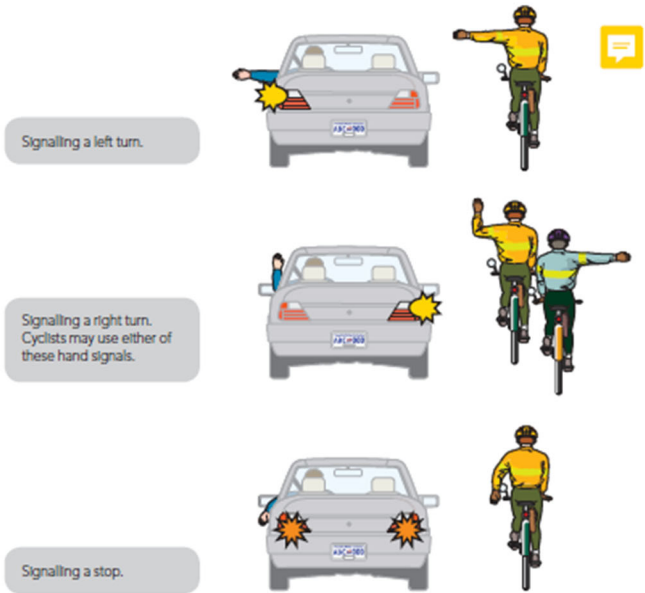


chapter 5 – see-think-do

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

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



driving tip

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

Lights

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

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

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

cyDanaeB 11:26 AM [Reply](#) ✕

Hand Signals - we like how they show the signals with the vehicles too.

Example City of Saskatoon Comments on ICBC Learn to Drive Smart Guide

applying your smart driving skills

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

see

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

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

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

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

Scan at intersections — be especially careful to:

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

think

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

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

The screenshot shows two comments from a user named 'cyDanaeB' dated 'Mar 6'. Each comment includes a 'Reply' link and a text input field with the placeholder text 'Reply or use @ to invite others'. The first comment reads: 'Some good wording around how to see cyclists'. The second comment reads: 'Some wording on how cyclists follow same rules as vehicles'.

chapter 6 — sharing the road

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

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

do

Space margins

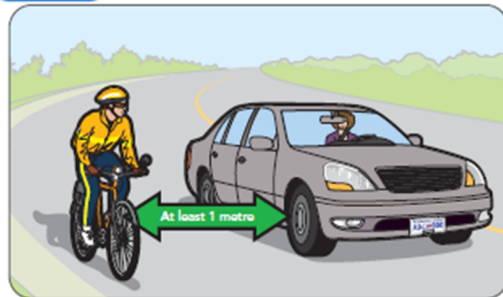


Allow following distance — allow plenty of following distance. You need to be able to avoid hitting a cyclist who falls. Cyclists who wobble are probably inexperienced and are more likely to fall than experienced cyclists. Give them even more space than usual.

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

driving tip

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



Always check your side margin when passing a cyclist.

Communication



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

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

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

cyDanaeB Mar 6 Reply ×

Wording on why you need to provide a following distance from cyclist

Reply or use @ to invite others

cyDanaeB Mar 6 Reply ×

Wording and discussion on side margins when passing a cyclist

Reply or use @ to invite others

cyDanaeB 11:19 AM Reply ×

Useful wording on communicating with cyclist

Reply or use @ to invite others