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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A child whose sitting height is less than 63 cm must be secured in a child car seat suitable for the child’s height and weight. See Appendix I for a section on safety features for children.</td>
<td>A child whose sitting height is less than 63 cm must be secured in a child car seat suitable for the child’s height and weight. However, starting on April 18, 2019, a new provision of the Highway Safety Code will come into force. As a result, the child will need to be at least 145 cm tall or 9 years old. See Appendix I for a section on safety features for children.</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>From December to March in Québec, it is now mandatory to equip a passenger vehicle with four winter tires in good condition. Winter tires are a safe solution for winter travel. They are designed for maximum traction on snow-covered or icy surfaces.</td>
<td>In Québec, from December 15 through March 15, it is mandatory to equip a passenger vehicle with four winter tires in good condition. However, starting in 2019, vehicle owners will need to have their winter tires installed by December 1. Winter tires are a safe solution for winter travel. They are designed for maximum traction on snow-covered or icy surfaces.</td>
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| 92    | **Crossing an Intersection**
Before pulling into an intersection, you must make a visual check to see if your vehicle has enough room to cross and clear it completely. Since intersections are places where the risks of collision are high, you must make sure you respect the right-of-way provided for in the Highway Safety Code.
Encadré: See the chapter on Traffic Rules in the Driver’s Handbook. It gives illustrations for several types of turns at intersections.

To safely pull into an intersection, look left, right and left again. It is sometimes not possible to check for the presence of other road users. In that case, proceed slowly until you are able to see properly. Once again, look left, right and left again.

If you are not able to cross the intersection immediately after having made the visual checks, wait until it is your right-of-way again and the way is clear. Make a second check to the left, then right and left once more, and cross the intersection speeding up gradually.

**Turning at an Intersection**

When turning at an intersection, watch out for pedestrians and cyclists especially. Also focus on the part of the intersection you wish to pull into without overlooking the overall situation. | **Crossing an Intersection**
Intersections are zones where the risk of conflict and accident is high. Before pulling into an intersection, you must make a visual check and follow certain rules:

- Respect the right of way of people with reduced mobility, pedestrians and cyclists;
- Do not stop in the intersection (have enough room to cross it completely);
- Do not stop on the stop line or in a pedestrian crosswalk;
- Do not change lanes in the intersection.

Encadré: Concerning turns, see the chapter on Traffic Rules in the Driver’s Handbook.

To safely pull into an intersection, you must check for the presence of other road users by looking left, right and left again.

- If it is impossible pull into it safely, proceed slowly until you are able to do so;
- If you are unable to cross the intersection, wait until it is your right of way again and the way is clear, and make the visual check again.

**Turning at an Intersection**

When turning at an intersection, be very alert for vulnerable users.

At an intersection regulated by stop signs, you must stop at the stop sign and yield the right of way to people with reduced mobility, pedestrians and cyclists who are crossing or walking along the road you are about to cross or take.
### Passing

Before passing, pay special attention to any indications such as road signs or pavement markings. In addition, ask yourself if it is necessary, legal and possible without exceeding the speed limit.

*Ajout image Guide route p.226

At all times when passing, you must ensure that it is safe and permitted to do so, and that you respect the speed limits.

### Turn Signal Lights

As a driver, you share the road with many other drivers and must use your turn signal lights to communicate what you intend to do far enough in advance. Turn signal lights must be used:

- Before changing lanes;
- To indicate a chosen place to park;
- Before braking to indicate a turn at an intersection.

Communicating one's intentions is the basis for harmonious and safe coexistence between various road users and for applying the precautionary principle. Not signaling your intentions is considered one of the main irritants and a lack of courtesy on the road.

You must turn on your turn signals sufficiently early:

- Before changing lanes or directions;
- To indicate a chosen place to park;
- Before braking to indicate a turn at an intersection.
### WITH PEDESTRIANS

Pedestrians have no protection if there is an impact.

COOPERATING WITH OTHER ROAD USERS

- Observe speed limits;
- Yield to pedestrians crossing at a green light, at an intersection where there is a stop signal or at a pedestrian crosswalk;
- Avoid passing a cyclist travelling in the same lane when the space does not allow you to do so without danger;
- Maintain a safe distance from the vehicle in front of you;
- Beware of heavy vehicles and avoid staying too long in their blind spots;
- Avoid passing a motorcyclist in the same lane and respect the group formation.

---

### WITH PEDESTRIANS

The driver must be especially careful with pedestrians, as they have no protection if there is an impact. They are vulnerable and their reactions can sometimes be hard to predict. Some cross the street outside of crosswalks reserved for them or arrive suddenly between two vehicles.

It is also important to be patient with young children, persons who walk slowly and the elderly, who may need more time to cross the street than that allowed by the traffic light.

When passing a pedestrian, the driver must keep a distance of:

- **1 m** in a zone of 50 km/h or less
- **1.5 m** in a zone of more than 50 km/h

The driver must avoid meeting or passing another vehicle that is driving close to pedestrians walking on the side of the road. They are sometimes hard to see in the evening, especially when they are wearing dark-coloured clothes.

In the presence of a group of pedestrians, the driver must protect them by applying the following precautionary principle:

- Slow down;
- Keep a safety corridor when a group of pedestrians is walking against oncoming traffic;
- Do not pass them on a road with two-way traffic.

---

### COOPERATING WITH OTHER ROAD USERS

You must share the road with numerous other users. To do so harmoniously and safely, you must:

- Observe speed limits;
- Be careful and respectful in the presence of more vulnerable people;
- Yield to pedestrians crossing at a green light, at an intersection where there is a stop signal or at a pedestrian crosswalk;
- Avoid passing a cyclist travelling in the same lane when the space does not allow you to do so without danger;
- Maintain a safe distance from the vehicle in front of you;
- Beware of heavy vehicles and avoid staying too long in their blind spots;
- Avoid passing a motorcyclist in the same lane and respect the group formation.
### Pedestrians with a Visual Disability

These persons listen to surrounding noises to predict traffic movement. You must therefore avoid:

- Distracting them or startling them;
- Sounding your horn;
- Keeping the volume of the sound system too loud when the windows are open;
- Revving up the engine when the vehicle is stopped, i.e. turning the engine rapidly while idling.

#### Yield Sign

It is prohibited to speed up to pass in front of a pedestrian who has the right of way. If a person is using a white cane, this manoeuvre increases the threat of injuring or upsetting the person.

#### Stop Sign or Red Light

When a person with a visual disability is crossing an intersection, the sound of the engine is a useful reference point. It is therefore important not to stop too far away from the pedestrian crosswalk, the stopping line or the lateral line of the road to cross. If the vehicle is too advanced, you must not back up or advance further. The person who uses the engine sound as a reference point will walk around the front of the vehicle not behind it.

### At Pedestrian Crosswalks

As a rule, you must stop to allow a pedestrian to cross as soon as the pedestrian steps onto a crosswalk or signals his or her intention to cross:

- The pedestrian walks toward the crosswalk;
- The pedestrian waits on the sidewalk along the crosswalk;
- The pedestrian waves;
- You make eye contact;
- Etc.

#### At Intersections

Respect the pedestrians’ right of way at intersections:

- With a stop sign;
- At green lights;
- At pedestrian lights;
- Before turning right on a red light.

### Pedestrians with a Visual Disability

Given their visual disability, those pedestrians listen to engine noises to predict traffic movement. Near them, you must proceed carefully:

- Do not speed up to pass in front of them;
- Do not back up near them;
- Do not sound your horn, which could startle them;
- Do not distract them by keeping the radio on too loud.

### WITH CYCLISTS

Cyclists have the same rights and responsibilities as drivers of an automobile. They are also vulnerable road users. It is important to remain attentive in their presence and follow certain safety rules.

### WITH CYCLISTS

Cyclists have the same rights as drivers of an automobile. The driver must be especially careful at intersections, as cyclists may turn left or right without raising their arm if such a manoeuvre is detrimental to their safety.
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| 130   | • Avoid driving or parking on a bike path, since they are reserved for cyclists. To avoid hitting a cyclist, check before opening your door when you park on the side of the road;  
     •  |
| 136   | WITH BUSES  
Beware when a bus stops close to your vehicle. Passengers may get on or off. Pedestrians may also cross in front of your vehicle.  
[...] | AVEC LES AUTOBUS  
Bus drivers have requirements and rights that are different from those of a passenger vehicle driver:  
• Right of way in reserved lanes (taxis and buses);  
• Authorization to drive through a red light with a priority signal for buses;  
• Authorization to drive on expressway shoulders.  
You must exercise judgment and avoid manoeuvres that are reserved for buses.  
When a bus stops, passengers may get off or on, or cross in front of your vehicle.  
[...] |
| 137   | WITH EMERGENCY VEHICLES  
The Highway Safety Code states that drivers must respect the right-of-way of emergency vehicles (fire trucks, police vehicles, ambulances, etc.). As soon as you hear a siren or see flashing lights in one of your rearview mirrors, you must make it easier for them to pass so they can offer assistance more quickly. You must therefore safely move out of the lane occupied by one of these emergency vehicles and stop, if necessary. Avoid braking suddenly or accelerating.  
| WITH EMERGENCY VEHICLES  
Drivers of emergency vehicles (fire trucks, police vehicles, ambulances, etc.) are not required to respect road signs when their sirens or flashing lights are on. They are also authorized to pass other vehicles by using a lane reserved for oncoming traffic.  
You must adapt your driving to respect the right of way of emergency vehicles and not interfere with their manoeuvres. As soon as you hear a siren or see flashing lights in your rearview mirror, you must make it easier for them to pass, so they can offer assistance more quickly, by doing the following:  
• Free the lane for emergency vehicles;  
• Stop, if necessary;  
• Avoid accelerating or braking suddenly in front of them;  
• Do not follow closely behind them;  
• Do not try to follow them after their passage.  
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<td>140</td>
<td><strong>ON A NARROW STREET</strong>&lt;br&gt;Slow down on a street where the distance between vehicles passing each other is limited.</td>
<td><strong>ON A SHARED STREET</strong>&lt;br&gt;A shared street is a street where pedestrians have the right of way. Road vehicles are also authorized on it.&lt;br&gt;• Speed limit is 20 km/h;&lt;br&gt;• Pedestrians can walk on it in every direction and cross the street at any place and at any time.</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>Ajout après <strong>ON A SHARED STREET</strong></td>
<td><strong>ON A BIKE STREET</strong>&lt;br&gt;A bike street is a street where cyclists have the right of way and can use the entire width of the lane. Road vehicles are also authorized on it.&lt;br&gt;• Speed limit is 30 km/h;&lt;br&gt;• A sign indicates the beginning and end of a bike street;&lt;br&gt;• Cyclists can use the entire width of the lane and ride side by side (except when riding against oncoming traffic on a street where they are authorized do so).</td>
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<td>143</td>
<td><strong>IN THE PRESENCE OF ROADWORK</strong>&lt;br&gt;Pay attention to the signs installed as you approach roadwork and construction sites. Observe the speed limit indicated on the orange sign. That sign represents an obligation like the white speed limit sign on a road.&lt;br&gt;Look far ahead to check whether there are any changes in traffic or if a part of the road is blocked. Due to the roadwork, a part of the highway might also turn into two-way traffic over several kilometres. Do not brake suddenly if you need to change lanes.</td>
<td><strong>IN THE PRESENCE OF ROADWORK</strong>&lt;br&gt;Pay attention to the signs installed as you approach roadwork and construction sites. Observe the speed limit indicated on the orange sign, as you would for that indicated on the white sign.&lt;br&gt;Look far ahead to check whether there are any changes in traffic or if a part of the road is blocked. Due to the roadwork, a part of the highway might also turn into two-way traffic over several kilometres. Do not brake suddenly if you need to change lanes.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;IN THE PRESENCE OF A Flagperson&lt;/strong&gt;&lt;br&gt;The flagperson directs traffic on a road where construction or maintenance work is being carried out. The flagperson uses an eight-sided sign with &quot;Lentement&quot; (Slow) indicated on one side and &quot;Stop&quot; on the other.&lt;br&gt;• &quot;Stop&quot; Sign&lt;br&gt;You must stop and wait for the flagperson to signal you to proceed.&lt;br&gt;• &quot;Lentement&quot; Sign&lt;br&gt;You must slow down and proceed with caution. You must also maintain an adequate distance from the flagperson and not endanger people or vehicles on the site.</td>
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### Seeing Clearly

Before starting the engine, always clear snow from the windows, roof and hood of your vehicle.

Before driving away, always clear snow or ice from the windows, roof and hood of your vehicle. Also make sure that nothing can come loose and separate from your vehicle (snow, ice, etc.) while you drive. It is not only common sense, it is mandatory!

### Some drivers underestimate the amount of attention driving a vehicle requires. Driving is a complex task that requires several skills at once. This is why drivers must avoid activities that can hamper their ability to carry out this task, such as drinking, eating, smoking, reading, putting on makeup, talking or sending text messages while driving.

Some drivers underestimate the amount of attention driving a vehicle requires. Driving is a complex task that requires several skills at once. This is why drivers must avoid drinking, eating, smoking, using their cell (to speak or send text messages), or looking at a screen or another device displaying information. In fact, the use of a cell phone or a screen can lead to sanctions.

### Cell Phones, a Significant Source of Distraction

Many studies have shown that using a cell phone while driving is a major cause of cognitive and visual distractions that increases the risk of being involved in a road accident or committing an offence under the Highway Safety Code.

The first rule of cell phone use is not to use the phone while driving! Turn off your phone when you are at the wheel and let your voice mail or a passenger take your calls for you. The hands-free option is no safer than the hand-held device, for studies have shown that both have an adverse effect on driving. It is not so much the handling of the device that poses a problem, but the telephone conversation itself, since a cell phone is more of a mental than a physical distraction. The distraction related to a cell phone conversation remains present even if a driver has both hands on the wheel.

Using a cell phone at the wheel undermines the attention required for driving and impairs a driver's performance in several ways:

Electronic Devices, a Significant Source of Distraction

Many studies have shown that using an electronic device while driving is a major cause of cognitive and visual distractions that increases the risk of being involved in a road accident or violating the Highway Safety Code.

The main rule concerning the use of electronic devices or a cell phone is not to use them while driving! Turn off your phone when you are at the wheel and let your voice mail or a passenger take your calls for you. The hands-free option is no safer than the hand-held device, for studies have shown that both have an adverse effect on driving. It is not so much the handling of the device that poses a problem, but the telephone conversation itself, since a cell phone is more of a mental than a physical distraction. The distraction related to a cell phone conversation remains present even if a driver has both hands on the wheel.

Using a cell phone or any other electronic device at the wheel undermines the attention required for driving and impairs a driver's performance in several ways:
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<td>218</td>
<td><strong>Ban on Hand-Held-Cell Phones</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ban on Portable Electronic Devices</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Since April 1, 2008, the use of any type of hand-held device with a telephone function while driving has been prohibited. The law bans the use of any type of device with a telephone function that can connect to a telephone network, whether or not the function is activated. Such devices include:</td>
<td>Under the <em>Highway Safety Code</em>, the use of any type of hand-held portable electronic device while driving is prohibited. The law applies to all devices, whether or not they are in use, such as:</td>
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<td>• Cell phones (including smart phones);</td>
<td>• Cell phones;</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• Electronic tablets with a telephone function;</td>
<td>• MP3 players or portable multimedia players;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Laptop computers;</td>
<td>• Portable satellite radios;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simply holding this type of device in your hand while driving, regardless of use, is an offence that earns:</td>
<td>• Electronic tablets;</td>
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<td>• A fine of $115 to $154;</td>
<td>• Screens that display information that is not of use when driving;</td>
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<td>• Three demerit points.</td>
<td>• Devices that display emails and make it possible to browse the Internet.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A &quot;hand-held device&quot; means one where the entire device is held in the hand to make a call.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Drivers who bring their vehicle to a stop for road signs, traffic signals or traffic obstructions are still considered to be driving a vehicle, just as drivers who are waiting at a red light or in a traffic jam are also still driving a vehicle. Hand-held cell phones cannot be used by drivers in these situations.</td>
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<td>However, drivers who bring their vehicle to a safe and legal stop at the side of the road to use a cell phone are no longer considered to be driving, even if the vehicle’s engine is running.</td>
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| 222    | ### Other Options                                                              |                                                                                                   |
|        | In the case of medication check with your doctor or pharmacist to make sure there is no danger in driving a car. Certain medications, like those prescribed to combat anxiety and allergies, have effects that are similar to those of alcohol. | All drugs (cannabis, cocaine, amphetamines, etc.) and certain medication (minor tranquilizers, anti-depressants, sedatives, etc.) also have an adverse effect on driving. All drivers, regardless of their age or the type of vehicle they drive, are subject to the “zero drug” rule. This means that they cannot drive a road vehicle or have the care or control of a vehicle if a drug is present in their system. Certain medication, whether prescribed or sold over the counter, also influences the ability to drive a vehicle. Check with your doctor or pharmacist to make sure there is no danger in driving a car. |

<p>| 223    | Other Options                                                                 | Other Options                                                                                     |
|        | If you have consumed alcohol or drugs with other people, you have various options.                                           |                                                                                                   |</p>
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<td>Prevent anyone who has had too much to drink from driving. Insist upon it. Use sentences such as: Be insistent when trying to prevent anyone who has consumed alcohol or drugs from driving. Use sentences such as:</td>
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<td>224</td>
<td>Courtesy starts with obeying the Highway Safety Code and traffic rules. It also calls upon the politeness and manners of all road users. Courtesy is a behaviour based upon respect for yourself and for other road users. Courtesy starts with obeying the Highway Safety Code and traffic rules. In fact, the law requires each road user to be careful and respectful in the presence of more vulnerable people when they are on the road. Courtesy also calls upon the politeness and manners of all road users.</td>
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<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>All children whose sitting height is less than 63 cm must be installed in a child’s car seat. All children whose sitting height is less than 63 cm must be secured in a child car seat. However, starting on April 18, 2019, a new provision of the Highway Safety Code will come into force. Children who are 145 cm tall or less or who are under 9 years old will need to be secured in a car seat suitable for their weight and height.</td>
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<td>242</td>
<td>Do not hesitate to have the seat’s installation verified. In conjunction with the SAAQ, CAA-Québec has created an important training program for the members of its recommended garage network. Many garages can answer questions concerning car seats. Additional information is available on the subject on the CAA-Québec website at <a href="http://www.caaquebec.com">www.caaquebec.com</a>. Do not hesitate to have the seat’s installation verified. To do so, the Société de l’assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ), in collaboration with CAA-Québec, has created the Child Car Seat Verification Network. Inspections are performed free of charge by qualified technicians who have received appropriate training based on strict criteria. For additional information, go to siegedauto.qc.ca.</td>
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