

PART 1

THE ROAD USER ON FOOT

Pedestrians are the largest category of persons killed on our roads each year. It will be well for all pedestrians to learn these rules and apply them. *Walking Along*

1. Where there is a footpath or sidewalk, use it.
2. On the sidewalk or footpath, **do Not** walk close to



the KERB.

3. Where there is no footpath, or sidewalk, walk on the righthand side of the road to face the oncoming traffic.
4. A marching body (e.g., youth organization procession, School classes, troops etc.,) which cannot use a footpath or sidewalk should keep on the left-hand side of the road. It should have a lookout at a suitable distance at the front and rear, and at night the lookouts should carry lights, white at the to of the column and red at the rear.

Crossing the Road

5. Before you cross the road:



Rule 5

STOP at KERB, LOOK Right, LOOK Left and Right

Again. Do not cross until the road is clear; then cross at the right angles keeping a careful look out all the time. If there is a refuge (or island). STOP on it and look again before completing the crossing. On one way traffic roads, STOP and look towards oncoming traffic before you cross.

Do



not allow small children to cross or use the Roads alone.

6. Do not cross unless you have a clear view of the road both ways. Take extra care near stationary vehicles or other obstructions, and when even your view is limited

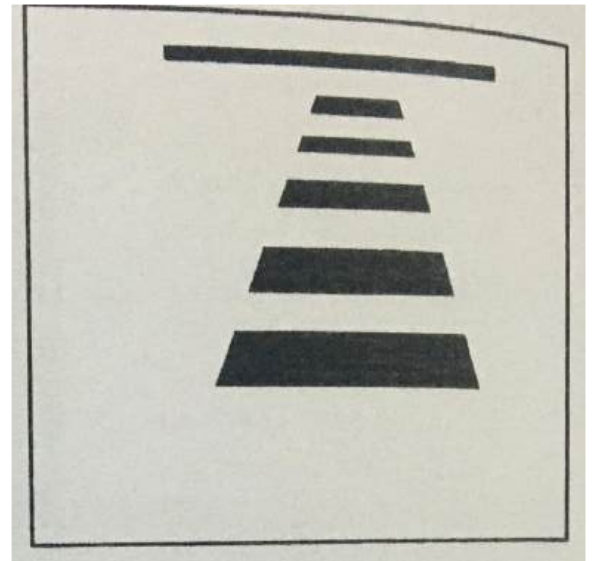
7. At Traffic Light-controlled intersections cross roads on the Green Light or the Walk Signal only.

8. Where there is a pedestrian crossing or refuge nearby use it.

9. Observe these Rules about PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS (they are indicated by broad black and white markings on the roadway and 'Pedestrian Crossing' signs at each side).

(a) if there is a Police rank or member of the School Safety Patrol or Traffic Warden in charge at the crossing, watch for their signals and do not cross until you are signaled to do so.

(b) if there is no Police rank in charge, step off the kerb onto the crossing so as to indicate to any approaching traffic your desire to use the crossing; but be sensible; wait for a suitable gap in the traffic so that drivers have time in which to give way and come to a stop before you attempt to cross.



10. REMEMBER that moving vehicles require time to slow down and stop, particularly when the road is wet or otherwise slippery.

11. NEVER loiter in the roadway and be especially careful at a corner or other place where you may not be seen by approaching traffic. It is safer to stand on the footpath, sidewalk or parapet.
12. At every road junction, look out for traffic turning the corner.
13. If there is a Police rank or a member of the School Safety and Traffic Warden controlling traffic, be guided by their signals.
14. IT IS A COURTEOUS AND KINDLY ACT to help small child the aged, the infirm and blind to cross the road safely.

GETTING ON OR OFF PUBLIC VEHICLES

15. Do not get on or off a bus while it is moving or when it is not at a recognized stopping place. Do not step into the road to enter a bus until it has stopped and remember RULE 6 in particular, after getting off a bus or out of a hire car or other vehicle.

GENERAL

16. By night it is safer to wear or carry something white.
17. You must not willfully cause obstruction of the footpath, sidewalk or roadway.
18. You must not remain upon any pedestrian crossing longer than is necessary to cross with reasonable dispatch.
19. You must not without lawful authority, or reasonable cause, hold on to or get onto a motor vehicle or trailer in motion or tamper with the brake or any part of a motor vehicle.

SCHOOL CROSSING PATROLS

In order to assist School children in crossing the road safely in school areas, a number of children in each school have been appointed member of the "School safety patrols". These children can be easily identified by the orange cross belts they wear on duty.

Thy duty of the patrols is to stop all vehicular traffic when children are crossing. They give the recognized signal to stop by raising the right hand above the head and exhibit a sign marked "STOP CHILDREN CROSSING". They have the same authority as a Police rank in uniform under the law.

Drivers and riders of all vehicles, must stop when so ordered by the patrols as it is an offence for any person in charge of a vehicle to disobey the signal given.

PART

2

ROAD USER ON WHEELS

This part includes rules applicable in general terms to cyclist and those in charge of horses.

TO ALL DRIVERS AND RIDERS, including persons in-charge of animal drawn vehicles. (See also the special rules for pedal cyclists Nos. 52-67 inclusive: special rules for drivers of motor vehicles including motor cycles and pedal assisted motor cycles Nos.68 - 94 inclusive and rules 95 - 101 for drives of animal drawn vehicles).

20.THE SAFETY OF PEDESTRIANS

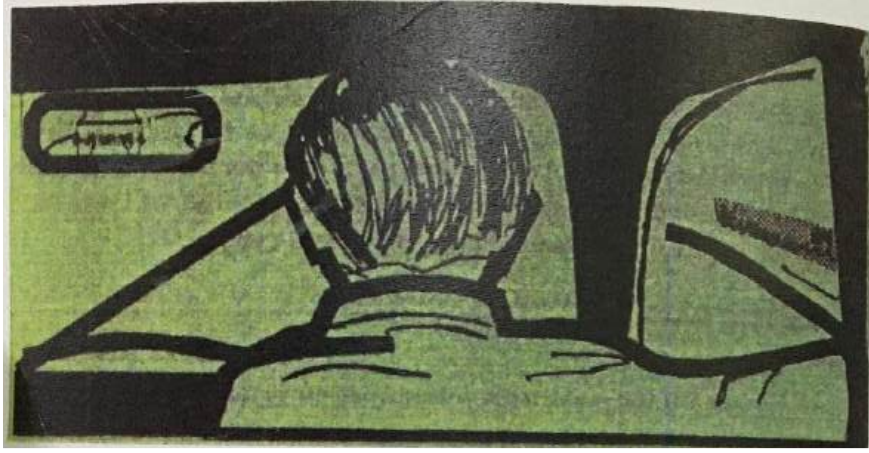
(i) Watch for the pedestrian who come out suddenly from behind stationary vehicles and other obstructions. Be especially careful of this near school, bus stops and pedestrian crossings.

(ii) Watch for children who may run suddenly onto the road and for people who may step suddenly olla footpath or sidewalk.

(ii) Give way to pedestrians on Pedestrian Crossings. THEY HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY. Signal to other drivers your intention to slow down or stop.

Moving Off

21. Before you move off, make sure you can do so safely and inconvenience to other road users. Which particularly the road behind. Make the proper signal before moving out, **AND GIVE PASSING AND OVERTAKING VEHICLES.**



22. Rule of the Road

In this Country, the Rule of the road is:

- a) All vehicles must keep to the left or near side of the road.
- b) (b) If driving or riding a vehicle, when meeting another vehicle travelling in the opposite direction, you must keep well to the left or near side of the road.
- c) When being overtaken, you must keep to the left on the road.
- d) (d) When overtaking another vehicle, you must do so on its right or off side.



- e) (e) You should not therefore, except when you may turn right, drive along the middle of the road.

Never drive or ride at such a speed that you cannot pull up well within the distance you can see to be clear. GO MUCH MORE SLOWLY IF THE ROAD IS WET OR SLIPPERY. Always leave yourself enough room in which to stop

At night, always drive well within the limits of your lights and be specially careful when your headlights are dipped.

23. If you are dazzled, slow down and STOP if you cannot see the road ahead clearly

Rule 22

24. Take special care when visibility is bad through rain or darkness or when roads are wet, slippery or otherwise dangerous.
25. Go slowly on roads under repairs.
26. Slow down before a blind corner or sharp bend then accelerate out of it.
27. Drive carefully and within the speed limit prescribed when crossing the Demerara Harbour Bridge and Canje Bridge.

ON hearing the siren of a unit of the Fire Brigade, an Ambulance or Police vehicle pull to the left side of the road and STOP so as to allow the unit or vehicle to pass. At night you should also dim your lights.

Signals

31. Give signals of your intentions correctly, clearly and in GOOD TIME.
32. Where Police are controlling traffic signal clearly which way you want to go.

Overtaking

33. Never overtake unless you can see that there is no danger to yourself for others. Be specially careful after dark and in rain when it is more difficult to judge speed and distance.



34. DO NOT OVERTAKE at or near

- a corner or bend
- a road junction
- a pedestrian crossing
- a bridge or narrow culvert - the top of a hill or rising of the roadway.

DO NOT OVERTAKE

Where the road narrows, or when to do so would force other vehicles to swerve or reduce speed.

DO NOT OVERTAKE a pedal cyclist if traffic is approaching you from the opposite direction.

If in doubt, hold back

35. If you are ready to be overtaken, give the appropriate signal.

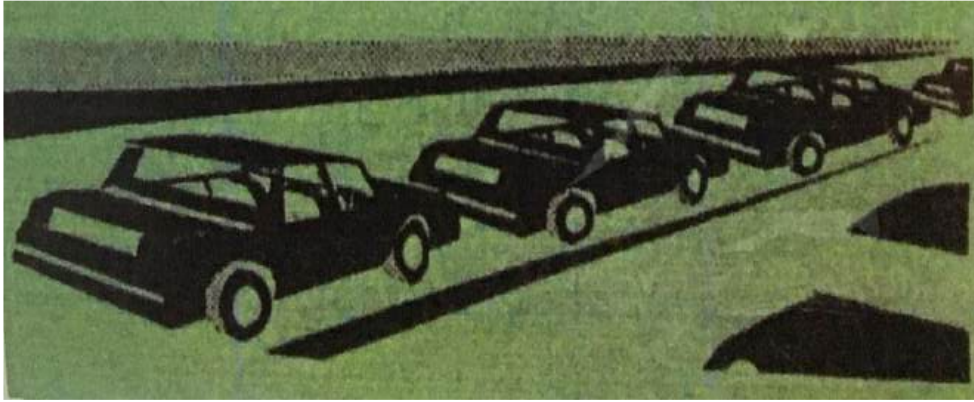
Do not increase your speed when being overtaken. The courteous driver will slow down to assist the other driver to overtake safely.

36. Overtake on the RIGHT except when the driver in front has signaled that he intends to turn right.

37. Never turn out sharply from the near side, but always give ample warning. Never, cut in, that is, do not pull in sharply in front of a moving vehicle which you have just overtaken.

38. Observe the rules regarding white lines on the Roadway when you wish to overtake (details are given under Traffic signs. Signals and road markings).

39. In Traffic hold-ups, keep in your own lane.



Road Junctions

- 40. When approaching a junction where there is a "SLOW" sign, slow down and be ready to stop if necessary.
- 41. Where there is a "STOP" sign you MUST STOP at the major road ahead even if there is no traffic on it.
- 42. At a junction look right, then left, then right again. Do not go on until you are sure that it is safe to do so.
- 43. At a junction give way to traffic on the major road. If in doubt as to which is the major road, as, for example when it is not apparent and is unmarked. GIVE WAY TO VEHICLES ON YOUR RIGHT.
- 44. Having stopped in response to a stop sign do not cross or turn into the main road unless there is ample room for you to do so. Obedience to a "STOP" sign does not give you subsequently any rights to move in such a way as to inconvenience the users of the main road who have the RIGHT OF WAY.
- 45. At a junction, do NOT rely on signals to go ahead given by unauthorized persons, but accept signals to stop unless you are sure there is no danger.

Turning Corners

46. Well before you turn right at a junction take full account of the position and movement of traffic following you. When safe to do so, signal your intention and take a position just left of the middle of the road (or on a one-way street on the right side of the street). Wait until there is a safe gap between you and any approaching vehicles before you complete your turn.



47. Be particularly careful when turning to the right across the line of oncoming traffic and give way to it.

48. If you intend to turn left, keep to the left, give the turn left signal in good time. DO NOT SWING OUT TO THE RIGHT.

49. When turning at a road junction, give way to pedestrians who are crossing.

50. When held up at a road junction by Police or light signal, do not "Filter" to the left unless you receive a definite signal to do so.

Stopping

51. Signal clearly your intention to stop before you start slowing down,

SPECIAL RULES FOR PEDAL CYCLISTS

52. Where there is a cycle lane use it.

53. Glance behind before you move off, change course overtake or turn

54. NEVER RIDE MORE THAN TWO ABREAST and whenever road or traffic conditions require it, ride in single file.

55. A cyclist should never overtake two cyclists riding abreast when there is other traffic on the road at or near the point of overtaking.
56. A cyclist about to overtake others should sound his bell.
57. On the narrower roads, cyclists riding abreast should move into single file when being overtaken by other cyclists or other vehicles. Not only is it in the interest of safety to do so, but also you show your consideration for other users of the road.
58. Never carry anything that may interfere with the proper control of your cycle. Open umbrellas should not be carried in such a manner as to obscure vision
59. Do not hold onto another moving vehicle or another cyclist. 60. Do not ride close to another moving vehicle.
61. In traffic which has stopped or is slowing down, remain in your correct position in the line of traffic. DO NOT SWERVE IN OR OUT OF THE LINE OF TRAFFIC. GIVE ROOM FOR FASTER MOVING VEHICLES TO MOVE AWAY QUICKLY.
62. Do not weave or wobble about the road.
63. DO NOT ride a cycle which is too big for you.
64. Before cycling check to see that your cycle has efficient brakes, bell, tires, lamps and rear reflectors.
65. You MUST observe traffic signs and signals and the directions of Police controlling traffic both when riding and WHEN WHEELING your cycle.

Lighting by Night

66. You must ensure that your front lamp shows a white light which can be seen from a reasonable distance. The lamp must be FIXED to the cycle.
67. You must have either a lamp showing a red light to the rear or an efficient and unobstructed red reflector. A white patch on your rear mudguard is an added safety precaution.

(See Rules 20 - 51 inclusive as most of them apply to cyclists as well as to other drivers and riders).

SPECIAL RULES FOR DRIVERS OR MOTOR VEHICLES INCLUDING MOTOR CYCLES AND PEDAL ASSISTED MOTOR CYCLES,

Before Driving

68. Before driving any motor vehicle make sure that –

- a) your use of it is covered by License and Insurance;
- b) your driver's license is valid and signed, in ink in the space provided;
- c) the brakes and steering gear are working efficiently;
- d) the tires are in a safe condition and at proper pressure
- e) the windscreen is clean and wiper in working order;
- f) the vehicle is in such a condition that no danger is likely to be caused to yourself for others;
- g) the speedometer, horn and lights are in working order:
- h) the silencer is efficient and that the vehicle is not otherwise excessively noisy;

- i) the load is not excessive or so badly packed, distributed or secured as to be dangerous to the public.

Traffic Behind You

69. Before moving off, remember Rule 20 and ensure there are no children or obstruction, in the blind area' near your front wheels.
70. When you want to reverse, make sure either by looking around or by glancing in your mirror that no one is about to overtake you and that there are no children or obstruction in the 'blind area' near your back wheels.
71. Before opening any of the doors of your motor vehicle, make sure that it is safe to do so either by looking around or by glancing in your mirror.
72. Look in your driving mirror from time to time and always before you signal, or change course or overtake or turn or stop.
73. If driving a motor cycle, even one fitted with a mirror, glance before you signal or move off or change course or overtake or turn.



Driving along 74. Do not drive

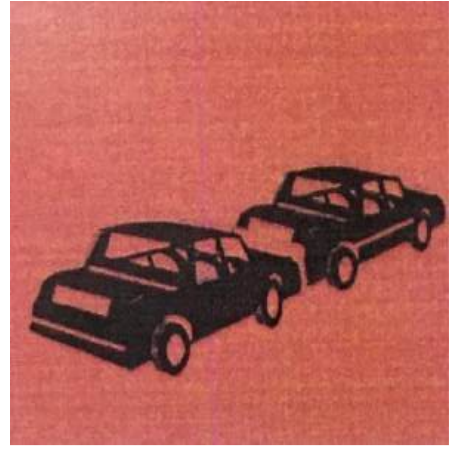
nose to tail. Remember the vehicle ahead of you, may stop suddenly.

75. If a vehicle you are attempting to overtake accelerate, do not race it but fall behind.

76. Remember that the sounding of your horn does not give you the right of way or absolve you in any way from the duty of taking every precaution to avoid an accident.

77. You must at all times when driving, place yourself in such a position that you can exercise proper control over your vehicle and retain a full view of the road and traffic ahead.

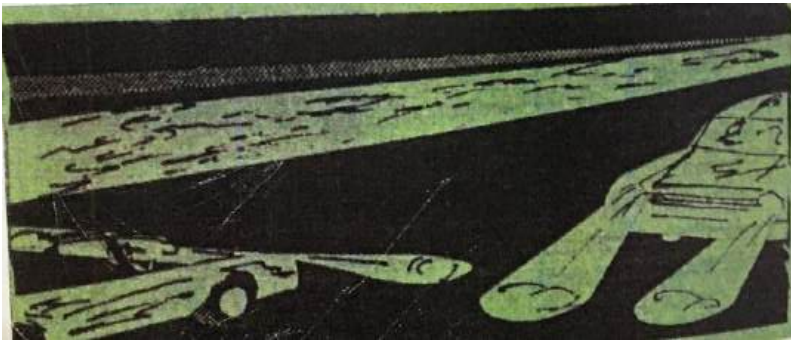
(Example): You should NOT drive with one hand holding on to the roof as in the event of a sudden defect or any other emergency you might not be able to control your vehicle properly. **Rule 77 78.** You MUST observe speed limits, traffic signs and signals, and the directions of Police controlling traffic and stop when required by Police in uniform. You must give precedence on 'Pedestrian Crossings'.



79. You **MUST NOT** drive when you are under the influence of drink or drug.
80. You **MUST NOT** drive recklessly or in a manner or at a speed which is dangerous to the public.
81. You **MUST DRIVE** with due care and attention and with reasonable consideration for other road users at all times.

Night driving

82. After dark, on unlighted roads and in streets where lighting is not good, do not rely on side lights only.



83. When meeting other traffic by night, dip your headlights.

84. When following closely behind another vehicle, dip your headlights, or you will dazzle the driver ahead of you through his driving mirror.

85. Ensure that your headlights are properly focused.

LIGHTS ON FOUR-WHEELED MOTOR VEHICLES

Every motor vehicle the width of which is seven (7) feet or less on any road during the hours of darkness must carry -

a) Two lamps each showing to the front a white light visible from a reasonable distance.

b) (b) One lamp showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance.

c) (c) Every motor vehicle the width of which exceeds seven feet must carry –

(i) Two lamps showing to the front a white light visible from reasonable distance; and on the front offside the widest point an efficient white reflector and reflective material reflecting a white light; and

(ii) Two lamps each showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance one of which must be placed within 12 inches of the off side of the vehicle.

No lights are required on motor vehicles parked as near as possible to the side of the road in Georgetown or New Amsterdam provided the front and rear vehicles are within fifteen yards of a street lamp, or on vehicles other than the front and rear vehicles when three or more vehicles are drawn up in a single line at the side of any road with an interval of not more than six feet between successive vehicles.

Direction Indicators

20. Make sure that your direction indicators are working efficiently at all times. [Reversing](#)

87. Do NOT reverse from a minor or access road into a main road, reverse into minor or access roads preferably one on your left and make sure that the main road is clear before you enter it.

88. If you are driving a vehicle and your view to the rear is restricted, get help when reversing.

Parking and Stopping



89. Do not park in a main road if you can use a car park or a suitable side street.

90. Do not let your vehicle stand in the road-way:

(a) Unless it is drawn in close to the edge of the road;

(b) Within 30 feet of a junction, except to load or unload or to comply with traffic requirements;

(c) SO as to create a traffic hazard and consequent danger to other user of the road, e.g., near bus stops, school entrances or so as to obscure traffic signs, traffic lights or pedestrian crossings;

(d) Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant;

(c) Alongside another parked car.

91. You must stop the engine and engage the hand brake before you can the vehicle. It is also advisable on a slope or incline to engage a gear, but remember to disengage it before starting the engine.

Accidents

92 If you have been involved in an accident, you must immediately stop your vehicle at the scene of the accident. Give your name and address, and the registered number of your vehicle and exhibit your Driver's License to any of the following persons.

- (i) Any person injured as a result of the said accident, if practicable to do so.
- (ii) The driver or other occupant of any other vehicle also involved in the said accident and;
- (iii) Any person who is present on the scene of the accident and has reasonable cause for requiring the aforesaid information, e.g., relative or witness, etc., the driver involved in the accident is also now required to render assistance to any injured person including taking such persons to Doctor or Hospital for medical attention.

Carrying Passengers

93. Do not carry

- (a) More than one passenger on a two wheeled motor vehicle and such passenger **MUST SIT ASTRIDE** the vehicle, on a proper seat, securely fitted **BEHIND** the driver's seat.
- (b) Any person on your motor cycle unless that person and yourself are wearing Safety Helmets. A Safety Helmet is not required when you are riding a pedal assisted motor cycle. (c) More passengers in a 4-wheeled vehicle than the seats are designed to take.

94. If you become drowsy when driving **STOP** and proceed again only when you are sufficiently alert to do so in safety.

PART 3

THE ROAD USER AND ANIMALS

96. Make sure the road is clear before you let or take an animal out on the road.
97. If you are riding a horse, keep to the left.
98. If you are on foot, and leading an animal on a road that has no foot path, walk on the right-hand side of the road. Keep between the animal and the traffic, and keep it close to the edge of the road.
99. If you are driving animals, along the road, send someone ahead with a red flag to warn traffic. After sunset, carry warning lights ahead and at the rear.
100. Go slowly when approaching or passing animals and give them plenty of room. Stop if necessary.

101. PERSONS IN CHARGE OF ANIMAL DRAWN VEHICLES.

Persons in-charge of animal drawn vehicles should pay special al to RULES 20 - 51 inclusive and in addition, make sure your vehicle properly lighted and night and fitted with reflectors at the rear.

LIGHT - ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES

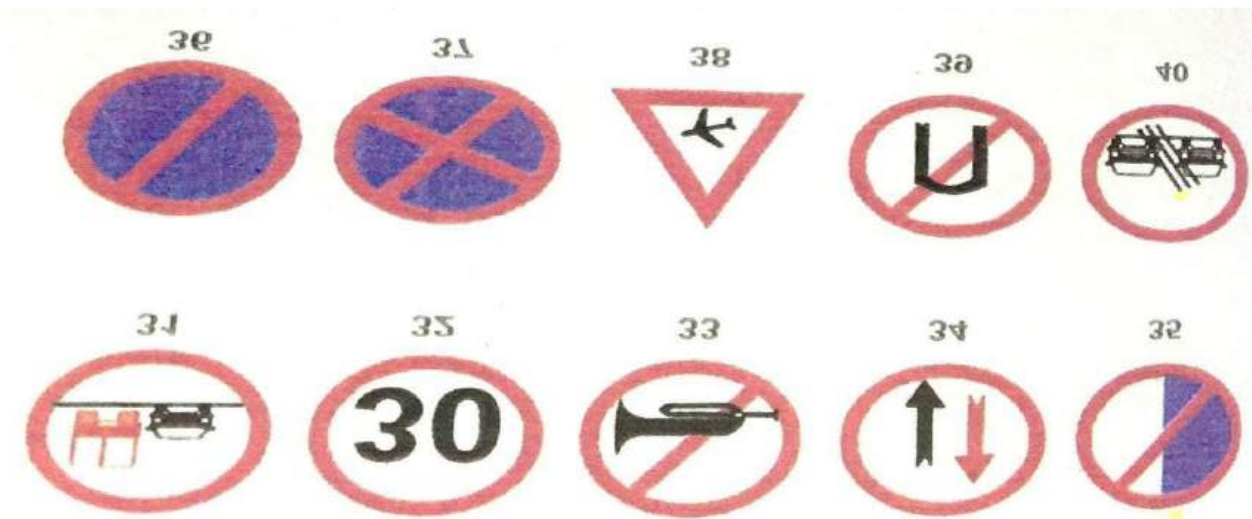
Every animal drawn vehicle on any road must during the hour's darkness carry:

- i. A lamp showing a white light visible from a reasonable distance to the front and from the rear of the vehicle. The light must be placed on the off side not less than five feet from the surface of the road, so that no part of the vehicle or its equipment or load in anyway obscures the visibility of the light.
- ii. A lamp showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance on the Centre of the off side of the vehicle or a red reflector.

It is the duty of any person who causes or permits a vehicle to be on any road during the hours of darkness to provide the vehicle with the required lamps.

TRAFFIC SIGNS EXAMPLES OF SIGNS WHICH MUST BE OBSERVED INTERNATIONAL
TRAFFIC SIGNS

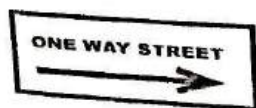
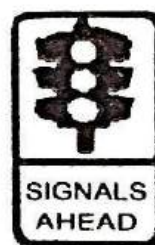
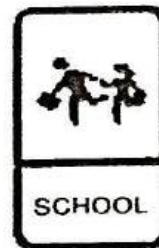
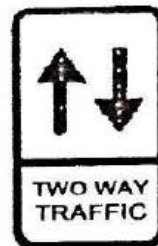
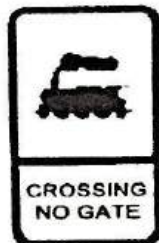
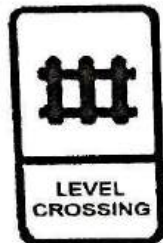
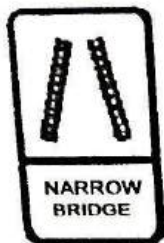
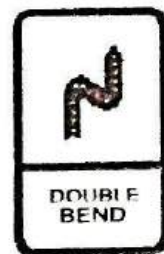
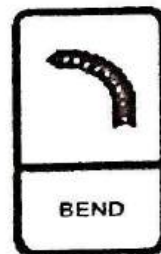
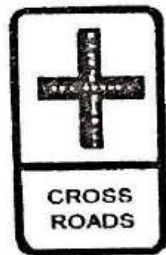




1. Stop at intersection
2. Danger
3. Traffic Signals ahead
4. Priority road ahead
5. Pedestrian crossing
6. Children
7. Closed to all vehicles
8. No entry for all motor vehicles
9. No entry for all vehicles
10. No entry for pedal cycles
11. Closed to pedestrians
12. Intersection
13. Intersection with a non-priority road
14. Dangerous bend
15. Right bend
16. Double bend
17. Level crossing with gates
18. Level crossing without gates

19. Direction to be followed
20. Roundabout
21. Road narrows
22. Uneven road
23. Merging traffic
24. Two-way traffic
25. Opening bridge
26. Beware of Animals
27. Animals crossing
28. Road works
29. No left (or right turns) if sign is reversed
30. Overtaking prohibited
31. Overtaking by lorries prohibited
32. Speed limit
33. Use of horn prohibited
34. Priority to be given to vehicles coming in the opposite direction
35. NO parking on left on uneven dates or right on even dates
36. NO parking
37. Stopping prohibited
38. Low flying aircraft
39. NO U-turn Overtake with Caution
40. Overtake with Caution

CONVENTIONAL BRITISH SIGNS





RED means
STOP.
Wait behind the
stop line on the
carriageway

FLASHING RED
LIGHT means you
must stop com-
pletely, then
proceed when you
can do so safely.



GREEN means you
may **GO ON** if the
way is clear.
Take special care
if you mean to turn
left or right and give
way to pedestrians
who are crossing.



AMBER means **STOP**
at the stop line.
You may only go on
if the **AMBER** appears
after you have crossed
the stop line or are
so close to it that to
pull up might cause
an accident.

FLASHING AMBER
means you must slow
down to a safe speed
and proceed with
caution.

DRIVERS AND RIDERS SIGNALS TO POLICE OFFICERS CONTROLLING TRAFFIC



◀ "I intend to **MOVE OUT**
or **TURN** to my **RIGHT**"

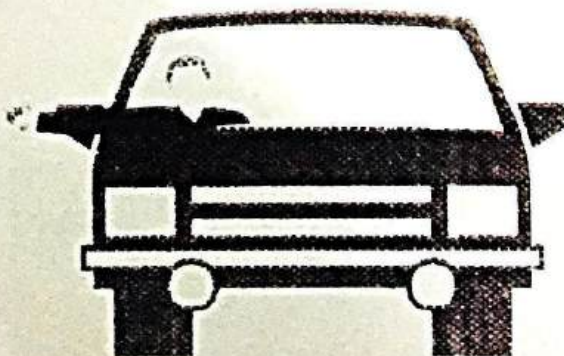
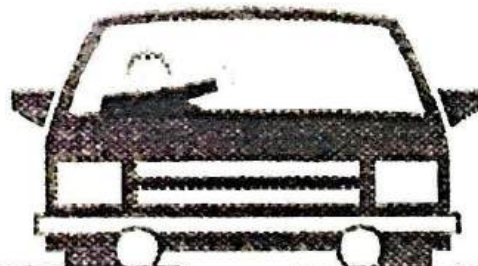
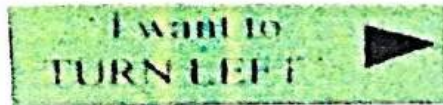
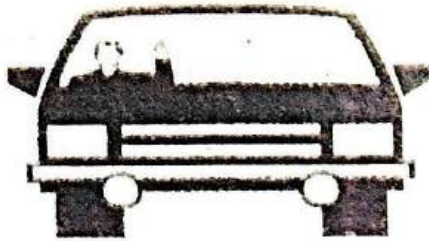
"I intend to **PULL IN**
or **TURN** to my **LEFT**" ▶



◀ "I intend to
SLOW DOWN or **STOP**"

This signal should be used also
when slowing down or stopping
at a zebra crossing.

SIGNS AND SIGNALS



The left turn and right turn signals may also be given by mechanical or flashing indicator.

POLICE SIGNALS

Stop

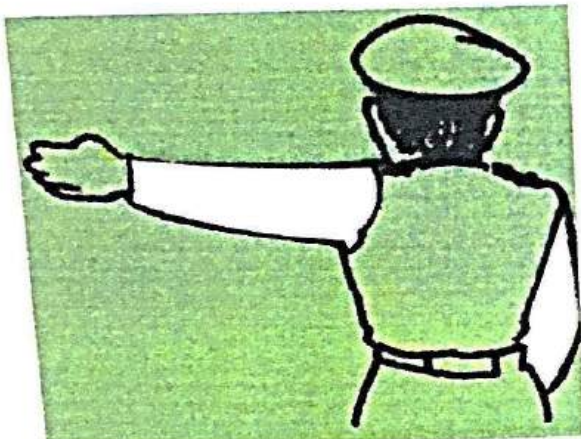


Vehicle approaching from front

Come On



Beckoning on a vehicle from front



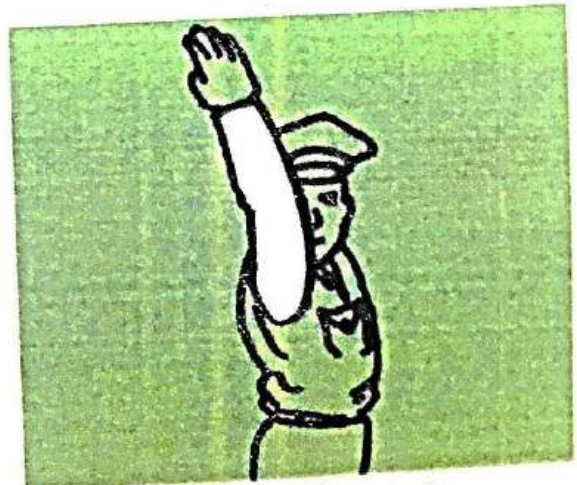
Vehicle approaching from behind



Beckoning on a vehicle from behind



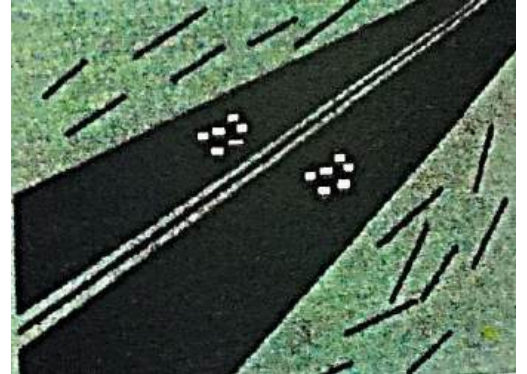
Vehicle approaching from both front and behind





SIGNS, SIGNALS AND ROAD MARKINGS, are the language of the road. They ensure the safety of yourself and others. Master this language.

1. Broad white line means - To define traffic lanes and permits overtaking if opposing lane is clear to traffic.

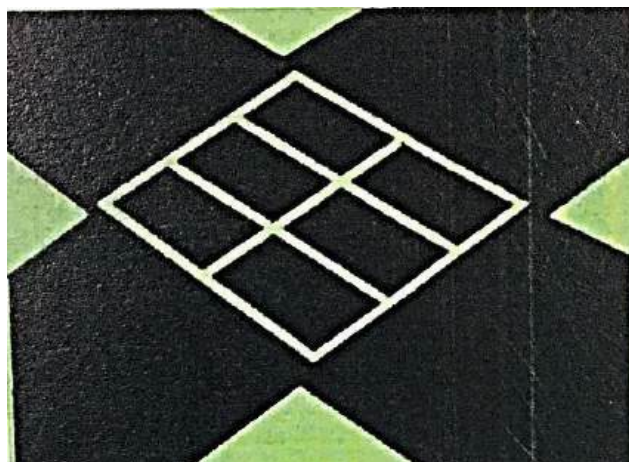


2. Double solid lines mean Traffic should not cross either side except to enter or leave driveway on opposite side of roadway or on the direction of a Policeman, or to avoid an accident.

3. Solid and Broken lines mean - Overtake only if broken lines are on your driving sides.

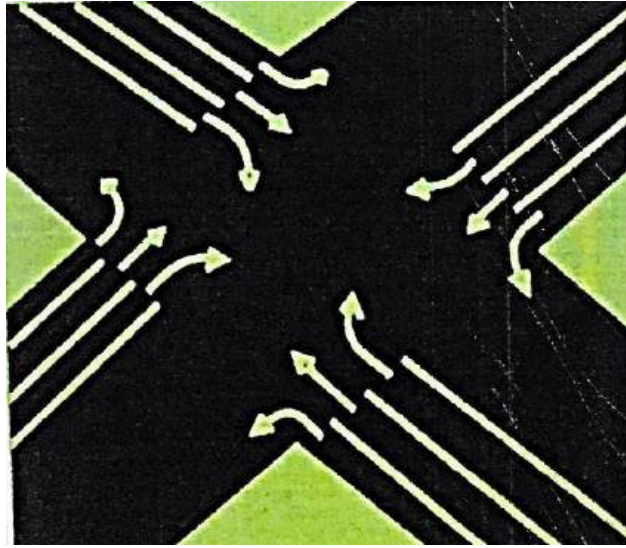


Traffic Box means - No vehicle should stop thereon as this facilitates the flow of traffic on the Intersecting roadway when traffic is held up on the other.



(E) Arrows

White arrows are painted on the roadway to help guide drivers into proper lanes for turns and through traffic.



(F) Refuges

These markings painted on roadways in yellow where two or more carriage ways meet, thus posing a difficult problem for pedestrians crossing the road at this point. Pedestrians may stand within the area demarcated until it is safe for them to complete their cross me



ADVISE FOR THOSE INTENDING TO TAKE

THE DRIVER'S TEST

The Object of the Test:

However, little you mean to drive, if you pass the test, you will be issued with a license allowing you to drive anywhere in Guyana, town or country and the Certifying Officer must be satisfied that, whatever the traffic conditions, you can handle your vehicle with safety and with consideration for all road users, in the spirit of the Rules of the Road.

Appointment for Test

You will be required to undergo pre-licensing class room lectures. The Lecturers will be determined by the Commissioner of Police. Applicants in Georgetown and East Bank Demerara will attend at Police Headquarters. Applicants elsewhere will attend at a place specified by the Certifying Officer. You are required to take a written test after completing lectures. Punctuality will help you and the Certifying Officer; better be five minutes early than two minutes late. The test cannot be undertaken if the Certifying Officer is unduly delayed by late arrivals. Let the Certifying Office know you are there.

In order not to waste your own and the Certifying Officer's time, before you come for come for the test, mark sure that:

- a) you can read (with glasses, if worn), a motor vehicle number plate at a distance of 25 yards and/or **SNELNEN Chart from a** distance of 20 feet.
- b) your Provisional Driver's License is not out of date (not even by one day) and that you have signed it.
- c) your vehicle is properly licensed.
- d) your policy of Insurance against third party risks is in order
- e) your vehicle carries "L" plates as per Regulation 28 of the Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic Regulations.
- f) your vehicle is in a thoroughly road-worthy condition and a Certificate of Fitness is in force, you must carry your license always, also the person who supervises you.
- g) If you live in the country, do not forget that you may still be asked questions about Traffic Lights, signs, roundabouts, etc.

- h) you do not ask for the test before you are really ready for it; it is not fair to waste the Certifying Officer's time and delay other tests for genuine candidates.

The Practical Test:

The test is perfectly straightforward and there are no traps.

Listen carefully to your Certifying Officer's directions.

The route on which you will be tested is one of a number which you have been specifically selected in order to ensure that you do not encounter conditions which only an experienced driver might be expected with successfully.

The certifying Officer will ask you questions and will watch whether you put the rules into practice during the practical test.

If you show lack of courtesy or consideration for other road users, you cannot be regarded as a competent driver.

Unwillingness to give way to others and excessive use of horns to demand the right of way, are examples of inconsiderate driving.

Never drive at such a speed that you cannot pull up well within the distance you can see to be clear. You cannot, however, expect to satisfy the Certifying Officer of your competence if you drive throughout the test at a 'crawling' speed or in a low gear regardless of road or traffic conditions.

Try always to remember and put into practice the safest sequence of movements, i.e., Mirror signal maneuver. Formation of good driving habits is important right from the start. Try to anticipate the action of other road users and think ahead all the time. If you can foresee what the others will do, you can plan your movements more readily. Only planned driving gets safe results.

IF YOU FAIL THE TEST

You must wait a month before you can be re-examined. Certifying Officers are not permitted to discuss their reasons for failing applicants, but they help every applicant who fails by pointing out what aspects require special attention before taking another test.

IF YOU PASS THE TEST

You now know the basic principles of good driving. Maintain your interest in driving as an art, and develop the conduct you have had to display on being tested especially with regard to consideration for other road users.

REMEMBER IF

- You're tired, slow down.
- You have a heavy load, slow down.
- Your brakes are failing, stop and get them attended to at once.
- The road is wet or slippery, slow down.
- Visibility is poor through darkness or rain, slow down.
- You wish to save wear and tear, slow down.
- You want to get there safely, start your journey in good time and drive slowly

TIME FOR LIGHTON VEHICLES

1 St. February to 30th September 6.15 pm to 5.30 am. 1

St. October to 31st January

5.45pm to 5.30am

TIME TO BE CAREFUL

ALL THE TIME

The Braking Distance for private cars and light vans with brakes in perfect condition on a good road surface are indicated below:

- at 20 m.p.h. Braking Distance is 20 feet
- 30 m.ph. Braking Distance is 45 feet
- 40 m.p.h. Braking Distance is 80 feet
- 50 m.p.h. Braking Distance is 125 feet

Thus, it will be seen that in the circumstance described before, the minimum stopping distances are as indicated below:

	DRY ROAD	WET ROAD
At 20 m.p.h. Allow	40 feet	80 feet "30 m.p.h."

75 feet

150 feet *40 m.p.h.”

120 feet

240 feet

“50 m.p.h.”

175 feet

350 feet

KNOW THE SAFE LIMIT FOR YOUR VEHICLE AND OBSERVE IT

READ THIS

DANGER DISTANCE is the distance between yourself when driving and the point at which you are certain your vehicle can be brought to a standstill.

This distance depends upon the speed of your vehicle, its weight, the efficiency of its brakes, the condition of the road surface and the time it takes you to react to an emergency.

Danger distance then, consists of Thinking Distance plus Braking Distance. Thinking Distance depends upon your reaction time. Your reaction time increases with fatigue and when you have taken alcohol. The longer it takes you to react to danger, the further your vehicle will travel before the brakes can be applied to commence the operation of stopping the vehicle.

In the case of a good alert driver, the Thinking Distance at a speed of

20 m.p.h is 20 feet

30 m.p.h is 30 feet

40 m.p.h is 40 feet

50 m.p.h is 50 feet

PARTICULARS OF DRIVING LICENCE

Name _____

Address _____

Date of expiry of Prov. License _____

Date of appointment for test _____

Results of test _____

Details of Driving License _____

Date of Expiry _____

PARTICULARS OF INSURANCE _____

Name of Company _____

Date of Expiry _____

Registered No. of vehicle _____

Engine No. _____

Chassis No: _____
INSURANCE

PARTICULARS OF

Name of Company _____

Date of Expiry _____

Registry No. of vehicle _____

Engine No. _____

Chassis No. _____

Metric Braking Distances

Speed (kmph)	Braking Distance(M)
32	6,1
48	13,7
64	24,4
80	38,1
96	54,9

Speed (Kmph)	Minimal Stopping Dry Roads	Distance (M)
		On Wet, Roads Stopping distance is approx. double that of dry roads
32	12,2	
48	22,9	
64	36,6	
80	53,4	
96	73,2	

Speed (Kmph)	Thinking Distance (M)
32	6,1
48	9,1
64	12,2

80

15,2

96

18,3

FIRST AID ON WHEN ROAD WHEN AN ACCIDENT HAPPENS

Control traffic so as to avoid further accidents (ask motorists and bystanders for help in this).

Move casualty only if there is immediate danger of fire from spilled petrol (no smoking) or if danger from traffic cannot be averted. When the casualty must be moved, handle with great care, particularly if broken bones are suspected or pain in the back is complained of

Stop bleeding with dry dressings or clean handkerchiefs and firm manual pressure; bandage firmly with handkerchief or other material.

Cover burns with dry dressings or clean handkerchiefs and bandage with handkerchief or other material.

Get help immediately. Get motorists and bystanders to summon ambulance, doctor, police

DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING TO DRINK - alcohol, tea or other fluid (Casualty may require anesthetic at hospital).

Be prepared: Carry simple first aid materials in your car, all aid from the St. John Ambulance Association or the Red Society.

