

DO

- (a) Pull to the nearest edge of the roadway and come to a complete stop if necessary, until all emergency vehicles have passed.
- (b) Be alert to the approach of an emergency vehicle.
- (c) Switch on your direction signal when pulling off the road. This sends a message to the emergency vehicle operator that the driver is aware of his/her presence.

DO NOT

- (a) Block any intersection (even when attempting to give way to an emergency vehicle), as it is dangerous.
- (b) Follow closely behind an emergency vehicle responding to an emergency.
- (c) Stop on a bridge, curve or crest of a hill; instead, switch on your directional signal and proceed forward until you can safely pull over and come to a complete stop.
- (d) Slam on your brakes or stop directly in front of an emergency vehicle.

CHANGING LANES

147. The most difficult aspect of changing lanes is the estimation of speed and distance of vehicles approaching from behind. As such riders will have to ensure the situation with regular glances at the side mirror. To change lanes safely, this is what you should do:

At (A)

- (i) Check mirrors;
- (ii) Signal your intention for at least 3 seconds;
- (iii) Check blind spots.

At (B)

- (i) Adjust your speed;
- (ii) You may have to slow down or speed up depending on the traffic situation behind you.

At (C)

- (i) When it is safe, accelerate smoothly and steer gently into the lane intended without interrupting the flow to traffic.

At (D)

- (i) Cancel your signal and resume your normal speed.



JUDGEMENT OF SPEED AND DISTANCE OF FRONT AND REAR VEHICLES

148. Sound judgement of prevailing traffic and road conditions are crucial for safe lane change. New rider may have problem judging accurately the speed and distance of surrounding vehicles initially.

