

Negotiating Intersections

7.1 Searching Intersections

7.2 Controlled Intersections

7.3 Uncontrolled Intersections

7.4 Determining Right of Way
and Judging Gaps



MANIAC!!

© JOHN
99 BELL

**MORE THAN 1/3 OF ALL COLLISIONS
HAPPEN AT AN INTERSECTION**

**1/4 OF ALL FATAL COLLISIONS TAKE
PLACE AT AN INTERSECTION**

**MAJOR REASON -
DRIVER'S FAILURE TO IDENTIFY
A SAFE PATH OF TRAVEL
THROUGH THE INTERSECTION**



**SEARCHING
INTERSECTIONS**

Clues To Identify Intersections

- Street Signs
- Roadway Markings
- Crossing Traffic
- Parked Vehicles on Cross Streets
- Turning Traffic
- Traffic Stopping
- Rows of Mailboxes
- Fences or Power Lines



Can You Name 6 Intersection Identifiers?

Street signs

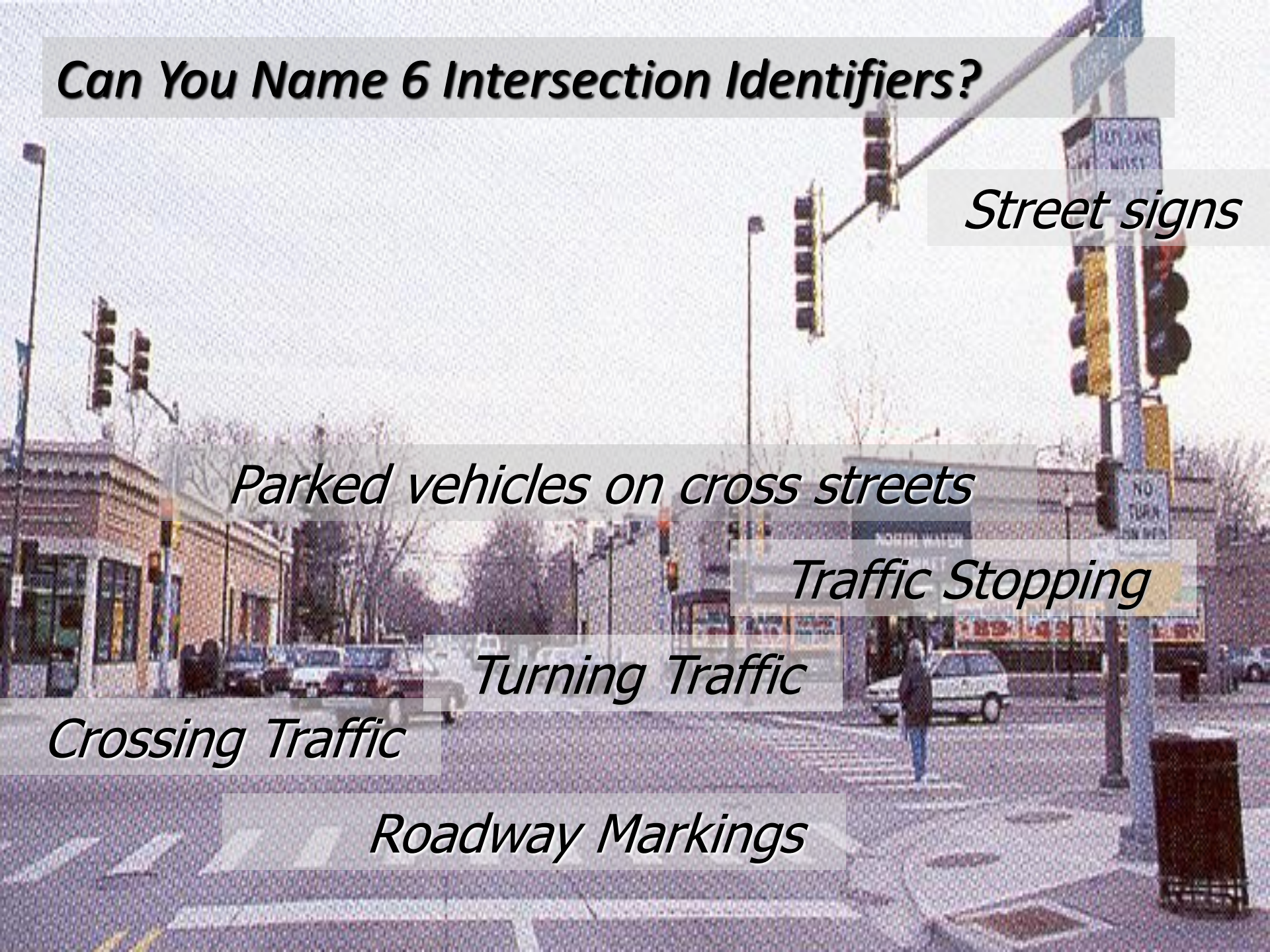
Parked vehicles on cross streets

Traffic Stopping

Turning Traffic

Crossing Traffic

Roadway Markings





Approaching an Intersection

Look for line-of-sight restrictions

You will need to determine if you have an open zone for your intended path of travel into and through the intersection.

Search for changes in zones that could make them closed

4-6 seconds of the intersection, your searching pattern should widen to include more information from the right and left of your path of travel

Continue ahead if light is green, or the intersection has no signals or signs, and the front zones are open.

Locate open zones to move ahead safely

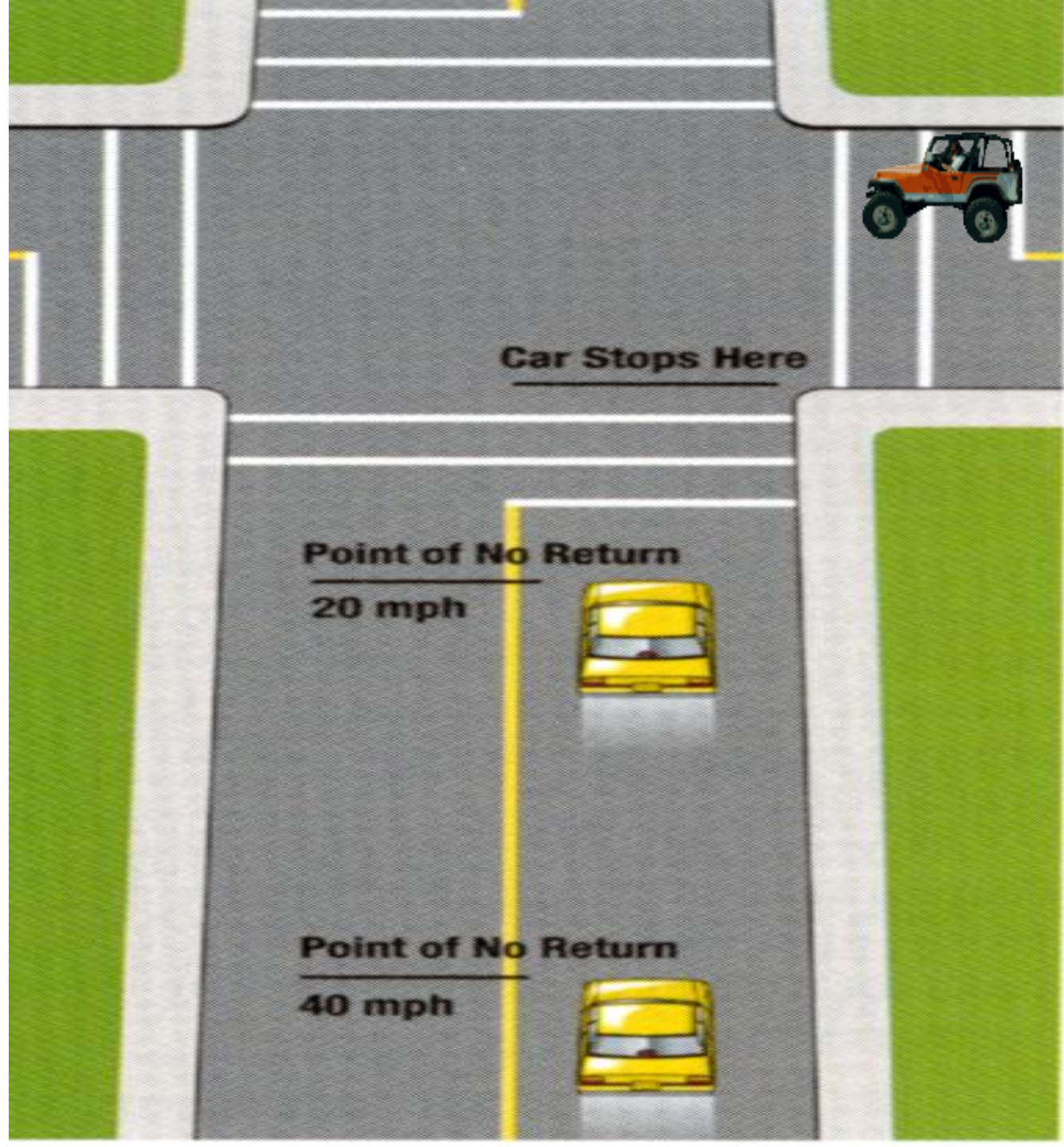
If your path of travel is clear, continue searching the left-front, front, and right-front zones for a path-of-travel change or a line-of-sight restriction

Once you have passed the point-of-no-return, you should continue through the intersection



Continue
Moving
Ahead

Point of No Return



You may have to stop at an intersection when you identify or predict a closed zone or a line-of-sight restriction ahead

A closed front zone is identified by the presence of a yellow or red traffic light, a yield sign, or something moving into your intended path of travel

Deciding to Stop

If you have identified a closed zone at an intersection, you will need to prepare to reduce speed or stop. As soon as you identify a closed zone, check your rear zone

If it is open, begin to brake. If rear zone is closed, tap brake lights to communicate to person to the rear that you are planning to stop

After you have stopped and your front zone is clear, search 90-degree angles to the right and left before you begin moving

Moving After a Stop

When turning, your last check should be in the direction of your intended path of travel. Should know if path is open before you enter intersection

If you are stopped behind another vehicle, wait one second after it begins to move before you move

Types of Intersections

1. Controlled
2. Uncontrolled

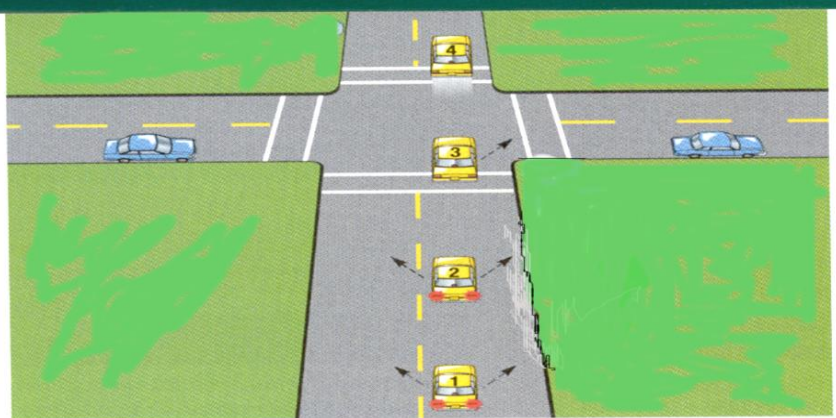


More accidents occur at controlled intersections

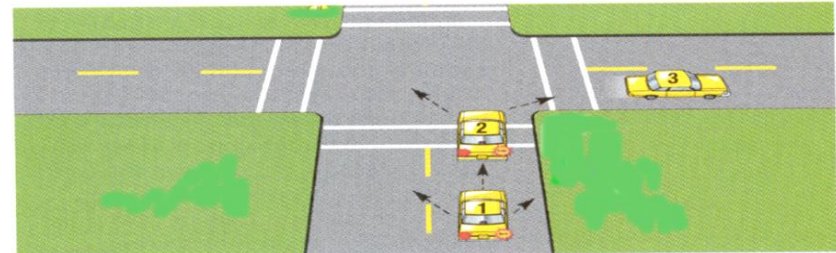
- *People make mental errors*
- *People not obeying the signals*

- *Always look left, right, left at intersections*
- *Always Checking Your Rear Zones*

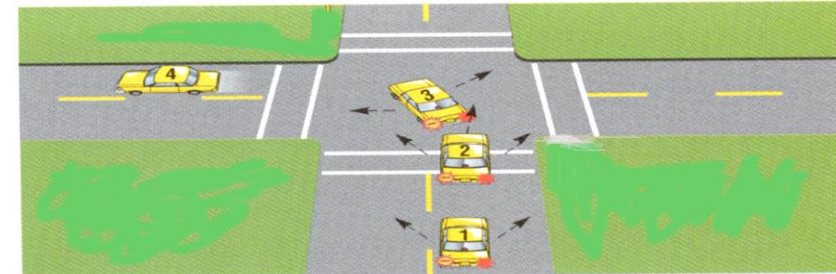
Uncontrolled Intersection



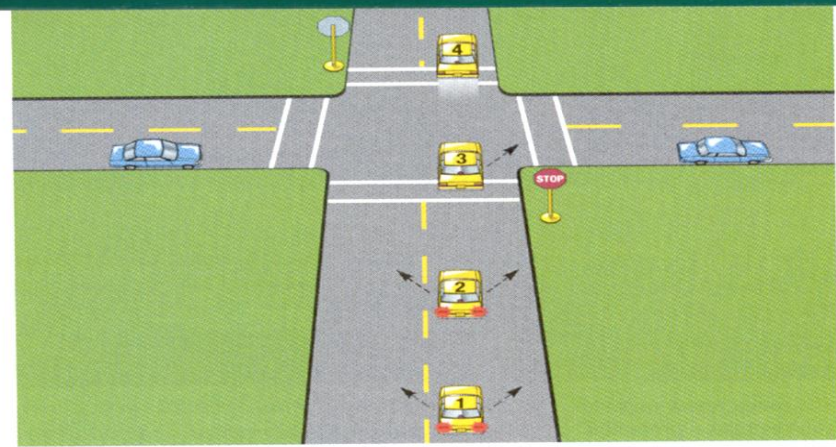
Crossing traffic



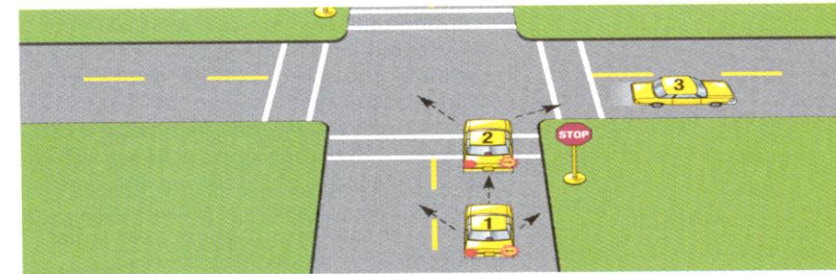
Joining Traffic—Right Turn



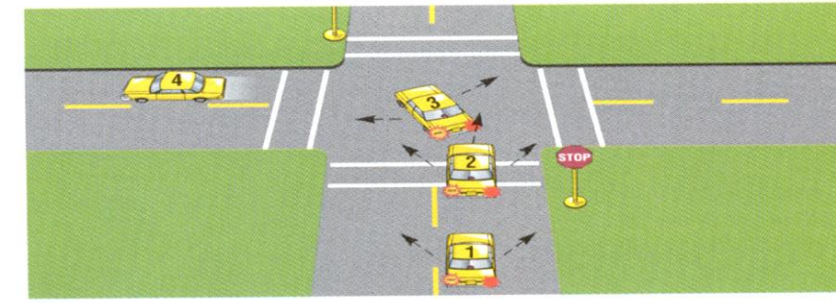
Joining Traffic—Left Turn



Crossing traffic



Joining Traffic—Right Turn



Joining Traffic—Left Turn

Controlled Intersection

Uncontrolled



Controlled



Right of Way



What is Right of Way?



Privilege of having immediate use of a certain part of a roadway

Right of Way

8 Situations When You Must Yield

- A. *Stop signs*
- B. *Fresh green light*
- C. *Coming from an alley, driveway, or private roadway*
- D. *Yield Signs*
- E. *Emergency vehicles*
- F. *Uncontrolled intersections*
- G. *Four-way intersections*
- H. *Turning left*

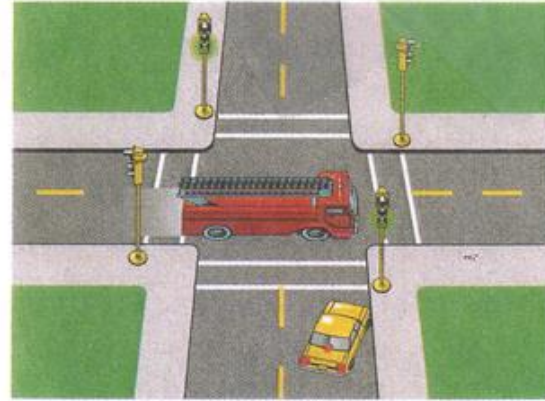


Determining Right-of-Way



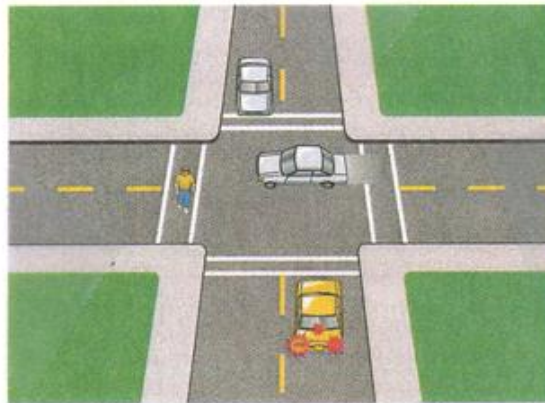
Yield when turning left at any intersection to

- all pedestrians in your turn path
- all oncoming vehicles that are at all close



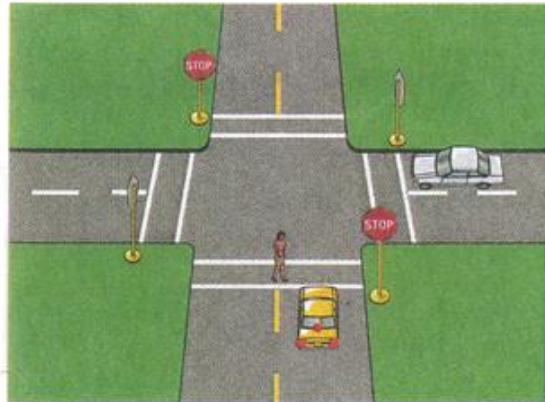
Yield to emergency vehicles

- sounding a siren or using a flashing light (Stop clear of the intersection close to curb. Wait for emergency vehicle to pass.)



Yield at uncontrolled intersections to

- pedestrians in or near the crosswalk
- any vehicle that has entered the intersection
- a vehicle from the right if you both arrive at the same time



Yield at four-way stops to

- all pedestrians in or near crosswalks
- vehicles that arrive first
- a vehicle from the right if you arrive at the same time

Protected Left Turns

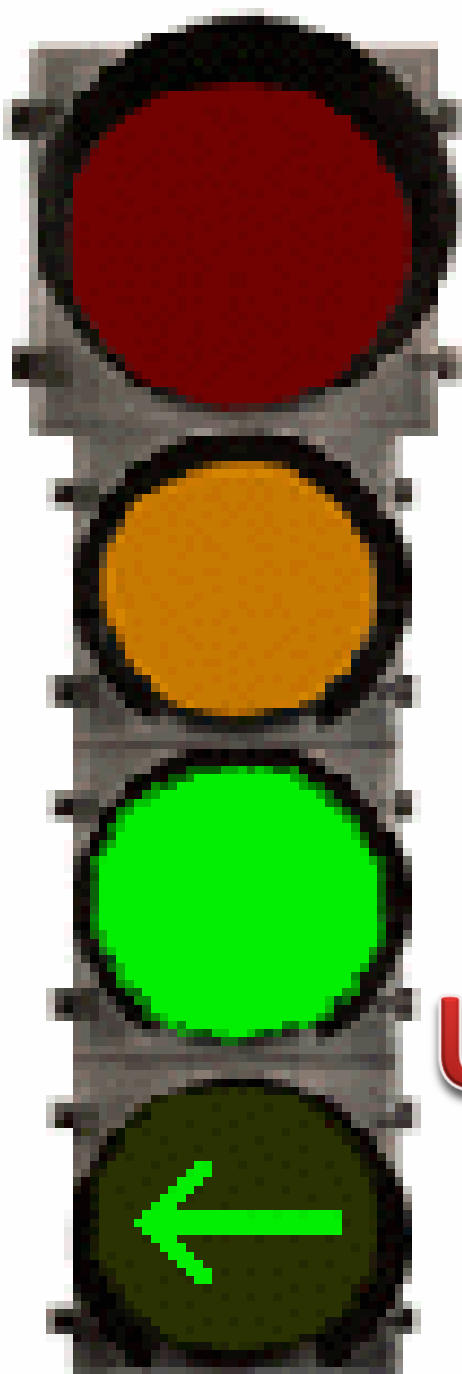
Left-Turn-Located over turn lane

Green Arrow-Can appear with red, yellow, and green signals

Delayed Green-Traffic will be allowed to turn or go straight while oncoming traffic has a red light

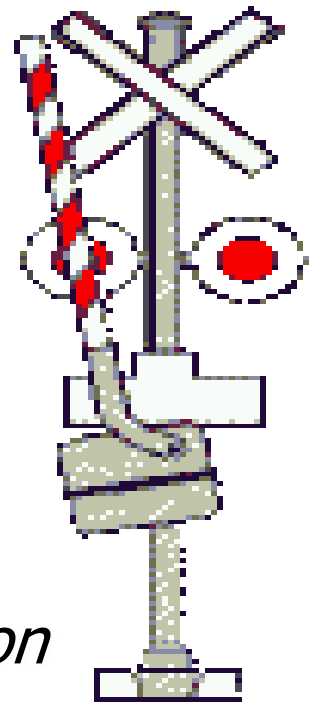
Unprotected Left Turns

When turning, you must yield to oncoming traffic



Trains and Railroad Crossings

Hundreds of accidents occur each year
at railroad crossings



- *15 times more likely to be killed in a train collision than any other accident*
- *100car train at 55mph needs more than 1 mile to stop*
- *Its illegal to cross tracks if the arm is down or lights are flashing red. Flashing red means STOP!!!*
- *Stop no closer than 15 feet to the crossing*

Judging Gaps



gap



	To Cross Traffic 4–5 Seconds	Turn Right and Join Traffic 6 Seconds	Turn Left and Join Traffic 7 Seconds
20 mph	more than $\frac{1}{2}$ block away	more than $\frac{1}{2}$ block away	more than $\frac{2}{3}$ block away
30 mph	more than $\frac{2}{3}$ block away	1 block away	more than 1 block away
45 mph	more than 1 block away	more than 2 blocks away	more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ blocks away
55 mph	more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ blocks away	more than 3 blocks away	more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ blocks away