

MULTI-LANE ROUNDABOUTS

WHAT IS A MULTI-LANE ROUNDABOUT?

A roundabout is an intersection where traffic flows in a counter clockwise circle around a centre island.

Multi-lane roundabouts have two or more lanes of traffic.

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HOW DO I USE A MULTI-LANE ROUNDABOUT?

1. Approach

- Reduce your speed.
- Watch for signs that may help you decide what lane to use and what exit to take.

2. Choose a Lane

It is important to follow the signs and road markings to choose the correct lane because not all multi-lane roundabouts are the same. The following rules may apply unless signs or road markings say otherwise:

TWO-LANE ROUNDABOUT

- Use the right-lane to turn right or go straight through.
- Use the left-lane to go straight through, turn left, or perform a U-turn.

THREE-LANE ROUNDABOUT

- Use the right lane to turn right or go straight through.
- Use the middle lane to go straight through.
- Use the left lane to turn left, go straight through, or perform a U-turn.

3. Be Careful at Crosswalks

- Watch for people using the crosswalk, and be ready to stop.

4. Yield

- Yield to traffic already in the roundabout that comes from your immediate left.

5. Enter, Signal, and Exit

When there is a gap in traffic and you feel it is safe to do so, enter the roundabout and drive in a counter-clockwise direction.

WHEN TAKING THE FIRST EXIT (TURNING RIGHT)

- Signal right.
- Keep to the right in the roundabout and take the first exit.

WHEN GOING STRAIGHT THROUGH

- Signal right after you have passed the exit before the one you want.
- Exit directly from the lane in which you are travelling.

WHEN TAKING THE LAST EXIT (TURNING LEFT) OR PERFORMING A U-TURN.

- Signal left.
- Keep to the left in the roundabout.
- Signal right after you have passed the exit before the one you want.
- Exit directly from the lane in which you are travelling.

DON'T FORGET!

- As you exit, watch for people using the crosswalk, and be ready to stop.
- Never come to a full stop in a roundabout unless traffic conditions require it.
- Do not pass large trucks or buses within the roundabout. They may need more room to turn.

DRIVERS

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT ROAD SAFETY, VISIT THE WEB SITE



WWW.TC.GC.CA/ROADSAFETY

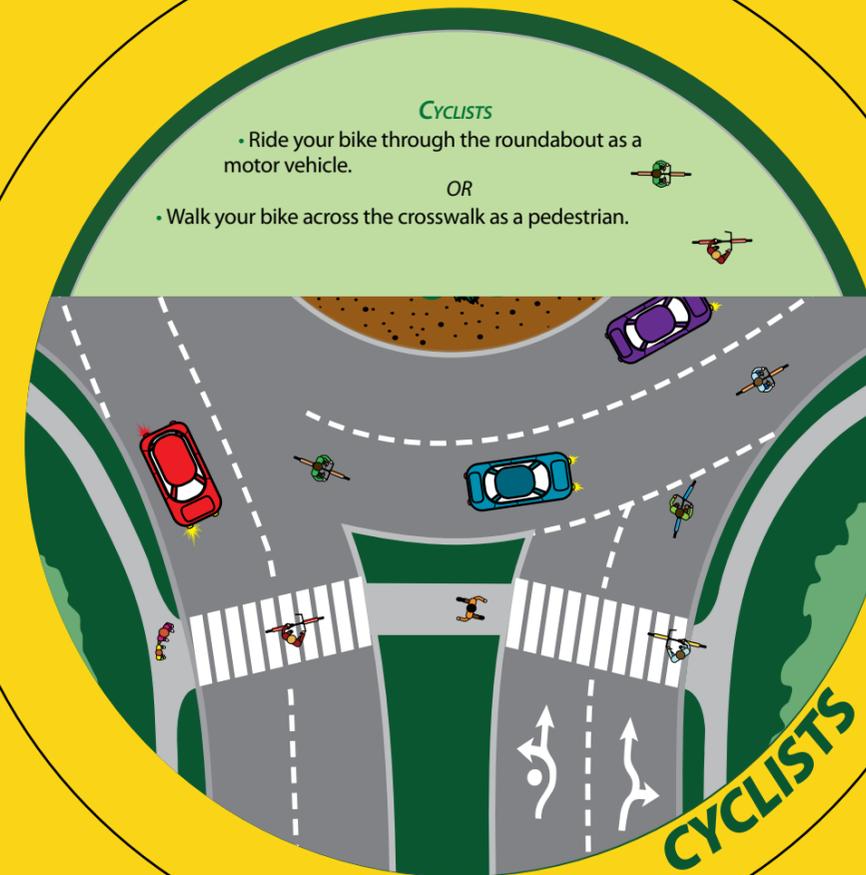
PEDESTRIANS



PEDESTRIANS

- Cross at marked crosswalks only. You will find them before each road reaches the roundabout.
- Use the sidewalk and splitter island to wait for a gap in traffic that allows you time to cross.
- Cross one direction of traffic at a time.
- Never cross through the centre island.

CYCLISTS

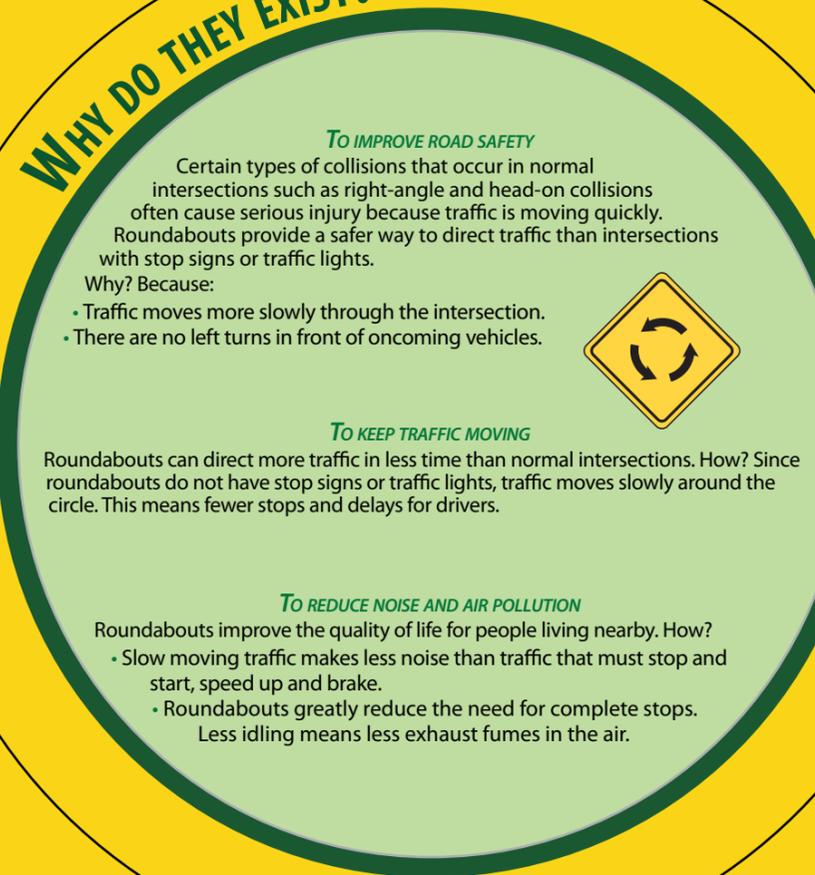


CYCLISTS

CYCLISTS

- Ride your bike through the roundabout as a motor vehicle.
- OR
- Walk your bike across the crosswalk as a pedestrian.

WHY DO THEY EXIST?



TO IMPROVE ROAD SAFETY

Certain types of collisions that occur in normal intersections such as right-angle and head-on collisions often cause serious injury because traffic is moving quickly. Roundabouts provide a safer way to direct traffic than intersections with stop signs or traffic lights.

Why? Because:

- Traffic moves more slowly through the intersection.
- There are no left turns in front of oncoming vehicles.

TO KEEP TRAFFIC MOVING

Roundabouts can direct more traffic in less time than normal intersections. How? Since roundabouts do not have stop signs or traffic lights, traffic moves slowly around the circle. This means fewer stops and delays for drivers.

TO REDUCE NOISE AND AIR POLLUTION

Roundabouts improve the quality of life for people living nearby. How?

- Slow moving traffic makes less noise than traffic that must stop and start, speed up and brake.
- Roundabouts greatly reduce the need for complete stops. Less idling means less exhaust fumes in the air.

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Cette publication est aussi disponible en français sous le titre: Carrefour giratoire à voies multiples.