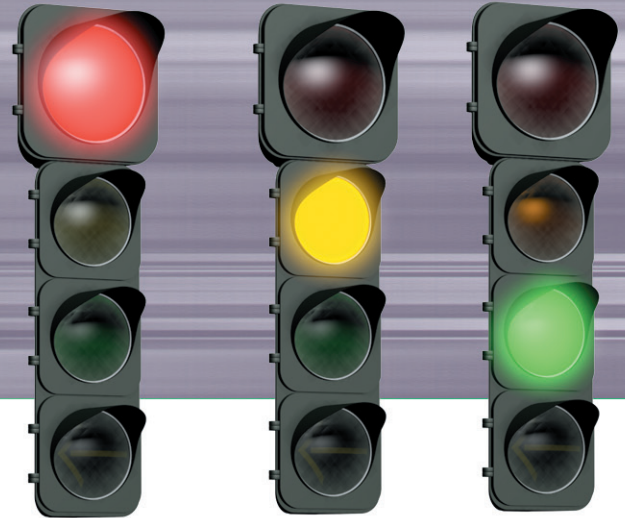


Chapter 3: Signs, Pavement Markings and Work Zones

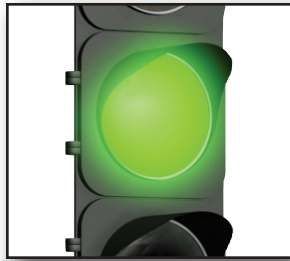


Traffic lights are placed at busy intersections to make them safer. Both drivers and pedestrians must obey traffic lights, except in cases when a police/traffic officer directs otherwise.

GREEN LIGHTS

One of the most important misconceptions is that the green light gives the driver an absolute right-of-way. The green signal is only a qualified permission to proceed carefully in the direction permitted by the signal. It does not give you the right to rush into an intersection without regard for the safety of others. When the green light is in your favour, observe the following:

- Yield the right-of-way to any other vehicles lawfully **within** an intersection, and to pedestrians within the crosswalk.

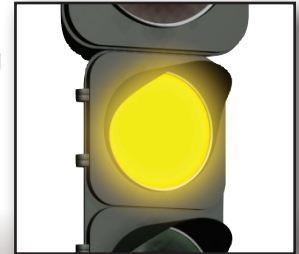


- Proceed only in the direction of the “green arrow” when a “green arrow” signal is accompanied by a red light.
- When turning right or left you must yield the right-of-way to any pedestrians who are within your half of the roadway, or so close that there may be danger of a collision.
- Do not enter an intersection unless you are certain of clearing it before the next change of signal lights.

AMBER LIGHTS

The purpose of the amber light is to allow persons **within** the intersection to clear the intersection before the light changes.

Whenever you are approaching an intersection controlled by traffic signal lights, be alert to the fact that the lights may change against you.



Chapter 3: Traffic Signals

Have your car under control, and never speed up as you approach an intersection. Try to be aware of traffic lights at least a block ahead of you in order to anticipate that a green light may change before you get there. It is a violation of the *Highway Traffic Act* to enter an intersection on an amber light, unless stopping cannot be done safely.

RED LIGHT

A red light means you must bring your vehicle to a stop at a clearly marked stop line or, if none, at the nearest crosswalk or, if none, before entering the intersection.

Wait until the signal changes to green before proceeding through the intersection unless signs or signals permit special movements of traffic to proceed.



RIGHT TURNS AT RED LIGHT

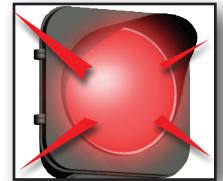
A right turn is permitted at a red light after making a complete stop, providing there is no sign prohibiting a turn, and subject to the right-of-way of pedestrians or other traffic in or approaching the intersection.

Do not impede or hold up traffic behind you after you have stopped and the way is clear safely proceed.

FLASHING RED LIGHT

A flashing red light means you must bring your vehicle to a complete stop and proceed only when it is safe to do so.

The flashing red light may be an overhead light, a standard traffic signal light or a beacon located directly above a stop sign.



FLASHING AMBER LIGHT

A flashing amber light means caution. When facing a flashing amber light, slow down and be prepared to stop.



SCHOOL SIGNAL LIGHTS

At many points where traffic is heavy, signal lights have been placed at intersections and between intersections to make crossing of these streets safer for children. These signals are in operation when children are going to or from school. There may be advance warning signs before the signal light.

RAILROAD CROSSING LIGHTS

Although there are no railways in Prince Edward Island, extra caution should be taken by drivers when driving outside of Prince Edward Island. Signal lights or warning lights flash when a train is approaching. When approaching a railway crossing where a signal device

is warning of the approach of a train, you must stop not less than five metres (15 feet) from the nearest rail. The same rule applies when a flagperson signals that a train is coming.

The deadliest of all highway collisions occur between a motor vehicle and a train. Public highway/railway crossings are marked with signs, and may also have mechanical or electrical warning devices. Learn what they are and watch for them.

- **ADVANCE WARNING SIGNS**

These signs tell you to look, listen and slow down because you may have to stop. There may be an advisory speed tab erected below the advance warning sign to show that the safe road speed is less than the posted speed. The advance warning sign also advises the driver of the angle it crosses the road.

- **PAVEMENT MARKINGS**

Pavement markings consist of an "X" and/or STOP line that may be painted on the pavement at the approach to highway/railway crossings.

- **RAILWAY CROSSING SIGNS**

Railway crossing signs are found at all public highway/railway crossings. A railway crossing sign means drivers must yield to all trains. If there is more than one track, the sign below the railway crossing sign indicates the number of tracks.

- **RAILWAY CROSSING SIGNS WITH A STOP SIGN**

If a stop sign is erected at a highway/railway crossing, the driver must stop no closer than five metres (15 feet) and no further than 15 metres (45 metres) from the nearest rail. Drivers must not proceed until they can do so safely.

- **RAILWAY CROSSING SIGNS WITH FLASHING LIGHTS AND BELL**

If flashing lights and bell are erected at a highway/railway crossing, the driver must stop when the lights and bell are activated because this means that a train is approaching. All drivers must stop at the stop line painted on the roadway or if none exists, no closer than five metres (15 feet) from the nearest rail. Do not proceed until the lights and bell have stopped, the train has passed or until you can do so safely. If there is more than one track, make sure all the tracks are clear before crossing.

CROSSWALKS

Crosswalks are provided at intersections and other locations where they may be required by the volume of vehicles and pedestrians.

CROSSWALKS AT INTERSECTIONS

Crosswalks connect sidewalks on each side of the roadway indicating the path that pedestrians are to follow when crossing the street. At intersections without traffic signals drivers are required to stop when a pedestrian enters the crosswalk on or close to the side of the roadway that the driver is using.

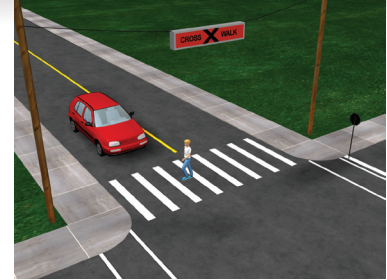
SCHOOL CROSSWALKS

School crosswalks are provided where the school or community posts a crossing guard to control the students and traffic in order to provide a safe time for the students to cross. When a school crossing guard is posted, drivers must stop when signalled to do so by the crossing guard and remain stopped until the crosswalk is clear and the guard has left the crosswalk.

SPECIAL CROSSWALKS

Overhead signs and flashing amber beacons provide greater warning to drivers especially on

multi-lane streets. When special crosswalks are installed and beacons are activated by pedestrians, the drivers must stop before entering the crosswalk when the beacons are flashing.



CROSSWALKS WITH TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Where crosswalks are equipped with traffic signals, the driver must respond to the traffic signals.

PAVEMENT MARKINGS

Pavement markings are placed on a highway to indicate to the driver where the driving lanes are and markings provide any additional information which may be appropriate.

Chapter 3: Traffic Signals



YELLOW LINES

Yellow lines are used to separate traffic travelling in the opposite directions. The yellow line must always be on the left of the driver except when passing another vehicle. Yellow lines are also used to mark the left shoulder on ramps and multi-lane highways. Solid yellow lines indicate that passing is not safe at the location. Broken yellow lines indicate that passing is permitted if there is no opposing traffic.

WHITE LINES

White lines are used to separate traffic lanes in the same direction and to mark the right shoulder line along the roadway. Shoulder lines are solid except at intersections



where they are turned onto the other roadway or become broken at a ramp. Solid lines indicate that lane changes should not be made. Broken lines indicate that lane changes may occur with the proper precautions.

White lane lines at intersections may be wider and shorter with shorter spaces to emphasize that vehicles will be merging, changing lanes, accelerating and braking in order to make the desired manoeuvres. Drivers should be alert to traffic changing lanes at these locations.

DIAGONAL MARKINGS/CROSSHATCHES

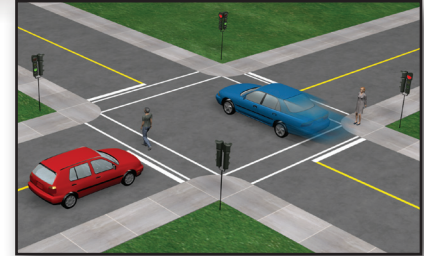
Diagonal markings/crosshatches may be used in advance of traffic islands, merging areas, lane transitions or medians to warn traffic that the paved area is not intended for use as a traffic lane. Drivers should not use such areas as traffic lanes and should observe the colour of the markings and keep to the appropriate side.

STOP LINES

Stop lines may be painted on the highway's surface at intersections to indicate to a driver the appropriate locations to stop. The driver should stop so that the front of the vehicle does not extend beyond the stop lines. Stop lines are always white. Stop signs do not show where to stop.

CROSSWALK LINES

Crosswalk lines are painted on the highway surface to indicate the location of a crosswalk. When a stop is required and there is a crosswalk without a stop line, a driver must stop his/her vehicle before any part of it extends into the crosswalk. Crosswalk lines are always white.



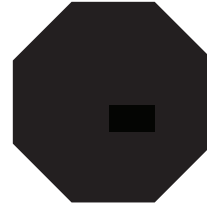
INTERSECTION ARROWS

Intersection arrows may be used in advance of an intersection to indicate which lane the driver must be in to make a specific manoeuvre. Intersection arrows are always white.

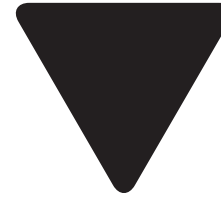
Along with traffic signal lights, traffic signs provide for the safe and efficient movement of traffic. There are several different types of traffic signs, including regulatory, warning, construction and information signs. The shape and colour of each sign, as well as the message printed on it, carry a message for the driver. For instance, red is used to indicate prohibited manoeuvres while green designates permitted movements. Stop signs always have an eight-sided shape, yield signs are always triangular in shape and speed limit signs are always a vertical rectangle. Each shape carries a distinctive meaning so that if darkness or falling rain or snow obscure the lettering, the safety message can still be identified.

All Canadian provinces and territories use uniform traffic signs. In most instances these are the same as those used in the United States, making driving easier and safer for all. Familiarize yourself with them, so that you will be ready to recognize their message and be prepared to obey their direction.

SIGN SHAPES AND THEIR MEANINGS



stop



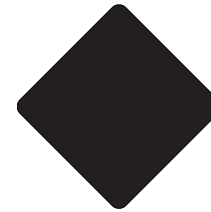
yield



regulatory



**slow moving
vehicle**



warning



school zone

Stop Sign - White Letters on Red Background

- Make a complete stop at the clearly marked stop line, or before entering the crosswalk, or in places

where there are no stop lines or crosswalks, before entering the intersection.

- Look right and left and ahead and yield to traffic and pedestrians before proceeding.



Yield Sign - Red on White

- Slow down when approaching this sign.
- Look left and right and ahead and yield to traffic and pedestrians.
- Stop when necessary to avoid pedestrians or traffic.



Vertical Rectangle

White with black or other coloured lettering; these regulatory signs state the law, such as speed limits, parking regulations and turning and passing movements.



- This sign is used to indicate streets or highways upon which the traffic is allowed in one direction only.



- This sign indicates the street or highway is divided by an island and approaching vehicles must keep to the right.



- This sign is on the right-hand side of the roadway facing traffic entering the roadway or ramp in the wrong direction. A white on red WRONG WAY sign may be placed further down the prohibited direction.



PLAYGROUND WARNING SIGN

Reduce speed and be prepared to make an emergency stop as children may run onto the roadway.



Chapter 3: Traffic Signs

CONSTRUCTION SIGNS

Traffic can expect to be delayed due to construction repair operations. Please obey the flagperson's signal. Speed limits in construction zones must be obeyed at all times, even when workers and equipment are not working. Construction hazards such as bumps, detours, fresh oil and loose gravel may still be present.



Stopping prohibited



Lane ends



Lane ends ahead



Construction ahead



Road work ahead



Survey crew ahead



Detour ahead



Bump or rough road ahead

CONSTRUCTION SIGNS CONTINUED...

Uneven lanes



Low shoulder ahead. Difference in elevation due to construction



High shoulder ahead. Difference in elevation due to construction



Detour ahead



Tar construction ahead



Traffic control person ahead

INFORMATION SIGNS

Guide signs are essential to guide the motorist along established roads, to inform of intersecting roads, and generally to give such information as will help the driver in the most simple, direct method possible. These signs are square in shape. They indicate the location of various facilities.



gas



food



lodging



telephone



campground



trailer park



picnic tables



hospital zone

Chapter 3: Traffic Signs



airport



ferry



PEI highway route



Trans-Canada Highway



Police post sign



PEI place name

REGULATORY SIGNS



No left turn permitted



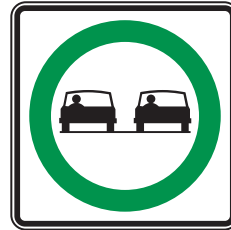
No U-turn permitted



Do not enter



No stopping permitted



Passing permitted



Do not litter

REGULATORY SIGNS CONTINUED...



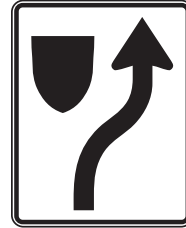
No parking in
either direction



One way



Do not enter



Keep to the right
of traffic island



Indicates only the
turns permitted



Maximum speed
limit ahead



TRUCK ROUTE

Truck route



No turns



No right on red
signal



Hazard warnings
Drive to the
direction the slopes
are pointing



School zone



Access for the
physically
challenged

Chapter 3: Traffic Signs

REGULATORY SIGNS CONTINUED...



Weight



Parking



Amber Lights - when activated, slow down and be prepared to stop

Red Lights - when activated and flashing red, all traffic **MUST** stop



School bus stop ahead



Dangerous goods route



Dangerous goods prohibited



Cul-de-sac



Snowmobile route



Snowmobile restricted

WARNING SIGNS

These guide
drivers around
sharp curves



Hidden
intersection ahead



Merge



Narrow bridge



Low clearance
Underpass ahead



Divided highway
ahead



Steep incline
ahead



Bumpy or rough
road ahead



Road narrows
ahead



Divided highway
ends



Right lane ends



Stop sign ahead

Chapter 3: Traffic Signs

WARNING SIGNS CONTINUED...



Traffic signal lights ahead



Slippery when wet



Truck entering



Sharp turn or bend in the roadway ahead



Right curve ahead
Posted speed sign indicates safe speed for this turn



Bridge opening ahead



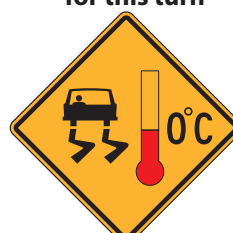
Fire truck entrance ahead



Road narrows ahead



Snowmobile entrance



Bridge freezes



School bus entrance



Bicycle crossing

WARNING SIGNS CONTINUED...

Pavement ends



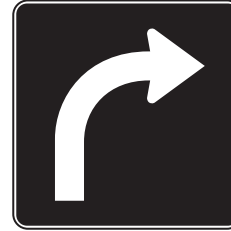
T intersection



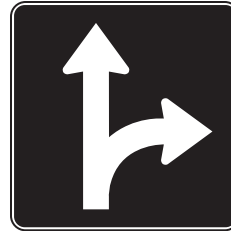
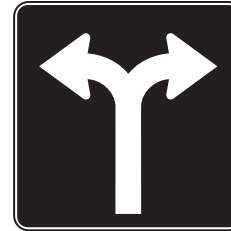
Double arrow

Truck Inspection
StationTruck Inspection
Station advanceTruck Inspection
Station exitLANE ARROWS

Left turn only



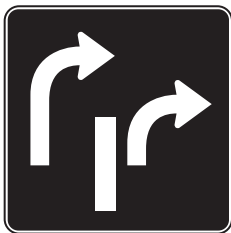
Right turn only

Straight through
or left turn onlyStraight through
or right turn onlyRight or left turn
onlyAll movements
permitted

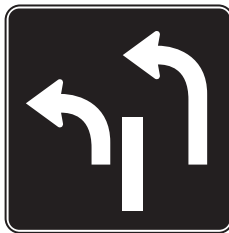
LANE ARROWS CONTINUED...



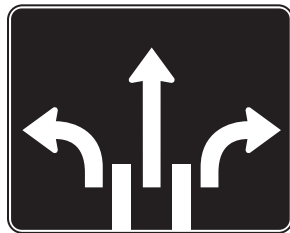
Straight through only



Side-mounted multiple lane designation



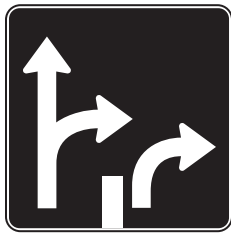
Side-mounted multiple lane designation



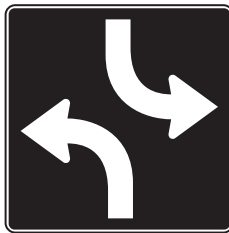
Side-mounted multiple lane designation



Side-mounted multiple lane designation



Side-mounted multiple lane designation

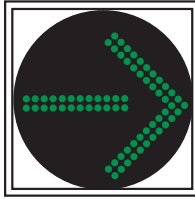


Two-way left-turn lane

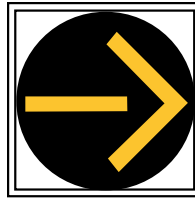
CHANGE LANE DESTINATION LIGHTS



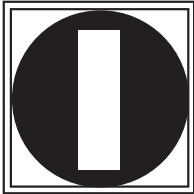
Steady through green arrow



Flashing green arrow



Steady amber arrow



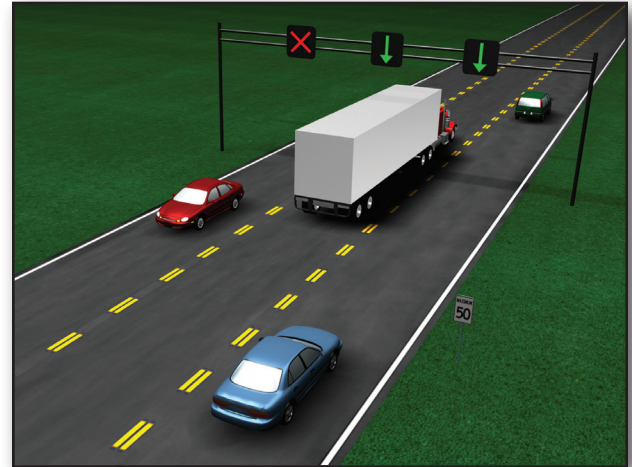
Transit priority signal



Steady through this lane



**Flashing/
steady red X**

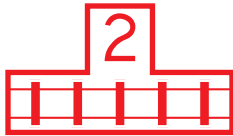


Chapter 3: Traffic Signs

RAILWAY SIGNS



Crossbuck



Indicates number of tracks to cross



Posted in advance of a railway crossbuck

CROSSWALK SIGNS



School crosswalk



Pedestrian crosswalk



Pedestrian pushbutton

ADDITIONAL SIGNS



Wide load/oversized



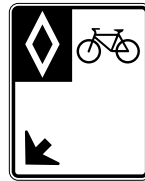
Cycling prohibited



Pedestrians prohibited



Slow moving vehicle



Reserved bicycle lane



Littering prohibited

