

Date: 05/06/2026
Our ref: 01/FOI/26/016886/L

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST REFERENCE NO: 01/FOI/26/016886/L

I write in connection with your request for information dated 13/05/2026, received by Greater Manchester Police (GMP) for the following information:

7. *GMP policy of driving under emergency conditions and passing through junctions and/or traffic on red signals.*
8. *Your policy on breathalysing GMP officers at the scene of a Road Traffic Accident.*

Result of Searches

Following receipt of your request searches were conducted within Greater Manchester Police (GMP) to locate information relevant to your request. I can confirm that the information you have requested is held by GMP. However, I am not obliged to supply you with all of the information as an exemption applies.

Section 17 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 requires Greater Manchester Police, when refusing to provide such information (because this information is exempt) to provide you, the applicant, with a notice which: (a) states that fact, (b) specifies the exemption in question and (c) states (if that would not otherwise be apparent) why the exemption applies. Where redactions appear below, this is because that information exempt from disclosure by virtue of **Section 40(2) – Personal Information.**

Section 40(2) represents information that identifies a living individual, to disclose this information would breach the principles of the Data Protection Act 2018. Personal data is defined by Section 1 of the Data Protection Act 2018 and means data that relates to an individual who can be identified directly or indirectly from that data.

Section 40 is an absolute exemption and there is no requirement to conduct a public interest test for such data.

1. This information is not held by GMP. GMP do not have a specific policy that covers this. There is a national Authorised Professional Practice for police driving issued by the College of Policing, which is available here: [Police driving | College of Policing](#).
2. The following is an extract from GMP's Road Traffic Collision Reporting Procedure:

5.5 Breath Test and Drug Impairment Procedures

All drivers involved in any Road Traffic Collision where the police attend the scene, must be breathalysed whether alcohol is suspected or not, unless such a compelling reason precludes completing the breath test procedure. Any such preclusion must be recorded.

Section 6(5) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 allows any police officer, whether in uniform or not has the power to administer a preliminary test. The preliminary test may be a roadside breath test, drug screening test, Field Impairment Test (FIT), or a combination of all three.

Any constable may request a Field Impairment Test (FIT), but only approved officers should administer the test. They can be requested by contacting the Roads Policing Unit supervisor

The Drug screening test and/or Field Impairment Test (FIT) must be conducted after every collision involving Death or Serious Injuries (DSI).

Please seek direction from Serious Collision Investigation Unit [REDACTED] if required.

In the event of a driver being removed to hospital prior to completing preliminary tests then officers **must** use powers under Section 7 RTA 1988 (Section 7 Road Traffic Act 1988) to complete in hospital impairment procedures.

If you need further assistance, please contact the Roads Policing Unit supervisor [REDACTED].

The above should be considered for all Road Traffic Collisions if applicable.

Police Vehicle Collisions

The Supervisor/Accredited Roads Policing Officer must ensure that all drivers involved in a Police Vehicle Collision provide a preliminary breath test.

The Supervisor/Accredited Roads Policing officer should consider the use of eyesight test, Field Impairment Test (FIT) and preliminary drug screening test where appropriate.

In the event of Death or Serious injury (DSI) the attending Roads Policing supervisor or accredited Roads Policing officer must ensure the above are completed with all involved drivers.