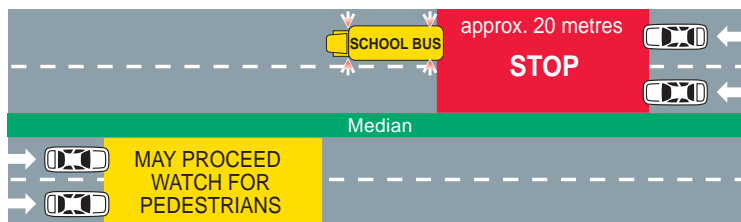
You are not permitted to continue until the alternating flashing red lights are turned off. When stopping for a school bus that is letting students on or off, stay well back from the bus. The alternating flashing red lights also need to be seen by other vehicles behind you.

On a highway divided by a median:

When you approach a school bus from the **rear** and its alternating flashing amber lights are on, be prepared to stop. This is a warning that the alternating flashing red lights are going to come on and the bus is going to stop.

When the bus comes to a stop, its alternating flashing red lights will come on. A stop sign may extend from the left-hand side of the bus. **You must come to a stop before you reach the bus.**

You are not permitted to continue until the alternating flashing red lights are turned off. When stopping for a school bus that is letting students on or off, stay well back from the bus. The alternating flashing red lights also need to be seen by the other vehicles behind you.



If you are approaching a school bus from the **front** on a highway physically divided by a median and the bus has its alternating flashing red lights on, you may proceed. Remember: These rules apply on both urban and rural roads.

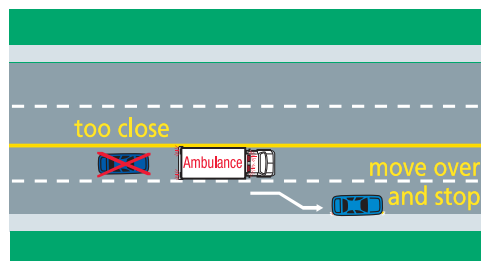
Emergency vehicles



When an emergency vehicle (ambulance, fire or police) is approaching you from any direction and its siren and lights are flashing, you must yield the right-of-way by:

- immediately moving clear of any intersection
- driving as closely as possible to the right curb or edge of the two-way roadway
- pulling right or left to the nearest curb on one-way streets
- stopping until the emergency vehicle has passed and check that no other emergency vehicles are approaching

You must not follow within 150 metres of any emergency vehicle that has its siren or lights operating.



Snowplows

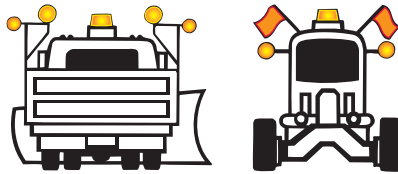


These vehicles operate during winter months and are designed to push snow off the roads. While working, they may create a snow cloud that makes it difficult for drivers of other vehicles to see them.

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Here are some things to remember when approaching a snowplow:

- Snowplows are equipped with flashing amber lights to make them more visible.
- Maintain a safe following distance behind the snowplow. This will not only give you more time to react to the unexpected, but may also help you avoid rock damage from the plow's sanding unit.
- Before you pass a snowplow, be sure you can see far enough ahead and that passing is permitted.
- Even if passing is permitted, it is safer to stay well back until the snowplow operator can safely pull over to let vehicles pass. They will pull over regularly.



Maintenance vehicles



Road maintenance and construction vehicles may operate or park on any portion of the road to perform necessary work. There will be adequate warning given in advance of such a vehicle. You are required to obey all traffic control devices and the directions of the flag persons.

Log-haul vehicles



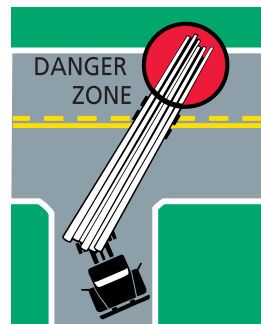
Log-haul trucks deserve a special consideration. You may come across them on our highways in any type of weather and at any time of the day.

Here are some safety tips:

- When a log-haul truck is turning from a side road onto a highway, slow down. Log-haul trucks are very heavy; it will take time for them to speed up.

- Do not follow a log-haul truck too closely. Increase your normal following distance to at least four seconds.
- Log-haul vehicles are very long. You will need a clear view of the road ahead and a greater distance to pass.
- If a log-haul truck is heading towards you, be ready to pull to the right as far as possible. This is especially important on gravel roads.
- Never pass a log haul truck that is turning. A danger zone exists behind this vehicle. The overhang from the tail end of the truck may be as long as nine metres. When these trucks are making a turn, they can block all the lanes of the highway.

Always drive defensively. A safe driver understands that caution is needed when sharing the road with these vehicles.



Railway crossings



The deadliest of all highway collisions is between a motor vehicle and a train. Railway crossing collisions should never occur. Public railway crossings are marked with signs and may also have mechanical or electrical warning devices for your protection. Learn what they are and watch for them. Never try to beat a train. Trains need a very long distance to come to a stop. Always yield to trains.

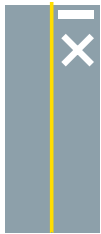
Advance warning signs



These signs tell you to look, listen and slow down because you may have to stop. The advisory speed sign is put below the advance warning sign to show that the safe road speed is less than the posted speed.

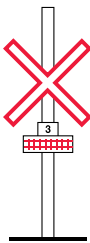
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Pavement markings



Pavement markings consist of an X and/or STOP line that may be painted on the pavement at the approach to some railway crossings.

Railway crossing signs



These signs are found at all public railway crossings. A railway crossing sign means drivers must **yield** to all trains. If there is more than one railway track, the crossing sign will show the number of tracks.

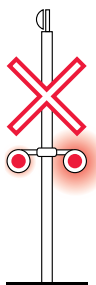
A driver approaching a railway crossing shall listen and look in both directions of the crossing for an approaching train.

Railway crossing signs with a stop sign



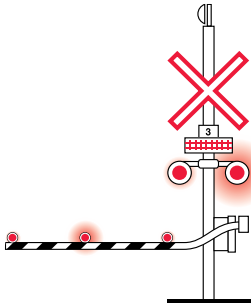
If you see a stop sign at a railway crossing, the driver must stop no closer than five metres and no further than fifteen metres from the nearest rail. Do not proceed until it is safe to do so.

Flashing red light signals and bell



Flashing light signals are used with railway signs at many rail/highway crossings. You must always stop when the lights begin to flash and the bell begins ringing because that means a train is coming. Drivers approaching the railway crossing must stop their vehicle no closer than five metres from the nearest rail. Do not proceed until the lights and bells have stopped, the train has passed or has come to a complete stop and the vehicle can be driven in safety across the railway track. If there is more than one track, make sure all the tracks are clear before crossing.

Gates



Gates are used with flashing red light signals at certain railway crossings. Stop when the lights begin to flash and the bell begins to ring before the gates lower across your side of the road. Remain stopped until the gates are raised and the lights stop flashing and the bells stop ringing.

Special circumstances

Watch for vehicles that must stop at railway crossings. Be prepared to stop when you are following buses or trucks that may be required either by law or company policy to stop at railway crossings.

Preventing a collision between a vehicle and a train is up to you. Follow these safety tips:

- Expect a train on any track at any time. Any time is train time, so be cautious at a crossing any time during the day or night.
- Don't get trapped on a railway crossing. If there is a lot of traffic, wait on the approach to it before you try to cross. Don't cross unless you are sure you can clear the crossing.
- Watch out for a second train. When the last car of a train passes the crossing, make sure that another train is not coming before you move ahead. A second train can come on another track from a different direction.
- Never drive around the gates. If the gate is down, or in the process of being raised or lowered, do not cross the tracks.
- If your vehicle has a standard (manual) transmission, do not change gears while crossing the tracks.
- If your vehicle stalls on a crossing, get everyone out of the vehicle and away from the track immediately. If a train is coming, move away from the track and move toward the oncoming train. This will prevent you from being hit with flying debris if the train hits the stalled vehicle. If there is no train in sight, post lookouts well down the track, in both directions, while you move the vehicle off the track.

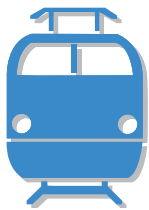
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- During poor weather or night conditions, be especially alert for advance railway warning and railway signs. You should be able to stop within the distance illuminated by your headlights.
- Never make a U-turn in the vicinity of a crossing.
- If you notice any damage to the crossing signs or notice that the signals are not working properly you could report this to the railway company.

Many railway companies post their 1-800 emergency numbers on the back of railway crossing signs. You may also report any incidents to your local law enforcement.

Remember, it may take a kilometre or more for a train to stop, even under full emergency braking. The safety of you and your passengers depends entirely on you, the driver.

Light rail transit



Many major cities have Light Rail Transit (LRT) trains. Clean quiet and reliable, light rail is a safe, proven technology but it requires additional attention from pedestrians and motorists.

Driver tips:

LRT crossings use a variety of warning devices such as regular traffic signal lights, warning signs, warning signal lights and bells and gates. Whatever type of warning there is at the crossing, it all means the same thing.

STOP! DO NOT CROSS THE TRACKS!

Never drive around the gates even if an LRT train has just passed. Another one may be coming from the other direction. Because of its weight and speed, it may take up to 100 metres for it to stop in an emergency-braking situation.

Pedestrian tips:

LRT systems are powered by electricity, which makes them very quiet. **STOP, LOOK and LISTEN** in both directions before walking across the tracks.

Funeral processions and parades

If you are in a funeral procession, you may follow through an intersection controlled by a stop sign or a red traffic signal light without stopping.

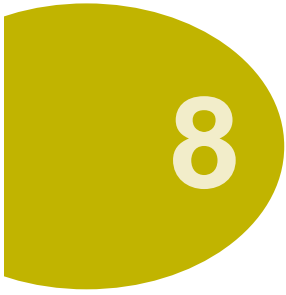
You must have your headlights on, and may only proceed if:

- you are not the lead vehicle
- you are following immediately behind the vehicle ahead, and
- it is safe to do so

You may not break through an authorized parade or the ranks of a military or funeral procession. Always exercise courtesy and respect.

Dangerous Goods

Dangerous goods information is available in the Professional Driver's Handbook.



Notes:



Chapter 9

Driving Within The Law



9

Driving Within The Law

Impaired driving and the law

When they hear of impaired driving, most people only think of alcohol. However, medications can also impair driving, with side effects ranging from drowsiness or dizziness to diminished motor or judgment skills. It is important to know the effects of any drugs you take before driving a motor vehicle. Not all medications affect people in the same way. You should be particularly cautious when trying any new medications, whether it is over-the-counter or prescribed. Talk with your doctor and pharmacist about any new medication that is prescribed to you. Be aware of the effects on your driving and general health.

When you are driving, you need to be alert. Drugs or alcohol can impair your driving. Never mix drugs with alcohol.

Some drugs that can impair your driving are:

- alcohol
- sedatives (minor tranquilizers, commonly called downers - includes Ativan™ and Valium™.)
- major tranquilizers (includes Thorazine™, Haldol™, Clozaril™, and Risperdal™)
- antidepressants (includes Prozac™, Paxil™, Zoloft™, and Amitriptyline™)
- narcotics (includes morphine, heroin, cocaine and its variant "crack", codeine, and Demerol™)
- hallucinogens (includes LSD, MDA, STP, ecstasy, magic mushrooms, and marijuana)
- stimulants (amphetamines, commonly called uppers - includes Concerta™, Dexedrine™, and Ritalin™.)

This list includes examples of **only some** of the drugs that can affect you when you drive. Before you drive, make sure you know how a drug you are taking will affect you. **This knowledge may save your life.**

Alcohol



Alcohol abuse is dangerous. It is one of the most common types of drug problems.

Drinking and driving continues to be a major cause of traffic deaths and injuries in Canada. Because alcohol abuse is common, it is important that all drivers understand the danger of drinking and driving, and the laws and penalties involved.

The Facts

Many people believe they won't get caught, or that it is okay to drink and drive because other people do it.

Drinking and driving is not acceptable. It harms and kills people. Groups have been formed to educate against it and to insist on greater penalties for those who break the rules.

Some people believe they know what they are doing and, if caught, are prepared to pay the price.

The price may be higher than you expect. The price may be your life or the life of an innocent victim. They had nothing to drink. Who pays the price? It may be the life of the person in the other vehicle. It may be the life of a valued family member or your best friend. The price is too high!

A condition of the Graduated Drivers Licence program is that the holder not consume any alcohol, in any quantity, before driving. Those who ignore this requirement will lose their driving privilege.

If you are stopped for impaired driving, you will be subject to all legal penalties. In addition, the cost of insuring the vehicle you are driving is likely to increase. It is possible that no insurance company will want to insure the vehicle at all.

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You may drink coffee after consuming alcohol because you feel you have to use your vehicle to get home, or you may know someone else intends to do so.

Drinking coffee after consuming alcohol will **not** sober you up. The only thing that works is time. The best thing to do is plan ahead. If you plan to drink, leave your vehicle at home!

You can also pick a designated driver. A designated driver must not drink alcohol on the chosen occasion and will be able to drive home those who do drink. If you did not plan ahead, there are other choices such as:

- Taking a taxi or a bus and picking up your vehicle the next day.
- Spending the night and letting the alcohol leave your system.
- Calling a friend or your parents and have them pick you up. (While someone may be angry with you for drinking, they would rather see you act responsibly and stay alive.)

Some people believe alcohol improves their driving.

They may think they are driving better, but this is one of the ways that alcohol causes problems. It affects the way a person thinks. It affects their judgment. It leaves them with a false sense of confidence. What the alcohol is actually doing is slowing down their thinking and reaction time. ***No one drives better after drinking.***

The effects of alcohol combined with other drugs

When mixed with other drugs, alcohol can cause a serious reaction. It is even more dangerous when the use of a motor vehicle is involved. Know what the results could be of mixing drugs with alcohol or medications with other drugs. Any combination may make you unfit to drive. This is true whether the drug is a medication prescribed by a doctor or an "off the shelf" or "off the street" drug.

You must not drive while impaired. Your life and the lives of others depend on you being alert behind the wheel.

You gain **nothing** by driving while impaired. You may face:

- heavy fines
- a criminal record
- the loss of your licence
- loss of employment, if driving is required as part of the job
- a reduced social life (remember that you will no longer have a Drivers Licence)
- higher vehicle insurance costs
- time behind bars
- damage to property
- serious injuries
- death

What are the laws?

Federal: *Criminal Code* of Canada

Offences related to impaired driving are:

- impaired driving regardless of blood alcohol content, Section 253(a)
- blood alcohol level over .08/80 mg. %, Section 253(b)
- refusing to provide a breath or blood sample, Section 254(5)
- impaired driving causing bodily harm, Section 255(2)
- impaired driving causing death, Section 255(3)
- driving while suspended or disqualified, Section 259(4)

Northwest Territories Administrative Licence Suspensions

The Northwest Territories Administrative Licence Suspension (ALS) means that drivers charged with an alcohol-related offence will face an automatic suspension of their driving privileges. **No conviction is necessary.**

Any driver who is charged with having a breath or blood sample over .08 or refuses a demand for a breath or blood sample will receive an automatic 90-day suspension. **This is in addition to any court ordered prohibition.**

If the individual holds a valid Northwest Territories' Drivers Licence, a 7-day temporary permit is granted before the suspension begins. Temporary driving privileges are intended to allow time for drivers to get their affairs in order.

Zero tolerance for the use of alcohol by new drivers

Drivers licensed under the Graduated Driving Licensing Program (GDL) are restricted from operating a vehicle when any amount of alcohol has been consumed. Violators will have their licence suspended automatically for 30 days under the Northwest Territories GDL Program.

Suspensions/disqualifications

In addition to any penalties under the *Criminal Code* of Canada, the Northwest Territories will suspend your licence. The territory will also set conditions for you to get it back. The Northwest Territories suspension is served at the same time as a court-ordered driving prohibition. For example: the court gives you a three-month suspension. The Northwest Territories suspension is for one year. After three months, the court ordered driving prohibition would be over. Nevertheless, you would still have nine months left on your Northwest Territories suspension.

Territorial law: *The Motor Vehicles Act*

Drivers convicted of an offense under Sections 253 or 254(5) of the Criminal Code of Canada can lose their licence for 1-5 years, in addition to the penalties imposed by a court of law.

- A person convicted of this offense with no prior offences in the past 10 years is disqualified from holding a Drivers Licence and operating a motor vehicle for one year [Section 116.14.3(a)].
- Upon a second conviction within 10 years, a person is disqualified from holding a Drivers Licence for three years [Section 116.14.3(b)].
- Upon a third conviction within 10 years, a person is disqualified from holding a Drivers Licence for five years [Section 116.14.3(c)].
- Upon four or more convictions within 10 years, a person is disqualified from holding a Drivers Licence for an indefinite period of not less than five years, as determined by the Registrar [Section 116.14.3(d)].
- If a death occurs as a result of an impaired offence, the minimum licence suspension is for an indefinite period of not less than five years, even for a first time offender [Section 116.14.4].

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Driving while your licence is suspended or you are disqualified

The Northwest Territories has enforcement programs to catch people who ignore the law and drive while their licence is suspended. All territorial law enforcement agencies work together as a part of the program.

If you are caught driving a motor vehicle while your licence is suspended, you may go to jail. Jail terms for this offence **are** common. You will also face a large fine. The vehicle you are driving, whether you own it or not, will be seized and impounded for 30 days. All towing charges and impound fees will be charged to the registered owner of the vehicle.

Reinstatement of your licence

When you are convicted of an impaired driving charge, your licence suspension takes effect at that time.

- A Notice of Suspension will be sent to you by mail to the last recorded address on your licence. Make sure your licence has your current address. It is your responsibility to change your address on your licence at a Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office. You cannot rely on Canada Post's mail re-routing service.
- Suspensions remain in effect until all the conditions on the Notice of Suspension are met. This includes drivers who have left the territory. Read your notice carefully.

The Notice of Suspension will include basic conditions that have to be met. For an impaired driving charge they are:

- Undergoing a driver assessment;
- Completing a driver improvement program;
- Completing an alcohol dependency awareness program;
- Undergoing further alcohol dependency awareness assessment;
- Completing an alcohol treatment program;
- Paying the licence reinstatement fee.

After your suspension period is over, you must still go to a Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office and provide proof that you have met your reinstatement requirements. The Office will then be able to issue you a Drivers Licence.

If your Drivers Licence expired during the suspension period, it can not be renewed until all the conditions for reinstatement have been met.

Demerit point system for fully licensed drivers

Demerit points are recorded against a Drivers Licence.

- When a total of eight or more but less than 15 points have accumulated, you are mailed a courtesy notice of point standing.
- When an accumulation of 15 or more points occurs within a two-year period, your licence is automatically suspended for one month.
- There is no remedy or appeal against a demerit point suspension, unless it can be proven the demerit points were assigned in error.
- Where a driver has been required to serve three or more suspensions as a result of the accumulation of demerit points, the Registrar may, for each subsequent accumulation of 15 demerit points, suspend the Drivers Licence of the driver and prohibit the driver from operating a motor vehicle for a period that exceeds one month and does not exceed 24 months. The length of the suspension will be determined by the Registrar. If suspended or prohibited on these grounds, an applicant may appeal by making a written submission to the Registrar.
- When a demerit point suspension has been served, the licence is reinstated with seven points. These points remain on your record until a period of two years from the assessed date has passed.
- When two years have elapsed from the date of a conviction, the number of points assessed for that conviction are removed from your record. Remember, the date of conviction is the date that you actually pay your fine or are found guilty in absence, not the date that you received the fine.

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- An applicant who successfully completes a driver improvement course, will have half the demerit points removed on his/her driving record. The applicant must present a certificate from a driving school approved by the Registrar showing the applicant has successfully passed the course with an 80% passing mark. If the total number of demerit points on an applicant's driving record is five (5) or less, all of the demerit points will be removed. Demerit points will be removed once in a twenty-four (24) month period in respect to completion of a driver improvement course.

Demerit point system for holders of a Graduated Drivers License (GDL)

Demerit points are recorded against a Drivers Licence.

- Where a Driver holding a Graduated Driver Licence has accumulated 6 or more demerit points, the Registrar shall suspend the Drivers Licence and prohibit the driver from operating a motor vehicle for a period of 1 month. The applicant will also be required to pay the established demerit point reinstatement fee. The applicant will be required to remain within the Learners or Probationary Stage for an additional six (6) months.
- Where a Driver holding a Graduated Driver Licence has accumulated 12 or more demerit points, the Registrar shall suspend the Drivers Licence and prohibit the driver from operating a motor vehicle for a period of 3 months. The applicant will also be required to pay the established demerit point reinstatement fee. The applicant will be required to remain within the Learners or Probationary Stage for an additional six (6) months.
- Where a Driver holding a Graduated Driver Licence has accumulated 15 or more demerit points, the Registrar shall suspend the Drivers Licence and prohibit the driver from operating a motor vehicle for a period of 6 months. The applicant will also be required to pay the established demerit point reinstatement fee. The applicant will be required to remain within the Learners or Probationary Stage for an additional twelve (12) months.

Reinstating your licence as a result of demerits for all fully licensed and GDL drivers

To have your Drivers Licence reinstated:

- Suspension notices are sent to you by registered or certified mail to the last recorded address on your record. It is your responsibility to change your address on your licence at a Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office. It is not sufficient to have Canada Post re-rout your mail.
- Read your Notice of Suspension to find out what condition requirements are imposed on your suspension.
- Read your notice to find out the effective date that your suspension will start.
- It is a serious offence to drive while under suspension.
- You must serve your term of suspension.
- You must pay a reinstatement fee at the end of your term. If you don't, your motor vehicle services will remain restricted.
- You must fulfill all the requirements that are imposed on your notice. Your suspension will remain in effect until all the conditions are met.
- If your licence expires during the suspension period, the suspension remains in effect.
- Although your term is completed, you must still go to a Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office, pay your fee, and prove that you have met all the requirements with regard to your suspension.



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Departmental / Ministerial suspensions

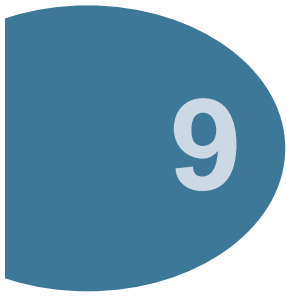
Departmental/Ministerial suspensions may be imposed for reasons such as a poor driving record, failure to pay a judgment, or on medical grounds.

Driving a motor vehicle is an earned privilege that carries a considerable amount of responsibility. The driving habits of each motorist contribute to the level of traffic safety in the Northwest Territories. The primary purpose of the territory's driver licensing system is to supervise habits and apply enforcement where necessary. To achieve this goal, the Registrar concentrates on driver rehabilitation.

The Registrar may suspend, for a definite or indefinite period of time, the Drivers Licence of any person referred by the Registrar, the Minister of Transportation, by the courts or police. The Registrar may order that a person take a written or practical road test or prescribe other conditions to hold a Drivers Licence. In making a decision, the Registrar takes into consideration the person's driving record, driver attitude, driving skills and knowledge, driving disabilities and any other factors considered relevant.



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Chapter 10

Towing A Trailer



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Towing A Trailer

When towing a trailer, you should allow more room between vehicles before entering into traffic. It will take you longer to reach the speed of the traffic flow because of the extra weight of the trailer. By the same token, it will also take you longer to stop so you should increase the following distance between you and the vehicle ahead.

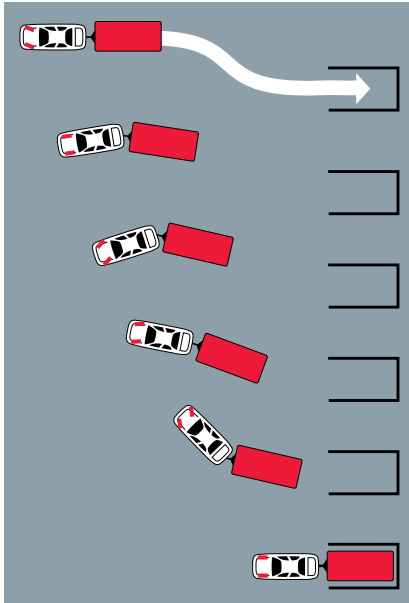
Here are some other things to remember when towing a trailer:

- A trailer must be registered and licensed before it can be used on the road.
- If driving on multi-lane highways, remember that slower-moving vehicles should stay in the right-hand lane.
- Plan your driving. Avoid situations that may require quick lane changes or unexpected stops.
- If traffic builds up behind you, find a safe place to move over and let others pass.
- Your trailer must have working taillights, brake lights and turn signals that are activated from the towing vehicle.
- If you have a ball-and-socket hitch, you will also need safety chains as a secondary means of attachment. Chains should be crossed under the tongue of the trailer and correctly fastened. This applies to all trailers except fifth-wheel trailers.
- If your trailer is equipped with a breakaway emergency supplemental braking system, make sure that the system is properly connected according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Adjust vehicle mirrors to clearly see traffic approaching from behind. You must use extension mirrors if the trailer is wider than the towing vehicle.

The following trailers are required to be equipped with brakes:

- trailers with a gross vehicle weight rating of 1360 kilograms or more
- trailers with a gross vehicle weight rating of 50% or more of the weight of the towing unit

Trailer backing



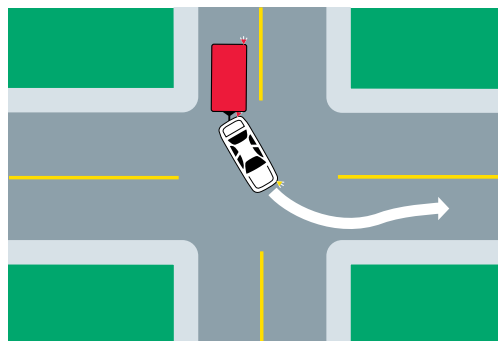
When you want to back up a vehicle with a trailer:

- Check behind by walking to the back of the trailer to make sure the way is clear.
- Always back very slowly.
- Start off by turning the steering wheel **right** to go **left**. Turn the steering wheel **left** to go **right**.
- To avoid jackknifing the trailer, don't turn the steering wheel too much and don't hold it in the turned position for too long.
- Remember that when backing a trailer to the right, your visibility is limited.
- It is important to have another person guide you.

Turning at intersections

To turn left:

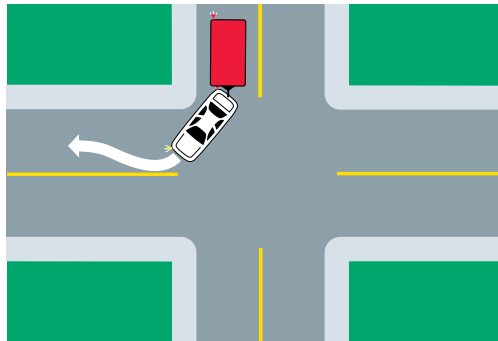
- Begin your turn from the centre of the intersection.
- Be aware and watch the off tracking of the trailer.
- Steer towards the right side of the lane on the road you are entering.
- Then, steer the vehicle into the centre of your lane.



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To turn right:

- Begin your turn from the centre of the lane.
- Be aware and watch the off tracking of the trailer.
- Steer towards the left side of the lane on the road you are entering.
- Then, steer the vehicle into the centre of your lane.



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Notes:
