

Using See-think-do¹ Strategies for SaferRiders



HAZARD PERCEPTION

¹Based on the approach of the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC), Canada. This infographic is adapted from training manual, Learn to Ride Smart (2011) Available at: This poster was prepared in partnership between ICBC and Horizon 2020 project SAFE-UP

Good observation means

- knowing **where** to look
- knowing **what** to look for

Visual obstructions



When the view ahead is obstructed, slow down change lane position or both. Do not try to overtake.

- Tops of hills
- Other vehicles
- Temporary objects
- Weather or poor lighting



If you find yourself facing multiple hazards, what do you do?

Which hazard is the most dangerous?

Which one requires action right away?

What to look for

Hazard perception is a skill we need to practice...

- looking for objects, other road users, road surface problems
- moving our eyes
- thinking ahead to anticipate where we might expect hazards

A **hazard** is anything in the riding or driving environment that could hurt you or another road user.



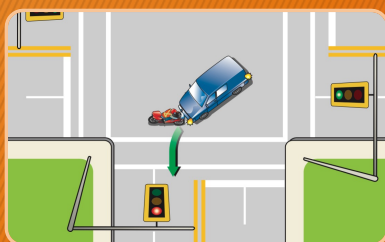
Predict the scene

What could go wrong?

Space conflicts

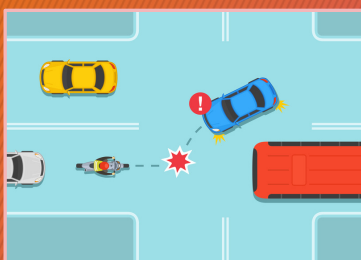


A space conflict is a traffic interaction that happens before a safety-critical scenario....two road users trying to move into the same space.



What are some reasons for space conflicts?

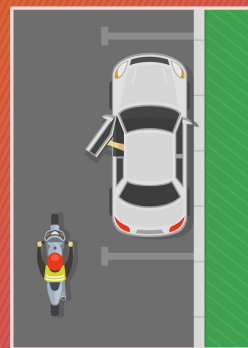
- vision blocks
- poor estimation of gaps
- communication failure
- right-of-way violated



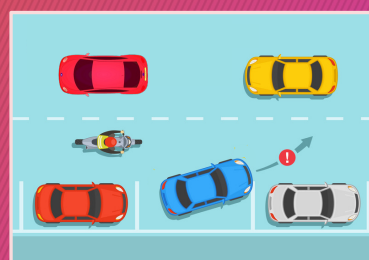
Surprises



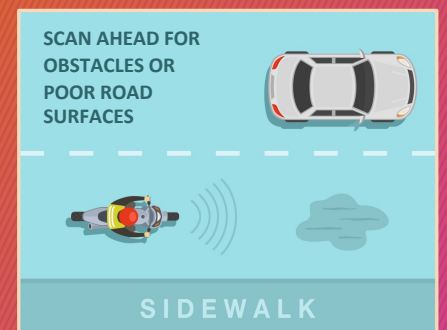
- sudden gust of wind on an open road
- something falling from a vehicle
- a driver weaving between lanes



- door of parked car opening
- unexpected behaviour from other road users



Poor road surfaces



Four-wheeled vehicles can handle most road surfaces, but two-wheelers can easily lose traction on a loose, rough or slippery surfaces,

