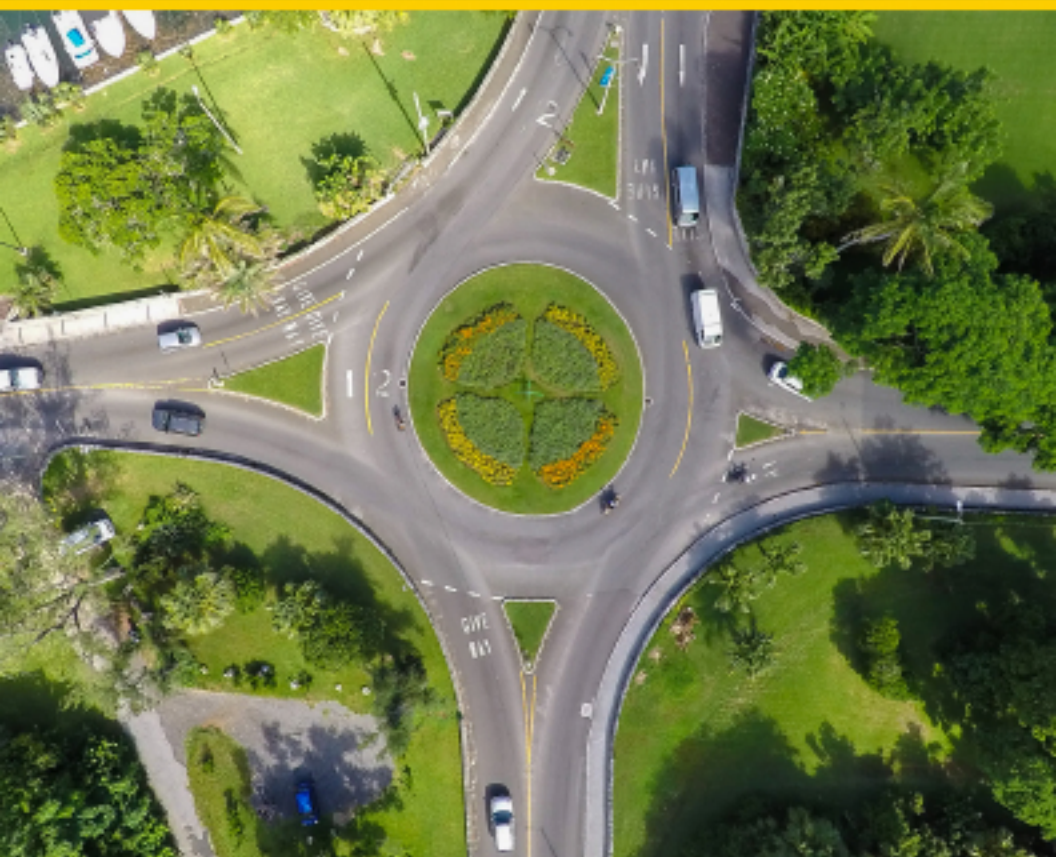


Traffic Code HANDBOOK



GOVERNMENT OF BERMUDA
Transport Control Department

THE TRAFFIC CODE HANDBOOK

Published by



GOVERNMENT OF BERMUDA
Transport Control Department

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INTRODUCTION

The Traffic Code Handbook is essential reading for everyone. Its rules apply to all road users: drivers, motorcyclists, auxiliary cyclists, pedal cyclists, pedestrians, as well as equestrians.

Many of the rules in the Code are legal requirements. If you disobey these rules you are committing an offence for which you may be fined or disqualified from driving. In the most serious cases, you may be sent to prison. Such rules are identified by the use of the words **MUST/MUST NOT** and **NOT/NEVER**.

Although failure to comply with the other rules of the Code will not, in itself, cause a person to be prosecuted, The Traffic Code Handbook may be used as evidence in any court proceedings under the Road Traffic Act 1947 and other legislation to establish liability.

Additional safety advice and information regarding driving licence requirements is also provided.

Knowing and applying the rules contained in The Traffic Code Handbook could significantly reduce road collision casualties. Cutting the number of deaths and injuries that occur on our roads every day is a responsibility we all share. The Traffic Code Handbook can help us discharge this responsibility.

Traffic laws are for your protection; please observe them.

Director
Transport Control Department

Additional information on traffic laws, copies of the Road Traffic Act 1947, the Hamilton Traffic and Sidewalks Ordinance 1988; St George's Traffic Ordinance 1967 and the West End Development Corporation Act 1982 are available from the Supreme Court Building; Corporation of Hamilton, Corporation of St George's and the West End Development Corporation Offices or online at www.bermudalaws.bm

Further information, including forms and fees may be obtained from the Transport Control Department's website at: www.tcd.gov.bm

THE TRAFFIC CODE

TO ALL USERS OF THE ROAD

1. All persons have a right to use the road for the purpose of passage.
2. As the manner in which you use the road affects a large number of others, show care and courtesy at all times and avoid unnecessary noise.
3. Always make due allowance for possible errors on the part of others. Sooner or later an accident will happen if you do not do this.
4. Before using the road be sure that your alertness or sense of caution is not affected by alcohol or fatigue. A fraction of a second may make all the difference in avoiding an accident. If you cannot give the necessary concentration you are risking not only your own life but the lives of others.
5. Keep your dog (animal) under proper control whether it is on the road or in a vehicle.
6. Learn the traffic signals used by persons regulating traffic and by drivers of vehicles.
7. Learn thoroughly the rules in the Code which apply to you in particular, and make yourself familiar with those which concern other classes of road users.

TO DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES (INCLUDING AUTO-BICYCLISTS)

Rule of the Road

8. The rule of the road in Bermuda is to the left. Keep as near to the left as practicable, unless about to overtake or turn to the right. This rule does not apply where there are special traffic arrangements as in one-way streets or roundabouts.

Right of Way

9. Always give way to traffic approaching on the left or near side of the road if any part of your vehicle is on the right or off side of the road.
- 9A. Always give way to a bus at a bus stop if the driver has signalled his intention to pull out from the bus stop.

10. At cross roads or road junctions where there are no stop signs, always give way to vehicles entering the intersection from your left.
11. If you overtake, do not cut in; in other words, do not turn sharply across the path of the vehicle you are overtaking in such a manner as to force its driver to swerve or reduce speed.
12. If you are yourself being overtaken, do not accelerate or pull out from the left or near side in such a manner that the overtaking vehicle is unable to pass.
13. Always give way to traffic on a major road when entering from a minor road or from a private drive, entry or alleyway.
14. After stopping in compliance with a stop sign, always give way to traffic on the road into which you are about to enter.

Control of Vehicle

15. Remember that the faster you are travelling, the smaller the margin of safety should an emergency arise, and the more serious must be the result of an accident.
16. Always be able to pull up your vehicle well within the distance for which you can see the road to be clear, whether by night or by day.
17. At night always drive well within the limits of your lights. When your headlights are dipped or extinguished be especially careful. If you are dazzled, slow down even to a standstill, especially if your windscreen is wet. Remember that cyclists and pedestrians, especially when wearing dark clothing, are often very hard to see in the dark.
18. Take special care when it is raining, when lighting is impaired, or when roads have a loose surface, or are wet, slippery or otherwise dangerous.
19. Go slow in narrow or winding roads, however familiar they may be to you.
20. Never attempt to drive a vehicle from such a position, or allow anyone to sit beside you in such a manner, that you do not have full control and an unobstructed view of the road and of other traffic.
21. If while driving a vehicle you find that drowsiness is overtaking

you, stop your vehicle and do not attempt to start it again until you are wide awake.

Duties Towards Other Road Users

22. Do not drive in a spirit of competition with other road users. If another driver shows lack of care or good manners do not attempt any form of retaliation.

23. Remember that you cannot be certain of the movements of pedestrians. Be ready for children who may run suddenly on to the road and for people who may step from a refuge or footpath. Make allowance for the hesitation of the aged and infirm and for the blind or deaf.

24. Never drive fast through large puddles where by so driving you may splash pedestrians or cyclists.

25. Give plenty of room to pedestrians and cyclists, especially in wet weather.

26. Go slow when passing animals – whether led, ridden or drawing vehicles – and give them as wide a berth as possible to avoid frightening them. Stop your vehicle (and switch off the motor) if necessary or if signalled to do so.

27. Be prepared to meet pedestrians and led animals coming towards you on your own side of the road.

28. Take special care when passing a stationary vehicle or any other form of obstruction, which prevents a clear view of pedestrians or oncoming traffic.

29. When the traffic in front of you is held up do not encroach on the offside of the road and thereby impede other traffic.

30. Never open the door of a vehicle without first making sure that you will not endanger or inconvenience anyone on the road or footpath, and keep a good look out when getting in or out on the offside.

31. When the load carried on your vehicle projects behind the vehicle, see that you comply with the law relating to marking the end of the projection by means of a red cloth by day or a red lamp by night.

Cross Roads, Corners and Bends

32 [revoked]

33. Always give way immediately to a fire engine, ambulance or police car; and if anyone of these vehicles approaches you ringing a bell or sounding a siren, pull in at once to your side of the road and stop clear of any intersection and not opposite any obstacle on the other side of the road, until the emergency vehicle has passed.

34. Go slow, take special care at cross roads, corners and bends.

35. When turning from one road into another go slow and give way to any pedestrians crossing the road out of which or into which you are turning.

36. Proceed very slowly and with special care when coming from a minor road into a major road, when moving on after halting at a stop sign or after halting when entering a main road from a private road, drive or alleyway. Also give way to traffic on the major road, and if there is a sidewalk, to pedestrians on the sidewalk.

When moving on after halting at a stop sign or short of a sidewalk, stop again just before entering the carriageway of the major road, unless you have a clear view of the major road in both directions.

37. When turning to the left, keep as close as practicable to the left hand edge of the carriage way.

When turning to the right, bear to the centre of the road before making your turn, and make your turn so that the vehicle is “outside” to the left of the centre of the crossroads or of the road junction.

38. Never cut corners; and where there is a yellow lane marker keep to the left or near side of the yellow lane marker except where compelled by an emergency or by a stationary obstruction or by approaching pedestrians to cross to the right or offside. If you are compelled to cross to the right or offside, you must exercise the greatest care.

Overtaking

39. Overtake only on the right, except when a driver in front has signalled his intention to turn to the right. (This rule does not apply in one-way streets.)

40. Before overtaking a bus which is about to stop or is stationary watch carefully to see if passengers are about to board or alight. Go slow or stop as the circumstances require.

41. Never overtake unless you can do so without forcing the overtaken or approaching vehicle to swerve or reduce speed.

42. Never overtake:

- (a) at a corner or bend;
- (b) at or approaching the brow of a hill;
- (c) at crossroads;
- (d) at a pedestrian crossing.

43. Do not cut in. In other words, do not turn from the left or near side sharply without giving ample warning and making sure that it is safe to do so.

44. Be especially careful when overtaking a moving vehicle if your vehicle has a trailer attached to it or is towing another vehicle.

Reversing and Turning

45. Never reverse your vehicle unless you have satisfied yourself that it is safe to do so. Look out especially for pedestrians and children.

46. Never reverse your vehicle further than is absolutely necessary.

47. Never attempt to turn your vehicle on a road on any curve or hill where the vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within 200 feet.

48. Do not make a U turn if it can be avoided; if you have to make a U turn, give way to other traffic.

49. When turning a vehicle, it is generally best to go to a side road or entrance, back into it and then come forward into the main road.

Traffic Signs and Signals

50. Keep a good look out for all traffic signals, signs and lines. (See Appendix.)

51. Before you stop, slow down or change direction, give the appropriate signal clearly and in good time. If you use a direction indicator, see that it is turned to neutral as soon as your movement is completed.

52. When approaching a police officer, and where necessary for his guidance, signal the direction in which you intend to go. (See Appendix.) Do not rely on signals to proceed given by unauthorised persons.

Filtration

53. When you are held up at a road junction by a police officer regulating traffic, do not turn to the left – that is, filter – unless you are given definite indication to do so by him.

Obstruction and Parking

54. When you stop, draw up close to the side of the road, and do not stop opposite a refuge, road repairs or any other obstacle. Never stop opposite or nearly opposite a standing vehicle if by so doing you are liable to cause inconvenience to the passage of other traffic.

55. Always see that your headlights are turned off while your vehicle is parked.

56. Never allow your vehicle to remain standing close to a bend or road junction, on or near the brow of a hill or a hump-backed bridge, or in any other dangerous position.

57. Never leave your vehicle standing in such a position as to obstruct any pedestrian crossing or obscure any traffic sign.

58. Never, if it can be avoided, leave your vehicle facing the wrong way at night on an unlit or poorly lit road.

59. Never, if it can be avoided, put questions to a police officer regulating traffic; you distract his attention and may cause obstruction or danger.

60. If you are a driver of one of a series of large or slow vehicles such as trucks or omnibuses travelling at a speed lower than the legal maximum for other vehicles in the circumstances, do not drive close behind the vehicle in front of you. Leave ample space so that a faster vehicle, after overtaking you, can draw in to the left, if necessary, before overtaking the next vehicle.

Pedestrian Crossings

61. Look out for pedestrian crossings and make yourself familiar with the rules relating to them.
62. Remember that where there is a pedestrian crossing at an intersection controlled by a police officer or a traffic sign, you must halt clear of the pedestrian crossing if required to stop by the police officer or traffic sign.

Lamps

63. Dip your headlights when meeting other vehicles on the road unless there are special circumstances which make it unsafe for you to do so.
64. Switch off or dip your headlights when you are following another vehicle which you do not intend to overtake.
65. Do not use your headlights unnecessarily, especially in lighted areas.

Horns and Noise

66.
 - (a) Make as little noise as you can. Do not race your engine when your vehicle is stationary. Sudden noise acceleration is unnecessary and disturbing.
 - (b) It is against the law to sound your horn except in the interest of safety, or to play your wireless set:
 - (i) at all, between the hours of midnight and 6.00 a.m.; or
 - (ii) between the hours of 6.00 a.m. and midnight in such a manner that it can be heard at a greater distance than 30 feet.
67. Remember that the sounding of your horn does not give you the right of way or absolve you from the duty of taking every precaution to avoid an accident.

Brakes and Tyres

68. Give regular attention to your brakes and see that they are always efficient.
69. Always maintain your tyres in a safe condition and, in the case of pneumatic tyres, see that they are kept constantly at a proper pressure.

TO CYCLISTS

Rule of the Road

70. The rule of the road in Bermuda is to the left. Keep as near to the left as practicable, unless about to overtake or turn to the right. (This rule does not apply where there are special traffic arrangements as in one-way streets or roundabouts.)

Right of Way

71. Always give way to traffic approaching on the left or near side of the road if your cycle is on the right or offside of the road.

71A. Always give way to a bus at a bus stop if the driver has signalled his intention to pull out from the bus stop.

72. At crossroads or road junctions where there are not stop signs, always give way to vehicles entering the intersection from your left.

73. If you overtake, do not cut in. In other words, do not turn sharply across the path of the vehicle you are overtaking in such a manner as to force its driver to swerve or reduce speed.

74. If you are yourself being overtaken, do not speed up or pull out from the left or near side in such a manner that the overtaking vehicle is unable to pass.

75. Always give way to traffic on a major road when entering from a minor road or from a private drive, entry or alleyway.

76. After stopping or going slow in compliance with a stop sign, always give way to traffic on the road into which you are about to enter.

Control of Vehicle

77. Always keep a good look-out, especially when riding with low handlebars.

78. Remember that the faster you are travelling, the smaller the margin of safety should an emergency arise, and the more serious must be the result of an accident.

79. Always be able to pull up your cycle well within the distance for which you can see the road to be clear whether by night or by day.

80. Take special care when light is poor, or when roads have a loose surface or are wet, slippery or otherwise dangerous.
81. Never carry another person, or parcels or other articles, if this is likely to interfere with the control of your cycle.
82. Do not ride a cycle which is too big for you.
83. [revoked]

Duties Towards Other Road Users

84. Remember that you cannot be certain of the movements of pedestrians. Be ready for children who may run suddenly onto the road and for people who step from a refuge or footpath. Make allowances for the hesitation of the aged and infirm and for the blind or deaf.
85. Give plenty of room to pedestrians.
86. Be prepared to meet pedestrians and led animals coming towards you on your side of the road.
87. Take special care when passing a stationary vehicle or any other form of obstruction, which prevents clear view of pedestrians or oncoming traffic.
88. When the traffic in front of you is held up do not encroach on the offside of the road and thereby impede other traffic.
89. Do not attempt to gain a forward position in a traffic block by riding along the narrow spaces between stationary vehicles.
90. Ride in single file whenever road or traffic conditions require it, and never more than two abreast.
91. Keep a straight course and do not wobble about the road.
92. Never ride close behind fast moving vehicles; always leave enough space for their slowing down or stopping suddenly.
93. Never hold on to a motor vehicle or to a trailer whether moving or stationary.

- 94. Never carry articles which may cause damage to other road users.
- 95. Take special care at cross roads, corners and bends.
- 96. When turning from one road into another go slow and give way to any pedestrians crossing the road out of which or into which you are turning.
- 97. Proceed with special care when coming from a minor road, private drive or alleyway, into a major road and give way to traffic on the major road.

Overtaking

- 98. Overtake only on the right, except when a driver in front has signalled his intention to turn to the right. (This rule does not apply in one-way streets.)
- 99. Before overtaking a bus which is about to stop or is stationary watch carefully to see if passengers are about to board or alight. Go slow or stop as the circumstances require.
- 100. Never attempt to overtake if by so doing you are likely to inconvenience or endanger any other road user.
- 101. Avoid overtaking at a pedestrian crossing.
- 102. Overtake only if you can do so without forcing the person overtaken or approaching traffic to swerve or slacken speed.
- 103. Never cut out, that is, never turn out from the near side of the road sharply without giving ample warning and being satisfied that it is safe to do so.
- 104. Never overtake at a blind corner or bend, or at or approaching the brow of a steep hill.
- 105. Never overtake at crossroads.

Traffic Signs and Signals

- 106 Keep a good look out for all traffic signals, signs and lines. (See Appendix.)

107. Before you stop, slow down or change direction, give the appropriate signal clearly and in good time.

108. When approaching a police officer, and where necessary for his guidance, signal the direction in which you intend to go. (See Appendix.)

Do not rely on signals to proceed given by unauthorised persons.

Filtration

109. When you are held up at a road junction by a police officer regulating traffic, do not turn to the left – that is, filter unless you are given a definite indication to do so by him.

Pedestrian Crossings

110. Look out for pedestrian crossings and make yourself familiar with the rules relating to them.

Brakes and Tyres

111. Give regular attention to your brakes and see that they are always efficient.

112. Always maintain your tyres in a safe condition.

TO PEDESTRIANS

Rules of the Road

113. Never walk along the carriageway where there is a pavement or suitable sidewalk. If there is no sidewalk, it is generally better to walk on the right of the carriageway so as to face oncoming traffic.

114. On a pavement or sidewalk, do not walk alongside the curb in the same direction as the nearer stream of traffic.

Crossing the Road

115. Never start to cross the road without first looking right, then left, and keep a careful look-out until you are safely across. Be especially careful when the road is slippery and where one-way traffic is in force.

116. Cross the road at right angles whenever possible.

117. Take special care if you have to step out from behind or in front of a vehicle or any other form of obstruction, which prevents a clear view of the road.

118. Where there is a pedestrian crossing, or refuge, make use of it.

119. Remember that moving vehicles require time to slow down or stop, particularly when the road is wet or slippery.

120. Remember that at night and when it is raining, it may be very difficult to see you especially if you are wearing dark clothes.

Stepping off the Sidewalk

121. Never step off a sidewalk onto the road, even momentarily without making sure that it is safe to do so.

Pedestrian Crossings

122. At controlled crossings, i.e., wherever traffic is controlled by a police officer or by traffic signals, cross the road only when the appropriate line of traffic is held up.

123. Never attempt to cross the road just as the traffic is about to start.

Standing at Corners

124. Never stand in the road or congregate in groups at blind corners or other places where you may not be seen by approaching drivers or where you may obscure their line of vision.

Playing on Roads

125. Do not, yourself, play games on roads and discourage your children from doing so.

125A. If you roller-skate on a road, take special care and keep well in to the side of the road; never turn across or into the carriage way or enter a road until you have looked to see if it is safe to do so.

125B. Roller-skate in single file whenever road or traffic conditions require it, and never more than two abreast.

125C. Avoid roller-skating at night on roads where there is heavy traffic; and if you do skate at night, remember that, where the light is poor, you are often practically invisible to an approaching driver until his vehicle is dangerously close.

TO DRIVERS OF HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES

126. Remember you are slow moving and should keep well to the left of the road unless about to overtake or turn to the right.

127. Study carefully rules 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 68 which apply to you as well as to the drivers of motor vehicles,

128. Before you stop or slow down, or change direction, give the appropriate signal with your hand or whip, clearly and in good time. (See Appendix.)

129. Always sit on the right or off side of your vehicle or in such a position that your signals may be easily seen by other road users.

TO RIDERS AND PERSONS IN CHARGE OF LED HORSES OR OTHER ANIMALS

130. When leading an animal always place yourself between it and the traffic and keep the animal to the edge of the road. This rule applies equally whether you are yourself walking or riding. Leave the road as clear as possible for other traffic and make use of grass and other verges, where these are available.

131. Never attempt to lead an animal while you are riding an auto-bicycle or cycle.

132. When acting as a driver and there is some other person with you, send him forward so that traffic approaching from either direction can be warned, especially when near a bend, the brow of a hill or when coming out of a gateway onto a road.

133. Before you let any animal out of a field or yard onto the road, always make sure that the road is clear.

HELMET REQUIREMENTS

Helmets **MUST** comply with any of the following standards and bear a mark indicating so:

United Nations standard ECE Regulation 22.05 (UN “E” mark)

United States Department of Transport standard FMVSS 218 (DOT sticker)

Snell standard M-95, M2000 or L-98 (Snell serialised label)

British Standard BS 6658: 1985

You **MUST NOT** carry more than one pillion passenger and he/she **MUST** sit on a proper seat and should keep both feet on the footrests.

You **MUST NOT** hold onto a moving vehicle or trailer.

Manoeuvring. You should be aware of what is behind and to the sides of you before manoeuvring. Look behind you; use mirrors if they are fitted. When overtaking traffic queues, look out for pedestrians crossing between vehicles and vehicles emerging from junctions.

Remember: Observation – Signal – Manoeuvre.

SEAT BELTS

You **MUST** wear a seat belt where legally required unless you are exempt. Those exempt from the requirement include holders of medical exemption certificates, public service vehicles and community service vehicles.

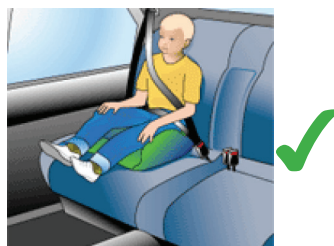
Seat belt requirements

This table summarises the main legal requirements for wearing seat belts

	Front Seat (all vehicles)	Rear Seat	Whose Responsibility
PASSENGER aged 14 years and above	MUST be worn <i>if fitted</i>	MUST be worn <i>if fitted</i>	DRIVER

	Front Seat (all vehicles)	Rear Seat	Whose Responsibility
INFANT from birth to under 20 lbs in weight	N/A	Appropriate child restraint MUST be worn	DRIVER
SMALL CHILD under 14 years of age, weighing 20 – 40lbs.	N/A	Appropriate child restraint MUST be worn, or lap belt <i>if fitted</i>	DRIVER
LARGE CHILD under 14 years of age, weighing 40 – 80lbs	N/A	Appropriate child restraint MUST be worn <i>if fitted</i>	DRIVER
DRIVER	MUST be worn <i>if fitted</i>	DRIVER	

The driver **MUST** ensure that all children under 14 years of age wear seat belts or sit in an approved child restraint. This should be a rear-facing baby seat, forward-facing child seat, belt-positioning booster seat or booster cushion appropriate to the child's weight and size, fitted to the manufacturer's instructions. Children under the age of 14 **MUST** ride in the rear seat of a motor car.



Make sure children wear the correct restraint

Vision. You **MUST** be able to read a vehicle number plate from a distance of 90 feet (27.5m). If you need to wear glasses (or contact lenses) to do this, you **MUST** wear them at all times while driving.

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ADVICE

Do not drink and drive as it will seriously affect your judgement and abilities. You **MUST NOT** drive with a blood alcohol level of more than 80 mg of alcohol per 100 ml of blood. Alcohol will:

- give a false sense of confidence.
- reduce co-ordination and slow down reactions.
- affect judgement of speed, distance and risk.
- reduce your driving ability, even if you are below the legal limit.

The only thing that can sober a person is **TIME**. The number of drinks you can safely consume when you will be driving is zero – **NONE!**

So be safe – **NEVER DRINK AND DRIVE!**

You **MUST NOT** drive under the influence of drugs or prescribed medicine. Check the instructions or ask your doctor or pharmacist. Using illegal drugs is highly dangerous, and should **NEVER** be taken before/while driving.

LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

You **MUST**

- use headlights at night.
- use headlights when visibility is seriously reduced.
- ensure all sidelights and rear registration plate lights are lit at night.
- use dipped headlights, or dim-dip if fitted, at night in built-up areas and in dull daytime weather, to ensure that you can be seen.
- slow down, and if necessary stop, if you are dazzled by oncoming headlights.

You **MUST NOT**

- use any lights in a way which would dazzle or cause discomfort to other road users; this includes the use of fog lights (it is recommended **not** to use fog lights at any time).

Only **WHITE** lights may be shown to the front of a vehicle (except amber

flashing indicators and emergency vehicle lights). Only RED lights may be shown to the rear of vehicles (except flashing amber indicators, white reversing lights and emergency vehicle lights).

Hazard warning lights. These may be used when your vehicle is stationary, to warn that it is temporarily obstructing traffic. Never use them as an excuse for dangerous or illegal parking. You **MUST NOT** use hazard warning lights while driving or while being towed, unless to indicate your presence on the road under dangerous circumstances (eg., driving in the middle of the road while negotiating a flooded road).

SPEED LIMITS

You **MUST NOT** exceed the maximum speed limits for the road (see the table below).

Speed Limits – All classes of vehicles (including motorcycles/auxiliary cycles)

All Roads	35 Km/h
Town of St. George's and Dockyard	25 Km/h
L.F.Wade International Airport	25 Km/h
Somerset Bridge and Hamilton Wharf	15 Km/h
St. George's Wharf	8 Km/h

The 35 Km/h national speed limit applies to all roads other than the exceptions given.

Stopping Distances

Drive at a speed that will allow you to stop well within the distance you can see to be clear. You should

- leave enough space between you and the vehicle in front, so that you can pull up safely if it suddenly slows down or stops.
- allow at least a two-second gap between you and the vehicle in front. The gap should be at least doubled (i.e. 4 seconds) on wet roads, when light is poor (dawn/dusk) or when road conditions are hazardous.
- remember, large vehicles and motorcycles need a greater distance to stop.

LINES AND LANE MARKINGS IN THE ROAD

Solid white line. This means you may cross the line to overtake if it is safe. You may also park opposite a solid white line unless indicated otherwise.

Solid yellow line. This means you **SHOULD NOT** cross or straddle it, unless it is safe and you need to enter adjoining premises or a side road. You may cross the line if necessary to pass a stationary vehicle, or overtake a pedal cycle, horse or road maintenance vehicle, if they are traveling at 15 Km/h or less. You **MUST NOT** wait or park opposite a yellow line.

Double solid white lines. This means you **MUST NOT** cross or straddle it. You **MUST NOT** wait or park opposite a double white line. (i.e. Harbour Road near Lower Ferry)

Lane dividers. These are short broken white lines which are used on wide carriageways to divide them into lanes. You should keep between them.

GENERAL ADVICE

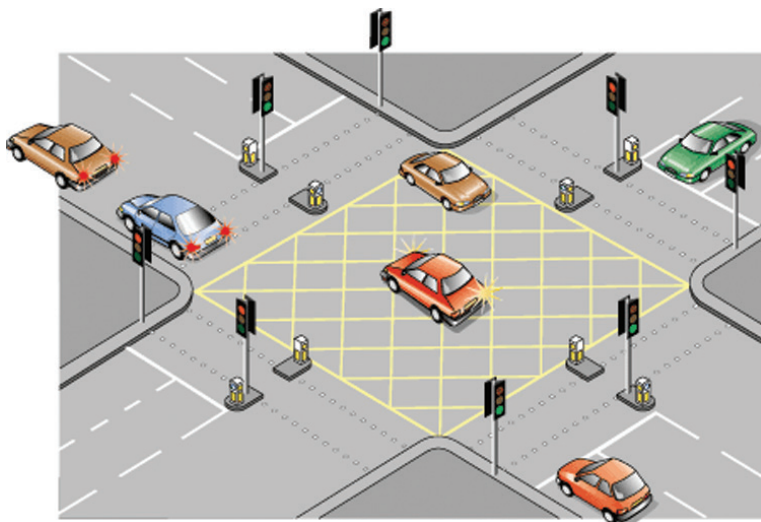
Cellular phones and in-car technology

You **MUST** exercise proper control of your vehicle at all times. You **SHOULD NOT** use a hand-held cellular phone, or similar device, when driving or when supervising a learner driver, except to call 911 in a genuine emergency when it is unsafe or impractical to stop. You **MUST NOT** drive and use a cellphone or similar device for texting, or receiving or making a phone call. Using a mobile phone while driving means you are four times more likely to crash. Never use a hand-held microphone when driving. Using hands free equipment is also likely to distract your attention from the road. It is far safer not to use any telephone while you are driving - find a safe place to stop first or use the voicemail feature and listen to the messages later.

There is a danger of driver distraction being caused by in-vehicle systems such as multi-media and PCs, etc. Do not operate, adjust or view any such system while you are driving. You **MUST** exercise proper control of your vehicle at all times.

ROAD JUNCTIONS

Box junctions. These have criss-cross yellow lines painted on the road. You **MUST NOT** enter the box until your exit road or lane is clear. However, you may enter the box and wait when you want to turn right, and are only stopped from doing so by oncoming traffic, or by other vehicles waiting to turn right.



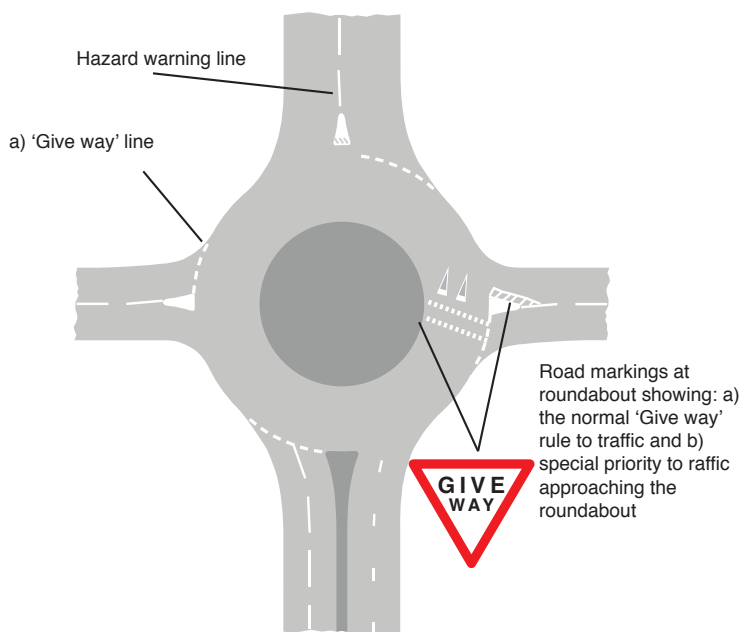
Enter a box junction only if your exit road is clear.

Roundabouts

Follow the correct procedure at roundabouts.

When reaching the roundabout you should:

- give priority to traffic approaching from your right, unless directed otherwise by signs, road markings or traffic lights.
- check whether road markings allow you to enter the roundabout without giving way. If so, proceed, but still look to the right before joining.
- watch out for vehicles already on the roundabout; be aware that they may not be signalling correctly or at all.
- look forward before moving off to make sure traffic in front has moved off.



PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

Signal-controlled crossings

Controlled crossings. These are signal-controlled crossings where flashing amber follows the red 'stop' light. You **MUST** stop when the red light shows. When the amber light is flashing, you **MUST** give way to any pedestrians on the crossing. If the amber light is flashing and there are no pedestrians on the crossing, you may proceed with caution. You **MUST NOT** park on a crossing or in the area covered by the zigzag lines. You **MUST NOT** overtake the moving vehicle nearest the crossing or the vehicle nearest the crossing which has stopped to give priority to pedestrians.

Help other road users to see you.

Wear or carry something light coloured, bright or fluorescent in poor daylight conditions. When it is dark, use reflective materials which can be seen by drivers using headlights up to three times as far away as non-reflective materials.

ROAD USERS REQUIRING EXTRA CARE

Near schools. Drive slowly and be particularly aware of young cyclists and pedestrians. In some school zones, there may be a flashing amber

signal which tells you that there may be children crossing the road ahead. When amber lights are flashing, you **MUST** stop and give priority to any pedestrians waiting to cross or on the crossing. Drive very slowly until you are clear of the area

OTHER VEHICLES

Emergency vehicles. You should look and listen for ambulances, fire engines, police or other emergency vehicles using flashing blue, red or green lights, headlights or sirens. When one approaches, do not panic. Consider the route of the emergency vehicle and take appropriate action to let it pass while complying with all traffic signs. If necessary, pull to the side of the road and stop, but try to avoid stopping before the brow of a hill, a bend, or narrow section of road. Do not endanger other road users and do not block junctions that the emergency vehicles may want to turn into. It is an offence not to give way to emergency vehicles.

Powered vehicles used by disabled people. These small vehicles travel at a low rate of speed and may not provide advance warning of their presence.
Large vehicles. These may need extra road space to turn or to deal with a hazard that you are not able to see. If you are following a large vehicle, such as a bus or tractor trailer, be prepared to stop and wait if it needs room or time to turn.

Buses. Give priority to these vehicles when you can do so safely, especially when they signal to pull away from stops. Look out for people getting off a bus and crossing the road.

Vehicles with flashing amber lights. These warn of a slow-moving vehicle (such as construction plant or a tow truck) or a vehicle which has broken down, so approach with caution.

WAITING AND PARKING

You **MUST NOT** park on a road at anytime facing against the direction of the traffic flow.

BREAKDOWNS AND ACCIDENTS/COLLISIONS

If you are involved in an accident/collision or stop to give assistance:

- use your hazard warning lights to warn other traffic.

- ask drivers to switch off their engines and stop smoking.
- arrange for the emergency services to be called immediately with full details of the accident location and any casualties.
- move uninjured people away from the vehicles to safety.
- do not move injured people from their vehicles unless they are in immediate danger from fire or explosion.
- do not remove a motorcyclist's helmet unless it is essential to do so
- be prepared to give first aid.
- stay at the scene until emergency services arrive.

Documentation

If you are involved in an accident/collision which causes damage or injury to any other person, vehicle, animal or property, you **MUST**:

- stop.
- give your own and the vehicle owner's name and address, and the registration number of the vehicle to anyone having reasonable grounds for requiring them.
- if you do not give your name and address at the time of the accident/collision, you **MUST** report the incident to the police as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours.

If another person is injured and you do not produce your insurance certificate at the time of the accident/collision to a police officer or to anyone having reasonable grounds to request it, you **MUST**:

- report the accident/collision to the police as soon as possible and in any case within 24 hours.
- produce your insurance certificate for the police within seven days.

SAFE DRIVING TIPS

Drivers at risk

Sadly, the evidence shows that we do not learn very well from our mistakes. Even after taking account of our age, sex, annual mileage and driving experience, some drivers are consistently more at risk than others:

- * If you have had an accident in a three-year period you are twice as likely to have another accident in the next three years.
- * If you have had an accident for which you could be held at least partly responsible, you are four times more likely to have a similar accident in the next year.

Repeating accidents

Drivers also tend to repeat the types of accident they have. If you have hit another vehicle from behind, you are twice as likely as the average driver to do so again. If you have crashed into another vehicle after pulling out into its path in a three year period, you are three times more likely than normal to have a similar accident in the next three years.

Driving too close

The practice of driving too close behind the vehicle in front gives valuable insight into the way accidents happen. Because errors go unpunished – that is, they are not always followed by an accident – they develop into bad habits, which increase the risk that one day the driver will be involved in an accident. Driving too close to the vehicle in front is probably the worst of these bad practices.

Roundabouts

The general rule is to give way to traffic from the immediate right, but to keep moving if the way is clear. Road markings and traffic signs may indicate otherwise.

The Basic Safe Driving Rule

Always comply with the Basic Safe Driving Rule, which is: *be able to stop on your own side of the road within the distance you can see to clear.*

Thinking Distance

Reaction time is the time that passes between the moment you see the need to take action and the moment you take that action. The average driver reacts to expected events in 0.7 seconds. The distance traveled during this time (0.7 seconds) is known as *thinking distance* and is the same distance in feet as your speed in miles per hour. In other words, if you are traveling at 30 mph and you see the need for action, you will have already travelled 30 feet before you actually take that action.

Thinking distance will vary in three ways:

- i) with the speed of the vehicle;
- ii) with the physical and mental condition of the driver; and
- iii) with the degree of concentration being applied.

Rules of Braking

- 1) Brake firmly only when travelling in a straight line.
- 2) Brake in plenty of time.
- 3) Vary brake pressure according to the condition of the road surface.

- 4) When descending a steep winding hill (e.g., Corkscrew Hill) brake firmly on the straight stretches and ease off in the bends. Remember the value of engaging a lower gear at an early stage in the descent.

Using the Handbrake

Only use the handbrake when the vehicle is stationary. Protect the locking mechanism by pressing the release button whenever you apply or release the handbrake.

Rules of Steering

- 1) Elbows are not to be placed on the window frame, arm rests, etc. This reduces control.
- 2) Hands should be placed on the wheel in the 'ten to two' or 'quarter to three' position, not gripping the wheel tightly, but ready to exert maximum leverage when necessary.
- 3) The grip should be tightened when cornering or braking, both hands on the wheel during these operations.
- 4) On slippery roads steering movements should be delicate or skids may be induced.

Advice on Reversing

Reversing can be difficult, especially in a confined area. The faster it's done, the more difficult it is to control, so always reverse slowly. Before you reverse:

- * scan the area for suitability and obstructions.
- * ensure you have an unobstructed view.
- * use mirrors to your advantage while reversing, but do not be totally reliant on them.
- * wind down your window to give you more all-round awareness.
- * get someone to help you if possible.

While reversing:

- * travel slowly and slip the clutch if necessary.
- * remember that, as you steer, the front of your vehicle moves out and could strike nearby objects.
- * look all around you to make sure there are no hazards.

If your reversing lights fail use your indicators, hazard warning lights or brake-lights to light the area behind you when it is dark, but be careful not to mislead other road users.

The Purpose of Signals

The purpose of signals is to inform other road users of your presence or what you intend to do. Signals are informative in that they may give notice of an intention to carry out a manoeuvre. *They give a warning, not an instruction and give no right whatsoever to carry out the intended action unless it is safe.*

Use of the Horn

The horn should be sounded only when it is really necessary. No hard and fast rules can be laid down but there are certain occasions when use of the horn is justified even though every other precaution has been taken.

- * to attract the attention of another road user who is obviously vulnerable. Pedestrians and cyclist, particularly children, are usually involved.
- * when approaching a hazard where the view is very limited, such as a blind bend.
- * **prior to overtaking**, bearing in mind the following:
 - i) Is the driver in front aware he is about to be overtaken?
 - ii) Can he or she be given plenty of room in case they should deviate slightly?
 - iii) Will unexpected overtaking at speed be likely to disturb him or her?

Night Driving Rules

- 1) Clean all windows inside and out. Use wipers and washers to keep clean during the drive. This reduces reflected glare.
- 2) Always drive within the limits of your lights and obtain early warnings from the lights of others.
- 3) Familiarise yourself with all controls in the dark. Keep interior lights to minimum.
- 4) **REDUCE SPEED** when dazzled and look to the nearside kerb. **DO NOT RETALIATE.**

The Following Position

Keeping the proper distance from the vehicle in front you will gain the following advantages:

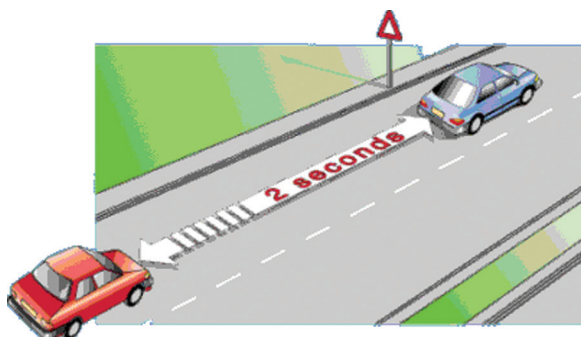
- * you will be able to maintain a good view, which can be increased along the nearside or offside by a very slight deviation, so that you are always aware of what is happening in the immediate vicinity.

- * you can stop the vehicle safely in the event of the preceding driver braking firmly is given more time in which to react.
- * you can extend your braking distance so that the driver behind you is given more time to react.
- * you can move up into the overtaking position when it is safe to do so.
- * “don’t be a fool; use the two-second rule”. Four seconds for night driving and wet roads.

The Two-Second Rule

One way of keeping a safe distance between you and the vehicle in front is by leaving a gap of at least two seconds. However, remember your overall stopping distance depends on your speed and the condition of the road surface. An easy way to count two seconds is to say:

Only a “fool” breaks the two second rule OR one, one thousand; two, one thousand.



Use a fixed point to help measure a two second gap.

Use stationary objects to help you keep a two second gap.

The distance should be at least doubled in wet weather and for night driving conditions. If the vehicle behind you is too close, drop back further from the vehicle in front of you. This will allow you to brake more gently in an emergency and may prevent you from being rammed from behind.

Skidding

When asked what a skid is, many people will say that it is the result of poor road or weather conditions, but this is not really true. A skid does not just happen – it is almost always the result of a driver’s actions. It is often caused by altering course or speed too harshly for the road conditions.

Skidding is usually the result of driving too fast for the conditions. A skid

can develop under the following circumstances: if a driver suddenly or forcibly accelerates, brakes, releases the clutch without matching engine speed to road speed or changes direction, may cause the wheels to spin. On a slippery road surface, it takes much less force to break the grip of the tyres.

Causes of Skidding

The following are the causes of skidding, either singly or in combination:

- i) The basic cause is excessive speed in existing circumstances;
- ii) Coarse steering in relation to a speed which is not in itself excessive;
- iii) Harsh acceleration; and
- iv) Excessive or sudden braking.

Overtaking – Key Safety Points

When considering whether to overtake, always follow this safety advice:

- * do not overtake where you cannot see far enough ahead to be sure it is safe.
- * avoid causing other vehicles (overtaken, following or approaching) to alter course or speed.
- * always be able to move back to the nearside in plenty of time.
- * always be ready to abandon overtaking if a new hazard comes into view.
- * do not overtake in situations where you may come into conflict with other road users (these are identified in the overtaking section of this Handbook).
- * avoid making a third line of vehicles abreast, either travelling in the same or in opposite directions.
- * Do NOT overtake if you are approaching a speed hump.

Overtaking judgements must be well thought out and must include an assessment of the speed of vehicles concerned and distances involved, such as:

- a) Speed of vehicles to be overtaken;
- b) Speed and performance of own vehicle;
- c) Speed of approaching vehicle(s) in view;
- d) Possible high speed of unseen approaching vehicles; and

- e) Distance available to overtake and regain nearside relative to (a) to (d) above.

The safe maxim is 'IF IN DOUBT, HOLD BACK'.

Four Occasions when it is Permissible to Overtake on the Left

- 1) When the preceding driver has signalled a right turn and there is room to pass safely on the left.
- 2) In two-lane systems when traffic in the lane on your right is moving slower than you.
- 3) When turning left at a STOP, EXCEPT LEFT TURN sign.
- 4) On one-way systems.

Eight Commandments of Safe Motoring

- 1) Know and control your vehicle.
- 2) Develop car sense and know the capabilities of your vehicle.
- 3) Give proper signals, use the horn and headlights thoughtfully.
- 4) Concentrate all the time to avoid collisions.
- 5) Think before acting.
- 6) Exercise restraint and hold back when necessary.
- 7) Corner with safety, controlling the vehicle at all times.
- 8) Know the Traffic Code Handbook and put it into practice.

HOW TO OBTAIN LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR VEHICLES

1. **Make an application** on the prescribed form, obtainable from the Transport Control Department.
2. **The Mandatory Age Requirements are:**
 - a. **18 years of age** – For a licence to drive a bus, taxi, airport limousine, heavy truck, self propelled construction machine and community service vehicle.
 - b. **18 years of age** – For all other classes of private cars and motorcycles (with engine capacity greater than 50 cc).
 - c. **16 years of age** – For 50 cc motorcycles (auxiliary cycles).

Proof of age is required at the time of application, before any INITIAL licence or learner's permit is issued. Acceptable documents for proof of age are a birth certificate or passport only.

3. **Bermuda Youth Licence**

As of 1 APRIL 2010, The Bermuda Youth Licence (BYL) came into effect. The BYL is the new licence available for persons aged 16 to 18. The BYL has only two restrictions:

- No one is permitted to ride an auxiliary cycle with a passenger.
- No one is permitted to ride on the roads between the hours of 1 a.m. and 5 a.m.

The penalties for disobeying the restrictions are:

- A \$300 fine, 5 to 7 demerit points, and a possible six-month ban from riding on the roads.

To obtain a BYL, you must successfully complete Project Ride, via an official certificate, and apply at TCD with a completed medical form and the necessary funds.

4. **Medical Certification**

All applicants must be medically examined by a registered medical practitioner in Bermuda, who will complete the last page of the application form.

Note: Applicants must call the Examination Centre before 12:00 p.m. the day prior to confirm their appointment at 292-1271.

5. **Certificate of Competency**

Driving tests are carried out at the Transport Control Department and applicants must obtain a certificate of competency signed by an Examiner of the Department. Driving licences issued in other

countries are NOT accepted in Bermuda. The applicant must provide a roadworthy and licensed vehicle for use during the test.

6. Visitors

Visitors may apply for a Bermuda driver's licence, providing they will be a resident in Bermuda for 30 days, or can prove that they will reside in Bermuda for 30 days. "Visitor" does not include a person who owns and maintains a dwelling house in Bermuda nor a close relative of such a person, nor a person who is posted permanently to the establishment of a unit or service which is permanently based on these Islands. (Proof of residence or intended residence is required). Additionally, no visitor under the age of 16 years is allowed to rent a livery cycle without a valid BYL.

7. Learner's Permit

The issue of a learner's permit allows the holder to drive a motor vehicle while being taught by a person who holds a valid licence for that class of vehicle. The requirements for a, b and c under section two: Obtaining Licences to Drive Motor Vehicles are applicable. The vehicle must display plates to the front and rear that show a red letter 'L' which is 9 inches high by 6 inches wide (the letter must be at least 1.5 inches in thickness). Only a LICENSED DRIVING INSTRUCTOR can teach persons to drive for hire or reward, no passengers are allowed except the instructor. A learner's permit is valid for six months only from the date of issue, but will be renewed for another six months (immediately following), if required.

NOTE – All valid Bermuda driver's licences for a motor vehicle serve as a learner's permit for any other class of vehicle. However, you may only learn to ride motor and auxiliary cycles on private property.

8. Validity

A driver's licence is issued for 10 years and expires on the holder's birthday in the appropriate year.

A driver's licence issued to a person who is between 65 years of age and 74 years of age shall be valid for five years from the date of issue, and may be renewed for another five years.

A driver's licence issued to a person who was at the time of such issue 75 years of age or over, shall be valid for another two years and must be renewed biannually thereafter.

A BYL is issued for two years and expires three months after the holder's birthday in the appropriate year.

LIGHT SIGNALS CONTROLLING TRAFFIC

Traffic Light Signals



RED Means 'Stop'. Wait behind the stop line on the carriageway.



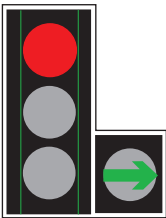
RED AND AMBER also means 'Stop'. Do not pass through or start until **GREEN** shows



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



AMBER means 'Stop' at the stop line. You may go on, only 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/collision.



A **GREEN ARROW** may be provided in addition to the full green signal if movement in a certain direction is allowed before or after the full green phase. If the way is clear you may go, but only in the direction shown by the arrow. You may do this no matter what other lights may be showing.

Flashing Red Lights



YOU MUST STOP
At lifting swing bridges, airport, fire stations, etc

Flashing Amber (Pedestrian)



YOU MUST STOP
and give priority to pedestrians

SIGNALS TO OTHER ROAD USERS

Direction indicator signals



I intend to move out, to the right or turn right



I intend to move into the left, or turn left or stop on the left



Brake light signals



I am applying my brakes



Arm signals

For use when direction indicator signals are not used, or when necessary to reinforce direction indicator signals and stop lights. Also for use by pedal cyclists and equestrians.



I intend to move in to the left or turn left



I intend to move out, to the right or turn right



I intend to slow down or stop



SIGNALS BY AUTHORISED PERSONS

Stop



Traffic approaching from the front



Traffic approaching from both front and behind



Traffic approaching from behind

To beckon traffic on



From the side



From the front



From behind

TRAFFIC SIGNS: SIGNS GIVING ORDERS

Signs with red circles are mostly prohibitive. Plates below signs qualify their message.



Stop and give way



Give way to traffic on major road



No entry for vehicular traffic



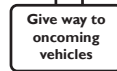
No right turn



No left turn



No U-turns



Give priority to vehicles from opposite direction



No overtaking



No motor vehicles



No vehicle or combination of vehicles over length shown



No vehicles over height shown



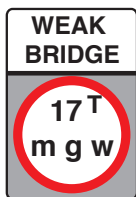
No vehicles over width shown



Manually operated temporary STOP and GO signs



No waiting at any time



No vehicles over maximum gross weight shown (in tonnes)



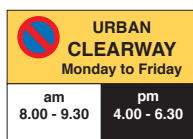
No commercial vehicles over maximum gross weight shown (in tonnes) except for loading and



No Waiting



No Stopping (Clearway)



No stopping during times shown except for as long as necessary to set down or pick up passengers



Parking restricted to disabled permit holders only



Parking restricted to permit holders



No ridden or accompanied horses



Entry to school zone



No motor vehicles except motorcycles



Maximum speed



No horse drawn vehicles

Signs with blue circles but no red border mostly give positive instruction.



One way traffic



Ahead only



Turn left ahead
(right if symbol reversed)



Turn left (right if
symbol reversed)



Keep left (right if
symbol reversed)



Mini roundabout



Vehicles may pass
either side to reach
same destination

TRAFFIC SIGNS: WARNING SIGNS

Signs that are triangular are mostly warning signs.



Distance to 'STOP'
line ahead



Crossroads



Junction on bend
ahead



T-junction



Staggered junction

The priority through route is indicated by the broader line.



Distance to
'Give Way' line
ahead



Sharp deviation of
route to left (or right
if chevrons reversed)



Double bend first
to left (symbol
may be reversed)



Bend to right
(or left if symbol
reversed)



Roundabout



Road narrows on
both sides



Traffic signals



Slippery road



School crossing
patrol ahead



Frail (Elderly)
pedestrians
ahead



Pedestrians in
road ahead



Road narrows on
right



Pedestrian
crossing



Side Winds



Light signals
ahead at fire
station or bridge



Cattle



Accompanied horses or ponies



Quayside or canal bank



Opening or swing bridge ahead



Low-flying aircraft or sudden aircraft noise



Traffic queues likely ahead



Worded warning sign



Wild fowl



Distance over which which road humps extend



Other danger; plate indicates nature of danger



Horse drawn vehicles



Golf Carts



Plate below some signs



Permanent change in road layout ahead



Large vehicles in carriageway



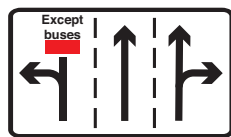
End of bridge parapet, abutment wall, tunnel mouth, or other obstruction adjacent to the carriageway



Tunnel ahead



Available width of headroom indicated



Appropriate traffic lanes
at junction ahead

TRAFFIC SIGNS: INFORMATION SIGNS

Signs that are rectangular are mostly information signs.

All rectangular



Area in which
cameras are used
to enforce traffic
regulations



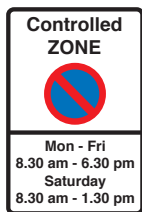
Traffic has priority
over oncoming
vehicles



No through road
for vehicles



Tourist
information
point



Entrance to
controlled
parking zone



End of controlled
parking zone



Hospital ahead
with emergency
facilities



Route of Bermuda
Railway Trail



Entrance to a private access road or property



Exit from a private access road or property

TRAFFIC SIGNS: DIRECTION SIGNS

All signs placed on or adjacent to the highway must be approved by the Minister for Public Works.

Signs on primary routes – green backgrounds



Direction to destination shown



Direction and distance to a ferry dock



Direction and distance to destination shown

Other direction signs



Direction and distance to a picnic area



Direction and distance to a tourist attraction indicated by symbol



Direction and distance to a tourist attraction indicated by symbol



Direction of temporary diversion shown



Parking place available only on the day specified



Road works: plate indicates nature



Loose chippings



Temporary hazard at road works



Temporary hazard at road works



Temporary hazard at road works



Temporary hazard at road works



Temporary hazard at road works



Temporary hazard at road works

TRAFFIC SIGNS: ROAD WORK SIGNS



Temporary lane closure (position of arrows and red bars may be varied according to lanes open and closed)

ROAD MARKINGS

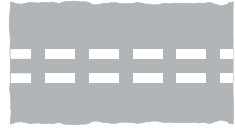
Across the carriageway



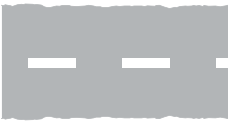
Stop line at signals or police control



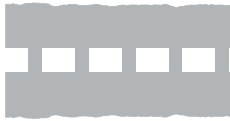
Stop line at "STOP" sign



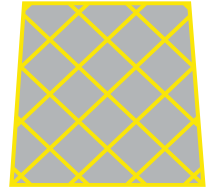
Give priority to traffic on major road



Give priority to traffic from the right at a roundabout move



Give priority to traffic from the right at a mini-roundabout



Do not enter the area if other stationary traffic cannot move through the junction

Along the centre of carriageway



Single white line
Indicates the centre of a two lane carriageway, and parking is permitted



Single yellow line:
indicates no waiting or parking on either side of the carriageway. Only overtake if it is clear and safe to do so.



Double white line indicates no crossing of lines, and no overtaking.



Diagonal hatching indicates do not enter and no stopping on carriageway.

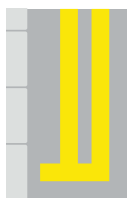


Lane line indicates the division of the carriageway into traffic lanes.

Waiting restrictions

Waiting restrictions indicated by yellow lines apply to the carriageway, sidewalk and verge. You may stop to load or unload (unless there are also loading restrictions as described below) or while passengers board or alight. Double yellow lines mean no waiting at any time, unless there are signs that specifically indicate seasonal restrictions. The times at which the restrictions apply for other road markings are shown on nearby plates or on entry signs to controlled parking zones. If no days are shown on the signs, the restrictions are in force everyday including Sundays and Bank Holidays. White bay markings and upright signs (see below) indicate where parking is allowed.

Single yellow lines CAN ONLY GIVE A GUIDE TO THE RESTRICTIONS AND CONTROLS IN FORCE AND SIGNS NEARBY, OR AT A ZONE ENTRY, MUST BE CONSULTED.



No waiting at any time



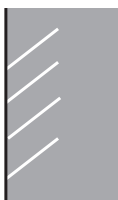
No waiting during times shown on sign



Waiting is limited to the times, duration and other restrictions shown



Waiting is limited to the times, duration and other restrictions shown



Bikes: Waiting is limited to the times, duration and other restrictions shown

Loading restrictions

Lengths of road reserved for vehicles loading and unloading are indicated by a white “bay.” Vehicles may not park here if they are not loading or unloading. Loading bays are restricted to commercial class vehicles.



Loading bay

Other road markings



Keep entrance clear of stationary vehicles, even if picking up or setting down children



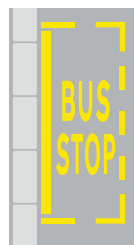
Warning of “Give Way” just ahead



Parking space reserved for vehicles named



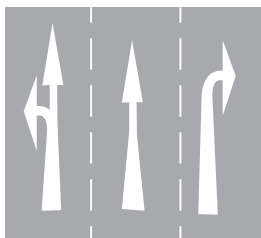
Gateway to School Safety Zone



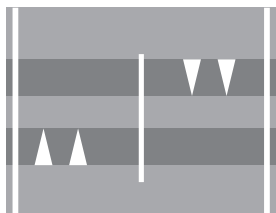
Stopping place for buses on carriageway



Do not block that part of the carriageway



Traffic lanes indicated



Speed bump markings – marked with a white/yellow triangle and edge line



Taxi parking bay marking

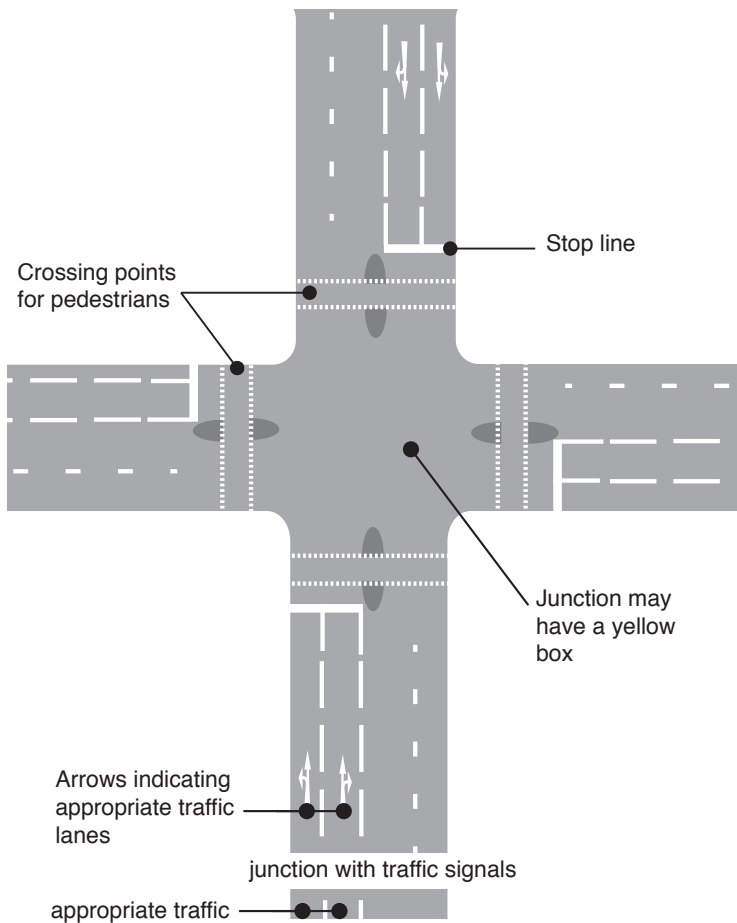


Parking bay marking (roadside)



YOU MUST NOT park your vehicle anywhere within these markings. **YOU MUST NOT OVERTAKE** a moving/stationary vehicle within the zig-zag area.

FOUR-WAY STOPS



When approaching a four way stop (i.e. stop lights are out), the following rule is applied:

“FIRST TO ARRIVE – FIRST TO MOVE.”

All vehicles should come to a complete stop at the junction.

The first vehicle then has priority to move through the junction.

The next vehicle which reached the junction after the first vehicle then proceeds through the junction, and so on.

YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO PROCEED THROUGH THE JUNCTION WITHOUT FIRST COMPLETING YOUR STOP.

SAMPLE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. “Right of Way” means:
 1. go first, but use your horn
 2. you should always keep going
 3. may go after checking it is safe to do so
 4. you have no obligation to be careful

2. The maximum legal speed limit in Bermuda is:
 1. 35 miles per hour
 2. 50 kilometres per hour
 3. 30 miles per hour
 4. 35 kilometres per hour

3. A “Stop” sign means:
 1. give way to vehicles entering from your right
 2. only stop if there is traffic coming
 3. stop until it is safe to move off

4. What is the shape of signs giving ORDERS?
 1. circular
 2. square
 3. triangular

5. A yellow centre line means:
 1. keep an eye out for horses
 2. do not park or stop your vehicle on the marked stretch of the road
 3. do not overtake
 4. do not cut corners

6. A double white line in the centre of the road means:
 1. overtaking is prohibited
 2. no crossing unless the road is clear
 3. it is the centre of the road

7. The legal limit for alcohol in 100 ml of blood when driving is:

1. 0
 2. 80 milligrams
 3. 50 milligrams
 4. 200 milligrams
8. If a car is approaching you with the lights on high beam, you should:
1. turn your lights on high so the drivers knows what it feels like
 2. flash your lights to let the driver know his lights are bothering you
 3. avoid looking at the lights and slow down
9. When is it NOT safe to overtake on the left?
1. when a driver in front of you has signaled a right turn and there is enough space on the left
 2. when there is a “filter left” lane marked on the road
 3. when traffic in front of you is stopped and you need to get to the front of the line
10. Car parking on the streets in Hamilton, unless there is a sign indicating otherwise, is restricted to:
1. businesses
 2. 2 hours
 3. 1 hour

