

COMPENDIUM FOR RMAIII

1. THE FRSC ESTABLISHMENT ACT (2007)

The Federal Road Safety Commission was established by Decree No. 45 of February 1988 and amended by Decree No. 35 of 1992.

The 1992 amendment was to expand the operations of the Corps to all public highways and other additional functions. The two decrees were subsequently codified as the FRSC, Act Cap 141 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 1990. In 2007 the Act was repealed and re-enacted as the FRSC (Establishment) Act, 2007.

The FRSC "Establishment Bill, 2007" was passed by the Senate on the 6th day of February, 2007 and the House of Representatives passed on May 8, 2007. The "Bill" received Presidential Assent on the 25th day of May, 2007.

The FRSC (Establishment) Act, 2007 is made up of three (3) parts, thirty-one (31) Sections and two (2) Schedules.

1.1 Core Functions of Federal Road Safety Corps

While the Commission is a policy making body, the Corps is an operational body that implements the policies of the Commission.

Section 10 (2)-(11) specifies the functions of the Corps as:

- a. Making the highway safe for motorists and other road users.
- b. Recommending work and devices designed to eliminate or minimize accidents and advising the federal government and state Governments including the FCT Administration and other relevant Government agencies on the localities where such works and devices are required and;
- c. Educating motorists and members of the public on the importance of discipline on the highway.

1.2 Powers of Arresting Marshal under the Act

By virtue of section 10(5), Corps members have powers to arrest and prosecute persons reasonably suspected of having committed any traffic offence.

2. FRSC COMMAND STRUCTURE

Federal Road Safety Commission operates six (6) levels of organisation Structure consisting of the following:

2.1 THE FRSC COMMISSION - The Commission is the highest decision making organ with the obligation and responsibility of policy formulation and administration of the Federal Road Safety Corps. The Commission is currently headed by Mallam Bukhari Bello Esq. MFR, mni, FDRI with six (6) other Members and Corps Marshal FRSC as the Secretary.

2.2 THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: This is the highest operational/administrative level, the Corps Marshal is exclusively responsible for the execution of the policy decisions of the Commission and Carrying into effect the day-to-day activities of the Corps. The National Headquarters comprises of eight (8) Departments, thirteen (13) Corps offices and six (6) Special Units where strategic planning, Administrative and Operational Orders and directives are issued.

2.3 THE ZONAL COMMAND: This is next in hierarchy to the National Headquarters which serves as the field Command Headquarters where plans, orders and directives of the National Headquarters are transmitted to the field Commands. All field operations are supervised and coordinated from this level. The Zonal Command handles administrative matters, Operational order, discipline and other issues relating to staff misconduct. FRSC has 12 (twelve) Zones Spread across the country.

2.4 THE SECTOR COMMANDS: This is the Operational theatre of FRSC where deployment of personnel and operational activities are carried out. This is the third level of Command and control activities of the Corps, it receives Orders and Directives from the National Headquarters through the Zonal Commands. It is the highest operational level of the Corps. The duties include the following:

- i. Conduct public enlightenment.
- ii. Carry out traffic law enforcement patrol.
- iii. Administer first Aid and rescue services
- iv. Removal of obstruction from the highways
- v. Conduct Road Safety Research activities
- vi. Conduct Accident investigations and Road Safety Audits.

There are 37 sector Commands including FCT.

2.5 THE UNIT COMMANDS: This is the fourth level of the operational structure. It receives orders and directives from the sector Command. It performs the same functions and responsibilities as the sector Command. There are 233 Unit Commands.

2.6 OUT POST: There are 60 Outpost Commands. Outpost commands are being supervised by the closest sector or unit command.

2.7 CORRIDOR COMMAND: The responsibilities of the Corridor Commander include monitoring of all routes, assessing and taking proactive actions on traffic Situations in collaboration with Commands along the Corridor. He reports to ACM (Federal Operations) in RSHQ. There are 6 Corridor Commands.

2.8 STATION OFFICE: The corps established station offices in the local government areas, especially those local government areas without FRSC presence towards enhancing the Corps' visibilities, public information dissemination as well as intelligence gathering. The functions of station officer include:

- i. Data collection on RTC, NDL, Number plate, RTSSS and hospital follow up.
- ii. Liaising with the Nigerian police and other relevant agencies in reconciling RTC data and other information.
- iii. Identification and reporting of black spots within the area of jurisdiction to Corps Safety Engineering Office (COSEN), RSHQ.

3. FOOT DRILL

Foot drill is an individual and collective drill carried out at a halt or on the march without the use of arms or swords. It is the formation of drills practiced at platoon and company levels.

3.1 POSITION OF ATTENTION AND STAND AT EASE

a. ATTENTION: To assume the position of attention. Stand with the heels together, the feet turned out on an angle of thirty (30) degrees; the knees braced, the body erect, the weight balanced between the ball of the feet and heels, the arms straight and held to the sides with forearm tucked-in behind the hip bone, and wrists straight, the hands closed with fingers touching the thigh just behind the seam of trousers, the shoulders held down and back to bring the chest to a normal position without straining or stiffening. The head held up with the neck touching the back of the collar and the eyes open, still and looking just above their own height, the chin tucked in and the mouth closed.

COMMON FAULTS IN STANDING AT ATTENTION

- i. A Strained position which constricts breathing.
- ii. Allow the body to sag and the shoulders and arms to creep forward.
- iii. Roving eyes.
- iv. Bending the wrist and failing to close hands.
- v. Heels not closed.
- vi. Chewing
- vii. Talking
- viii. Smiling and laughing
- ix. fidgeting

3.2 STAND AT EASE FROM ATTENTION

On the Command "Stand at Ease" keeping the right foot still and leg braced back, bend the knee and drive the left foot to the ground 12 inches to the left of the right foot, at the same time force the arms behind the back keeping them straight, place the back of the right thumb crossed over to the left thumb and the fingers straight and together. At the same time, transfer the weight of the body to the left so that it remains evenly balanced. The distance of 12 inches is measured from the centre of the right heel to the centre of the left heel.

COMMON FAULT IN STANDING AT EASE

- i. Bending at the waist when moving from attention position.
- ii. Allowing the arms to bend or to leave the body when going behind the back.
- iii. Moving the right foot.
- iv. Left foot less than 12 inches from the right foot and not at the correct angle.
- v. Left foot not instantaneously driven flat on the ground.
- vi. Talking
- vii. Chewing

4. FRSC REGULATIONS ON DISCIPLINE, 2018

4.1 Offences Relating To Duty

- a. AWOL - Major Entry and forfeiture of Salary for the number of days.
- b. Desertion - Dismissal
- c. Dereliction of duty - Loss of seniority
- d. Lateness - minor entry or reprimand.
- e. Malingering -Major Entry and forfeiture of Salary for the number of days.
- f. Acts of Negligence - Loss of seniority

4.2 Offences Relating To Information

- a. unauthorized disclosure of Information-Termination
- b. failure to make report - Loss of seniority
- c. Presentation of false document or certificate - Termination
- d. Unauthorised educational qualification - Loss of seniority.
- e. Concealment of higher qualification on Appointment- Loss of seniority.

4.3 Offences Relating to Borrowing, Lending Debts, Illegal Employment, Petitions and Improper Dressing

- a. Borrowing from junior staff - Reduction in rank.
- b. Failure to pay debt - Reduction in Rank
- c. Carrying on any other paid employment - Termination
- d. Influenced promotion - Major Entry.
- e. Improper dressing - Major Entry.
- f. Anonymous petition - Termination

4.4 Offences Relating to Corruption, Gross Misconduct and Indiscipline

- a. Obstructing Marshals on Duty - Loss of seniority.
- b. Incivility to member of the public - Loss of seniority.
- c. Maltreatment and false complaint - Major Entry.
- d. Bribe - Termination of Appointment.
- e. Failure to make entry after patrol - Reduction in rank.
- f. False Allegation - Termination of Appointment
- g. Disobedience to Standing/particular order - Major Entry.
- h. Failure to pay compliment - Major Entry.
- i. Improper channel of correspondence - Reduction in Rank.
- j. Drinking or smoking while on duty - Reduction in Rank.
- k. Forgery - Termination of Appointment
- l. Assault/civic conduct- Reduction in Rank.
- m. Manslaughter/murder- (criminality) handed over to police, placed on half salary and upon conviction dismissed from service.
- n. Mutiny- dismissal from service.
- o. Rape - dismissal from service.
- p. Rioting - Dismissal from service.
- q. Scandalous behaviour- termination of appointment.
- r. Rudeness to superior- loss of seniority.

- s. Stealing or looting- dismissal from service.
- t. Treason- handed over to police, placed on half salary and dismissal from service upon conviction.

4.5 Offences relating property

- a. Damage to property: Replacement of the property damaged within 3 months.
- b. Driving and damaging of Corps vehicle by non-commissioned driver or offender's vehicle - Payment of cost of repairs or replacement of vehicle within three (3) months or have appointment termination.

4.6 Offences relating information processing

- a. Unauthorised production of driver licence- Termination of appointment.
- b. Unauthorised production of number plate- Termination of appointment.
- c. Duty room offences- Reduction in rank.

4.7 Other offences

- a. failure to testify before FDP- Reduction in rank
- b. False information to FDP- Reduction in rank
- c. Wilfully insults/assaults in FDP- Reduction in rank
- d. Continuous misconduct- Termination of appointment.

5. HIGHWAY CODE LITERACY

5.1 Road signs

Road traffic signs are structural designs erected along the roadsides for the purpose of directing, warning and informing the motoring public and pedestrians of road features ahead to guide their decisions.

A good knowledge of road traffic signs is compulsory for all drivers, as these are the basic communication means with the road that guarantees safe motoring.

These regulate and guide the decisions of drivers well ahead of any feature they would come across on the road.

The traffic signs are erect, while markings are done on the road pavement, all serving the same purpose.

Road signs are basically of three categories

- ❖ Warning or Danger signs
- ❖ Regulatory signs
- ❖ Informative signs

Of the three categories of road signs, the regulatory signs are divided into



- ❖ **Prohibitory signs:** They usually give negative instructions and are circular in shape with yellow background. However the STOP sign which is octagonal in shape, the NO WAITING and NO STOPPING sign with blue background and red border also belongs to the prohibitory signs
- ❖ **Mandatory signs:** Give positive instructions. They are circular and blue.

All the signs are identified by their shapes and colors

Type of sign	Shape	Color	Inscription
Warning / Danger signs	Triangular 	Yellow background with red border	Black
Prohibitory signs (Regulatory)	Circular 	Yellow / blue background with red border and cross line	Black
Mandatory signs (Regulatory)	Circular 	Blue	White
Informative signs	Rectangular 	Green	White
Stop	Octagonal 	Red background with yellow or white border	Yellow or white

Warning Signs	Prohibitory Signs	Mandatory Signs	Informative Signs
 Dangerous bend right	 No Right Turn	 Speed Limit (Minimum)	 Hospital
 Narrow bridge	 No Stopping	 Roundabout	 Advance Direction sign
 Carriageway Narrows	 Speed Limit (Maximum)	 U-Turn	 Direction to Airport
 T-Junction	 No U- Turn	 Keep Right	 REST AREA

5.2 Categories of Road Users

Who are road users?

Road users are group of people or animals who use the road by performing different activities. The following are some group of road users.

- a. Motorists;
- b. Cyclists
- c. Motorcyclist
- d. Pedestrians;
- e. Animals

6. FRSC COMMITMENTS

6.1 VISION

To **eradicate** Road Traffic Crashes and create safe motoring environment in Nigeria.

6.2 MISSION

Regulate, Enforce and Coordinate all Road Traffic and Safety Management activities through:

- Sustained Public Enlightenment.
- Promotion of Stakeholder Cooperation.
- Robust Data Management.
- Improved Vehicle Administration.
- Prompt Rescue Services.
- Effective Patrol Operations.

6.3 CORE VALUES

- Transparency
- Fairness
- Timeliness
- Service Orientation

6.4 QUALITY POLICY

The Federal Road Safety Corps is committed to creating a safer motoring environment through compliance with the FRSC (Establishment) Act 2007, other traffic laws and quality management system standards with a view to continually improving its mode of operations.

7. FRSC NOTICE OF OFFENCE SHEET

S/N	INFRINGEMENTS	CODE	POINTS	PENALTY	CATEGORY
1	Ascertainment of Weight violation	AWV		2,000	2
2	Assaulting Marshal on Duty	AMD	10	10,000	2
3	Attempting To Corrupt Marshal on Duty	ACS	10	10,000	2
4	Caution Sign Violation	CSV	3	3,000	3
5	Child Restraint Violation	CRV	6	3,000	1
6	Child Sitting Position Violation	CPV	6	3,000	1
7	Construction Area Speed Limit Violation	CAV	3	3,000	1
8	Dangerous Driving	DGD	10	50,000	1
9	Do Not Move Violation	DNM	2	2,000	2
10	Drivers Licence Violation	DLV	10	10,000	2
11	Driving Right Hand Steering Vehicle	DRV	10	3,000 and forfeiture of vehicle	1
12	Driving With Worn-Out Tyre	TYV	3	3,000	1
13	Driving With Expired/Without Spare Tyre	EWT	2	2,000	3
14	Excessive Smoke Emission	ESE	5	5,000	1
15	Failure To Cover Unstable Materials	FCM	5	5,000	1
16	Failure To Fix Red Flag on Projected Load	FFF	3	3,000	1
17	Failure To Install Speed Limiting Device	SLD	3	3,000	2
18	Failure To Move Over	FMO	3	3,000	1
19	Failure To Report Road Crash	FRC	10	20,000	1
20	Fire Extinguisher Violation	FEV	3	3,000	3
21	Fleet Operation Violation	FOV	-	200,000	3
22	Inadequate Construction Warning Sign	ICW	-	50,000	1
23	Instructors Permit and Training Violation	IPTV	10	2,000	2
24	Latching and Twist-Locks Violation	LTV	10	5,000	1
25	Learner's Driving Regulation Violation	LDV	10	3,000	1
26	Light/Sign Violation	LSV	2	2,000	2
27	Number Plate Violation	NPV	3	3,000	1
28	Medical Personnel/Hospital Rejection of Road Crash Victim	RCV	-	50,000	1
29	Operating Mechanically Deficient	MDV	5	5,000	1

	Vehicle				
30	Obstructing Marshal on Duty	OMD	3	2,000	2
31	Operating a Vehicle with Forged Documents	OFD	10	20,000	2
32	Overloading	OVL	10	10,000	1
33	Passenger's Manifest Violation	PMV	10	10,000	2
34	Preaching or Hawking in Commercial Vehicle	PHV	-	50,000	1
35	Projected Load in Excess of Prescribed Limit	PLE	3	3,000	1
36	Riding Motorcycle without Using Crash Helmet	RMH	2	2,000	1
37	Road Obstruction	ROB	5	3,000	1
38	Road marking Violation	RMV	5	5,000	1
39	Route Violation	RTV	10	5,000	1
40	School Bus Violation	SBV	2	2,000	1
41	Seat Belt Violation	SUV	5	2,000	1
42	Speed Limit Violation	SLV	5	5,000	1
43	Unauthorized Removal/Tampering with Road Sign	UTS	5	5,000	1
44	Under Age Driving/Riding	UDR	-	2,000	1
45	Use of Phone While Driving	UPD	4	4,000	1
46	Use of Sirens Violation	USV	3	2,000	1
47	Vehicle Licence Violation	VLV	3	3,000	2
48	Vehicle Identification Tag Violation	VITV	2	3,000	1
49	Vehicle Mirror Violation	VMV	3	3,000	1
50	Vehicle Windshield Violation	VWV	2	2,000	1
51	Wrongful Overtaking	WOV	3	3,000	1
52	Driving Under Alcohol Or Drug Influence	DUI	5	5,000	2
53	Other Offences/Violations (Specify.....)	OPV	-	-	-

8. FIRST AID

8.1 What is First Aid?

First Aid is the immediate medical treatment given to a victim with available material before transport to the nearest health facility.

8.2 Objectives of First Aid

- ✓ To preserve life
- ✓ To promote recovery
- ✓ To prevent the condition of victims from worsening.

8.3 Items in a First Aid Box

- a. Bandage
- b. Adhesive plaster
- c. Lint/gauze
- d. Scissors
- e. Cotton wool
- f. Safety pin
- g. Tincture of iodine
- h. Wooden spatula
- i. Crepe bandage
- j. Antiseptic fluid
- k. Gloves

9. ROAD TRAFFIC CRASH

9.1 Definition of Road Traffic Accident

Road traffic accident is defined as a collision involving one or more vehicles. It can also involve other "moving objects," such as a pedestrian or cyclist. Fixed objects, such as a tree, a wall, or a parked vehicle, can play a role as well

9.2 Types of RTC

i. **Fatal crash:** A road traffic crash which involved loss of life and injury to people, including damage to property (including motor vehicle, road infrastructure e.t.c.). It is also a crash in which death occurred arising from injury sustained from a crash within 30 days of crash occurrence.

ii. **Serious crash:** A road traffic crash which did not lead to death but resulted in injury to any person (passengers or other road users) and damage to property (including motor vehicle, road infrastructure e.t.c.).

iii. **Minor crash:** A road traffic crash which did not involve loss of life or injury to people or serious damage to property.

9.3 Causes of RTC

After several researches, causes of road traffic crashes have been grouped into three according to the causative factors. These factors are:

- ❖ Human factor
- ❖ Mechanical factor
- ❖ Environmental factor

a. **Human Factor** - Human factor contributes to about 90% of the road crashes. Drivers alone contribute about 80% to the crashes. Some of the specific causes are, overconfidence, speed, lack of concentration, tiredness, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, poor vehicle care, indiscriminate parking, wrong or dangerous overtaking, passengers distraction, and pedestrian behavior.

b. **Mechanical Factor** - Mechanical factor has been known to contribute in about 10% of the crashes on our roads. Crashes due to this factor have the following as some of the causes:

- ❖ Malfunctioning of engine
- ❖ Poor steering mechanism
- ❖ Tyre burst
- ❖ Brake failure

c. **Environmental Factors** - Environmental factor refers to road elements including weather that contributes to crashes.

