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COURT REGISTRY

No. 10987 Prince George Registry

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BETWEEN:	
RICHARD EDWARD TURNER and ) HEATHER PATRICIA TURNER )	REASONS FOR JUDGMENT
PLAINTIFFS )	OF THE HONOURABLE
AND:	OF THE HONOURABLE
INSURANCE CORPORATION OF ) BRITISH COLUMBIA )	JUDGE RYAN
DEFENDANT )	

David W. Ramsay, Esq.

Dick Byl, Esq.

Dates and Place of Trial:

Counsel for Plaintiffs

Counsel for Defendant

September 28, 29, 1989 at Prince George, B.C.

The plaintiff Richard Turner claims damages for injuries suffered in a motor vehicle accident which occurred outside Smithers on Highway 16 on October 27, 1986. The plaintiff Heather Turner claims damages for property loss as registered owner of the vehicle involved in the accident.

There is no issue as to quantum as it has been agreed between the parties. The only issue is liability. That issue rests on the credibility of the plaintiffs and their witness, Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Turner is 38 years old. He works in the logging industry and has driven a truck for 12 years. Mr. Turner also operates Roadhouse Sound, a small business which supplies sound equipment for entertainers.

On October 26, 1987 Mr. Turner drove to Smithers to deal with a problem with some sound equipment he had in a local hotel. He took his employee Larry Hoffman with him in a 1984 Chevrolet pick up owned by Mrs. Turner. On the return drive to Prince George, Mr. Turner and Mr. Hoffman were involved in a motor vehicle accident.

Mr. Turner testified that the accident occurred when a semi-trailer truck pulling two trailers ran him off the road and vanished down the highway.

At trial Mr. Turner said that he was proceeding east on Highway 16 near Fraser Lake between 7:00 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. Mr. Hoffman was in the passenger seat. The two had been talking together. As they approached an overpass Mr. Turner testified that he saw a truck coming in his direction. He said that he had a feeling the truck was on the wrong side of the road. He said by the time he was one-half way over the overpass he saw the truck was in his lane. He said that he flashed his lights, honked his horn, called to Mr. Hoffman to "hang on" and swerved to the left to avoid

a collision. The pick up went down an embankment, across a road and into a field. Mr. Turner said after the pick up went over the embankment he blacked out. He said that when he regained consciousness Larry Hoffman yelled at him to ask if he was "okay". Mr. Turner testified that he said that he was hurt. He said he asked Mr. Hoffman to get help. He did not know how long Mr. Hoffman was gone, but he came back alone. Mr. Turner said that he put the vehicle into four wheel drive and backed onto a smaller road. Mr. Turner testified that Larry Hoffman drove him ninety miles home. They did not stop in nearby Fraser Lake to contact the police or find a hospital. They stopped in Vanderhoof where Mr. Hoffman telephoned Mrs. Turner to advise her of the accident. They did not seek medical help or a police station in Vanderhoof. Mr. Hoffman apparently did not ask Mrs. Turner to call the police.

Mr. Turner said he arrived home around 9 o'clock that night. He said he was in great pain, but he believed at the time that he would be able to do to work the next day. He said the next day he was still in pain. He did not contact I.C.B.C. or the R.C.M.P. that day because he did not believe the damage to the pick up was that bad. It was not until a friend from a body shop had looked at the vehicle that Mr. Turner reported the accident to the R.C.M.P. on October 30 and I.C.B.C. on October 31st.

Mr. Turner said that he had looked out the window of his home the day after the accident and had seen that there was damage

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to the right fender and the windshield was broken. Before it was towed to the body shop he saw that there was also damage underneath the vehicle.

Mr. Turner was cross-examined on a statement that he made to an I.C.B.C. claims adjuster on November 18, 1986. The statement he made at that time is significantly different than the story he told under oath at trial. Mr. Turner told the claims adjuster that he had seen the truck in his lane on the highway before the Stellacko Bridge. He said he swerved to the left to miss the truck before the bridge and went over the embankment. He said the truck went into a gully and stopped twenty feet before the river. evidence disclosed that there were two bridges in the area, a railway overpass and the Stellacko Bridge which passes over the river. Mr. Turner explained that he had not confused the bridge with the overpass, he just thought the overpass was called the Stellacko Bridge. He said that he did not come to rest near the river but he had mistaken a nearby pool of water for the river. Mr. Turner agreed that he had driven this road at least twenty-two times. I find it hard to believe his explanation for the difference in his stories. Even if one accepts the confusion with respect to the two bridges and the river surely Mr. Turner would recall whether he had gone over the embankment before or after the overpass. His explanation that he meant that he saw the truck before the overpass is simply not believable.

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I will not repeat the evidence with respect to whether Mr. Turner wanted to contact the police or go to a hospital that night and whether he knew where the police stations and hospitals were in the area. Suffice it to say his evidence was equivocal and contradictory on these subjects.

I did not find Mr. Turner to be a credible witness. I cannot say that his demeanour in the witness stand has a lot to do with my decision. Mr. Turner had trouble answering questions on cross-examination in a forthright manner. I accept, however, that Mr. Turner is not a sophisticated or skilled witness. His skills lie elsewhere. I do not accept Mr. Turner's evidence because it was clearly inconsistent while under oath and inconsistent with his earlier statement to the I.C.B.C. adjuster. In addition to that, Mr. Turner's actions following the accident were not those of a man who has been run off the road by another driver.

Although he was in pain Mr. Turner made no effort at all to contact the police so that they might track down the culprit who did this to him. The severity of his pain may account for some of this behaviour. But Mr. Turner was well enough to stop in Vanderhoof to have Mr. Hoffman contact Mrs. Turner. There was nothing preventing him from telling Mr. Hoffman to contact the police then also. One would expect that he would have wanted nothing more than to get that other driver off the road.

Mr. Turner was also slow to determine the damage to his vehicle and to contact I.C.B.C. Again, although he was in pain I would have expected his natural curiosity to have led him to determine the damage to his car as soon as he could. Although he said he had assumed the damage was not that bad initially, I would have expected that a man in the position he said he was in would have contacted the Insurance Corporation more quickly than he did.

I am also puzzled by the damage to Mr. Turner's pick up. Although it suffered a smashed right fender and a broken windshield I heard no evidence as to how this damage was sustained. It does not seem to correspond to the accident as it was described in the evidence.

I have not forgotten that Mr. Turner's evidence at trial was corroborated by Mr. Hoffman's. Mr. Hoffman is a friend and employee of Mr. Turner. Again, the actions that Mr. Hoffman testified to under oath are not those of a man who has almost been killed by a truck on the wrong side of the road.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Hoffman's statement to an I.C.B.C. adjuster in December 1986 is somewhat similar to Mr. Turner's. He, too, told the adjuster that the truck was seen as they approached the Stellacko Bridge. He, too, said that the pick up came to rest near the river. At trial Mr. Hoffman said that he

did not know where he got the name Stellacko, he said he does not know the area. As for the river he said he believed it was nearby. In my view the reason why Mr. Hoffman mentioned the bridge and the river was because he had probably been talking to Mr. Turner. His evidence changed at trial to again conform with Turner's. Mr. Hoffman was also equivocal and inconsistent with respect to whether they had tried to contact the police that night and why they had not done so or succeeded. His evidence in this area was unsatisfactory.

Mrs. Turner's evidence did not materially advance her husband's case because she was not present at the time of the accident.

The plaintiffs and defendant agreed that this case gives rise to several issues if I accept the plaintiff's version of the events. Did the plaintiffs give I.C.B.C. reasonable written notice pursuant to s.23(2) of the <a href="Insurance (Motor Vehicle">Insurance (Motor Vehicle</a>) Act? Were reasonable efforts made to locate the driver of the truck? (s.23(5)). Did the registered owner, without reasonable cause, fail to report the accident within forty-eight hours to the police? And, finally if the answers to these issues are not in the plaintiffs' favour, can this court relieve against forfeiture? These interesting questions need not be answered given my conclusion on the issue of credibility.

Given the difficulties with the plaintiff's evidence and that of his witness, he has failed to meet the burden of proof required. I am not satisfied on the balance of probabilities that an unidentified driver ran the plaintiff off the road. Mr. Turner's action is dismissed with costs.

The registered owner of the vehicle, Mrs. Turner, bases her claim against the Insurance Corporation on the actions of the unidentified driver. As those facts have not been established her claim is also dismissed with costs.

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C. RYAN, L.J.S.C.

Vancouver, B.C.

October 4, 1989