

Motor Vehicle Collision Reporting Manual

Ontario Ministry of Transportation

June 1, 2024

Amendment Notice

MVCR

Name of Manual	Prefix	Amendment	Date
Motor Vehicle Collision Report Manual	MVCR	4	June 2024

This page lists the subjects revised in this amendment.

Changes in This Amendment	
Introduction: General	MVCR 0101
Form: Vehicle	MVCR 0210
Classification of Collisions: Box 42	MVCR 0322

Amendment Record

MVCR

Amendment Number	Date
1	March 1989
2	April 2011
3	August 2015
3	January 2023
4	June 2024

HOW TO USE YOUR MANUAL

MVCR

Summary

Sections are the major divisions of this manual. This manual contains four sections, each section is given a two digit number as follows:

Section	Contents
01	Introduction
02	Form
03	Template
99	Index

Introduction

This section must be read before completing the collision form.

Form

This section contains explanation of fields on the form.

Template

This section contains an explanation of all codes on the template or overlay.

Subject

Subjects are divisions of a section. The subject number appears at the top of each page as part of the procedure number.

Numbering

This manual uses a four digit numbering system to identify the Section and Subject. The first two digits are the Section number and the last two digits are the Subject number, e.g., 0314 is **Section 03 Template, Subject 14 Towed Vehicle**.

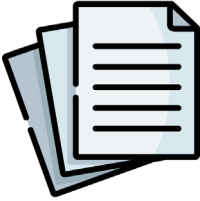
The numbers are located in the top right hand corner of each page.

Finding Information

Refer to the Table of Contents located at the front of the Manual.

Revision Mark

The REV icon indicates revisions and sections that came into effect on January 29, 2023. Please ensure you are familiar with these changes related to collisions occurring on January 29, 2023 or later.

Paper Icon

Paper Form Only: Instructions with this icon apply only to police using the paper form to collect collision data.

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INTRODUCTION

General

MVCR 0101

Summary

Motor Vehicle Collision Reporting is completed in the event of a collision that involves at least one motor vehicle that is in motion at the time of a collision or involves a Dooring incident.

Motor Vehicle Collision Reporting serves a variety of users including:

- police officers
- traffic engineers who analyze collisions and trends for highway design and maintenance
- traffic collision researchers who analyze collision statistics
- traffic legislation and collision prevention
- involved persons, their lawyers and insurance companies

How is Collision Reporting Completed?

Police use either digital software or a paper form (example below) to collect collision data. While the majority of information in this manual applies to both data collection formats, a number of instructions apply to the paper form only. These sections are identified with the paper form only icon.

Digital software interfaces vary, and so for instructions specific to their software, police should consult their software provider.

Regardless of the data collection method, data is submitted to the Ministry of Transportation digitally, and a PDF report of the collision is produced. The report is similar in format to the paper form, with a few differences for readability.

SR-LD-401 (Upper)

Column 1 is used for Vehicle 1, Driver 1 and Trailer 1 information.

Column 2 is used for Vehicle 2, Driver 2 and Trailer 2 information.



For collisions involving more than two vehicles, use additional SR-LD-401 forms, e.g., for Vehicle 3 or Vehicle 3 and Vehicle 4 use an additional form. Stroke out the Column 1, 2 number and write in 3, or 3 and 4 respectively as needed.

For more information, see the topic called *Multiple form Reports* in MVCR 0103.

Definition of Collision

For the purposes of collision reporting, a collision is the contact resulting from the motion of a motor vehicle or streetcar or its load, that produces beyond property damage, injury or death.

Additionally, a motor vehicle is deemed to be involved in a collision if any door of the motor vehicle that is open or opening comes into contact with a cyclist, a bicycle or a moving vehicle, even if the motor vehicle is stationary, stopped or parked.

The term collision indicates that the initial point of contact involves at least one motor vehicle or streetcar.

Motor Vehicle Collision Reporting is used for reporting off-road vehicle collisions whether they occur on or off a public roadway.

Motor Vehicle Defined For the purposes of this guide, motor vehicles refer to vehicles that are defined under HTA.

Note: A street car is not a motor vehicle under the HTA definition.

Offroad Vehicles Defined Off-road vehicles are captured within the HTA definition of motor vehicle, specifically "any other vehicle propelled or driven otherwise than by muscular power." The HTA also points to the definition in the Off-Road Vehicles Act, which states:

"Off-road vehicle" means a vehicle propelled or driven otherwise than by muscular power or wind and designed to travel,

- on not more than three wheels, or
- on more than three wheels and being of a prescribed class of vehicle; ("véhicule tout-terrain")

Ontario Regulation 316/03 provides further direction on types of Off-Road Vehicles and their operation.

Motorized Snow Vehicles Defined A motorized snow vehicle is defined as a self-propelled vehicle designed to be driven primarily on snow.

Definition of Collision For the purposes of collision reporting, a collision is the contact resulting from the motion of a motorized snow vehicle or off road vehicle or its load, that produces property damage, injury or death.

Motorized Snow Vehicle or Off Road Vehicle

Contact Defined Contact refers to contact to both internally and externally of the motor vehicle.

Motion Defined For vehicles equipped with automatic transmission, motion refers to a moving vehicle with driver in the driver seat and/ or:

- wheels turning and axles rotating
- skidding (moving with wheels locked, axles not rotating)

- stopped with the engine running and the gear in any other position other than PARK or NEUTRAL

For vehicles equipped with manual transmission, motion refers to a moving vehicle with driver in the driver seat and/or:

- wheels turning and axles rotating
- skidding (moving forward with wheels locked, axles not rotating)
- stopped with the engine running and in any gear but NEUTRAL

Note: A parked vehicle does not constitute a vehicle in motion.

A rolling driverless vehicle is considered to be in motion.

Reportable Collisions

Motor Vehicle Collision Reporting must be completed and electronically submitted to the Ministry of Transportation for any collisions which involve at least one motor vehicle and where the collision meets at least one of the following conditions:



Conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • results in a fatality within 30 days • results in injury to one or more persons • results in total damage exceeding \$2000 (increases to \$5000 as of January 1, 2025) • involves at least one motorized snow vehicle where total damage exceeds \$400 • Involves dooring, when a passenger or driver opens a door in the path of a cyclist, bicycle, or moving vehicle

Hit and Run Collisions

Reports of hit and run collisions should not be delayed until driver(s) are apprehended. If a driver is later apprehended, amended information must be submitted within 10 days.

Non-Reportable Collisions**Conditions**

Motor Vehicle Collision Reporting does not have to be completed if the collision:

- was not a dooring collision
- did not involve injury/fatality, and
- total damage not exceeding \$2000 (increases to \$5000 as of January 1, 2025), or
- total damage is less than \$400 for a motorized snow vehicle

**Hit and Run Drivers**

For non-reportable collisions which involve hit and run drivers, if the driver is apprehended before the report is completed, the report is not submitted to MTO. It may be retained by the investigating police service.

Submission Requirements

Collision reporting must be submitted to the Ministry of Transportation in a digital format within 10 days of the collision date.

Questions from Police

If you are unsure whether motor vehicle collision reporting needs to be completed, contact Police or MTO.

If the incident does not meet the definition of a motor vehicle collision as outlined in the introduction, do not report the collision event to the ministry.

Note: Municipalities or police services may require the form to be completed as per their service policy for these types of collisions, but the data is not required to be submitted to MTO.

For clarification or interpretation of coding, Police Services may contact Collision.Reporting.Support@ontario.ca.

**To Order MVCR
Forms (SR-LD-401)**

To order Motor Vehicle Collision Report forms, send requests to:
SigningAuthorityOrders@ontario.ca.

Allow four to six weeks for delivery.

MVCR Manuals

The Motor Vehicle Collision Report Manual is only available in digital format.

The most current edition can be downloaded from the MTO Collision System website: intra.ecollision.mto.gov.on.ca.

Or by emailing: Collision.Reporting.Support@ontario.ca

INTRODUCTION

Vehicles

MVCR 0102

Summary

The definitions and interpretations as contained in the Ontario Highway Traffic Act, the Off Road Vehicles Act, and the Motorized Snow Vehicles Act apply in this manual.

Motorized Snow Vehicles

Motor Vehicle Collision Reporting is used for reporting of motorized snow vehicle collisions whether they occur on or off a public roadway as required by the Motorized Snow Vehicles Act.



Off-Road Vehicles

Off-road vehicles are captured within the HTA definition of motor vehicle, specifically "any other vehicle propelled or driven otherwise than by muscular power." The HTA also points to the definition in the Off-Road Vehicles Act, which states:

"Off-road vehicle" means a vehicle propelled or driven otherwise than by muscular power or wind and designed to travel,

- on not more than three wheels, or
- on more than three wheels and being of a prescribed class of vehicle; ("véhicule tout-terrain")

Ontario Regulation 316/03 provides further direction on types of Off-Road Vehicles and their operation.



Trailers

Where a vehicle is towing more than one trailer, additional trailers are recorded in the Trailer Section on a separate form and cross referenced.

Areas to identify towed vehicles, trailer types and trailer connections are included on the form. Diagrams showing the various types of connections are included in this manual (see 0314 for details).

School Bus

Under the HTA, the definition of a school bus means a bus that:

- is painted chrome yellow

- displays on the front and rear thereof the words “school bus” and on the rear thereof the words “do not pass when signals flashing”.

School Purpose Vehicles

A school purpose vehicle is a vehicle leased or contracted for the transportation of pupils to and from school.

INTRODUCTION

General Rules

MVCR 0103



Paper Form General Rules

If collecting collision data using a paper format prior to electronic submission to the MTO, investigating officers must complete each area of the SR-LD-401 form as follows:

- Write U/K in the text field or 00 in the box field for unknown.
- If no information is available for an area, draw a diagonal line through the field.
- If the Driver wears corrective lenses, enter an X in the Cond. box.

Note: Ensure that printing on the form is neat and legible.

Time Time is reported using the 24-hour clock (military time), as follows:

Time	Enter
1:00 a.m.	0100
1:00 p.m.	1300
midnight	0000
noon	1200

Dates Dates are entered using the System International (SI) format. The numeric sequence of YY/MM/DD is used for year/month/day, e.g., write 10-04-21 for April 21, 2010.

Names

All surnames are entered surname first in capital letters, followed by first given name in full and initials, e.g., HOWARD, John F.G.

Assigning Drivers and Vehicles

When assigning designations D1, D2, V1, V2 to drivers and vehicles, designate D1 and V1 as the at fault or most at fault driver as determined by the investigating officer.

Driver's Address

Exact information must be entered to locate the person in question, e.g., street and house number, municipality or lot, concession and rural route. See Section 9903 for details on street abbreviations.

Code Box Abbreviations

Abbreviations shown on the template include:

Code	What it Means
D1	Driver 1
P1	Pedestrian 1
R1	Road 1
V1	Vehicle 1

Code Box Errors

If you make an error on the original report which cannot be corrected legibly, cross out the box. Enter the box number and the correct code in one of the Error Entry boxes on the lower right side of the form.

Note: Correction using the error code boxes does not change the report type to "amended".

Multiple Selections

Some form areas/boxes allow for multiple selections.



Multiple Form Reports

Each report form contains space for:

- one to two Drivers
- one to two Vehicles (with or without one Towed Vehicle each)
- one to five Involved Persons

Note: A maximum of two persons may be pedestrians.

Use additional forms if the collision involves more than five involved persons or more than two pedestrians or more than two vehicles or double trailers.

Those areas of the additional forms that identify Diver 1 or 2, and Vehicle 1 or 2 may be changed by stroking out the identifying number and placing the correct one beside it, e.g., V3, V4.

Common information such as location, road jurisdiction, road surface and other descriptions/codes do not have to be repeated on the subsequent forms.

FORM**Collision Number****MVCR 0201**

Summary

1. Enter the file number designated by the police service
2. Enter the appropriate collision number according to the format used by the police service reporting the collision.

Note: Municipal Jurisdictions use their own format for a collision number.

FORM**Collision Date****MVCR 0202**

**Summary**

Enter the collision date in YYMMDD format. If the date of the collision is not known, enter the date on which the collision was reported.

**Day of the Week**

Enter the abbreviated alpha description, i.e., Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat or Sun.

Time

Enter the time using the 24 hour clock (military time), as follows:

Time	Enter
1:00 a.m.	0100
1:00 p.m.	1300
midnight	0000
noon	1200

Example

Collision Date	Y	M	D	Day of the Week	Time (24 Hr.)
	2	0	1	Wednesday	13 : 35
	2	5	8		

FORM

Report Type

MVCR 0203

Summary

This field defines the type of report being submitted.



Original

For the first report of the collision to be submitted, enter X beside "Original." Do not record as amended if changes are captured using the error code boxes.



Amended

For a revised issue of a previously submitted report beside "Amended." Do not use a photocopy of the original report.

For an Amended Report, include the following Fields/Code Boxes for cross referencing:

- Collision Number, if any
- Collision Date
- Classification of Collision, Box 42
- Name of Investigating Officer
- Badge No.
- Div./Stat./Det.
- Name of Submitting Police Service
- Location
- Municipality
- Driver's Licence Number for one driver

If the Driver's Licence Number is Not Available

If the Driver's Licence number is not available, enter the Driver's Name, Address, Sex and Date of Birth.

If Name, Address, Sex and Date of Birth are not available, enter the Plate No. and Province of registration.

Record Only New Information

Record only new information. If cross referencing information has changed, enter both new and old information.



Fail to Remain

According to the Highway Traffic Act, every person in charge of a vehicle that is directly or indirectly involved in a collision shall remain at the scene. Record if the driver(s) failed to remain at the site of a collision. The report is recorded as "Fail to Remain" even if the driver(s) are subsequently apprehended.

If the driver of a vehicle involved in a dooring collision leaves the scene, record them as 'Fail to Remain,' regardless of whether it was the passenger or the driver who opened the door. Passengers cannot be recorded as 'Fail to Remain,' as this field is driver-specific.



Self Reporting

Indicate that the collision is self reported in cases where the collision is being reported by a member of the public and no police officer was present at the scene of the collision.

FORM**Time Officer Arrived or Date Collision Was
reported to Police Service****MVCR 0204**

Summary

Enter the date and time the police officer arrived at the collision site.

If the collision is reported to police on a later date, enter the date and time the collision was reported.

Enter the time using the 24 hour clock (military time), as follows:

Time	Enter
1:00 a.m.	0100
1:00 p.m.	1300
midnight	0000
noon	1200

FORM**Emergency Equipment****MVCR 0205**

Summary**Emergency Service Provider(s) Present**

This field is for recording emergency equipment at the collision site and the service performed.

Multiple selections are allowed.

Emergency Equipment in Attendance

The investigating officer records all emergency equipment in attendance at the collision, including:

- Fire truck (01)
- Ambulance (02)
- Air rescue (03)
- Hydro - electricity and pole repair (04)
- Ministry of Transportation (MTO) vehicles - lane blocking, road clearing or maintenance, traffic control (05)
- Other (99)

Emergency equipment does not include tow trucks.

Service Performed

Enter the service performed (text).

FORM**Dangerous Goods Involvement****MVCR 0206**

**Summary**

For each vehicle transporting dangerous goods, enter the Product Identification Number (P.I.N.) obtained from the placards on the vehicle, and the associated country code. Unless otherwise specified on the placard, the country code is UN for United Nations.

If the number is not available, leave blank.

FORM**Investigating Police Officer/Service****MVCR 0207**

Summary Record information on the investigating officer and police service in this area.

Name of Investigating Officer Enter your surname first in capital letters, followed by first given name in full and initials.

Badge No. Enter the badge number of the investigating officer.

Div./Stat/ Det. The Division, Station or Detachment. Descriptors may be alpha or numeric, e.g., traffic division or station 52.

Plat/Squad Enter the Platoon or Squad. It is usually numeric.

Name of Submitting Police Service Enter the name of the submitting Police Service.

Example

Name of Investigating Officer DOE, Jack J	Badge No. 2468	Div./Stat./Det. Traffic	Plat/Squad 1234
Name of Submitting Police Service Anywhere Police Service			

FORM**Location****MVCR 0208**

Summary

The location is vital for provincial, municipal and rural collision data systems. For legal and engineering purposes it is important that the location data is accurate.

**Road 1/Road 2
(R1/R2)
Traffic way and
Reference Point**

If a collision occurs at an intersection, then information about both roadways (i.e., road name, highway, suffix) is reported. Road 1 is assigned as outlined below.

If the collision occurs at a non-intersection location, then information about Road 1 (R1) is reported, while the R2 field contains information about a reference point instead. The distance from the collision to the Reference Point is recorded in the 'Distance' field, in order to locate the collision along Road 1.

Intersection Same Road Authority

If the collision occurs at the intersection of two or more roadways which fall under the jurisdiction of the same road authority, Road 1 is assigned in the following order of priority:

- freeways, i.e., QEW or 400 series.
QEW first and remaining freeways in numerical order, starting from the lowest number
- through highway
- larger roadway by number of lanes
- heaviest volume
- alphabetical order
- numerical order, lowest number first

Intersection Different Road Authorities

If the collision occurs at an intersection that is under the jurisdiction of more than one road authority, Road 1 is the roadway under the jurisdiction of the more senior authority. Jurisdiction is assigned according to the following order of seniority:

- federal
- provincial
- regional/district municipality
- municipality
- county or district
- township

Note: Where two or more roadways are under the jurisdiction of the same road authority, Road 1 is determined as outlined above in Same Road Authority.

Non-Intersection

Road 1 is designated as the road where the initial impact occurred even if the collision concludes on another roadway. A reference point is entered in R2, as outlined below.

Reference Point

The reference point is used as an additional method to confirm the location of a collision along a stretch of roadway (R1). Suitable points of reference are other roadways, bridges, houses or buildings or other permanent, identifiable objects. Trees, fences, rock faces and light/ hydro poles are *not* suitable.

When a reference point is entered, the 'Distance' field is also completed (e.g. R1: On Purple St, Reference Point: Green St, Distance: 120m W)

**Distance**

The 'Distance' field is completed when a reference point is entered, and contains three pieces of information:

- numerical value of the distance from the reference point to the collision site
- whether the numerical distance value is given in metres (m) or kilometres (km)
- the direction from the reference point to the collision site, north (N), south (S), east (E), west (W).

Note: Only one direction can be chosen. Do not enter 'NW' or 'SE'.

**Parking Lots**

For parking lots and other off-highway collisions, if using a paper form, enter the property name (e.g. Purple Plaza Lot) as R1 and enter the street address of the parking lot as R2 (see example below). If using a digital format, enter the parking lot or other off-highway location in the description field of R1, and not in the R1 field.

**Ramp No.**

For locations where the collision is on a ramp, the ramp number is derived based on GPS Coordinates. OPP can also look up the Ramp No. using the MTO's Location Management System. The Ramp No. is displayed in the R1 (Trafficway) or R2 (Reference Point) fields of the PDF collision report.

**Highway No.**

For collisions occurring on provincial highways or at a ramp intersection, report the Highway No. in the R1 (Trafficway) or R2 (Reference Point) fields.

Municipality

Enter the name of the municipality.

County, District or Reg. Municipality

Enter the name of county, district or regional municipality.



GPS Latitude/GPS Longitude

The GPS coordinates of the collision site are entered. This is a required field.

The format is decimal degrees. A minimum of four significant decimals is required, but more may be provided.

Note that longitude is presented as a negative value on the report, as Ontario is west of the prime meridian. Latitude is presented as a positive value as we are north of the equator.

Example:

Latitude: 45.35574 Longitude: -77.01211

Examples

Parking Lot

Location	R1	Trafficway (i.e., Road Name, Highway, Ramp No., Suffix) On Purple Plaza Lot	Distance <input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> Km.	Check as applicable <input type="checkbox"/> N. <input type="checkbox"/> S. <input type="checkbox"/> E. <input type="checkbox"/> W.	GPS Latitude 4 4 . 9 5 8 4 3
	R2	Reference Point 2345 Purple Plaza Centre	Municipality Purpleville	County, District, Reg. Municipality	GPS Longitude - 7 6 . 5 3 4 1 9

Non-Intersection

Location	R1	Trafficway (i.e., Road Name, Highway, Ramp No., Suffix) Avenue Street	Distance 105 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> Km.	Check as applicable <input type="checkbox"/> N. <input type="checkbox"/> S. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. <input type="checkbox"/> W.	GPS Latitude 1 2 . 3 4 5 6 7
	R2	Reference Point Boulevard Road	Municipality Anywhere	County, District, Reg. Municipality	GPS Longitude - 9 8 . 7 6 5 4 3

At Intersection

Location	R1	Trafficway (i.e., Road Name, Highway, Ramp No., Suffix) Collins Bay Rd.	Distance <input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> Km.	Check as applicable <input type="checkbox"/> N. <input type="checkbox"/> S. <input type="checkbox"/> E. <input type="checkbox"/> W.	GPS Latitude 4 4 . 2 5 0 0 8
	R2	Reference Point Taylor Kidd Blvd.	Municipality City of Kingston	County, District, Reg. Municipality	GPS Longitude - 7 6 . 6 1 0 5 9

On Highway

Location	R1	Trafficway (i.e., Road Name, Highway, Ramp No., Suffix) Hwy 401	Distance 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Km.	Check as applicable <input type="checkbox"/> N. <input type="checkbox"/> S. <input type="checkbox"/> E. <input type="checkbox"/> W.	GPS Latitude 4 4 . 4 4 8 1 1
	R2	Reference Point Larue Mills Rd	Municipality Mallorytown	County, District, Reg. Municipality	GPS Longitude - 7 5 . 8 9 1 8 3

FORM**Driver****MVCR 0209**

Summary

D1 is assigned to the driver which is the initiator of the collision, i.e., D1 strikes D2.

Note: D1 is the person whom was deemed to be at fault or most at fault as determined by the investigating officer.

In this section all data pertinent to the drivers is entered.

Driver

Enter the Driver's first and last name. If completing a paper form, enter the driver's surname first in capital letters, followed by the first given name in full and initials, e.g., JONES, Brian A.

Note: If a pedestrian is involved in the collision, include pedestrian information in the involved persons section, not in the driver area.

If a single motor vehicle is involved with a pedestrian the driver regardless of whether or not they are at fault will be put in the D1/V1 section.



Cyclists should be recorded as drivers. However, they cannot be recorded in the D1 position; record them as D2 or later.

Address

Enter the driver's address.

Telephone No.

Enter the driver's telephone number.

**Driver's Licence
Number**

Enter the driver's licence number in full.

**Driver's Licence
Prov.**

Enter the name of the licensing Province/State & Country. Please use Canada Post abbreviations, e.g., BC, PE, ON etc.

Class Enter the class of licence, e.g., A, B or G. For jurisdictions outside of Ontario, codes may be numeric.

Cond. Enter restrictive conditions and/or endorsements.

Gender Enter M for male, F for female, X for gender neutral. This field should reflect the value displayed on the 'Sex' field of the person's driver's licence or other identification at the time of the collision.

D.O.B. Enter date of birth in the sequence of year-month-day. Use only numbers, e.g., September 16, 1965 is entered as 65-09-16 or 1965-09-16.

Proper Licence to Drive Class of Vehicle Indicate if the driver has the proper licence to drive the vehicle.

Suspended Driver Indicate if the driver's licence is suspended.



Dooring Dooring collisions involve any door of a motor vehicle that is open or opening coming into contact with a cyclist, a bicycle or a moving vehicle, even if the motor vehicle is stationary, stopped or parked. All dooring collisions should be reported; there is no minimum property damage threshold.

For the purposes of collision reporting, the 'dooring' collision must involve a vulnerable road user using a non motor vehicle, such as a bicycle, e-bike, e-scooter or other micromobility. In these instances, complete the 'Dooring' field by selecting one of the available options (Driver, Passenger, Not Applicable).

A situation involving the door of motor vehicle hitting another motor vehicle should not be recorded using the 'Dooring' field. However, these collisions are still reportable, as long as one of the motor vehicles was in motion.

If a dooring collision involving a vulnerable road user has occurred, use the 'Dooring' field to indicate the following:

- **Driver** - the collision was a dooring collision, and the driver opened the door that came into contact with the cyclist, bicycle, or moving vehicle.
- **Passenger** - the collision was a dooring collision, and a passenger opened the door that came into contact with the cyclist, bicycle, or moving vehicle. Indicate which passenger opened the door by entering the passenger's seating position and the area of initial impact.

Or, if a dooring collision has not occurred but a response is required, indicate:

- **Not Applicable** - The collision was not a dooring collision.

MTO's collision reporting system requires a response for the 'Dooring' field in scenarios where the vehicle types and vehicle manoeuvres or sequence of events selected could potentially indicate a dooring collision.



If 'Dooring' has been indicated as either Driver or Passenger, the vehicle whose open door caused the initial impact should be recorded as Vehicle 1, even if that vehicle is parked or disabled. Also, record 'Single Motor Vehicle - Other' for the Initial Impact between the motor vehicle's door and the vulnerable road user, even in cases where additional motor vehicles are subsequently involved in later impacts (e.g. a cyclist collides with the open door of a parked motor vehicle and is thrown into a lane of live traffic, where they are struck by a second motor vehicle).

Under 'Sequence of Events - Movable Objects', the value of 'Open Door of Vehicle' can be selected for collisions involving the dooring of a vulnerable road user, as well as for collisions involving two motor vehicles. Note that it should be selected for the vehicle that hit the open door (not for the vehicle whose door was opened).

According to the Highway Traffic Act, every person in charge of a vehicle that is directly or indirectly involved in a collision shall remain at the scene. If the driver of a vehicle involved in a dooring collision leaves the scene, record them as 'Fail to Remain,'



regardless of whether it was the passenger or the driver who opened the door. Passengers cannot be recorded as 'Fail to Remain,' as this field is driver-specific.

**Blood Test Admin.**

Indicate if a breathalyzer, drug recognition test, or blood test was administered.

BAC Test Results

Indicate the results of any blood alcohol concentration tests conducted for each driver involved.

This field is required if a Driver Condition of 'Had been drinking', 'Ability impaired, alcohol' or 'Ability impaired alcohol (over 0.08)' is selected. If test results are not yet available, select 'Unknown'.

<0.02:

Test returned a BAC of less than 0.02, or found no evidence of alcohol.

0.02 - 0.049

Test returned a BAC between 0.02 and 0.049 inclusive

0.05 - 0.079

Test returned a BAC value between 0.05 and 0.079 inclusive.

0.08 - 0.119:

Test returned a BAC value between 0.08 and 0.119 inclusive.

0.12 - 0.159:

Test returned a BAC value between 0.12 and 0.159 inclusive.

0.16 and over:

Test returned a BAC value of 0.16 or more.

Unknown:

Test results are unknown.



FORM**Vehicle****MVCR 0210**

**Summary**

Designations V1 and V2 are assigned to the vehicles in a collision, V1 is the vehicle the at fault driver or most at fault driver was operating at the time of the collision, e.g., V1 strikes V2.

If collision data is being collected using a paper format, write U/K for any fields that are unknown, and use a diagonal line to indicate fields that are not applicable (for example, CVOR number is not applicable if the vehicle is not a commercial vehicle). If using a digital format, leave unknown or non-applicable fields blank.

Indirectly Involved

Indicate if the vehicle action contributed to or caused a collision but did not sustain an impact, damage or injury to its occupants.

**Make/Year
Model/Colour
Body Style**

For Ontario licence plates, the Body Style field is auto-populated, based on the vehicle licence plate. Body style information for out-of-province licence plates and unlicensed vehicles is manually entered by the police officer.



Body Style is grouped into classes . Each class is associated with a series of codes for specific body types. More detailed information on the body types can be found in the Vehicle Policy Manual.

Class	Code	Descriptor
Passenger	CV	Convertible
Passenger	2D	2 door Sedan
Passenger	2B	2 door Hatchback
Passenger	4D	4 door Sedan
Passenger	4B	4 door Hatchback
Passenger	2W	2 door Stationwagon
Passenger	4W	4 door Stationwagon
Passenger	VN	Van
Passenger	MH	Motorhome

Passenger	SX	Sedan Extended Body
Passenger	TY	Utility (as in Sport Utility Vehicle)
Passenger	DB	Dunebuggy
Motorcycle	MS	Street
Motorcycle	MD	Dual Purpose
Motorcycle	MT	Scooter/ Limited Speed Motorcycle
Motorcycle	MB	Mini bike
Motorcycle	MW	Three wheel cycle
Moped	N/A	N/A
Trailer	FV	Freight Van
Trailer	OV	Open Top Van
Trailer	PF	Platform
Trailer	LB	Lowbed
Trailer	DP	Dump
Trailer	PL	Pole
Trailer	LV	Livestock
Trailer	AT	Auto Transport
Trailer	LT	Liquid Tanker
Trailer	DT	Dry Bulk Tanker
Trailer	MX	Transit Mixer
Trailer	BT	Boat
Trailer	TV	Travel
Trailer	TT	Tent
Trailer	TY	Utility
Trailer	HR	Horse
Commercial Truck	VN	Van
Commercial Truck	PD	Parcel Delivery Van
Commercial Truck	SD	Sedan Delivery
Commercial Truck	FV	Freight Van
Commercial Truck	OV	Open Top Van
Commercial Truck	ST	Stake/Rack
Commercial Truck	PF	Platform

Commercial Truck	DP	Dump
Commercial Truck	TX	Tank/Pumper
Commercial Truck	MX	Transit Mixer
Commercial Truck	WR	Wrecker
Commercial Truck	PR	Packer
Commercial Truck	CN	Crane
Micromobility	PA	Pedal Assist E-Bike
Micromobility	TP	Throttle Propelled E-Bike
Micromobility	MP	Moped Style E-Bike
Micromobility	MC	Motorcycle Style E-Bike
Micromobility	PC	Personal Cargo E-Bike
Micromobility	CC	Commercial Cargo E-bike
Micromobility	PS	Personal E-Scooter
Micromobility	SS	Shared (Rental) E-Scooter



Note: Abbreviations for colors may be used but are not recommended.

Air Brake

Indicate if there are air brakes.

Plate No.

Enter the plate number.

If the plate number does not match the vehicle registration (e.g. stolen plate, plate not authorized), select the option 'Plate/Vehicle Mismatch' and manually input the accurate VIN #, plate number and vehicle details (make, model, year, etc.) of the involved vehicle when submitting the data to MTO. This indicator may appear as a checkmark option but can vary based on your software.


Prov.

Enter the name of the Province/State/Country issuing the plate. Abbreviations may be used.



Number of Occupants in Vehicle

Enter the number of occupants in the vehicle including the driver.

Owner	Enter the name of the owner of the vehicle, company name or surname first, followed by the first name in full and initials or indicate that the owner is the same person as the driver.
Address Telephone No. Postal Code	Enter the address, telephone number and postal code of the vehicle owner in the spaces provided. In instances where the owner and driver are the same, if using a paper form, draw a diagonal line through all three areas, and if using a digital format, leave these fields blank.
Insurance Co. And Policy No.	Enter the name of the insurance company and policy number for the vehicle or indicate that there is no insurance plan.
CVOR No.	If a commercial vehicle is involved, enter the Commercial Vehicle Operator Registration (CVOR) number.
LIC. Class Required	Enter the class of licence required to operate the vehicle.
Loaded or Unloaded	Indicate whether a commercial vehicle is loaded or unloaded.
 Reported Approx. Speed	Enter the approximate speed estimated by independent witnesses, drivers or the officer.
Ride Hire Services	<p>For each vehicle involved, record whether it was actively engaged in providing ride hire services at the time of collision (i.e. currently carrying passengers or on its way to pick up passengers).</p> <p>Ride hire services transport passengers between points not along a fixed route or schedule for a fee. These services include traditional taxi service and service provided by a transportation network company that arranges paid transportation in privately owned vehicles (ride-hailing). This field does not include delivery of goods, rental vehicles, car-sharing or public transit vehicles, although it does include public transit service offered through a taxi or a transportation network company (i.e. a transit agency is covering all or a portion of the cost of the trip in a taxi or ride-hailing vehicle).</p>

Taxi

Ride hire services provided by a driver in a vehicle designated solely for this purpose and regulated as a taxi.

Ride-Hailing

Ride hire services provided by a transportation network company (TNC), which arranges transportation in privately owned vehicles for financial compensation that is paid to the driver and to the TNC. Includes ride-sharing, in which the TNC arranges transportation for multiple people with similar trip origins and destinations in the same privately owned vehicle.



Examples

Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Indirectly Involved	Make	Year	Model	Colour
	Mack	2005	Convent	Black
	Body Style	Air <input type="checkbox"/> Y Brake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N		Plate No.
	TRA.			RM-2274
	Province	Number of Occupants in Vehicle		Ride Hire Services
	Quebec	1		<input type="checkbox"/> Ride-Hailing <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi
	Owner (Last Name, First Name)	<input type="checkbox"/> As above		Telephone No.
	Black Mack Trucking			905-691-9981
Address (Unit No., Street No. and Name)				
331 Dorchester St.				
City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Country	
Montreal	Quebec	J6J 2A9	Canada	
Insurance Company <input type="checkbox"/> None			Policy No.	
Truckers Mutual			STE-7713-5C	

Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Indirectly Involved	Make	Year	Model	Colour
	Kia	2020	Sedona	Blue
	Body Style	Air <input type="checkbox"/> Y Brake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N		Plate No.
	Vn			XYZ 789
	Province	Number of Occupants in Vehicle		Ride Hire Services
	Ontario	2		<input type="checkbox"/> Ride-Hailing <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi
	Owner (Last Name, First Name)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> As above		Telephone No.
Address (Unit No., Street No. and Name)				
City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Country	
/	/	/	/	
Insurance Company <input type="checkbox"/> None			Policy No.	
New Insurance Group			5555555555	

FORM**Trailer****MVCR 0211**

**Summary**

A trailer is any object equipped with wheels hauled by a motor vehicle and includes a towed motor vehicle. Details on the trailer are required even if the unit was not damaged.

If collision data is being collected using a paper format, write U/K for any fields that are unknown, and use a diagonal line to indicate fields that are not applicable (for example, CVOR number is not applicable if the vehicle is not a commercial vehicle). If more than one trailer is towed by a vehicle, information for the additional trailer(s) must be entered on additional forms.

**Make
Plate No.
Prov.**

Enter the make, plate number and issuing Province/State. Abbreviations are permitted.

If using a digital format to collect collision data, leave unknown or non-applicable fields blank.

**Owner
Address
Postal Code
Telephone No.**

Enter the company or individual name, address, postal code and telephone number for the registered owner of the trailer or indicate if the owner of the trailer is the same as the owner of the vehicle.

Insurance

Enter the name of the insurance company and the policy number or indicate if the information is the same as for the vehicle.

Examples

Trailer	Make Airstream	Plate No. CCM 112	Province Quebec	
	Owner (Last Name, First Name) <input type="checkbox"/> As vehicle above DOE, John J	Telephone No. (123) 456-789		
	Address (Unit No., Street No. and Name) 123 Avenue Street			
	City/Town Cityville	Province Quebec	Postal Code C3C 3C3	Country Canada
	Insurance Company <input type="checkbox"/> As Vehicle Above The Insurance Co.	Policy No. 123456789		

FORM**Investigating Officer's Description and Diagram****MVCR 0212**

Summary

Enter the text description, if possible, in the top portion of the diagram area using standard abbreviations. Details concerning the text description and diagram follow.

**Officers
Description**

The text description is an investigation of the collision based on the facts gathered at the scene. When read in conjunction with the diagram, it provides a clear explanation of the collision.

When describing the actions of the involved vehicles or persons, include:

- what the unit was, e.g., Vehicle 1, pedestrian, involved person or animal
- direction of travel
- R1/R2 or road name
- position on road
- actions of vehicles/persons
- speed of vehicle

In the case of hit and run, indicate which vehicle left the scene of the collision, e.g. V1 (H&R).

Descriptions should be brief. Complete sentences are not required.
The following abbreviations may be used:

Item	Abbreviation
vehicle which initiated the collision	V1
second vehicle or more	V2, V3, etc.
driver who initiated the collision	D1
second driver or more	D2, D3, etc.
pedestrian	P
directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EB (eastbound) • WB (westbound) • NB (northbound) • SB (southbound)
left turn/right turn	LT/RT
road	RD
highway	HWY
street	ST
left	Lt
right	Rt

Diagram Contents

The diagram must clearly show how the collision occurred.

The diagram should contain the following data, if applicable:

- north arrow in the circle provided
- R1/R2 or road name(s)
- approximate impact area, located by the distance from the curb or edge of the roadway or any other relevant measurement

Include the area of impact measurement in the unused portion of the diagram section instead of on the diagram.

- If the vehicle left the roadway, measure the distance at an angle relative to the direction the vehicle was travelling at time of collision.

If no impact occurred, measure at right angles from the edge of the roadway.

- vehicle, pedestrians or animals at the impact area
- road markings, e.g., lane and intersection markings
- final vehicle locations
- traffic control signs at the scene
- object(s) which obstructed drivers view
- street widths
- road defect(s)

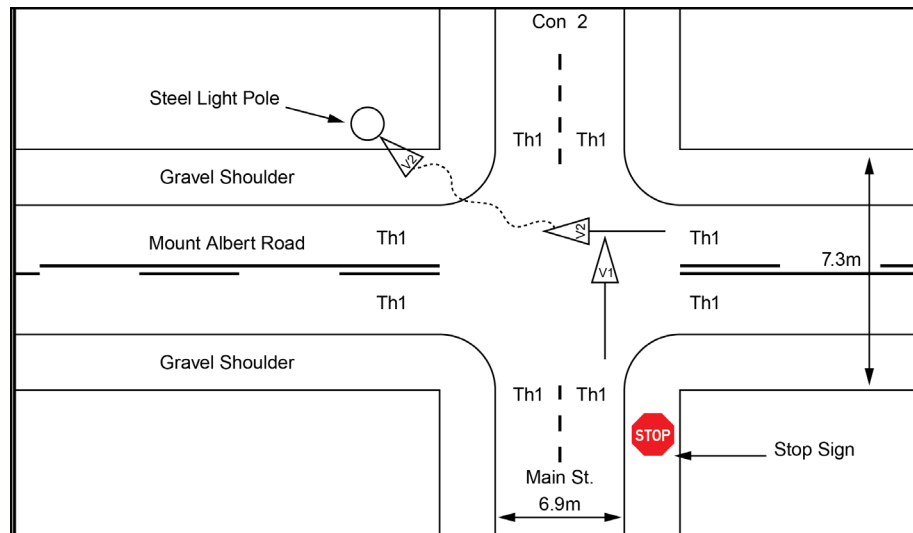
Diagram Symbols

The following general rules apply to the diagram:

- a solid line indicates a vehicles path before impact
- a broken line indicates a vehicles path after impact
- use one arrowhead per unit
- put the vehicle/pedestrian number in the arrowhead
- the vehicle arrowhead must indicate the direction the unit was facing when it came to rest
- the symbols/paths must touch when contact occurs

Note: Symbols may be used to depict vehicles, pedestrians and animals.

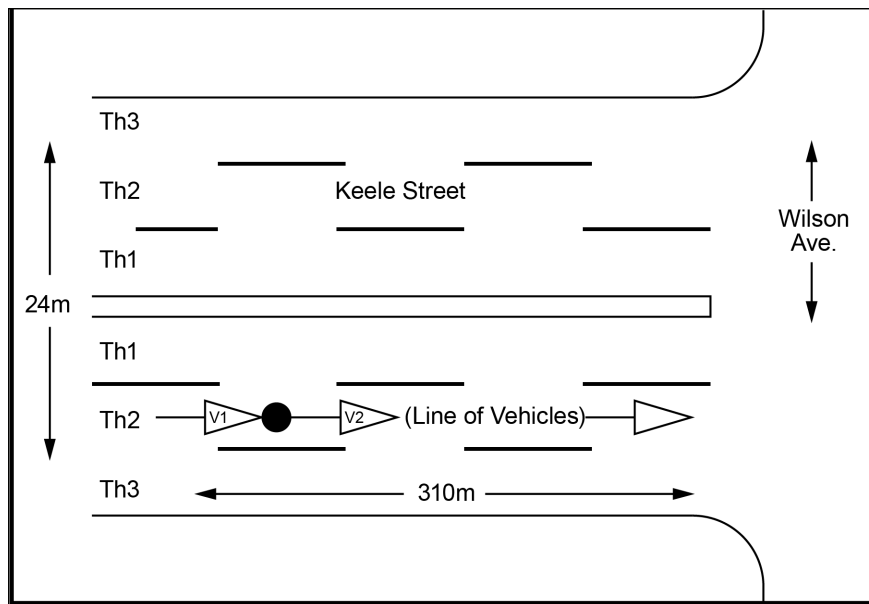
Examples



V1 was NB on R1 at an unknown speed. V1 failed to stop at the stop sign and collided with V2 that was WB on R2 at 65km/h. After the impact, V2 lost control and struck a light pole on the NE corner.

Area of Impact was 1.2m south of north edge of roadway and 5.4m east of west edge of roadway.

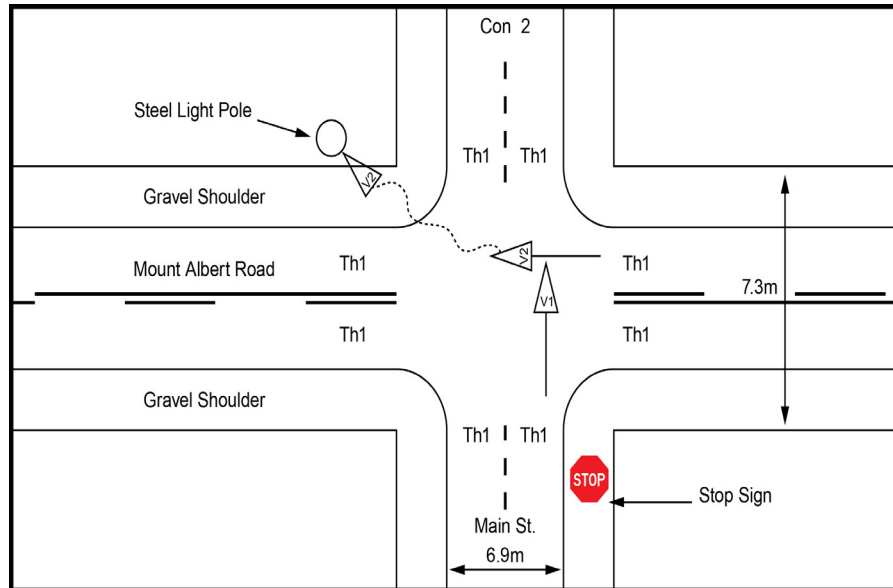
Note the North orientation and the use of symbols in the collision diagram.



V1, V2 NB on Keele St. in L2 at less than 15 Km/h. V2 stopped for traffic queued at traffic signals. V1 failed to stop and struck the rear of V2.

Note the placement of the point of impact information off the diagram and in written form. You may arrange the text and the collision diagram to provide sufficient space for both items.

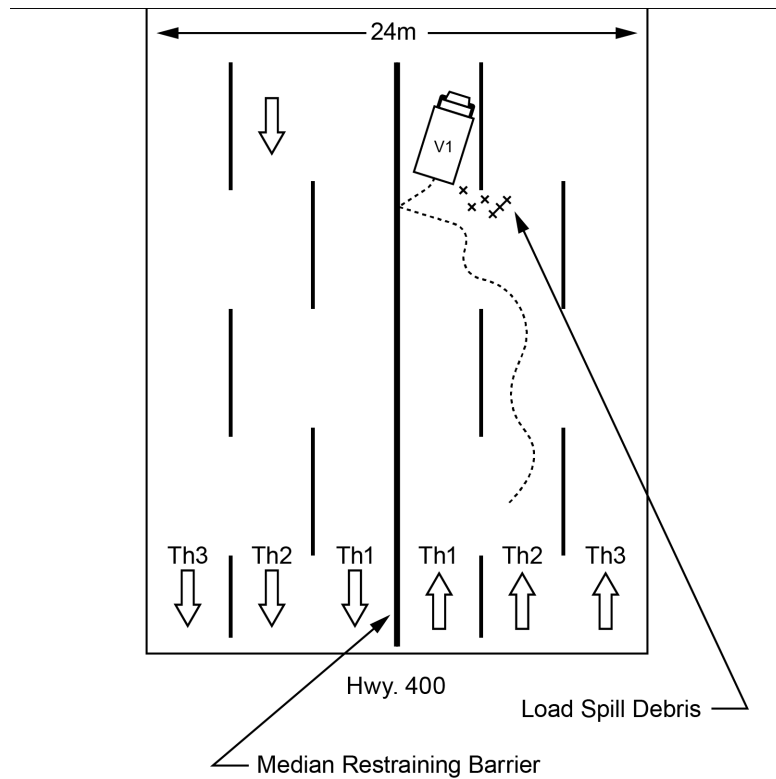
In multi-vehicle collisions the entire area of the first form may be used for the collision diagram. Use subsequent sheets for the collision description.



V1 EB on 11th Ave. at a reported high rate of speed. V2 SB on Centre St., stopped at stop sign, then proceeded. V1 failed to stop at stop sign and struck V2.

Point of impact 7.0m E of the W curb line of Centre St, 6.0m N of the S curb line of 11th Ave.

You may orient the required information as necessary.



V1 NB on HWY 400 in L2 @100km/h lost control due to blow out of left front tire, struck median box beam barrier and rolled over, spilling load and coming to rest in L1 on Rt side.

FORM**Lanes/Speed****MVCR 0213**

Summary

Information pertaining to the speed limits and number of through lanes, as well as total number of all lanes is required. If collision occurred at an intersection, include information for Road 1 (R1) and Road 2 (R2).

Number of Through Lanes

Enter the total number of through lanes for each roadway.

Record the total number of through lanes for both directions of travel, including on divided facilities and complex freeways (i.e., for two through lanes in each direction, record the total number of through lanes as four).

For collisions on ramps or transfer lanes (lanes used to move from express lanes to collector lanes or vice versa), record only the number of lanes on the ramp or transfer.

Number of All Lanes

Enter the total number of all lanes for each roadway.

Record the total number of all lanes for both directions of travel, including on divided facilities and complex freeways.

Include through lanes, all types of turn lanes, passing, high occupancy vehicle/high occupancy toll (HOV/HOT), transit, speed change, and parking lanes. Do not include shoulders (left/right or bus by-pass) or bicycle lanes as part of the total lane number.

For collisions on ramps or transfer lanes (lanes used to move from express lanes to collector lanes or vice versa), record only the number of lanes on the ramp or transfer.

Posted Speed Maximum

Enter the maximum speed limit for each roadway. Speed limit signs are white with a black message. There is always a maximum speed, although statutory speed limits may not always be posted. For roadways in municipalities and built-up areas, the statutory speed

limit is 50km/hr. On undivided rural highways, it is 80km/hr. Ramps or right turn channels have the same posted speed as the through road.

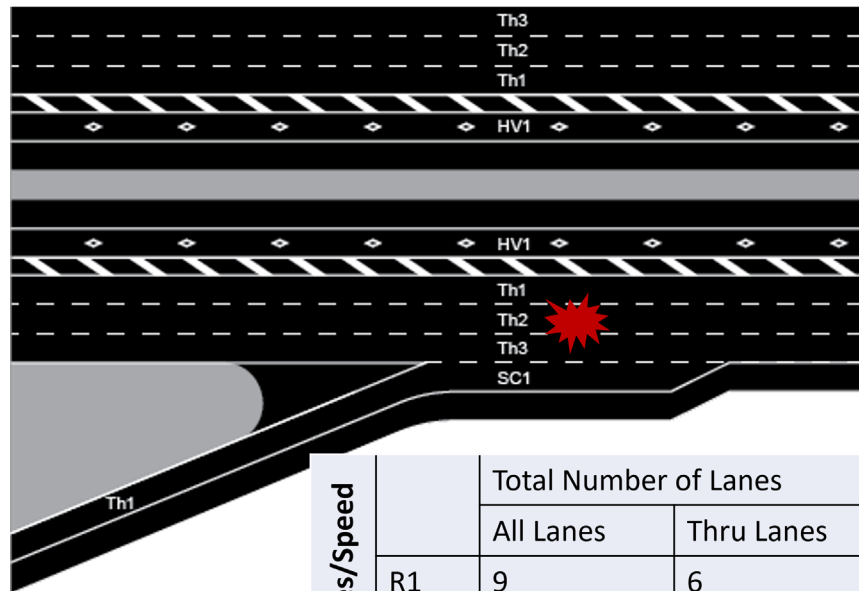
Posted Speed Advisory

Advisory posted speed limits are posted on ramps and curves.

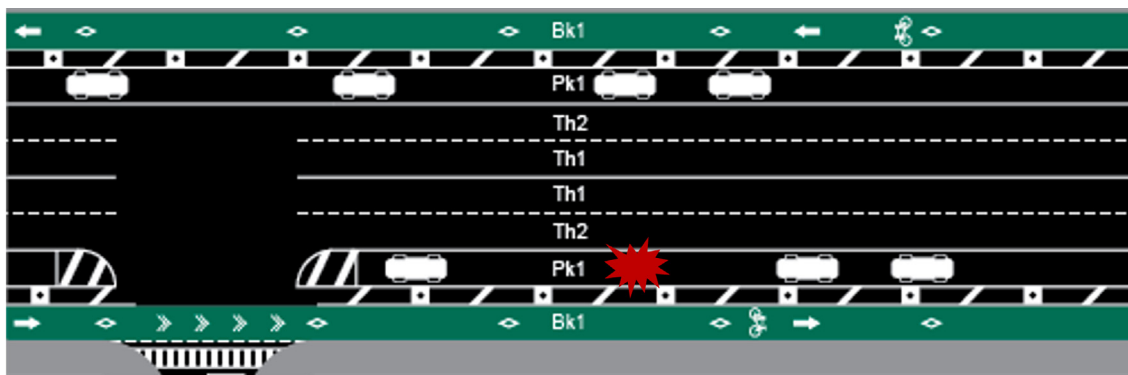
These are warning signs which are yellow with a black message.

In construction zones, signs are construction orange with a black message.

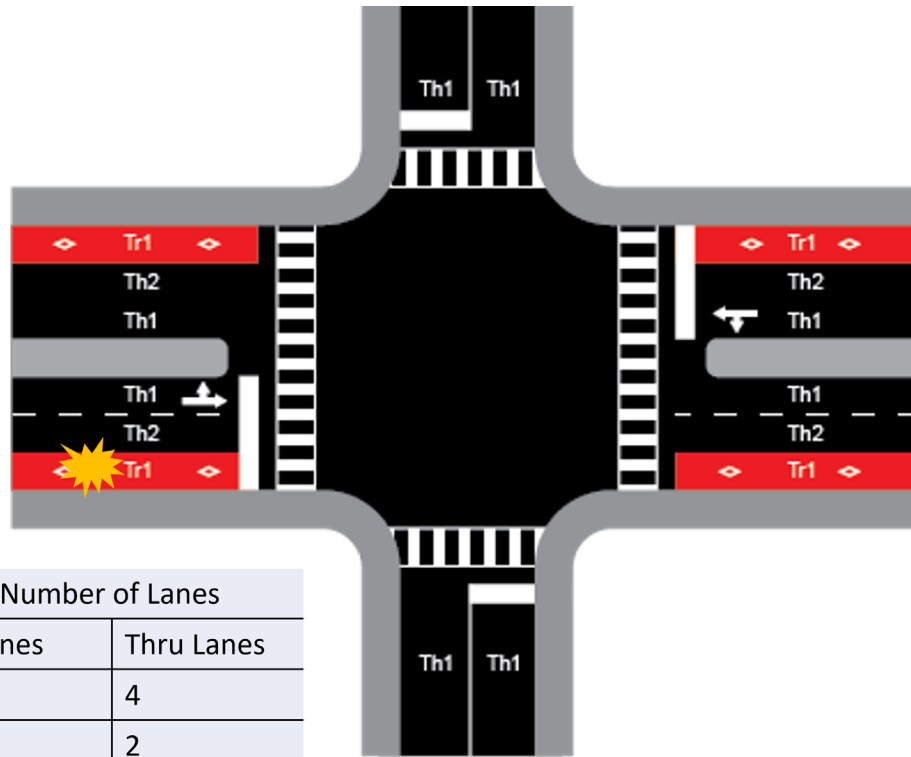
Examples



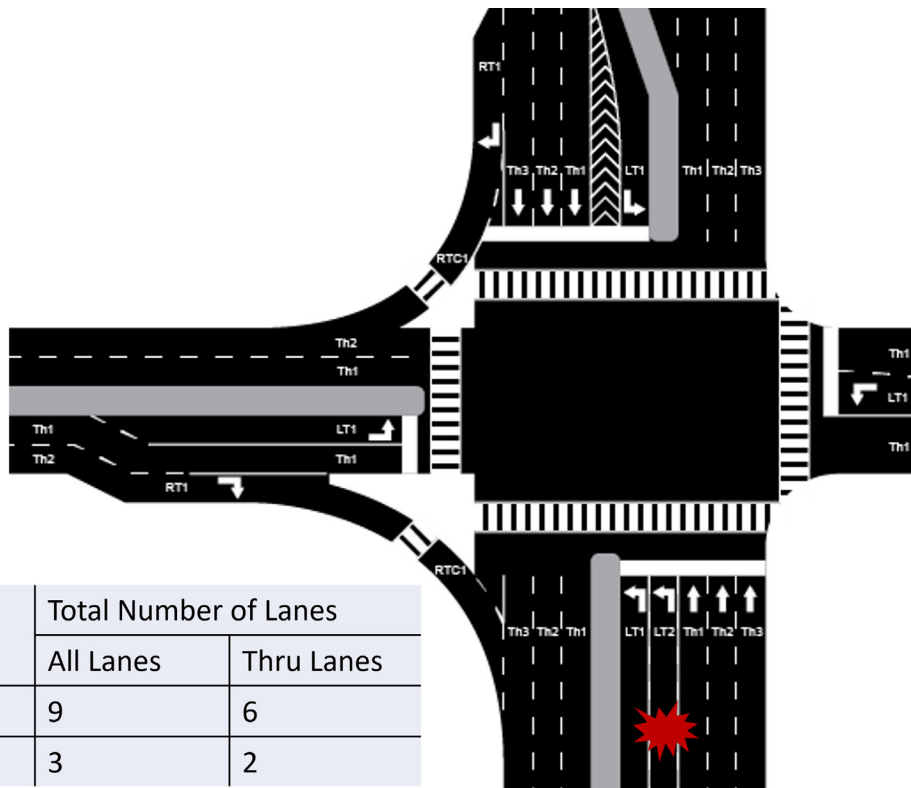
Lanes/Speed		Total Number of Lanes	
		All Lanes	Thru Lanes
	R1	9	6
	R2		



Lanes/Speed		Total Number of Lanes	
		All Lanes	Thru Lanes
	R1	6	4
	R2		



Lanes/Speed	Total Number of Lanes	
	All Lanes	Thru Lanes
R1	6	4
R2	2	2



Lanes/Speed	Total Number of Lanes	
	All Lanes	Thru Lanes
R1	9	6
R2	3	2

FORM

Description of Code(s) 95, 96, 97, 98, 99

MVCR 0214

Summary

Several fields provide categories for conditions not contained in the given selections. Normally, the selection is entitled Other. It does not include unknown items, but only items not included in the given selections.



If using a paper form, enter the code box number or field name and a description of the condition. If you need additional space, use the written description area of the form.

Examples

Descriptions of Code(s) 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
48 - Pothole

Descriptions of Code(s) 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
35A - Eating while driving

FORM

Describe Damage to Other Property

MVCR 0215

Summary

If damage has occurred to public property, i.e., property other than the vehicle(s) involved, always report the collision and any resulting damage.

Person and/or Agency Advised

Enter the name of the individual/agency.

Examples

Describe Damage to Other Property	Wooden fence	Person and/or Agency Advised	Municipality - City of Purpleville	Y	M	D	Time (24 Hr.)
				2	2	0	09 : 00
				5	1	0	

Describe Damage to Other Property	Guide rail	Person and/or Agency Advised	MTO	Y	M	D	Time (24 Hr.)
				2	2	0	20 : 34
				2	1	1	

FORM

Involved People - Injured Taken To/By

MVCR 0216

Summary



If the collision involves injury or fatality, record the location where the involved person was taken and the means of transportation used to remove them from the scene. If an involved person claims to be injured, but chooses to seek medical attention at a later day, enter involved person number and add note: seek own medical attention.

The involved person number must match the involved person number in column 69. See Subject 0334.

Example

No.	Involved People - Injured Taken To/By
1	Seek own medical attention
2	Anywhere Hospital / ambulance
3	Seek own medical attention

FORM**Independent Witness - Name****MVCR 0217**

Summary

Complete this field according to local Police Service policy.

Enter the name of the independent witnesses to the collision.

Note: If charges are laid, expected or pending, leave the box empty.
The box remains optional for an investigation.

Additional details are not required.

**Witness
Statements**

The method of recording driver and witness statements is determined by the individual Police Service.



The reverse of the form has been lined for your convenience.

FORM

Vehicle Taken To/By

MVCR 0218

Summary

Enter the address/ location to which each vehicle is transported and the name of the person or agency conveying it.

If using a paper form, draw a line through the field in instances where the vehicle is driven away/taken away by the driver.

If using a digital format, leave this field blank if the driver drives or takes the vehicle away themselves.

Example

Vehicle Taken To/By									
v1 112 Tow Road - Kingston Towing Co.									
v2									

FORM

Persons Charged

MVCR 0219

Summary

Indicate which involved person is being charged and the relevant charges.

If using a digital format, this field may be associated with each involved person's information.

If using a paper format, complete this information in the **Persons Charged** field.



Record the section number and the Act or the bylaw under which the charge is laid. Indicate which driver is being charged. If a person other than the driver is charged as a result of the collision, enter the surname first in capital letters followed by the given name and initials.

If the charge involves an HTA charge for commercial vehicle, include Provincial Offenses Ticket Number (POT) number. For multiple charges, include the most serious charges first: e.g., moving violations, then equipment violations.

Where applicable, abbreviations:

For	Enter
Driver 1/2	D1/D2
Highway Traffic Act	H.T.A.
Criminal Code	C.C.
Provincial Offences Ticket	P.O.T.

Example

Persons Charged - Section and Act & P.O.T. No. D1 - Section 253(1)(a) C.C.

FORM

Name of Coroner

MVCR 0220

Summary

If applicable, enter the name and telephone number of the coroner involved in the investigation.

FORM**If School Aged Children Involved****MVCR 0221**

Summary

If the pedestrian or cyclist is school aged, i.e., ages 4 to 18 inclusive, enter the name of their school.

Be aware that this data is required throughout the entire year whether or not school is in session.

This information is required for collision prevention programs conducted by the schools.

FORM

Signature of Investigating Officer/Supervisor

MVCR 0222



Summary

The investigating officer and their supervisor must sign and date the report.

Signature of Investigating Officer

The investigating officer signs the report and checks off that the report is completed. Enter the date that the report was completed in YYMMDD format.

Signature of Supervisor

The supervisor of the investigating officer signs the report and enters their badge number. Enter the date that the report was reviewed in YYMMDD format.

TEMPLATE

Collision Location - Box 1

MVCR 0301

Summary

The location of the first harmful event.

Collision location may be divided into 'On Roadway' or 'Off Roadway'.

On Roadway locations include:

- 01- Non Intersection
- 02- Intersection related
- 03- At intersection (and all sub-values)
- 04- At/near private drive
- 05- At railway crossing
- 06- Underpass or tunnel
- 07- Overpass or bridge
- 11- Turnaround (when road jurisdiction is not provincial, as in a divided freeway)
- 98 Other on highway

Off Roadway locations include:

- 08- Trail
- 09- Frozen lake or river
- 10- Parking lot
- 11- Turnaround (when road jurisdiction is provincial, as in a divided freeway)
- 12- Service centre
- 13- Truck inspection station
- 14- Rest area

- 99 Other off highway

Note that collisions occurring on the entry or exit lanes of a service centre, rest area or truck inspection station are considered 'On Roadway'. Enter 'Non-intersection' as the Collision Location in these cases. Enter 'Service Centre', 'Rest Area' or 'Truck Inspection Station' only if the collision occurred in the facility itself.

If collision occurred in a location which is not a public roadway, it is considered to be an Off Roadway collision. The public roadway as defined under the HTA includes the roadway and shoulder.

**CODE 01
Non-Intersection**

There are no intersections, underpasses, overpasses, tunnels, bridges, private drives or railway crossings. The cause of the collision is not related to activity at a nearby intersection. For a definition of intersection see Code 03.

**CODE 02
Intersection
Related**

A collision is intersection related in any of the following situations:

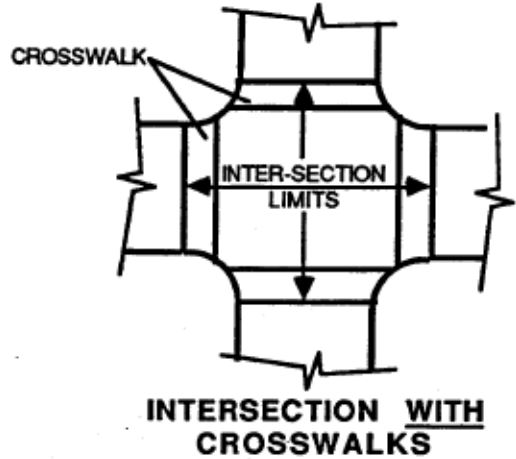
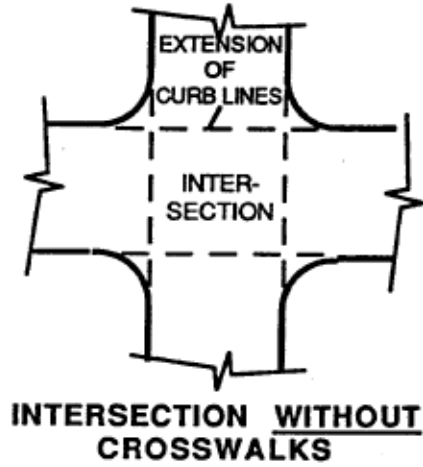
- a motor vehicle is moving toward an intersection, is within 100 m of the intersection and not turning into a private driveway
- a motor vehicle is moving away from an intersection in a turning action
- a motor vehicle is moving away from an intersection, is not turning and is within 100 m of the intersection

**Code 03
At Intersection**

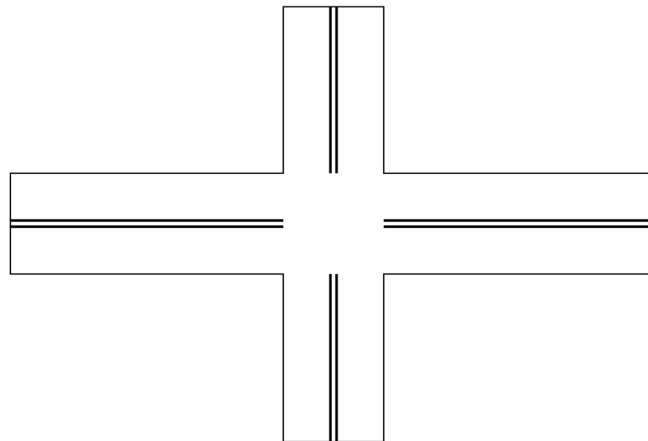
The area within the outermost lines of the crosswalks. If there are no crosswalks, the intersection is the area within an imaginary line extending from the curb or highway boundary lines.



Note: Right turn channels are not part of the intersection, and should be recorded as a lane type under Impact Location.

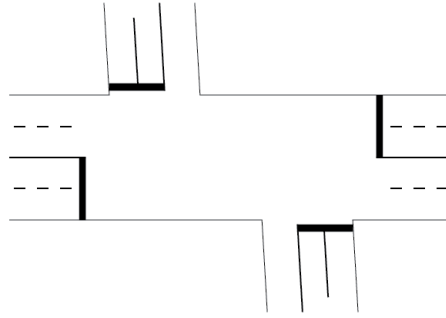


CODE 30: Four Way

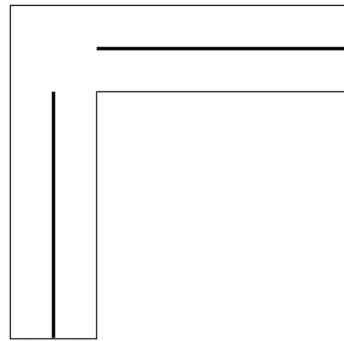




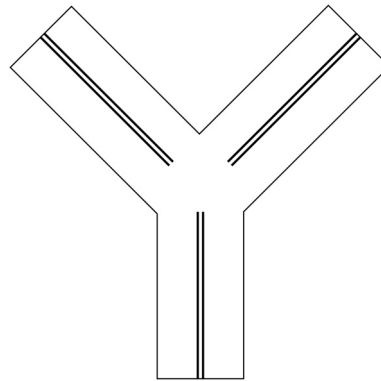
CODE 31: Offset



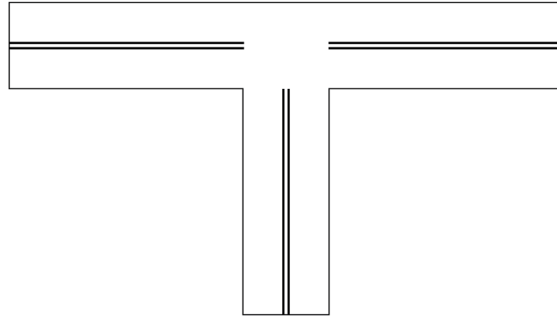
CODE 32: L Intersection



CODE 33: Y intersection

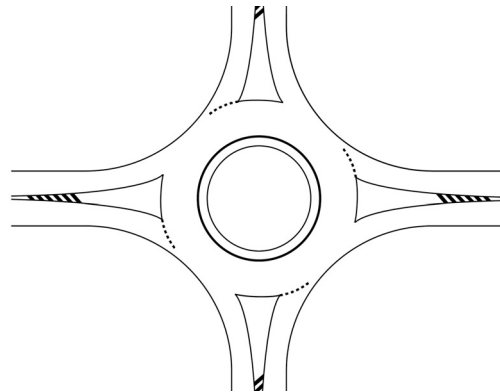


CODE 34: T intersection



CODE 35: Roundabout

Circular traffic pattern in which yield control is used on all entries, circulating vehicles have the right of way, pedestrian access is allowed only across the legs of the roundabout behind the yield line and circulation is counter-clockwise and passes to the right of the central island.



CODE 97: Other intersection

Collision occurred at an intersection type not specified by another value.

**CODE 04
At/ near
Private
Drive**



Private drives are all entries or exits which are not public roadways, e.g.:

- entrance to plazas
- schools
- hospitals
- homes

- factories

For use when the cause of the collision is related to a nearby private drive, i.e., vehicle is turning into or out of a drive.

**CODE 05
At Railway
Crossing**

Collision occurred at a railway crossing. Includes locations where motor vehicle lanes cross a right of way dedicated to trains (e.g. heavy rail). Do not include crossings of light rail transit right of ways or street car tracks located in mixed traffic lanes

**CODE 06
Underpass or
Tunnel**

Collision occurred in a tunnel or on a roadway underneath a structure.



**CODE 07
Overpass or
Bridge**

Collision occurred on a bridge or on a roadway on a structure.

**CODE 98
Other On Highway**

Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).



**CODE 08
Trail**

Collision occurred adjacent to trails or paths.



**CODE 09
Frozen Lake or
River**

Collision occurred on the surface of a frozen lake or river. This will often apply to off-road vehicles and snowmobiles but includes any vehicle operated on a frozen watercourse.

**CODE 10
Parking Lot**

Collision occurred on private property designated for vehicular use. Includes driveways to parking lots and parking garages, but not residential drives.

Do not include carpool lots along Ontario highways. Record these under 'Rest Area' instead.



**CODE 11
Turnaround**

Area in the median of a divided roadway where motor vehicles are permitted to travel across the opposing lanes of traffic or do a U-turn.

On provincial freeways, turnaround access is restricted to emergency and maintenance vehicles only, while on municipal and other roadways, public access may be permitted.

**CODE 12
Service Centre**

Ontario Highway Service Centres are located on highways 400 and 401 across Ontario. These centres have been branded as ONroute, and onroute.ca provides the location of all ONroute service centres.

Select this Collision Location only if the collision occurred in the Service Centre facility itself. If the collision occurred on the lanes entering or exiting the Service Centre, select "Non-intersection" instead.

**CODE 13
Truck Inspection
Station**

Truck inspection stations are found at various highway locations across Ontario. Ontario 511 provides the location of all Ontario Truck Inspection Stations.

Signs indicate whether or not a station is open. If a station is open, trucks must enter and stop for inspection. Vehicles and loads are checked for weight, height, length, width and axle spacing. Driver licences are also checked for validity and proper class of licence for the vehicle.

Select this Collision Location only if the collision occurred in the Truck Inspection Station itself. If the collision occurred on the lanes entering or exiting the Truck Inspection Station, select "Non-intersection" instead.

**CODE 14
Rest Area**

Public rest areas, including picnic parks and scenic lookouts, located along Ontario highways. These locations may include rest rooms, truck parking, food services, tourist information and other services. Also include carpool lots. Ontario 511 provides the location of all public rest areas and carpool lots along Ontario highways.

Record ONroute locations separately, as Service Centres.

Select this Collision Location only if the collision occurred in the Rest Area or carpool lot itself. If the collision occurred on the lanes entering or exiting the Rest Area or carpool lot, select "Non-intersection" instead.

CODE 99**Other**

Collision occurred off highway not described above, e.g.:

- field
- parkland
- residential drive

Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).



TEMPLATE

Impact Location - Box 2

MVCR 0302 (pt.1)

Summary

Impact location assists safety and engineering staff in pinpointing the exact location of the initial impact.

CODE 01 Within Intersection

The intersection is defined as the area within the outer most lines of the crosswalks. If no crosswalks the intersection is the area within an imaginary line extending from the curb lines or highway boundary lines.

Note: Right turn channels are not part of the intersection.

Lane Types

If the collision occurred in a traffic lane, enter one of the lane types below. Lane types 02 to 07 represent the original lane types included for collision reporting. Lane types 18 to 24 were added for collisions occurring on January 29, 2023 or later.



CODE 02 Lane - Through

Collision occurred on a lane designated for through traffic movement. A through lane may also allow left or right turning, in addition to through movement. Do not include passing, speed change, high occupancy vehicle/high occupancy toll (HOV/HOT) lanes, or lanes used exclusively for transit, bicycles or turning movements.

If the lane is designated for parking, transit or as an HOV/HOT at certain times of the day or week, record it as that lane type if the designation was in force at the time of the collision. Otherwise, record it as a through lane.

On entry/exit ramps, each lane is a through lane and is numbered left to right (in the direction of travel) up to the gore/bullnose, when no separation exists between the new lane and the through lanes, except a solid or dashed painted line. From this point until the lane begins/ends, it is considered a speed change lane. Indicate that the collision occurred on a ramp under "Road Character". Ramp Number is derived based on GPS coordinates.



CODE 03
Lane - Left Turn

Impact took place in a lane solely designated for left turning traffic in 1 direction of travel, i.e., vehicles travelling SB to EB or NB to WB, but not both.

A lane with markings indicating a combination of left turning and through movements should be considered a through lane.

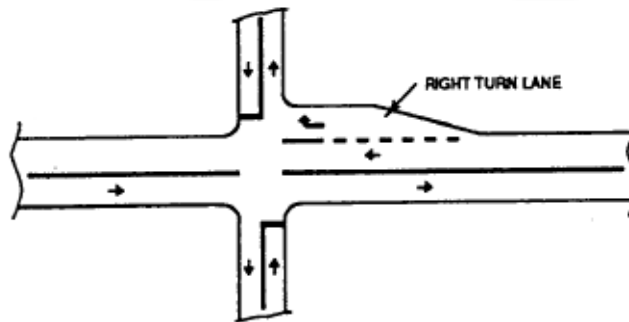


CODE 04
Lane - Right Turn



For use if impact location is a lane solely designated for traffic turning right and the lane is not physically separated from the thru lane by raised medians or curbing (see Code 05). The portion of lane for a right turn channel before physical separation occurs is considered a right turn lane.

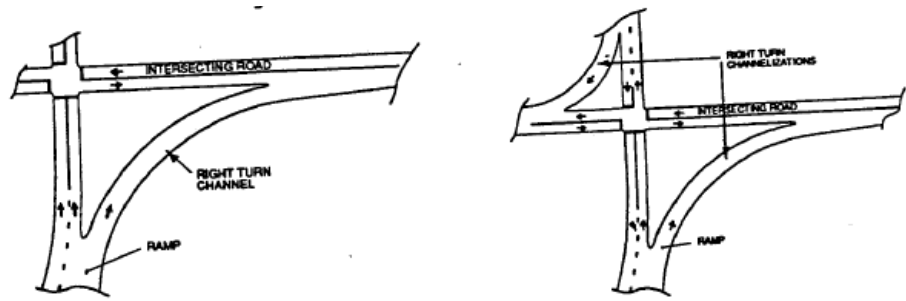
A lane with markings indicating a combination of right turning and through movements should be considered a through lane.



CODE 05
Lane - Right turn channel

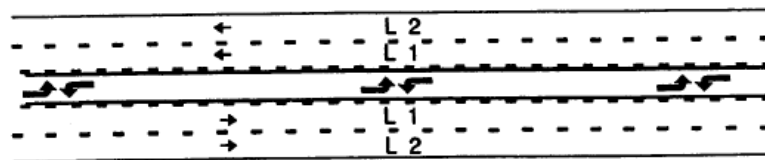


Collision occurred within a lane solely designated for right turning traffic and this lane is at least partially physically separated by a curb or restraining barrier from the through lanes. The portion of lane before the separation for the right turn channel begins is considered a right turn lane. A right turn channel may only occur where 2 roadways meet at grade. Ramps which enter or exit from the freeway are not right turn channels.



CODE 06
Two Way Left turn

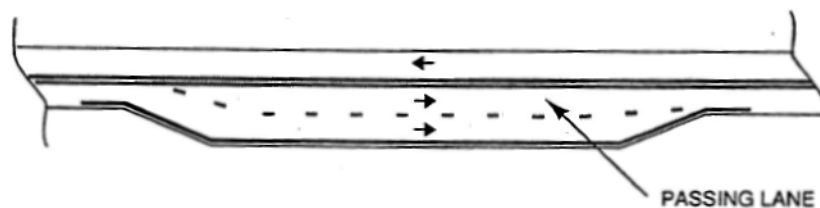
A continuous lane in the centre of the roadway for traffic from either direction that is turning left.



CODE 07
Lane - Passing

A passing lane is constructed adjacent to an existing lane for a short distance to permit unimpeded passing in one direction. Frequently constructed on steep grades where a heavy vehicle would lose speed climbing. Passing is permitted in the opposite direction of travel if there is sufficient visibility and the lane is unoccupied.

The term passing lane is not to be confused with the two-way left turn lane on multi-lane facilities.



CODE 18
Lane - HOT

"HOT" lane is an acronym for "high occupancy toll" lanes. HOT lanes are high occupancy vehicle lanes that allow vehicles that do not meet occupancy requirements to pay a toll to use the lane.



CODE 19
Lane - HOV

High occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes require passenger vehicles to have a minimum number of passengers.



If the lane is designated as a combined transit and high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lane, record it as an HOV lane. If the designation is time-of-day dependent, record it as an HOV lane if the designation was in force at the time of the collision; otherwise, record it as a through lane.

CODE 20
Lane - Bicycle
(unprotected)

A lane designated for use by cyclists (and potentially other micromobility users), marked by pavement markings and/or signage (bicycle symbol or reserved diamond symbol) and delineated from motor vehicle traffic lanes or a parking lane by a solid or dashed white painted line. Diagonal crosshatch markings may also be painted in a buffer area, but no consistent physical separation is provided. If a curb lane, no motor vehicle parking can be permitted within the bicycle lane space; otherwise, the lane should be recorded as a parking lane.

If bollards are present (flexible, vertical posts) and spaced greater than 6m apart (about the length of a passenger car/truck), the lane is considered unprotected. If bollards are spaced 6m or closer, the lane is considered protected.

Note that in some locations, protected bicycle lanes transition to unprotected ones in the vicinity of intersections to make space for motor vehicle turn lanes. Record the facilities present (protected/unprotected) at the location of the collision.

Paved shoulders lacking any bicycle symbols or signage are considered shoulders, not bicycle lanes.

Lanes that are reserved for the exclusive use of transit and cyclists (e.g. bus and bike lanes), with no delineation of separate space for transit vehicles and bicycles, are considered transit lanes.

Include bicycle lanes in lane numbering, but not in total lane counts

CODE 21
Lane - Bicycle
(protected)

A lane designated for use by cyclists (and potentially other micromobility users), physically separated from both motor vehicles and the sidewalk and marked by pavement markings and/or signage.



Separation from the motor vehicle traffic lane or parking lane must be near continuous and include vertical barriers (e.g. planters, median, curbs, flexible bollards, landscaping, etc), spaced 6m or closer together (about the length of a passenger car/truck).

Facility may be at the level of the roadway or of the sidewalk or between the two. Separation from the sidewalk may include horizontal or vertical elements such as a painted line, a material change between the facilities (asphalt to concrete), a curb or landscaped buffer.

If bicycle traffic and pedestrian traffic share the same pathway, record the Impact Location as 'Not On Roadway' (left side/right side), and the Collision Location as 'Trail'.

Likewise, if the separation from the motor vehicle lanes is a buffer of greater than 10 m or includes a sidewalk (i.e., the bike facility is on the outside edge of the sidewalk, not alongside the road), record the Impact Location as 'Not On Roadway' (left side/right side) and the Collision Location as 'Trail'.

Include bicycle lanes in lane numbering, but not in total lane counts. If the bicycle lane is bi-directional, use the lane numbering system to indicate that the collision occurred in the first or second of two bicycle lanes. Note that lane numbering only applies to the side of the road where the collision occurred. If the bike lane is uni-directional, and the second bike lane exists on the other side of the road, record the lane numbering as one bicycle lane only.

CODE 22
Lane - Transit

A lane designated for the exclusive use of transit, either rail-based (light rail transit/street car) or bus rapid transit. Do not include lanes where transit operates in mixed traffic.

If the designation is time-of-day dependent, record it as a transit lane if the designation was in force at the time of the collision; otherwise, record it as a through lane.

If the lane is designated as a combined transit and high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lane, record it as an HOV lane.



Lanes that are reserved for the exclusive use of transit and cyclists (e.g. bus and bike lanes), with no delineation of separate space for transit vehicles and bicycles, are considered transit lanes.



CODE 23
Lane - Parking

A lane designated for motor vehicle parking. If the lane is designated for parking only at certain times of the day or week, record it as a parking lane if the designation was in force at the time of the collision. Otherwise, record it as a through lane.



CODE 24
Lane - Speed change

A lane intended to facilitate traffic entering or exiting a controlled access highway or other roadway of higher traffic speed. For entrance/exit ramps, the ramp portion is considered a through lane and should be numbered separately from left to right (in the direction of travel). The speed change portion begins/ends at the gore/bullnose, when no separation exists between the speed change lane and the through lanes, besides a solid or dashed painted line.

CODE 08
Shoulder - Left

Collision occurred to the immediate left of travelled lanes (relative to the vehicle's direction of travel). Note: Shoulder areas are not included in lane numbering or total lane counts.



CODE 09
Shoulder - Right

Collision occurred to the immediate right of travelled lanes (relative to the vehicle's direction of travel). Note: Shoulder areas are not included in lane numbering or total lane counts.

CODE 25
Shoulder - Bus by-pass

Collision occurred in a shoulder area (left or right) that is marked for exclusive travel use by buses.

Note: Shoulder areas are not included in lane numbering or total lane counts.

CODE 10
**Not on Roadway-
Left Side**

Collision occurred beyond the shoulder area on the left (relative to the vehicle 's direction of travel).

CODE 11
Not on roadway-
right side

Collision occurred beyond the shoulder on the right (relative to the vehicle's direction of travel).



CODE 12
Off Highway

Impact locations not on public highway, e.g.:

- parking lots
- bush trails

The vehicle(s) involved was/were operated off-highway prior to impact and was/were not an out of control vehicle(s).



CODE 13
Gore/ Bullnose

An area of land where two roadways diverge or converge. The area is bounded on two sides by the edges of the roadways, which join at the point of divergence or convergence. The direction of traffic must be the same on both sides of these roadways. The area includes shoulders or marked pavement, if any, between the roadways.



CODE 14
Pedestrian
Crossing -
crossover

Pedestrian crossovers are designated areas that allow pedestrians to safely cross a roadway. They are often found midblock, but may also be located at an intersection.

Different types of pedestrian crossovers exist, but they all include:

- Roadside signage that says, 'Stop for Pedestrians' and 'No passing here to crossing'
- Pavement markings that show where pedestrians should cross

Most pedestrian crossovers also have flashing lights, although some may not.



Drivers must wait for pedestrians to cross the full width of the road before proceeding.

School crossings or the painted line crosswalk delineation provided at signalized intersections are not crossovers and should be reported separately.



**CODE 15
Pedestrian
Crossing -
crosswalk**

Any pedestrian crossing location usually found at intersections with traffic signals, pedestrian signals or stop signs.



**CODE 16
Pedestrian
Crossing - school
crossing**

A school crossing is designated with a painted crosswalk and school crossing signage.



A school crossing guard may or may not be present at a school crossing. If a school crossing guard is present at the time of collision, record this under 'Traffic Control'.



**CODE 17
Sidewalk**

An area at the side of the roadway physically separated from vehicle lanes, usually by a curb, and intended for exclusive use by pedestrians.



**CODE 99
Other**

Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE**Collision Lane Numbering - Box 3A, 3B****MVCR 0302 (pt 2)**

Summary

Only complete these fields if the collision occurred in a lane (see Impact Location). The list of applicable lanes is:

- Through
- Left turn
- Right turn
- Right turn channel
- Two-way left turn
- Passing
- High Occupancy Toll (HOT)
- High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)
- Bicycle (unprotected)
- Bicycle (protected)
- Transit
- Parking
- Speed Change

Note that for collisions prior to January 29, 2023, collision lane numbering was only completed for through lanes, and the Total of Collision Lane Type (Box 3B) was not recorded.

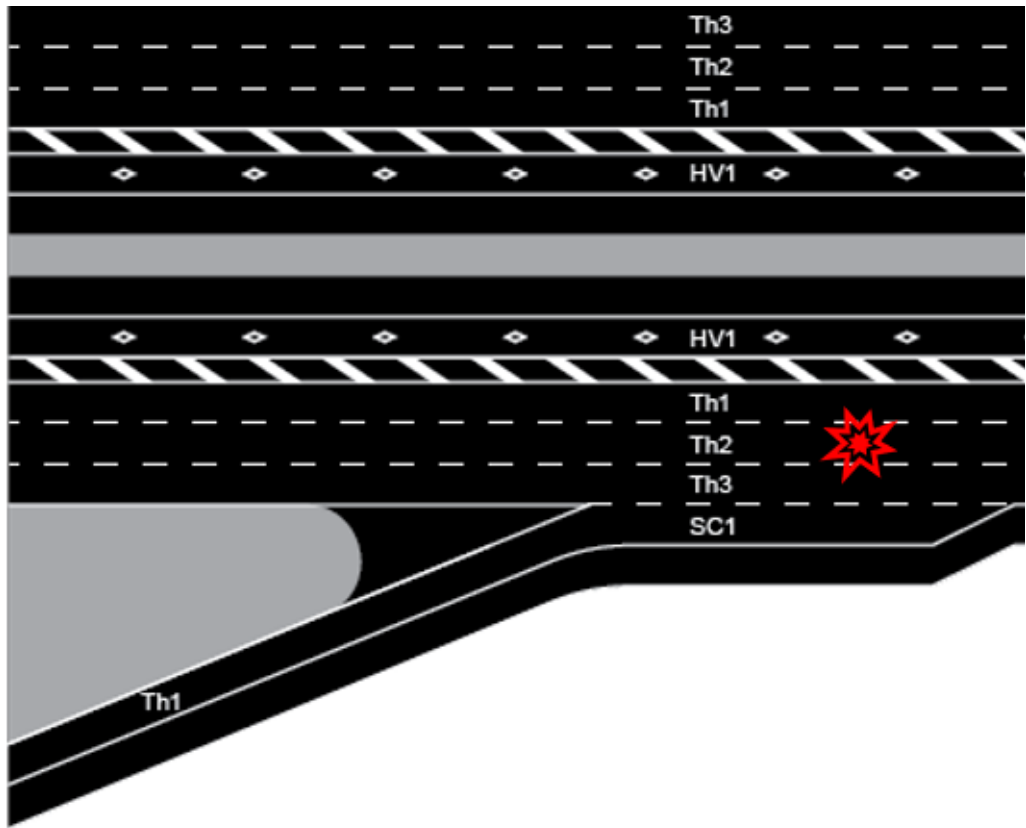
Box 3A**Collision Lane Number**

Lanes are numbered according to type, starting from the centre line and moving outwards. When the lane type changes (for example, a left turn lane beside a through lane, or a through lane beside a right turn lane), re-start the numbering at 1.

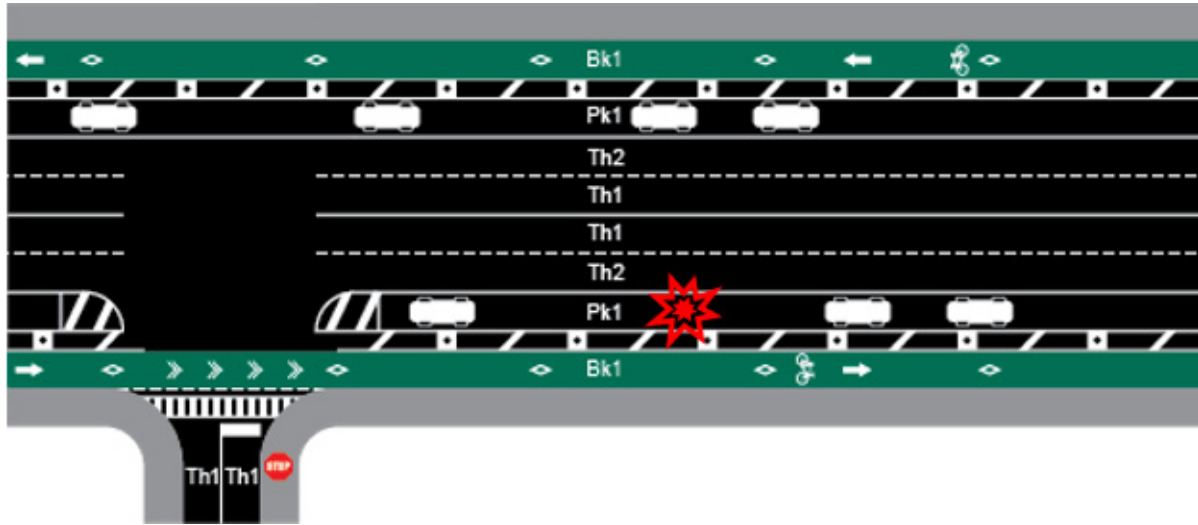
Box 3B**Total Number of the Collision Lane Type**

Only include lanes of the same type and enter the total number of lanes of the same type as where the collision occurred. Only include lanes on the same side of the centre line as the collision.

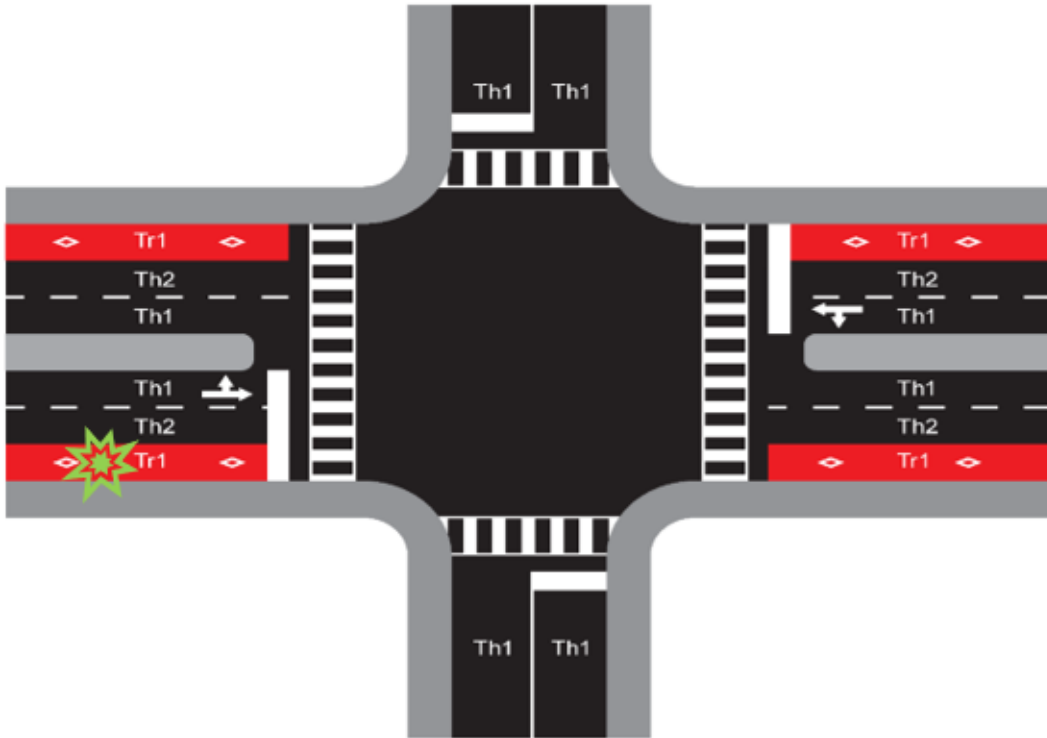
See diagrams below for examples.



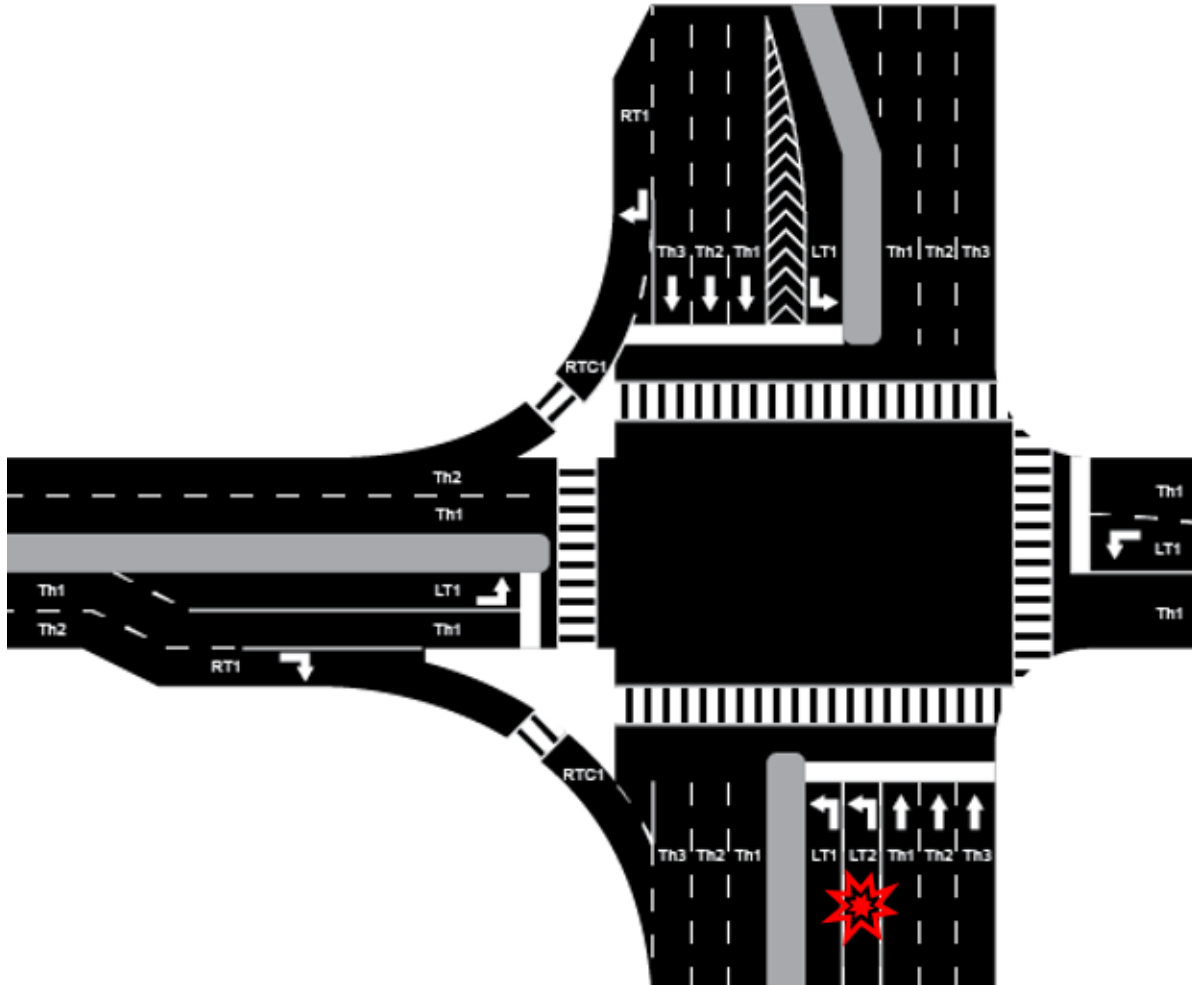
Impact Location (Box 2)	Lane Number of Impact Location (Box 3A)	Total Number of Lanes of Collision Lane Type (Box 3B)
Lane—Through	2	3



Impact Location (Box 2)	Lane Number of Impact Location (Box 3A)	Total Number of Lanes of Collision Lane Type (Box 3B)
Lane—Parking	1	1



Impact Location (Box 2)	Lane Number of Impact Location (Box 3A)	Total Number of Lanes of Collision Lane Type (Box 3B)
Lane—Transit	1	1



Impact Location (Box 2)	Lane Number of Impact Location (Box 3A)	Total Number of Lanes of Collision Lane Type (Box 3B)
Lane—Left Turn	2	2

TEMPLATE

Environment Conditions - Boxes 4, 5

MVCR 0303

Summary

The prevailing atmospheric conditions that existed at the time of the collision, and not at the time of the Police arrival at the collision scene.

Designations are used to determine whether environmental conditions were a factor in the collision. Data is used to determine action for recurring conditions contributing to collisions, e.g.:

- road icing
- drifting snow
- fog
- smoke from industry

Note: Up to 2 selections may be recorded, if required.

CODE 01 Clear

Dull, overcast or bright conditions are recorded as clear provided no precipitation or airborne matter, obscures visibility.

CODE 02 Rain

Self-explanatory.

CODE 03 Snow

Self-explanatory.

CODE 04 Freezing Rain/ Hail

Includes sleet and hail.

CODE 05 Drifting Snow

Snow drifting on or above roadway which obscures visibility of the roadway, road markings, traffic devices or highway fixtures.

CODE 06
Strong Wind

If wind was a contributing factor in the collision.

CODE 07
Fog, Mist, Smoke,
Dust

Airborne matter obscuring visibility, whether of natural or industrial origin.

**CODE 08**
Glare

The driver's vision was temporarily obscured by bright sunlight or artificial light.

CODE 99
Other

Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE**Light - Box 6****MVCR 0304**

Summary

The light conditions at the time of the collision are recorded to assess the need for artificial lighting and control devices.

CODE 01**Daylight**

The light conditions which normally occur between one half hour after sunrise and one half hour before sunset.

CODE 02**Daylight Artificial**

The light conditions which normally occur between one half hour after sunrise and one half hour before sunset. Artificial illumination devices were functioning at the collision site.

CODE 03**Dawn**

The light conditions which normally occur between one half hour before and one half hour after sunrise.

CODE 04**Dawn Artificial**

The light conditions which normally occur between one half hour before and one half hour after sunrise. Artificial illumination devices were functioning at the collision site.

CODE 05**Dusk**

The light conditions which normally occur between one half hour before and one half hour after sunset.

CODE 06**Dusk Artificial**

The light conditions which normally occur between one half hour before and one half hour after sunset. Artificial illumination devices were functioning at the collision site.

CODE 07**Dark**

The light conditions which normally occur between one half hour after sunset and one half hour before sunrise.

CODE 08
Dark Artificial

The light conditions which normally occur between one half hour after sunset and one half hour before sunrise. Artificial illumination devices were functioning at the collision site.

CODE 99
Other

The collision occurred under light conditions not defined above. Includes non-normal occurrences such as a solar eclipse, major storm on location at which artificial illumination is not functioning e.g.:

- tunnel

Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE

Traffic Control - Box 7

MVCR 0305



Summary

This field is to identify any traffic control device at the collision scene. The device need not have been a factor in the collision. Up to three Traffic Controls can be recorded. For each Traffic Control selected, enter an associated Traffic Control Condition.

Note: Speed limits and pavement markings are not traffic control devices for this field.



CODE 01 Traffic Signal

Traffic signals have a minimum of three lights (red, yellow, green) mounted vertically in a yellow casement.

If the traffic signal was not functioning at the time of the collision, select 'Not Functioning' for the field 'Traffic Control Condition'.

If the traffic signal was functioning under the manual control of a police officer, enter 'Traffic Signal' and 'Functioning' for the field 'Traffic Control Condition'.

CODE 02 Stop Sign

A regulatory sign requiring driver to halt.

CODE 03 Yield Sign





A regulatory sign requiring driver to reduce speed and give right-of-way to approaching traffic before proceeding.

CODE 04 Pedestrian Crossover

School crosswalks or the normal painted line crosswalk delineation provided at signalized urban intersections are not crossovers. A pedestrian crossover may be located at an intersection or elsewhere and is designated by:

- mandatory X marks in each lane of road way 30 meters in advance of crossover
- mandatory overhead sign
- mandatory signs prohibiting passing

- optional pedestrian-activated warning lights

	CODE 05 Police Control	Traffic flow was controlled by a police officer using visual hand signals. Does not include manual control of a traffic signal by a police officer. However, if the traffic signal is not functioning, both 'Traffic Signal' (Condition: 'Not Functioning'), and Police Control are entered.
	CODE 06 School Guard	Control of traffic by a person other than a police officer to assist school children in crossing a road. Does not include a child acting in a "safety patrol" capacity. Record any additional traffic controls at the location as well (ie. stop sign, pedestrian crossover, traffic signal, pedestrian signal, etc.).
	CODE 07 School Bus - flashing light and stop arm	A chrome yellow and black bus, van or mini bus used to transport children, or mentally challenged adults to or from a training centre. This vehicle functions as a traffic control device when it is stationary, has red signal lights flashing and stop arm activated.
	CODE 08 Traffic Gate	A barrier to prevent vehicles from passing a point on the roadway. Normally, they are located at railway crossings, entrances to private parking lots and ramps used in conjunction with reversible lanes.
	CODE 09 Traffic Control Person	Any person directing or controlling traffic who is not a police officer or school crossing guard. Includes construction or railway flag persons and persons directing traffic when vehicles are backing from a driveway or public access, or persons at collision locations or other temporary locations.
	CODE 10 No Control	The intersection had no traffic control device of any kind and no traffic control person in place.
	CODE 11 Flashing Beacon	Auxiliary flashing lights installed in conjunction with yield, stop or other regulatory/warning signs.
	CODE 12 Railway Crossing	A railway crossing control will include signage (white 'X' with red border) and may also include flashing lights and a red and white gate that are activated upon the approach of a train."



**CODE 13
Pedestrian Signal**

Pedestrian walk signals were provided. If walk signals were provided in some but not all directions, record the traffic control that is most relevant to the collision (e.g. on the side of the intersection where the collision occurred).



**CODE 14
Half Signal**

A pedestrian control signal, where a traffic signal is provided to stop traffic on a single roadway (often mid-block) for the purpose of allowing pedestrians to cross.



If located at an intersection, the side road (with minor traffic) is controlled with stop signs, with pedestrian signals used for pedestrians crossing the main street and regular traffic control signals used on the main roadway approaches.

**Code 99
Other**

Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE

Traffic Control Condition - Box 8

MVCR 0306

Summary

The condition of the traffic control device which was detailed in the Traffic Control field is entered. The condition of the traffic control device at the time of the collision is reported (not subsequent damage). Road authorities monitor the condition of traffic control devices at collision sites to ensure proper maintenance and to improve their performance through improved design and installation.

CODE 01 Functioning

Electronic or mechanical devices were operating correctly, e.g.:

- traffic signals

CODE 02 Not Functioning

Electronic or mechanical devices were operating incorrectly or were not operating. Includes traffic signal not operating due to a power failure, burned out bulbs. Includes signs which have deteriorated and are no longer reflectorized or lettering has peeled off. Does not include devices damaged in the collision.

CODE 03 Obscured

Traffic control devices which were functioning and/or in good repair but were not visible. Includes obscured by snow or ice build up, condensation, mud, parked vehicles or vegetation.

CODE 04 Missing/ Damaged

Traffic control devices missing or damaged prior to the collision. Includes signs/signals removed, vandalized or defaced to obscure message. Does not include traffic control devices damaged in the collision.

TEMPLATE

Road Character - Boxes 9, 10

MVCR 0307

Summary

This field provides a description of the physical nature of the highway at the collision location. For collisions occurring within an intersection, enter appropriate selections for each highway in the same order as in the LOCATION field.

For complex freeways, description must be one of the following:

05 Ramp

06 collector lane

07 Express lane

08 Transfer lane

Note: "Divided Highway"; ' or "Divided Highway with Restraining Barrier" are never used to describe complex freeways (see illustration).

Roadway

The part of the highway that is improved, designed or normally used for vehicular traffic. Does not include the shoulder.

Median Strip

Portion of a highway constructed to separate traffic flows by physical barrier or an unpaved strip.

Divided

A highway that has flows of traffic separated by median stripe(s) or restraining barrier.

CODE 01 Undivided One- way

An undivided highway designated for the movement of traffic in one direction only, regardless of the number of lanes. Does not include any section of a divided highway, QEW, 401 or any interchange ramp.

CODE 02
Undivided Two-
Way

An undivided highway for traffic in opposite directions. Includes roads with only serrated concrete strips (singing medians) or painted lines between opposing lanes.

CODE 03
Divided with
Restraining Barrier

A highway divided into separate streams by a median strip with a physical barrier to impede or prevent a vehicle from travelling from one stream of traffic to another. Restraining barriers include guide rails, fences, walls or other physical barriers.

CODE 04
Divided with no
Barrier

A highway divided into separate flows of traffic by median stripe(s) of unpaved ground without restraining barriers, e.g., grass median with drainage ditch.

CODE 05
Ramp

A roadway connecting two different highways at a grade-separated intersection permitting the transfer of vehicles from one highway to the other. A roadway is defined as a ramp regardless of its construction or use. Defining a roadway as a ramp supersedes all other designations. Included are entrances to and exits from controlled access freeways and free-flow connections between intersecting freeways (see illustrations).

Note: Transfer lanes on complex freeways are not ramps.

CODE 06
Collector Lane

A roadway found only on complex freeways lying parallel to and on the right of the express lanes.

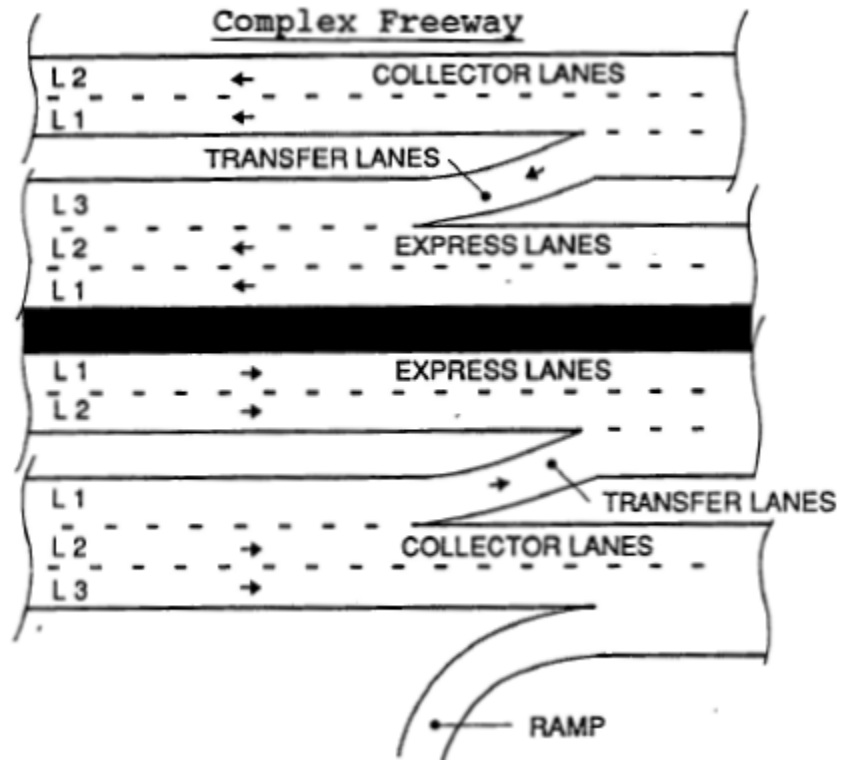
Collector lanes are accessed by transfer lanes to or from express lanes. Collector lanes are joined by access ramp to intersecting roadways (see illustration).

CODE 07
Express Lane

The main through stream of traffic in each direction on complex freeways. Also the first set of lanes, immediately to the right of centre (see illustration).

CODE 08
Transfer Lane

A connecting roadway between collector and express lanes, providing access to or from express lanes and collector lanes (see illustration).



TEMPLATE

Road Surface - Boxes 11, 12

MVCR 0308

Summary

If the collision occurred at an intersection, the condition of each road is described.

The material used to construct a road surface has a direct bearing on its frictional qualities and vehicle operation.

Enter the material type that best describes the road surface at the collision site.

CODE 01

Asphalt

Self explanatory.

CODE 02

Oil Treated Gravel

Comprised of sand, fines and crushed stone larger than that found in asphalt bound by oil products for a stable running surface with a glossy, tar-like appearance. A high quality oil treated surface known as a mulch surface is similar to asphalt but contains more coarse granular material in the running surface. Oil treatment and mulch surfaces are normally used on secondary and tertiary highways.

CODE 03

Gravel or Crushed Stone

Surface constructed of layers of natural or artificially crushed rock, placed and compacted without a binder material.

CODE 04

Concrete

A poured concrete slab surface is characterized by colouring lighter than asphalt, with regular joints or filled gaps between pavement slabs.

CODE 05

Earth

A natural soil driving surface compacted and left without any overlay of crushed gravel, concrete, asphalt or the addition of any binder material.

CODE 06 Wood	Planks or timbers laid to form a driving surface. Commonly used on bridge decks or roadways under construction.
CODE 07 Steel	Steel sections laid to provide a surface commonly used on bridge decks or roadways under construction.
CODE 08 Brick/ Interlocking Stone	Surface comprised of cut stone, brick small concrete blocks or cobblestones.
Code 99 Other	Surface material not described above. Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE

Road Condition - Boxes 13, 14

MVCR 0309

Summary

Describe the condition of the road surface. If the collision occurred at an intersection, the condition of each road is described.

When assessing road surface condition, consider its relative impact on the different road users involved in the collision. A small pothole may have no impact on a driver, but may present a significant danger to a cyclist.

CODE 01

Good

Road surface in good repair and could not have an adverse influence on the operation of the vehicles involved in the collision.

CODE 02

Poor

Road conditions exist which require obvious maintenance and had some influence on the operation of the vehicles involved in the collision. Includes broken, uneven pavement, frost heave, rutting, large pot-holes or other obstacles which require the driver (including cyclists) to reduce speed or take evasive action.

CODE 03

Under Repair or Construction

Maintenance or construction zone is located in the travelling lanes or immediately adjacent to the roadway. Includes resurfacing, grading, shoulder maintenance and construction of additional lanes. Includes any work which changes the character, direction or alignment of a roadway. Does not include snow plowing, salting operations or other transient activities.



TEMPLATE

Road Surface Condition - Boxes 15, 16

MVCR 0310

Summary

The road surface condition at the collision site is recorded. For collisions occurring at or near an intersection, the condition for each road is entered. Where more than one condition applies, the most prevalent condition or the condition which had the greatest bearing on the collision is entered.

CODE 01 Dry

Road surface is free of any impediment to traction and tire adhesion.



CODE 02 Wet

The road surface was wet, but there was no standing water in the roadway.

CODE 03 Loose Snow

Recently fallen or blown snow covers a large portion of the road but not yet packed by traffic.

CODE 04 Slush

A mixture of heavy, wet snow and water covers a substantial portion of the road.

CODE 05 Packed Snow

Snow has been packed by traffic after falling or drifting onto road

CODE 06 Ice

Ice includes freezing rain or black ice on the road.

CODE 07 Mud

Wet soil deposited on road by construction, off-road vehicles, farm equipment, animals, precipitation.

CODE 08 Loose Sand or Gravel

Loose granular material on the road surface. This can be under wet or dry conditions.

CODE 09 Spilled Liquid

Liquid other than water on the road from vehicle spillage, e.g.:

- diesel fuel
- gasoline
- oil
- chemicals

**CODE 10
Flooded**

Standing water covers a substantial portion of the roadway.

**CODE 99
Other**

Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE

Road Alignment - Boxes 17, 18

MVCR 0311

Summary

The Road Alignment indicates the horizontal and vertical alignment of the road at the collision site. If the collision occurred at an intersection, indicate the alignment of each road.

CODE 01 Straight on Level

The road is tangent (straight) and exhibits no gradient (slope).

CODE 02 Straight on Hill

The road is tangent (straight) and exhibits a gradient (slope).

CODE 03 Curve on Level

The road exhibits no gradient (slope) but a change in horizontal alignment (curve or bend).

CODE 04 Curve on Hill

The road exhibits both a gradient (slope) and change in horizontal alignment (curve or bend).

TEMPLATE**Road Pavement Markers - Boxes 19, 20****MVCR 0312**

Summary The condition of pavement markings at the collision site is entered. If the collision occurred at an intersection, indicate the condition of the markings on each road.

CODE 01 Pavement markings are in good condition and clearly visible.
Exist

CODE 02 Pavement markings have not been placed on the highway.
Non-existent

CODE 03 Pavement markings are present and normally visible, but were
Obscured obscured by some temporary condition such as snow or mud at the time of the collision.

CODE 04 Pavement markings are faded, worn and barely visible.
Faded

TEMPLATE

Vehicle Type - Boxes 21, 22, 23, 24

MVCR 0313

Summary

Vehicle type is entered for each vehicle involved. Information on vehicle type is entered in MTO automated files to enable vehicle and roadway design to be monitored.

CODE 00 Unknown

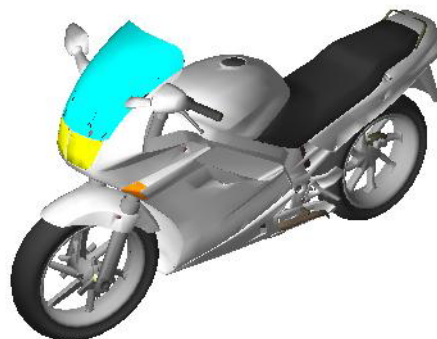
Self-explanatory.

CODE 01 Automobile/ Station Wagon



CODE 02 Motorcycle

A self-propelled vehicle with a seat or saddle for the driver and designed to travel with not more than 3 wheels in contact with the ground. Includes a motor scooter but not a moped/motor assisted bicycle.



REV

CODE 03**Moped**

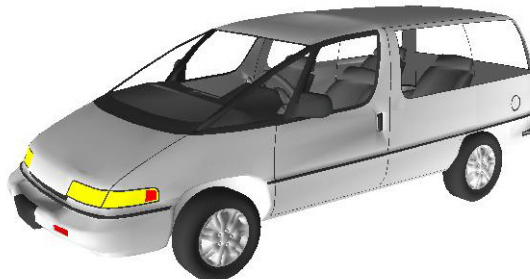
A moped, also known as a motor assisted bicycle, is defined under the Highway Traffic Act as having:

- working pedals
- weight not more than 55 kilograms
- no hand or foot operated clutch or gearbox driven by the motor and transferring power to the driven wheel,
- an attached motor driven by electricity or having a piston displacement of not more than fifty cubic centimetres, and
- maximum speed of 50km/hr on level ground within a distance of 2 kilometres from a standing start

The vehicle must bear a motor assisted bicycle/moped licence plate to be ridden on public roadways.

**CODE 04**
Passenger Van

Designed to carry passengers. It may be registered with passenger or commercial plates.

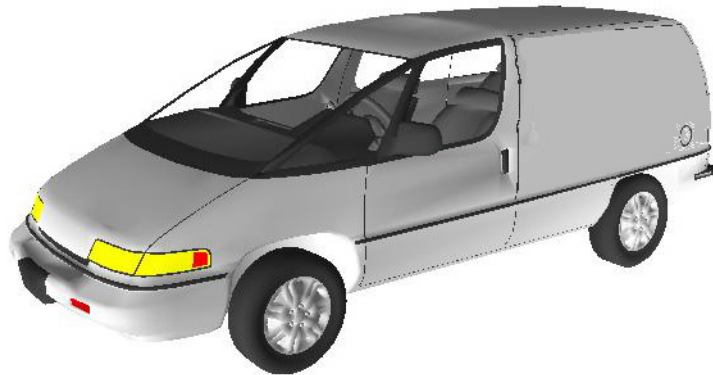


CODE 5
Pick-up Truck

For the transportation of goods. Includes pick-up trucks with cap or box inserted camper.



CODE 06
Delivery Van



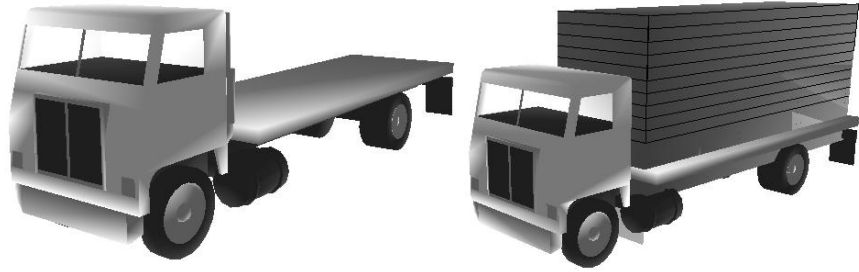
CODE 07
Tow Truck

Designed and used as a tow truck.

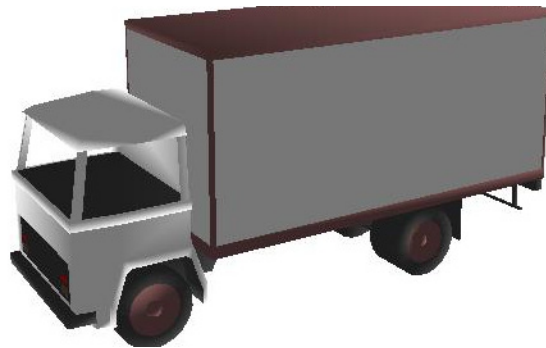


CODE 08
Truck-Open

Flatbed or Flatbed with racks.



CODE 09
Truck Closed



CODE 10
Truck Tank

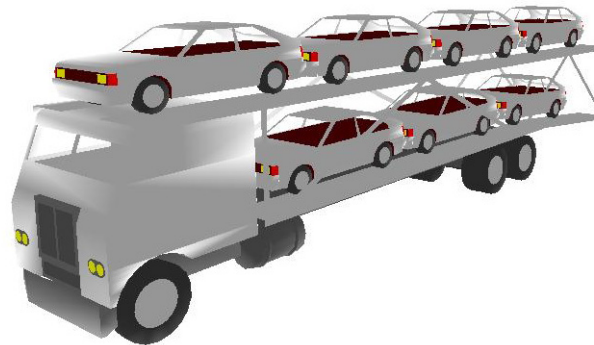


CODE 11
Truck-Dump



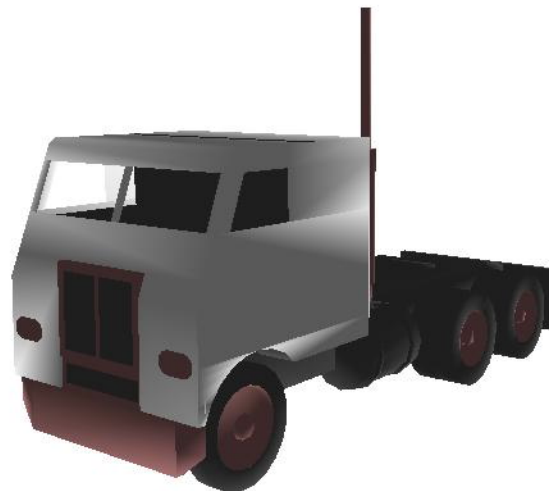
CODE 12
Truck-Car Carrier

A straight truck with the capacity to carry vehicles above and behind the cab. Normally used in combination with a car carrier semi-trailer.



CODE 13
Truck-Tractor

A tractor pulling or not pulling a trailer. If not pulling a trailer, code boxes 25, 26, 27 and/ or 28 should be left blank.





**Code 41 Truck -
Long Combination
Vehicle**

A tractor pulling two semi-trailers, up to 40 metres in overall length, and operating under a Long Combination Vehicle Permit.



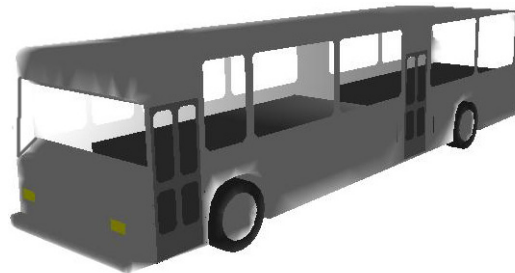
**Code 42 Truck -
Crash/Blocker**

A truck that weighs at least 6,800 kilograms and has four-way flashers and a mounted flashing arrow board sign and is equipped with a crash-attenuating device.



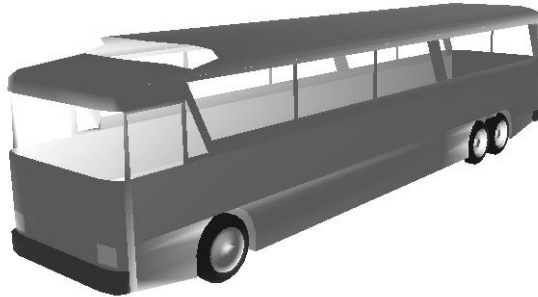
**CODE 14
Municipal Transit
Bus**

A motor vehicle operated for urban transit, usually having 2 separate doors.



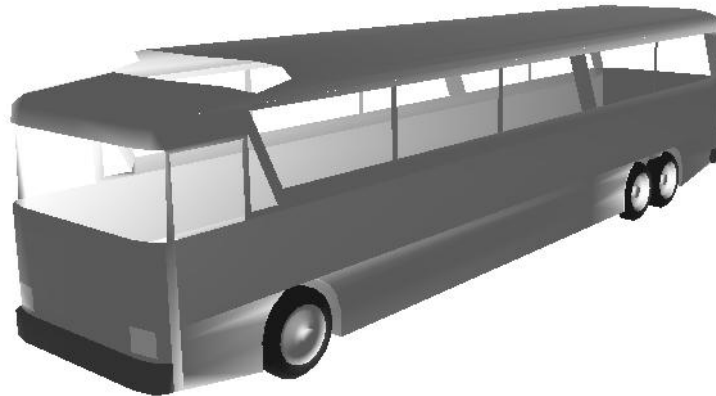
CODE 15
Intercity Bus

A motor coach usually operated between urban centres, having one door and baggage capacity separated from passenger cabin.



CODE 16
Bus (other)

A motor vehicle designed to carry passengers and not described above. These vehicles often belong to religious organizations or carry groups of people such as the physically disabled. It may be a family vehicle but not a school Vehicle.



CODE 17
School Bus

A motor vehicle painted chrome yellow and black with a seating capacity for 24 passengers or more.

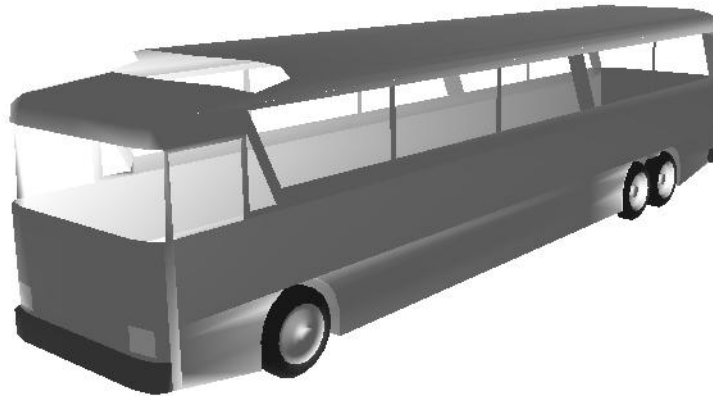


**CODE 18
School Van**

A motor vehicle painted chrome yellow and black with a seating capacity of less than 24.

**CODE 19
Other School
Vehicle/Bus**

A privately owned vehicle operated under contract to a school board or principal and used to transport pupils

**CODE 20
Motor Home**

CODE 21
Off-Road Two
Wheels

A recreational motorcycle equipped for use other than on streets, roads and public highways. Should bear a plate with green numbers and letters on a white background or red numbers and letters on a white background (dealer plates). Vehicle may be unplated if owner occupies the land where used.

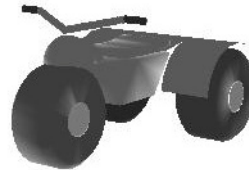


CODE 22
Off-Road Three
Wheels

Designed primarily for recreational use off-highway and only incidentally operated on public highways, i.e.:

- drive directly across a highway

Includes trappers or farmers using the vehicle for agriculture provided it bears a slow moving vehicle sign.



CODE 23
Off-Road Four
Wheels

Same as Code 22, but with 4 wheels.

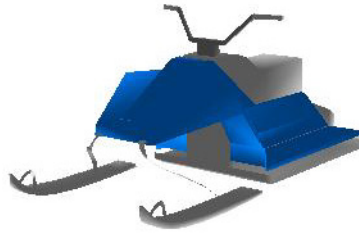


CODE 24
Off-Road Other

Designed primarily for recreational use off-highway. May or may not be required to have an off-road vehicle plate.

CODE 25
Motorized Snow
Vehicle

Self-propelled vehicle designed primarily to be driven on snow.

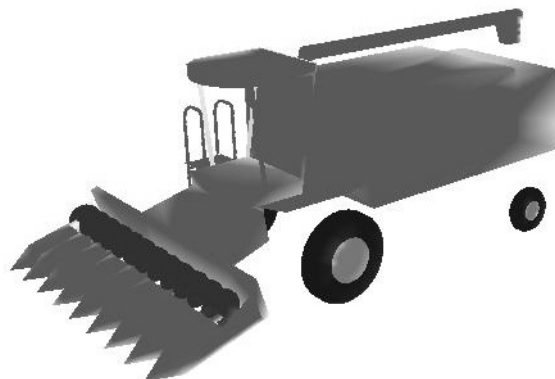
**CODE 26**
Farm Tractor

Self propelled farm vehicle designed and used for drawing other implements of husbandry.

**CODE 27**
Other Farm Vehicle

Self-propelled implements of husbandry, e.g.:

- sprayer
- harvester
- combine





**CODE 28
Construction
Equipment**

A road-building machine used for construction purposes and in line with regulations under the Highway Traffic Act. Usually unlicensed.

Includes utility repair equipment.



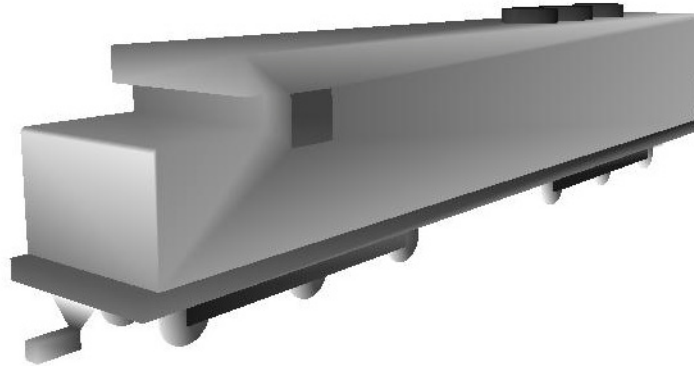
**CODE 43
Maintenance
Equipment**

A vehicle used for road maintenance purposes and in line with regulations for Road-building Machines under the Highway Traffic Act. May be unlicensed.

Includes street sweepers and grass mowers.



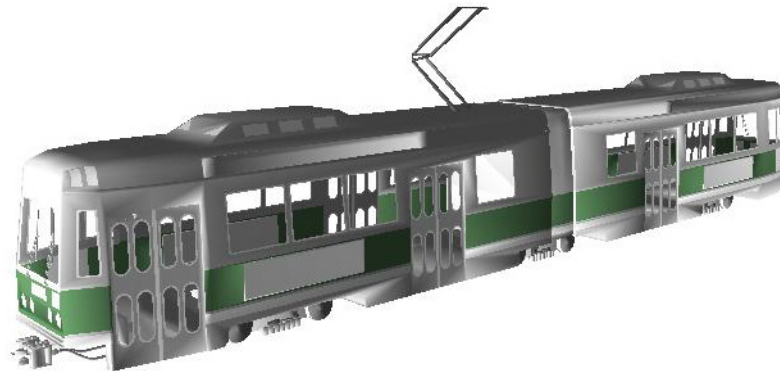
**CODE 29 Railway
Train**



**CODE 30
Street Car**

Passenger rail transit powered by electricity and operating in mixed traffic, sharing space with motor vehicle traffic. Stops may require passengers to enter/exit the vehicle by stepping onto the roadway.

For light passenger rail transit operating in a dedicated right of way, use 'Light Rail Transit (LRT)'. If the vehicle's route is at times in mixed traffic and at times in a dedicated right of way, record the Vehicle Type (Street Car or Light Rail Transit) that is applicable at the location of the collision.



**CODE 44 Light Rail
Transit (LRT)**

Light passenger rail transit powered by electricity and operating in a dedicated lane, separated from motor vehicle traffic. Passengers

enter/exit the vehicle at a designated platform or section of sidewalk, and not by stepping into the roadway.

For heavy rail, select 'Railway Train'.

For passenger rail transit operating in mixed traffic, use 'Street Car'. If the vehicle's route is at times in mixed traffic and at times in a dedicated right of way, record the Vehicle Type (Street Car or Light Rail Transit) that is applicable at the location of the collision.

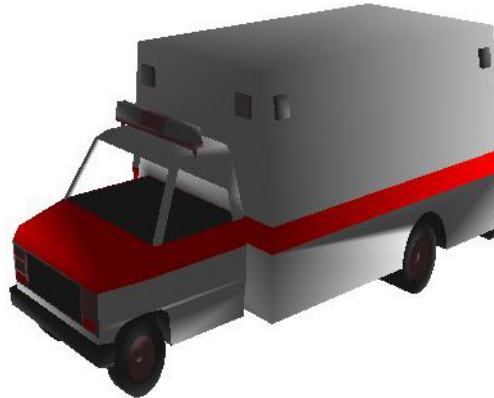
**CODE 31
Snow Plow**

Self propelled vehicle plowing or blowing snow off a highway.

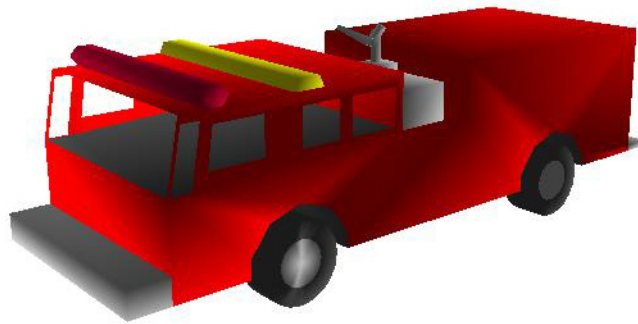


**CODE 32
Ambulance**

Includes cardiac arrest emergency unit and ambulance buses.



CODE 33
Fire Vehicle



CODE 34
Police Vehicle



CODE 35
Other Emergency
Vehicle

Public Utility Vehicle





**CODE 36
Bicycle**

A bicycle is a vehicle with one, two, or three wheels that relies solely on human power applied using pedals for propulsion. Four-wheeled cycles should be recorded under 'Other Micromobility'.



**CODE 37 E-bike
(Power-Assisted
Bicycle)**

A power-assisted bicycle, also called an electric bicycle or e-bike, is a bicycle with an electric motor that has:

- working pedals
- two or three wheels
- a maximum assisted speed of 32 km/h
- a maximum weight of 120 kg
- an electric motor not exceeding 500 watts
- minimum wheel width of 35 mm and minimum diameter of 350mm

Removing the pedals makes the e-bike a motor vehicle, which requires a licence, insurance and registration to operate. It is also



illegal to modify an e-bike's electric motor to make it more powerful or to increase the assisted speed of the bike.



CODE 38 Electric Kick-Style Scooter (E-scooter)

An electric kick-style scooter (e-scooter) is a vehicle that has:

- two wheels (one at the front and one at the back),
- a platform to stand on,
- a handlebar for steering,
- an electric motor that does not exceed 500 watts,
- a maximum speed of 24 km/h on a level surface,
- a maximum weight of 45kg, and
- a maximum wheel diameter of 17 inches.



- does not have pedals, a seat or a basket.



CODE 39 Golf Cart

A golf car or golf cart is an electric or gas-powered vehicle with two to six seats, capable of speeds up to 32 km/hr on a level surface.

Golf carts can be used on roads with a speed limit of up to 50 km/hr, in municipalities participating in the golf cart pilot.

If the golf cart is manufactured with seat belts, they must be worn by the driver and all passengers. Car insurance, licence plates and provincial vehicle registration are not required.



CODE 40 Horse and Buggy

Vehicle pulled by horses

**CODE 96 Other
Micromobility**

Include any small, lightweight vehicle operated at low speeds (under 32km/hr), powered by human effort, electricity or a combination of both, and which is not already captured by another value.

Note: Pedestrians using wheelchairs are coded as pedestrians.

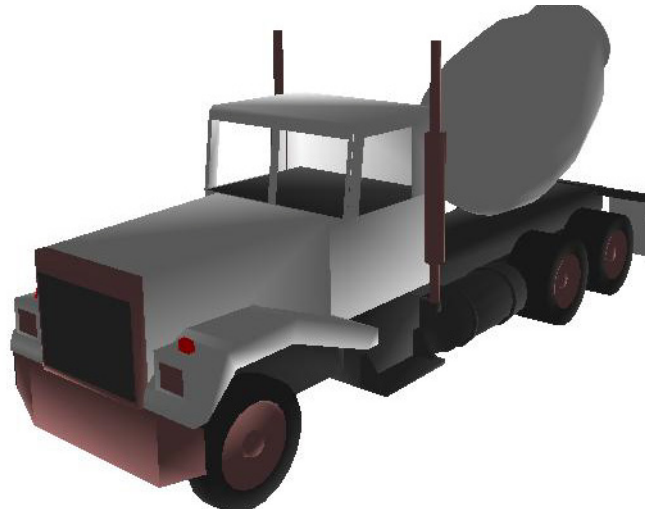
Detailed information is entered in the Description of Code (s) 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 field.

**CODE 97 Other
Motor Vehicle**

Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

**CODE 98
Truck-Other**

Cement mixer, crane, etc.

**CODE 99
Other non-
motorized Vehicle
type**

A non-motor vehicle not described above.

Provide Additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

**CODE Boxes
23 and 24
Emergency
Vehicles**

Code 01 is entered in boxes 23 or 24 if Vehicles 1 or 2 or both were emergency vehicles active in the performance of their duties. The rotating vehicle light and siren must be activated for code to be entered.

TEMPLATE

Towed Vehicle - Boxes 25, 26

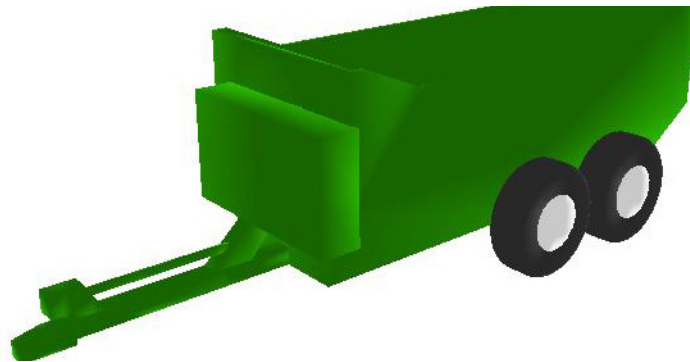
MVCR 0314

Summary

The following definitions and examples are provided for towed vehicles.

CODE 01

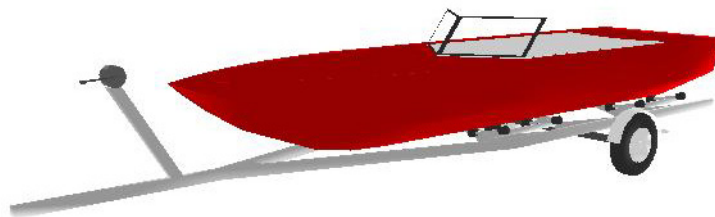
Recreational
Trailer or semi-
trailer - house tent



CODE 02

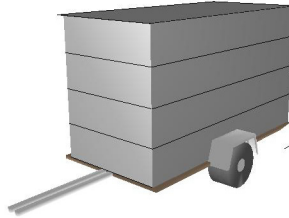
Boat Trailer

Includes canoe, power boat, sailboat, etc.



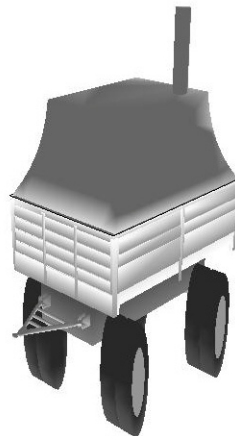
CODE 03
Small Utility Trailer

Vehicle towed by a passenger vehicle, motorcycle or commercial motor vehicle (truck) whose registered gross weight is 3,000 kg. or less. Vehicle operator requires Class G licence only. Box and flatbed trailers for transporting goods, snowmobiles, off road vehicles and construction equipment are examples.

**CODE 04**
Wheeled Device or Apparatus

A vehicle not designed to carry persons or property but equipment with attached wheels, e.g.:

- cement mixer
- compressor
- tar pot



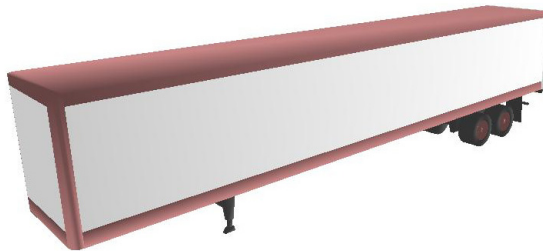
CODE 05
Large Full Trailer

Trailer towed by a commercial motor vehicle (truck) with a registered gross vehicle weight greater than 3,000 kg. which is not supported by the towing vehicle.

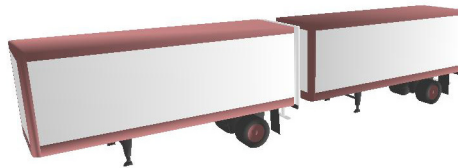


CODE 06
Large Semi Trailer

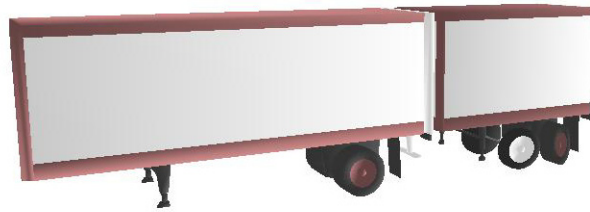
Trailer towed by a commercial motor vehicle (truck) with a registered gross weight greater than 3,000 KG which is supported by the towing vehicle using a 5th wheel connection. Vehicle operator requires a Class D or A licence.



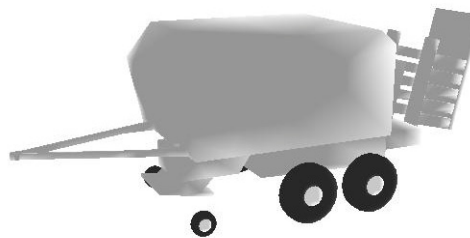
CODE 07
Double Semi Trailer (semi-trailer -semi trailer)



CODE 08
Double (semi-trailer-trailer)



CODE 09
Farm Equipment



CODE 10
Towed Motor Vehicle

A motor vehicle towed by a tow truck or another motor vehicle using chains.



CODE 99

Towed vehicle other than those defined above. Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE

Trailer Type - Boxes 27, 28

MVCR 0315

Summary

Trailer Type are for single and double trailer combinations with gross weight over 4600 kg.

The following illustrations assist in the proper selection.

CODE 01

Trailer Van



CODE 02

Flatbed/ Flatbed
with Racks



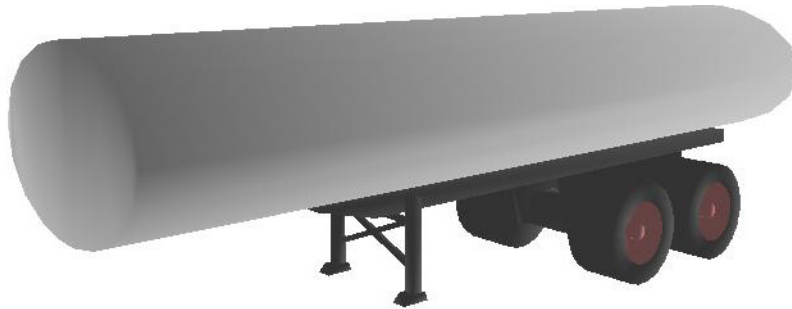
CODE 03

Low - bed Float



CODE 04

Tank



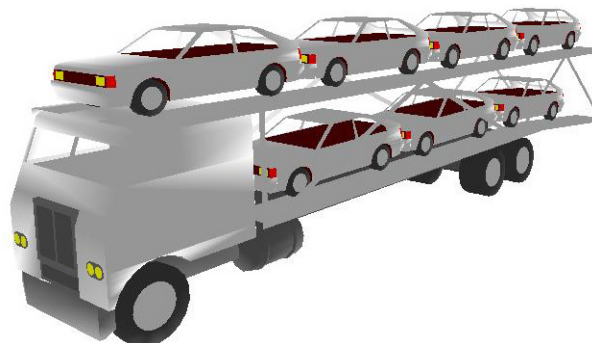
CODE 05

Dump

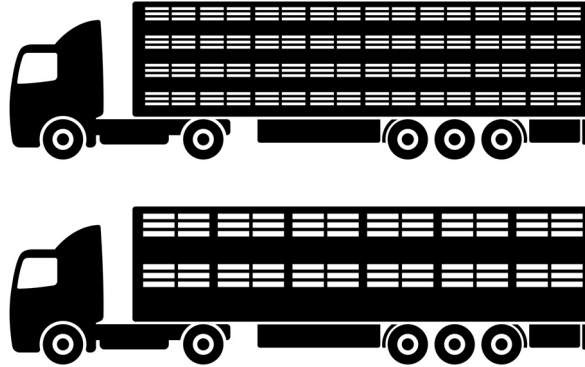


CODE 06

Car Carrier



CODE 07
Livestock



CODE 99
Other

Trailer type is not defined above. Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE**Trailer Connection - Boxes 29, 30****MVCR 0316**

Summary**Converter Dolly**

Vehicle unit consisting of one or more axles, a fifth wheel assembly lower half and a draw bar used to convert a semi-trailer to a full trailer.

Fifth Wheel

Coupling device mounted on the vehicle chassis which consists of a skid plate, associated mounting brackets and latching mechanism that connects to a kingpin for supporting and towing a semi-trailer.

**CODE 01
Single Drawbar
Dolly (A train)**

Second trailer is towed from a single hitch located on the centre line of the first semi-trailer. The towed trailer may be either a semi-trailer using a converter dolly or a full trailer. If it is a full trailer the front axle(s) must be able to pivot.

**CODE 02
Wheel connection
only (B train)**

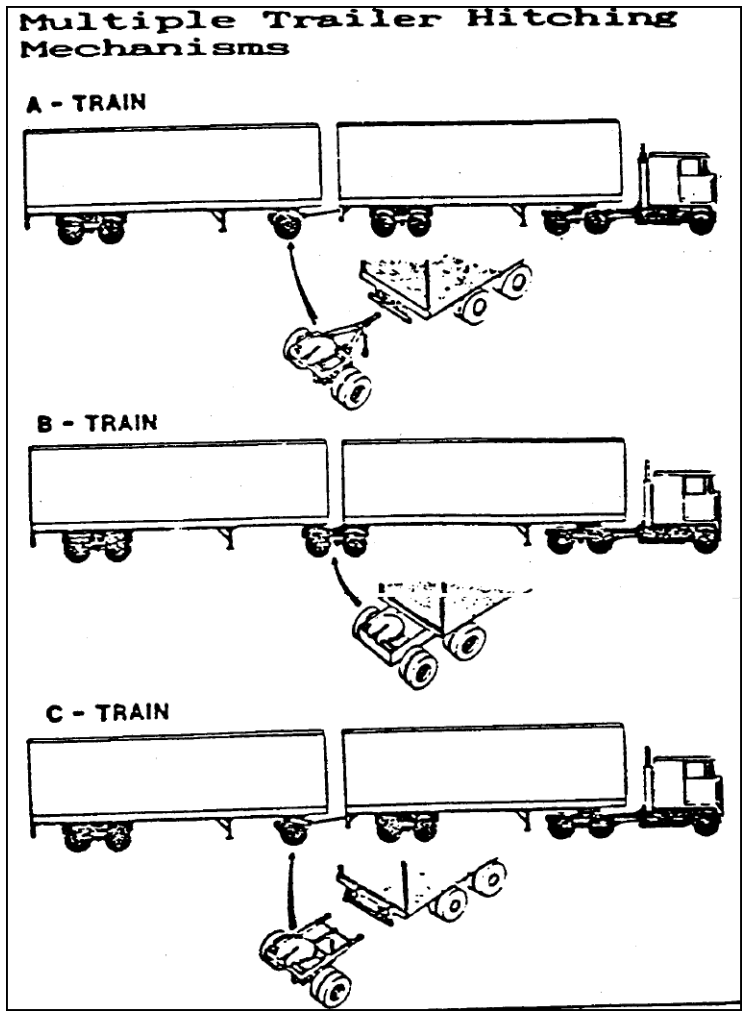
Second semi-trailer is attached by a fifth wheel permanently mounted on the rear-of the first semi-trailer.

**CODE 03
Double Drawbar
Dolly (C Train)**

Second semi-trailer sits on a converter dolly and is attached to the first trailer by 2 hitches. Both hitches must be at the same height on the trailer and the two drawbars on the converter dolly must be rigidly connected to prevent excessive sway.

**CODE 99
Other**

Trailer Connection is not included above. Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).



TEMPLATE

Vehicle Condition - Boxes 31, 32

MVCR 0317

Summary



Any obvious defect which may have affected the operation of the vehicle and contributed to the cause of the collision. Information for each vehicle is entered. For bicycles, e-bikes, e-scooters, and other micromobility vehicles, use 'Headlamps Defective' (06) if front lights are dead or missing, and use 'Other lamps or reflectors defective' (07) if rear lights are dead or missing.

Code	Apparent Vehicle Defects	Code	Apparent Vehicle Defects
00	Not known	07	Other lamps or reflectors defective.
01	No apparent defect	08	Engine control defective
02	Service brakes defective	09	Wheels or suspension defective
03	Steering defective	10	Vision obscured
04	Tire puncture or blowout	11	Trailer hitch defective (specify).
05	Tire tread insufficient	99	Other defect (specify)
06	Headlamps defective		

TEMPLATE

Apparent Driver Action - Boxes 33, 34

MVCR 0318



Summary

The action each driver was making immediately prior to the collision is recorded. Does not apply to evasive action taken by driver to avoid the collision. Up to two selections can be made: primary (first selection, or 'A') and secondary (second selection, or 'B') with the primary action (A) being the one that most contributed to the collision in the judgment of the officer.

Driver Action is used to determine fault for data analysis purposes. Any Action besides 'Driving Properly' is considered at fault.



CODE 1 Driving Properly

Driver is proceeding with due regard for other drivers and cannot be faulted for involvement in the collision.

Note that Driving Properly indicates no fault, and cannot be selected with any other value, except 'Lost Control'.

CODE 02 Following Too Closely

Driver failed to maintain sufficient distance from the vehicle in front.

CODE 03 Exceeding Speed Limit

Driver was operating the vehicle at a speed in excess of the maximum posted limit.

CODE 04 Speed Too Fast for Conditions

Driver was operating the vehicle within the posted limit, but too fast for existing conditions at the collision site.

CODE 05 Speed Too Slow

Driver operates vehicle below the posted limit and impedes the normal movement of traffic or poses a hazard to other vehicles.

CODE 06 Improper Turn

The turn was made along a path or in a manner other than prescribed in the Highway Traffic Act, e.g.:

- turns made from lanes or into lanes other than those prescribed by the Highway Traffic Act
- turns where vehicle encroaches on lanes occupied by other vehicles (including vehicles struck while stopped on roadway)
- turns where vehicle encroaches on crosswalks, sidewalks or strikes fixed objects on the roadside
- Turns that were not properly signalled



CODE 7 Disobeyed Traffic Control



Driver failed to obey a traffic control device. Failure to obey is defined as failing to fulfill the obligation (s) placed on the driver by the traffic control device, (e.g., failing to stop at a stop sign). Once obligation(s) are fulfilled, the apparent driver action can no longer be considered Disobeyed Traffic Control. Traffic control device include the following:

- traffic signals, including yielding to pedestrians while turning right on red light
 - regulatory signs, e.g.:
 - stop
 - turn prohibition
 - speed limit
 - one way only
 - yield

Note: Failure to obey a Yield sign involves failing to give right-of-way (by reducing speed or stopping) to a vehicle in or approaching an intersection.

- pedestrian crossovers
- police control of traffic
- school crossing guards

- school buses
- traffic gates
- traffic controllers

CODE 08
Failure to Yield
Right-of-Way

Vehicle fails to yield or give right of way to:

- oncoming vehicles when turning
- approaching traffic when entering a highway from a private drive
- a vehicle on the right when 2 vehicles enter an intersection at the same time with Stop signs on all approaches
- other vehicles approaching an intersecting roadway with no traffic control; after the vehicle had stopped at a stop sign
- pedestrians crossing roadway with right-of-way at signalized intersections and pedestrian crossovers.

CODE 09
Improper Passing

On two-way undivided roadway where vehicle occupies or attempts to occupy an opposing lane while passing. Include changing lanes before and after passing and forcing an oncoming vehicle off the roadway.



CODE 10
Lost Control

Driver loses control of the vehicle due to unexpected circumstances, e .g.:

- mechanical malfunction
- object on road-way
- slippery road surface
- losing consciousness

If the driver was driving properly and lost control due to unexpected circumstances outside of their control, select 'Driving Properly' as the first/primary action and 'Lost Control' as the secondary action.

If poor driving was a factor in the driver losing control (exceeding speed limit, speed too fast for conditions, improper turn, etc.), select the action that most contributed to the driver losing control as the first/primary action, and 'Lost Control' as the secondary action.

'Lost Control' may be used on its own if it is not possible for the officer to determine why the driver lost control.

CODE 11
Wrong Way on One
Way Road

Self-explanatory.

CODE 12
Improper Lane
Change

Driver changing lanes becomes involved in or causes an collision, e.g.:

- attempting to pass
- passing on the shoulder
- overtaking on a divided facility
- moving from the passing to the driving lane on a four lane undivided facility

Does not include occupying or attempting to occupy an opposing lane.



CODE 99
Other

Apparent driver action is not defined above. Note that selecting 'Other' indicates that the Driver was at fault for data analysis purposes.

Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE

Driver/ Pedestrian Condition - Boxes 35, 36, 37, 38

MVCR 0319

Summary

Up to two conditions may be entered for each driver and pedestrian involved. The first selection entered (or 'A') is the primary condition that most contributed to the collision.



CODE 00 Unknown

If unknown, leave blank.

CODE 01 Normal

Self explanatory.

CODE 02 Had Been Drinking

The person had consumed alcohol but their physical condition was not legally impaired.

CODE 03 Ability Impaired, Alcohol (over .08)

The person had consumed alcohol and, upon testing, was found to have a blood alcohol level in excess of 80mg.

CODE 04 Ability Impaired, Alcohol

Driver had consumed sufficient alcohol to warrant being charged with a drinking and driving offence.

Pedestrian had consumed alcohol and was impaired in the judgment of the officer.

CODE 05 Ability Impaired, Drugs

Driver/Pedestrian had used drugs and was legally impaired in the judgment of the investigating officer.

Note: 'Ability impaired drugs' is a parent value, with two associated sub-values ('Cannabis' and 'Other drugs'). If 'Ability impaired drugs' (05) is selected, a sub-value must also be selected. Only the sub-value code will appear on the report. However, both sub-values map back to the parent value, for data analysis purposes.



Code 50: Cannabis:

The person had used cannabis and was legally impaired in the judgment of the investigating officer.

Code 96: Other Drugs:

The person had used drugs other than cannabis and was legally impaired in the judgment of the investigating officer.

Note: If the type of drug is known, record this information in the written description.

CODE 06
Fatigue/ Fell asleep

Driver was unusually tired and may have fallen asleep. Fatigue was not the result of a drug, medical condition, or alcohol.



CODE 07
Medical or
Physical Disability

Note: Medical or physical disability is a parent value, with five associated sub-values:

- Sudden incapacitation
- Cognitive impairment
- Restricted motion
- Vision
- Other medical or physical disability

If 'Medical or physical disability' (07) is selected, a sub-value must also be selected. Only the sub-value code will appear on the report. However, all sub-values map back to the parent value, for data analysis purposes.

Code 70: Sudden Incapacitation

The person suddenly lost the ability to function normally in the moments prior to the collision (e.g. loss of awareness or consciousness, diabetic crisis, seizure, heart attack, stroke, sudden loss of vision, etc.), which contributed to the collision occurring. Include more detailed information in the written description. Sudden loss of mobility on its own (e.g. muscle spasms) should be recorded under 'Restricted Motion'.

Code 71: Cognitive Impairment

The person exhibited poor focus, confusion, disorientation, hallucinations or other cognitive impairment in the moments prior to the collision, which contributed to the collision occurring.

Include more detailed information in the written description. Do not include confusion or disorientation resulting from the collision or from drugs or alcohol (use 'Ability impaired drugs/Ability impaired alcohol' instead).

Code 72: Restricted motion

The person has restricted motion which contributed to the collision occurring. The restriction can be of sudden onset in the moments prior to the collision (e.g. muscle spasms), chronic (e.g., a musculature disorder such as osteoarthritis, or the effects of a previous stroke, etc.), or temporary (e.g., a broken arm or leg). Include more detailed information in the written description. Do not include restrictions which exist, but which did not contribute to the collision.

Note: For pedestrians, include any use of mobility resistive devices in this category, such as walkers, canes, wheelchairs or mobility scooters.

Code 73: Vision

The person has a requirement on their licence to wear glasses or contact lenses while driving but was not wearing them at the time of collision, or the person has vision waiver (VWVR) on their licence, and it is determined through the collision investigation that reduced vision or reduced field of vision contributed to the collision.

Alternatively, it is determined through the collision investigation that a person's limited vision contributed to the collision, but they have no licence requirement to wear glasses/contact lenses and no vision waiver on their licence (VWVR) (e.g. vision has deteriorated in the time since licence was granted or renewed).

Sudden loss of vision should be recorded under 'Sudden Incapacitation'. Temporarily obscured vision due to glare should be recorded under 'Environment Condition'.

Code 97: Other medical or physical disability

The person exhibited some other functional impairment or medical condition in the moments prior to the collision, which contributed to the collision occurring. Include more detailed information in the written description. Do not include conditions which exist but

which did not contribute to the collision or conditions which are a result of the collision.



CODE 08 Inattentive

Note: Inattentive is a parent value with four associated sub-values:

- hand-held device
- in car device
- two-way radio
- other inattention

If 'Inattentive' (08) is selected, a sub-value must also be selected. Only the sub-value code will appear on the report. However, all sub-values map back to the parent value, for data analysis purposes.

Code 80: Hand Held Device:

The person was inattentive due to using a hand-held wireless communication, entertainment or other hand-held device, and this inattention contributed to the collision

Code 81: In-car device:

The person was inattentive due to using an in-car device, such as a radio, GPS, in-car entertainment system, computer or a control screen, and this inattention contributed to the collision. Includes devices that have been temporarily fixed to the vehicle's dashboard or elsewhere. Includes 'hands-free' calling.

Code 82: Two-way radio:

The person was inattentive due to using a two-way radio, and this inattention contributed to the collision. As of February 14, 2020, a temporary exemption allowing commercial drivers and amateur radio operators to use hand-held two-way radio communication devices while driving was made permanent.

Code 98: Other inattention:

The person was inattentive in a manner not already specified (eating, reading, personal grooming, day-dreaming, etc.), and this inattention contributed to the collision.



CODE 09 Road Rage/ Aggression

The person exhibited a fit of violent anger, especially one directed towards and endangering another driver or road user.

CODE 99

Other

The Driver/ Pedestrian condition is not defined above. Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE

Pedestrian Action - Boxes 39, 40

MVCR 0320

Summary

The action of any pedestrians immediately prior to their involvement or indirect involvement in the collision is recorded.

Details related to pedestrians are included in the 'Involved People' section of the report. For paper-based forms, if more than 2 pedestrians are involved, additional form(s) are completed.

CODE 00 Unknown

Self Explanatory.

CODE 01 Crossing with Right-of-Way

Pedestrian crossing the roadway at an intersection in a legal manner, i.e.:

- crossing with the traffic signal
- crossing at a stop sign
- crossing under the direction of an authorized person

CODE 02 Crossing without Right-of-Way

Pedestrian crossing the roadway at an intersection against a traffic signal, regulatory sign or against the direction of an authorized person. Excludes crossing to enter or after leaving school bus.

CODE 03 Crossing no Traffic Control

Pedestrian in a collision while crossing at an uncontrolled intersection or a non-intersection without traffic control.

CODE 04 Crossing Pedestrian Crossover

Pedestrian crossing a crossover in a proper manner. This requires a pedestrian to indicate intention to cross and to wait for approaching vehicles to stop. Pedestrian crossovers may be equipped with

pedestrian activated, amber warning lights. The pedestrian should, but is not required to, activate them.

Note: A pedestrian crossover should not be confused with the pavement markings used at signalized urban intersections (see 0305).

CODE 05
Crossing Marked
Crosswalk Without
Right-of-way

Pedestrian cross without right-of-way, i.e.:

- crossing against the traffic signals or the instructions of a police officer
- crossing without permission of school crossing-guard.

Include pedestrians who cross at pedestrian crossovers in an improper manner.

Note: If pedestrian using crossover in improper manner, Traffic Control must be Code 04 in 0305.

CODE 06
Walking on
Roadway with
Traffic

Pedestrian walking in the same direction as the traffic, using the travelled portion of the highway.

CODE 07
Walking on
Roadway Against
Traffic

Pedestrian walking in the opposite direction to the traffic, using the travelled portion of the highway.

CODE 08
Sidewalk or
Shoulder

Pedestrian on a shoulder, sidewalk or other pedestrian way which is adjacent to the roadway.

CODE 09
Playing or Working
on Highway

Pedestrian playing or working on the travelled portion of a highway. Includes highway construction and maintenance crews, tow truck operators, police/fire/emergency services attending collisions or children playing in the roadway.

CODE 10
Coming from
Behind parked
Vehicle or Object

Pedestrian coming from behind a parked vehicle or object onto the roadway and is obscured from the view of drivers.

CODE 11
Running on
Roadway

Exclude pedestrians running into pedestrian crossover or crosswalks.

CODE 12
Person Getting on/
off School Bus

Pedestrian entering or leaving a school bus is involved in an collision. This includes pedestrian entering/leaving the bus or crossing the road to enter or after leaving bus.

CODE 13
Person getting on/
off vehicle

Pedestrian entering or leaving a motor vehicle other than a school bus or a transit vehicle.

CODE 14
Pushing/ Working
on Vehicle

Pedestrian pushing or working on a vehicle. Includes collisions involving the pedestrian, the vehicle or both.



CODE 15
Person Getting On/
Off Transit

Pedestrian entering or leaving a transit vehicle is involved in a collision. This includes pedestrian entering/leaving the transit vehicle or crossing the road to enter or after leaving the transit vehicle.

CODE 99 Other

Pedestrian action not described above. Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE

Road Jurisdiction - Box 41

MVCR 0321

Summary

The authority having jurisdiction over the road at the collision site. If the collision occurred at an intersection or was intersection related, the jurisdiction of the more senior road authority has priority. The jurisdictional hierarchy is as follows:

- Federal
- Provincial
- Regional Municipality
- County or District
- Municipal
- Township
- Private Property and others

CODE 01 Municipal

Road under the jurisdiction of a municipal council, e.g. city streets in:

- Hamilton
- Toronto
- Brockville

Excludes township roads.

**CODE 02
Provincial
Highway**

Highway under the jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario:

- Highway #401
- Highway #5
- the Queen Elizabeth Way

**CODE 03
Township**

Roadway under the jurisdiction of a township council, e.g.:

- Essa Township
- Field Township
- Lindsay Township

**CODE 04
County or District**

Roadway under the jurisdiction of a county or government or district council, e.g.:

- Kenora District
- Cochrane
- Manitoulin

**CODE 05
Regional
Municipality**

Roadway under the jurisdiction of a regional council, e.g.:

- Haldimand-Norfolk
- Hamilton-Wentworth
- Niagara

Note: Roadway under the jurisdiction of the District Municipality of Muskoka should be recorded under Regional Municipality.

CODE 06
Private Property

Collisions on privately owned property, e.g.:

- parking lots
- driveways
- industrial sites
- construction sites or other locations not maintained or operated by a governmental authority

CODE 07
Federal

Federal jurisdiction extends to navigable waterways, bridges over national or international waterways, roads within the National Capital Region, federal airports, military and Coast Guard facilities, consulates and embassies.

CODE 99
Other

The collision occurred at a location under a jurisdiction not detailed above. Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE

Classification of Collisions - Box 42

MVCR 0322

Summary

The appropriate classification which describes the motor vehicle collision is entered. On digital platforms, such as eCollisions, this field is derived based on injury and property damage.

CODE 01 Fatal Injury

A collision which results in a fatality within 30 days of the date of the motor vehicle collision.

Note: Pregnancy loss as a result of a collision is not recorded as a fatality. However, if as a result of the collision, the unborn child is delivered early (for example, through an emergency cesarean section), and then subsequently dies within 30 days, the child's death is then recorded as a fatality resulting from the collision.

For fatal injuries that are the result of an intentional act (including homicides and suicides, use 'Intentional').

CODE 02 Non-fatal Injury

A collision which results in injury to one or more persons which does not result in a fatality within 30 days of the date of the collision. Injury is defined as any bodily harm visible or complained of resulting from the collision.

Note: For non-fatal injuries that are the result of an intentional act, use 'Intentional').

CODE 03 Property Damage Only



A property damage only collision is a collision in which no injury occurs and total damage including load damage is in excess of \$2000 (increases to \$5000 as of January 1, 2025). Includes collisions involving motorized snow vehicles where total damages exceeds \$400.

Note: There is no monetary property damage threshold for dooring collisions; all dooring collisions are reportable. Any dooring collision that does not result in a fatality or injury should be included here.



CODE 04
Non- Reportable

A collision which is not a dooring collision, or in which no injury occurs and total damage including load damage does not exceed \$2000 (increases to \$5000 as of January 1, 2025) or \$400 for motorized snow vehicles.

CODE 99
Intentional

A collision is the intentional contact of a motor vehicle to oneself, others, property, buildings, etc. resulting in a death (includes homicides and suicides), injury or property damage.

TEMPLATE

Initial Direction of Travel - Boxes 43, 44

MVCR 0323

Summary

The direction (s) in which the involved vehicle was travelling prior to collision is recorded, eg:

- North - Code 1
- South - Code 2
- East - Code 3
- West - Code 4

TEMPLATE

Initial Impact Type - Box 45

MVCR 0324

Summary

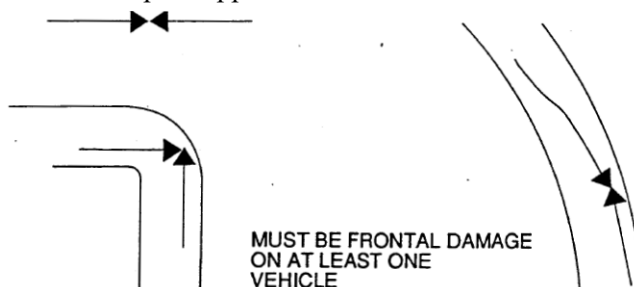
This field provides information to be retrieved from collision data systems to enable engineers to provide technical solutions unique to each selection. Enter the code which best describes the general path of the vehicle (s) immediately before the first impact.

Note: Where more than one impact occurred the first impact type is entered.

CODE 01 Approaching Head On

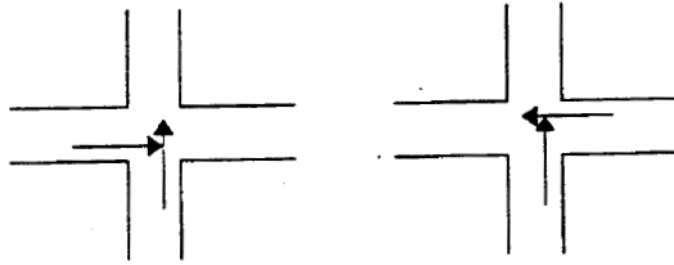
Initial direction of travel of each vehicle is opposite the other and at least 1 vehicle was impacted on the front. One vehicle may be stopped but not disabled or parked. One vehicle may be stopped but not unattended by its driver. If unattended, use 'Single Motor Vehicle - Unattended' instead.

Note: If neither vehicle suffered front-end damage, only side impacts, use Sideswipe - Opposite Direction instead.



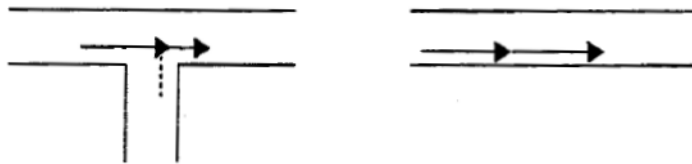
CODE 02 Angle

Included are collisions which occur at intersections and/or private drives, where the initial directions of travel are approximately 90 to one another and neither vehicle is in the act of turning, e.g., V1-EB, V2-NB. Normally a vehicle entering a roadway from a private drive is in the act of turning and this is not considered an angle impact.



CODE 03 Rear End

Collisions where vehicles are travelling in the same direction and the lead vehicle is struck in the rear.



Note: If one of the two vehicles travelling in the same direction is showing a turning movement then the turning movement rule applies.



CODE 04 Sideswipe

Collisions involving side impacts where vehicles are travelling in the same or opposite direction. Vehicles which sideswipe while approaching, i.e.: no frontal impacts are coded as sideswipes.

'Sideswipe' is a parent value, with two associated sub-values:

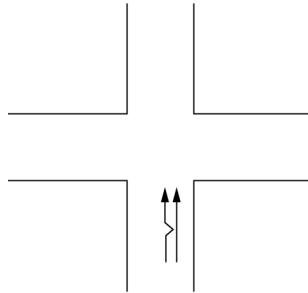
- Same Direction
- Opposite Direction

Note: Only sub-value codes will appear on the report. However, all sub-values map back to the parent value, for data analysis purposes.



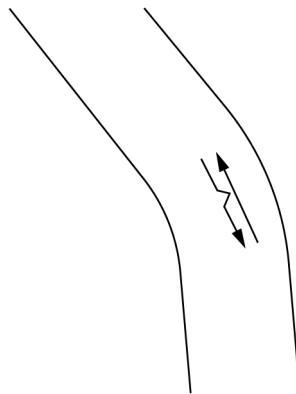
Code 40: Same Direction

Collisions involving side impacts where vehicles are travelling in the same direction.



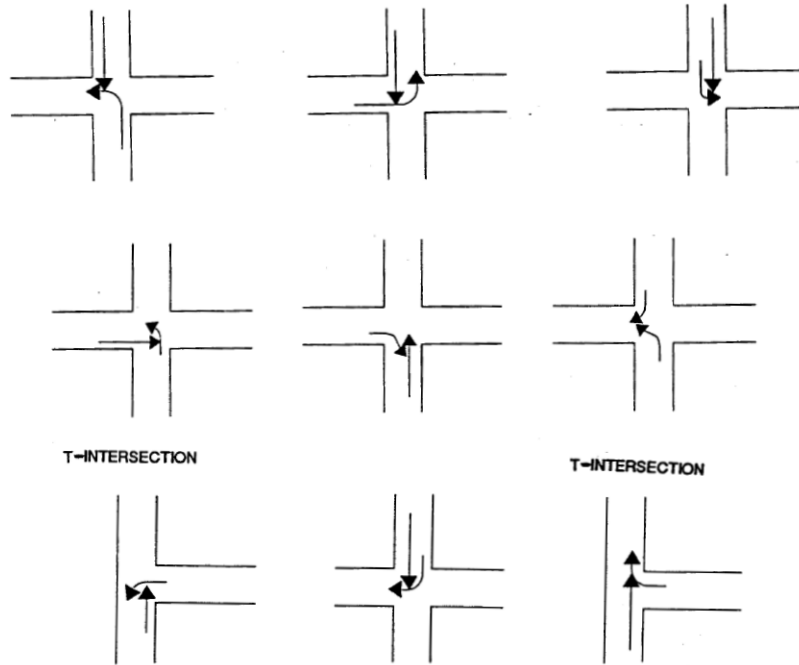
Code 41: Opposite Direction

Collisions involving side impacts where vehicles are travelling in the opposite direction. Vehicles which sideswipe while approaching (i/e. no frontal impacts) are coded as sideswipes.



CODE 05
Turning Movement

Collisions in which vehicles are turning and impact location of one of the vehicles is on the side, e.g., V-1 is SB and V-2 is NB to WB.



Note: When two vehicles are travelling in the same direction and one of them is indicating a turning movement of either 04, 05 or 06. The initial impact will always be 05. Not a rear end (03).

As long as one vehicle was in the process of turning at the time of collision, use 'Turning Movement' rather than another movement description (i.e., Sideswipe, rear-end, angle, reversing, approaching). If the collision involves only one vehicle, or two vehicles in which the second was unattended or parked, use 'Single Motor Vehicle' and 'Single Motor Vehicle - Unattended' instead.



CODE 06
SMV Unattended Vehicle

'Single Motor Vehicle - Unattended' collisions occur when a vehicle strikes another vehicle unattended which is parked, abandoned, or runaway, as long as they are not under the care or control of a driver. Does not include vehicles stopped for traffic or while unloading passengers (i.e vehicle is on). Include vehicles which are

parked (i.e., vehicle is off) with or without occupants in the driver or other seat positions.



**CODE 07
SMV Other**

Single Motor Vehicle (SMV) initially collides with a fixed object, pedestrian or animal. Includes occurrences of other Events provided in the Sequence of Events (see 0328).

Also include dooring collisions involving a vulnerable road user colliding with the open door of a parked motor vehicle.

If the collision involves a moving motor vehicle colliding with the door of a parked motor vehicle, use 'Single Motor Vehicle Unattended'.

**CODE 09
Reversing**

At least one vehicle was reversing at the time of collision and no turn movements were involved. The second vehicle may be stopped but not unattended by its driver. If at least one vehicle is turning, use 'Turning Movement' instead. If the second vehicle is parked or unattended, use 'Single Motor Vehicle - Unattended' instead.

**CODE 99
Other**

Impact type not described above. Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE

Vehicle Manoeuvre - Boxes 46, 47

MVCR 0325

Summary Enter the manoeuvre that each vehicle was performing prior to the impact or the driver's realization that the impact might occur. Does not include any vehicle manoeuvre taken to avoid a possible collision.

**CODE 00
Unknown** The manoeuvre being performed by the vehicle prior to the impact is not known, e.g., hit and run vehicles. For electronic reporting, if unknown, leave blank.

**CODE 01
Going Ahead** The vehicle was driving in a straight line on tangent (straight) sections of roadway, maintaining lane position on curves or following the correct line on ramps and transfer lanes.

**CODE 02
Slowing or
Stopping** Does not include slowing or stopping to avoid a collision

**CODE 03
Overtaking** Overtaking is a vehicle manoeuvre to bypass another slower vehicle moving in the same direction by changing lanes, moving faster than passed vehicle and then returning to original lane of travel.

**CODE 04
Turning Left** Vehicle making a radical change of direction, e.g., turning NB to WB

**CODE 05
Turning Right** Vehicle making a radical change of direction to the right not associated with changes in roadway alignment, e.g., turning NB to EB.

**CODE 06
Making a "U" Turn** U-turn is any reversal of direction accomplished by a 180 degree turn.

**CODE 07
Changing Lanes** Crossing between lanes, provided that crossing is not part of merging. Includes all crossing between lanes for passing.

**CODE 08
Merging**

Vehicle entering a flowing stream of traffic from a location where a lane is ending and the driver must move into an adjacent lane. This includes merging required by lane closures for maintenance and construction.

**CODE 09
Reversing**

Vehicle moving in a direction opposite to its normal direction of travel, e.g., backing out of driveway, backing into a parallel parking location or backing out of angle parking.

**CODE 10
Stopped**

Vehicle has a driver. Vehicle is operational and on the normal driving portion of the road.

**CODE 11
Parked**

Vehicle is functional but not operating (i.e., turned off). The vehicle may have occupants but is not under a driver's control, given it is turned off.

**CODE 12
Disabled**

Non-functional vehicle located on or off the driving portion of the road.

**CODE 13
Pulling Away From
the Shoulder or
Curb**

Vehicle pulling away from the shoulder median or curb of road.

**CODE 14
Pulling onto
Shoulder or
Toward Curb**

Vehicle in motion and pulling onto a shoulder, median or to a curb on the roadside.

**CODE 15
Out of Gear**

The vehicle was not in an appropriate or any gear.

**CODE 16
Turning Right on
Red**

The vehicle was turning right on a red signal.

CODE 99 Other

The manoeuvre being performed is not described above. Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE

Sequence of Events - Boxes 48 to 59

MVCR 0326

Summary

The order of events for each motor vehicle during the collision until it came to rest is entered for each vehicle. There are three categories to choose from, as follows:

- moveable objects (0327)
- other events (0328)
- fixed objects (0329)

Up to three selections per vehicle may be recorded. More than one selection may be made from the three categories. It is not necessary to record a selection from each area or to record three selections.

Note: Left or right is determined by the direction of travel of the vehicle.

TEMPLATE

Sequence of Events - Movable Objects

MVCR 0327

Summary Movable objects are self-propelled or have the capacity for motion.

**CODE 01
Other Motor
Vehicles** Vehicles which struck or were struck by the subject vehicle.
Includes cars, trucks, motorcycles and all terrain vehicles. Does not include construction equipment, farm tractors, street cars, railway trains, or motorized snow vehicles.

Collisions with unattended vehicles or queued vehicles are coded separately.



**CODE 02
Unattended or
parked Vehicle** Vehicle not under the care and control of a driver at the time of the collision or which was parked (with or without occupants in the driver or other seat positions). Includes abandoned or runaway vehicles.

**CODE 03
Pedestrian** A pedestrian is any person not in or upon a motor vehicle at the time of the collision. Includes persons in or operating a pedestrian conveyance, e.g.:

- baby carriage
- scooter
- skate board
- coaster wagon
- roller skates
- wheelchair/ motorized wheelchair/ mobility device
- child's tricycle

**CODE 04
Cyclist** A cyclist is any person riding a bicycle, E-bike, adult tricycle, unicycle, trailer, side car or other conveyance attached to a bicycle

or adult tricycle. Excludes person walking a bicycle (this is considered a pedestrian).



Does not include a person using a micromobility device which is motorized, such as an e-scooter or an e-skateboard. Record these as 'Other'.

Note: If the pedals are removed from an E-bike, it is considered a motor vehicle.

CODE 05
Railway Train

All railway vehicles except street cars and light rail transit (LRT) vehicles.

CODE 06
Street Car

Include light rail transit (LRT) vehicles. Passenger rail transit vehicle powered by electricity and operating in mixed traffic or in a dedicated right of way.

Includes street cars or LRTs which jump their tracks in the course of a collision.

CODE 07
Farm Tractor

A self propelled vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing implements of husbandry.

CODE 08
Animal- Domestic

A animal that can reasonably be assumed to be domesticated. Includes farm/ ranch animals or household pets.

CODE 09
Animal -Wild

'Animal - Wild' is a parent value, with four associated sub-values:

- Bear
- Moose
- Deer
- Other wild animal



Note: If 'Animal - Wild' (CODE 09) is selected, a sub-value must also be selected. Only the sub-value code will appear on the report. However, all sub-values map back to the parent value, for data analysis purposes.

Code 10 Bear:

Collision occurred with a bear.

Code 11 Moose:

Collision occurred with a moose.

Code 12 Deer:

Collision occurred with a deer.

Code 96 Other:

Animal not kept or cared for as domestic property, and not a bear, deer or moose (coded separately)



**CODE 13
Work/Maintenance
equipment**

Any equipment actively being used for construction and maintenance. Include utility vehicles actively being used for utility work. Do not include trucks or other motor vehicles traveling to/ from a work site (code as 'Other motor vehicles).



**CODE 14
Open door of
vehicle**

Collision occurred with the open door of a vehicle.



**CODE 15 Other
motor vehicle --
queued**

Motor vehicle(s) struck was in live traffic, but was not moving at the time of the collision, for example, because of a red light or stopped traffic ahead of it.

**CODE 97
Other**

A moveable object not described above. Includes motorized snow vehicles and other micromobility vehicles. Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99)..

TEMPLATE

Sequence of Events - Other Events

MVCR 0328

Summary

Other events occur either before or after the initial impact and do not involve fixed or moveable objects.

CODE 20 Ran off Road

The driver while in care and control of a motor vehicle directs it off the travelled portion of the road for whatever reason. Includes:

- veered to avoid obstruction
- failed to negotiate a change in roadway alignment
- heart attack
- fell asleep

CODE 21 Skidding/ Sliding

Vehicle lost traction due to abrupt braking, steering, acceleration or impact. Loss of traction may be caused by mud, snow, slush, ice, rain or spilled liquid. The vehicle manoeuvre which resulted was a skid or slide indicating loss of control.

CODE 22 Jackknifing

For vehicles towing trailers only. A jackknife occurs when the trailer's forward motion and weight forces the rear wheels of the power unit to break traction and slide sideways. The continued forward motion the trailer drags the power unit into a position alongside the trailer.

CODE 23 Load Spill

Load spill occurs when cargo separates from the vehicle and is deposited on or adjacent to the roadway. Vehicle loses load immediately before or during collision. Includes solid, liquid or gaseous material, provided the item was cargo and not part of the vehicle.

CODE 24 Fire/ Explosion

Fire or explosion is the ignition or detonation of any portion of the vehicle, fuel or cargo. Includes electrical fire, fuel fire, burning cargo, or fire in the braking system. Fire or explosion may occur

before or as a result of the collision, but only involves the vehicle itself and not occurrences on adjacent property.

CODE 25
Submersion

Any portion of the occupant compartment is submerged in water or some other liquid. Includes snowmobile breaking through the ice and vehicle which drove into watercourse.

CODE 26
Rollover/ overturn

Vehicle is forced onto its side or roof regardless of the cause.

CODE 27
Debris on the Road

Stationary material on the roadway which constitutes a hazard and requires a driver to reduce speed or attempt evasive action to prevent damage and maintain control. Includes stationary cargo and vehicle parts and miscellaneous debris which has fallen from another motor vehicle and debris on the road. Does not include ice, hail, snow, rain or animals.

CODE 28
Debris Falling Off Vehicle



'Debris falling off vehicle' is a parent value, with four associated sub-values:

- Snow/ice
- Wheel
- Auto parts
- Other

If 'Debris falling off vehicle' (28) is selected, a sub-value must also be selected. Only the sub-value code will appear on the report. However, all sub-values map back to the parent value, for data analysis purposes.

Note: Material must be in the act of falling or still in motion after falling from a vehicle; if material is stationary, use 'Debris on the Road' (27).

Code 31: Snow/ice

Snow or ice fell off a vehicle or trailer while it was in motion and contributed to a collision.

Code 32: Wheel

A wheel detaches from a vehicle or trailer while in motion.

Code 33: Auto parts

Parts of a vehicle or trailer fell off while the vehicle/trailer was in motion and contributed to a collision.

Code 95: Other

Debris other than auto parts, wheels, cargo, or ice/snow fell off a vehicle or trailer while it was in motion and contributed to a collision. For cargo, use 'Load Spill'.



**CODE 29
Crossed Median**

Vehicle crossed the central median of a divided roadway.



**CODE 30
Evasive Action**

An evasive action is a maneuver made intentionally to avoid colliding with a person, vehicle, or object. A subsequent collision may or may not occur with another person, vehicle or object as an unintended result of the evasive action.



**CODE 98
Other**

For other events not described above. Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE

Sequence of Events - Fixed Objects

MVCR 0329

Summary

Fixed objects are natural topographical features, highway appurtenances, snow accumulations and other immovable objects on the roadside. The offset distance from the edge of the travelled portion of roadway to the fixed object is measured. This distance is coded in the box marked Offset under the corresponding fixed object collision event.

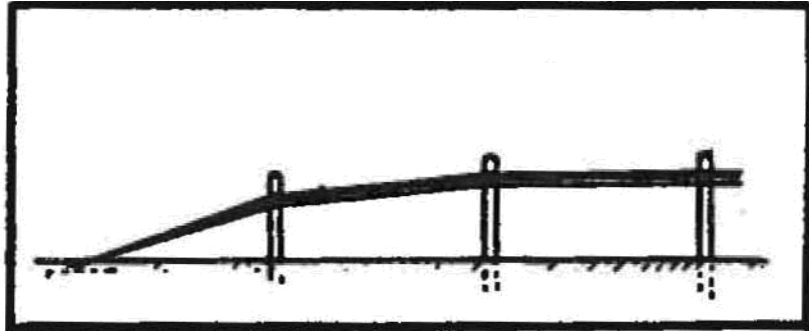
The code containing the appropriate distance range is selected from Left of Roadway or Right of Roadway to indicate which side of roadway the fixed object was located.



Note: The left or right is determined by the direction the vehicle was traveling. If the vehicle collided with a fixed object located above, such as a bridge or an overhead highway sign, select "Overhead" for Offset.

CODE 50 Cable Guide Rail

Cable guide rail is constructed of tensioned steel cables anchored to buried concrete blocks and mounted on light steel or wooden posts. Impacts at the beginning or end of the system or transitions between different barrier systems are coded as Crash Cushion/End Treatment.



**CODE 51
Concrete Guide
Rail**

A shaped concrete wall designed to contain errant vehicles and prevent them from reaching a hazard, e.g., New Jersey style.

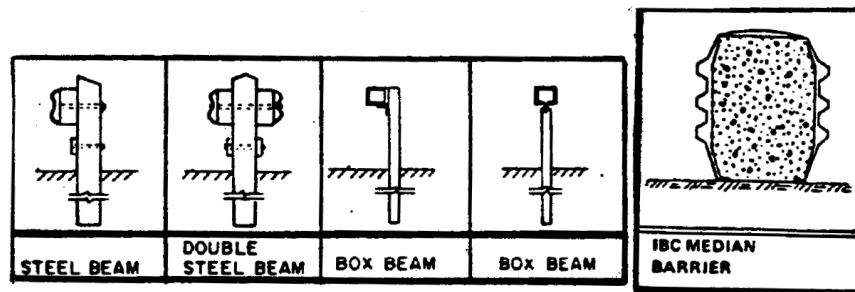


**CODE 52
Steel Guide Rail**

Barrier system constructed of rigid steel components. Collisions occurring at beginning or end of the system or at a transition between 2 different systems are coded as Crash cushion/End Treatment.

Includes the following guide rail types:

- Steel Beam: a continuous W-shaped steel beam normally mounted on heavy square timber posts.
- Box Beam: a continuous square tube normally mounted on weak steel posts found in median and shoulder applications.
- IBC Barrier: a continuous bin type structure constructed of formed steel panels and filled with granular material.



**CODE 53
Pole, (Utility
Tower)**

All large poles and tower structures found on the roadside. This includes:

- utility poles

- luminaires
- hydroelectric towers

**CODE 54
Pole, (Sign,
Parking Meter**

All smaller poles supporting ground mounted signs, e.g.:

- parking meters
- mailboxes or delineators

Note: If the collision is with the sign itself (such as an overhead highway sign), use the value of 'Sign' instead, and indicate the location using the Offset field.

**CODE 55
Fence/ Noise
Barrier**

All fences and roadside noise barriers are included. Fences on private property are also included.

**CODE 56
Culvert**

Culverts carry roadside drainage under roadway or other obstructions and are constructed of steel, concrete or timber.

**CODE 57
Bridge Support**

Any portion of a bridge is coded as a bridge support. Include all components of a bridge, including bridge supports and overhead sections. Indicate the location of the impact using the 'offset' field (overhead, left, right).

**CODE 58
Rock Face**

All exposed faces of bedrock or large rock outcrops on the roadside, including ditches, with rock backslopes.

**CODE 59
Snowbank/Drift**

An accumulation of snow in a windrow or pile, including naturally drifted and plowed snow. This only applies when the accumulation is sufficient to cause loss of vehicle control.

**CODE 60
Ditch**

An earthen trench below the elevation of the roadway to collect and carry water from the road surface. Includes ditches in median strips but not ditches with rock backslopes.

**CODE 61
Curb**

A raised edge placed at or beyond the limit of the travelled portion of the roadway, normally in conjunction with a gutter to provide drainage. Curbs are defined as being maximum of 300 mm high.

**CODE 62
Crash Cushion /
End treatment**

A range of roadside fixtures including guide rail end treatments, energy attenuating treatments and crash cushions with guide rail ends and other devices.

For use when any of the following guide rail elements are struck:

- the beginning or approach end of a guide rail
- the termination or leaving end of a guide rail
- any transition between two segments of the same or different types of barrier
- energy attenuating devices attached to other structures or free standing, e.g.:
 - yellow inertia barrels
 - G.R.E.A.T. Systems

**CODE 63
Building or Walls**

A building or wall is any solid structure in excess of 300 mm in height, e.g.:

- dry stone walls
- retaining walls
- tunnel walls

Does not include portions of a bridge structure, noise barriers or concrete guide rail.

**CODE 64
Watercourse**


Any substantial body of water, including lakes, streams, rivers, canals, locks, or artificial water courses.


**CODE 65
Construction
Marker**

Any temporary sign, delineator, arrow board or other traffic marker in a construction zone. Construction markers are usually construction orange and black.

Note: Construction/maintenance equipment is coded separately under "Moveable Objects - Work/Maintenance Equipment"

**CODE 66
Tree, Shrub, Stump** Any substantial plant, living or dead. A substantial plant is large enough to cause damage to or change course of a motor vehicle.

 **CODE 67
Raised Median** A raised area in the centre portion of the roadway, separating traffic lanes carrying traffic in opposite directions.

 **CODE 68
Sign** Collision occurred with a sign, including overhead highway signs. If the collision was with supports for the sign, record it as 'Pole (Sign, Parking Meter)'

**CODE 99
Other** Any fixed object other than those defined above. Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE

Fixed Objects Offset - Boxes 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59

MVCR 0330

Summary

For collisions with fixed objects, the offset distance from the travelled lanes of the roadway is recorded. The offset distance is defined as the distance from the closest edge of the travelled portion of the roadway to the Fixed Object expressed in metres.

For overhead objects, only the location ('Overhead') is indicated, not the distance from the roadway.

Note: The offset distance is based on the direction the vehicle was travelling at the time of the collision.

Fixed Objects Offset Left of Roadway	Fixed Objects Offset Right of Roadway
01 - Less than 3.1 m	05 - Less than 3.1 m
02 - 3.1 to 6.0 m	06 - 3.1 to 6.0 m
03 - 6.1 m to 9.0 m	07 - 6.1 m to 9.0 m
04 - Greater than 9.0 m	08 Greater than 9.0 m



CODE 09 Overhead

Vehicle collided with a Fixed Object located above or above and adjacent to the roadway.

TEMPLATE

Vehicle Damage Boxes 60, 61

MVCR 0331

Summary



Vehicle damage is assessed according to the categories below for each vehicle involved in the collision. Police may also estimate the cost of the damage and provide a description of the damage. On the paper form, include the cost estimate and description as additional information.

Code	Vehicle Damage	Definition
01	none	No visible damage
02	light	Slight or superficial damage. This includes scratches, small dents or minor cracks that do not affect the safety or performance of the vehicle.
03	moderate	Unsafe conditions result. The vehicle must be repaired to make its condition meet the requirements of law. The vehicle can be driven, but doing so is unsafe.
04	severe	Vehicle cannot be driven: requires towing. Would normally be repaired.
05	demolished	Vehicle damaged to the extent that repairs would not be feasible.

TEMPLATE

Location of Vehicle Damage Boxes 62, 63, 64, 65

MVCR 0332

Summary

The Location of Vehicle Damage or Area of Impact field describes damage to each vehicle involved in the collision. Two selections are permitted per vehicle. It is not necessary for the vehicle to be damaged for the area of impact to be recorded. If the same location on a vehicle is impacted more than once and no other areas are impacted, the same area may be coded both as an initial and secondary impact.

V1 and V2 damage is recorded in 4 boxes (V1: 62 & 63, V2: 64 & 65). The code corresponding to the initial impact damage sustained by the vehicle is entered in the Initial Impact box. Damage sustained in subsequent impacts is entered in the box Secondary Impact. Additional areas are recorded in the written description.

Location of Vehicle Damage or Area of Impact		Multiple Choices
01-Right front corner	14-Right side complete	Allowed
02-Right front	15-Back complete	
03-Right centre	16-Left side complete	
04-Right rear	17-Top	
05-Right rear corner	18-Undercarriage	
06-Back centre	19-No contact	
07-Left rear corner	00-Unknown	
08-Left rear		
09-Left centre		
10-Left front		
11-Left front corner		
12-Front centre		
13-Front complete		

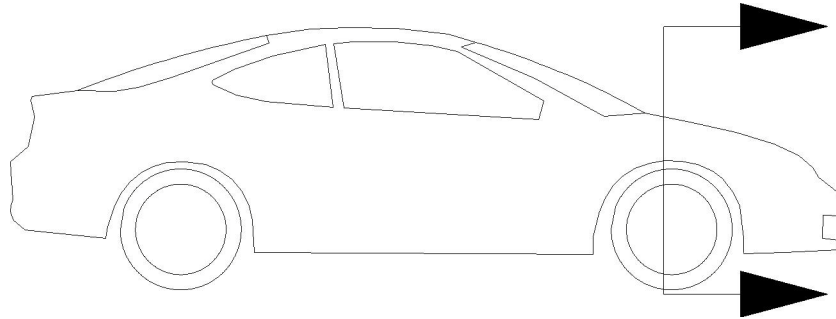
V1	{	Initial Impact	62
		Secondary Impact	63
V2	{	Initial Impact	64
		Secondary Impact	65

**CODE 00
Unknown**

The amount or location of damage/impact to the motor vehicle could not be determined. For electronic reporting, leave unknown fields blank. Include hit and run collisions in which the vehicle left the scene and was not apprehended.

CODE 01
Right Front Corner

Right Front Corner includes bumper, headlight, front of fender, corner of hood, signal lamp, etc. Damage/impact. does not extend more than halfway across the grill or behind the front wheel centre-line.

**CODE 02**
Right Front

Right Front includes:

- right front fender
- wheel
- tire
- fender well
- headlight
- signal lamp
- right-hand edge of hood
- right corner of bumper, etc.

Includes forward side area of railers.

CODE 03
Right Centre

Right Centre includes:

- right hand doors

- roof pillar
- rocker panels
- pick-up box forward of rear wheels
- saddle tanks on transport trucks
- side glass, etc.

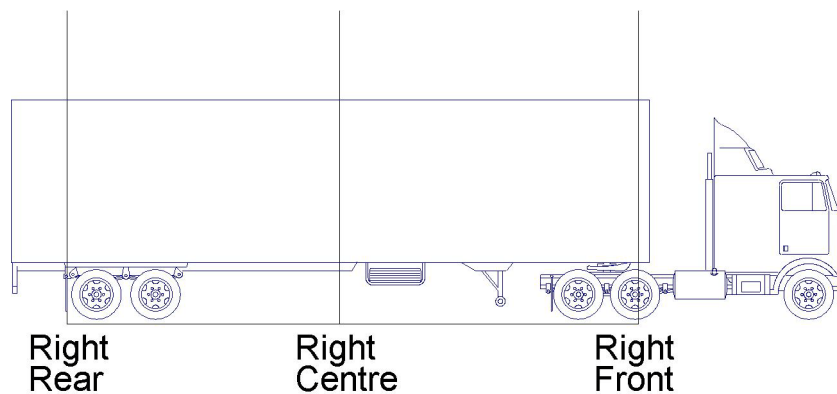
Includes centre side area of trailers.

**CODE 04
Right Rear**

Right Rear includes:

- rear fender
- wheel
- tire
- lamp
- right side of trunk lid
- rear roof pillar
- right corner bumper, etc.

Includes rear side area of trailers.

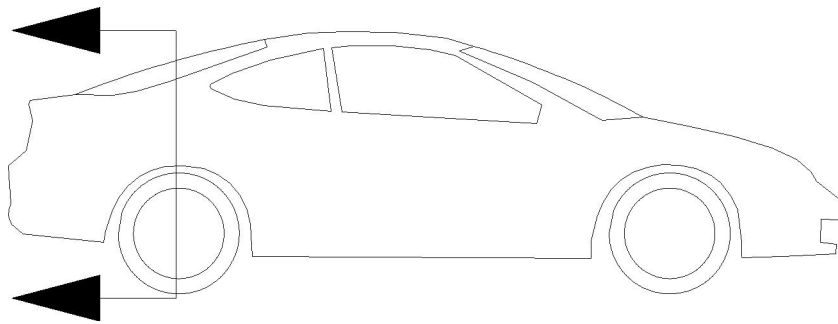


CODE 05
Right-Rear Corner

Right Rear Corner includes:

- bumper
- tail light
- rear corner of fender
- corner of trunk lid, etc.

Damage/impact does not extend beyond the center of the rear of the vehicle or forward of the center of the rear wheels.

**CODE 06**
Back Centre

Back centre includes:

- bumper
- tail gate
- trunk lid
- fuel tank on cars
- pickups, etc.

Provided there is no damage/impact to the fenders.

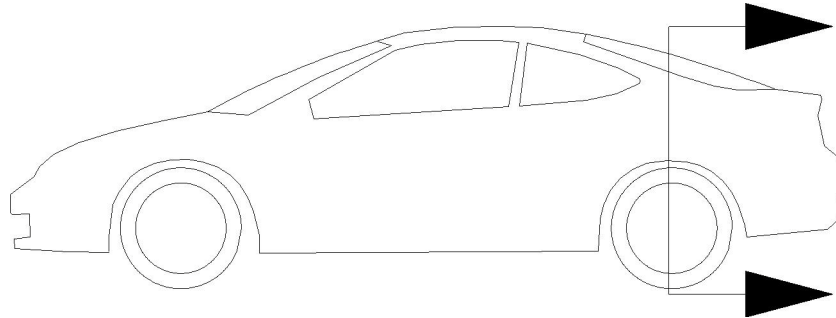
CODE 07
Left Rear Corner

Left Rear Corner includes:

- bumper
- tail light

- rear corner of fender
- corner of trunk lid

Damage/impact must not extend beyond the center of rear of the vehicle or forward of the center of rear wheels.



CODE 08
Left Rear

Left Rear includes:

- rear fender
- wheel
- tire
- tail lamp
- left side of truck lid
- rear roof pillar
- corner of bumper, etc

Includes rear side area of trailers.

CODE 09
Left Centre

Left Centre includes:

- left hand doors
- roof pillar
- rocker panels
- pickup box forward of rear wheels

- saddle tanks -on transport trucks
- side glass, etc.

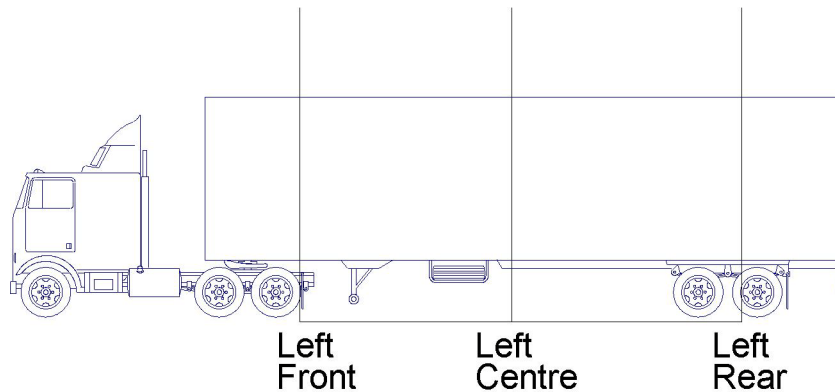
Includes centre side area of trailers.

CODE 10 Left Front

Left Front includes:

- left front fender
- wheel
- tire
- fender well head light
- signal lamp
- left-hand edge of hood
- left corner of bumper etc.

Includes forward side area of trailers.



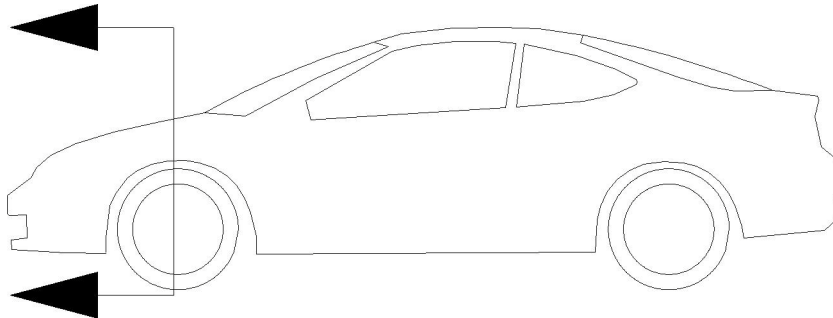
CODE 11 Left Front Corner

Left Front Corner includes:

- bumper
- head-light

- front of fender
- corner of hood-signal lamp, etc.

Damage/impact must not extend beyond the center of the grill and the centre-line of the front wheel.



**CODE 12
Front Centre**

Front Centre includes:

- bumper
- grill
- radiator
- hood
- front spoiler
- windshield, etc.

Provided there is no damage/impact to the fenders.

**CODE 13
Front Complete**

Front Complete includes:

- bumper
- grill
- hood
- front spoiler
- both headlamps

- signal lamps
- fender fronts
- radiator
- windshield, etc.

The damage/impact must affect the entire front of the vehicle.

**CODE 14
Right Side
Complete**

Right Side Complete includes

- doors
- fenders one headlight
- signal lamp
- tail lamp
- rocker panel
- side glass
- wheels
- tires
- saddle tanks,
- pick-up truck box,
- side walls
- wheels on trailers, etc.

A substantial portion of the side of the vehicle must be damaged or impacted, e.g., sideswipes.

**CODE 15
Back Complete**

Back Complete includes

- bumper

- trunk
- tail gate
- signal lights
- parking lights, etc.

The damage/impact must affect the entire back of the vehicle.

CODE 16
Left Side Complete

Left Side Complete includes:

- doors
- fenders
- one headlight
- signal lamp
- tail lamp
- rocker panel
- side glass
- wheels
- tires
- saddle tanks
- pickup truck box
- side walls
- wheels on trailers, etc.

A substantial portion of the side of the Vehicle must be damaged/impacted, e.g., sideswipes,

**CODE 17
Tops**

Top includes:

- roof
- sunroof
- T-Top
- convertible cover
- vinyl roof
- pickup truck caps, etc.

**CODE 18
Undercarriage**

Undercarriage includes:

- springs
- shocks
- steering components
- brakes
- oil pan
- linkages
- floor pan
- driveshaft
- axles
- frame components
- exhaust system, etc.

**CODE 19
No Contact**

The vehicle did not come into contact with any other object or sustain damage from any external source.

TEMPLATE

Special Studies Boxes 66, 67, 68

MVCR 0333

Summary

Special instructions will be issued for the use of these boxes. In the absence of specific instructions for their use, the area is stroked out or left blank, if reporting electronically. Special studies are conducted for limited durations and geographic areas.

Special studies may be undertaken by municipalities. Code boxes 66, 67 and 68 are for studies initiated by Ministry of Transportation only.

TEMPLATE**Involved People, Columns 69 to 73****MVCR 0334**

Summary

Information on all persons involved in an collision is entered if personal injury or death results to any involved person. An involved person includes vehicle occupants, cyclists and pedestrians. Note that a bicycle is considered a vehicle and a cyclist is considered the driver of the vehicle. Cyclists should not be recorded as pedestrians unless they were walking beside their bicycle.

For property damage only collisions, this section is not completed.

For a bus, uninjured passengers are not identified by name but the number is recorded under 'Number of Occupants in Vehicle'.

For each involved person in an collision, enter the following:



Column	Enter
69	Vehicle Number -includes bicycles, e-bikes, e-scooters and other micromobility vehicles. Note: For pedestrians, enter number for most directly involved vehicle.
70	Pedestrian number. Must correspond to designations in code boxes 37 to 40 on the same page.

Column	Enter
71	<p>Involved person's full name address and telephone number.</p> <p>Note: 1. Driver may be recorded as D1/D2.</p> <p>2. If Address information has already been completed elsewhere on the form (i.e. because the Involved Person is also a Driver), the information does not need to be filled out again.</p>
72	<p>Person's age.</p> <p>Note: For infants less than one year old, record 00. If unknown, enter UK or leave blank for electronic reporting. For ages 99 and over, enter 99.</p>
73	<p>Enter M for male, F for female, X for gender neutral. This field should reflect the value displayed on the 'Sex' field of the person's driver's licence or other identification at the time of the collision.</p>





Involved People	Veh. No./Ped. No.	Name (Last Name, First Name), Address and Telephone No.	2	3	M	0	1	1	3	1	1	1
1	1	D1	2	1	M	0	1	1	3	1	1	1
2	2	D2	2	4	F	0	1	2	3	1	1	1
3	2	DOE, Janet, 456 Efgh Cove, Towncity, Ontario B2B2B2, (987) 654-3210	1	8	F	0	3	1	3	1	1	3
4												
5												
69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	77	77	77	78

Involved People	Veh. No./Ped. No.	Name (Last Name, First Name), Address and Telephone No.	3	3	M	0	1	0	3	1	1	1
1	1	Doe One, John	3	3	M	0	1	0	3	1	1	1
2	2	Doe One, Jane 1 First St., Kingston, ON V0V 0V0 (999)999-9999	0	2	F	0	6	0	3	5	1	1
3	3	Doe Two, John	2	9	M	0	1	2	1	8	1	1
4												
5												
69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	77	77	77	78

TEMPLATE

Position Column 74

MVCR 0335

Summary

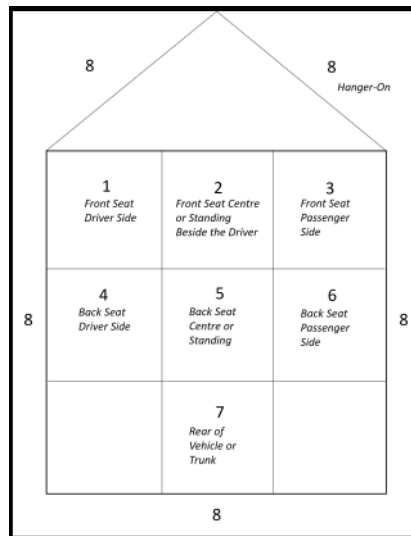
The position of the involved person in the vehicle is entered according to the following diagram:

CODES 1 to 7

Drivers are coded as position 01. Passengers may be located in a variety of locations within the vehicle. Positions 02 to 06 describe most passenger/vehicle locations, although position 07 may be required for passengers riding in the trunk or rear of a vehicle (back-facing seats in a station wagon) or for service vehicles where a passenger sits in the bucket, i.e., cherry picker.



For Buses, Streetcars and Light Rail Transit (LRT) vehicles, use the 'Centre' positions for standing passengers. Front Seat Centre (02) indicates standing beside the driver, and Back Seat Centre (03) indicates standing elsewhere in the vehicle.



Only one position may be used regardless of the individual's posture, e.g.:

- lying across the backseat.

Note: If right hand drive vehicle, indicate (RHD) and record driver position as 01.

**CODE 8
Hanger-on**

Hangers-on are persons hanging onto a moving motor vehicle's fenders bumpers doors or other parts and are not inside the vehicle, e.g.:

- riding in the cargo bay of a pickup truck
- riding in the back of a trailer

**CODE 9
Pedestrian**

A pedestrian is any involved person who is not a vehicle occupant or a cyclist or other micromobility user. Includes person pushing or repairing a vehicle.

**CODE L
Sitting on Lap**

Record people sitting on the lap or knee of other individuals. Commonly used for a child sitting on a person's lap. The position L: and the number of the seating position is entered.

TEMPLATE

Injuries Column 75

MVCR 0336

Summary	The injuries of the involved person is entered.
CODE 0 None	Uninjured person.
CODE 1 Minimal	Person did not go to hospital when leaving the scene of the collision. Includes minor abrasions, bruises and complaints of pain.
CODE 2 Minor	Person went to hospital and was treated in the emergency room, but not admitted.
CODE 3 Major	Person admitted to hospital. Includes person admitted for observation. This could be either life threatening or non-life threatening.
CODE 4 Fatal	Person killed immediately or within 30 days of the motor vehicle collision.
	Note: Do not use when the collision was an intentional act, i.e.: homicide. Use code 99 for paper reports and select 'Intentional' box for electronic reporting.

TEMPLATE**Ejection Column 76****MVCR 0337**

Summary The ejection of the involved people is recorded. For pedestrians and hangers-on, box is stroked out or left blank for electronic recording.

CODE 1 Person was thrown out of vehicle during the collision. Includes
Yes riders of two or three wheeled vehicles and motorized snow
 vehicles thrown clear of their vehicles during an collision.

CODE 2 Person was found after the collision to have been partially ejected
Partial through a windshield, window opening, door or roof opening. Code
 is used if the nature of injuries or the physical evidence is consistent
 with partial ejection.

CODE 3 Person was retained within the vehicle, not necessarily in the
No original seating position.

TEMPLATE

Safety Equipment Used Column 77

MVCR 0338

Summary The type of safety equipment in use for each person involved in the collision is entered.

Multiple selections are allowed.

**CODE 00
Use Unknown** Where the driver or passenger has left the scene of the collision and usage has not been determined.

**CODE 1
Lap and Shoulder
Belt** Both lap and shoulder belt were worn. In most vehicles unit is one assembly, however older models may have separate assemblies. Includes child in approved booster seat.

**CODE 2
Lap Belt Only** Only a lap belt exists and was worn. Older vehicles or trucks may be fitted with this equipment only. In newer vehicles, rear seat or centre seat positions frequently have lap belts only. Includes child in approved booster seat.

**CODE 3
Lap Belt Only of
Combined
Assembly** Passenger altered the position of the shoulder harness so that only the lap portion was used or lap belt only was used in older vehicle with separate assemblies.



**CODE 4
Child Safety Seat
Used Incorrectly** Child safety seat did not conform with one or more of the following:

- properly anchored
- facing proper direction
- using restraint straps adjusted appropriately
- approved equipment (National Safety Mark label)
- not past expiry/useful life date

Note: Car beds are not approved safety equipment.

**CODE 5
Child Safety Seat
Used Correctly**



Child safety seat met all the following criteria:

- anchored properly
- approved equipment
- facing proper direction
- using restraint straps

**CODE 6
Air Bags Deployed**

The Vehicle was equipped with air bags which were deployed on impact.

**CODE 7
Booster Seat Used**



Booster seat met all of the following criteria:

- Used with lap and shoulder seatbelt
- Placed in the back seat away from an active air bag
- Seat belt adjusted to lay across child's chest and hips
- Head supported by booster seat, vehicle seat or headrest

**CODE 8
Helmet**

For use when helmet was worn. In Ontario, C. S. A. approved helmets are required by operators and passengers of motorcycles, snowmobiles and off-road vehicles.

**CODE 9
Equipment Not
Used but Available**

Seating position was fitted with safety equipment in good repair but equipment was not used. Include equipment which has been intentionally disabled.

**CODE 10
No equipment
available**

Seat position was not fitted with safety equipment, i.e.:

- belts
- helmets
- approved child seats

Includes equipment which has been inadvertently damaged and is not functional.

**CODE 11
Booster Seat Used
Incorrectly**



Booster seat did not meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Used with lap and shoulder seatbelt
- Placed in the back seat away from an active air bag
- Seatbelt adjusted to lay across child's chest and hips
- Head supported by booster seat, vehicle seat or headrest

**Ignition Interlock
Installed (12)**



An ignition interlock is a device installed in a vehicle near the driver's seat. A driver may have a condition on their licence that they are required to blow into the device before the vehicle will start and periodically while the vehicle is driving.

If the driver is under the preset limit of 0.02, the vehicle will start. If the device detects a blood alcohol level above the preset limit or the driver does not provide a sample when requested, the device will:

- record the event
- not allow the vehicle to start
- if the vehicle is already running, issue a warning and activate alarm systems until the vehicle is turned off

**CODE 99
Other Safety
Equipment Used**

Approved safety equipment in use is not detailed above. Provide additional information for all "Other" selections (codes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99).

TEMPLATE**Determination of Use Column 78****MVCR 0339**

Summary

Provides additional information to assess reliability of safety equipment in use. The officer records the most reliable source.

Code	Determination of Use
1	Involved Driver/ Passenger
2	Investigating Officer
3	Witness

TEMPLATE

Special Zone

MVCR 0340

Summary

Record whether the collision occurred in any of the specified zones. Up to three selections can be made.

Code 01: Construction/ Work - workers present

An area of a trafficway where construction, maintenance, or utility work activities are identified by warning signs, signals or indicators, including those on transport devices (e.g., signs, flashing lights, channelizing devices, barriers, pavement markings, traffic control person warning signs and arrow boards mounted on the vehicles in a mobile maintenance activity) that mark the beginning and end of a construction, maintenance or utility work activity. It extends from the first warning sign, signal or flashing lights to the END ROAD WORK sign or the last traffic control device pertinent for that work activity. Work zones also include roadway sections where there is ongoing, moving (mobile) work activity such as lane line painting or roadside mowing only if the beginning of the ongoing, moving (mobile) work activity is designated by warning signs or signals.

Select this value if workers are present in the zone at the time of collision.

Code 02: Construction/ Work - workers not present

See 'Construction/Work - workers present' for the definition of a Construction/Work zone. Select this value if workers are not present in the zone at the time of collision.

Code 03: School

An area of a roadway designated as a school zone and marked with relevant signage. May include the roadway adjoining the entrance to or exit from a school and up to 150m along the roadway in either direction beyond the limits of the land used for the school. The zone may have a lower posted speed limit.

Code 04: Community Safety

An area of a roadway designated as a community safety zone where safety is of special concern and marked with relevant signage.

TEMPLATE

Pavement Treatments

MVCR 0341

Summary Record any specific pavement safety enhancements for Roadway 1 at the collision scene, including rumble strips.

Up to two selections are allowed.

**CODE 01
Rumble Strips -
Shoulder** A shoulder rumble strip is a grooved formation installed within the paved shoulder or partially paved shoulder on a highway. The intention of shoulder rumble strips is to provide the motorist with both an audible and tactile warning that the vehicle has partially or completely departed the travelled way of a highway. An audible warning to the motorist is produced by noise generated by the vehicle tires passing over the shoulder rumble strip. A tactile warning to the motorist is provided by the vibration induced in the vehicle by the shoulder rumble strip.

**CODE 02
Rumble Strips -
Centre** Centre rumble strips serve a similar function to shoulder rumble strips. They are intended to alert drivers that they have crossed the centre of the road and are travelling in the opposing direction traffic lanes. May include continuous or intermittent rumble strips along the centreline of the road, with gaps in the rumble strip pattern at intersections and driveways.

**CODE 03
Rumble Strips -
Transverse** Transverse rumble strips are used to alert drivers of an unexpected change in the roadway, such as the need to change lanes, slow down or stop, or changes in the roadway alignment. These rumble strips are not intended to reduce run-off-road crashes. Typical locations for these rumble strips are on approaches to intersections, toll plazas, horizontal curves, and work zones.

CODE 99 Other Pavement Treatments not described above.

Summary

Studded tires are permitted in northern Ontario from September 1 to May 31. Between these dates, police officers are required to complete the field 'Snow Tires', for each motor vehicle involved in the collision, if the vehicle type belongs to the following list:

- Automobile, station wagon (01)
- Motorcycle(02)
- Moped (03)
- Passenger van (04)
- Pickup truck (05)
- Delivery van (06)
- Tow truck (07)
- Truck - open (08)
- Truck - closed (09)
- Truck - tank (10)
- Truck - dump (11)
- Truck - car carrier (12)
- Truck - tractor (13)
- Truck - crash/blocker (42)
- Municipal transit bus (14)
- Intercity bus (15)
- Bus (other) (16)
- School bus (17)
- School van (18)
- Other school vehicle (19)
- Motor home (20)
- Snow plow (31)
- Ambulance (32)
- Fire vehicle (33)
- Police vehicle (34)
- Other emergency vehicle (35)
- Other motor vehicle (97)
- Other truck (98)

If the vehicle has a variety of tire types (for example, winter tires in the front and all season tires in the back), enter 'Mixed'.

If tire treads are worn down (regardless of tire type), record this information under 'Vehicle Condition - Tire tread insufficient'.

**CODE 01
Winter Tires**

Winter tires (including All Weather tires) are identified with a mountain and snowflake symbol on the tire's side wall.

**CODE 02: Studded
Tires**

Studded tires have metal studs protruding 1-2 mm from the tire. They are allowed between September 1 and May 31st each year on vehicles registered in Northern Ontario (includes Algoma, Cochrane, Kenora, Manitoulin, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Rainy River, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, and Temiskaming). In order to use studded tires, the driver must be a resident of Northern Ontario, own a business in Northern Ontario, or be a road authority having jurisdiction and control of a highway in Northern Ontario. Non-Ontario residents may use studded tires if the vehicle is in Ontario for no more than 30 days.

CODE 03: Mixed

Tires on the vehicle are a mix of summer, all season, all weather/winter, and/or studded tires.

CODE 99: Other

Include All Season tires here, which are marked with 'M+S', for 'Mud and Snow', but have no mountain and snowflake symbol.

Code 00: Unknown

Tire type is unknown.

TEMPLATE

Advanced Driving Technologies

MVCR 0343

Summary

This field captures the use of advanced driving technologies, where the vehicle performs at least one driving task (braking, steering or accelerating) such as collision avoidance, adaptive cruise control, lane keeping, auto-park, and vehicle platooning, but excludes basic cruise control or safety alerts where the vehicle does not perform a driving task independently from a human driver. It also excludes 'Driverless' mode, where the vehicle is responsible for all driving tasks, with very little or no human intervention. 'Driverless' mode should be recorded under the 'Autonomous Vehicles' field.

If the vehicle has no advanced driving technologies or the presence of these technologies is not known, leave this field blank.

CODE 01: In Use, Driver- Enabled

The vehicle was performing at least one driving task (braking, steering, or accelerating) in the moments prior to the collision. The functionality was actively turned on by the driver.

CODE 02: In Use, Automatic

The vehicle was performing at least one driving task (braking, steering, or accelerating) in the moments prior to the collision. The functionality was automatically activated by the vehicle's sensors (for example, emergency braking because the vehicle sensed a hazard).

CODE 03: Available But Not In Use

The vehicle has the capability to perform at least one driving task (braking, steering, or accelerating), but these features were not engaged in the moments prior to the collision.

Code 04: Available, Use Unknown -

The vehicle has the capability to perform at least one driving task (braking, steering, or accelerating), but it is unknown whether these features were engaged in the moments prior to the collision.

TEMPLATE

Autonomous Vehicles

MVCR 0344

Summary

This field captures the use of Driverless modes, in which a vehicle performs all driving tasks (braking, steering, accelerating) with little or no expectation that a human driver will respond to an emergency request to intervene.

It excludes advanced driving technologies where the vehicle is performing at least one but not all driving tasks, such as collision avoidance, adaptive cruise control, lane keeping, auto-park, and vehicle platooning. These features should be recorded under the 'Advanced Driving Technologies' field.

If the vehicle has no Driverless mode, or the presence of a Driverless mode is not known, leave this field blank.

CODE 01: Driverless Mode - In Use

The vehicle was performing all driving tasks (braking, steering, accelerating) in the moments prior to the collision, with little or no expectation that a human driver would respond to an emergency request to intervene.

CODE 02: Driverless Mode - Available But Not In Use

The vehicle has the capability to perform all driving tasks (braking, steering, accelerating) with little or no expectation that a human driver would respond to an emergency request to intervene, but these features were not engaged in the moments prior to the collision.

APPENDIX**Abbreviations****MVCR 9901**

Street Abbreviations

Street Type	Abbreviation
Abbey	ABBEY
Acres	ACRES
Allée	ALLÉE
Autoroute	AUT
Alley	ALLEY
Avenue	AVE
Bay	BAY
Beach	BEACH
Bend	BEND
Boulevard	BLVD
By-pass	BYPASS
Byway	BYWAY
Campus	CAMPUS
Cape	CAPE
Carré	CAR
Carrefour	CARREF
Centre	CTR
Cercle	CERCLE
Chase	CHASE
Chemin	CH
Circle	CIR
Circuit	CIRCT
Close	CLOSE
Common	COMMON
Concession	CONC

Street Type	Abbreviation
Corners	CRNRS
Côte	CÔTE
Cour	COUR
Cours	COURS
Cove	COVE
Crescent	CRES
Croissant	CROIS
Crossing	CROSS
Cul-de-sac	CDS
Dale	DALE
Dell	DELL
Diversion	DIVERS
Downs	DOWNS
Drive	DR
Échanger	ÉCH
End	END
Esplanade	ESPL
Estates	ESTATE
Expressway	EXPY
Extension	EXTEN
Farm	FARM
Field	FIELD
Forest	FOREST
Freeway	FWY
Front	FRONT
Gardens	GDNS
Gate	GATE
Glade	GLADE
Glen	GLEN
Green	GREEN
Grounds	GRNDS

Street Type	Abbreviation
Grove	GROVE
Harbour	HARBR
Heath	HEATH
Heights	HTS
Highlands	HGHLDS
Highway	HWY
Hill	HILL
Hollow	HOLLOW
Île	ÎLE
Impasse	IMP
Inlet	INLET
Island	ISLAND
Key	KEY
Knoll	KNOLL
Landing	LANDING
Lane	LANE
Limits	LMTS
Line	LINE
Link	LINK
Lookout	LKOUT
Loop	LOOP
Mall	MALL
Manor	MANOR
Maze	MAZE
Meadow	MEADOW
Mews	MEWS
Montée	MONTÉE
Moor	MOOR
Mount	MOUNT
Mountain	MTN
Orchard	ORCH

Street Type	Abbreviation
Parade	PARADE
Parc	PARC
Park	PK
Parkway	PKY
Passage	PASS
Path	PATH
Pathway	PTWAY
Pines	PINES
Place	PL
Plateau	PLAT
Plaza	PLAZA
Point	PT
Pointe	POINTE
Port	PORT
Private	PVT
Promenade	PROM
Quai	QUAI
Quay	QUAY
Ramp	RAMP
Rang	RANG
Range	RG
Ridge	RIDGE
Rise	RISE
Road	RD
Rond-point	RDPT
Route	RTE
Row	ROW
Rue	RUE
Ruelle	RLE
Run	RUN
Sentier	SENT

Street Type	Abbreviation
Square	SQ
Street	ST
Subdivision	SUBDIV
Terrace	TERR
Terrase	TSSE
Thicket	THICK
Towers	TOWERS
Townline	TLINE
Trail	TRAIL
Turnabout	TRNABT
Vale	VALE
Via	VIA
View	VIEW
Village	VILLGE
Villas	VILLAS
Voie	VISTA
Walk	WALK
Way	WAY
Wharf	WHARF
Wood	WOOD
Wynd	WYND

Unit Abbreviations

Unit Type	Abbreviation
Apartment	APT
Suite	SUITE
Unit	UNIT

Province and Territory Abbreviations

Province or Territory	Abbreviation
Alberta	AB
British Columbia	BC
Manitoba	MB
New Brunswick	NB
Newfoundland and Labrador	NL
Northwest Territories	NT
Nova Scotia	NS
Nunavut	NU
Ontario	ON
Prince Edward Island	PE
Quebec	QC
Saskatchewan	SK
Yukon	YT

Abbreviations

State	Abbreviation
Alaska	AK
Maine	ME
Michigan	MI
Minnesota	MN
Montana	MT
New York	NY
North Dakota	ND
Ohio	OH
Pennsylvania	PA
Washington	WA
Wisconsin	WI

Street Direction Abbreviations

Street Direction	Abbreviation
East	E
North	N
Northeast	NE
Northwest	NW
South	S
Southeast	SE
Southwest	SW
West	W

**Code Box
Abbreviations**

Abbreviations shown on the template

Code	What it Means
D1	Driver 1
P1	Pedestrian 1
R1	Road 1
V1	Vehicle 1