

### 3. Junctions governed by traffic lights:

At junctions with traffic lights, drivers must stop to give way, if so indicated by the corresponding lights.



**Solid red light:**  
**Stop.** While the light is red, vehicles must not pass the traffic light, nor go over any stop line marked in front of it.



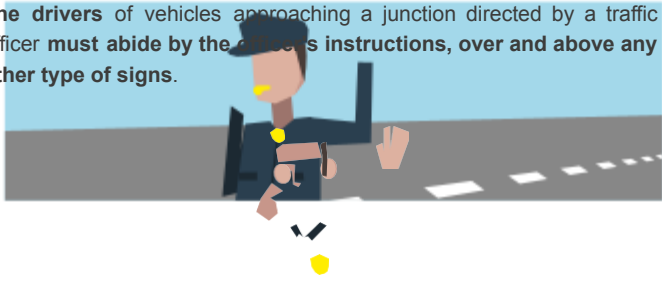
**Flashing amber light or two alternating flashing amber lights.**  
**Drivers may proceed but must take particular caution,** and give way where necessary. This does not exempt drivers from complying with any other signals forcing them to stop.

**Solid amber light.**  
**Vehicles must stop under the same conditions as for a solid red light,** unless when the light switches to amber the vehicle is so close to the stopping point that it cannot stop safely.

**Solid green light.**  
**Drivers may proceed,** unless the traffic situation means that they are likely to be forced to stop, and would hamper or obstruct vehicles crossing from the side.

### 4. Junctions governed by traffic officers:

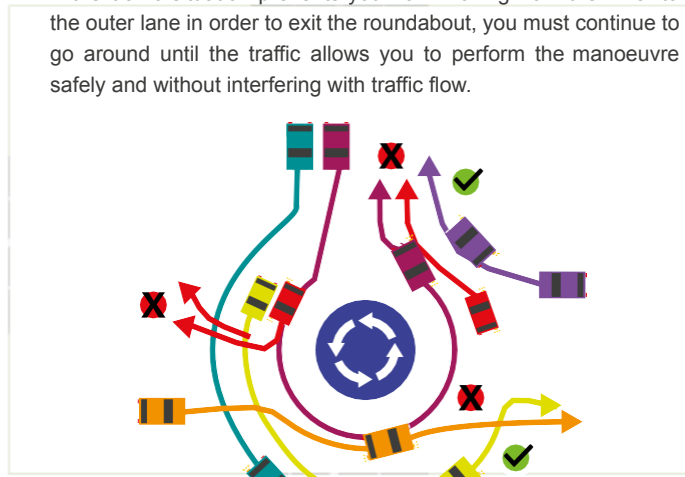
The drivers of vehicles approaching a junction directed by a traffic officer must abide by the officer's instructions, over and above any other type of signs.



### 5. Roundabouts:

A special type of junction, with the roads that converge connected by a ring with a central island, around which vehicles must proceed in a circular motion.

- **Pedestrians have right of way** if there is a pedestrian crossing ahead of the roundabout.
- **Vehicles already on the roundabout have right of way** over those joining. If this rule does not apply at any roundabout, this must be duly signposted.
- Drive along the lane corresponding to the direction you intend to take.
- **If turning right or going straight on:**
  - Enter the roundabout in the right-hand lane.
  - Keep to the outer lane and indicate your exit.
- **If turning left or performing a U-turn.**
  - Enter the roundabout in the left-hand lane, with your left indicator on.
  - Join the inside lane and remain there.
  - To leave the roundabout, use your right indicator, enter the outer lane, respecting the right of way of any vehicles in the lane you intend to join.
- If the traffic situation prevents you from moving from the inner to the outer lane in order to exit the roundabout, you must continue to go around until the traffic allows you to perform the manoeuvre safely and without interfering with traffic flow.



Plan general de actividades preventivas de la Seguridad Social 2015



## Road Safety

Environmental factor:  
The road



## THE ROAD

A road is any space constructed for vehicle traffic.

### Types of road:

According to its physical location:

- **Urban:** any public road within a built-up area, except for connectors.
- **Interurban:** any public road outside a built-up area.
- **Connector:** a section of highway passing through a built-up area.

According to its characteristics:

- Motorways.
- Expressway.
- Automotive road.
- Highway.
- Conventional highway.
- Service road.

### Parts of the road:



Road infrastructure is directly or indirectly involved in around 20% of traffic accidents.

Road-related hazards have to do with:

- the structural component of the road: layout, surfacing, equipment, etc. as well as the state of upkeep and maintenance.
- and its functional condition: congestion, type of traffic, environmental circumstances, etc.

Certain particularly awkward traffic situations tend to be the cause of the

## JUNCTIONS AND ROUNDABOUTS

A junction is the point where two or more roads meet, including the whole area that vehicles may use while in motion. The following right-of-way systems exist:

- Junctions **without signage**.
- Junctions governed by **road signs and markings**.
- Junctions governed by **traffic lights**.
- Junctions governed by **traffic officers**.
- Junctions in the form of **roundabouts**.

### 1. Junction without signage:



At junctions that have no road signs or traffic lights, drivers are obliged to **give way to all vehicles approaching from their right**. However, the Spanish General Traffic Regulation makes certain exceptions to this general principle, such as:

- Vehicles travelling on a tarmacked road have priority over others coming off an unmetalled road.
- Those driving along a public road have priority over those entering from a private road.
- Drivers on a motorway or expressway have priority over those joining.
- At roundabouts, the vehicles driving around the roundabout have priority over those joining.

#### At a junction with no signage:

- **Reduce speed** gradually, coming to a stop at a point that does not interfere with traffic and offers you visibility.
- **Observe the traffic** on the road with right of way.
- **Signal the manoeuvre** you intend to make.
- **Ensure that you do not interfere with the**

### 2. Junctions with road signs or road markings:

You must always check right of way at junctions, according to the signposted instructions.



#### Junction marked with "STOP":

- **Reduce speed** gradually, coming to a stop, without the white line crossing or if there is no line marked, immediately before entering the junction.
- If you do not have a clear view of the junction, **proceed to a point where you do not interfere with traffic but can see** the vehicles approaching.
- **Signal the manoeuvre** you intend to make.
- **Perform the manoeuvre** after ascertaining that this will not force the driver of a vehicle with right of way to swerve or brake.
- **Never pass a "Stop" sign without stopping.**

main incidents. We therefore set out appropriate guidance here to deal with them, depending on the status and condition of each type of road.