

Safe Driving Handbook





SSROC

*southern sydney regional
organisation of councils*



Developed by SSROC Fleet and Road Safety Committees.
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Introduction

This handbook provides some practical driving advice designed to make your driving experience as safe and enjoyable as possible. It contains information on how to manage risks associated with driving, details on car care and vehicle safety and guidelines on what to do in the event of a crash.

Contents

1	The key to safe driving.....	03
2	The nature of risk.....	05
3	The benefits of safe driving.....	06
4	Speed.....	08
5	Driver fatigue.....	10
6	Alcohol and drugs.....	12
7	Mobile phones.....	16
8	Road rage.....	18
9	Seatbelts and passenger safety.....	19
10	Driving to conditions.....	22
11	Car care and vehicle safety.....	26
12	What to do if you are involved in a crash.....	30
13	Reporting a crash.....	31
14	References and more information.....	32

Fleetsafe Philosophy

Council and its employees will consistently ensure that vehicles are used safely to avoid crashes, damage and injury to employees and the community.

1 The key to safe driving

The key to safe driving is to adopt a low risk approach.

There are three main categories of high risk driving. They are:

1 Carelessness and recklessness

For example, speeding, unsafe lane changing and driving too close to the car in front.

2 Impaired driving

For example, driving while tired, driving after drinking alcohol or taking drugs, driving while physically or medically unfit.

3 Driving while distracted

For example, using a mobile telephone while driving, having too many or noisy passengers in the vehicle.



Other risks are:

1 **Not driving to conditions**

For example, driving too fast on wet roads or in heavy traffic.

2 **Not using or maintaining vehicle/equipment properly**

For example, not checking tyre pressure, not using seatbelts.

Driving safely involves knowing how to operate the vehicle in a manner safe for the conditions, being physically and mentally fit to drive, and choosing to take a low risk attitude towards driving.

2 The nature of risk

Driving is an activity that seems safer than it actually is. When driving, we are often overly optimistic about what risks we can safely manage.

Road rules are designed to regulate driver behaviour in order to minimise harm. However, even when driving within the law, we can make mistakes that can cause us to have a crash.

The more risks we take when driving without coming to harm, the more it reinforces the idea that risky driving is OK. The challenge is to become aware of this 'optimism bias' and deliberately choose to take a low risk approach to driving.



3 The benefits of safe driving

An emphasis on safe driving reduces the risk of having a crash. Safe driving offers many benefits to our employees. These can also be important to you as a family member and a member of the community you live in.

Some of the benefits are:

- ◆ Reduced risk of being hurt on the road.
- ◆ Increased confidence as a driver.
- ◆ Reduced stress levels while driving.
- ◆ Ability to influence the road safety decisions of family and friends.
- ◆ Improved fuel economy.
- ◆ Reduced insurance claims.

You can avoid the major consequences of a crash by driving safely and following Council's *Fleetsafe* policy.



Avoiding fines and penalties

Fines vary according to the offence, but you will still be liable for them even in a Council vehicle. Some fines and penalties are severe. For example, if you exceed the speed limit by more than 45 km/h you will be penalised a minimum of 6 demerit points, receive a large fine and your licence will be suspended for at least 6 months.

Employment and travel to and from work

For many employees it is a condition of employment that they hold a current NSW licence. For others it can affect the way they get to work every day. Consider the implications if you lost your licence.

Injury and rehabilitation

Any injury sustained in a motor vehicle can have a huge impact on your ability to work and can involve sustained periods of rehabilitation. The costs include the initial cost of hospital or doctors' care, and can extend to the ongoing costs of rehabilitation. This can place a strain on employment and family commitments, as well as affect your quality of life. Safer driving can prevent injury.

Paying the excess

If a crash occurs in a Council lease-back vehicle in your own time you may be liable for all or part of the excess charges (this can vary between Councils).

4 Speed

Speeding is a major factor in many fatal and serious injury crashes. Driving at a speed too fast for conditions not only increases the likelihood of crashing, but also magnifies the severity of the crash.

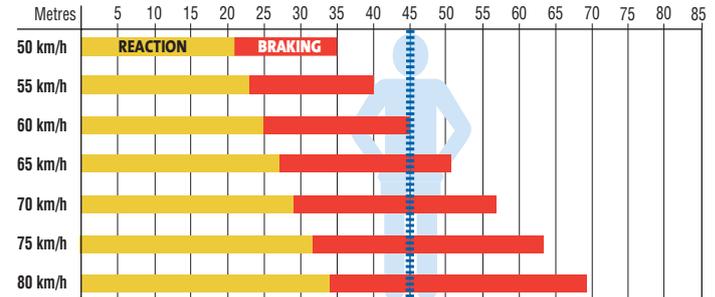
The diagram on the right shows the relationship between speed, stopping distance and impact speed in dry and wet conditions.

Small reductions in speed lead to large improvements in safety. Reducing speed gives the driver more time to avoid a potential conflict. Even small differences in impact speed will make a large difference to the probability of serious injury.

It is important to drive at an appropriate speed for the conditions of the road. That is at speed which allows you the time and distance to stop safely in an emergency situation.

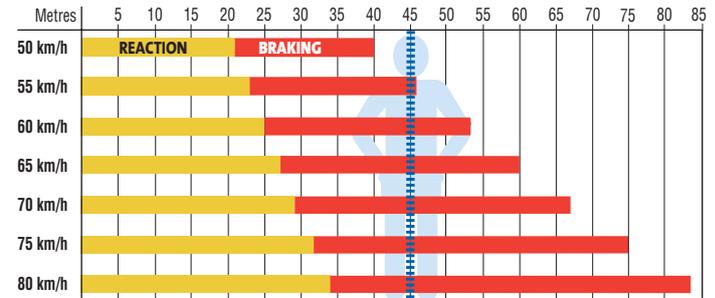
Dry conditions

The road is dry, you have a modern vehicle with good brakes and tyres. A child runs onto the road 45m ahead of you while you are travelling in a 60km/h zone. You brake hard. Will you stop in time?



Wet conditions

The road is wet, you have a modern vehicle with good brakes and tyres. A child runs onto the road 45m ahead of you while you are travelling in a 60km/h zone. You brake hard. Will you stop in time?



Source: Australian Transport Safety Bureau

On average, when a pedestrian is hit at a speed of 30 km/h or less, the pedestrian has a 99% chance of surviving. With an impact speed of 40 km/h, the pedestrian has an 87% chance of surviving. However, an impact speed of 70 km/h or more, the pedestrian's chance of survival is less than 7%.

So, in built-up areas, especially around schools, shops, pubs, clubs, restaurants and special events, drive slowly and be especially alert for pedestrians and cyclists.

School zones operate between 8.00am – 9.30am and 2.30pm – 4.00pm on school days. These 40km/h zones are in place to slow traffic down in order to give drivers a better chance of avoiding a crash with a school child.

Calculate a 3-second gap

Pick a landmark some distance ahead of you on the side of the road, something like a sign, a pole or a tree. When the car in front of you passes it, begin to count “one thousand one, one thousand two, one thousand three”. If you pass the landmark before “three”, the distance between you is less than 3 seconds, and it is advisable to slow down.

Remember: The urban speed limit is now 50km per hour, unless otherwise sign-posted.

Tips

- ❑ Always drive at or below the legal speed limit.
- ❑ Watch out for changes to the speed limit.
- ❑ Check your speedometer regularly to ensure that you know what speed you are travelling at.
- ❑ Slow down in bad weather, heavy traffic or slippery road conditions.
- ❑ Always slow down on curves.
- ❑ If fitted, use your over-speed warning device.
- ❑ Use the 3-second gap rule to ensure a safe distance between your car and the car in front.



5 Driver fatigue

Fatigue is a general term commonly used to describe the experience of feeling sleepy, tired or exhausted. Fatigue is both a physiological and a psychological experience.

Driver fatigue can severely impair judgment and can affect anyone. It is particularly dangerous because one of the symptoms is a decreased ability to judge our own level of tiredness. Symptoms vary, but may include:

- ◆ yawning
- ◆ poor concentration
- ◆ tired or sore eyes
- ◆ restlessness
- ◆ drowsiness
- ◆ slow reactions
- ◆ boredom
- ◆ feeling irritable
- ◆ making fewer and larger steering corrections
- ◆ missing road signs
- ◆ having difficulty in staying in the lane
- ◆ micro-sleeps

It is important to note that driver fatigue is not simply a function of time spent driving but relates to many factors including hours since last slept (hours of wakefulness) and time of day or night.

It is estimated that in NSW at least 1 in 5 fatal crashes involve driver fatigue. This means that there are nearly as many crashes involving fatigue as there are that involve alcohol.

Fatigue is not just a long distance driving problem. Half of the fatigue related crashes in metropolitan areas are on short trips of less than 2 hours. Many of these are return trips from work. Shift workers are especially at risk of having a fatigue related crash.

Tips

- Get plenty of rest before starting off.
- Avoid driving at times when you would normally be asleep.
- Avoid long drives after work.
- Take regular breaks from driving.
- Share the driving whenever possible.
- Pull over and stop when drowsiness, discomfort or loss of concentration occurs.
- Find out whether any medicine you are taking may affect your driving.
- After a long day of driving or working make alternative travel arrangements or stay overnight if you don't feel rested enough to drive.
- Do not drink alcohol before driving (one or two drinks can make you sleepy).
- Avoid large, heavy meals before driving. Light snacks before driving/during rest breaks will help you stay alert.



6 Alcohol and drugs

Safe driving requires clear judgement, concentration, and being able to react to what happens on the road. Alcohol and other drugs affect all of these abilities.

Alcohol is a drug that affects your skills, moods and behaviour. Once it has been consumed the effects of alcohol on driving cannot be reversed. The only thing that will sober you up is time.

As a driver's blood alcohol concentration (BAC) rises, so does the risk of being involved in a crash.

Novice drivers, such as those on their L's and P's, with even minimal levels of alcohol content in their blood are at a much higher risk of crashing. This is why novice drivers are restricted to a zero alcohol limit.

Alcohol and your brain

Alcohol affects most areas of your brain, so the effects are wide ranging and impossible to compensate for. Alcohol is also a depressant. This means alcohol:

- ◆ Slows brain functions so that you can't respond to situations, make decisions or react quickly.
- ◆ Reduces your ability to judge the distance from other cars, people or objects.
- ◆ Gives you false confidence, you may take greater risks because you think your driving is better than it really is.
- ◆ Makes it harder to do more than one thing. While you concentrate on steering, you could miss seeing traffic lights, cars entering from side streets or pedestrians crossing.
- ◆ Affects your sense of balance.
- ◆ Makes you sleepy.

Tips

- Plan ahead and arrange alternative transport or a friend to give you a lift.
- Share a taxi with friends.
- Catch public transport (call the transport infoline on 131500 or go online at www.131500.com.au).
- Stay overnight at a friend's place.
- Get a lift with a driver who hasn't been drinking or taking drugs.

Blood alcohol limits

NSW has three blood alcohol limits: zero, 0.02 and 0.05. These numbers refer to a person's blood alcohol concentration (BAC). Your BAC is a measure of the amount of alcohol you have in your blood. The measurement is the number of grams of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. For example, a BAC of 0.05 means 0.05 grams or 50 milligrams of alcohol in every 100 millilitres of blood.

The limit which applies to you is dependent on the category of your licence and the type of vehicle you are driving.

Zero applies to:

- ◆ Learner drivers.
- ◆ Provisional 1 drivers (red).
- ◆ Provisional 2 drivers (green).

0.02 applies to:

- ◆ Drivers of vehicles of gross vehicle mass greater than 13.9 tonnes.
- ◆ Drivers of vehicles carrying dangerous goods.
- ◆ Drivers of public vehicles such as taxi or bus drivers.

A BAC of 0.02 can be reached after the consumption of only one drink (a middy of beer, a nip of spirits or a small glass of wine). This means that drivers subject to a 0.02 limit must not consume any alcohol before driving.

0.05 applies to:

- ◆ All other licence categories.

You should also refer to Council's policy on this matter.

Laws and penalties for drink and drug driving

In NSW the Police have the power to:

- ◆ Stop drivers at random to test for alcohol.
- ◆ Arrest drivers who test over the legal limit .
- ◆ Require a driver to undergo a sobriety test in certain circumstances.
- ◆ Arrest drivers they believe are impaired by drugs for the purpose of blood and urine testing.

Sobering up takes a long time

Small amounts of alcohol leave your body in your urine, sweat and breath, but your liver breaks down most of the alcohol. A healthy liver breaks down less than one standard drink per hour. Of course, if your liver is damaged it takes even longer.

There is no way you can speed up the rate your body gets rid of alcohol. Taking a shower, drinking coffee or water, or eating food does not increase the speed that your body gets rid of alcohol.

Remember after a big night out you may still be over the legal alcohol limit for much of the next day.



Drugs

Stimulant drugs such as ecstasy, cocaine and amphetamines (speed) impact on your ability to drive safely regardless of whether you are using them for recreational, medical or other purposes.

The effects on the driver include the following:

- ◆ Gives the driver a false sense of confidence.
- ◆ Rash decision making and exaggerated confidence leading to increased risk-taking behaviour.
- ◆ Decreases driving ability and driver's coordination.

Additionally, some of these drugs also have hallucinogenic properties, making them particularly dangerous when used prior to driving.

Many other drugs and medications cause tiredness or sleepiness. Consult a medical practitioner about their possible effects on driving, or avoid driving when using them.

The bottom line is that you should never use alcohol or recreational drugs before driving.



7 Mobile phones

It is illegal to use a hand-held mobile phone while driving.

This includes talking, sending or receiving text messages, playing games or taking photos. It is also illegal to perform these activities when your vehicle is stopped but not parked, for example when you are waiting at traffic lights.

The penalty is a significant fine and the loss of demerit points.

Using a hands-free mobile phone can be just as dangerous as a hand-held phone. It is illegal to use a hands-free phone while driving if it causes you to lose proper control of your vehicle. The penalty is a significant fine and the loss of demerit points.

Research has shown that using a hands-free phone is as dangerous as driving over the legal limit for drink driving (George Institute for International Health, 2005).



Tips

- Use your message service to take your calls when driving.
- If the phone rings while you are driving, pull over and park in a safe place before you answer.
- If you must talk on a hands-free phone while driving:
 - Make sure that it is set up and working before you start driving.
 - Keep the conversation short. Don't engage in complex or emotional conversations.
 - Tell the person on the other end that you are driving and may have to end the call.
 - Never send or read a text message (SMS) while driving.
 - End the call if it is distracting you from driving.

8 Road rage

Road rage is a form of dangerous and sometimes criminal behaviour. It can range from rude gestures to fatal assaults. Any kind of aggressive driving behaviour is dangerous.

You could face serious charges as a result of aggressive actions towards other road users. Never let the actions of others, or your own uncontrolled emotions lead you to do something that may make matters much worse.

When driving, consider that others on the road may not have as much driving experience and consider the impact of your actions on others (both inside and outside the car).



Tips

- Always be courteous and forgiving.
- Use your indicators before changing lanes.
- If someone is upset by your driving, respond in a positive way. Indicating an apology will often help to calm someone down.
- Expect and make allowances for the mistakes of other road users.
- Do not let personal problems affect your driving. If upset by something, take a few moments to calm yourself before driving.
- Avoid the temptation of expressing your anger when behind the wheel.

9 Seatbelts and passenger safety

It has been proven that seatbelts save lives. Research indicates that vehicle occupants have a 40% better chance of surviving a crash if they are wearing a seatbelt (this statistic is obviously dependent upon the severity of the crash). In most crashes seatbelts play a major role in reducing the severity of injuries.

For your own and others' safety, the law requires you to use a seat belt if one is fitted. As the driver you are responsible for all passengers being restrained in seatbelts or child restraints. Penalties include the loss of demerit points for each passenger not wearing a seatbelt.



Tips

- ❑ Always put a seatbelt on before starting the engine of the vehicle.
- ❑ Ensure that your vehicle has the correct child restraint, correctly fitted for each child passenger.
- ❑ Ensure that each passenger has the appropriate seatbelt or restraint securely fastened before starting to drive.
- ❑ If a passenger removes a restraint while the vehicle is in motion, stop the vehicle safely and do not start until the passenger is securely restrained.



Pregnant women

Pregnant women must wear a seat belt unless their doctor certifies that they are medically exempt. There is no automatic exemption. Wearing a seatbelt may not be comfortable, but it improves safety for both mother and unborn baby. The lap strap should go across the hips, fitting comfortably under the bump, and the diagonal strap should be placed between the breasts around the bump.

Child restraint systems

As the driver you must make sure that all child passengers who are under 16 years old are suitably restrained. You are responsible for their safety. Injuries to children can be significantly reduced if they use a suitable child restraint. Child restraints come in a wide variety – baby seats, child seats, booster seats and booster cushions and they must carry the Standards Australia sticker.

The Australian Standards Mark is a registered trademark of SAI Global. For more information visit www.sai-global.com.au.

In the case of infants less than 12 months old, the child must be secured into a Standards Approved infant restraint. This is the law.

Tips

- Always use an RTA approved child restraint.
- Ensure the restraint is fitted correctly preferably by an authorised fitter.
- Don't carry your child in your arms.
- Keep your child in a rearward facing restraint until he or she physically won't fit. The same applies to a forward facing child seat.
- Before moving to a forward facing child seat, your child must be able to sit and easily hold their head upright.

Airbags

Studies show that drivers of airbag-equipped cars suffer fewer severe head injuries in crashes. However airbags are not substitutes for seat belts, they are designed to work with them. Given the speed and force with which an airbag inflates, it is vitally important that you always wear your seat belt and that you do not sit too close to the steering wheel or dashboard.

10 Driving to conditions

Driving can involve a range of traffic and weather conditions that you must be prepared to adapt to.

Tips

- ❑ Reducing speed in poor weather conditions is essential.
- ❑ If you see fog and mist ahead, reduce speed before you approach it and drive accordingly.
- ❑ Drive slowly on ice and snow to retain traction. Braking should be gentle and not left to the last second; use an even pressure on the accelerator to lesson the changes of wheel spin and loss of control.
- ❑ Use lower gears than normal to reduce speed and assist in keeping a good traction.

Weather conditions

Driving in rain, fog, snow and bright sunlight calls for extra care and can be much more difficult than driving in normal conditions. These factors reduce visibility, increase the risk of skidding and losing control, and can make manoeuvring extremely dangerous.



City driving

In the city and urban areas, the volume and mix of traffic places many demands on the driver. Road signs may be obscured and new intersections confusing. Other drivers may behave in unexpected ways. Keeping a close look out is essential for safe driving. This involves knowing what is going on ahead, to the sides and behind your vehicle.



Tips

- Anticipate what other road users might do. Look ahead at the traffic scene and be prepared for the unexpected.
- Use caution when approaching intersections.
- Use all mirrors and be aware of blind spots. Whenever changing lanes or pulling out from the kerb, look quickly over your shoulder to check for other road users.
- Always signal when you are turning or changing lanes and make sure it is safe to proceed.
- Act with caution if you see erratic driving near you. This may indicate a driver that is confused or affected by alcohol or drugs
- Develop an attitude that makes allowance for others when they make mistakes.

Country and holiday driving

Driving on rural roads over long distances can put added stresses on both car and driver. Long trips should be well planned to ensure safe arrival. Fatigue must be recognised as a potential hazard as it is estimated to be a major factor in around 30% of serious crashes. You might be tempted to push yourself to the limits to reach the destination. This increases your risk of a serious crash.

The higher speeds on country roads mean that you concentrate fully at all times and avoid being distracted by events both inside and outside the car.

You need to take extra care when driving on country roads where you may encounter livestock on the road. You also need to watch out for native animals especially at dusk and dawn.



Tips

- ❑ If driving conditions are affected by rain or reduced visibility, increase the gap between your vehicle and the one in front of yours to four seconds.
- ❑ Do not overtake unless you are sure that there will be enough room to go well past the other vehicles before moving back to the left.
- ❑ Keep to the left lane unless overtaking; the law requires a vehicle to keep out of the right lane on a multi lane road with a limit over 80km/hour.

Night driving

Crash risk increases at night. Other vehicles and road users can be harder to detect and may seem to suddenly appear. You will have more time to react if you keep your speed down.

Tips

- ❑ Headlights must be on between sunset and sunrise. They must also be on in hazardous weather conditions where visibility is reduced.
- ❑ You must have your headlights on low beam when another vehicle is within 200 meters.
- ❑ If a car with high beam on is approaching you, look to the left side of the road and drive towards the left of your lane. You may need to slow down and pull over to let your eyes recover if the lights dazzle you.
- ❑ If your vehicle breaks down on the road make sure other drivers can see you and your car and stop in time. Turn on the hazard warning lights.

11 Car care and vehicle safety

There are some basic things you need to know and do in order to ensure safe, economical and environment friendly driving.

Avoid high speeds

Fuel efficiency decreases significantly at speeds over 90 kilometres per hour. In addition, high-speed driving causes heat build up that accelerates tyre deterioration and cornering too fast causes excessive, uneven wear on tyre treads.

Drive smoothly

Smooth driving saves fuel and lowers vehicle emissions. You should accelerate slowly, shift to higher gears at the lowest possible speed if you have a standard transmission, and accelerate gently if you have an automatic transmission. If your car is equipped with overdrive, you should use it at the appropriate speeds. If your car is equipped with cruise control, you should use it.

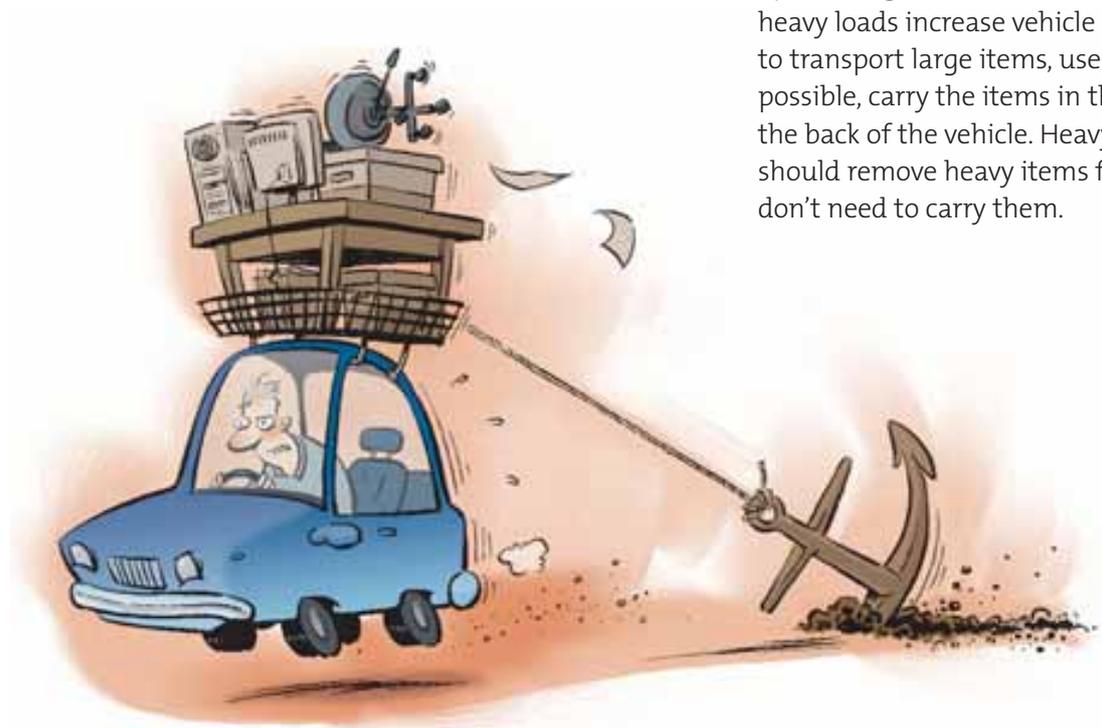
Also avoid sudden starts and stops, which increase wear on your tyres and avoid rough roads and potholes.

Tyre pressure

Check the pressure in all four tyres every two weeks. Tyre pressure changes with temperature, which means the best time to check and adjust pressure is when the tyres are cold.

When you check tyre pressure, make sure there is enough tread on the tyre to operate safely and that the tyres are wearing normally.

Look for even wear. If you see the tread wear warning bars across the tyre, it's time to replace that tyre. Bald tyres are unsafe and illegal. If some parts of the tyre seem to be wearing faster than others, see your service station or mechanic. You could have mis-aligned wheels, worn shock absorbers, or other potential problems. Make sure your wheels are balanced and aligned properly.



Minimise drag

Drag reduces fuel efficiency. Driving with the windows open, using roof-or rear-mounted racks, and carrying heavy loads increase vehicle drag. If you sometimes need to transport large items, use a removable rack or, if possible, carry the items in the boot or safely secured in the back of the vehicle. Heavy loads increase drag, so you should remove heavy items from the vehicle when you don't need to carry them.

Windscreens

Make sure your windscreen and windows are kept clean. Dirty windows smudge and smear when it rains. Remember to keep the water reserve for the wipers topped up. Keeping the inside of the windscreen and windows clean also helps reduce misting in colder weather.

Anti-lock brakes

Understanding how the features on your vehicle work is important to enable you to operate these features safely. Perhaps most importantly, there are things that you should understand about braking systems.

When you hit the brakes hard on a car without ABS, you will often lock up one or more wheels depending on speed, road conditions, etc. This wheel lockup results in longer stopping distances, and less controlled braking as the tread is not gripping the road surface.

On a car with ABS, there is a computer in the car that senses wheel lockup. When lockup starts to occur, the computer tells a valve to reduce the hydraulic pressure to that wheel, which lets the wheel keep turning. Once the wheel is no longer near lockup, the computer again increases the pressure to keep the brakes applied as firmly as possible. If the wheel again reaches the point of impending lockup, the process is repeated. This happens at a rate of more than 10 times per second.

This on and off pressure to the wheels is felt in the brake pedal as a pulsation, because that's exactly what it is. The computer is essentially pumping your brakes for you at a much greater rate than you can by yourself, and pumping them with exactly enough force to slow the car as quickly as possible.

In-car information and entertainment

There are now many in-car devices designed to give us information and entertainment while we are driving. Mobile phone car-kits, on-board navigational systems, radios and CD players are a few of these. However using these devices can move our attention away from the task of operating the vehicle.

Tips

- Select the CD that you would like to listen to before you commence your trip. If you wish to change the CD, either stop the vehicle or ask a passenger to do this for you.
- Programme the navigational prior to starting to drive.
- Avoid using a mobile phone while driving.

Ensure that the inside of your car is kept clean and tidy. This is a common courtesy for those whose cars are used by others at Council. It is also important not to leave large loose items in the vehicle. In the event of a crash these items (including tissue boxes) will fly around the car at a high velocity and have been known to cause injury to people inside the car.



12 What to do if you are involved in a crash

The main thing to remember in the event of a crash is that the safety of people is the most important thing to consider. In the event of a crash, follow these steps:

- 1 Make the crash scene safe**
 - ◆ Remove yourself from any obvious danger.
 - ◆ Check to see if anyone is injured.
 - ◆ If anyone is injured, ring 000 for assistance by emergency services.
 - ◆ Do not move injured people unless they are in danger of further injury.
 - ◆ Try to move the vehicle out of the roadway.
 - ◆ Put out safety cones or other markers to warn other motorists to avoid a further crash.
- 2. If police or emergency service officers are called, wait for their arrival and follow their instructions.**

3. Exchange of information

You must provide the owner or driver of any other vehicle involved in the crash with the following information:

- ◆ Your name, address and licence details.
- ◆ Your vehicle registration number.
- ◆ If you are not the owner of the vehicle, the name and address of the owner (ie. the Council).

Ask the other driver(s) for similar information.

4. Do not make any comments to other parties that may imply fault or liability.

Do not enter into any communication relating to the incident with other parties without prior consultation with your Council Risk Manager.

5. If a third party leaves the scene without exchanging details, or you consider there is a risk to your personal safety in approaching the other driver, the registration number of the other vehicle must be obtained.

The driver is required to report the incident to the Police. The driver should endeavour to get details of witnesses at the scene of the crash.

6. If you are unable to drive your vehicle organise a tow truck for assistance.

13 Reporting a crash

Reporting a crash to Council

If you have a crash in a Council vehicle, you will need to report the incident to your Risk Management Officer as soon as possible after the crash (within 24 hours), even if there is no visible damage to the vehicle and there is no third party involved. There could be unseen damage to the vehicle that could affect its safe operation.

Claim/incident forms can be obtained from Council's Risk Management Section. Information that will need to be completed includes: location of the crash, time, drivers and vehicles involved and any witnesses. The information will need to be recorded as accurately as possible. If you require assistance, please speak to the Risk Management staff at Council.



Reporting a crash to the Police

If Police were not called to attend a crash scene or did not attend for any other reason, the driver must report the crash to the police within 24 hours if:

- ◆ Their vehicle or another vehicle needed to be towed away.
- ◆ There was damage to property or any animal was injured.
- ◆ You are unable to provide your licence details to other parties involved.

14 Further information

For additional information about driving safely you can look at the following websites.

Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW

www.rta.nsw.gov.au

NRMA Insurance

www.nrma.com.au

Australian Transport Safety Bureau

www.atsb.gov.au

Monash University Accident Research Centre (MUARC)

www.monash.edu.au/muarc

VicRoads

www.vicroads.vic.gov.au

Transport Accident Commission, Victoria

www.tac.vic.gov.au

Australasian College of Road Safety

www.acrs.org.au

Australian Automobile Association

www.aaa.asn.au

Australian Mobile Telecommunications Association

www.amta.org.au

Centre for Accident Research and Road Safety, Queensland CARRS-Q

www.carrsq.qut.edu.au

Kidsafe

www.kidsafe.com.au

Annual Research, Policing and Education Conference proceedings

www.rsconference.com

Survive the ride

www.survivetheride.org.au

Also look at Council's intranet website for further driving safety information and policies relating to occupational safety and fleet risk management.

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Melissa Gibbs – Executive Director, SSROC

SSROC Road and Fleet Safety Working Group

David Briant – City of Canterbury

Len Woodman – City of Sydney

Catherine Wearner – Kogarah Municipal Council

Kathrine Spina – Marrickville Council

Mark Taylor – Marrickville Council

Heidi Oates – Randwick City Council

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