Module 5

COLLISION AVOIDANCE

PULLING OUT SYSTEM (4's)

Module Objectives

By the end of this module you should;

- Be able to know your crash condition and positions.
- Be able to know your pulling out system.
- Be able to know how to avoid head on collision.
- Be able to know your following distance.

What is a pulling out system?

Pulling out system is a precautionary step by step safety measure that is taken to pull out from a stationary position (example: parking).

Steps to use when pulling out (4'S system)

The pulling out system are as follows:

1. Surrounding Check (Mirror)

- You must scan for hazards ahead
- You must scan for hazards behind

2. Signal

- You must signal 3 seconds or more after scanning
- 30 meters or more from an oncoming vehicle

3. Shoulder Check

This is to check your blind spots.

- You must do a deep shoulder check (if pulling out from the kerb or side of the road or
- 90-degree shoulder check, if the vehicle is moving; Used when:
  a) wanting to change lane
  b) about to overtake
  c) about to go back to your lane after overtaking and
  d) whenever you are about to turn right.

4. Safety Check

- You must check your mirror again to reconfirm to yourself that it is safe to pull out!

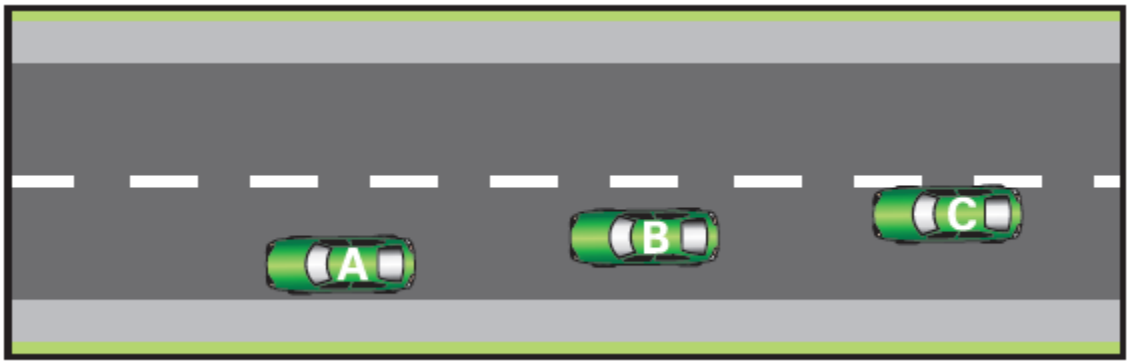
5. Pull Out

- You must pull out when safe to do so.

SAFETY CHECK

Driving Position

- On what position of the roadway should a vehicle be generally driven?

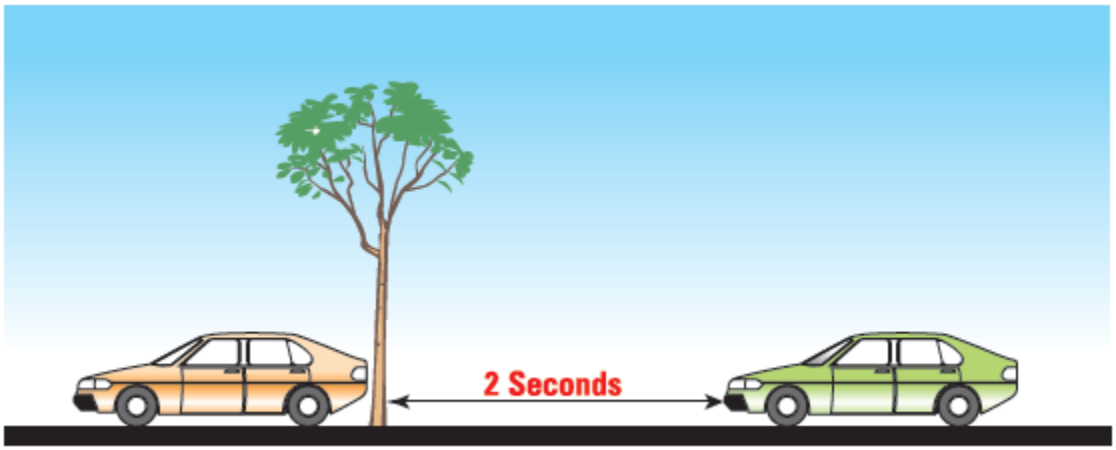


Remember

YOU must drive as close as practicable to the left side of the road.

FOLLOWING DISTANCE

- You must keep enough distance behind a vehicle that will enable you to stop the vehicle in an emergency with safety - and without running into the vehicle in front.
- Most rear collisions are caused by drivers following too closely behind the vehicle in front of them.
- The space or 'cushion' between you and the vehicle in front of you is called the Following Distance.
- To determine how much following distance you should allow, consider the speed of the traffic and the condition of the road.



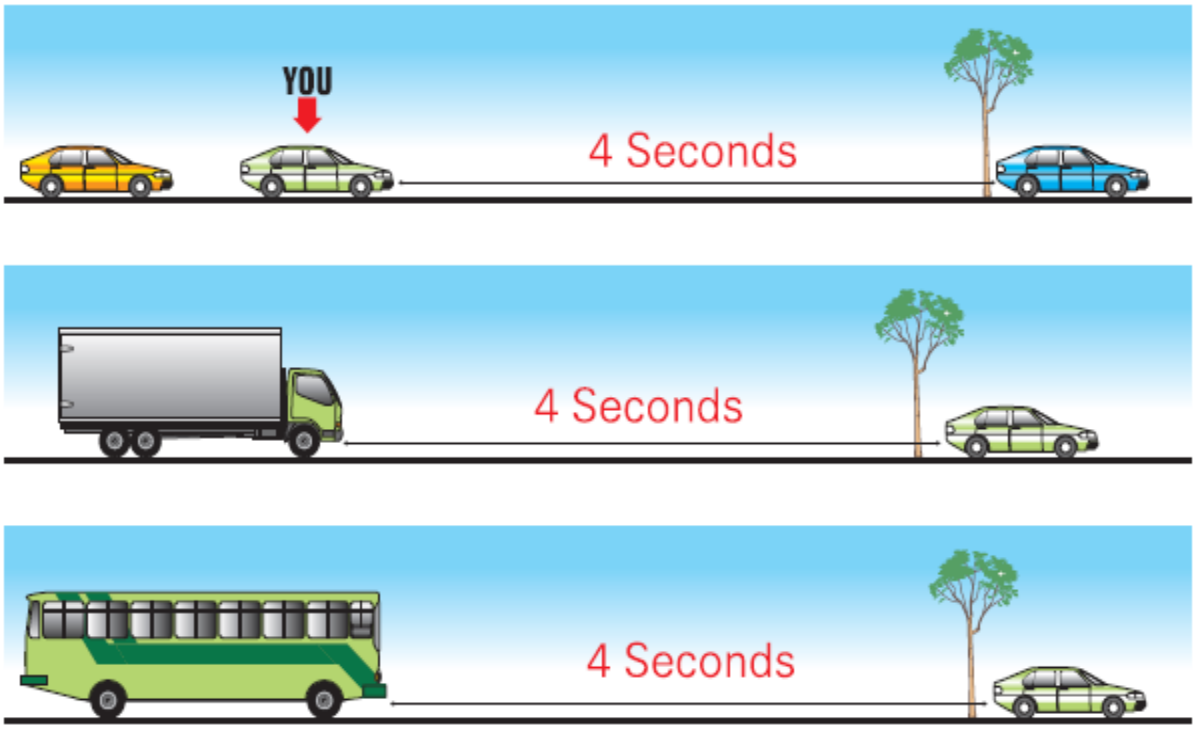
The 'Two Second' rule

- A way of estimating what is an adequate following distance is to use what is called the 'two second' rule.
- While driving along the road look at any fixed object by the side of the road, such as a tree or pole that will soon be passed by the vehicle ahead.
- As soon as that vehicle passes the object, say to yourself, 'one thousand and one, one thousand and two'(It takes 1 second to say 1001)'.
- You should take the full two seconds it takes to say this to reach the object. If you get there before you have said it, you are too close.
- Slow down until you are at least two seconds behind the vehicle ahead.
- Remember that this 'two second rule' is a guide to use in good road, traffic and Weather conditions. If they are not good, increase (double) your following distance to four or five seconds.
- Always remember to allow a 'cushion of space' at the front, rear and on both sides of your vehicle. This is the margin for error you have in an emergency situation. The easiest 'cushion of space' to control is the one in front of you - make sure you always maintain a safe following distance.

Adopt the

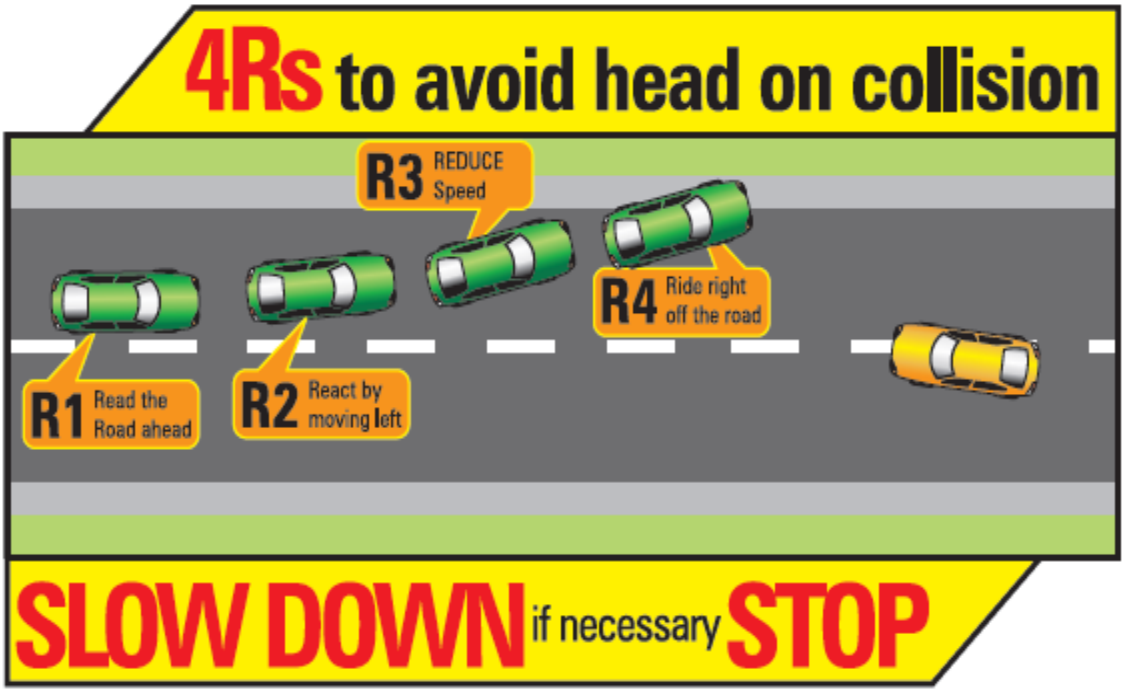
FOUR SECOND RULE'

for greater safety



HOW TO AVOID HEAD ON COLLISION?

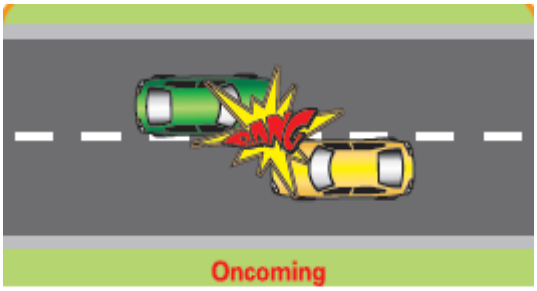
It is better to ride right off the road than to have a head on collision.



SIX CRASH POSITION

There are six positions from which another user can collide with your vehicle. Remember, cyclists and pedestrians are considered users.

Oncoming

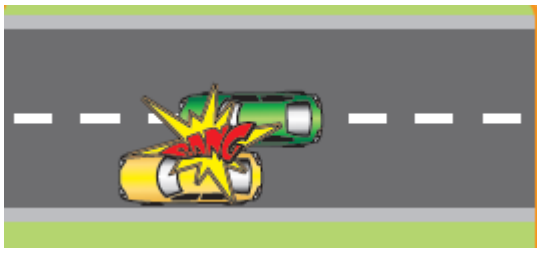


This is the most unforgiving of the 6 positions. The survivability of this type of crash is not high. In other words, the severity of this type of crash is very high.

Moving Past Others

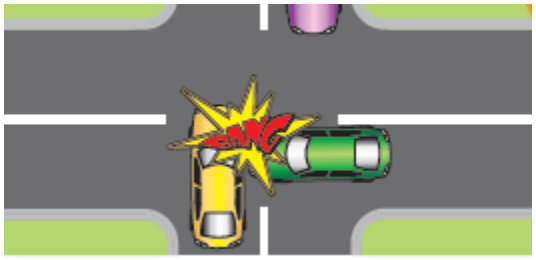
Referred to as the sideswipe. Usually occurs when someone attempts to move into a traffic flow or lane change without checking their blind spot.

Others moving past us



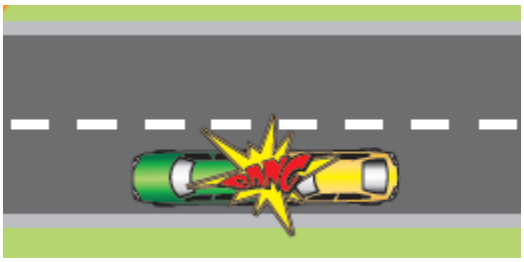
Same as moving past others, only it's you that hasn't checked your blind spot.

From the Side



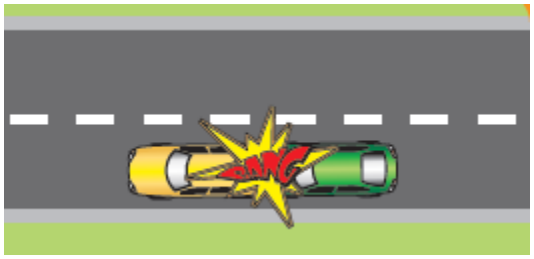
Referred to as the "T" bone. Occurs when vehicles fail to give way at intersections. Usually results in serious injuries.

In Front



Referred to as the Nose to Tail. This type of crash is the result of tail-gating and/or inattention

From Behind

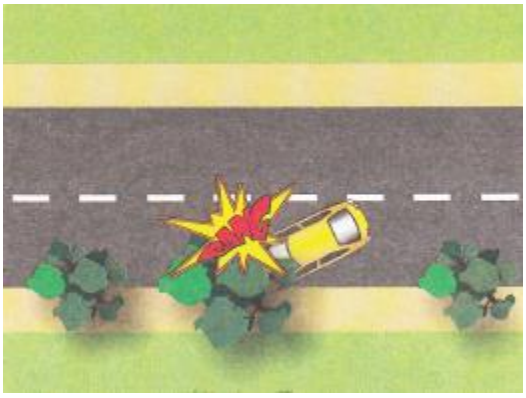


Same as in Front, Nose to Tail. This type of crash is the result of tail-gating and/or inattention

SINGLE CAR CRASH

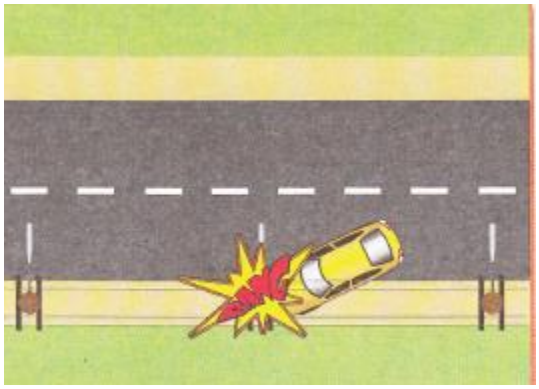
Single Car Crashes normally occurs due to Over speeding coupled with careless driving, fatigue and drink driving.

Hitting Trees



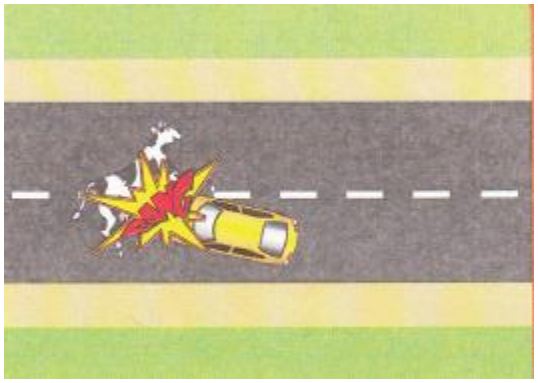
Hitting Trees is deadly. It normally results in fatal crashes when drivers are speeding, careless driving, fatigue and drink driving.

Hitting Pole Lines



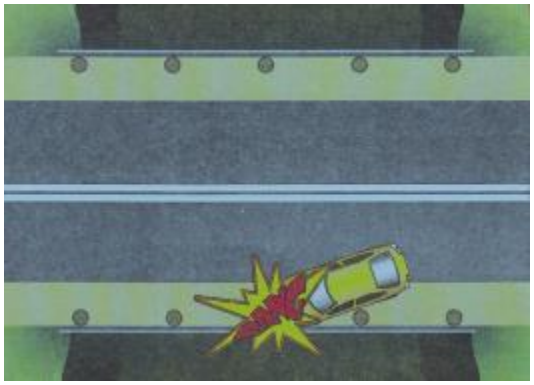
Hitting pole lines can be one of the most dangerous crash in a single car crash as electrical pole line can electrocute the victims if it falls on the vehicle.

Stray Animals



Hitting Stray Animals normally happens at night when animals tend to lay down or warm themselves on the road. It's a very dangerous crash incident when it happens.

Hitting Bridges



Passing on the bridge is a deadly practice as it can result in the vehicle being thrown over the bridge and can result in suffocation if the occupants are stuck in their vehicles.

Module Summary

- In this module you have learned about crash conditions and positions, pulling out system as well as how to avoid head on collision and knowing your following distance.