



Transportation Association of Canada

Canadian Model Rules of the Road



April 2018

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Abstract The <i>Canadian Model Rules of the Road</i> presents a generic set of traffic rules that road users must know and observe while using the road system. The document is a reference guide for professionals responsible for preparing the legislation which governs the use of Canadian roadway facilities as well as practitioners who are responsible for implementing traffic control devices. As such, this document may assist practitioners in understanding how road users are expected to respond to various traffic control measures.		Keywords Traffic Control <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Behaviour• Canada• Cyclist• Driver• Local authority• Pedestrian• Road user• Textbook• Traffic regulations
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PREAMBLE

The *Canadian Model Rules of the Road* is a reference guide for those professionals who are responsible for preparing the legislation which governs the use of Canadian roadway facilities and for practitioners who are responsible for implementing traffic control devices. As such, this document may assist practitioners in understanding how road users are expected to respond to various traffic control measures.

The information contained herein has been compiled from a variety of sources in Canada and internationally and the document presents a generic set of traffic rules that road users must know and observe while using the road system. Furthermore, as this is a generic set of rules it should be noted that there may be exceptions to the rules presented depending on the jurisdiction.

Distances, speed limit references, etc. are those most commonly used and provided as examples only. Individual jurisdictions may consider their own values based on local practices.

1. DEFINITIONS

AUTHORIZED PERSON

"Authorized Person" means any person authorized under federal, provincial or local government statute to direct or control vehicular and non-vehicular traffic on a highway.

BICYCLE

"Bicycle" is a vehicle composed of two wheels held in a frame one behind the other, propelled by pedals and steered with handlebars attached to the front wheel.

BIKE PATH

"Bike Path" means any road, street, path or way, physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way, which in some manner is specifically designated for bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other non-motorized transportation modes.

BOULEVARD

"Boulevard" means a grassed or tree lined section of highway between the road and the sidewalk or pathway.

CENTRE LINE OF ROADWAY

"Centre Line of Roadway" means the physical centre of the roadway except where otherwise marked to denote the dividing line between directions of opposing traffic.

CROSSWALK

"Crosswalk" means

- a. that part of a highway at an intersection that is included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs, or if none, from the edges of the roadway;
- b. any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by signs, lines and/or other markings on the surface.

DANGEROUS GOODS

"Dangerous Goods" means a product, substance or organism included by its nature or by the regulations in any of the classes listed in the schedule to the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (Canada)*, 1992, S.C. 1992, c. 34

DRIVER

"Driver" means a person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle including a person who can take control of a vehicle with an automated driving system.

EMERGENCY VEHICLE

"Emergency Vehicle" is an official police vehicle, fire department vehicle or an ambulance being operated on the highway with siren sounding and/or red lights flashing or red and blue lights flashing or red and white lights flashing.

HIGHWAY

"Highway" means any place or way including any structure forming part thereof, designed and intended for, or used by, the public for the passage of traffic and includes all the space between the boundary lines thereof.

HIGHWAY-RAILWAY GRADE CROSSING

"Highway-Railway Grade Crossing" means that part of a road that passes across a railway track or tracks at grade.

INTERSECTION

"Intersection" means the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral boundary lines of two or more roadways that join one another at an angle, whether or not one highway crosses the other.

LOADING

"Loading" means the act of putting anything in or on a vehicle for conveyance or transportation.

MOTORIZED MOBILITY AIDS

"Motorized Mobility Aids" (MMAs) are personal mobility devices powered by an electric motor intended for use by persons with physical mobility challenges. MMAs are intended for use by one person in a normal seated orientation.

MOTOR VEHICLE

"Motor Vehicle" means a vehicle that is propelled or driven exclusively by any means other than by muscular power, but does not include a vehicle run upon rails or tracks.

MULTI-USE PATH

"Multi-Use Path" means a trail or other path, physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier, either within a highway Right of Way or within an independent Right of Way, and usable for transportation purposes.

NIGHT

"Night" means the period of time between one half hour before sunset and one half hour after sunrise.

OFFICIAL VEHICLE

"Official Vehicle" means a vehicle that is authorized to display red, blue, white or amber light flashing lights. A school bus is not an official vehicle for the purposes of this definition.

PARK

"Park" means allowing a vehicle to remain stationary in one place, except:

1. while actually engaged in loading or unloading passengers or cargo; or,
2. when complying with a direction given by a peace officer or a traffic control device.

PASSING

"Passing" means the act of one vehicle going past or overtaking another slower moving vehicle, travelling in the same direction, on a highway.

PEACE OFFICER

"Peace Officer" includes a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; a member of a provincial police force; a police officer appointed by a city, town, village, railway company, transit authority or any officer appointed to enforcing or carrying out provisions of the federal, provincial or municipal legislation.

PEDESTRIAN

"Pedestrian" means a person on foot or in a non-motorized wheelchair, carriage or sleigh.

RECTANGULAR RAPID FLASHING BEACONS

"Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFB)" are high intensity beacons that flash in a rapidly alternating "wig-wag" and simultaneous flashing sequence to warn drivers of the presence of a pedestrian in the crosswalk.

ROADWAY

"Roadway" means that portion of a highway that is improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic; where a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term "roadway" refers to any one roadway separately and not to all of the roadways collectively.

ROUNDBOUT

"Roundabout" is an intersection with one-way circulation counter-clockwise around a central island where entering traffic must yield the right of way to the traffic circulating within the intersection.

SAFETY ZONE

"Safety Zone" means an area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or is so marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times as a safety zone.

SHOULDER

"Shoulder" means an area of ground (paved or unpaved) beside a roadway where drivers can stop their cars if they are having trouble.

SIDEWALK

"Sidewalk" means a separated facility at the side of a street or roadway intended for use by pedestrians.

STANDING

"Standing" means to temporarily stop a vehicle for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers but not cargo.

SPEED LIMIT

"Speed Limit" means the maximum speed at which a vehicle is legally permitted to travel, as within a specific area, on a certain road, or under given conditions.

STOP

"Stop" means:

1. when required, a complete cessation from vehicular movement; and,
2. when prohibited, any halting even momentarily of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with a direction given by a peace officer or traffic control device.

TRAFFIC

"Traffic" includes pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, street cars and other conveyances, either singly or together, using a highway for the purpose of travel.

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE

"Traffic Control Device" is a sign, signal, pavement marking or other device, placed upon, over or adjacent to a road, by a public authority or official having jurisdiction; the device is intended to regulate, warn or guide the road user.

TRUCK

"Truck" means any of various forms of vehicle for carrying goods and materials, which may consist of a self-propelled unit or a trailer vehicle(s) hauled by a tractor unit. The definition of a truck in some jurisdictions includes a minimum weight requirement.

TRUCK ROUTE

"Truck Route" means a highway, a portion of a highway, or a series of connected highways, designated and described as a truck route on which trucks may be present and travel during the times set out as may be indicated by a traffic control device.

VEHICLE

"Vehicle" includes any conveyance drawn, propelled or driven by any kind of power, including muscular power.

2. APPLICATION

2.1 APPLICATION - GENERAL

These provisions, entitled *Canadian Model Rules of the Road*, are intended to be a reference guide for professionals responsible for preparing the legislation which governs the use of roadway facilities.

2.2 AUTHORITY OF AUTHORIZED PERSON TO DIRECT TRAFFIC

An authorized person may, when necessary, direct traffic and all road users shall obey his or her signals.

2.3 EMERGENCY VEHICLES - PRIVILEGES

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of these rules of the road, the driver of an emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or alarm or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law may, subject to subsections (2) and (3),
 - a. exceed the speed limit;
 - b. proceed past a red traffic control signal or stop sign only after coming to a complete stop and proceed when safe to do so;
 - c. disregard rules and traffic control devices governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions when it is safe to do so; and,
 - d. stop or stand where otherwise prohibited.
2. The driver of an emergency vehicle shall not exercise the privileges granted by paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subsection (1) unless he/she is sounding a continuous audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle and is showing a flashing red light or a flashing red and blue light or a flashing red and white light.
3. The driver of an emergency vehicle exercising any of the privileges granted by subsection (1) shall drive with due regard for safety considering the circumstances including:
 - a. the nature, condition and use of the highway;
 - b. the amount of traffic that is on or might reasonably be expected to be on the highway; and, the nature of the emergency the driver is responding to.

3. TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

3.1 TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES - GENERAL

All traffic must obey the instructions of a traffic control device unless directed to do otherwise by an authorized person.

3.2 STEADY GREEN, AMBER, RED BALL SIGNALS

1. When a Steady Green Ball indication alone is shown by a traffic control signal:
 - a. the driver of a vehicle approaching the signal,
 - i. may, when safe to do so, proceed straight through the intersection or may turn left or right unless a traffic control device at such place, prohibits either such movement (the through movement may be prohibited at the start of an opposing one-way street),
 - ii. shall yield the right of way to other vehicles lawfully within the intersection and to pedestrians still in the roadway or within a crosswalk controlled by the signal.
 - b. a pedestrian facing the Steady Green Ball indication, subject to a pedestrian control signal or traffic control device directing him/her otherwise, may proceed across the roadway when safe to do so, within a marked or unmarked crosswalk and while so proceeding has a right of way over all vehicles.
2. When a Steady Amber Ball indication is shown by a traffic control signal:
 - a. the driver of a vehicle approaching the signal shall stop his/her vehicle if he/she can do so safely; otherwise, he/she may proceed with caution;
 - b. a pedestrian facing the Steady Amber Ball indication shall not begin to cross the roadway unless a traffic control signal permitting him/her to enter the roadway is shown.
3. When a Steady Red Ball indication is shown by a traffic control signal:
 - a. the driver of a vehicle approaching the signal shall stop his/her vehicle at a clearly marked Stop Line, or if none, then immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then immediately before entering the intersection and shall not proceed until a traffic control signal permitting the movement of the vehicle in the intersection is shown; but the driver may, after bringing the vehicle to a full stop, and yielding the right of way to pedestrians and other vehicles lawfully within the intersection,
 - i. turn to the right, provided that such turns are not prohibited by regulation or a traffic control device; or,
 - ii. turn to the left from a one-way street into a one-way street, provided that such turns are not prohibited by regulations or a traffic control device.
 - b. a pedestrian facing the Steady Red Ball indication shall not begin to cross the roadway unless a traffic control signal permitting him/her to enter the roadway is shown.

3.3 FLASHING RED BALL

1. When a Flashing Red Ball indication is shown by a traffic control signal,
 - a. the driver of a vehicle approaching the signal:
 - i. shall stop the vehicle at a clearly marked Stop Line, or if none, then immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then before entering the intersection;
 - ii. having stopped, shall yield the right of way to all traffic lawfully in the roadway or in a crosswalk in the vicinity of the signal, and may then, when safe to do so, proceed with caution.
 - b. a pedestrian facing the Flashing Red Ball indication may proceed across the roadway with caution within the crosswalk.
2. When alternating Flashing Red Ball indications are shown by a Highway-Railway Grade Crossing signal or a crossing gate is lowered or descending, the driver of a vehicle, or a pedestrian, approaching the highway-railway grade crossing:
 - a. shall stop clear of the descending gate, or if none, at a clearly marked Stop Line, or if none, then not less than five meters before the nearest rail;
 - b. having stopped, shall yield the right of way to all rail traffic on the rail line, and shall proceed with caution only after the gate has risen, or, if no gate is present, then only if:
 - i. the signals have ceased operation; or,
 - ii. being signaled to proceed by an authorized person; or,
 - iii. it is safe to do so.

3.4 FLASHING AMBER BALL

When a Flashing Amber Ball indication is shown by a traffic control signal:

1. the driver of a vehicle approaching the signal may enter the intersection only with caution and shall yield the right of way to traffic lawfully in the intersection or in a crosswalk in the vicinity of the signal;
2. a pedestrian facing the Flashing Amber Ball indication may proceed across the roadway with caution within the crosswalk.

3.5 AMBER ARROW

When a Steady Amber Arrow indication is shown by a traffic control signal:

1. the driver of a vehicle approaching the signal shall stop his/her vehicle if he/she can do so safely; otherwise, he/she may proceed with caution;
2. a pedestrian facing the Steady Amber Arrow indication shall not enter the roadway unless a traffic control signal permitting him/her to enter the roadway is shown.

3.6 RED ARROW

This section was intentionally left blank.

3.7 GREEN ARROW

1. When a Steady Green Arrow indication is shown by a traffic control signal:
 - a. the driver of a vehicle approaching the signal may, when safe to do so, enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by the arrow, but shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully in an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully within the intersection.
 - b. a pedestrian facing the Steady Green Arrow indication shall not commence to cross the roadway until a traffic control signal permitting him/her to enter the roadway is shown.
2. When a Flashing Green Arrow is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal:
 - a. the driver of a vehicle approaching the signal may, when safe to do so, enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, but shall yield the right of way to pedestrians and other traffic lawfully within the intersection.
 - b. a pedestrian facing the Flashing Green Arrow indication shall not commence to cross the roadway until a traffic control signal permitting him/her to enter the roadway is shown.

3.8 TRANSIT SIGNALS

1. When a vertical white bar indication is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal:
 - a. transit vehicles may proceed, when safe to do so, through (through movement) or make a lane shift, or make a left or right turn (yielding to transit vehicles only).
 - b. the driver of a non-transit vehicle approaching the signal shall stop his/her vehicle at a clearly marked Stop Line, or if none, then immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then immediately before entering the intersection and shall not proceed until a traffic control signal permitting the movement of the vehicle in the intersection is shown.
 - c. a pedestrian facing the vertical white bar indication shall not commence to cross the roadway until a traffic control signal permitting him/her to enter the roadway is shown.
2. When a diagonal white bar- left (\), is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal:
 - a. transit vehicles may, when safe to do so, enter the intersection and proceed left (left turn movement).

- b. the driver of a non-transit vehicle approaching the signal shall stop his/her vehicle at a clearly marked Stop Line, or if none, then immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then immediately before entering the intersection and shall not proceed until a traffic control signal permitting the movement of the vehicle in the intersection is shown.
 - c. a pedestrian facing the diagonal white bar left (\) indication shall not commence to cross the roadway until a traffic control signal permitting him/her to enter the roadway is shown.
 3. When a diagonal white bar - right (/) indication is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal:
 - a. transit vehicles may, when safe to do so, proceed right (right turn movement)
 - b. the driver of a non-transit vehicle approaching the signal shall stop his/her vehicle at a clearly marked Stop Line, or if none, then immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then immediately before entering the intersection and shall not proceed until a traffic control signal permitting the movement of the vehicle in the intersection is shown.
 - c. a pedestrian facing the diagonal white bar right (/) shall not commence to cross the roadway until a traffic control signal permitting him/her to enter the roadway is shown.

3.9 BICYCLE SIGNALS

1. When facing a Green Bicycle indication bicycle traffic may, when safe to do so, proceed straight through or turn right or turn left unless one or more these movements are prohibited by a traffic control device. Left turning and right turning cyclists must yield to all other traffic lawfully in the intersection.
2. When facing an Amber Bicycle indication, bicycle traffic must stop before crossing the Stop Line or crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or if there is no Stop Line or crosswalk, before entering the intersection. If such a stop cannot be made safely, the cyclist must proceed with caution.
3. When facing a Red Bicycle indication, bicycle traffic must stop before crossing the Stop Line or crosswalk on the near side of the intersection. If there is no Stop Line or crosswalk, the cyclist must stop before entering the intersection and remain stopped unless otherwise directed or permitted.

3.10 LANE USE CONTROL SIGNALS

Lane direction control signals shall include a downward pointing green arrow symbol and a red X symbol. When illuminated, the meanings of the lane direction signals are as follows:

1. A driver facing a Downward Pointing Green Arrow indication is permitted to drive in the lane over which the indication is located.
2. Amber Flashing X – A driver facing a Flashing Amber X indication is warned that this indication will be changing to a Steady Red X indication, and the driver must not continue to drive in the lane over which the indication is located. The driver must change to a lane with a Downward Pointing Green Arrow indication when safe to do so.
3. A driver facing a Flashing Red X indication is warned that this indication will be changing to a Steady Red X indication, and the driver must not continue to drive in the lane over which the

indication is located. The driver must change to a lane with a Downward Pointing Green Arrow indication when safe to do so.

4. A driver facing a Steady Red X indication shall not drive or continue to drive in the lane over which the indication is located.

3.11 TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS OUT OF ORDER

Where traffic control signals at an intersection are not in operation, the driver must bring his/her vehicle to a stop and yield the Right of Way to a vehicle approaching on his/her right which has reached the intersection before him/her, except where an alternative method of traffic control replaces the traffic control signal or otherwise directed by an authorized person.

3.12 PEDESTRIAN CONTROL SIGNALS

1. When the Walking Person or “walk” indication is shown by a pedestrian control signal, a pedestrian facing the signal may, when safe to do so, proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and, while so proceeding, has the right of way over all vehicles.
2. Pedestrians facing the Flashing Hand or flashing “don’t walk” indication must not enter the crosswalk or road in the direction of the signal. Pedestrians who are in the crosswalk may complete their crossing to the designated refuge area or if a refuge area is not present, the other side of the roadway, and continue to have the right of way over other traffic in the intersection.
3. Pedestrians facing the Steady Hand or steady “don’t walk” indication must not enter the crosswalk or road in the direction of the signal. Pedestrians who are in the crosswalk may complete their crossing to the designated refuge area or if a refuge area is not present, the other side of the roadway, and continue to have the right of way over other traffic in the intersection.
4. Pedestrian countdown signals supplement the Flashing Hand or flashing “don’t walk” indicators with a numeric countdown of the number of seconds remaining in the Flashing Hand or flashing “don’t walk” indications.

3.13 AUDIBLE PEDESTRIAN CONTROL SIGNALS

When pedestrian control signals are present at a location, the road authority has the option of installing audible indications of the “start of walk”. For pedestrian travel in the north-south direction, the bird call “cuckoo” is used. For pedestrian travel in the east-west direction, the Canadian Melody is used.

When the audible indications for the start of walk are activated, a pedestrian hearing the indication may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the indication and, while so proceeding, has the right of way over all vehicles.

When the audible indications are not active, pedestrians must not enter the crosswalk or roadway. Pedestrians who are legally in the crosswalk may complete their crossing to the designated refuge area, and continue to have the right of way over other traffic in the intersection.

3.14 RECTANGULAR RAPID FLASHING BEACONS

This section was intentionally left blank.

3.15 ROUNDABOUTS

1. Single-lane roundabout entries:
 - a) While approaching a roundabout, drivers shall use guide signs, if available to help choose their desired entrance and exit.
 - b) While approaching a roundabout, drivers shall be aware of any pedestrians approaching or crossing at the crosswalk and the right of way.
 - c) Drivers shall proceed to the edge of the circulatory roadway and yield to vehicles approaching from their immediate left before entering the roundabout.
 - d) Drivers shall enter the roundabout only once there is an acceptable gap in traffic and it is safe to do so. Drivers must drive in the circulatory roadway in a counter-clockwise direction.
 - e) Drivers shall indicate that they are planning to exit the roundabout by signaling their intention to turn right after passing the last exit before their desired exit.
 - f) Upon exiting the roundabout, drivers shall be aware of any pedestrians approaching or crossing at the crosswalk and yield the right of way.
2. Multi-lane roundabout entries:
 - a) The rules indicated under “Single-lane roundabout entries” apply for multi-lane roundabouts.
 - b) Drivers shall proceed to the edge of the circulatory roadway and yield to vehicles in all lanes approaching from their immediate left before entering the roundabout.
 - c) Unless signs or road markings indicate otherwise, drivers should enter in the lane appropriate for the desired exit and follow the lane around the roundabout in order to depart the roundabout at that exit. In general, drivers exiting less than halfway around the roundabout should enter using the right most entry lane, and drivers exiting more than halfway around should use the left most entry lane. Drivers entering the roundabout shall yield to all traffic circulating in the roundabout.
3. Additional
 - a) Drivers shall be aware of large vehicles within a roundabout such as commercial vehicles and emergency vehicles as they may take up more than one entry lane and the entire circulatory roadway. Drivers shall keep a sufficient distance from large vehicles within the roundabout.
 - b) When in a roundabout while an emergency vehicle is approaching, drivers shall take their desired exit and proceed to beyond the splitter island before pulling over as far to the right as possible where it is sufficiently wide to allow emergency vehicles to pass around. Drivers who have not yet entered the roundabout should pull over as far to the right as possible and wait until the emergency vehicle has passed before entering.
 - c) Drivers of large vehicles are allowed to use the inner and/or outer apron if one is available to help maneuver around the roundabout.
 - d) Pedestrians shall cross using the designated crosswalks. Pedestrians shall use the pedestrian refuge to wait for an acceptable gap in traffic and cross each direction of traffic individually, or cross when allowed to do so by a yielding driver.
 - e) Bicyclists may position their vehicle in such a manner as to “claim” the driving lane that they are using.

4. PASSING

4.1 PASSING - VISIBILITY, CLEAR ROAD

No driver shall drive a vehicle on the left side of the centre of the roadway in passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless the left side of the roadway is clearly visible and free from oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of another vehicle.

4.2 PASSING - MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES

1. All motorcycles are entitled to full use of a lane and no motor vehicle shall be driven in such a manner as to deprive any motorcycle of the full use of a lane. This subsection shall not apply to motorcycles operated two abreast in a single lane where permitted by regulation.
2. The operator of a motorcycle shall not pass a vehicle in the same lane occupied by the vehicle being overtaken. This subsection shall not apply to a motorcyclist passing a bicycle.
3. No person shall operate a motorcycle between lanes of traffic or between adjacent lines or rows of vehicles.

4.3 PASSING - HILLS, CURVES, INTERSECTIONS, HIGHWAY-RAILWAY GRADE CROSSINGS

Except on a one-way roadway or for a driver turning into a private drive or roadway, no vehicle shall be driven on the left side of the centre line of the roadway:

1. when approaching or upon the crest of a grade or curve or elsewhere where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction;
2. when approaching a highway-railway grade crossing within 30 meters of the nearest rail;
3. when approaching or within a crosswalk;
4. at a location that contains a two-way left turn lane;
5. when prohibited by a traffic control device.

4.4 PASSING ON THE LEFT- TWO-WAY ROADWAY

1. The driver of a vehicle passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall:
 - a. signal his/her intention;
 - b. pass to the left at a safe distance;
 - c. return to the right side of the roadway only when safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.
2. Except when passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall:
 - a. give way to the right in favor of the passing vehicle;

- b. not increase the speed of his/her vehicle until completely passed by the passing vehicle.
3. No driver of a vehicle shall pass on the left another vehicle proceeding in the same direction which is making a left-hand turn or its driver has signaled his/her intention to make a left hand turn.

4.5 PASSING ON THE RIGHT

1. The driver of a vehicle shall not pass upon the right of another vehicle except:
 - a. when the other vehicle is making a left turn or its driver has signaled his/her intention to make a left turn;
 - b. when on a multi-lane road where there are one or more unobstructed lanes available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of the vehicle;
 - c. upon a one-way roadway where the roadway is of sufficient width for two or more lanes of moving vehicles and the remaining lane is intended for use.
2. Notwithstanding section (1) the driver of a vehicle shall not pass another vehicle on the right
 - a. when the movement cannot be made safely;
 - b. by driving off the roadway;
 - c. when prohibited by a traffic control device; or
 - d. in a lane designated for slow-moving traffic.

4.6 PASSING - BICYCLES

Every person in charge of a motor vehicle on a highway who is passing a person travelling on a bicycle shall, as nearly as may be practicable, leave a distance of not less than one meter between the bicycle and the motor vehicle and shall maintain that distance until safely past the bicycle.

The one meter distance required refers to the distance between the extreme right side of the motor vehicle and the extreme left side of the bicycle, including all projections and attachments.

5. USE OF ROADWAY

5.1 DRIVING ON THE RIGHT

1. Upon all two-way roadways of sufficient width, no person shall drive a vehicle to the left of the centre line, except:
 - a. when passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, when permitted to do so and when safe to do so;
 - b. when the roadway to the right of the centre line is obstructed by a parked vehicle or other object and when safe to do so;
 - c. when the roadway to the right of the centre line is closed to traffic and when safe to do so.
2. The driver of a vehicle shall drive the vehicle on the right side of the centre line when meeting another vehicle proceeding in the opposite direction.
3. The driver of a vehicle upon a highway that has a width for only one line of traffic in each direction shall, when meeting another vehicle proceeding in the opposite direction, pass on the right, leaving at least one-half of the main-traveled portion of the highway free as nearly as possible.

5.2 ONE-WAY HIGHWAY

Where a highway has been designated for the use of one-way traffic only and traffic control devices have been erected accordingly, vehicles shall be driven only in the direction so designated.

5.3 DIVIDED HIGHWAYS

Where a highway has been divided into two or more roadways by an intervening space or by a physical barrier or clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic:

1. a driver of a vehicle shall drive only upon the right-hand roadway;
2. no driver of a vehicle shall drive over, across or within the intervening space, barrier or dividing section except at an intersection established by an authorized person.

5.4 CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY

1. No person shall drive a motor vehicle so as to enter a controlled access highway except at a location established by the authority having jurisdiction over the highway.
2. No person shall drive a motor vehicle so as to exit from a controlled access highway except at a location established by the authority having jurisdiction over the highway.

5.5 THREE-LANE ROADWAY

A driver shall not drive a vehicle in the centre lane of a three-lane roadway with traffic in both directions except:

1. after having ascertained that the centre lane is clear of traffic traveling in the opposite direction;
 - a. when passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction; or,
 - b. when approaching an intersection with the intent to turn to the left.
2. when such lane is designated for traffic moving in the direction of travel of the vehicle.

5.6 MERGING

A motorist who is about to drive a vehicle onto an intersecting highway from another highway that is marked by a Merge sign need, unless necessary for safety, not to stop the vehicle before driving the vehicle onto the intersecting highway but shall take all necessary precautions and merge the vehicle safely with the traffic on the intersecting highway.

A motorist driving a vehicle on a highway where the highway is marked by a Merging Traffic sign near the intersection of another highway marked by a Merge sign shall take all reasonable precautions to allow a merging vehicle to enter in safely onto the highway on which the merging is to take place.

When travelling on a multi-lane roadway and there are Lane Closed Ahead signs, motorists should use both lanes of traffic until reaching the defined merge area, then take turns merging in "zipper" fashion into the open lane. Drivers in the merging lane must signal, and drivers in the through lane must each let one vehicle merge.

6. LANES

6.1 LANES - GENERAL

1. Where a highway has been divided into signed and/or marked lanes for traffic, a vehicle shall be driven as nearly as may be practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made safely.
2. A driver shall not drive from one lane to another without first signaling his/her intention to do so in the manner prescribed.

6.2 LANE MARKINGS

The driver of a vehicle on a laned roadway:

1. may drive from one lane to another where one or more broken lines only exist between lanes;
2. where a solid line and a broken line exist together may, with caution, cross the solid line from the lane adjacent to which the broken line is located and cross back to re-enter the original lane of travel;
3. may, with caution, cross a solid line when necessary to exit onto the shoulder, a private road or driveway or, when necessary, on entering the roadway from a shoulder, private road or driveway;
4. subject to 3 and 4 shall not drive from one lane to another across a solid line;
5. Notwithstanding (4) above, a driver may, with caution, cross a solid line when necessary to enter a centre two-way left turn lane.

6.3 LANE FOR SLOW MOVING TRAFFIC

Where a highway has been divided into marked lanes for traffic, the driver of a vehicle travelling lower than the prevailing speed, where a traffic control device directs slower moving traffic to use a designated lane, or when driving lower than the prevailing speed, shall drive to the right.

6.4 CENTRE TWO-WAY LEFT TURN LANE

Where a highway has been divided into marked lanes for traffic and where the centre lane has been designated for left turns by traffic control devices, left-turning vehicles from both directions may use the designated lane to make left turns into adjacent properties.

Drivers wishing to make a left turn from the centre two-way left turn lane must enter the lane as close as practicable to the point where the left turn is to be made. A left turn shall not be made from any other lane.

Drivers wishing to make a left turn from adjacent properties onto a highway with a centre two-way left turn lane may enter the centre two-way left turn lane and wait until there is an appropriate gap in traffic to safely allow the vehicle to enter.

Centre two-way left-turn lanes are not to be used for passing.

On a highway that is divided into traffic lanes by a broken line and a solid line existing together, a person driving a vehicle may enter the centre lane if that person drives the vehicle so as to cross the solid line for the purpose of making a left turn into an adjacent property. The driver may not cross the solid line so as to re-enter the through lane of traffic.

6.5 TRANSIT-ONLY LANE

Where a highway has been divided into marked lanes for traffic and one or more lanes has been designated for use by transit vehicles by means of a traffic control device, the lane so designated and indicated is reserved for the exclusive use of transit vehicles.

6.6 HIGH OCCUPANCY VEHICLE LANES

Where a highway has been divided into marked lanes for traffic and one or more lanes has been designated for use by high occupancy vehicles by means of a traffic control device, the lane so designated and indicated is reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles carrying the required number of occupants as specified by a traffic control device.

6.7 TRUCKS-ONLY LANE

Where a highway has been divided into marked lanes for traffic and one or more lanes has been designated for use by trucks by means of a traffic control device, the lane so designated and indicated is reserved for the exclusive use of trucks.

6.8 DANGEROUS GOODS ROUTES

Where a highway has been designated for use by vehicles carrying dangerous goods, the route so designated and indicated by means of a traffic control device may be used by trucks and other permitted vehicles carrying dangerous goods.

Where a highway has been prohibited for use by vehicles carrying dangerous goods, the route so designated and indicated by means of a traffic control device may not be used by trucks and other permitted vehicles carrying dangerous goods.

6.9 TRUCK ROUTES

A person driving a truck may drive on a highway other than a truck route:

1. to collect or deliver cargo; or,
2. to supply a service;

provided that the person takes the shortest direct practical connection between the nearest truck route and the destination and returns to the truck route by the shortest direct practical connection upon completion of the delivery(s).

6.10 OTHER PROVISIONS

1. Where a highway has been divided into marked lanes for traffic, designated for a specific use by a traffic control device, the driver of a vehicle shall comply with the direction of such device.
2. The driver of a vehicle on a laned roadway approaching a traffic control device indicating that two lanes of traffic are merging into one lane
 - a. shall drive with due care and attention with respect to traffic in the adjoining merging lane; and,
 - b. where it is shown by a traffic control device that one of the merging lanes ends, the driver of a vehicle in such lane shall not drive from that lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made safely.

7. HEADWAY

7.1 HEADWAY OF VEHICLES

1. The driver of a vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of the vehicles, the amount and nature of the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.
2. The driver of a truck, when driving on a highway outside of a city, town, or village, shall not follow within 60 meters¹ of another truck but this shall not be construed to prevent one truck from passing another such vehicle.
3. The driver of a motor vehicle in a convoy or motorcade other than a funeral procession, when driving on a roadway outside a city, town, or village, shall drive at a sufficient distance behind the vehicle next in front of him/her to enable a passing vehicle to enter and occupy the space so left without danger.

7.2 EMERGENCY VEHICLES - HEADWAY

1. As an emergency vehicle approaches from ahead or behind, a driver of a vehicle shall move the vehicle to the right or left edge or curb of the road and slow down or stop completely and remain stopped until the emergency vehicle has passed, or until directed to move by a peace officer.
2. No driver of a vehicle, other than an emergency vehicle, shall follow an emergency vehicle closer than 150² meters.
3. No driver of a vehicle, other than an emergency vehicle shall cause their vehicle to be parked within 150³ meters of an emergency vehicle.
4. Unless he/she has received the consent of the fire department official in command, no person shall drive a vehicle over an unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on a highway or private driveway at a fire or an alarm of fire.

¹ Distance is for reference purposes only. Reader is advised to consult with local practice.

² Ibid

³ Ibid

8. RIGHT OF WAY

8.1 RIGHT OF WAY – VEHICLE IN UNCONTROLLED INTERSECTION

1. The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right of way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway.
2. When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver or operator of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right.

8.2 RIGHT OF WAY – STOP SIGN

Except where directed to proceed by an authorized person, the driver of a vehicle:

1. upon approaching a Stop sign shall bring his/her vehicle to a full stop at a clearly marked Stop Line, or if none, then immediately before entering the nearest crosswalk, or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting highway or at a railway crossing 5 meters⁴ from the nearest rail from which the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting highway or railway;
2. having stopped, shall yield the right of way to traffic in the intersection or approaching the intersection on another highway so closely that it constitutes an immediate hazard and having so yielded the Right of Way may proceed with caution;
3. shall at a highway-railway grade crossing yield right of way to a train approaching in close proximity;
4. shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk; and,
5. upon approaching a Stop sign at an intersection,
 - a. shall stop and yield the right of way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway; and,
 - b. when two vehicles approach the intersection, controlled by an All-Way Stop sign, from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right.

8.3 RIGHT OF WAY – YIELD SIGN AT INTERSECTION

Except where an authorized person directs otherwise, where there is a Yield sign at an intersection, the driver of a vehicle approaching the sign shall slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions or stop if necessary and yield the right of way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway on which he/she is driving, and to traffic in the intersection or approaching so closely that it constitutes an immediate hazard, and having so yielded may proceed with caution.

⁴ Distance is for reference purposes only. Reader is advised to consult with local practice.

8.4 RIGHT OF WAY – HIGHWAY-RAILWAY GRADE CROSSING

Except where an authorized person or traffic control device directs otherwise, where there is a Highway-Railway Grade Crossing sign at a crossing, the driver of a vehicle approaching the sign shall slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions or stop, if necessary, not less than five meters from the nearest rail, and yield the right of way to a train approaching the crossing, and having so yielded may proceed with caution.

8.5 RIGHT OF WAY – EMERGENCY VEHICLE

Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle giving an audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle and showing a visible flashing red or flashing red and blue light or flashing red and white light, unless otherwise directed by an authorized person, the driver of a vehicle shall:

1. yield the right of way to the emergency vehicle;
2. drive immediately to a position parallel to and as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, or to either side, curb or edge on a one-way roadway, clear of an intersection; and,
3. stop and remain in that position until the emergency vehicle has passed.

8.6 RIGHT OF WAY – PRIVATE DRIVE

The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from any place other than another highway shall yield the right of way to all traffic approaching on the highway to be entered or crossed, except where controlled by a traffic control signal.

The driver of a vehicle entering or leaving a driveway or building shall yield the right of way to a pedestrian who is crossing the entrance to the driveway or building or who is on the sidewalk at the point where the vehicle is crossing.

8.7 RIGHT OF WAY – LEFT TURNS

The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard, and to pedestrians within a crosswalk, but said driver having so yielded and given the required signal may make the left turn, and other vehicles approaching the intersection from the opposite direction shall yield to the driver making the left turn.

9. PEDESTRIANS

9.1 PEDESTRIAN CROSSWALK

1. Where traffic control signals are not in place or not in operation when a pedestrian is crossing the roadway within a crosswalk, a driver shall yield the right of way to the pedestrian in or waiting to enter the crosswalk.
2. A pedestrian shall not leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle that is so close that it is impracticable for the driver of the vehicle to yield.
3. To enhance the safety of the crossing maneuver, pedestrians may extend an arm in the direction they wish to cross the roadway and establish eye contact with approaching drivers prior to leaving a place of safety.
4. Where a vehicle is stopped or slowing at a crosswalk to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not allow the front extremity of his/her vehicle to pass beyond the front extremity of the other vehicle.

9.2 PEDESTRIAN - CROSSING OTHER THAN AT CROSSWALK

Except when under the protection of a school crossing guard, when a pedestrian is crossing a highway at a point other than within a crosswalk, he/she shall yield the right of way to traffic.

To enhance the safety of the crossing maneuver, pedestrians may extend an arm in the direction they wish to cross the roadway and establish eye contact with approaching drivers prior to leaving a place of safety.

9.3 DUTY OF DRIVER TO PEDESTRIANS

A driver including a cyclist shall:

1. exercise due care to avoid colliding with a pedestrian who is upon a roadway; and,
2. when necessary, give warning by sounding the horn or by an audible warning device.

9.4 PEDESTRIAN WALKING FACING TRAFFIC

Where there is a sidewalk that is reasonably passable on either or both sides of a highway a pedestrian shall not walk along the roadway or shoulder.

Where there is no sidewalk, a pedestrian walking along or upon a roadway or shoulder thereof shall when practicable walk only on the far left side of the roadway or the shoulder of a highway facing traffic approaching from the opposite direction.

9.5 DRIVING ON SIDEWALK

No person shall drive a motor vehicle upon a sidewalk unless he/she is:

1. crossing over the sidewalk when entering or leaving a driveway or lane;
2. entering upon or leaving land adjacent to a highway; or,
3. undertaking maintenance or construction of the sidewalk.

10. TURNS

10.1 RIGHT TURN AT INTERSECTION

Where the driver of a vehicle intends to turn right at an intersection he/she shall approach the intersection and make the turn as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

10.2 MULTIPLE RIGHT TURN LANES AT INTERSECTIONS

Where more than one lane of a highway has been designated as a right turn lane, the driver intending to turn right into an intersecting highway shall approach the intersection in one of such lanes and leave the intersection in the lane of the intersecting highway that corresponds to the lane from which the turn was commenced.

10.3 LEFT TURNS

1. A driver intending to turn left from a two-way highway into another two-way highway shall make the turn:
 - a. by driving to the right of, and as closely as practicable to, the centre line of the highway while approaching the intersection and turning; and,
 - b. upon leaving the intersection, by driving to the right of, and as closely as practicable to, the centre line of the highway then entered.
2. A driver intending to turn left from a two-way highway onto a one-way highway shall make the left turn:
 - a. by driving to the right of and as closely as practicable to the centre line of the two-way highway where it enters the intersection; and,
 - b. upon leaving the intersection by driving as closely as practicable to the left-hand side of the one-way highway entered.
3. A driver intending to turn left from a one-way highway onto a two-way highway shall make the left turn:
 - a. by driving as closely as practicable to the left side of the one-way highway where it enters the intersection; and,
 - b. upon leaving the intersection by driving to the right of and as closely as practicable to the centre line of the two-way highway entered.
4. A driver intending to turn left from a one-way highway onto another one-way highway shall make the left turn:
 - a. by driving as closely as practicable to the left-hand side of the one-way highway where it enters the intersection; and,
 - b. upon leaving the intersection by driving as closely as practicable to the left-hand side of the other one-way highway entered.

10.4 MULTIPLE LEFT TURN LANES AT INTERSECTIONS

When more than one lane of a highway has been designated as a left turn lane, the driver intending to turn left into an intersecting highway shall approach the intersection in one of such lanes and leave the intersection in the lane of the intersecting highway that corresponds to the lane from which the turn was commenced.

10.5 U-TURNS

No driver shall turn a vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction:

- 1) at any location prohibited by law in their jurisdiction;
- 2) unless he/she can do so without interfering with other traffic;
- 3) when he/she is driving:
 - a) upon a curve;
 - b) on a highway-railway grade crossing or within 30 meters⁵ of a highway-railway grade crossing;
 - c) within 150 meters⁶ of a bridge, viaduct, tunnel or crest of a grade where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance; or,
 - d) at a place where a traffic control device prohibits making a U turn.

⁵ Distance is for reference purposes only. Reader is advised to consult with local practice.

⁶ Ibid

11. DRIVER SIGNALS

11.1 SIGNALS BY DRIVER – WHEN REQUIRED

1. No person shall turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in proper position upon the roadway or turn a vehicle to enter a private road or driveway, or otherwise turn a vehicle from a direct course or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety, and without giving an appropriate signal to traffic which may be affected by such movement.
2. A signal of intention to turn left or right when required shall be given continuously for an adequate distance before making the turn to warn traffic.
3. No person shall cause a vehicle that is stopped, standing or parked to turn into a lane of traffic unless the movement can be made with reasonable safety and without giving a left turn signal or a right turn signal, whichever is appropriate, to the intended direction of travel.

11.2 DRIVER SIGNALS – MEANS

1. When a signal is required, the driver shall give it by means of the vehicle turn signals, and in the event of there being no vehicle turn signals or their being inoperable, he/she shall give it by means of his/her hand and arm.
2. A mechanical or electrical signal device shall clearly indicate the intention to turn, shall be visible and understandable during day-time and night-time from the front and from the rear of the vehicle for a distance of at least 30 meters, and shall be self-illuminated when used at any time from sunset to sunrise.
3. When a driver of a vehicle gives a signal by hand and arm, he/she shall do so in the following manner:
 - a. when making a left-hand turn, by extending the left arm horizontally beyond the left side of the vehicle;
 - b. when making a right-hand turn, by extending the left arm vertically upwards, outside the left side of the vehicle; or,
 - c. when stopping or suddenly decreasing speed, by extending the left arm diagonally downwards, outside the left side of the vehicle.
4. When a driver of a vehicle gives a signal by hand and arm, the signal shall be visible and understandable during day-time and night-time from the front and from the rear of the vehicle for a distance of at least 30 meters, and shall be either “self-illuminated” or wearing retro-reflective material when used at any time from sunset to sunrise.

12. SPECIAL STOPS

12.1 STOPS AT HIGHWAY-RAILWAY GRADE CROSSINGS – SCHOOL BUSES, DANGEROUS GOODS VEHICLES

1. The driver of a school bus⁷ or dangerous goods vehicle shall, before crossing a railway track, stop the vehicle not less than 5 meters from the nearest rail, and remaining stopped, shall listen and look in both directions along the track for an approaching train and for signals indicating the approach of a train, and shall not proceed until he/she can do so safely.
2. After the driver has stopped the vehicle and is proceeding, he/she shall drive the vehicle across the railway track in a gear that he/she will not need to change while crossing the track, and shall not shift gears while crossing.
3. Subsection (1) does not apply where an authorized person or traffic control device directs traffic to proceed.

12.2 STOPS FOR SCHOOL CROSSING GUARDS

1. A school crossing guard about to direct children across a highway shall, prior to entering the roadway, display a school crossing Stop sign, as prescribed by regulation, in an upright position so that it is visible to vehicular traffic approaching from each direction.
2. Where a school crossing stop sign is displayed, as provided in subsection (1), the driver of any vehicle approaching the Stop sign shall stop before reaching the crossing.
3. The driver of any vehicle stopped for a school crossing may continue through the crossing when the crossing is clear of pedestrians and when the school crossing guard no longer displays the school crossing Stop sign.

12.3 STOPS FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL PERSONS AT MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION SITES

1. An authorized person, at a designated maintenance or construction site, in order to prevent injury or danger to persons or property, may direct traffic by the use of traffic control devices.
2. No person shall drive a vehicle in a designated construction or maintenance site in contravention of the traffic control devices displayed by an authorized person.

⁷ *Note: There is current traffic engineering research being conducted to determine if additional design vehicle classes should be incorporated into this rule.

12.4 STOPS FOR AUTHORIZED PERSONS AT HIGHWAY-RAILWAY GRADE CROSSINGS

1. An authorized person at a highway-railway grade crossing, in order to prevent injury or danger to persons or property, may direct traffic by the use of traffic control devices as prescribed in regulations.
2. No person shall drive a vehicle over a highway-railway grade crossing in contravention of authorized person's direction.

12.5 SPECIAL STOPS - SCHOOL BUSES – MEETING AND PASSING

Where a school bus is stopped on a highway, the driver of a vehicle:

1. when passing a school bus two red signal lights are flashing alternately or a Stop sign is displayed; or,
2. when meeting on such a highway, other than on the opposite roadway of a highway with a median, a school bus on which two red signal lights are flashing alternately or a Stop sign is displayed;

shall stop the vehicle not less than 5 meters⁸ before reaching the school bus and shall not proceed until the school bus resumes motion, or the signal lights cease to operate, or the Stop sign is no longer displayed.

⁸ Distance is for reference purposes only. Reader is advised to consult with local practice.

13. SPEED RESTRICTIONS

13.1 SPEED LIMIT

1. No person shall drive a vehicle in excess of the posted speed limit.
2. No person shall drive a vehicle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under prevailing traffic, weather and road conditions and having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing.
3. Unless otherwise posted by a traffic control device, no person shall drive at a speed in excess of:
 - a. 50 km/h⁹ in any city, town or village;
 - b. 80 km/h¹⁰ per hour in other locations.

13.2 IMPEDING THE FLOW OF TRAFFIC

No driver shall drive a vehicle at such a slow rate of speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic then existing, except when it is necessary to do so for safe operation and in such case shall, when safe to do so, pull over to the side of the roadway, stop and permit traffic so impeded or blocked to pass.

13.3 SLOW DOWN FOR OFFICIAL VEHICLES

If an official vehicle is displaying flashes of red, blue, white or amber light:

- (1) while the vehicle is stopped on or on the side of a highway; and,
- (2) while the vehicle's components are being operated, or a member of the vehicle's crew is working, on or on the side of the highway;

a person driving a motor vehicle on a highway in either direction must drive the motor vehicle at no more than the following rate of speed when approaching or passing an official vehicle:

- (a) 60 km/h¹¹, if signs on the highway limit the rate of speed to 80 km/h or more;
- (b) 40 km/h¹², if signs on the highway limit the rate of speed to less than 80 km/h;
- (c) the rate of speed indicated on the signs, if signs on the highway limit the rate of speed to less than 40 km/h¹³.

⁹ Speed is for reference purposes only. Reader is advised to consult with local practice.

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Speed is for reference purposes only. Reader is advised to consult with local practice.

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid

This does not apply to a driver who approaches or passes an official vehicle from the opposite direction on a highway that contains a laned roadway or is divided by a median.

A driver travelling in a lane adjacent to the stopped official vehicle or in the same lane in which the official vehicle is stopped must, if it is safe to do so, and unless otherwise directed by an authorized person, move his or her motor vehicle into another lane of the laned roadway, if any.

13.4 STOP FOR OFFICIAL VEHICLES

If an official vehicle is displaying flashes of red, blue, or white light and/or sounding an alarm or siren passes, approaches on-coming, approaches from the right or approaches from the left a person driving a vehicle on a highway must bring the vehicle to a complete stop as close as is practical to the right side of the roadway or in the case of a one-way roadway the right or left side. The vehicle must not be put back into motion until it is safe to do so and until the official vehicle is at least 150 meters¹⁴ beyond the vehicle.

This does not apply to a driver who approaches or passes an official vehicle from the opposite direction on a highway that is divided by a median.

¹⁴ Distance is for reference purposes only. Reader is advised to consult with local practice.

14. PARKING

14.1 PARKING – WHEN ALLOWED

1. Where outside of a city, town and village it is practicable to stop, park or leave a vehicle off the roadway, no person shall stop, park or leave the vehicle on the roadway either attended or unattended.
2. No person shall park a vehicle so as to obstruct the free passage of traffic on the roadway unless a clear view of the vehicle may be obtained from a distance of 60 meters¹⁵ in each direction upon the roadway.
3. Clauses (1) and (2) do not apply when a vehicle is so disabled that it is not practicable to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving it on the roadway.

14.2 PARKING – POSITION

1. Except when a traffic authority otherwise permits, a driver shall not stop, stand or park a vehicle:
 - a. on a highway other than on the right side of the highway parallel to that side and where there is a curb with the wheels within 30 centimeters of the curb or as otherwise specified by a jurisdiction; or,
 - b. upon a one-way highway other than parallel to the right or left edge of the roadway with its adjacent wheels within 30 centimeters of the curb or as otherwise specified by a jurisdiction.
2. Section (1) shall not apply to a divided highway.
3. Unless otherwise permitted by a traffic control device, no person shall park on the left side of a divided highway.

14.3 STOPPING, STANDING, PARKING – PROHIBITED

Unless otherwise provided by by-law or when necessary to avoid conflict with traffic or to comply with the directions of an authorized person or traffic control device, no person shall:

1. stop, stand or park a vehicle on a highway so that the vehicle or any part of it is:
 - a. on a sidewalk or on other facilities reserved for pedestrians;
 - b. within an intersection or a minimum of 6 meters¹⁶ thereof;
 - c. within a crosswalk or minimum 6 meters¹⁷ thereof;
 - d. on or within 30 meters¹⁸ of a highway-railway grade crossing;

¹⁵ Distance is for reference purposes only. Reader is advised to consult with local practice.

¹⁶ Distance is for reference purposes only. Reader is advised to consult with local practice.

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Ibid

- e. alongside or opposite a street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing or parking obstructs traffic;
 - f. upon a bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel;
 - g. in contravention of the instructions of a traffic control device;
 - h. on a controlled access highway (freeway);
 - i. along the curb of a median strip or in the area between roadways of a divided highway;
 - j. on bikeways and lanes reserved for a specific type of vehicle;
 - k. on any space reserved for transit vehicles;
 - l. on a boulevard.
2. Park or leave standing a vehicle on a highway so that the vehicle or any part of it causes obstruction:
- a. in front of a public or private driveway;
 - b. within a minimum of 3 meters¹⁹ from the point on the curb or edge of the roadway immediately opposite a fire hydrant;
 - c. within 6 meters²⁰ of the approach side of a crosswalk;
 - d. within 10 meters²¹ upon the approach to an intersection at which a traffic control signal is located;
 - e. within 6 meters²² of a driveway entrance to a fire station;
 - f. on the roadway side of a vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a roadway;
 - g. in front of a ramp designed for use by physically disabled persons.

14.4 PARKING – PREVENTING MOTION

No driver shall permit a motor vehicle to stand unattended or parked without first having taken such action as may be reasonably necessary in the circumstances to prevent the vehicle from moving or being put in motion.

14.5 DISABLED VEHICLES – NIGHT TIME VISIBILITY

When a vehicle is stopped at night on a roadway out of necessity, except a roadway in an urban area where overnight parking is permitted, the driver must keep his/her parking lights or hazard lights on, or signal the presence of his/her vehicle by lanterns or any other luminous devices visible from not less than 150 meters and used pursuant to standards prescribed by the regulations.

¹⁹ Distance is for reference purposes only. Reader is advised to consult with local practice.

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Ibid

²² Ibid

15. ALTERNATE VEHICLES

15.1 TYPES OF ALTERNATE VEHICLES

Alternate vehicles include the following mobility devices:

1. Motorized mobility aids;
2. Off-road vehicles (golf carts, snow vehicles, snowmobiles, ATV's);
3. Skateboard/long board;
4. Mini motor cycles (pocket choppers); and,
5. Electric bicycles.

15.2 WHERE ALTERNATE VEHICLES CAN OPERATE

Motorized mobility aids (MMAs) are intended to be used on the same facilities that pedestrians use – sidewalks and crosswalks. The operator of an MMA is subject to the same rights and duties as the driver or a pedestrian, such as obeying all traffic control devices. The operator of the MMA must operate the MMA with due regard for the safety and comfort of other users of the sidewalk or pathway on which the MMA is used.

Mini motor cycles (pocket choppers), motorized scooters and motorized skateboards may not be operated on a highway but may be operated:

1. on private property that does not have public vehicle access with consent of the property owner; and
2. on trails or pathways (if allowed by municipal bylaw).

Off-road vehicles are designed for off-highway use only as they do not meet the safety standards for on-highway use and therefore are not permitted to be operated on a highway.

Skateboards and long-boards may be operated:

1. on a highway if permitted by law or signage
2. on private property that does not have public vehicle access, and
3. on trails or pathways (if allowed by municipal bylaw).

Electric bicycles combine bicycle pedal power with electric motor assistance. Electric bicycles are subject to the same rights and duties as the driver of a motor vehicle, such as obeying all traffic control devices and bicycle safety rules should be followed.

16. BICYCLES

16.1 BICYCLES

1. A person riding a bicycle on a highway has the same rights and duties as a driver of a motor vehicle.
2. A person riding a bicycle:
 - a. shall not ride it on a sidewalk unless permitted by regulation;
 - b. except when preparing to make a left-hand turn or within a roundabout, shall ride it as near as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway;
 - c. shall not ride abreast of any other person who is riding a bicycle upon a roadway except to pass that person;
 - d. shall keep at least one hand on the handle bars;
 - e. shall not ride other than upon or astride a regular seat of the bicycle;
 - f. shall not use it to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped;
 - g. shall not ride it on a highway where traffic control devices prohibit its use.

16.2 BICYCLIST SIGNALS

A person riding a bicycle must give a signal by hand and arm, he/she shall do so in the following manner:

1. when making a left-hand turn, by extending the left arm horizontally;
2. when making a right-hand turn, by extending the left arm vertically upwards, or by extending the right arm horizontally;
3. when stopping or suddenly decreasing speed, by extending the left arm diagonally downwards.

16.3 BICYCLE LANE

Where a highway has been divided into marked lanes for traffic and one or more lanes has been designated for use by bicycles by means of a traffic control device, the lane so designated and indicated is reserved for the exclusive use of bicycles and other permitted vehicles.

Vehicles other than bicycles may not drive, stand, stop or park in a bicycle lane except:

1. Where the bicycle lane marking is dashed, motor vehicles may, when safe to do so, merge into the bicycle lane for the purpose of making a turn.
2. Where the bicycle lane is located between the travel lane and the parking lane, motor vehicles may, when safe to do so, cross the bicycle lane for the purpose of parking the vehicle.

16.4 BICYCLE EQUIPMENT

1. A person shall not ride a bicycle on a highway at nighttime unless the bicycle has the following:
 - (a) at least one headlamp but not more than 2 headlamps;
 - (b) at least one red tail lamp; and,
 - (c) at least one red reflector mounted on the rear.
2. A person shall not ride a bicycle on a highway unless the bicycle has an adequate braking system.

17. TRANSIT

17.1 YIELD TO TRANSIT VEHICLE

When a driver is approaching a transit vehicle from the rear and the transit bus displays a left turn signal, indicating the intention to exit a bus stop and enter the travelled portion of the highway adjacent to the bus stop, the driver shall yield the right of way to the transit vehicle by slowing down or stopping if necessary.

17.2 TRANSIT VEHICLE – LOADING AND UNLOADING

No person operating a vehicle shall pass a stopped transit vehicle that is loading or unloading passengers on that side of the transit vehicle where the loading or unloading activity is occurring.

18. OTHER PROVISIONS

18.1 BLOCKING INTERSECTION

No driver of a vehicle shall enter or proceed across an intersection controlled by a traffic control device which, at the time, permits the movement, unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection to accommodate the vehicle without obstructing the passage of pedestrians proceeding within a crosswalk or pedestrian corridor, or other traffic that, in either case, is proceeding or is permitted to proceed lawfully.

18.2 BLOCKING HIGHWAY-RAILWAY GRADE CROSSING

A driver shall not drive a vehicle onto a highway-railway grade crossing unless there is sufficient space at the other side of the crossing to accommodate the vehicle without obstructing the passage of trains.

18.3 DRIVING UNDER GATE PROHIBITED

No person shall drive a vehicle through, around or under a crossing gate or barrier at a highway-railway grade crossing while the gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

18.4 REVERSING

No driver shall back a vehicle unless the movement can be made with safety and without unduly interfering with traffic.

No driver shall back a vehicle into an intersection or crosswalk.

18.5 USE OF HEADLIGHTS

When on a highway at any time between one-half hour before sunset and one-half hour after sunrise, or at any time when due to insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions objects are not clearly discernible on the highway at a distance of 150 meters²³ or less, the driver of a motor vehicle shall display two white lighted lamps on the front of the vehicle and two red lighted lamps on the rear of the vehicle and shall use the lower beam of the lamps on the front of the vehicle when:

1. approaching an oncoming vehicle within 150 meters²⁴; or,
2. following another vehicle within 60 meters²⁵, except when in the act of passing.

Daytime running lamps shall not be used during this period.

²³ Distance is for reference purposes only. Reader is advised to consult with local practice.

²⁴ Distance is for reference purposes only. Reader is advised to consult with local practice.

²⁵ Distance is for reference purposes only. Reader is advised to consult with local practice.

18.6 DOOR OPENING

1. No person shall open the door of a vehicle upon a highway:
 - a. without first taking due precautions to ensure that his/her act will not interfere with the movement of, or endanger, any other person or vehicle; and,
 - b. until the vehicle is stopped.
2. No person shall leave the door of a vehicle upon a highway open on the side of the vehicle available to moving traffic for a period longer than is necessary to load or unload passengers.

18.7 CARELESS DRIVING

No person shall drive a vehicle upon a highway without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the highway.

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