vehicle loses traction. Some simple precautions when driving in inclement weather include:

• keeping a safe distance - the space needed between you and the car in front of you is much greater on wet roads than it is in dry conditions. This distance should be even further when the roadway is covered with snow/ice; reducing speed to allow more time to react;
• making sure your tires have sufficient tread, in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and vehicle guidelines;
• avoiding slamming on the brakes, as this may cause your vehicle to skid. If your car does not have an anti-lock braking system, pump the brakes to prevent skidding;
• avoiding sharp steering or changing speed quickly;
• making sure your windshield wipers are in working condition;
• using your headlights.

C. Driving in Fog

There are some unique circumstances while driving in fog that require additional actions on the part of the driver. Below are some general guidelines and requirements for operating a vehicle in foggy conditions:

• reduce your normal driving speed;
• when you see headlights or another vehicle’s taillights ahead, reduce speed still further. You must be prepared to stop quickly;
• if the fog is so thick that you cannot safely operate your vehicle, pull completely off the road to a safe location and turn on your emergency flashers;
• use low beam headlights only, and if you have them, special fog lights.

D. Driving in Inclement Weather

Wet road surfaces can become slippery, reducing traction and increasing the chances of a crash. These risks increase when road surfaces are covered with snow and/or ice. Driving in inclement weather requires greater concentration and preparation on the part of the driver.

When driving in inclement weather, it is important to take proactive steps to diminish the likelihood of a crash, and provide sufficient space in the event your vehicle loses traction. Some simple precautions when driving in inclement weather include:

• keeping a safe distance - the space needed between you and the car in front of you is much greater on wet roads than it is in dry conditions. This distance should be even further when the roadway is covered with snow/ice; reducing speed to allow more time to react;
• making sure your tires have sufficient tread, in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and vehicle guidelines;
• avoiding slamming on the brakes, as this may cause your vehicle to skid. If your car does not have an anti-lock braking system, pump the brakes to prevent skidding;
• avoiding sharp steering or changing speed quickly;
• making sure your windshield wipers are in working condition;
• using your headlights.

Special Attention for Driving on Snow/Ice

There is no such thing as a “completely safe” speed on ice and snow. In winter weather, every roadway may be different depending upon sun, shade, the amount of salt on the road, and other conditions. Watch ahead for danger spots. Blacktop (asphalt) roads can easily hide a thin layer of ice produced by melting and re-freezing (sometimes known as black ice) and can cause a crash, if you are not aware of the danger.

Some special considerations when driving in snow/ice are:

• slowing down; no precaution makes it safe for you to drive on ice or snow-covered roadways at normal speeds;