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[1965

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919-1965.

Police Department,
Perth, 22nd December, 1965.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by the Traffic Act, 1919-1965, has been pleased—

- (a) to revoke the regulations, cited as the Road Traffic Code, 1965, published in the *Government Gazette* on the 5th October, 1965; and
- (b) to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto, so that both the revocation and the regulations have effect on and after the 1st January, 1966.

R. T. NAPIER,
Commissioner of Police.

Schedule.

Regulations.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

- 101. These regulations may be cited as the Road Traffic Code, Citation. 1965.
- 102. These regulations are divided into Parts, as follows:—

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part I.—Preliminary. Part II.—Scope and Effect of Regulations. Part III.—Erection and Operation of Traffic-control Signals and Traffic Signs. Part IV.—Obedience to Traffic-control Signals and Traffic Signs. Part V.—Driving on the Left and Overtaking. Part VI.—Right of Way. Part VII.—Pedestrians and Pedestrian Crossings. Part VIII.—Turning, Starting, Stopping and Signals. Part IX.—Railway Level Crossings. Part X.—Speed Restrictions. 	Arrange- ment.
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Part XI.—Stopping and Parking Vehicles.

Part XII.—Lighting, Warning Signs, Equipment, etc.

Part XIII.—Bicycles, Toy Vehicles and Horses.

Part XIV.¹

Part XV.²

Part XVI.—Miscellaneous.

Part XVII.³—Unattended and Unauthorised Animals and Vehicles on Roads.

Part XVIII.³—Special Regulations Applying to Specific Localities.

Part XIX.³—Penalties.

Definitions.

103. In these regulations, unless the context requires otherwise,—

“articulated vehicle” means a motor vehicle having at its rear a portion on wheels that is pivoted to, and part of which is superimposed on and supported by, the front portion of the vehicle;

“bicycle” means any two-wheeled, or three-wheeled, vehicle that is designed to be propelled solely by human power;

“carriageway” means a portion of a road that is improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic, and includes the shoulders, and areas, including embayments, at the side or centre of the carriageway, used for the standing or parking of vehicles; and, where a road has two or more of those portions divided by a median strip, the expression means each of those portions, separately;

“centre”, in relation to a carriageway, means a line or a series of lines, marks, or other indications placed at, or near, the middle of the carriageway or, in the absence of any such lines, marks or other indications, the middle of the main, travelled portion of the carriageway;

“children’s crossing” means a portion of a carriageway between two parallel broken or unbroken lines, each approximately 12 inches wide and not more than 15 feet apart, marked across, or partly across, the carriageway and near which a red flag or red fabric sign bearing the words, “Children Crossing”, in white letters, is displayed and, where the lines are so marked partly across a carriageway, includes the portion of the carriageway between the prolongations of those lines;

“control area” means the area comprised in the Metropolitan Traffic Area or in any town, township or village constituted, defined, declared, reserved or laid out as such, under the provisions of any Act;

“de-restriction sign” means a sign erected near the left boundary of a carriageway and inscribed with the words, “End Speed Limit”, or with the words, “End . . . Speed”, and numerals between those words;

“dipped” in relation to the main beam of light projected by the headlamp of a motor vehicle, means directed downwards, as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time;

¹ The provisions relating to passing stationary trams and safety zones contained in Part XIV of the draft National Road Traffic Code are not applicable in this State.

² Part XV of the draft National Road Traffic Code concerning careless and dangerous driving and driving under the influence of liquor or drugs is contained in the Traffic Act, 1919, ss. 31-32.

³ Parts XVII, XVIII and XIX are additional to the provisions of the draft National Road Traffic Code.

"dipping device" means a device by which the driver of a motor vehicle, while retaining his normal driving position, can cause the main beam or beams of light from the headlamp or headlamps of his vehicle to be dipped;

"emergency vehicle" means a motor vehicle—

- (a) conveying a member of the police force or a traffic inspector on urgent official duty;
- (b) of a fire brigade travelling to, or on duty at, any place, in consequence of a fire or an alarm of fire;
- (c) being an ambulance, answering an urgent call or conveying to hospital any injured or sick person urgently requiring treatment;
- (d) being used to obtain or convey blood or other supplies, drugs or equipment for a person urgently requiring treatment and duly authorised to carry a siren or bell for use as a warning instrument; or
- (e) duly authorised as an emergency vehicle for the purposes of these regulations, by the Commissioner of Police;

"footway" includes every footpath, lane or other place intended for the use of pedestrians, only, or habitually used by pedestrians and not by vehicles;

"freeway" means a road designated as a freeway, under the provisions of the Act;

"hours of darkness" means the hours falling between sunset, on one day, and sunrise, on the succeeding day;

"intersection" means the area contained within the prolongation or connection of the lateral boundaries of two carriageways that meet one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles, travelling by, on or from different carriageways that meet at any other angle, may come into conflict;

"laned carriageway" means a carriageway divided by lines into two or more marked lanes for vehicular traffic;

"marked cross-walk" means a portion of a carriageway between two parallel broken or unbroken lines marked across, or partly across, the carriageway and, where the lines are so marked partly across the carriageway, includes the portion of the carriageway between the prolongations of the lines;

"median strip" means any physical provision, other than lines, dividing a road to separate vehicular traffic proceeding in opposing directions or to separate two one-way carriageways for vehicles proceeding in opposing directions;

"Metropolitan Traffic Area" means the area from time to time prescribed as such, under the Act;*

"motor cycle" means a motor vehicle that has two wheels or, where a sidecar is attached thereto, has three wheels;

"No Parking Area" means a portion of a carriageway that lies—

- (a) between two consecutive white signs inscribed with the words, "No Parking", in red lettering, and each with an arrow pointing generally towards the other of them; or

* See Traffic (Licensing Authorities) Regulations, 1965.

- (b) between a white sign, inscribed with the words "No Parking", in red lettering, and a dead end or an area in which standing is prohibited and that lies in the general direction indicated by an arrow inscribed on the sign;

"No Standing Area" means a portion of a carriageway—

- (a) between two consecutive white signs inscribed with the words, "No Standing", in red lettering, and each with an arrow pointing generally towards the other of them; or
- (b) between a white sign inscribed with the words, "No Standing", in red lettering, and a dead end or an area in which standing is prohibited and that lies in the general direction indicated by an arrow inscribed on the sign;

"one-way carriageway" means a carriageway on which vehicles are permitted to travel in one direction, only;

"park" means to permit a vehicle, whether attended or not, to remain stationary, except for the purpose of avoiding conflict with other traffic, of complying with the provisions of any law or of immediately taking up or setting down persons or goods;

"parking area" means a portion of a carriageway—

- (a) between two consecutive white signs inscribed with the word, "Parking", in green lettering, and each with an arrow pointing generally towards the other of them; or
- (b) extending, from a white sign inscribed with the word, "Parking", in green lettering, in the general direction indicated by an arrow inscribed on the sign, to any other sign inscribed with the words, "No Parking", or, "No Standing", in red lettering, or to a dead end or an area in which the parking or standing of vehicles is prohibited;

"pedestrian" means any person on foot or on or in a toy vehicle or in a perambulator;

"pedestrian crossing" means a portion of a carriageway—

- (a) defined—
 - (i) by alternate black and white stripes; or
 - (ii) by white or yellow stripes (according to the colour of the carriageway) and the portions of the carriageway lying between those stripes, in such a manner that each stripe is approximately parallel to the centre of the carriageway; and
- (b) near each end of which may be erected, on each side of the carriageway, so as to be clearly visible to an approaching driver, a pedestrian crossing (walking legs) sign, as specified in Australian Standard No. E.36-1960, R.12, of the Standards Association of Australia;

"property line" means a lateral boundary of a road;

"regulation" means one of these regulations;

"restriction sign" means a sign erected near the left boundary of a carriageway and inscribed with the words, "Speed Limit", followed by numerals;

"sign-erecting authority", in relation to a road—

- (a) within the Metropolitan Traffic Area, means—
 - (i) the Commissioner of Main Roads; and
 - (ii) to such extent only as may be necessary for the exercise of those powers, a local authority exercising the powers, relating to the parking or standing of vehicles, conferred by any Act; and
- (b) outside the Metropolitan Traffic Area, means—
 - (i) the Commissioner of Main Roads, where the care and management of the road is vested in him, under the Main Roads Act, 1930; or
 - (ii) the local authority that has the care, control and management of the road, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1960;

"special purpose vehicle" means a public utility service truck, a tow truck, a motor break-down service vehicle or a vehicle being used by a governmental or local authority in connection with its functions, but does not include an emergency vehicle;

"speed zone" means a length of carriageway defined by means of a restriction sign, at its beginning, and a de-restriction sign or a restriction sign bearing different numerals, at its end;

"stand", in relation to a vehicle, means to stop the vehicle and permit it to remain stationary, except for the purpose of avoiding conflict with other traffic or of complying with the provisions of any law;

"stop line" means a line marked across, or partly across, a carriageway near a traffic-control signal, stop sign, children's crossing or railway level crossing flashing light signals;

"stop sign" means an octagonal sign inscribed with the word, "Stop";

"the Act" means the Traffic Act, 1919, as amended, or any other Act for the regulation of traffic, for the time being in force;

"traffic-control signal" means any device, however operated, for the control or regulation of traffic by the use of a word or words, a symbol or symbols, a coloured light or coloured lights or any combination of those things;

"traffic island" means any physical provision, other than lines marked on a carriageway, made at or near an intersection, to guide vehicular traffic;

"traffic sign" means a sign, mark, structure or device placed, or erected, on or near a road, for the purpose of regulating, guiding or directing traffic;

"trailer" means any vehicle without motive power of its own, designed for attachment to a motor vehicle for the purpose of being towed, but does not include the rear portion of an articulated vehicle, or a side-car;

"train" means a railway locomotive or rolling stock;

"two-way carriageway" means any carriageway that is not a one-way carriageway;

"U turn" means a turn by which a vehicle, facing or travelling on a carriageway in one direction, is made to face or travel in the opposite direction; and

"vehicle" has the same meaning as that term has in the Act, and, in Parts IV to XI, inclusive and in Parts XIV and XVIII of these regulations, includes an animal driven or ridden.

**Delineation
of parking
areas, etc.**

104. A reference in regulation 103 to a portion of a carriageway between two traffic signs, or between a sign and a dead end, is a reference to the space extending towards its centre, marked on the adjacent carriageway; or, where a space is not so marked, if the sign is, or the signs are,—

- (a) erected at or near the boundary of a carriageway and not inscribed with the words, "angle parking", the reference is limited to the area of the carriageway that is within nine feet of its boundary; and
- (b) erected at or near the boundary of a carriageway and inscribed with the words "angle parking", the reference is limited to the area of the carriageway within 17 feet of its boundary.

**Direction
of arrows
on signs.**

105. For the purposes of the application of the definitions "No Parking Area", "No Standing Area", and "Parking Area" in regulation 103, an arrow inscribed on a traffic sign erected at an angle to the boundary of a carriageway is deemed to be pointing in the direction in which it would point, if the sign were turned through an angle of less than 90 degrees, until parallel to the boundary.

PART II.—SCOPE AND EFFECT OF REGULATIONS.

**Scope of
regulations.**

201. Unless the context requires otherwise, these regulations apply to persons, vehicles and things on roads, only, and where a provision of these regulations requires, or prohibits, the doing of any act or thing, that requirement or prohibition relates to the doing of that act or thing, on a road.

**Obedience
to members
of police
force or
traffic
inspectors.**

202. (1) Every pedestrian and driver shall, at all times, obey the signal by hand of a member of the police force or of a traffic inspector or the reasonable oral direction of either of them, notwithstanding that the signal or direction appears to require the pedestrian or driver to act in contravention of any other of these regulations.

(2) It is a defence to any complaint of a breach of these regulations that the defendant was, at the time of the alleged offence, acting in conformity with the signal or direction of a member of the police force or a traffic inspector.

**Construc-
tion traffic
exempt
from
regulations.**

203. Except for regulation 202, these regulations do not apply to drivers operating vehicles on the site of road construction and maintenance works, while the vehicles are actually engaged in work upon the road surface.

**Exemptions
for
emergency
vehicles.**

204. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these regulations, the driver of an emergency vehicle may, in the course of his duties and when it is expedient and safe to do so,—

- (a) on reducing speed and sounding a warning device, proceed past a traffic-control signal displaying a red or amber signal or past a stop sign, without stopping, or proceed contrary to the directions of a traffic sign;
- (b) on sounding a warning device, drive in any direction on any part of a road or overtake or pass on either side of another vehicle;
- (c) stop, stand or park the vehicle, at any place, at any time; or
- (d) exceed the speeds prescribed by regulation 1001.

205.⁴ A person shall not obstruct any member of the police force or traffic inspector who is exercising any of the powers vested in him, or performing any of the duties imposed upon him, under the provisions of the Act or these regulations, or of any by-laws under the Act.

No obstruction of members of police force or traffic inspectors.

PART III.—ERECTION AND OPERATION OF TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS AND TRAFFIC SIGNS.

301. (1) A sign-erecting authority acting with the authority of the Minister, and a person authorised in that regard by such a sign-erecting authority, may erect, establish or display, and may alter or take down, any traffic sign or traffic-control signal.

Power to erect traffic-control signals and traffic signs.

(2) A person shall not erect, establish, place, maintain or display, on a road, or in the view of any person on a road, anything that—

- (a) is a false representation of, or a colourable imitation of, a traffic sign or traffic-control signal;
- (b) interferes with the effectiveness of, or of any part of, a traffic sign or traffic-control signal;
- (c) prevents an approaching driver from clearly distinguishing the whole, or part, of a traffic sign or traffic-control signal;
- (d) distracts his attention from a traffic sign or traffic-control signal; or
- (e) not being a traffic sign, displays a word or direction ordinarily associated with a traffic sign.

(3) The provisions of this regulation do not apply to the erection of road direction signs by any duly incorporated association or union of motorists approved by the Minister.

302. (1) Traffic signs associated with a No Parking Area, No Standing Area, Parking Area or a sign of a kind referred to in regulation 402, is limited in its operation and effect in respect of days, periods of the day, classes of persons, classes of vehicles or circumstances, to the extent, if any, shown on the sign.

Limits on operation of signs.

(2) The first three letters of any day of the week, when used on a traffic sign, indicate that day of the week.

303. (1) Where a traffic sign or traffic-control signal of a kind referred to in these regulations is in existence on a road, it takes effect and operates as a traffic sign or traffic-control signal duly established for the purposes of these regulations.

All traffic control signals and traffic signs to be operative.

(2) A sign that substantially conforms to the requirements of the Road Signs Code, No. CE.1-1960, as read with No. E.36-1960 and No. E.37-1960, of the Standards Association of Australia is deemed to be a traffic sign for the purpose of these regulations; but this subregulation does not affect the validity of a traffic sign marked upon a road.

(3) A traffic sign or traffic-control signal marked, erected, established or displayed on or near a road is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, presumed to be a traffic sign or traffic-control signal marked, erected, established or displayed by a sign-erecting authority, with the authority of the Minister.

304. Where an inscription of a kind referred to in these regulations has been made on a traffic sign of a kind referred to in these regulations, that inscription operates and takes effect as an inscription duly made for the purpose of these regulations.

All inscriptions on signs to be operative.

305. Where a traffic sign of a type referred to in these regulations indicates that an instruction applies on any particular day or days of the week, then that instruction does not apply on a day

Operation of signs on holidays.

⁴The provisions of this regulation are not included in the draft National Road Traffic Code.

appointed to be observed as a public holiday in the district in which the sign is erected, unless the sign specifically indicates that it applies on public holidays.

Display of
dazzling
lights, etc.

306.⁵

PART IV.—OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC-CONTROL SIGNALS AND SIGNS.

Obedience
to traffic-
control
signals.

401. (1) Every person shall comply with the directions of a traffic control signal that is applicable to him.

(2) A traffic control signal facing a driver and displaying—

- (a) a circular green signal is a direction that he may proceed straight ahead or, unless prohibited by a lighted sign bearing the words, "NO RIGHT TURN", or, "NO LEFT TURN", in red lettering, turn right or turn left;
- (b) a circular amber signal or an amber arrow, is a direction that he may not proceed beyond the stop line associated with the signal or the stop line of the lane associated with the signal, unless his vehicle is so close to the stop line, when the circular amber signal or amber arrow first appears, that he cannot safely stop his vehicle before passing over the stop line;
- (c) a circular red signal, alone, is a direction that he may not proceed beyond the stop line associated with the signal;
- (d) a green arrow, in conjunction with a circular red or amber signal, is an indication that oncoming traffic has been required to come to a halt and is a direction that he may proceed, but only in the direction indicated by the arrow.

(3) The display of a green arrow on a traffic control signal is a direction to a driver facing it that opposing traffic has been stopped to enable him to proceed, or that traffic does not conflict with his proceeding, in the direction indicated by the arrow; and, where the arrow has not come into operation, the display of a circular green signal, alone, is a direction to a driver facing it that he may make the turn that would otherwise be indicated by the arrow, but only if the movement can be made with safety, in the face of oncoming traffic.

(4) Where separate traffic control signals are erected over each lane of a laned carriageway, then, irrespective of the location of the centre of the carriageway with respect to lane markings, a driver shall drive only in those lanes over which a green signal is displayed, and shall not drive in any lane over which a red signal is displayed.

(5) A traffic control signal facing a pedestrian and displaying—

- (a) the word, "WALK" in green or white lettering, or a circular green signal unaccompanied by the words, "DON'T WALK", in red lettering, is a direction that he may proceed across the carriageway;
- (b) the words, "DONT WALK", in red lettering, is a direction that he may not enter upon the carriageway and, if the words appear while he is on the carriageway, that he is to proceed, at once, to the nearest footway;
- (c) a red or an amber circular signal, unaccompanied by the words, "DON'T WALK", in red lettering, is a direction that he may not enter upon the carriageway, unless he can do so without obstructing the passage of vehicular traffic, and that, having entered on the carriageway, he is to quit it with reasonable despatch.

⁵ The provisions of regulation 306 of the draft National Road Traffic Code concerning the display of dazzling lights are contained in section 58 of Traffic Act, 1919.

402. (1) A driver shall not turn his vehicle at an intersection contrary to the instruction on a traffic sign or a traffic control signal erected to face an approaching driver, at or near the intersection, and inscribed with the words, "No Turns", "No Left Turn", "No Right Turn" or "No U Turn".

Obedience
to traffic
signs.

(2) Where a traffic sign inscribed with an arrow and the words, "One Way", is erected to face a driver entering a carriageway, the driver shall drive along that carriageway only in the direction indicated by the arrow on the sign.

(3) Where a traffic sign inscribed with the words, "No Entry", is erected over or adjacent to a carriageway, to face an approaching driver, the driver shall not proceed on that carriageway beyond the sign.

(4) Where a marked lane at an approach to an intersection—

(a) has the words, "Right Turn Only", or, "Left Turn Only", marked on a traffic sign by the side of, or over, the lane; or

(b) has an arrow or arrows marked on the surface of the lane,

a driver entering the intersection from that lane shall drive only in the direction indicated by the words, arrow or arrows.

(5) Where a traffic sign inscribed with the words, "No Overtaking or Passing", is erected to face an approaching driver, the driver shall not—

(a) pass the sign while any vehicle travelling in the opposite direction is between the sign and a similar sign facing in the opposite direction; or

(b) while between the sign and a similar sign facing in the opposite direction, overtake or pass a vehicle travelling in the same direction.

(6) Where a traffic sign is erected near a bridge to face an approaching driver, then,—

(a) if the sign is inscribed with the words, "No Overtaking on Bridge", the driver shall not overtake a vehicle, while between the sign and the far end of the bridge;

(b) if the sign is inscribed with the words, "Bridge Load Limit.....Tons Gross" or "Bridge Load Limit.....Tons Axle", together with numerals before the word, "Tons", the driver shall not drive his vehicle upon the bridge, if the weight of the vehicle and its load, together with the weight of any attached trailer and its load, exceeds the weight indicated on the sign; and

(c) if the sign is inscribed with the words, "Speed Limit on Bridge", followed by numerals and the letters "M.P.H.", the driver shall not exceed the speed in miles per hour indicated by the sign, while he is between it and the far end of the bridge.

(7) Where a traffic sign, erected to face an approaching driver is inscribed either with the words, "Keep Left", or with the words, "Keep Right", a driver shall pass to the left or to the right of that sign, as the case may require.

(8) Where a stop sign is erected to face a driver approaching an intersection, such a driver shall stop his vehicle as nearly as possible to, but without passing over, the stop line associated with the sign or, in the absence of a stop line, shall stop his vehicle, without entering the intersecting carriageway, at the point nearest to it from which he has a clear view of traffic approaching on that carriageway; and, having stopped he may proceed, when able to do so without contravening the provisions of the Act or of these regulations.

(9) The duty of a driver to give way to vehicles on his right is not affected by a stop sign erected to face those vehicles on his right.

(10) Where a traffic sign inscribed with the words, "Give Way",* is erected to face a driver approaching an intersection, the driver shall give way to every vehicle travelling along, or turning from, the intersecting carriageway.

(11) Where a traffic sign inscribed with the words, "No U Turn", is erected adjacent to a carriageway to face an approaching driver, the driver shall not make a U turn while he is between the sign and the far side of the first intersection beyond the sign; and a driver who enters the carriageway between the sign and the intersection and travels towards the intersection shall not make a U turn, before he has passed over the intersection.

PART V.—DRIVING ON THE LEFT AND OVERTAKING.

Keeping as
far left as
practicable.

501. Except where these regulations provide otherwise, a driver shall keep his vehicle as close as practicable to the left boundary of the carriageway, except where two or more lanes marked on the carriageway are available exclusively for vehicles travelling in the same direction.

Overtaking.

502. (1) When overtaking a moving vehicle, a driver shall, except as provided in subregulations (2) and (3) of this regulation, pass to the right of that vehicle, at a safe distance.

(2) Where a carriageway is a one-way carriageway, or has two or more marked lanes for vehicles travelling in the same direction, a driver may overtake and pass to the left of another vehicle, if conditions permit him to do so with safety.

(3) A driver overtaking a vehicle making, or apparently about to make, a right turn shall pass to the left of it and of any vehicle that may be stationary behind it.

(4) After overtaking a vehicle, a driver shall not drive in front of it, until his vehicle is safely clear.

(5) When a driver overtakes a vehicle on a two-way carriageway, he shall not drive to the right of the centre of the carriageway, unless the right side of the carriageway is free of oncoming traffic sufficiently far ahead to permit the overtaking movement to be completed with safety.

(6) The driver of a vehicle on a road shall not race with, or endeavour, by unnecessarily fast driving, to pass any other vehicle.

(503).⁶

Use of
centre and
right lanes
of three-
lane
carriage-
ways.

Passing
vehicles.

504. A driver passing a vehicle travelling in the opposite direction shall keep to his left of that vehicle.

Moving to
left for
overtaking
vehicles.

505. (1) Except where overtaking on the left is permitted, the driver of a vehicle being overtaken shall move to the left in favour of the overtaking vehicle, and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle, until it has been completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

(2) A driver shall not drive a vehicle on a road in such a manner as to prevent another vehicle from overtaking and passing him.

Driving in
lanes on
carriage-
ways.

506. (1) A driver shall drive his vehicle as nearly as practicable entirely within a single marked lane or in a single line of traffic and shall not move laterally from any such lane or line of traffic until he can do so with safety.

* For the meaning of giving way, see regulation 601.

⁶ The provisions of this regulation to be found in the draft National Traffic Code are not applicable in this State.

(2) Where, on the approach side of an intersection, a portion of the road is divided longitudinally by single, continuous lines, into two or more lanes, a person shall not drive a vehicle across any of those lines.

(3) The provisions of subregulation (2) of this regulation do not apply to a driver intending to make a left turn, if his vehicle is more than 24 feet, in length.

507. A driver passing through a traffic roundabout shall drive to the left of the central traffic island.

Driving through roundabouts.

508. Where a carriageway is marked with a double longitudinal line comprising—

Keeping left of double lines.

(a) two continuous lines; or

(b) a continuous line on the left of a broken or dotted line,

a driver shall not permit any portion of his vehicle to travel on, over, or to the right of, the double longitudinal line, except for the purpose of making a right turn or a U turn, where permissible.

509. (1) In this regulation, "long vehicle" means a vehicle of more than 24 feet in length, inclusive of any projection and of its load, or a vehicle with dual wheels on any axle or a vehicle towing another vehicle.

Following too closely.

(2) Except when overtaking and passing, the driver of a long vehicle when following another long vehicle shall, wherever conditions permit, keep his vehicle not less than 200 feet behind the other vehicle.

(3) This regulation does not apply to a long vehicle in a control area or to a long vehicle on a carriageway provided with two or more marked lanes available exclusively for vehicles travelling in the same direction as that in which the long vehicle is travelling.

(4) Except when overtaking and passing, the driver of any vehicle shall, when following another vehicle, keep such distance behind it, as will enable him to stop his vehicle in an emergency with safety and without running into the vehicle in front of him.

510. Where a road is divided by a median strip, a driver shall not drive his vehicle upon the carriageway on his right.

Driving on divided road.

511. Except where these regulations otherwise provide, a driver on a two-way carriageway shall not permit any portion of his vehicle to travel on or over or to the right of the centre of the carriageway when—

Passing when road ahead is obscured.

(a) approaching a crest of a gradient; or

(b) approaching, or upon, a curve,

unless he can see ahead for a distance sufficient to enable him to do so with safety or without interfering with the progress of any oncoming vehicle.

PART VI.—RIGHT OF WAY AND GIVING WAY.

601. Where any of these regulations require a driver to give way to a person or vehicle, the requirement takes effect when there is a reasonable possibility that, if he proceeded, his vehicle would collide or come into conflict with, or create any other dangerous situation with regard to, that person or vehicle; and, in that event, he is obliged to slow down to such an extent, or, as the circumstances may require, stop and remain stationary for such time, as may be necessary to allow the person or vehicle to continue on his or its course.

Requirement of giving way.

Right of
way at
inter-
sections.

602. Subject to subregulations (8) and (9) of regulation 402, the driver of a vehicle that is approaching, or has arrived at, an intersection shall give way to a vehicle on his right that is approaching, or has arrived at, that intersection, by or from another road.

Right of
way during
turns.

603. (1) A driver who intends to turn, is turning or has turned at an intersection shall, if turning to the right, give way to any other vehicle that has entered, or is approaching, the intersection, from the opposite direction.

(2) A driver turning to the right or left at an intersection shall give way to all pedestrians.

(3) A driver making a U turn shall give way to all other vehicles and to all pedestrians.

(4) Except as provided by this regulation, the provisions of regulation 602 apply to turning vehicles.

Movements
to or from
parked
position.

604. (1) A driver who is about to drive, or is driving, a vehicle into, or out from, a parking area or across the boundary of a carriageway shall give way to all other vehicles and to all pedestrians.

(2) A driver shall not drive a vehicle in reverse out of a parking area established across the centre of a carriageway, if the carriageway or parking area in front of his vehicle is free from obstruction.

Action on
approach of
emergency
vehicles.

605. A driver shall give way to, and make every reasonable effort to give a clear and uninterrupted passage to, every emergency vehicle sounding or flashing a warning device.

Entering or
leaving a
road.

606. A driver shall give way to all vehicles and pedestrians travelling in either direction along the road, when—

(a) entering a road from land abutting on the road, except pursuant to an instruction of a traffic control signal; or

(b) leaving a road to enter land abutting on the road.

No entry to
choked
inter-
section.

607. (1) A driver shall not enter upon, or attempt to cross, an intersection, whether or not it is controlled by a traffic-control signal, if the intersection or the carriageway beyond it is blocked by vehicles.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation apply notwithstanding the instruction of a traffic-control signal to proceed.

PART VII.—PEDESTRIANS AND PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS.

Pedestrian
crossings.

701. (1) A driver shall give way to a pedestrian who is on a pedestrian crossing.

(2) A driver shall not permit any portion of his vehicle to enter upon a pedestrian crossing if a vehicle headed in the same direction is stopped on the approach side of, or upon, the pedestrian crossing, apparently for the purpose of complying with subregulation (1) of this regulation.

Duties of
pedestrians
on footways
and
crossings

702. (1) A pedestrian shall keep to the left side, when on a footway, marked cross-walk or pedestrian crossing.

(2) When a pedestrian crosses a carriageway or portion of a carriageway, he shall—

(a) keep left of pedestrians crossing in the opposite direction; and

(b) cross as nearly as practicable by the shortest and most direct route to the carriageway boundary, except where there is a marked crosswalk, in which case he shall keep within the boundaries of that marked crosswalk.

703. A person shall not—

- (a) impede or prevent the free passage of any other pedestrian or a vehicle upon a footway or carriageway;
- (b) proceed from a footway towards a vehicle for the purpose of boarding it, until it has stopped;
- (c) alight from, or board, a moving vehicle; or
- (d) remain on a pedestrian crossing, children's crossing or marked cross-walk longer than is necessary for the purpose of passing over the carriageway with reasonable despatch.

Restriction of pedestrians on carriageways and crossings.

704. (1) A pedestrian shall not proceed along a carriageway where a footway exists on the road and is in a fit condition for use.

Pedestrians on carriageways.

(2) A pedestrian proceeding along a carriageway shall, where practicable, travel on the carriageway or side of the carriageway used by vehicles travelling in the opposite direction, and shall keep as close as possible to the boundary of the carriageway on his right.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2) of this regulation where a vehicle approaches a pedestrian on a carriageway, on the same side as the pedestrian, then the pedestrian shall, if possible, immediately move off the carriageway, and shall not move back onto the carriageway, until the vehicle has passed him.

(4) A pedestrian shall not proceed along a carriageway abreast of more than one other pedestrian, except in a procession or parade authorised by the local authority.

(5) A pedestrian shall not enter upon any portion of a carriageway within 60 feet of—

- (a) a marked cross-walk adjacent to a traffic-control signal in operation;
- (b) a pedestrian crossing; or
- (c) a children's crossing—

except for the purpose of alighting from or boarding an omnibus at an authorised stopping place.

(6) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this regulation applies in respect of a carriageway from which vehicles are for the time being excluded.

705. (1) A driver shall stop his vehicle before it reaches a children's crossing, if a red sign bearing a legend including the word, "stop", in white lettering, is displayed to face approaching drivers; and shall not permit any portion of his vehicle to enter upon the children's crossing, while any pedestrian is on it or while the sign is displayed.

Children's crossings.

(2) Where there is a stop line on the approach side of a children's crossing, any stop made under the provisions of this regulation, shall be made before reaching, and as nearly as practicable to, the stop line.

(3) A driver shall not permit any portion of his vehicle to enter upon a children's crossing, or to cross any stop line on the approach side of a children's crossing, if any vehicle headed in the same direction is stopped on the approach side of, or upon the children's crossing, apparently for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this regulation.

706.⁷ A person on a footway shall not propel a perambulator or children's stroller abreast of any other vehicle on the footway, while other pedestrians are using the footway.

Obstruction by pedestrians.

⁷ The provisions of this regulation are not included in the draft National Road Traffic Code.

PART VIII.—TURNING, STARTING AND STOPPING.

Left turns.

801. (1) A driver who is about to make a left turn at an intersection shall, except where driving a vehicle that exceeds 24 feet, in length, so drive his vehicle that, when it reaches the intersection, it is to the left of any vehicle that is abreast of his own and travelling in the same direction.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation, a driver who, on a laned carriageway, is immediately to the right of a vehicle that is in a lane set aside exclusively for left-turning vehicles may turn his vehicle to the left, at an intersection, if that movement can be made with safety.

Right turns.

802. (1) A driver who is about to make a right turn at an intersection shall—

- (a) where he is travelling on a two-way carriageway, approach and enter the intersection so that his vehicle is to the left of, parallel with, and as near as practicable to, the centre of the carriageway; and
- (b) where he is travelling on a one-way carriageway, approach and enter the intersection so that the vehicle is parallel with, and as near as practicable to, the right boundary of the carriageway,

but this regulation does not apply where the vehicle is in a marked lane that has a sign alongside or over it or markings on its surface indicating that a right turn shall, or may be, made by vehicles in that lane.

(2) A driver making a right turn at an intersection shall make the turn so that, wherever practicable, his vehicle passes to his right of the centre of the intersection, and so that—

- (a) where the carriageway being entered is a two-way carriageway, his vehicle enters it to his left of the centre of the carriageway; and
- (b) where the carriageway being entered is a one-way carriageway, his vehicle enters it as nearly as practicable to the boundary of the carriageway on his right.

(3) For the purposes of subregulation (2) of this regulation, a vehicle is deemed to enter a carriageway at the point where the front of the vehicle crosses the prolongation of the edge of the carriageway it is leaving.

(4) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this regulation, a driver who is about to make, or is making, a right turn at an intersection—

- (a) where markers, marks or signs are so placed as to indicate that a different course from that specified in this regulation is to be travelled, shall not turn his vehicle at the intersection otherwise than as indicated by the markers, marks or signs; and
- (b) where a member of the police force or a traffic inspector is controlling or directing traffic, shall make the turn before reaching the middle of the road into which he is turning by passing either to the front, or to the rear of, the member of the police force or inspector, as he may be directed.

Turn right and stop signals.

803. (1) A driver shall not turn right, diverge to the right, stop, suddenly decrease speed or make a U turn, without giving warning of his intention, by a signal as prescribed by this regulation.

(2) A driver shall give the signal prescribed by this regulation, where he intends—

- (a) to turn right or make a U-turn—
 - (i) if his vehicle is travelling, 100 feet immediately before making the turn; and
 - (ii) if his vehicle is stationary, continuously before making the turn;

- (b) to diverge to the right, 100 feet immediately before diverging to the right; and
 - (c) to stop or suddenly reduce speed, so long as his brakes are being applied.
- (3) A signal required by this regulation may be given—
- (a) in any case, by means of the hand and arm;
 - (b) in the case of a signal of intention to turn or diverge to the right or make a U turn, by means of hand-shaped signalling device, semaphore signalling device or flashing-lamp signalling device; or
 - (c) in the case of a signal of intention to stop or reduce speed suddenly, by means of a stop lamp or lamps or a hand-shaped signalling device.
- (4) For the purposes of subregulation (3) of this regulation, a hand-shaped signalling device, semaphore signalling device, flashing-lamp signalling device or stop lamp shall comply with the specifications for that device or lamp prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time.
- (5) Where a driver gives a signal by hand and arm he shall, with the palm of his hand facing forward,—
- (a) signal his intention to turn right, diverge to the right or make a U turn, by fully extending his right arm and hand horizontally beyond the right side of his vehicle and approximately at right angles to the centre line of the vehicle; and
 - (b) signal his intention to stop or reduce speed suddenly, by extending his right arm beyond the right side of his vehicle with the upper arm horizontal and the forearm and fingers pointing upwards.
804. (1) A driver shall not permit a signalling device to be operated, except for the purpose of giving a signal in accordance with the provisions of these regulations. Use of signalling devices.
- (2) A driver shall not permit a signalling device on his vehicle to remain in operation after the completion of the turn or divergence in respect of which the device was put into operation.
805. A driver shall not drive his vehicle so as to make a U turn— U turns.
- (a) unless the turn can be made with safety or without interfering with the movement of other traffic; or
 - (b) on any intersection at which a traffic control signal is operating.

PART IX.—RAILWAY LEVEL CROSSINGS.

901. (1) A driver approaching a railway level crossing shall stop his vehicle so that the front of it is on the approach side of, and safely clear of, the nearest rail of the railway, where— Stopping at level crossings.
- (a) he is directed or instructed to stop by a railway employee;
 - (b) an approaching train is visible within a distance of a quarter of a mile or emits an audible signal;
 - (c) a stop sign facing the driver is erected at or near the level crossing; or
 - (d) twin alternating red lights are flashing, or a wig-wag signal is moving, or a warning bell is ringing, at or near the level crossing;
- and shall not proceed, unless and until—
- (e) directed by the railway employee;

- (f) the train has passed, or has stopped clear of, the crossing; or
- (g) he has ascertained that he may do so without danger of conflict with a train;
- (h) the lights cease, or the signal or bell ceases, to flash, move or ring,

as the circumstances of the case may require.

(2) The driver of a vehicle that is carrying any explosive, inflammable, corrosive or poisonous gas, liquid or material of any kind (other than fuel in the fuel tank of the vehicle) shall stop the vehicle before passing over a railway level crossing that is not equipped with twin alternating red lights, a wig-wag signal or gates, booms or other barriers for closing the crossing to road traffic and shall not proceed until he has ascertained that he may do so without danger of conflict with a train.

(3) A person shall not drive a vehicle through, around or under any gate, boom or barrier at a railway level crossing or enter upon the crossing while the gate, boom or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed to road traffic.

PART X.—SPEED RESTRICTIONS.

Speed
limits.

1001. (1) A person shall not drive a vehicle,—

- (a) in a control area, at a speed exceeding 35 miles per hour, except within a speed zone in which a higher speed is permitted; or
- (b) in a speed zone, at a speed exceeding, in miles per hour, that indicated by the numerals on the restriction sign, at the beginning of the speed zone.

(2) Subject to any other provisions of these regulations, prescribing a maximum speed for any vehicle lower than that prescribed by this subregulation, a person shall not—

- (a) drive a goods vehicle, the weight of which together with any load carried is not more than three tons, at a speed exceeding 60 miles per hour;
- (b) drive a goods vehicle, the weight of which together with any load carried, is more than three tons but is not more than seven tons, at a speed exceeding 50 miles per hour;
- (c) drive a goods vehicle, the weight of which together with any trailer attached including the total load carried, is more than seven tons, at a speed exceeding—
 - (i) 30 miles per hour, within a control area; or
 - (ii) 40 miles per hour, elsewhere;
- (d) drive a vehicle to which a trailer or other vehicle is attached at a speed exceeding 45 miles per hour; or
- (e) drive a vehicle licensed for the carriage of eight or more passengers at a speed exceeding 50 miles per hour.

(3) The several speeds prescribed by subregulation (2) of this regulation apply to the respective classes of vehicle therein mentioned, notwithstanding the existence of speed zones that permit higher speeds for other classes of vehicles.

(4) The provisions of this regulation do not apply to the driver of an emergency vehicle acting in the course of his duties.

(5) The provisions of this regulation do not justify the driver of a vehicle driving at a speed that—

- (a) may constitute driving carelessly, recklessly or at a speed, or in a manner, that is dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances; or
- (b) exceeds any maximum speed applicable to the vehicle and fixed by, or under, the Act or any regulation.

(6) In this regulation "goods vehicle" means any motor vehicle constructed, equipped or fitted, primarily, for the conveyance of goods or merchandise, and includes a tractor that is designed and used for drawing other vehicles, although not constructed or designed for carrying any load independently or for carrying any part of the load of the vehicle that it draws.

(7) For the purposes of this regulation, a freeway is deemed to be outside a control area.

1002.⁸

Motor cyclist
with pillion
passenger.

1003.⁸ Where portion of a road is subject to work being done on, over or under it, by a competent authority, the driver of a vehicle that is approaching or passing the place at which the work is being done shall—

Restriction
where road
under
repair, etc.

- (a) comply with a direction given by a person who is, apparently, a servant of the authority; and
- (b) not drive the vehicle over or past any portion of the road that lies between a sign bearing the direction, "Slow—20 miles per hour" and a sign bearing the direction, "End of 20 m.p.h. limit", at a speed exceeding 20 miles per hour.

1004.⁸ A person shall not, during the hours of darkness,—

Restriction
on speed
of certain
motor
cycles.

- (a) drive a motor cycle having an engine capacity not exceeding 100 c.c., at a speed exceeding 25 miles per hour;
- or
- (b) drive a motor cycle having an engine capacity exceeding 100 c.c. but not exceeding 200 c.c., at a speed exceeding 30 miles per hour,

unless the motor cycle is fitted with a headlamp that would render a person in dark clothes readily discernible at a distance of 160 feet.

PART XI.—STOPPING AND PARKING VEHICLES.

1101. (1) A person shall not stand a vehicle—

Vehicles
not to be
left in
certain
areas.

- (a) in a No Standing Area;
- (b) in a parking area, except in a manner indicated by the inscription on the sign or signs associated with the parking area;
- (c) in a parking area contrary to any limitation in respect of days, periods of the day, classes of persons or classes of vehicles indicated by the inscription on the sign or signs associated with the area; or
- (d) in a defined area marked, "M/C", unless it is a motor cycle without a side-car.

(2) A person shall not stand a vehicle in a Loading Zone unless it is—

- (a) a motor wagon engaged in the picking up or setting down of goods; or
- (b) a motor vehicle taking up or setting down passengers; and then, only, if it does not have a trailer attached.

(3) A person shall not park a vehicle in a No Parking Area.

(4) A person shall not park a vehicle, on any portion of a road—

- (a) for the purpose of effecting repairs to it, other than the minimum repairs necessary to enable the vehicle to be moved to a place other than a road; or
- (b) if the vehicle is exposed for sale.

(5) A person shall not stand a motor cycle without a side-car in a parking stall unless the traffic sign, "M/C", is marked on that stall.

⁸ Regulation 1002 of the draft National Road Traffic Code relates to the speed of motor cycles carrying a pillion passenger and is not applicable in this State. The draft National Road Traffic Code does not contain the provisions here inserted as regulations 1003 and 1004.

**Method of
standing
vehicles.**

1102. Subject to the provisions of regulations 1103, a person standing a vehicle on a carriageway shall stand it—

- (a) on a two-way carriageway, so that it is as near as practicable to, and parallel with, the left boundary of the carriageway;
- (b) on a one-way carriageway, so that it is as near as practicable to, and parallel with, either boundary of the carriageway;
- (c) so that it is not less than four feet from any other vehicle, except a motor cycle parked in accordance with these regulations;
- (d) so that at least 10 feet of the width of the carriageway, between the vehicle and the farther boundary of the carriageway, or between it and a vehicle standing on the far side of the carriageway, is available for the passage of other vehicles;
- (e) so that it does not cause undue obstruction on the carriageway; and
- (f) so that it is entirely within the confines of any parking bay marked on the carriageway.

**Method of
parking in
parking
areas.**

1103. (1) A person shall not stand a vehicle partly within and partly outside a parking area.

(2) Where the traffic sign or signs associated with a parking area not inscribed with the words, "Angle Parking", then—

- (a) where the parking area is adjacent to the boundary of a carriageway, a person standing a vehicle in the parking area shall stand it as near as practicable to, and parallel with, that boundary; and
- (b) where the parking area is at or near the centre of the carriageway, a person standing a vehicle in that parking area shall stand it approximately at right angles to the centre of the carriageway, unless a sign associated with the parking area, indicates or marks on the carriageway indicate, that vehicles are to stand in a different position.

(3) Where a traffic sign associated with a parking area is inscribed with the words, "Angle Parking", a person standing a vehicle in the parking area, shall stand the vehicle at an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the centre of the carriageway, unless otherwise indicated by the inscription on the parking sign or by marks on the carriageway surface.

(4) Subregulation (3) of this regulation does not apply to a person standing a motor cycle in a parking area.

**Prohibited
standing
places.**

1104. (1) A person shall not stand a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is—

- (a) between any other standing vehicle and the centre of the carriageway;
- (b) adjacent to a median strip;
- (c) in front of a right-of-way, passage or private drive or so close thereto as to deny vehicles reasonable access to, or egress from, the right-of-way, passage or private drive.
- (d) in front of a footway constructed across a reservation.
- (e) alongside, or opposite, any excavation in, or obstruction on, the carriageway, if the vehicle would thereby obstruct traffic;
- (f) on, or within 30 feet of, any portion of a carriageway bounded on one or both sides by a traffic-island;
- (g) on any footway or pedestrian crossing;
- (h) upon a bridge or other elevated structure or within a tunnel or underpass;

- (i) between the boundaries of a carriageway and any double longitudinal line consisting of two continuous lines or between a double longitudinal line consisting of a continuous line and a broken or dotted line and the boundary of the carriageway nearer to the continuous line, unless there is a distance of at least 10 feet clear between the vehicle and the double longitudinal line; or
 - (j) upon an intersection, except adjacent to a carriageway boundary that is not broken by an intersecting carriageway.
- (2) The provisions of paragraphs (c), (f) and (h) of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation do not apply to a motor vehicle that stands in a bus stand marked on the carriageway, for the purpose of setting down or taking up passengers.
- (3) A person shall not stand a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is—
- (a) within three feet of a fire hydrant or fire plug, or of any sign or mark indicating the existence of a fire hydrant or fire plug; or
 - (b) within 10 feet of a public letter pillar box, unless the vehicle is being used for the purpose of collecting postal articles from the pillar box.
- (4) A person shall not stand a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 20 feet of the nearer property line of any road intersecting the road on the side on which the vehicle is standing.
- (5) A person shall not stand a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 30 feet of the departure side of—
- (a) a sign inscribed with the words "Bus Stop" or "Hail Bus Here", unless the vehicle is an omnibus stopped to take up or set down passengers; or
 - (b) a children's crossing established on a two-way carriageway.
- (6) A person shall not stand a vehicle so that any portion of the vehicle is within 60 feet of—
- (a) the approach side of a sign inscribed with the words "Bus Stop" or "Hail Bus Here", unless the vehicle is an omnibus stopped to take up or set down passengers;
 - (b) the approach side of a pedestrian crossing or children's crossing; or
 - (c) the nearest rail of a railway level crossing.
- (7) The provisions of subregulations (1) to (6) inclusive of this regulation do not apply to a vehicle standing in a parking area or No Parking Area, or to a bicycle standing in a bicycle rack established by a local authority.

1105.⁹Restrictions
on standing
of tram-
cars.

1106. (1) A person shall not park a vehicle or any combination of vehicles that, together with any projection on, or load carried by, the vehicle or combination of vehicles, is more than 25 feet in length—

Restriction
on parking
of long
vehicles.

- (a) on a carriageway in a control area, for any period exceeding one hour; or
- (b) on a carriageway outside a control area, except in a truck bay or other area set aside for the parking of goods vehicles.

⁹ The provisions of this regulation to be found in the draft National Road Traffic Code are not applicable in this State.

(2) Nothing in this regulation mitigates the limitations or conditions imposed by any other regulation or by any by-law or traffic sign relating to the parking or standing of vehicles.

Restriction
on standing
vehicle on
crests,
curves, etc.

1107.¹⁰ A person shall not stand a vehicle on, or partly on, a carriageway, in any position where it is not visible to the driver of an overtaking vehicle, from a distance of 150 feet, within a control area, and from a distance of 500 feet, outside a control area.

PART XII.—LIGHTING, WARNING SIGNS, EQUIPMENT, ETC.

Lights on
moving
motor
vehicles.

1201. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle or a combination of a motor vehicle and trailer, during the hours of darkness, unless it is equipped with such lamps and reflectors as are prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, as those to be carried by that vehicle or combination, and the lamps are alight.

Dipping of
headlamps.

1202. (1) The driver of a motor vehicle equipped with a dipping device shall cause the main beams of light projected by the headlamps of the motor vehicle to be dipped where the motor vehicle is approached by any other vehicle travelling in the opposite direction—

- (a) when the other vehicle reaches a point 600 feet from the motor vehicle; or
- (b) immediately the main beams of light projected by the headlamps of the other vehicle are dipped,

whichever is the sooner, and shall cause the beams of his vehicle to remain dipped until the other vehicle has passed.

(2) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle that is not equipped with a dipping device, during the hours of darkness, unless the main beams of light projected by the headlamps are adjusted to the dipped position and, then only, at a speed not exceeding 35 miles per hour.

Lights on
stationary
motor
vehicles.

1203. (1) Subject to the provisions of regulations 1209 and 1210, a person shall not leave a lamp, having a power exceeding seven watts and showing to the front, lighted on a vehicle that is stationary on a carriageway, unless the vehicle is stationary for the purpose of avoiding conflict with other traffic, of complying with the provisions of any law or of taking up or setting down passengers.

(2) A person shall not stand a motor vehicle or a trailer, on, or partly on, a carriageway, during the hours of darkness, unless there are fitted to the motor vehicle or the trailer such lamps and reflectors as are prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, and the lamps so fitted are alight.

(3) Subregulation (2) of this regulation does not apply in respect of the lighting of lamps—

- (a) where the streetlighting in the vicinity renders the motor vehicle or the trailer clearly visible at a distance of 600 feet; or
- (b) on a motor cycle not connected to a side-car, fore-car or trailer, standing as near as practicable to, and parallel with, the boundary of the carriageway.

Portable
warning
signs for
disabled
heavy
vehicles.

1204. (1) In this regulation "heavy vehicle" means a vehicle of which the weight, together with any attached trailer and the total load carried (if any), exceeds four tons.

(2) A person shall not drive a heavy vehicle on a road outside a control area, or cause or permit a heavy vehicle to be so driven, unless there are carried on the vehicle three portable warning signs

¹⁰ The provisions of this regulation are not included in the draft National Road Traffic Code.

complying with the standard specification for portable warning signs set out in Australian Standard No. E.38-1962 of the Standards Association of Australia and the signs are in good order.

(3) Whenever a disabled heavy vehicle is stationary on a carriageway, outside a control area, during the hours of darkness, the driver or person in charge of the vehicle shall immediately place, and leave, on the carriageway three portable warning signs such as are mentioned in subregulation (2) of this regulation, one in advance of the vehicle, one to the rear of it and one beside it, on the side nearer to the centre of the carriageway.

(4) The portable warning signs placed on the carriageway in compliance with subregulation (3) of this regulation shall be placed so as to give reasonable warning to an approaching driver and, wherever practicable, so that at least one sign is visible to such a driver, at a distance of not less than 600 feet.

(5) The signs placed in advance and to the rear of the vehicle, in compliance with subregulation (3) of this regulation, shall be placed at a distance, of between 150 feet and 450 feet, from the vehicle.

(6) Nothing in this regulation affects—

- (a) any duty imposed by these regulations to display lighted lamps on stationary vehicles;
- (b) motor omnibuses of the Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust; or
- (c) fire brigade vehicles.

1205. (1) A person shall not ride or push a bicycle, during the hours of darkness, unless it is fitted with the lamps, and where required, a reflector, as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, and the lamps are alight. Lights and other equipment on bicycles.

(2) A person shall not ride a bicycle, unless it is equipped with a brake and a bell, as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time.

1206. A person shall not drive an animal-drawn vehicle, or permit it or any trailer drawn by it to be, upon a carriageway, during the hours of darkness, unless the vehicle or trailer is equipped with appropriate lamps and reflectors as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, and the lamps are alight. Lights on animal-drawn vehicles.

1207. (1) In fog or mist or under other abnormal atmospheric conditions restricting visibility, the display of light from a fog lamp or fog lamps is sufficient compliance with any obligation to display a light from a head lamp or head lamps under regulation 1201. Fog lamps.

(2) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, displaying light from a single fog lamp, unless two lighted lamps, complying with the requirements of the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, are fitted to the front of the vehicle.

(3) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle displaying light from a fog lamp or fog lamps, if any other lamp of a power exceeding seven watts and capable of showing a white light to the front is alight.

(4) In this regulation "fog lamp" means a fog lamp as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1963, as amended from time to time.

1208.¹¹ A person shall not tow a vehicle, during the hours of darkness, unless it is equipped with the appropriate lights as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, and the lamps are alight. Lights on towed vehicles.

¹¹ For the towing of vehicles, generally, see regulation 1610.

Spot lamps.

1209. (1) A person shall not cause or permit a spot lamp or search lamp fitted or connected to any vehicle to be lighted, unless—

- (a) the vehicle is stationary and the lamp is used only for the purpose of examining or making adjustments or repairs to a vehicle and the light from the lamp is projected not more than 20 feet from its source; or
- (b) the vehicle is outside a control area and the lamp is lighted and used only for the purpose of reading a road sign.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation do not apply to an emergency vehicle or a special purpose vehicle being used in connection with its functions.

Restriction on flashing warning lights.

1210. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) of this regulation, the use, on a vehicle, of a lamp displaying intermittent flashes is prohibited, but the prohibition does not extend to—

- (a) the use, upon an emergency vehicle, of a lamp displaying intermittent red or blue flashes; or
- (b) the use, upon a special purpose vehicle, of a lamp displaying intermittent amber flashes, where such a vehicle is occupying a hazardous position on a road, while stationary or manoeuvring at a speed not exceeding five miles per hour.

(2) This regulation does not prohibit the use of a flashing lamp signalling device on a vehicle, in accordance with regulation 804.

Fallen loadings from heavy vehicles.

1211.¹² (1) In this regulation the expression "heavy vehicle", has the same meaning as it has in regulation 1204.

(2) Where the load or any portion of the load that has fallen from a heavy vehicle is lying upon a carriageway, during the hours of darkness, the driver shall, if unable to comply with the provisions of subregulation (4) of regulation 1608, forthwith place, and leave, on the carriageway three portable warning signs such as are mentioned in subregulation (2) of regulation 1204, in such positions as to give reasonable warning to drivers approaching from either direction, and so that, where practicable, at least one sign, is visible to any such driver, at a distance of 600 feet.

(3) A driver is not required to place the signs referred to in subregulation (2) of this regulation, where street lighting in the vicinity renders the fallen object clearly visible to a driver approaching in either direction, at a distance of 600 feet.

Mascots or toys prohibited on vehicles.

1212.¹³ A person shall not drive or stand a vehicle—

- (a) having a mascot, toy or similar article attached to the windshield, or to the rear or other window of the vehicle; or
- (b) having a mascot, toy or similar article attached to the interior of the vehicle in such a position as to obstruct or be likely to obstruct the vision, or to distract or be likely to distract the attention, of a person while driving the vehicle.

PART XIII.—BICYCLES, TOY VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.**Riding bicycles.**

1301. (1) A person riding a bicycle shall not ride otherwise than astride a permanent and regular seat attached to it.

(2) A person shall not use a bicycle to carry, at any one time, more persons than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

(3) A person shall not ride a bicycle without having at least one hand on the handle-bars.

¹² The provisions of this regulation are not included in the draft National Road Traffic Code.

¹³ See note 12, above.

(4) Wherever a separate carriageway or a separate portion of a carriageway is provided exclusively for the use of cyclists and is in a reasonable condition for use, a rider of a bicycle shall use that carriageway or portion of a carriageway and no other.

(5) A person shall not ride a bicycle within six feet of the rear of a motor vehicle, over a distance of more than 600 feet.

(6) A person shall not leave a bicycle in or upon a road so as to become an obstruction.

1302. (1) A person riding a bicycle or a toy vehicle shall not attach himself to, or permit himself to be drawn by, any other vehicle. Towing of bicycles, etc.

(2) The driver of a vehicle shall not permit a person riding a bicycle or a toy vehicle to attach himself to, or be drawn by, the vehicle.

1303. (1) Except on a carriageway or a portion of a carriageway set aside exclusively for bicycles, a person shall not ride a bicycle so that it is travelling abreast of more than one other bicycle. Riding more than two abreast.

(2) Subregulation (1) of this regulation does not prevent a cyclist from overtaking and passing other persons riding bicycles abreast.

(3) A bicycle is deemed to be abreast of another bicycle if any part of it is by the side of any part of the other.

1304. (1) A person riding an animal shall not lead more than one other animal. Leading animals.

(2) A person shall not lead an animal, while riding in a motor vehicle, or more than two animals while riding in any other vehicle.

(3) A person shall not tie an animal to a moving vehicle for the purpose of making it walk or run behind or alongside the vehicle.

1305.¹⁴ A person shall not—

(a) play any game; or

(b) ride on a roller skate or any vehicle that is mounted on small wheels or rollers and not fitted with an efficient mechanism for braking,

on any part of a road. Games and roller skates.

PART XIV.¹⁵—PASSING SAFETY ZONES.

PART XV.¹⁶—CARELESS AND DANGEROUS DRIVING AND DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR OR DRUGS.

PART XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1601. (1) A driver of a motor vehicle shall not permit it to stand unattended without first— Leaving motor vehicles unattended.

- (a) stopping the engine;
- (b) locking the ignition, if any;
- (c) removing the ignition key, if any;
- (d) effectively applying the brake; and
- (e) when the motor vehicle is standing upon a grade, turning the front wheels to the kerb or the side of the carriageway nearer to the motor vehicle, in such a manner as would prevent the vehicle rolling downhill.

¹⁴ The provisions of this regulation are not included in the draft National Road Traffic Code.

¹⁵ The provisions of Part XIV of the National Road Traffic Code relating to tram-cars and safety zones are not applicable in this State.

¹⁶ The provisions of Part XV of the National Road Traffic Code are to be found under sections 31 and 32 of the Traffic Act, 1919.

(2) A person having the control of, or being in charge of, a vehicle to which is fitted any appliance capable of being raised or lowered shall not permit the vehicle to stand unattended, unless—

- (a) the appliance has been placed in its lowest practicable position; and
- (b) every precaution has been taken to prevent injury to persons or damage to property arising from the inherent nature of the appliance and the fact of the vehicle being unattended.

(3) For the purposes of subregulation (2) of this regulation, "appliance" includes a fork lift, loader, push-bar, scraper, blade, jib or similar device.

Driving
backwards.

1602. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle in reverse—

- (a) unless he can do so with safety; or
- (b) for a greater distance than is reasonable, having regard to the circumstances.

Driving on
footways
and median
strips.

1603. (1) A person shall not drive a vehicle on a footway, except to cross it by the shortest route on entering or leaving a lane or driveway.

(2) Where a road is divided by a median strip, a driver shall not cross over the median strip from one carriageway to the other, except at a place improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic.

Positions
of drivers and
passengers.

1604. (1) A person shall not drive a vehicle, unless—

- (a) he is in such a position behind the steering wheel that he has full control over the vehicle;
- (b) he can obtain a full and uninterrupted view of the road and any traffic ahead and on each side of him; and
- (c) he can obtain, in a rear-vision mirror or mirrors attached to the vehicle, a clear reflected view of every overtaking vehicle.

(2) A person shall not act in any manner or occupy such a position on a moving vehicle as will occasion him—

- (a) to interfere with or impede the driver in controlling the vehicle; or
- (b) to prevent the driver and his signals from being clearly seen by the drivers of vehicles, or by pedestrians, in the immediate vicinity.

Body or
limbs
protruding
from
vehicles.

1605. (1) A person while driving, or travelling in or on, a motor vehicle other than a motor cycle, shall not permit any part of his body or limbs—

- (a) to be upon or in contact with any external part of the vehicle;
- (b) to extend or protrude beyond or through any external door, window or other opening of the vehicle; or
- (c) to extend or protrude beyond or hang over any side or the front, rear or any other external portion of the vehicle.

(2) This regulation does not prevent a driver from giving any signal authorised or prescribed by these regulations.

Pillion
riding on
motor
cycles.

1606.¹⁷ (1) A motor cycle shall not be used upon a road for the carriage of more than one person in addition to the driver.

¹⁷ The provisions of this regulation are not included in the draft National Road Traffic Code. See note to regulation 1610.

(2) A motor cycle shall not be used upon a road for the carriage of a passenger, unless—

- (a) the motor cycle is provided with foot-rests and a seat, as prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time, for use by the passenger; and
- (b) the passenger is sitting upon the prescribed seat, astride the motor cycle, facing forward and using the prescribed foot-rests.

1607. A person shall not—

- (a) open, or leave open, a door of a vehicle; or
- (b) alight from a vehicle onto a carriageway,

so as to endanger other persons using the road or impede the passage of traffic.

Opening
doors and
alighting
from
vehicles.

1608. (1) A person shall not throw, drop, place or leave or cause or allow to be thrown, dropped, placed or left upon a road any bottle, glass, nail, tack, wire, can, destructive or injurious material or any substance or thing likely to endanger any person, animal or vehicle.

Putting
glass, etc.,
on roads.

(2) A person who throws, drops, places or leaves anything, or who causes or allows anything to be thrown, dropped, placed or left upon a road, in contravention of subregulation (1) of this regulation, shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, remove it or cause it to be removed.

(3) A person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a road shall remove any glass or other destructive, injurious or dangerous substance or thing that has fallen upon the road from that vehicle.

(4)* Where the load or any portion of the load of a vehicle falls from the vehicle to the carriageway, the driver of that vehicle shall immediately—

- (a) reload the fallen object on the vehicle; or
- (b) remove the fallen object from the carriageway to such a position on the side of the road as will, as far as possible, reduce the danger to vehicles and pedestrians.

1609.¹⁸

Obstructing
roads.

1610.¹⁹ (1) A person shall not drive—

- (a) an articulated vehicle to which any other vehicle is attached; or
- (b) any vehicle to which more than one other vehicle is directly or indirectly attached,

unless written permission is first obtained from the Commissioner of Police and any conditions to which the permission is subject are complied with.

Towed
vehicles,
trailers, etc.

(2) A person shall not drive a vehicle towing another vehicle if the towed vehicle is of such weight or dimensions as do not comply with the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, and the Vehicle Weights Regulations, 1963, as amended from time to time.

(3) A person shall not drive a vehicle that is towing another vehicle, on a road, unless—

- (a) the space between the two vehicles does not exceed 12 feet or, where either vehicle is a motor cycle, eight feet;

* As to dealing with loads falling from heavy vehicles see regulation 1211.

¹⁸ The matters covered by this regulation in the draft National Road Traffic Code are those that fall to be dealt with in by-laws under the Local Government Act, 1960.

¹⁹ This regulation appears in the draft National Road Traffic Code as regulation 1606.

- (b) any rope, chain or wire used for the purposes of the tow has a flag or other suitable object attached to it, so as to render it clearly visible to traffic approaching the tow, laterally; and
- (c) a competent and qualified person is in charge of the towed vehicle, to control it, while on tow.

(4) The provisions of subregulation (3) of this regulation do not apply where a vehicle is being towed in such a manner that some of its wheels are not on the ground; and the Commissioner of Police may, by a permit in writing, waive the requirements of that subsection, subject to such conditions as he may impose and, in that event, a person shall not cause the vehicle to be towed, except in conformity with those conditions.

(5) A person shall not drive a vehicle towing a caravan while any person is in the caravan.

(6) A person shall not ride—

- (a) in a caravan while it is being towed; or
- (b) in a towed vehicle, unless all wheels of that vehicle are on the ground.

Processions.

1611. A person shall not drive a vehicle in an organised procession (other than a funeral procession) or a parade, except in conformity with such conditions as may be imposed by the local authority.

Use of horns, etc.

1612. A person shall not sound the horn or any other warning instrument on a vehicle, except in a case of emergency or for the purpose of preventing injury to a person or property.

Learners to display "L" sign.

1613. (1) A person who is learning to drive a motor vehicle shall not drive it on a road, and the person in charge of a motor vehicle in which a person is learning to drive shall not permit or suffer it to be driven on a road, unless there is conspicuously displayed on the front and the rear of the motor vehicle a plate measuring not less than 10 inches by 10 inches and bearing a black letter "L" clearly marked on a yellow background.

(2) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle displaying a plate bearing a letter "L", unless he is learning to drive the motor vehicle or unless the person sitting beside him is learning to drive it.

Duties of drivers after accidents.

1614.²⁰

Production of driver's licence to police.

1615.²¹

Vehicles, etc., to be wheeled.

1616. A person shall not drive or draw a vehicle, tractor, machine, implement or other thing or cause it to be driven or drawn, unless—

- (a) provision is made for its movement on wheels and no part of it, other than the wheels, comes into contact with the road; and
- (b) its wheels, rims or tyres, as the case may be, conform with the requirements of Part VIII of the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time.

Creating excessive noise.

1617. A person shall not drive a vehicle in a control area, residential area, or past a hospital, in such a manner as to create or cause any undue or excessive noise.

²⁰ Provisions similar to those of regulation 1614 of the National Road Traffic Code are contained in sections 29 and 30 of the Traffic Act, 1919.

²¹ Provisions similar to those of regulation 1615 of the National Road Traffic Code are contained in section 26 (2) of the Traffic Act, 1919.

1618. (1) Where a member of the police force or a traffic inspector regulating traffic gives a signal to stop, then—

Directions
of member
of police
force or
traffic
inspector.

- (a) a driver approaching the person giving the signal, from the direction towards which the palm of that person's hand is facing, shall stop his vehicle at a stop line, or the edge of the intersection, or at a reasonable distance from that person, and shall not drive forward, until given the signal to proceed; and
- (b) a pedestrian shall not cross the carriageway—
 - (i) at an intersection, except in the direction in which vehicular traffic is then permitted to proceed; or
 - (ii) at a place, other than at an intersection, until given the signal, or otherwise directed, to proceed.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation—

- (a) a signal to stop may be given with either hand, with the upper arm horizontal, the forearm and fingers pointing upwards, and the open palm of the hand facing the traffic that is required to stop; and
- (b) a signal to proceed may be given by extending the arm and fingers horizontally to the body, and then moving the forearm in the direction, with the palm facing towards the direction in which the traffic is required to proceed.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation, a driver approaching a member of the police force or traffic inspector from that person's front or rear shall, where no signal is given, stop his vehicle and not drive forward, until given the signal to proceed.

PART XVII.²²—UNATTENDED AND UNAUTHORISED VEHICLES AND ANIMALS ON ROADS.

1701. (1) A traffic inspector or member of the police force, may remove an unattended vehicle or cause it to be removed, from a road to the nearest police station, if—

Removal of
unattended
vehicles.

- (a) he has reasonable cause to believe it is an unlicensed vehicle, or is fitted with an identification tablet or plate that was not issued by the licensing authority for the vehicle;
- (b) it is not fitted with an identification tablet or plate;
- (c) it is apparently abandoned;
- (d) it is so parked as to cause an obstruction, or to constitute a danger to traffic; or
- (e) he has reasonable cause to believe it has been involved in an accident, on the road.

(2) Where a vehicle is moved under the provisions of this regulation, the cost of removing the vehicle may be recovered from the owner on complaint, in a Court of Petty Sessions.

1702. (1) The owner or the person for the time being in charge of an animal shall not allow it to—

Unattended
animals on
roads.

- (a) stray onto, or along, a road;
- (b) be unattended on a road; or
- (c) obstruct any portion of a road.

(2) It is a defence to a complaint under subregulation (1) of this regulation that the owner or person for the time being in charge of the animal took all reasonable precautions to prevent the animal from straying onto, or along, being unattended on, or obstructing any portion of, the road.

²² See note 3, regulation 102.

(3) Any animal that is straying on, unattended on or obstructing any portion of, a road, may be seized by a member of the police force or an officer of the local authority of the district and placed in a public pound.

Restrictions
on driving
of cattle.

1703. (1) A person shall not drive a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep into, or along, a road or public place within a town, without first having obtained the permission in writing therefor, from the local authority of the district in which the road or public place is situated.

(2) A local authority granting permission for the purposes of this regulation may restrict the operation of the permit to such times and places as it thinks fit.

(3) A person shall not drive animals in respect of which a permit has been issued under this regulation, except in accordance with the terms and conditions of the permit.

PART XVIII.²³—SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO SPECIFIC LOCALITIES.

Restrictions
on parking
of vehicles.

1801. Except between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. on Saturdays, and between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any other day of the week, a person shall not park a vehicle—

- (a) on any portion of Stirling Highway;
- (b) on any portion of Canning Highway;
- (c) between the Causeway and Stoneham Street, on Great Eastern Highway;
- (d) except in an embayed area, on any portion of Sheperton Road;
- (e) on any portion of Sutherland Street, West Perth; or
- (f) on that portion of Loftus Street between Sutherland Street, West Perth and Vincent Street, Leederville.

Restrictions
on reversing
in City
Block.

1802. (1) A person shall not, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays, and between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on any other day of the week, except Sunday, drive a vehicle in reverse into, or out of, any road or any private lane, driveway, right of way or premises—

- (a) situated within the City Block, Perth; or
- (b) giving access to any road situated between St. George's Terrace and the Swan River.

(2) This regulation does not apply to a vehicle exempted from its provisions by a permit in writing, issued on the authority of the Minister, while the vehicle is being used for the purpose or purposes and during the hours specified, in the permit.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation "City Block, Perth" means all that portion of the municipal district of the City of Perth contained within and bounded by the furthestmost property lines of—

- (a) Wellington Street between George Street and Lord Street;
- (b) Lord Street between Wellington Street and Victoria Square;
- (c) that portion of Victoria Square west of the eastern property lines of Lord Street and Victoria Avenue;
- (d) Victoria Avenue between Victoria Square and St. George's Terrace;
- (e) St. George's Terrace between Victoria Avenue and St. George's Place; and
- (f) St. George's Place and George Street between St. George's Terrace and Wellington Street.

²³ See note 3, regulation 102.

1803. (1) A person shall not drive or ride, on the Narrows Bridge or on any approach road to it,—

Restrictions
on driving
on Narrows
Bridge.

- (a) a cycle or an animal; or
- (b) except with the consent of the Commissioner of Police, a vehicle that is over-weight, over-length or over-width.

(2) For the purposes of subregulation (1), "approach road" means any of the roads used or intended to be used for the purpose of entering upon or departing from the Narrows Bridge and that portion of the road known as South Perth Esplanade between the Kwinana Freeway and the southern boundary of the road known as Queen Street.

1804. A person shall not, on any freeway,—

Restrictions
on driving
on freeways.

- (a) drive a vehicle at less than 35 miles per hour;
- (b) drive a vehicle, while being the holder of a learner's permit;
- (c) drive a vehicle that is over-weight, over-length or over-width, except with the consent of the Commissioner of Police;
- (d) drive a tractor, other than the prime-mover type, unless the vehicle is used by a government department or a municipality for maintenance and construction work on that road; or
- (e) drive or ride a cycle or an animal.

1805. (1) Except in the event of an emergency or breakdown, or to assist a person apparently in need of assistance, a person shall not—

Restrictions
on standing
etc., on
freeways.

- (a) stand a vehicle on, or on any approach road to, or on the median strip or any consolidated shoulder of, a freeway; or
- (b) walk within the enclosure of a freeway.

(2) The provisions of this regulation do not apply to persons carrying out inspections or maintenance work for a competent authority.

PART XIX.²⁴—PENALTIES.

1901. Every person committing a breach of any of these regulations is liable, for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding £50 and, for any subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding £100.

Penalties.

²⁴ See note 3, regulation 102.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919-1965.

Police Department,
Perth, 22nd December, 1965.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by the Traffic Act, 1919-1965, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the schedule hereto, to take effect on and after the 1st January, 1966.

R. T. NAPIER,
Commissioner of Police.

Schedule. Regulations.

PART 1.¹—PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

101. These regulations may be cited as the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965.

Citation.

102. These regulations are divided into Parts, as follows:—

Arrangement.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.

- Part 1—Preliminary and General Provisions.
- Part 2—Lighting Equipment—Lamps and Reflectors.
- Part 3—Additional Lamps and Reflectors Required on Large Vehicles.
- Part 4—Optional Lamps and Reflectors.
- Part 5—Lamps and Reflectors—General Provisions.
- Part 6—Braking Equipment.
- Part 7—Provision of Mudguards.

Regulations 101-107 inclusive are additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee, which commence at the regulation herein numbered 108.

- Part 8—Tyres and Rims.
 Part 9—Signalling Devices.
 Part 10—Other Equipment.
 Part 11—Loading and Dimensions of Vehicles.

USE OF VEHICLES.

- Part 12—Danger and Annoyance.
 Part 13—Trailer Couplings and Safety Chains.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

- Part 15²—General Provisions for Public Passenger Carrying Vehicles.
 Part 16—Special Provisions for Omnibuses.
 Part 17—Special Provisions for Particular Classes of Vehicles.
 Part 18—Special Provisions for Motor Cycles.
 Part 20³—Special Provisions for Vehicles Drawn by Animal Power.
 Part 30⁴—Special Provisions for Pedal Cycles.

Application. 103. (1) In so far as these regulations apply to vehicles they apply to vehicles on roads and the prohibition of, or the restriction on, the standing, using or driving of vehicles relates to the doing of any of those things on a road.

(2) The prohibition by these regulations of the standing, using or driving of vehicles does not apply where any of those things are done in conformity with a limited license issued, or a limited registration effected, under the Act or any other Act, or are done in conformity with a permit lawfully issued by a competent authority.

Construction etc., of vehicles to comply with these regulations.

104. (1) A person shall not, stand, use or drive a vehicle, unless—

- (a) its construction, equipment and loading (if any) and every appliance fitted to the vehicle, whether obligatory or optional, conforms to these regulations;
- (b) every part of, or appliance fitted to, the vehicle, whether or not prescribed by these regulations, is serviceable; and
- (c) the vehicle is in such a condition as to be unlikely to occasion danger or unreasonable annoyance to any person or damage to any property.

(2) A person shall not cause, permit or suffer a vehicle to be used in contravention of subregulation (1) of this regulation.

Vehicles may be ordered off the road.

105. (1) A member of the police force or traffic inspector may examine a vehicle and, if he is of the opinion that the vehicle does not conform to the requirements of the Act, or of these regulations, or is in such a condition as to occasion danger or unreasonable annoyance to any person or damage to property, may order the driver to discontinue using the vehicle, and in such an event shall give notice of the order to the owner of the vehicle.

(2) Where a driver, to whom an order is given under the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation, is not the owner, he shall bring the order to the notice of the owner.

(3) An owner of a vehicle, that is the subject of an order made under this regulation, shall not, except for the purpose of submitting it for re-examination, use the vehicle or permit or suffer it to be used, until the specified defects have been remedied, and the vehicle has been submitted to the appropriate licensing authority and passed as fit for use.

² The provisions of Part 14 of the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee are contained in the Traffic (Vehicle Weights) Regulations, 1963.

³ The provisions of Part 19 of the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee are advisory only and not included in these regulations.

⁴ The draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee appear to reserve Parts 21-29, inclusive.

106. (1) Where a member of the police force or traffic inspector, is of the opinion that, in order to comply with the Act, or these regulations, a vehicle inspected by him requires repair, adjustment, or reconditioning, or the supply, fitting, or removal of any equipment, or any other attention, he may attach to the vehicle a notice, in a form approved by the Minister, prohibiting the use of that vehicle, except for the purpose of presenting it for a further inspection, on and after a date specified in the notice, until—

Attachment of notices to vehicles in need of repair, etc.

- (a) the repair, adjustment, re-conditioning, or the supply, fitting, or removal of any equipment or such other attention has been effected; and
- (b) the vehicle has been presented for further inspection at an office of a licensing authority and the notice has been removed by that authority, after an inspection of the vehicle has been made.

(2) A person who, except for the purpose of presenting it for a further inspection, uses, or permits or suffers a vehicle to be used, during the period when the use of that vehicle is prohibited by a notice issued and attached to the vehicle, under the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation, or who wilfully removes, damages or obliterates the notice, commits an offence.

107. (1) A member of the police force or a traffic inspector may examine and test drive a vehicle, and the person driving or using the vehicle shall, upon the request of the member of the police force or traffic inspector, permit him to examine and test drive the vehicle and shall not obstruct the examination or test.

Power to test vehicles.

(2) The testing of the efficiency of the brake or brakes of the vehicle may be carried out by use of a device known as a Ferodo Tapley Brake Testing Meter or as a Decelerometer.

108. (1) In these regulations, unless the context requires otherwise—

Interpretation.

- “alternative headlamp” means a lamp which is lighted in place of a headlamp by a dipping device;
- “articulated vehicle” means a motor vehicle having at the rear thereof a portion on wheels, that is pivoted to, and part of which, is superimposed on and supported by, the forward part of the vehicle;
- “braking system” includes all the mechanism by which a brake on a motor vehicle is operated;
- “clearance lamp” means a lamp that, when lighted, provides an indication of the width of a motor vehicle together with its load or equipment, either from the front or from the rear of the vehicle.
- “dipped” in relation to the main beam of light projected by the headlamp of a motor vehicle, means directed downwards in accordance with these regulations;
- “dipping device” means a device by which the driver of a motor vehicle, while retaining his normal driving position, can cause the main beam or beams of light from the headlamp or headlamps of his vehicle to be dipped;
- “hours of darkness” means the hours falling between sunset and sunrise;
- “licensing authority” means the local authority authorised by the Act, or by any Act relating to the licensing or registration of vehicles for the time being in force, to license or register motor vehicles;
- “motor cycle” means any motor vehicle that has two wheels, or, where a side-car is attached thereto, has three wheels;
- “motor vehicle” means any self-propelled vehicle, motor cycle or tractor used on a road, but does not include a vehicle used on a railway;

"mudguard" means a fitting or device, which is so constructed and fitted that it will, so far as is practicable, catch or deflect downwards any stones, mud, water or other substance thrown up by the rotation of the wheel for which the fitting or device is provided;

"omnibus" means a motor vehicle that is constructed or used principally for the conveyance of passengers and is equipped to seat eight or more adult persons including the driver, and includes a school bus;

"Part" means a Part of these regulations.

"pole-type trailer" means a trailer that is attached to the towing vehicle by means of a pole, or by an attachment fitted to the pole and that is ordinarily used for transporting loads such as logs, pipes or structural members capable, generally, of supporting themselves as beams between supports;

"prime mover" means a motor tractive unit, designed for hauling a semi-trailer;

"regulation" means one of these regulations;

"road" means a highway, road or street open to or used by the public and includes every carriageway, footway, reservation and traffic island thereon;

"school bus" means an omnibus that is used solely or principally for the carriage of children to and from school;

"semi-trailer" means the rear portion of an articulated vehicle;

"side-car" means any car, box or other receptacle attached to the side of a motor cycle and for the support of which a third wheel is provided;

"side marker lamp" means a lamp or a combination of two lamps that, when fitted to the side of a vehicle, is capable of displaying light through an angle of 180 degrees, from the front to the rear of the vehicle, on the side on which it is fitted;

"trailer" means any vehicle without motive power of its own, designed for attachment to a motor vehicle for the purpose of being towed, but does not include a semi-trailer or side-car.

(2) Unless the context requires otherwise, a reference in these regulations to the visibility of a light, or to the capability of a light of illuminating and rendering a person in dark clothing easily discernable, is a reference to its visibility or that capability, under normal atmospheric conditions, during the hours of darkness.

Height of
lamps and
devices.

109. In these regulations, a requirement of the mounted height of lamps, reflectors or devices, shall be taken by measurement from the centre of the lamp, reflector or device, to the level of the ground upon which the vehicle stands, when the vehicle is without a load.

Steering
gear.

110. ⁵(1) Except in the case of a motor cycle or other motor vehicle that is steered by means of handlebars, and except as provided by subregulation (5) of this regulation, the steering wheel shall be located on the right hand side of the motor vehicle.

(2) In the case of a motor cycle or other motor vehicle that is steered by means of handlebars, the steering control may be central, but shall not be located on the left hand or near side of the vehicle.

(3) The vehicle shall be capable of being readily steered, with all steering arms and connections so designed as to eliminate danger of any accidental detachment or overlocking, and all steering connections shall be secured with bolts, fitted with nuts that are locked or pinned.

⁵ The draft regulation 110 of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee has been extended.

(4) Where the steering mechanism is placed in a position in which it may be affected by impact with any vehicle or obstacle it shall be suitably protected.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation a motor vehicle may have the steering wheel or control on the left hand side of the vehicle if—

- (a) it was licensed in the State prior to the 3rd day of June, 1947, and has been continually licensed since; or
- (b) it is the subject of a temporary authority issued by, or a limited license or registration effected with, a licensing authority under the provisions of the Traffic (Licensing Authorities) Regulations 1965, as amended from time to time.

(6) A motor vehicle that is licensed or authorised to be used on a road under subregulation (5) of this regulation shall—

- (a) be equipped with the appropriate signalling devices prescribed by these regulations; and
- (b) have painted on the rear of that vehicle, in a conspicuous position on the right hand side, the words, "CAUTION—LEFT HAND DRIVE" in letters of not less than three inches in height.

111. A motor vehicle shall be capable of turning, in either direction, in a circle not exceeding eighty feet in diameter, as determined by reference to the extreme outer edge of the tyre track, at ground level. Turning circles.

112. A motor vehicle shall not be so constructed, loaded or equipped, nor may anything be fitted to it in such a manner, as to prevent the driver from having a sufficient view of traffic, on either side of the vehicle and in all directions in front of the vehicle, to enable him to drive the vehicle with safety. Driver's view.

113. A television receiver, when placed in a vehicle, shall be installed so that— Television receivers.

- (a) no part of the screen, is directly or indirectly visible to the driver, from the driving position;
- (b) no part of the screen can distract the attention of the driver of any other motor vehicle; and
- (c) the controls, other than the sound volume control and the main switch, are not within the driver's reach.

114. An identification number shall be legibly and permanently stamped upon the main component of the engine of the motor vehicle. Engine number.

115. A motor vehicle that weighs more than six cwt., when unladen, shall be capable of being so worked, that it may travel either backward or forward. Reverse gear.

116. A licensing authority may require that a motor vehicle or trailer shall be specially constructed, equipped or adapted, in a manner not provided for in these regulations, where the vehicle is to be used by a person who is suffering from a physical disability. Physical disability of driver—Special construction of vehicle.

PART 2.—LIGHTING EQUIPMENT—LAMPS AND REFLECTORS.

201. A motor vehicle and a trailer shall be provided with lamps and reflectors in accordance with the requirements of this Part of these regulations. Lamps.

202. Except for a motor cycle with or without a side-car or a three wheel motor vehicle that does not exceed a width of five feet, a motor vehicle shall be equipped with— Headlamps.

- (a) two headlamps, one on each side, having their centres equidistant from the centre line of the vehicle, not less than two feet apart, at equal height from the ground, and being of approximately equal candle power;
- or

- (b) four headlamps, in sets of two, one set located on each side of the vehicle, the corresponding lamps of each set having their centres equidistant from the centre line of the vehicle, not less than two feet apart, at equal height from the ground, and being of approximately equal candle power.

Headlamps
on motor
cycles and
three-
wheeled
vehicles.

203. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (5) of this regulation, a motor cycle shall be equipped with a headlamp which, when lighted, complies with the requirements of regulation 204.

(2) In addition to the headlamp prescribed by subregulation (1) of this regulation, there shall be fitted to a side-car attached to a motor cycle a lamp of a power not exceeding seven watts, which, when lighted, shows a clear white light, visible at a distance of 600 feet from the front of the vehicle, and so fitted that no part of the vehicle, or its load or equipment, or of any trailer, or the load or equipment of any trailer, drawn by the vehicle extends outwards more than twelve inches from the centre of the lamp.

(3) A lamp of a power not exceeding seven watts shall be fitted to each side of the front of a trailer that, together with its load or equipment, is three feet six inches or more in width and is drawn by a motor cycle, to which a side-car is attached and each lamp shall—

- (a) when lighted, show a clear white light, visible at a distance of 600 feet from the front of the vehicle; and
- (b) be so fitted that no part of the trailer or its load or equipment projects more than six inches, laterally from the centre of the lamp on the side of the projection.

(4) Subject to the requirements of subregulation (5) of this regulation, a three-wheeled motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, shall,—

(a) where the width of the vehicle or its equipment does not exceed three feet six inches, be equipped with one headlamp which, when lighted, complies with the requirements of regulation 204;

(b) where the width of the vehicle or its equipment exceeds three feet six inches, but does not exceed five feet,—

(i) be equipped with two headlamps which, when lighted, comply with the requirements of regulation 204; or

(ii) be equipped with one headlamp which, when lighted, complies with the requirements of regulation 204, and with a lamp of a power not exceeding seven watts, which when lighted shows clear white light visible at a distance of 600 feet from the front of the vehicle, fitted to each side of the vehicle so that no part of the vehicle or its load or equipment projects more than six inches, laterally, from the centre of the lamp on the side of the projection;

and

(c) where the width of the vehicle or its load or equipment exceeds five feet, be equipped with two headlamps conforming to the provisions of regulation 202.

(5) Notwithstanding the requirements of subregulations (1) and (4) of this regulation, where a motor cycle or three-wheeled vehicle has an engine not exceeding 200 cc. capacity, and the lighting system is so designed and constructed that it is impracticable to comply with the requirements of regulation 204, then, the headlamp shall be such as when lighted, illuminates and renders easily discernible, a person in dark clothing, straight ahead of the vehicle, at a distance of—

(a) 75 feet, where the engine capacity does not exceed 100 cc.; and

(b) 120 feet, where the engine capacity exceeds 100 cc., but does not exceed 200 cc.

204. (1) Headlamps shall be so fitted and constructed that— **Headlamps—
General
requirements.**

- (a) the centre of each headlamp is not higher than four feet six inches from the ground or, in the case of a motor vehicle first registered on or after the commencement of this regulation, not less than two feet from the ground;
- (b) they show a white light only and project the main beam of light in front of the vehicle;
- (c) they are capable of illuminating and rendering easily discernible, at a distance of 160 feet, a person in dark clothing, straight ahead of the vehicle;
- (d) when the light is at low beam or in the dipped position, they are capable of illuminating and rendering easily discernible, at a distance of 80 feet, a person in dark clothing, straight ahead of the vehicle;
- (e) in the case of a motor vehicle (not being a motor vehicle that has an engine with a capacity of 200 cc. or less) first registered on or after 1st January, 1934, they are controlled by a dipping device by means of which—
 - (i) in the case of a motor vehicle, other than such as is fitted with four headlamps, in sets of two, or fitted with an alternative headlamp or headlamps, the beam of light projected from the lamp can be deflected downwards, or both downwards and to the left, to such an extent that the top of the high-intensity portion of the light, at a distance of 25 feet in front of the vehicle, is not higher than the level of the centre of the lamp anywhere to the right of that centre, and, at a distance of 75 feet in front of the vehicle, is not more than three feet six inches above the level on which the vehicle stands;
 - (ii) in the case of a motor vehicle fitted with four headlamps, in sets of two with one set located on each side, a lamp in each set can be extinguished and, at the same time another lamp in each set can be brought into operation with the beam of light projected from it deflected downwards or both downwards and to the left, to the extent specified in subparagraph (i) of this paragraph; and
 - (iii) in the case of a motor vehicle fitted with an alternative headlamp or headlamps, the headlamp or headlamps can be extinguished and, at the same time, the alternative headlamp or headlamps prescribed by regulation 205 can be brought into operation.

(2) Where a headlamp is not required to be equipped with a dipping device, it shall be so adjusted that the beam of light projected from it—

- (a) is deflected downwards to the extent specified in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (e) of subregulation (1) of this regulation; and
- (b) in conjunction with any other headlamp that is required to be alight at that time, illuminates and renders easily discernible, at a distance of 80 feet, a person in dark clothing, straight ahead of the vehicle.

205. (1) An alternative headlamp shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of subregulation (1) of regulation 204, and shall be such that the beam of light projected from it conforms to the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of subregulation (2) of that regulation. **Alternative
headlamps.**

(2) Where a motor vehicle is equipped with two alternative headlamps, they shall be of approximately equal candle power and be fitted one on each side of the vehicle, equidistant from its centre line and at equal height from the ground, so that the centres of the lamps are not less than two feet apart.

Parking
lamps.

206. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (4) of this regulation, a motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle) that is less than seven feet in width shall be equipped with two lamps, each of a power not exceeding seven watts, which, when lighted, show a clear white light, visible at a distance of 600 feet from the front of the vehicle and so fitted to the front of the vehicle that—

- (a) their centres are equidistant from the centre line of the vehicle;
- (b) the distance between their centres is not less than two feet; and
- (c) no part of the vehicle, or its load, or equipment projects more than 20 inches, laterally, from the centre line of the lamp on the side of the projection.

(2) A motor cycle with side-car attached shall be equipped with a parking lamp or lamps fitted to the forward part of the motor cycle.

(3)⁶ The provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation are satisfied, if the vehicle is equipped with two clearance lamps which, when lighted, show an amber light to the front and which otherwise conform to, and are fitted in conformity with, that subregulation.

Rear lamps.

207. (1) Except as provided by subregulation (3) of this regulation, a motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle) and a trailer shall be equipped with one or more lamps of a power not exceeding seven watts, so fitted to the rear of the vehicle that—

- (a) none is higher than three feet six inches from the ground; or
- (b) in the case of a vehicle that, together with its load and equipment, is more than seven feet in width, none is higher than five feet from the ground.

(2) Where, pursuant to subregulation (1) of this regulation, only one lamp is fitted, it shall be fitted in the centre or on the right hand side, and, where more than one lamp is fitted, at least one shall be fitted on the right hand side of the vehicle.

(3) A motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle) and a trailer that is first registered on or after the 1st January, 1966, shall be equipped with at least two lamps of a power not exceeding seven watts, fitted symmetrically to the rear of the vehicle, with one on each side, at an equal height from the ground and so that—

- (a) none is higher than three feet six inches from the ground and each has the outer edge of its illuminated area not more than 16 inches from the extreme edge of the vehicle; or
- (b) in the case of a vehicle that, together with its load and equipment, is more than seven feet in width, none is higher than five feet from the ground and each has the outer edge of its illuminated area not more than six inches from the extreme outer edge of the vehicle.

(4) A motor cycle shall be equipped with a lamp of a power not exceeding seven watts, fitted to the rear of the cycle, so that the lamp is not more than three feet six inches from the ground.

(5) A rear lamp prescribed by subregulations (1), (2), (3) and (4) of this regulation shall, when lighted, show a clear red light to the rear, visible at a distance of 600 feet.

⁶ This subregulation is not included in the draft regulation of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

(6) Each letter, symbol or figure upon the number plate carried upon the rear of a motor vehicle or trailer, shall be illuminated, so as to be easily discernible at a distance of 60 feet, by a white light projected either by the rear lamps prescribed by this regulation, or by a separate lamp fitted to the vehicle.

(7) A rear lamp and a number plate lamp shall be so wired that, if already alight, it remains lighted, and, if not already alight, will be lighted, when any headlamp, alternative headlamp or parking lamp with which the motor vehicle is equipped is lighted.

208. (1) One or more reflectors shall be fitted—

Rear
reflectors.

- (a) symmetrically to each side of the rear of a motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle without a side-car) and of a trailer; and
- (b) to the rear of a motor cycle without a side-car.

(2) A reflecting lens fitted to a rear lamp required or permitted by these regulations, or any reflective material of not less than four square inches in area and at least one inch in width, is a reflector for the purposes of these regulations.

(3) A reflector prescribed by this regulation shall be such as projects a red reflection of the light projected by a lamp of any following vehicle, and shall be so fitted that—

- (a) its centre is not higher than three feet six inches from the ground, unless the vehicle is constructed solely, or principally, for the carriage of goods and is so designed or constructed that it would be impracticable to comply with that requirement, in which case the reflector may be fitted so that its centre is not higher than five feet from the ground; and
- (b) no part of the vehicle or its load or equipment, on the side on which the reflector is fitted, projects—
 - (i) more than nine inches, laterally, from the centre of the reflector, where the width of the vehicle or trailer, together with its load or equipment, is seven feet or more; or
 - (ii) 16 inches, laterally, from the centre of the reflector, where the width of the vehicle or trailer, together with its load or equipment, is less than seven feet.

209. (1) A motor vehicle, trailer, semi-trailer or pole-type trailer shall, except as provided in subregulations (2), (3) and (5) of this regulation, be equipped with at least one stop lamp fitted to the rear of the vehicle so that the lamp or, where there is more than one, one lamp is in the centre, or to the right hand side of the centre of the vehicle.

Stop lamps.

(2) A motor vehicle, trailer, semi-trailer or pole-type trailer first registered on and after the 1st January, 1967, shall, except as provided in subregulations (3) and (5) of this regulation, be equipped with at least two stop lamps, fitted symmetrically to the rear of the vehicle, one on each side, having their centres equidistant from the centre line of the vehicle and at equal height from the ground.

(3) A vehicle is exempt from the requirement of subregulations (1) and (2) of this regulation if it is—

- (a) a motor cycle with an engine capacity of 200 cc. or less; or
- (b) a motor vehicle manufactured on or before 1st January, 1934.

- (4) The stop lamp or lamps prescribed by this regulation shall—
 - (a) when lighted display a red light to the rear of the vehicle and be clearly visible in sunlight, at all distances up to 200 feet;
 - (b) be so fitted that the lamp is or the lamps are not higher than five feet, or lower than 16 inches, from the level on which the vehicle stands; and
 - (c) be lighted when the service (foot) brake is applied, and, also, when any device (other than the service brake) for the independent application of the brakes fitted to the semi-trailer portion of an articulated vehicle, or of the brakes fitted to a trailer being drawn by a motor vehicle, is operated.
- (5) A stop lamp is not required on a trailer where—
 - (a) the dimensions or construction of the trailer, or other towed vehicle, together with its load or equipment, are such as not to obscure a stop lamp fitted to the hauling motor vehicle, and the trailer or other towed vehicle has an unladen weight of not more than five cwt.; or
 - (b) the trailer is a special type trailer, in respect of which a declaration is given to the Commissioner of Police, that the vehicle will be used only on short haul "over-the-road" operation in the vicinity of wharves, industrial installations, or within defined areas and will not be used during the hours of darkness.

**Signal
lights.**

210. (1) A motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer, may be equipped with lamps that comply with the requirements of regulations 902, 903 and 904 for indicating an intention to turn to the right or to the left.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (3) of this regulation, a motor car registered on and after the 1st day of January, 1960, and any other motor vehicle, except a tractor and a motor cycle, registered on and after the 1st day of January, 1961, shall be equipped with—

- (a) illuminated indicators complying with the requirements of paragraphs (d) and (e) of regulation 903; or
- (b) flashing lamp signalling devices complying with the requirements of regulation 904.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2) of this regulation, a motor vehicle, other than a tractor or a motor cycle, registered on or after the 1st day of January, 1967, shall be equipped with flashing lamp signalling devices, complying with the requirements of regulation 904.

(4) An articulated vehicle or a trailer first registered on or after the 1st day of January, 1967, shall be equipped with flashing lamp signalling devices complying with the requirements of regulation 904.

(5) The Commissioner of Police may exempt from the provisions of this regulation any—

- (a) pole-type trailer;
- (b) combination of prime mover and trailer, not exceeding 24 feet in length; or
- (c) other specially constructed vehicles, upon which it would be impracticable to fit signalling devices or that operates, under a limited license or registration, over prescribed routes.

211. ⁷(1) Every motor vehicle under tow, during the hours of darkness, shall be equipped with— Lights on vehicles under tow.

- (a) a lighted lamp, showing a clear red light clearly visible to the driver of any following motor vehicle, fitted on the centre, or to the right hand or off-side of the centre, of that portion of the vehicle facing any following motor vehicle; and
- (b) a lamp or lamps showing a bright white light, so fitted as to render visible any red flag or other suitable object prescribed under the Road Traffic Code, 1965, to be displayed where a motor vehicle is towed with the aid of a rope, chain or wire.

(2) The requirements of this regulation are additional to the requirements of any other regulation relating to the fitting of lights to a motor vehicle.

(3) Lights, other than those required or permitted by these regulations to be fitted, shall not be displayed upon a towed vehicle, so as to be visible to the driver of a following vehicle.

PART 3.⁸—ADDITIONAL LAMPS AND REFLECTORS REQUIRED ON LARGE VEHICLES.

301. (1) Notwithstanding the requirements of these regulations prescribing the fitting of lamps and reflectors to motor vehicles, generally, the vehicles mentioned in this Part shall be fitted with such additional lamps and reflectors, respectively, as are therein prescribed. Requirements for certain motor vehicles.

(2)⁹ Where a sidemarker lamp, fitted to a vehicle as prescribed by these regulations, displays a light of the colour, and in the position and direction, so prescribed for a clearance lamp or for a rear lamp, then, notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, the requirement for the fitting of the clearance lamp or of the rear lamp is satisfied by the fitting of the sidemarker lamp.

302. Every motor vehicle (other than an articulated vehicle) that, together with its load or equipment, is seven feet or more, in width, shall be equipped with clearance lamps, one fitted on each side at the front, and one fitted on each side at the rear, of the vehicle; and where the vehicle, together with its load or equipment exceeds 24 feet, in length, a side marker lamp shall be fitted at the rear end of each side of the vehicle. Rigid motor vehicles.

303. Every articulated vehicle, irrespective of its width, shall be equipped with— Articulated vehicles.

(a) clearance lamps—

- (i) one fitted on each side at or near the front of the prime mover;
- (ii) one fitted on each side at or near the front, and one on each side at or near the rear, of the semi-trailer; and
- (iii) where the semi-trailer, together with its load or equipment, exceeds 24 feet, in length, one fitted on each side, midway between the front and rear side marker lamps;

and

⁷ Regulation 211 is additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

⁸ The whole of this Part is contained in draft regulation 301 of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee. That draft regulation is here renumbered as regulations 301-310, for more convenient reference.

⁹ This provision is substituted for that appearing in draft regulation 301 (3) (d) of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

(b) sidemarker lamps—

- (i) one fitted on each side at or near the front, and one on each side at or near the rear, of the trailer; and
- (ii) where the trailer, together with its load or equipment, exceeds 24 feet, in length, one fitted on each side, midway between the front and rear side marker lamps.

Trailers.

304. Every trailer (other than a pole-type trailer) that, together with its load or equipment, is seven feet or more, in width, or that projects more than six inches, laterally, beyond either side of the motor vehicle by which it is drawn shall be equipped with—

(a) clearance lamps—

- (i) one fitted on each side at the front, and one on each side at the rear, of the trailer; and
- (ii) where the trailer, together with its load or equipment exceeds 24 feet, in length, one on each side, midway between the front and rear clearance lamps;

and

(b) sidemarker lamps—

- (i) one fitted on each side at or near the front, and one on each side at or near the rear, of the trailer; and
- (ii) where the trailer, together with its load or equipment, exceeds 24 feet, in length, one fitted on each side, midway between the front and rear side marker lamps;

but where a trailer, (being principally for the carriage of boats or for any other special purpose) is so constructed as to render compliance with this regulation impracticable, one clearance lamp and one side marker lamp shall be fitted on each side, at or near the centre of the trailer.

Motor
vehicles
hauling
pole-type
trailers.

305. Every motor vehicle designed for drawing a pole-type trailer and fitted with a bolster or bolsters shall be equipped with—

(a) clearance lamps—

- (i) one fitted on each side of the front of the vehicle; and
- (ii) fitted to the bolster or bolsters, as prescribed by paragraph (a) of regulation 306;

(b) sidemarker lamps, one fitted on each end of the bolster or the rearmost bolster, as the case may be; and

(c) white or amber reflectors, one fitted on the forward face, at each end of the bolster or foremost bolster, as the case may be.

pole-type
trailers.

306. Every pole-type trailer, irrespective of its width or length, shall be equipped with—

(a) clearance lamps—

- (i) one displaying an amber light to the front and one displaying a red light to the rear, fitted to each end of the bolster; or
- (ii) where there is more than one bolster, one displaying an amber light to the front, fitted to each end of the foremost bolster, and one displaying a red light to the rear, fitted to each end of the rearmost bolster;

or, in the alternative, one lamp displaying both an amber light to the front and a red light to the rear, fitted to each end of the bolster or the rearmost bolster as the case may be;

(b) sidemarker lamps, one fitted on each end of the bolster or the rearmost bolster, as the case may be;

- (c) red reflectors, spaced at intervals of not more than four feet, over the entire length of the right hand and left hand faces of the pole;
- (d) white or amber reflectors, one fitted on the forward face, at each end of the bolster or foremost bolster, as the case may be; and
- (e) red reflectors, fitted to the rear face of the bolster or rearmost bolster, as the case may be, in conformity with regulation 208.

307.¹⁰ Every crane that forms part of, or is mounted on, a vehicle shall— Cranes.

- (a) where the jib of the crane forms a forward part of, or protrudes forward of, the vehicle, be equipped with—
 - (i) an amber lamp fitted to the foremost part of the jib, so as to be visible from each side and the front, through an angle of 180 degrees; and
 - (ii) amber lamps, spaced at intervals of not more than six feet, over the entire length of the right hand and left hand faces of the jib;
 and
- (b) where the jib of the crane forms an after part of, or protrudes to the rear of, the vehicle, be equipped with—
 - (i) a red lamp fitted to the rearmost part of the jib, so as to be visible from each side and the rear, through an angle of 180 degrees; and
 - (ii) red lamps, spaced at intervals of not more than six feet, over the entire length of the right hand and left hand faces of the jib.

308. (1) Clearance lamps, whether fitted as prescribed, or in addition to those prescribed, by these regulations, shall display—

- (a) an amber colour to the front, where mounted at or near the front of a vehicle; and
- (b) a red colour to the rear, where mounted at or near the rear of a vehicle, other than a primemover.

Colours of clearance lamps, side marker lamps and reflectors.

(2) Sidemarker lamps shall display an amber colour visible through 90 degrees, from the side to the front of a vehicle, and a red colour visible through 90 degrees, from the side to the rear of a vehicle.

(3) Reflectors shall reflect—

- (a) a white or amber colour where facing to the front of a vehicle; and
- (b) a red colour, where facing to the rear of a vehicle.

309. (1) Clearance lamps and side marker lamps shall be so fitted that—

- (a) no part of the vehicle, or its load or equipment, on the side to which the lamps are fitted, projects more than six inches, laterally, from the centre of any of them;
- (b) in the case of a semi-trailer or trailer, they are, as far as practicable, the same height above the level of the ground on which the vehicle stands;
- (c) in the case of a motor vehicle, semi-trailer or trailer, other than a pole-type trailer, the rear clearance lamps and rear side marker lamps are not more than 12 inches distant from the rearmost point of the side of the vehicle to which they are fitted and, except in the case of a motor vehicle, the front clearance lamps and front side marker lamps are not more than twelve inches distant from the foremost point of the side of the vehicle to which they are fitted; and

Mounting of clearance lamps, side marker lamps and reflectors.

¹⁰ Regulation 307 is additional to the provisions contained in draft regulation 301 of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

(d) where fitted at or near the rear of a motor vehicle or trailer, none is less than two feet or more than five feet above the level of the ground on which the vehicle stands.

(2) In the case of a motor vehicle, not being a motor cycle or three-wheeled vehicle, clearance lamps mounted at or near the front of the vehicle shall be so fitted that their centres are not less than two feet six inches above the centre of the headlamp.

(3) Where a clearance lamp is required to display an amber colour to the front and a red colour to the rear, two separate lamps may be fitted to the vehicle, if the lamps comply with the requirements of these regulations, with regard to the colour of the light to be displayed and the position of the clearance lamp for which they are substituted.

(4) Clearance lamps and side marker lamps may be mounted in combination, if illumination as required in these regulations is given by both types of lamps.

(5) Reflectors, required on the bolster fitted to a motor vehicle or trailer, shall be so fitted that their centres are not more than five feet above the ground, and so that no part of the vehicle or its load or equipment, on the side to which the reflectors are fitted, projects more than nine inches laterally from the centre of a reflector.

Visibility of
clearance
lamps and
side marker
lamps.

310. Clearance lamps and side marker lamps shall be of a power not exceeding seven watts and, when lighted, shall be visible at a distance of 600 feet.

PART 4.—OPTIONAL LAMPS AND REFLECTORS.

Optional
rearward
facing
lamps and
reflectors.

401. In addition to the rear lamps or reflectors required by these regulations, there may be fitted to the rear of a motor vehicle or trailer no more than two lamps, which are—

- (a) lighted only when the vehicle is proceeding backwards;
- (b) amber or white in colour and at a maximum height of three feet six inches; and
- (c) where two lamps are used, of the same colour and symmetrically placed.

Optional
forward
facing lamps
and
reflectors.

402. (1) In addition to the headlamp or lamps required by these regulations there may be fitted to the front of a motor vehicle, equipped with a dipping device, no more than two additional headlamps to which the provisions of regulation 204 do not apply and which are so fitted and of such a type that—

- (a) they are not higher than four feet six inches above the ground;
- (b) they are capable of showing white light only and of projecting the main beam in front of the vehicle; and
- (c) they are so connected electrically with the headlamps prescribed by these regulations that they are extinguished when the headlamps are in the dipped position, and can also be extinguished separately.

(2) In addition to any lamps required or permitted by these regulations there may be fitted to the front of a motor vehicle or trailer—

- (a) reflectors, symmetrically placed on opposite sides and equidistant from the centre line of the vehicle and at equal height from the ground; or
- (b) one reflector fitted to the right hand side of the vehicle; and each reflector shall project to the front of the vehicle a white or amber reflection of the light projected by the lamp of a vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

(3) In addition to the lamps prescribed or permitted under these regulations—

- (a) an omnibus may be equipped with a lamp or lamps which when lighted illuminate with white light a sign indicating the route, destination or any other necessary information;
- (b) a motor vehicle, licensed for the carriage of not more than eight passengers for hire or reward, may be equipped with a lamp or lamps, for the lighting of any sign authorised or required to be displayed on the vehicle by any regulations relating to taxi-cars; and
- (c) a motor vehicle used as an ambulance, may be equipped with a lamp or lamps for the purpose of illuminating a sign displaying the word "AMBULANCE", or any other sign ordinarily displayed by an ambulance service.

403. A motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer may be equipped with a lamp or lamps, to illuminate the interior of the vehicle, if it does not project any light other than such as is necessary for that purpose. Interior lighting.

404. (1) An emergency vehicle and, with the authority of the Commissioner of Police, a special purpose vehicle may be equipped with a flashing lamp, in the manner and position approved by the Commissioner of Police, so that the lamp displays— Flashing warning lights.

- (a) an amber light, in the case of a special purpose vehicle;
 - (b) a red light, in the case of an emergency vehicle, other than a police vehicle; and
 - (c) a blue light, in the case of a police vehicle;
- for use in the circumstances limited by the Road Traffic Code, 1965, and not otherwise.

(2) In this regulation, the expressions, "emergency vehicle" and "special purpose vehicle" have the same meaning as they have in, and for the purposes of, the Road Traffic Code, 1965.

405. (1) In addition to any compulsory headlamp or alternative headlamp there may be fitted to the front of a motor vehicle, not being a motor cycle— Fog lamps.

- (a) two fog lamps of approximately equal candle power placed—
 - (i) on opposite sides of, and equidistant from, the centre line of the vehicle;
 - (ii) at equal height from the ground; and
 - (iii) so that the centres of the lamps are not less than two feet apart; or
- (b) one fog lamp, with which there is fitted symmetrically to the front of the vehicle and at equal height from the ground, two lamps of a power not exceeding seven watts, the centres of which are not less than three feet six inches apart.

(2) In addition to the compulsory headlamp, one fog lamp may be fitted to the front of a motor cycle.

(3) Where, in accordance with subregulations (1) and (2) of this regulation a fog lamp is fitted to a motor vehicle, then—

- (a) the lamp shall be capable of showing only white or amber light;
- (b) the beam of light from the lamp shall be deflected downwards or both downwards and to the left;
- (c) the centre of the lamp shall not be higher than the centre of any compulsory headlamp or alternative headlamp fitted to the vehicle; and
- (d) the lamp shall be lighted in accordance with the provisions of the Road Traffic Code, 1965, only.

406. A spot or search lamp may be fitted, or connected to, a motor vehicle, but it shall not be lighted except in accordance with the provisions of the Road Traffic Code, 1965. Spot or search lamps.

PART 5.—LAMPS AND REFLECTORS—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Lamps—
General re-
quirements.

501. A lamp or reflector shall not be attached to a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicle and trailer unless—

- (a) by its construction and adjustment, it so diffuses or directs its light, as to prevent any glare adversely affecting a person's vision; and
- (b) it is of a type prescribed or permitted by these regulations, or approved by the Commissioner of Police.

Lamps and
reflectors to
be provided
unless
vehicle
exempted.

502. Unless specially exempted by the Commissioner of Police, a motor vehicle or trailer shall be provided with lamps or reflectors, or both lamps and reflectors, in accordance with these regulations.

Require-
ments in
regard to
reflectors.

503. (1) A reflector required to be fitted to a motor vehicle or trailer, in accordance with these regulations shall—

- (a) be such that, during the hours of darkness, it reflects the light of a headlamp complying with the provisions of regulation 202 and projected on it, so as to be clearly visible to the driver of the vehicle from which the light is projected, at a distance of 300 feet;
- (b) except as provided by paragraph (c) of regulation 306, be fitted in a vertical position and at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle; and
- (c) be unobscured and in a clean condition.

(2) A reflector required to be fitted to a motor vehicle or trailer in accordance with these regulations shall comply with the requirements of Australian Standard Interim Specification No. 355—1955, Retro Reflectors for Road Signs and Vehicles.

(3) Where reflective material is permitted to be fitted to a motor vehicle or trailer, it shall comply with the requirements of Australian Standard Interim Specification No. 354—1955, Retro Reflecting Materials for Road Signs and Vehicles.

Electric
wiring.

504. (1) The wiring of a lamp prescribed by these regulations shall—

- (a) be stranded wire of a suitable size, material, and insulation;
- (b) be properly supported at intervals of not more than two feet, except in the case of a pole-type trailer so constructed that the length of the pole forward of the trailer frame can be adjusted;
- (c) be soldered and properly insulated at joints, unless the joint is made by a connector that provides adequate insulation and electrical contact;
- (d) be located in such a position that it cannot become overheated, cannot come into contact with moving parts, or constitute a fire hazard due to its proximity to the fuel system; and
- (e) be protected from chafing, with the edges of every hole in any metal through which the wiring passes rolled or bushed with a grommet of rubber or other suitable insulating material.

(2) A trailer shall be equipped with an electrical conductor that—

- (a) is of a suitable size and material;
- (b) is independent of the trailer coupling; and
- (c) provides a return path between the electrical lighting circuit, including any signalling circuit, of the trailer and that of any vehicle hauling it.

PART 6.—BRAKING EQUIPMENT.

601. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2) of this regulation a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, shall be equipped with an efficient braking system comprising brakes fitted to all road wheels, either with two separate methods of actuation, or with a separate emergency hand-brake system, so arranged, in both cases, that the emergency hand-brake is capable of acting on at least two wheels or wheel assemblies, and that, in the event of failure of any one part of the actuating mechanism, effective braking remains on not less than two wheels or wheel assemblies.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation, where a vehicle complies with the performance requirements of regulation 604, then,—

- (a) if it was first registered before 1st January, 1930, it may have two independent, efficient braking systems, each of which acts on not less than half the number of road wheels or wheel assemblies, or, where the vehicle has less than four wheels or wheel assemblies, acts on two wheels or wheel assemblies; and
- (b) if the vehicle is a tractor, grader or other self-propelled mobile plant incapable of exceeding 25 miles per hour and is equipped with one efficient wholly mechanical braking system, acting on at least two wheels or wheel assemblies, and the actuating mechanism has a ratchet or locking device capable of holding it in any selected position,

it complies with the requirements of this regulation.

(3) The brake tubing, brake hose, brake cables, rods and other linkage shall, in every case,—

- (a) be so constructed as to ensure adequate, reliable and continued functioning;
- (b) be so fitted to the vehicle as to prevent chafing, kinking, or other mechanical damage, under normal motion of the parts to which they are attached; and
- (c) in the case of brake tubing and brake hose, conform to the British Standards Specification of the Society of Automotive Engineers or such other standards specified for hydraulic brake hose, air brake hose or vacuum brake hose as the Commissioner of Police may approve.

(4) A braking system shall be so constructed that—

- (a) the service foot-brake acts directly on the road wheels and not through the transmission;
- (b) the emergency hand-brake is operated by a separate lever fitted with a ratchet or locking device capable of holding it in any selected position, and is applied by direct mechanical action without the intervention of any hydraulic, electrical or pneumatic device; and
- (c) both braking systems described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subregulation are so arranged that, when either system is operated, the brakes are equally applied to all the wheels of an axle.

(5) A braking system shall be so constructed that provision is made for the adjustment or taking up of the ordinary wear of the brakes and for adequately securing or locking the adjustment device over the whole of its effective range.

(6) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (10), (11) and (12) of this regulation, where a motor vehicle is fitted—

- (a) with an air operated braking system, it shall be equipped with at least one air storage reservoir; or
- (b) with a vacuum operated braking system, it shall be equipped with at least one vacuum storage reservoir.

(7) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (10), (11) and (12) of this regulation a motor vehicle, of which the aggregate weight is six tons or more, and an omnibus, shall, if fitted with an air assisted or vacuum assisted braking system, be equipped with not less than one storage reservoir for air or vacuum, as the case may require.

(8) The storage reservoir with which the motor vehicle is equipped in accordance with subregulations (6) and (7) of this regulation shall—

- (a) be of adequate size and capacity to ensure that, in the event of the engine stopping or the source of supply of air or vacuum failing, not less than two applications of the service brake, each complying with the brake performance requirement prescribed by regulation 604, can be made;
- (b) be of adequate strength and, in the case of an air reservoir, be provided with a drain, plug or other means to permit the removal of water or other foreign matter that may accumulate, at the lowest point of the reservoir;
- (c) be provided with such a visible or audible warning signal or both as will readily indicate to the driver, while in his proper driving position, any loss or lack of air or vacuum sufficient to prevent the vehicle from being stopped in the distance prescribed by regulation 604; and a gauge indicating pressure or vacuum within the reservoir does not satisfy the requirements of this paragraph; and
- (d) be safeguarded by a check valve or equivalent device such as will, in the event of failure or leakage in its connection to the source of compressed air or vacuum, ensure that the air or vacuum supply in the reservoir is not depleted by the failure or leakage.

(9) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (11) and (12) of this regulation, a motor vehicle used to tow a trailer, semi-trailer or pole-type trailer required to be equipped with brakes, shall be equipped with means of providing that, in case of a breakaway of the tow, the service brakes of the motor vehicle remain operative and capable of stopping the motor vehicle, in the distance prescribed by regulation 604.

(10) On and after the 1st January, 1967, the requirements—

- (a) of subregulations (6), (7) and (8) of this regulation shall apply to omnibuses; and
- (b) of subregulations (6), (7), (8) and (9) of this regulation shall apply to every motor vehicle of which the aggregate weight is six tons or more and which is—
 - (i) first registered on or after that date; and
 - (ii) first fitted with air or vacuum operated or air or vacuum assisted brakes on or after this date.

(11) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (4) of this regulation, emergency brakes applied by spring action, after the release of air pressure or vacuum holding them off, may be fitted to a motor vehicle, and, in that event,—

- (a) the brakes shall be so fitted and arranged that they will act directly on, and be applied equally to, all the wheels of any axle on which they are used;
- (b) the lever or control by which the brakes are made to apply shall be fitted with a device that will lock the lever or control against inadvertent operation and shall be so located as to enable the driver to apply or release the brakes from the normal driving position;

- (c) the brakes, when not deliberately brought into use, shall be held off by the normal air or vacuum supply in the vehicle and shall be applied by the near instantaneous discharge of the air or vacuum by which they are held off, through the operation of the lever or control mentioned in paragraph (b) of this subregulation;
- (d) a separate air or vacuum reservoir, complying with the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (d) of subregulation (8) of this regulation, to provide at least two releases of the spring brakes when the normal air or vacuum supply is not available, shall be provided, together with a lever or control so located as to enable the driver to release and apply the brakes from the normal driving position;
- (e) the brakes shall not operate, automatically, on loss of stored air or vacuum supply, before the pressure or vacuum in the system has fallen below the level at which the low level warning signal operates;
- (f) where the brakes are fitted to a motor vehicle used to tow a trailer, semi-trailer or pole trailer, they shall not operate, automatically, before the breakaway brakes operate, and their application shall not cause the normal brakes of the trailer, semi-trailer or pole trailer to operate; and
- (g) the brakes shall be capable of stopping the vehicle in the distances specified in Table B to regulation 604.

(12) On and after the 1st July, 1967, the requirements of subregulations (6), (7), (8) and (9) of this regulation shall, where relevant, apply to every motor vehicle.

602. A motor cycle shall have two adjustable, independent and efficient service braking systems, one capable of acting directly on the front wheel and the other on the rear wheel. Brakes on motor cycles.

603. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (6) of this regulation and unless specially exempted by the Commissioner of Police, a trailer or semi-trailer shall be equipped with an efficient brake so designed, constructed and maintained that it is capable of acting upon all wheels. Brakes on trailers.

(2) The brake tubing and brake hose fitted to a trailer or semi-trailer shall be such as comply with the requirements of regulation 601.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (5) of this regulation, a trailer exceeding a gross weight of two tons and a semi-trailer and pole-type trailer shall—

- (a) be equipped with brakes of such a character as to be applied automatically and promptly, upon its breaking away from the towing vehicle and be so constructed as to maintain application of the brakes, in the event of a breakaway, for at least 15 minutes;
- (b) if fitted with an air or vacuum operated brake system, be equipped with such a storage reservoir for air or vacuum, as the case may require, as complies with the requirements of regulation 601; and
- (c) if fitted with an air operated brake system and manufactured or first registered after 1st January, 1960, be equipped with a system so designed that the air supply reservoir is safeguarded against back flow of air through the supply line.

(4) The storage reservoir with which a trailer is equipped in accordance with paragraph (b) of subregulation (3) of this regulation, shall be provided with such a visible or audible warning signal or both as will readily indicate to the driver, while in his proper driving position, any loss or lack of air or vacuum sufficient to

prevent the vehicle from being stopped, in the distance prescribed by regulation 604; and a gauge indicating pressure or vacuum within the reservoir does not satisfy the requirements of this subregulation.

(5) Where a vehicle to which subregulation (3) of this regulation applies—

(a) is registered, for the first time, after the commencement of these regulations; or

(b) is used after the 1st January, 1967,

it shall be so equipped as to comply with the provisions of that subregulation.

(6) A brake is not required to be fitted to—

(a) a trailer that has an unladen weight of less than five cwt.; or

(b) a caravan-trailer that has an unladen weight not exceeding one ton.

(7) Where brakes are required by these regulations to be fitted to a vehicle, over-run brakes are not a braking system for the purposes of that requirement.

Performance
ability of
brakes.

604. The performance ability of a brake shall be such that the vehicle to which the brake is fitted is capable, at all times and, except in the case of an omnibus, under any condition of loading, of being stopped on a dry, smooth, level road free from loose material, by one sustained application of the brake control, within the distance, at the speed, specified—

(a) by Table A to this regulation, in the case of a service foot-brake, according to the class of vehicle; and

(b) by Table B to this regulation, in the case of an emergency hand-brake, according to the class of vehicle,

or capable of being decelerated at the sustained rate in each case so specified, according to the class of vehicle.

TABLE A.

Class of Vehicle	Speed when brakes applied (m.p.h.)					Equivalent "overall" deceleration in feet per second per second (nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.)
	15 ft.	20 ft.	30 ft.	40 ft.	50 ft.	
Motor vehicles or combinations of a motor vehicle and trailer, under 50 cwt. gross weight	16	27	60	107	167	16
Motor vehicles or combinations of a motor vehicle and trailer, 50 cwt. gross weight or over	18.5	33.5	75	134	208	13
Motor vehicles or combinations of a motor vehicle and trailer, not having brakes on all wheels	25	44.5	100	178	278	9.5
Motor vehicles or combinations of a motor vehicle and trailer, with maximum speed of 15-20 m.p.h.	28	50				8.5
Motor vehicles or combinations of a motor vehicle and trailer, with maximum speeds under 15 m.p.h.						8
An unladen omnibus	17	30.5	68.5	122	190	14

TABLE B.

Class of Vehicle	Feet to Stop from 20 m.p.h.	Deceleration in feet per second per second
Motor vehicles or combinations of a motor vehicle and trailer, under 50 cwt. gross weight	67	6.5
Motor vehicles or combinations of a motor vehicle and trailer, 50 cwt. gross weight or over	90	5
An unladen omnibus	67	6.5

PART 7.—PROVISION OF MUDGUARDS.

701. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) of this regulation, every motor vehicle shall, unless the forward portion of the vehicle is so designed or constructed that it fulfils all the conditions set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subregulation, have a mudguard or mudguards for all the wheels on the foremost axle of the vehicle firmly fitted to it; and each mudguard shall be so constructed and fitted that—

Mudguards
for wheels
on foremost
axle.

- (a) as far as practicable, it catches or deflects downwards any stones, mud, water or other substance thrown upwards by the rotation of the wheels; and
- (b) in the case of a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, it is capable, either alone or in conjunction with other components of the vehicle body or chassis, of preventing direct contact with the upper half of the wheel, in the event of a forward collision.

(2) The provisions of this regulation do not apply to a vehicle of which the construction or use is such, that, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police, it is unnecessary or impracticable to provide a mudguard or mudguards.

702. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) of this regulation, every motor vehicle and every trailer and semi-trailer shall have a mudguard or mudguards, for all wheels on the rearmost axle of the vehicle, firmly fitted to it.

Mudguards
for wheels
on rearmost
axle.

(2) Where a vehicle is so constructed that its body or equipment catches or deflects downwards any stones, mud, water or other substance thrown upwards, ahead of, or above, the wheel or wheels on the rearmost axle, but does not adequately catch or deflect downwards such of those substances as are thrown upwards to the rear, a section only of mudguard may be fitted to the body or equipment at the rear of the wheel or wheels on the rearmost axle, if that section complies, as to width and the lowest edge height requirement, with the provisions of regulation 703.

(3) The provisions of this regulation do not apply to—

- (a) a motor vehicle with an extended rear body overhang, of the passenger car type, or to a utility, station wagon, or panel van with similar extended rear end overhang, or to a caravan or trailer with a low level floor extended at the rear, or to a vehicle of which the body overhang, although not falling within the meaning of a mudguard, in regulation 101, is adequately equipped with a fitting or device to bring it within that meaning;
- (b) a pole-type trailer that is used solely or principally for work in a forest;
- (c) a fork lift truck;
- (d) a motor vehicle that is used solely for the purpose of hauling a trailer, semi-trailer or pole-type of trailer; or
- (e) any other vehicle of which the construction or use is such that, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police, it is unnecessary or impracticable to provide a mudguard or mudguards.

- Width of mudguard. 703. Where a mudguard is required to be fitted to a motor vehicle, trailer, or semi-trailer, under regulation 702,—
- (a) the width of the mudguard shall—
 - (i) be not less than the overall width of the wheel or wheels for which it is provided; or
 - (ii) be not less than 15 inches, if the motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer has a body of the tray type of which the width, together with any equipment or load thereon, is seven feet or more; and
 - (b) the mudguard shall be so fitted that the height of its lowest edge, or the minimum width of mudguard prescribed by paragraph (a) of this regulation, when measured from the level on which the motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer stands unladen, does not exceed one-third the horizontal distance between the lowest edge of the mudguard and the transverse vertical plane passing through the centres of the wheel or wheels on the rearmost axle.
- Condition of mudguard. 704.¹¹ Every mudguard shall be in good order and condition, and free from cracks, tears and sharp or jagged edges.
- Visibility of mudguards. 705. The portion of the external surface of a rear mudguard, that is, fitted to, and visible to the rear of, a motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer that, together with its equipment, is seven feet or more in width and has a body of the tray type, shall be white or silver in colour and be maintained so as to be clearly visible.
- Visibility of tray. 706. A horizontal band, having a uniform depth of at least three inches, white or silver in colour and clearly visible, shall be displayed by painting or otherwise across the full width of the rearmost portion of the tray of a motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer that, together with its equipment is seven feet or more in width and has a body of the tray type.

PART 8—TYRES AND RIMS.

- Provision of pneumatic tyres or flat rims. 801. Except where otherwise approved by a licensing authority, a motor vehicle, trailer, or semi-trailer shall—
- (a) have pneumatic rubber tyres having an inflation pressure not exceeding one hundred pounds per square inch, on all wheels; and
 - (b)¹² in the case of a tractor or other agricultural implement or machine fitted with metal wheels, have flat rims, on all wheels, without flanges, spikes, bars or projections.
- Requirements for tyres. 802. (1) Every tyre fitted to a motor vehicle shall—
- (a) be free from any apparent defect likely to render the use of the vehicle unsafe or to cause, or result in, injury to any person or damage to any goods in or upon the vehicle;
 - (b) unless specifically exempted by the Commissioner of Police, have a clearly visible tread pattern on every part of it that normally comes into contact with the road surface; and
 - (c) together with the rim, be of a size and capacity sufficient to carry the total weight of the vehicle and its loading.

¹¹ Regulation 704 is additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

¹² Paragraph (b) of regulation 801 is additional to draft regulation 801 of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

(2) Tyres shall not—

- (a) be fitted with cleats or any other gripping device of a type likely to cause damage to roads, bridges or culverts, other than by normal wear and tear; or
- (b) if treated by regrooving, be fitted to a passenger car or to a commercial vehicle of a tare of less than 30 cwt.

803. The weight borne by a tyre or rim fitted to a vehicle shall not at any time exceed the weight carrying capacity recommended for that tyre or rim by the Tyre and Rim Association of Australia.

Weight carrying capacity for tyres and rims.

PART 9—SIGNALLING DEVICES.

901. Where the distance from the centre of the steering wheel to the outer extremity on the right hand side of a motor vehicle or its load exceeds 24 inches, or where the construction, equipment or load of a motor vehicle or of a trailer drawn by it, is such that it would prevent the driver of the vehicle, while remaining in his proper driving position, giving a clear signal of his intention to turn or diverge to the right, or to stop or slow down, by use of his arm and hand, a signalling device complying with the requirements of these regulations shall be fitted to the vehicle.

Signalling devices—requirements.

902. Every signalling device shall be so constructed and fitted that—

- (a) signals are clearly visible in sunlight, at all distances up to 200 feet;
- (b) when illuminated, it is not glaring or dazzling to other road users;
- (c) when not in operation, it is not likely to mislead the driver of any other vehicle or any person controlling traffic;
- (d) it is readily operable by the driver from his proper driving position; and
- (e) it is mounted so that any signal given by it can be observed by the driver directly or by means of a fixed mirror, or its operation is indicated by means of a tell-tale indicator that is visible and, or in the alternative, audible to the driver.

Requirements of signalling devices, generally.

903. In addition to the requirements of regulation 902, individual signalling devices shall be so constructed and fitted that—

- (a) where a stop signal is used on the right hand side of a vehicle, by means of a replica of a human hand,—
 - (i) the hand is not less than eight inches long, and the width not less than half the length, with the palm of the hand turned to the front, the thumb adjacent to the vehicle and the fingers extended and pointing upwards;
 - (ii) the colour of the hand, or of any reflectors or reflectorised material fitted to it, is white or amber; and
 - (iii) if illuminated, the hand is lit by a steady white or amber light;
- (b) where a turn right signal is used on the right hand side of a vehicle, by means of a replica of a human hand,—
 - (i) the hand is not less than eight inches long and the width not less than half the length, with the palm of the hand turned to the front, the thumb uppermost and the fingers extended and pointing to the right;
 - (ii) the colour of the hand, or of any reflectors or reflectorised material fitted to it, is white or amber; and
 - (iii) if illuminated the hand is lit by a steady white or amber light;

Construction and fitting of signalling devices.

- (c) where a turn left signal is used on the left hand side of a vehicle, by means of a replica of a human hand, the fingers point to the left and the device otherwise conforms to that described in paragraph (b) of this regulation;
- (d) where a turn right signal is used on the right hand side of a vehicle, by means of an illuminated indicator, it is so constructed and fitted that—
 - (i) it is of amber colour;
 - (ii) it is at least six inches long, and of a width being not less than one inch and not exceeding one quarter of the length;
 - (iii) at least six inches of the length of the indicator is visible both to the front and rear of the vehicle while a signal is being given; and
 - (iv) the height from the ground is not more than six feet six inches, or less than one foot eight inches; and
- (e) where a turn left signal is used on the left hand side of a vehicle by means of an illuminated indicator, it conforms to that described in paragraph (d) of this regulation.

Flashing
lamp Turn
Right and
Turn Left
signalling
devices.

904. Flashing lamp turn right and turn left signalling devices shall be so constructed and fitted that—

- (a) each lamp of the device on the right hand side of a vehicle is paired by a similar lamp symmetrically positioned on the left hand side of the vehicle;
- (b) the lamps of each pair are—
 - (i) not less than 30 inches apart;
 - (ii) nor more than 20 inches from the extreme outer edge of the vehicle; and
 - (iii) not higher than six feet, or lower than 16 inches, from the ground;
- (c) the switching on of a flashing light is followed by the appearance of the light within a maximum period of one second and the light flashes regularly at the rate of not less than 60, or greater than 120, per minute;
- (d) each lamp is equipped with a bulb having a power of not less than 18 watts;
- (e) each lamp has a minimum surface area of—
 - (i) four square inches on vehicles or combinations of vehicles not exceeding 24 feet in length; or
 - (ii) ten square inches on vehicles or combinations of vehicles exceeding 24 feet in length; and
- (f) all lamps on the same side of a vehicle flash in phase and are operated by the same control switch.

Fitting of
flashing lamp
devices in
certain cases.

905. (1) Where flashing lamp signalling devices are fitted to rigid vehicles not exceeding 24 feet in length, they shall be so fitted that—

- (a) there is one lamp on each side of the vehicle capable of showing a white or amber light clearly visible from the front of the vehicle and an amber light clearly visible from the rear of the vehicle; or
- (b) there are four or more lamps of which—
 - (i) two are mounted on or towards the front of the vehicle, facing forward, and two are mounted on or towards the rear of the vehicle, facing rearward; and
 - (ii) the forward facing lamps are capable of showing a white or amber light and the rearward facing lamps are capable of showing an amber light or, in the case of a vehicle first registered before 1st January, 1960, of showing a red light.

(2) Where flashing lamp signalling devices are fitted to articulated vehicles, or rigid vehicles exceeding 24 feet in length, there shall be four or more lamps, capable of showing an amber light, so fitted that—

- (a) there are two lamps at or towards the rear of the vehicle with an illuminated area facing to the rear;
- (b) there are two lamps at or towards the front of the vehicle, or in the case of an articulated vehicle, on the forepart of the vehicle, with an illuminated area facing to the rear or facing both to the rear and forward; and
- (c) where the signalling devices required by paragraph (b) do not have an illuminated area facing forward, there are two lamps at or towards the front or forepart of the vehicle with an illuminated area facing forward.

(3) The requirement of paragraph (a) of subregulation (1) of this regulation, concerning clear visibility to the front and rear of a vehicle is met, if the flashing signal lamp on the right or left of the vehicle is visible from any point, up to the maximum required distance from the lamp, on a line through the centre of the lamp and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle.

PART 10—OTHER EQUIPMENT.

1001. (1) Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed that inflammable material is unable to fall on to an exhaust pipe, starter motor, generator or other electrical equipment. Drip trays.

(2) A drip tray fixed beneath the carburettor shall be so constructed that any overflow of petrol is not retained in the tray.

1002. (1) A motor vehicle first registered on or after 1st January, 1942, shall be equipped with a windscreen of safety glass. Safety glass.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (3) of this regulation a motor vehicle first registered on or after 1st February, 1955, shall be equipped with safety glass of a type approved by the Commissioner of Police, wherever glass is used in windows, windscreens or interior partitions; and a replacement of a window, windscreen or interior partition in any motor vehicle shall be of safety glass.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation, material other than glass may, with the prior approval of the Commissioner of Police, be used in the windows, windscreens or interior partitions of a vehicle.

1003. (1) Windows shall be sound and properly fitted and every movable window shall have a suitable contrivance for the purpose of opening and closing it. Windows.

(2) Not less than half the number of windows of a vehicle shall be capable of being opened.

1004. (1) A motor vehicle shall be fitted with a horn or alarm, in good working order, capable of giving sufficient warning of the presence of the vehicle. Warning device.

(2) A siren, bell, exhaust whistle, compression whistle, or other device capable of emitting a sound resembling that emitted by a siren, bell or whistle shall not be attached to a vehicle, other than an ambulance, police vehicle, fire brigade vehicle or other vehicle for which the fitting of such a device has been approved by the Commissioner of Police.

(3) A person shall not fit a repeater horn of a type used by ambulances in an emergency or any instrument emitting a sound that is a colourable imitation of such a horn, to any vehicle that is not an ambulance.

Windscreen
wiper.

1005. (1) Except as provided in subregulation (3) of this regulation, a motor vehicle fitted with a windscreen shall be equipped with a device that is capable of effectively removing rain, snow or other moisture, from the portion of the windscreen immediately in front of the driver of the vehicle, and the device shall—

- (a) be so constructed and positioned that it can be operated or controlled by the driver while retaining his correct driving position;
- (b) in the case of a motor vehicle first registered on or after 1st January, 1935, be operated by electrical, pneumatic or other continuous mechanical means; and
- (c) sufficiently clear the windscreen as to afford the driver a clear view of the road in front of the vehicle.

(2) Except as provided in subregulations (3) and (4) of this regulation, a motor vehicle fitted with a windscreen and first registered on or after 1st January, 1958, shall be equipped with a device or devices, capable of effectively removing rain, snow or other moisture from the portion of the windscreen immediately in front of the driver and from a corresponding area of windscreen to the left of the vertical centre line of the windscreen, and the device or devices as the case may be shall—

- (a) comply with the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation; and
- (b) if operated by engine manifold vacuum, be provided with a vacuum reservoir or pump to maintain their effective operation, while the vehicle is in motion.

(3) The requirements of subregulations (1) and (2) of this regulation do not apply to a motor cycle or a motor vehicle, equipped with a windscreen, so constructed as to permit the driver, while retaining his correct driving position, to obtain adequate vision of the roadway ahead of the vehicle, over the top, below or to the side of the windscreen, in the event of vision through the windscreen being obscured.

(4) The requirements of subregulation (2) of this regulation do not apply to a motor vehicle equipped with a windscreen, so constructed that the windscreen does not extend to the left beyond the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle.

Rear vision
mirror.

1006. (1) A motor vehicle, including a motor cycle, shall have a mirror or mirrors that are so designed and fitted as to be capable of reflecting to the driver, while retaining his normal driving position, a view of the approach of a vehicle overtaking his own, from either side.

(2) The mirror or mirrors shall be fitted to the outside of the vehicle with a maximum projection of six inches beyond the sides of the vehicle, its load, or its equipment, excluding signalling devices, where—

- (a) the vehicle is designed for the carriage of goods or is a public passenger vehicle designed to carry not less than eight passengers; or
- (b) the view through the rear window of the vehicle is so obscured, by the manner in which the vehicle is constructed, equipped or loaded, the fact that it is drawing a trailer or other vehicle, or for any other reason, that the driver could not, by means of a mirror fitted to the inside of the vehicle, obtain a view of an overtaking vehicle.

(3) Every rear vision mirror fitted to vehicles of two tons gross vehicle weight and over shall be at least 24 square inches in area.

1007. A device of a type approved by the Commissioner of Police shall be securely fastened to a motor vehicle or trailer, other than a motor cycle, in such a manner as to enable the prescribed number plate to be fitted—

Fittings for
licence
plates.

- (a) to the rear of the vehicle or trailer, in the centre or to the right hand side of the centre, so that no part of the plate is more than four feet from the ground; and
- (b) to the front of the vehicle, forward of, and parallel to, the front axle, so that no part of the plate is more than four feet from the ground and is in the centre of the front of the vehicle or to the right hand side of the centre.

1008. An efficient silencing device, so constructed that all exhaust from the engine is projected through the device, in such a manner as to effectively prevent the creation of undue noise, shall be securely fitted to the engine.

Silencer.

1009. A passenger car or a utility type combined passenger and goods motor vehicle first registered on or after the 1st July, 1966, shall be equipped with seat belt anchorages for the driver and one passenger in the front seat, the anchorages being of sufficient strength to meet the requirements of Australian Standard No. E.35-1961, Safety Belts and Harness Assemblies for Motor Vehicles.

Seat belt
anchorages.

1010. Every seat in a vehicle shall be soundly constructed and securely fixed to the structure of the vehicle.

Construction
of seats.

PART 11—LOADING AND DIMENSIONS OF VEHICLES.

1101. (1) The maximum length of a vehicle, together with its load and equipment, shall be such as is set out in the Table to this subregulation.

Maximum
length,
width and
height.

The Table.

Rigid Vehicles:	Ft.
Omnibuses or tourist vehicles	35
Omnibuses or tourist vehicles operating over predetermined routes, complying with these regulations and having a rear overhang of not less than 8 ft. or more than 10 ft. 6 in., measured from the rear axle	37
Any other rigid vehicles	31
Articulated vehicles:	
Vehicles of which any rigid portion, does not exceed 35 ft., including projections	45
Vehicles comprising a low loader float, with five or more axles	47
Combinations of vehicle and trailer, other than articulated vehicles	50

(2) The maximum width of a motor vehicle, and of a trailer, pole trailer or other towed vehicle, together with its load or equipment, other than the rear vision mirror or mirrors or signalling devices required or permitted to be fitted in accordance with these regulations, shall be eight feet, except, in the case of an omnibus, it shall be eight feet two and one-half inches.

(3) The maximum height of a motor vehicle or trailer, together with its load or equipment, shall be—

- (a) 14 feet 6 inches, in the case of a double-deck omnibus; and
- (b) 14 feet, in the case of any other motor vehicle or a trailer.

(4) The provisions of subregulation (2) of this regulation do not apply to an implement used, or intended to be used, in agricultural or horticultural pursuits, while the implement is being driven,

used or towed, during the hours between sunrise and sunset, in conformity with such special or general directions as the Minister may from time to time give, either directly or by notice in the *Government Gazette*.

Overhang.

1102. (1) Subject to the succeeding provisions of this regulation, a motor vehicle or a trailer having two or more axles, shall be so constructed that no part of the vehicle overhangs beyond the centre line of the rear axle by more than 50 per cent. of the wheel-base or by more than nine feet six inches, whichever is the lesser length, but, where part of a motor vehicle, other than a trailer, overhangs beyond the centre line of the front axle by not less than 30 per cent. of the wheel-base, the overhang of any part of the vehicle beyond the centre line of the rear axle shall not exceed 60 per cent. of the wheel-base or nine feet six inches, whichever is the lesser length.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, the expression "wheel-base" means—

(a) in the case of a rigid vehicle, having—

- (i) two axles, only—the distance measured at right angles between the centre line of the two axles;
- (ii) three axles and two of the axles are situated to the rear of the vehicle—the distance measured at right angles, between the centre line of the front axle and a line midway between the centre lines of the other two axles;
- (iii) three axles and two of the axles are situated to the front of the vehicle—the distance measured at right angles, between the centre line of the front axle and the centre line of the rear axle; and
- (iv) four axles—the distance measured at right angles between the centre line of the front axle and a line midway between the centre lines of the rearmost axle and the axle next thereto; and

(b) in the case of an articulated vehicle, having—

- (i) three axles—the distance, measured at right angles, between the centre line of the middle axle and the centre line of the rear axle;
- (ii) four axles and two of the axles are situated to the rear of the semi-trailer—the distance, measured at right angles, between the centre line of the axle nearest to the front axle and a line midway between the centre lines of the two axles of the semi-trailer;
- (iii) four axles and two of the axles are situated to the rear of the hauling unit—the distance, measured at right angles, from a line midway between the centre lines of the rearmost axle of the hauling unit and the axle next in front thereof and the centre line of the axle of the semi-trailer;
- (iv) four axles and two of the axles are situated to the front of the hauling unit—the distance, measured at right angles, between the centre line of the rearmost axle of the hauling unit and the centre line of the axle of the semi-trailer;
- (v) five axles and two of the axles are situated to the rear of the hauling unit, and the semi-trailer has two axles—the distance, measured at right angles, from a line midway between the centre lines of the centre axle of the vehicle and the axle next in front of it and a line midway between the centre lines of the two axles of the semi-trailer;

- (vi) five axles and two of the axles are situated to the front of the hauling unit, and the semi-trailer has two axles—the distance, measured at right angles, between the centre line of the centre axle and a line midway between the centre lines of the two axles of the semi-trailer;
- (vii) five axles and four of the axles are fitted to the hauling unit—a distance determined in accordance with subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph; and
- (viii) six axles—the distance, measured at right angles, between a line midway between the centre lines of the rearmost axle of the hauling unit and the axle next in front of it and a line midway between the centre lines of the two axles of the semi-trailer.

(3) The provisions of this regulation do not apply to rigid mobile cranes that are 31 feet or less in length or articulated mobile cranes that are 45 feet or less in length.

1103. (1) The load or equipment, other than a rear vision mirror or approved signalling device, upon a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, or upon a trailer drawn by the vehicle, shall not project—

Projecting loads.

- (a) more than four feet in front of the headlamps of the motor vehicle;
 - (b) more than four feet to the rear of the motor vehicle or trailer, as the case may be, except as provided in subregulation (4) of this regulation; or
 - (c) more than six inches beyond the extreme outer portion of either side of the vehicle or trailer as the case may be.
- (2) The load or equipment upon a motor cycle without a sidecar attached shall not project more than six inches in front of the outer extremity of the front wheel, or more than one foot behind the outer extremity of the rear wheel, or project at all, beyond the extreme outer portion of the cycle on either side.
- (3) The load or equipment upon, or any part of, a motor cycle with a sidecar attached shall not project—
- (a) more than two feet in front of the outer extremity of the front wheel, or more than three feet behind the outer extremity of the rear wheel of the motor cycle; or
 - (b) at all, beyond the extreme outer portion of the vehicle on either side.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation it is not an offence to permit any load or equipment to project more than four feet to the rear of a motor vehicle or a trailer drawn by it, if—
- (a) the overall length of the vehicle or of the combination of vehicle and trailer, as the case may be, together with its load or equipment is within the relevant limit fixed by regulation 1101;
 - (b) a red flag or other suitable red object, not less than twelve inches square, is carried at the extreme rear of the load or equipment and the flag or object is kept clearly visible to persons on the road in the near vicinity of the vehicle or trailer; and

(c) between the hours of sunset and sunrise, or when there is insufficient daylight to render a person dressed in dark clothing easily discernible at a distance of 300 feet, there is fitted to the extreme rear of the load or equipment—

(i) a lighted lamp showing a clear red light to the rear, visible at a distance of 600 feet; and

(ii) not less than two reflectors capable of projecting a red reflection of light from the lamp of any following vehicle.

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of subregulation (1) of this regulation and subregulation (4) of this regulation, "equipment" includes the pole of a pole-type trailer.

(6) Where any portion of the load or equipment of a motor vehicle or of a trailer drawn by it projects in such a manner that it would not be readily visible to any person following immediately behind the vehicle, the driver of the vehicle shall—

(a) mark the end of the load or equipment, by means of a red flag or other suitable red object not less than 12 inches square, so that it is clearly visible to persons in its vicinity; or

(b) between the hours of sunset and sunrise or when there is insufficient daylight to render a person dressed in dark clothing easily discernible at a distance of 300 feet, cause a lighted lamp and reflectors as prescribed in paragraph (c) of subregulation (4) of this regulation to be fitted to the extreme rear of the load or equipment.

Ground clearance.

1104 (1) A motor vehicle and a trailer or other vehicle attached to it, shall have a ground clearance not less than that specified in the following table—

Distance Between Any Two Consecutive Axles.	Ground Clearance. Inches.
(a) Over 12 feet but not over 22 feet	8
(b) Over 22 feet but not over 24 feet	9
(c) Over 24 feet but not over 26 feet	10
(d) Over 26 feet but not over 28 feet	11
(e) Over 28 feet but not over 30 feet	11½
(f) Over 30 feet but not over 32 feet	12½

(2) For the purposes of this regulation "ground clearance" means the minimum vertical distance, measured not closer than three feet to any axle, from the underside of a motor vehicle or trailer or other vehicle drawn by a motor vehicle, to the surface of the road, when the motor vehicle, trailer or other vehicle is standing on a flat, level section of road, under any conditions of loading.

(3) In the case of a trailer or semi-trailer, the ground clearance specified in this regulation shall be increased by three inches, unless the lowest point on any cross-section, within the limits defined in subregulation (2) of this regulation, is the under-surface of a longitudinal member or members constituting the frame or chassis of the trailer or semi-trailer and the under-surface is free from any projections, steps or irregularities.

Maximum projection forward of the pivot pin, of the rear portion of an articulated vehicle.

1105. No part of the trailer unit of an articulated vehicle, not being a vehicle to which a pole-type trailer is attached, or its load shall project more than six feet radially forward of the axis of the pivot pin.

Chassis body or equipment extensions or alterations.

1106. (1) The chassis of a motor vehicle shall not be extended or otherwise altered unless—

(a) the safe operation of the vehicle is not affected; and

(b) approval for the extension or alteration is first obtained from the Commissioner of Police.

¹³(2) A person shall not change or alter the body or equipment of a motor vehicle in such a way as adversely to affect the safe operation of the vehicle.

¹³(3) The owner of a licensed or registered motor vehicle shall, wherever any alteration is made to the vehicle or its equipment affecting the accuracy of any particulars of the description in the license or certificate of registration of the vehicle, give immediate notification of the alteration to the licensing authority.

1107.¹³ Every manufacturer or distributor of motor vehicles shall, on demand, supply to a licensing authority known particulars of—

Particulars of vehicles to be supplied.

- (a) the construction;
- (b) the weight; and
- (c) the manufacturer's gross vehicle weight (where applicable),

of any new type of motor vehicle imported into the State or manufactured within the State.

1108.¹³ (1) Where a vehicle is used for the transport of loose materials or small objects that cannot be individually secured, then the vehicle shall be equipped with front, side and tail boards of a sufficient height to prevent the load or any portion of the load from falling from the vehicle.

Front, side and tail boards to be fitted to certain vehicles.

(2) Subregulation (1) of this regulation does not apply to a vehicle that is carrying bricks securely tied in lots or packages, and notwithstanding the provisions of that subregulation, the Minister may, subject to such terms and conditions as he may impose, issue to any person a permit to use a vehicle carrying a load of bricks or other material on a body of a type approved by the Minister, although not equipped with front, side and tail boards.

PART 12.—DANGER AND ANNOYANCE. USE OF VEHICLES.

1201. All parts and fittings of a vehicle shall be maintained in such condition as to be unlikely—

Avoidance of danger, smell, smoke, etc.

- (a) to cause danger or annoyance to any person by smell, the projection of an undue amount of smoke, or by being in a poor state of repair; or
- (b)¹⁴ to render the use of the vehicle unsafe.

1202. (1) The lubrication and the working mixture of the motor of a motor vehicle shall be so controlled that no undue amount of smoke is projected from the exhaust or from any other part and oil or grease is not dropped on to the roadway.

Lubrication, fuel control and exhaust.

(2) The outlet of the exhaust of a motor shall not be so fitted as to project the exhaust directly on to the roadway.

1203. A vehicle shall be so constructed and loaded and its equipment so adjusted that—

Noise and vibration.

- (a) no undue or avoidable noise or vibration is caused; and
- (b) the driver, when the motor vehicle is stationary, is able to stop the action of any of its equipment, so far as may be necessary for the prevention of noise.

1204. A motor vehicle shall not be equipped with—

Dangerous fittings.

- (a) an object or fitting, not technically essential to the vehicle, that protrudes from any part of the vehicle in a manner likely to increase the risk of bodily injury to a person;

¹³ The provisions of regulations 1106 (2) and (3), 1107 and 1108 are additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

¹⁴ The provisions of paragraph (b) of regulation 1201 are additional to the provisions of the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

- (b) an object or fitting technically essential to the vehicle unless its design, construction and condition and the manner in which it is fitted to the vehicle are such as to reduce to a minimum the risk of bodily injury to a person;
- (c) an object or fitting which, because of its pointed nature or sharp edge, is likely to increase the risk of bodily injury to a person;
- (d) a door handle which is likely to hook or catch on to a person or object; or
- (e) a bumper bar, the end of which is not turned towards the body of the vehicle to a sufficient extent to avoid the risk of hooking or grazing.

PART 13—TRAILER COUPLINGS AND SAFETY CHAINS.

Trailer
coupling.

1301 (1) A trailer shall be securely fastened to the motor vehicle drawing it, by a coupling so fitted as to prevent, as far as is possible, any lateral swing of the trailer, while the motor vehicle and trailer are in motion.

(2)¹⁵ A coupling fitted for the first time, on and after 1st January, 1960, shall have clearly stamped, moulded or branded on it—

- (a) the name or trade mark of the manufacturer; and
- (b) the maximum gross weight which the coupling is designed to tow.

Trailer
couplings—
general speci-
fications.

1302. (1) Where a trailer, not being a pole-type trailer, is attached to a motor vehicle by means of a coupling and drawbar that controls the movement of the trailer, the coupling and drawbar, between the motor vehicle and the trailer, shall be so constructed and fitted that—

- (a) it permits an adequate amount of angular movement between the alignment of the motor vehicle and the trailer while in motion;
- (b) the strength of the coupling and drawbar is sufficient to take the gross weight, inclusive of the load, if any, of the trailer while being towed;
- (c) the coupling is equipped with a manually operated mechanism so constructed as to prevent accidental disengagement of the unit while in operation;
- (d) the positive locking mechanism prescribed by paragraph (c) of this subregulation is so designed that it can be disconnected regardless of the angle of the trailer to the towing motor vehicle; and
- (e) the brackets, or other means of securing the forward portion of the couplings to the motor vehicle and the rearward portion of the coupling and the drawbar to the trailer, are of sufficient strength to take the gross weight, inclusive of load, if any, of the trailer while being towed.

(2) In addition to the coupling prescribed by, and fitted in accordance with the requirements of, paragraphs (a) to (e) inclusive of subregulation (1) of this regulation, a safety connection, consisting of two chains, to hold the trailer in tow, in the event of failure or accidental detachment of the trailer coupling, shall be so fitted to a substantial portion of the motor vehicle and to the frame or other substantial portion of the trailer that—

- (a) it is not liable to accidental disconnection and permits all normal angular movements of the coupling, without more slack than is necessary;

¹⁵ The provisions of regulation 1301 (2) are additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

- (b) the chains are as short as practicable and fitted in a crossed over position so as to prevent the forward end of the drawbar from striking the ground in the event of accidental disconnection of the coupling;
- (c)¹⁶ the forward ends of the chains are attached as near to the pivot of the coupling as practicable; and
- (d)¹⁶ the chains conform to the size prescribed in column 2 of the Table to this subregulation, for the corresponding gross weight of the towed trailer, caravan or other vehicle, inclusive of the load, if any, as is specified in column 1 of the Table.

The Table.

Item.	Column 1. Gross Weight.	Column 2. Minimum size of chain.
1.	Up to but not exceeding 10 cwt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter
2.	Exceeding 10 cwt. but not exceeding 25 cwt.	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter
3.	Exceeding 25 cwt. but not exceeding 60 cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter
4.	Exceeding 60 cwt.	$\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter

(3)¹⁶ Where hooks, known as ramshorns, are used for attaching the chains referred to in subregulation (2) of this regulation, the initial bend of the hook, at the point of attachment, shall be upwards and be constructed of material of a diameter at least $\frac{1}{8}$ inch greater than the diameter of the chains prescribed in paragraph (d) of subregulation (2) of this regulation.

(4)¹⁶ Where rings and shackles are used for attaching the chains referred to in subregulation (2) of this regulation, the rings and shackles shall be made of steel of a diameter at least as great as the diameter of the chains prescribed in paragraph (d) of subregulation (2) of this regulation.

(5)¹⁶ The provisions of subregulations (2), (3) and (4) of this regulation do not apply to a towed vehicle fitted with break-away equipment in accordance with regulation 603.

1303. The laden weight of a trailer or other vehicle towed by a motor vehicle designed for the carriage of passengers or of a type designed for the carriage of both passengers and goods, generally known as a utility, shall not exceed the unladen weight of the motor vehicle by which it is being hauled.

Restrictions on weight of towed vehicles.

PART 15—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR PUBLIC PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES.

1501. (1) Effective means of ventilation shall be provided for omnibuses, independently of windows and door openings, but, in the case of a vehicle other than an omnibus, the equipment of a vehicle with suitable "no draught" or "vent" windows is a sufficient compliance with this subregulation.

Ventilation.

(2) Each window adjacent to a passenger seat in an omnibus shall be movable and be fitted with a suitable contrivance or finger grip for the purpose of opening and closing it.

1502. (1) Every omnibus shall be provided with and carry, in such a position as to be readily available for use,—

Fire extinguishers.

- (a) an efficient fire extinguisher of a capacity not less than one quart or the equivalent, if of a pressure type approved by the licensing authority; or
- (b) not less than two efficient fire extinguishers each having a capacity not less than one quart, if of a non-pressure type, approved by the licensing authority.

¹⁶ The provisions of regulation 1302 (2) (c) and (d) and 1302 (3), (4) and (5) are additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicles Standards Committee.

(2) A fire extinguisher fitted to an omnibus in accordance with this regulation shall be approved by, and be effectively maintained to the satisfaction of, the licensing authority.

First aid kit. 1503.¹⁷ (1) An omnibus, operating on a route, the whole or major portion of which route lies outside the metropolitan area shall be equipped with a comprehensive and serviceable first-aid kit, carried in a position on the vehicle so as to be readily available for use.

(2) For the purpose of this regulation "metropolitan area" has the same meaning as is given it in the Traffic (Licensing Authorities) Regulations, 1965, as amended from time to time.

Speedometer. 1504.¹⁷ An omnibus shall be fitted with an efficient speedometer that—

- (a) is serviceable at all times;
- (b) indicates to the driver, within a margin of accuracy of plus or minus ten per cent., the speed at which the omnibus is being driven; and
- (c) is illuminated whenever necessary for the driver's purpose.

PART 16—SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR OMNIBUSES AND SCHOOL BUSES.

Aisle and aisle width. 1601. (1) An omnibus, other than a school bus, shall have a longitudinal aisle with a width of not less than 15 inches, and a double deck omnibus shall have such an aisle on each deck; but in the case of a single deck omnibus that is to operate under circumstances which do not necessitate frequent stops for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers en route, the Commissioner of Police may approve the use of an omnibus that has no longitudinal aisle or has a longitudinal aisle with a width of twelve inches or more.

(2) A school bus shall have a longitudinal aisle with a width of not less than 12 inches.

Entrance and exit. 1602. (1) An omnibus with a longitudinal aisle, shall have at least one means of entrance and exit on the left hand side and it shall be—

- (a) kept clear of any obstruction;
- (b) at least 22 inches in width;
- (c) at least six feet in height from the lowest step to the top of the entrance and exit; and
- (d) except in the case of an omnibus referred to in subregulation (2) of this regulation, fitted with a suitable handgrip to each side.

(2) An omnibus not having a longitudinal aisle, and fitted with seats all of which are arranged in transverse rows, shall, as far as practicable, have a means of entrance and exit to each such row, by a door fitted to the left hand side of the omnibus, being—

- (a) not less than 22 inches in width, when measured at the height of the seat; and
- (b) not less than four feet six inches in height, from the floor level to the top of the door.

(3) In the case of a double deck omnibus, having a doorless opening connecting the lower deck with a rear platform, the provision of access to the platform from outside the omnibus by means of an opening, of not less than 36 inches in width, on the left hand side of the omnibus, and complying in other respects with the requirements of that subregulation, is sufficient compliance with the requirements of subregulation (1) of this regulation.

(4) Means of entrance or exit, other than an emergency exit or a driver's door, shall not be provided on the right hand side of an omnibus.

¹⁷ The provisions of regulations 1503 and 1504 are additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

(5) A double deck omnibus that does not comply with the requirements of subregulation (3) of this regulation shall have two entrances, one at the front and one at the rear, complying with the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation.

1603. (1) An omnibus with a longitudinal aisle, other than a double deck omnibus, shall be so constructed that the height inside the omnibus from any point on the floor on the centre line of the aisle to the roof is—

Head room
(interior
height).

- (a) not less than six feet, where the omnibus is to be operated in a service necessitating frequent stops, for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers, and is to be used for the carriage of both seated and standing passengers;
- (b) not less than five feet six inches, where the omnibus is to be operated in a service not necessitating frequent stops, for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers, and is to be used for the carriage of seated passengers only;
- (c) not less than five feet, in the case of a school bus constructed on a chassis with a tare of 20 cwt. or greater; and
- (d) not less than four feet six inches in the case of a school bus constructed on a chassis with a tare of less than 20 cwt.

(2) An omnibus fitted with seats arranged in transverse rows, without the provision of a longitudinal aisle, shall be so constructed that the height inside the omnibus, from any point on the floor, on the longitudinal centre line of the omnibus, to the roof, is not less than four feet nine inches.

(3) A double deck omnibus shall be so constructed that the height inside the omnibus from any point on the floor, on the centre line of the aisle, of either deck, to the roof of the deck, is not less than five feet six inches.

(4) Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subregulation (1), and subregulation (2) of this regulation apply to an omnibus first registered on or after 1st January, 1963, only.

1604. (1) An omnibus shall have safe and convenient steps firmly and appropriately fitted at each entrance.

Steps.

(2) The lower step shall—

- (a) be not more than 16 inches, nor less than 10 inches, from the ground to the tread of the step, when the vehicle is unladen and is standing upon level ground; and
- (b) have a tread that is not less than the width of the entrance and not less than nine inches, in transverse depth.

(3) The tread of steps other than the lower step shall be not less than nine inches in transverse depth and shall have a clear width of not less than 18 inches.

(4) Where interior lighting does not afford adequate illumination of the steps of an omnibus, a light, such as will adequately illuminate the steps, shall be provided on either side or immediately above the well of the step.

1605. (1) Where, in an omnibus, the driving position is not sufficiently enclosed, a suitable guard rail or panel shall be fitted about the driving position, to prevent a passenger from coming into contact with the driver or control levers of the vehicle and from obstructing the driver's view to the front and either side of the vehicle.

Guard rails
and safety
partitions.

(2)¹⁸ An omnibus shall have an effective safety partition fitted at the entrance and exit to the vehicle, between the well of the step and the foremost seat on the left hand side, behind the well of the step.

Inside mirror. 1606. A mirror or mirrors of such dimensions, and so fitted, as to be capable of reflecting to the driver, whilst retaining his normal driving position, a view of such doors, door approaches and parts of the passenger compartment, generally, as are not directly visible to him, shall be provided within every omnibus.

Hand straps. 1607. A sufficient number of hand straps or hand grips shall be provided for the convenience and safety of passengers in an omnibus.

Floor. 1608. The floor of an omnibus shall be—
 (a) finished with a non-slip surface;
 (b) of sound construction; and
 (c) sealed so as to prevent fumes from the engine from entering the interior of the vehicle.

Fuel tank and filler pipe. 1609. (1) The fuel tank and the fuel tank filler pipe of an omnibus shall not be located in its interior, in the engine compartment or in any separate compartment provided for the driver.

(2) The fuel tank filler pipe shall be situated so that it is not less than three feet from either side of any entrance or exit referred to in regulation 1602 or any emergency exit referred to in regulation 1610 and shall be so arranged that any overflow or leakage of fuel cannot accumulate in or upon the omnibus.

(3)¹⁹ Petrol or other volatile spirit shall not be carried on an omnibus except in the operating tanks provided for that purpose.

Emergency exits. 1610. (1) A single deck omnibus, other than such as is mentioned in subregulation (2) of this regulation, shall have—

- (a) at least one means of emergency entrance and exit at the extreme rear of the passenger compartment, of a minimum area of 1,100 square inches and having no dimensions less than one foot nine inches; or
- (b) at least one means of emergency entrance and exit fitted in the roof of the rear half of the passenger compartment, of a minimum area of 1,100 square inches and having no dimension less than one foot nine inches and, unless a door accessible to passengers is fitted in each side of the vehicle, a further means of emergency entrance and exit, of not less than two feet by one foot nine inches in dimensions, is located in the rear half of the passenger compartment on the side of the vehicle opposite that in which the door is fitted.

(2) In the case of a single deck omnibus that has its engine fitted at the rear, there shall be means of emergency entrance and exit as prescribed by paragraph (b) of subregulation (1) of this regulation, but the means of emergency entrance and exit fitted in the roof shall be fitted as near as practicable to the centre of the passenger compartment.

(3) In the case of a double deck omnibus, there shall be, at the rear, at least two means of emergency entrance and exit, each having minimum dimensions of four feet six inches by one foot nine inches, one situated above, and the other below, the level of the upper deck, but if—

- (a) the omnibus is fitted with a rear platform in accordance with subregulation (3) of regulation 1602;

¹⁸ The provisions of regulation 1605 (2) are additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

¹⁹ The provisions of regulation 1609 (3) are additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

- (b) access to the platform extends rearward to the left hand rear corner of the omnibus, and is extended transversely across the rear of the omnibus for a distance of not less than 18 inches; and
- (c) there is at the rear of the omnibus at least one means of emergency entrance and exit, situated above the level of the floor of the upper deck, complying in other respects with the requirements of this subregulation, the requirements of this subregulation are satisfied.

(4) A means of emergency entrance and exit shall—

- (a) be kept clear of obstruction;
- (b) be capable of being opened from both inside and outside; and
- (c) be indicated by a prominent notice, inside and outside, displaying the words "Emergency Exit", with a description of operation, where necessary.

(5)²⁰ An emergency exit of the push in and push out type may be used, if it is of a type and construction approved by the Commissioner of Police.

(6)²⁰ Where an emergency exit is too high to be easily reached by a person standing on the ground, a suitable hand grip shall be fitted beneath the emergency exit.

1611. Seats for passengers in omnibuses shall be so constructed and fitted that—

Seats for passengers.

- (a) a space of not less than 16 inches, measured along the front of the seat, is provided for each passenger, and each seat is not less than 14 inches in depth, or, in the case of a school bus, 12 inches;
- (b) where seats face to the front of the omnibus, the shortest horizontal space between the inside back of one seat and the back of the seat in front is not less than 26 inches, or, in the case of a school bus, 23 inches and, where the seats face one another, the shortest distance between the inside back of one seat and that of the opposite seat is not less than 48 inches, or, in the case of a school bus, not less than 40 inches;
- (c) a floor space of not less than eight inches, measured from the vertical plane at the front edge of the seat, is provided in front of each seat;
- (d) the height from the floor to the top of each seat is not less than 16 inches, or, in the case of a school bus, not less than 15 inches;
- (e) each seat has a back so constructed that reasonable comfort and adequate support will be provided for passengers;
- (f) each passenger seat is soundly constructed and securely fixed to the structure of the omnibus; and
- (g) at least two-thirds of the seats are arranged transversely.

1612. The driver's seat of an omnibus shall be—

Driver's seat.

- (a) so constructed that a person cannot occupy any portion of the seat on the right hand side of the driver;
- (b) soundly constructed and securely fitted to the vehicle; and
- (c) designed and so placed that the driver is comfortable and has proper control of the vehicle.

1613. Interior doors or doors that open inwards shall not be fitted to an omnibus, but the prohibition does not apply to a door, commonly known as a "Jack-Knife" door, so constructed that no part of the door opens inwards beyond the lowest step.

Interior doors.

²⁰ The provisions of regulation 1610 (5) and (6) are additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

- Passenger stop signal. 1614. An omnibus shall be equipped with a passenger stop signal, within convenient reach of every passenger, so as to provide communication with the driver.
- Signalling device for driver. 1615.²¹ A signalling device to enable the driver of an omnibus to indicate his intention of stopping the vehicle and his intention to turn to the right, which complies with the requirements of these regulations, shall be attached to the omnibus.
- Furniture and appointments. 1616. (1) The cushions and linings in an omnibus shall be—
 (a) of sound material;
 (b) unless comprising sponge rubber, suitably sprung; and
 (c) covered with leather or an approved substitute that is non-absorbent and not readily inflammable.
 (2) All hand and guard rails shall be securely fitted.
- Interior lighting. 1617. The interior of an omnibus shall be equipped with such lamps as give sufficient light for the reasonable convenience of the passengers.
- Special requirements for double deck omnibuses. 1618. In addition to the requirements of these regulations, a double deck omnibus shall be so constructed that—
 (a) there is a suitable stairway to the upper deck of not less than 16 inches in width, fitted with a guard rail and guard panel;
 (b) the height of the floor of the upper deck does not exceed nine feet from the ground and is so constructed and drained as to prevent water entering the lower deck;
 (c) the upper deck is enclosed on all sides; and
 (d) the construction or seating capacity of the upper deck is such as will not interfere with the equilibrium or safety of the vehicle.
- Painting, numbers and signs. 1619.²² (1) The destination of an omnibus, other than a school bus, when plying for hire, shall be clearly and conspicuously exhibited on the destination sign fitted to the vehicle, and be capable of being read, in daylight or when illuminated at night, at a distance of 90 feet.
 (2) A school bus shall have—
 (a) the exterior of the body painted in a predominantly orange colour, relieved with green, and the roof of cream or white; and
 (b) the words "SCHOOL BUS" conspicuously painted on both the front and rear, in letters of not less than four inches in height.
 (3) An omnibus shall be finished suitably by painting or other similar process.
- Construction and alteration of chassis. 1620.²² (1) The chassis of an omnibus shall be of good construction and of suitable type.
 (2) The construction of an omnibus shall not be altered or modified unless and until the approval in writing of the licensing authority has been obtained.
 (3) An omnibus shall not be constructed unless and until its chassis has been submitted for inspection by the licensing authority, together with the necessary blue-prints, where required, and a plan of the proposed body and seating arrangements.
- Cleaning of omnibus. 1621.²² An omnibus shall be kept in a clean and hygienic condition, and the floors shall be washed at least once a week with a disinfectant solution.

²¹ The provisions of regulation 1615 in draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee relate to a signalling device for the driver covered by Part 9 of these regulations.

²² The provisions of regulations 1619, 1620, 1621 and 1622 are additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

1622.²² (1) The number of passengers an omnibus, other than a school bus, is licensed to carry, is that which is one and a half times the seating capacity of the vehicle, and that number shall be painted on the interior of the vehicle, in letters and numerals of at least one inch in height.

Number of passengers to be carried.

(2) The number of passengers a school bus is licensed to carry is the equivalent of the seating capacity of the vehicle.

PART 17—SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR PARTICULAR CLASSES OF VEHICLES.

1701. Where a vehicle is constructed principally for the carriage of goods, effective means of ventilation shall be provided for the driver, independently of the door and window openings, but the fitting to the vehicle of suitable "no draught" or "vent" windows is a sufficient compliance with these regulations.

Ventilation.

1702. Where an omnibus is so constructed that the chassis construction or the placement of the engine or other rigid components of the vehicle do not, in the opinion of the licensing authority, provide adequate protection for the driver and driving controls of the vehicle, additional protection shall be provided to the satisfaction of the licensing authority, immediately in front of the driver and the driving controls.

Forward control, rear engine and underfloor engine type vehicles—protection for driver.

1703. Where a trailer or motor vehicle is subject to registration and has no windscreen, a holder for the registration label shall be fitted to the left hand side of the motor vehicle or trailer, in such a position as to be clearly visible to a person facing the holder from a distance of 20 feet.

Holders where no windscreen.

1704. (1) Where a motor vehicle is propelled by steam, the engine of the vehicle is, for the purpose of regulation 601, deemed to be an independent braking system, if the engine is capable of being driven in reverse and, is incapable of being disconnected from the driving wheel, except by the sustained effort of the driver.

Steam vehicles—brakes.

(2) Where a road roller propelled by steam is used solely for roadmaking purposes, the equipment of the road roller with at least one effective braking system capable of stopping and holding the vehicle, is sufficient compliance with the provisions of regulation 601.

1705. The semi-trailer of an articulated vehicle shall be securely joined to the prime mover.

Articulated vehicle.

1706. (1) A sleeper berth of a sleeper cab motor vehicle shall—

Sleeper berths.

- (a) be located within, or immediately adjacent to, the cab and, unless completely and securely separated from the remainder of that space, not be located within the cargo space or, at all, within a trailer, whether it forms part of an articulated vehicle or not;
- (b) be so constructed that an occupant is unlikely to be thrown out, in the event of the sudden deceleration of the vehicle;
- (c) be so constructed as to provide internal dimensions, generally rectangular in shape, of at least 75 inches, in length, and, throughout that length, 21 inches, in width, and 21 inches, in height above the mattress, except that the corners of horizontals may be rounded to radii not exceeding 10½ inches; and
- (d) be properly equipped as sleeping quarters, with springs and a mattress or, alternatively, with an innerspring, air or cellular rubber mattress, at least four inches, in thickness, together with usual and necessary bed-clothing and be so constructed as to permit the ready removal of mattress and bed-clothing.

²² The provisions of regulations 1619, 1620, 1621 and 1622 are additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

(2) Unless it forms part of the cab, with a doorway or opening, between the berth and driver's position, of at least 18 inches in height and 36 inches in width or, in the case of berths installed prior to the 31st December, 1962, with an opening of sufficient area to contain an ellipse having a major axis of 24 inches and a minor axis of 16 inches, a sleeper berth shall be so designed, constructed and maintained as to provide an occupant with two exits, one at each side of the vehicle, of at least 18 inches in height and 21 inches in width, capable of being used by him, without assistance.

(3) Unless it is located within, or forms part of, or affords direct entrance to, the cab of the vehicle, a sleeper berth shall be provided with means of communication between an occupant and the driver, whether by telephone, speaker tube, buzzer, pull-cord or any other electrical or mechanical means.

(4) A sleeper berth shall not be so located as—

- (a) to permit the ready entrance of gases from the vehicle's exhaust system;
- (b) to be overheated by the vehicle's exhaust system; or
- (c) in the event of a defect in the vehicle's fuel system, to enable fuel to leak into or upon it.

(5) A sleeper berth shall be provided with louvres or such other adequate means of ventilation as will reasonably exclude dust and rain.

Construction
of trailer-
caravans.

1707.²³ A caravan of the trailer type shall be so designed, constructed and equipped that—

- (a) the chassis and body are of adequate strength and rigidity to ensure safe towing and stability under all road conditions;
- (b) it is, without its movable contents, heavier at the forward end;
- (c) when equipped with springs of the leaf-type,—
 - (i) the springs are of suitable strength and design with a distance not greater than 36 inches between eye centres; and
 - (ii) the distance between the spring eyes is greater than the distance between the spring hangers;
- (d) when fitted with leaf springs and the caravan is unladen, there is a clearance of at least four inches between the axle and the chassis;
- (e) spring "U" bolts do not protrude below the lower edge of the rims of the wheels;
- (f) the springs are as widely spaced as practicable and in no case are more than 14 inches inside the outer alignment of the body;
- (g) the draw-bar is of sufficient strength to withstand all road shocks and extends backward, from the forward end of the caravan body, at least as far as it extends forward;
- (h) where the draw-bar is single and centrally located, it is reinforced by radius rods or bars connected from the forward end of the draw-bar;
- (i) where a water tank is fitted, it is so placed that the rear extremity of the tank is not more than 18 inches to the rear of the axle and as near to floor level as practicable; and
- (j) the entrance door is on the left side or the rear end, and, in the case of a caravan equipped with fuel burning facilities or living or sleeping accommodation, is capable of being opened outward.

²³ The provisions of regulation 1707 are additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

PART 18—SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR MOTOR CYCLES.

1801. (1) A side-car shall not be so attached to a motor cycle, or be of such weight or dimensions, as to prevent the driver—

Side-car.

- (a) driving the vehicle with safety; and
- (b) having a sufficient view to the front, rear and either side of the vehicle.

(2) A side-car shall not be fitted to the right hand side of a motor cycle.

1802. For the purpose of enabling the prescribed number plate to be securely fitted to the cycle, a device of a type approved by the licensing authority shall be fitted—

Fittings for number plates.

- (a) to the front of a motor cycle, on the mudguard or in some other suitable position, so that the centre of the plate is not more than three feet and not less than one foot from the ground; and
- (b) to the rear of the cycle, so that the centre of the plate is not more than three feet and not less than one foot from the ground.

1803. A holder for the registration label shall be fitted to the handlebar, on the left hand side of a motor cycle, in a position as near as practicable to the top of the steering head.

Holder for label.

1804.²⁴ A motor cycle shall not be used for the carrying of a passenger on a pillion, unless—

Pillions and footrests.

- (a) a suitable pillion seat, in a serviceable condition,—
 - (i) fixed to a steel base, having suitable lugs that are bolted to the rear mudguard or carrier, behind the rear of the rider's seat; or
 - (ii) being a properly constructed extension to the rider's seat; and
- (b) a suitably constructed and located foot-rest on each side, are securely fitted to the motor cycle.

PART 20—VEHICLES DRAWN BY ANIMAL POWER.

2001. For the purposes of this Part of these regulations—
 "trailer" means a trailer attached to a vehicle drawn by animal power; and

Interpretation.

"vehicle" means a vehicle drawn by animal power.

2002. (1) A two-wheeled vehicle shall be equipped on opposite sides with two lamps, capable of showing a bright white light to the front, and a red light to the rear, of the vehicle.

Front and rear lights.

(2) A four-wheeled vehicle, or a vehicle having more than four wheels other than a pole-type jinker, shall be equipped—

- (a) on opposite sides at the front, at a height of not more than six feet from the ground, with two lamps capable of showing a bright, white light to the front; and
- (b) at the rear of the vehicle in the centre or to the right hand side of the centre, at a height of not more than five feet from the ground, with a lamp capable of showing a bright, red light to the rear.

(3) A pole-type jinker shall be equipped—

- (a) on opposite sides, at the front, at a height of not more than six feet from the ground, with two lighted lamps capable of showing a bright, white light visible to the front of the jinker; and
- (b) upon the rear end of the pole of the jinker, with a lamp capable of showing a bright red light to the rear.

²⁴ The provisions of regulation 1804 are additional to the draft regulations of the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee.

(5) The reflectors shall—

- (a) have a diameter of not less than one and one-quarter inches and, if not circular, be of such a size that a circle one and one-quarter inches in diameter might be described upon its surface;
- (b) be such that, at any time during the hours of darkness, when light from a headlamp, complying with the provisions of these regulations applicable to motor vehicles, and placed at a distance not exceeding 300 feet, is projected directly on to the reflector, the reflector gives a red reflection that is clearly visible to the driver of the vehicle to which the headlamp is fitted;
- (c) if rectangular, be fitted in a vertical position, facing squarely to the rear; and
- (d) be unobscured and in a clean condition.

(6) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this regulation, a reflector thereby prescribed may be in the form of a reflecting lens fitted to the rear lamp.

Rear half of rear mudguard to be painted white.

3002. Where a bicycle has a rear mudguard, the rear half of that mudguard shall be painted white.

Brake.

3003. A bicycle shall have an efficient brake, capable of stopping and holding it, fitted to a convenient part of the bicycle.

Bell.

3004. (1) A bicycle shall have an efficient, bell, so positioned as to enable the bell to be operated by the rider from his normal riding position.

(2) A device or instrument capable of making a sound other than a bell, shall not be fitted to a bicycle.

Handlebar not to exceed prescribed width.

3005. The handlebar of a bicycle shall not extend beyond 11½ inches on either side of the cycle, measured from the centre of the uppermost end of the vertical stem fitted to the handlebar.

Overall width of equipment.

3006. The overall width of any equipment or load carried on a bicycle shall not exceed 22½ inches.

PART 40—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Permits for oversize loads.

4000. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 1101 and 1103, a local authority may, with the special or general approval of the Minister, and on receipt of a fee of 10s., issue a permit authorising the carrying on the vehicle of such a load that the dimensions of the vehicle and its load exceed, or the load projects for a greater distance than, that limited by those regulations.

(2) A permit may be issued pursuant to this regulation, for such period or place and subject to such conditions and limitations as the local authority may impose and every person who fails to comply with those conditions or who acts contrary to those limitations commits an offence.

(3) A local authority may cancel a permit issued pursuant to this regulation notwithstanding that it is then still in force.

Penalties.

4001. Every person who commits an offence against these regulations is liable, for a first offence to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds and, for a subsequent offence, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919-1965.

Police Department,
Perth, 22nd December, 1965.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by the Traffic Act, 1919-1965, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the schedule hereto, to take effect on and after the 1st January, 1966.

R. T. NAPIER,
Commissioner of Police.

Schedule.

Regulations.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Traffic (Omnibus) Regulations, 1965. Citation.
2. Nothing in these regulations affects the operation of the Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust Regulations, 1961. Application.
3. In these regulations unless the context requires otherwise— Interpretation.
 - “omnibus” means a motor vehicle that is constructed or used principally for the conveyance of passengers and is equipped to seat eight or more adult persons including the driver, and includes a school bus;
 - “passenger” means a person carried upon an omnibus, but does not include the owner, driver or fare-collector;
 - “school bus” means an omnibus that is used solely or principally for the carriage of children to and from school.
4. The driver of an omnibus shall not permit any person to board the omnibus who is— Person who is drunk, etc., may not be carried on omnibus.
 - (a) under the influence of liquor to such extent, or is so attired, as to cause annoyance to other passengers;
 - (b) noisy, violent or disorderly, or disturbing the public peace;
 - (c) apparently suffering from an infectious disease or illness; or
 - (d) carrying a substance of an offensive or dangerous character, or of such dimensions as to be likely to cause inconvenience to, or damage the apparel of, any other passenger,

and shall not permit any animal, other than a guide dog in the company of a blind person, to board, or be taken on board, the omnibus.
5. The driver of an omnibus shall not— Driver not to allow excessive number of passengers, or smoking, etc.
 - (a) cause or permit a greater number of passengers than the omnibus is licensed to carry, to be carried on the omnibus at any one time and, for the purposes of this paragraph—
 - (i) a child apparently under the age of six years carried on the lap is deemed not to be a passenger; and
 - (ii) children apparently of the age of six years or more but apparently under the age of fourteen years, shall be calculated on a ratio of three children being equivalent to two adults, any resultant fractional number being disregarded;
 - (b) smoke while the vehicle is conveying passengers;
 - (c) suffer or permit any person to smoke in an omnibus licensed to carry more than 21 passengers, except in that portion of the omnibus or in those seats designated by notice for the purpose and then only when the omnibus is not being used as a school bus;

- Drivers, etc.,
not to
demand or
receive
excessive
fares.
11. (1) A driver or fare collector of an omnibus shall not demand or receive from any passenger a fare exceeding the legal fare.
- (2) The driver or fare collector of an omnibus shall, upon receiving from a passenger money of greater value than the legal fare, return the correct change to the passenger.
- (3) Every passenger of an omnibus shall pay the legal fare on demand by the driver or fare collector.
- Penalty.
12. Every person who, by act or omission, contravenes any of these regulations is guilty of an offence and is liable, for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and, for any subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919-1965.

Police Department,
Perth, 22nd December, 1965.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting under the provisions of the Traffic Act, 1919-1965, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the schedule hereunder, to have effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1966.

R. T. NAPIER,
Commissioner of Police.

Schedule.

Regulations.

- Principal regulations.
1. In these regulations the Traffic (Drivers' Licenses) Regulations, 1964, published in the *Government Gazette* on the 28th February, 1964, as amended by notice published in the *Government Gazette* on the 11th November, 1965, are referred to as the principal regulations.
- Reg. 8 substituted.
2. The principal regulations are amended by substituting for regulation 8 the following regulation:—
8. (1) The several regulations, or parts of regulations, designated in the First Schedule to these regulations are those prescribed pursuant to subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 25B of the Act in respect of any offence committed not later than the 31st day of December, 1965.
- (2) The several regulations, or parts of regulations, designated in the Second Schedule to these regulations are those prescribed pursuant to subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 25B of the Act in respect of any offence committed on or after the 1st day of January, 1966.
- Schedule substituted.
3. The principal regulations are amended by substituting for the schedule thereto the following schedules—

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Paragraph (a) of subregulation (1) and subregulation (2) of regulation 177; regulations 178, 190, 191A, 192, 200, 207, 231, 232 and 233A; subregulations (4) and (7) of regulation 238; regulation 240; regulation 245 as applied to, and read with, paragraphs (a), (d) and (e) of subregulation (1) of regulation 246; regulation 247; paragraph (b) of subregulation (1b) of regulation 249; subregulation (1a) of regulation 352, read with subregulation (4) of regulation 350 and subregulation (2) of regulation 394E; of the Traffic Regulations, 1954 (as amended).

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Regulation 205; subregulation (1) of regulation 401 as applied to, and read with, paragraphs (b) and (c) of subregulation (2) of regulation 401; subregulation (4) of regulation 401; subregulations (1), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (10) of regulation 402; subregulations (3), (4), (5) and (6) of regulation 502; regulations 504 and 505; subregulations (1) and (2) of regulation 506; regulations 507, 508, 510, 511 and 602; subregulations (1), (2) and (3) of regulation 603; subregulation (1) of regulation 604; regulations 605, 606, 701, 705, 901, 1001 and 1004; paragraph (a) of regulation 1602; and paragraph (a) of subregulation (1) of regulation 1618; of the Road Traffic Code, 1965, as from time to time amended.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919-1965.

Police Department,
Perth, 22nd December, 1965.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by the Traffic Act, 1919-1965, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto, to take effect on and after the 1st January, 1966.

R. T. NAPIER,
Commissioner of Police.

Schedule.
Regulations.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Traffic (Minor Citation Offences) Regulations, 1965.

2. (1) In these regulations, unless the context requires otherwise— Interpretation.

“Act” means the Traffic Act, 1919 (as amended) or any other Act relating to the regulation of traffic or the licensing or registration of vehicles enacted in substitution for that Act;

“Metropolitan Traffic Area” means the area from time to time prescribed as such, by the Traffic (Licensing Authorities) Regulations, 1965;

“prescribed officer” means a person appointed as such by, or under, regulation 3;

“regulation” means one of these regulations;

“Schedule” means a schedule to these regulations.

(2) For the purposes of these regulations, the expression, “minor offence” means a breach of such of the provisions of the Act and regulations as are specified in the First Schedule.

3. (1) The person for the time being holding, or acting in, the office of Permanent Head of the Crown Law Department is the prescribed officer with respect to minor offences committed within the Metropolitan Traffic Area. Prescribed officers.

(2) The Minister may appoint a person to be the prescribed officer for any district, area or region outside the Metropolitan Traffic Area.

4. (1) A prescribed officer may inflict and collect such penalties for minor offences committed within his district, area or region as are set out in the Second Schedule. Prescribed officers may inflict and collect penalties.

(2) Nothing in subregulation (1) of this regulation shall be construed as affecting the power of the prescribed officer to inflict and collect the penalties provided, for minor offences prescribed, by Part XI of the Traffic Regulations, 1954 (as amended), where the offence was committed in the Metropolitan Traffic Area, prior to the 1st January, 1966.

Road Traffic Code, 1965:

Item.	Regulation.	Nature of Offence.
7	1101 (5)	Standing motor cycle, without sidecar, in parking stall set aside for other vehicles.
8	1102 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f)	Failing to stand a vehicle in a proper manner.
9	1103 (1), (2) and (3)	Standing a vehicle partly within and partly outside a parking area or improperly or not in conformity with signs.
10	1106	Standing overlength vehicle for more than one hour in control area or not standing in a truck bay etc., elsewhere.
11	1305	Playing games, or riding roller skates or vehicles with small wheels and no efficient brakes, on a road.
12	1803 (1) (a)	Riding cycle or animal on, or approach roads to, Narrows Bridge.
13	1804 (e)	Riding cycle or animal on a freeway.

PART II.

The Act:

Item.	Section.	Nature of Offence.
1	21	Offences relating to certificates of registration.
2	27	Offences relating to number plates.

Road Traffic Code, 1965:

Item.	Regulation.	Nature of Offence.
3	202	Disobedience by a pedestrian of signal or direction of member of police force or inspector.
4	401 (1) read with 401 (5)	Pedestrian crossing carriageway contrary to directions of "DONT WALK" sign or in such a manner as to obstruct vehicular traffic.
5	604 (2)	Driving a vehicle in reverse out of a parking area, unnecessarily.
6	804 (1) and (2)	Improper use of signalling devices.
7	1101 (1) (a)	Standing vehicle in No Standing area.
8	1101 (3)	Parking vehicle in No Parking area.
9	1101 (4)	Parking vehicle on road for purpose of effecting more repairs than necessary to move the vehicle or for purpose of exposing it for sale.
10	1102 (e)	Standing a vehicle so as to cause undue obstruction.
11	1104	Standing vehicle in prohibited place.
12	1301	Riding bicycle in manner or places prohibited, leaving bicycle so as to cause an obstruction.
13	1302	Riding a bicycle being towed or towing a bicycle.
14	1303	Riding bicycle more than two abreast.
15	1304	Leading animal from a motor vehicle or leading more than one from, or tying an animal to a moving vehicle.
16	1601	Leaving vehicles unattended without taking necessary precautions for safety or security.
17	1602 (b)	Driving motor vehicle in reverse for unreasonable distance.
18	1610 (5)	Driving a vehicle towing a caravan with a person in the caravan.
19	1612	Sounding horn or warning instrument other than in emergency.
20	1613	Learner driving motor vehicle without displaying an "L" plate or displaying an "L" when learner not driving.

Item.	Regulation.	Nature of Offence.
21	1618	Pedestrian crossing against traffic or contrary to direction of member of police force or inspector.
22	1801	Parking vehicles in specific places, contrary to restrictions.
23	1804	Driving vehicle on a freeway at less than prescribed speed or while the holder of a learner's permit.
24	1805	Standing a vehicle, or walking, on a freeway, unnecessarily.

Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965:

Item.	Regulation.	Nature of Offence.
25	104 as read with Part 2	Offences relating to lighting equipment, lamps and reflectors.
26	Part 3	Offences relating to additional lamps and reflectors on large vehicles.
27	Part 4.	Offences relating to optional lamps and reflectors.
28	Part 5	Offences relating to general provisions as to lamps and reflectors.
29	Part 7	Offences relating to the provision of mudguards.
30	Part 9	Offences relating to signalling devices.
31	1004 (1)	Vehicle not fitted with horn or alarm in good working order.
32	1005	Vehicle not fitted with effectual windscreen wiper.
33	1006	Vehicle not fitted with any, or sufficient, rear vision mirror or mirrors, or mirrors not fitted to the outside of the vehicle, in certain cases.
34	1007	Vehicle not fitted with proper device or devices for holding number plates.
35	1703	Vehicle without windscreen not fitted with holder for registration label.
36	1802	Motor cycle not fitted with proper device or devices for holding number plates.
37	1803	Motor cycle not fitted with proper holder for registration label.
38	1804	Carrying of passengers on motor cycles not equipped for the purpose.
39	3002	Bicycle not having rear half of rear mudguard painted white.
40	3003	Bicycle without any, or any efficient, brake.
41	3004	Bicycle having no bell or having a warning device other than a bell.
42	3005	Bicycle having handlebars of more than prescribed width.
43	3006	Bicycle having equipment, or carrying a load, of more than the prescribed width.

PART III.

The Act:

Item.	Section.	Nature of Offence.
1	25 (1) (a)	Driving a motor vehicle, without renewing an expired driver's licence, where the renewal has not been refused, the licence has not been suspended or cancelled or the person is not disqualified from holding a driver's licence.
2	26 (2)	Failing to produce a driver's licence within a reasonable time after demand or after demand, at all.

Road Traffic Code, 1965:

Item.	Regulation.	Nature of Offence.
3	202	Disobedience by a driver of signal or direction of member of police force or inspector.
4	402 (2) and (3)	Driving a vehicle contrary to direction of a One Way or No Entry sign.
5	402 (4)	Driving a vehicle in a direction contrary to a sign at, or an arrow on, the lane in which the vehicle is being driven.
6	402 (11)	Making a U-turn contrary to direction of a No-U-turn sign.
7	1107	Standing a vehicle in a position where it is not sufficiently visible to driver of overtaking vehicle.
8	Part XII	Offences relating to lights, warning signs and equipment.
9	1605	Driver or passenger of vehicle permitting part of his body or limbs to be upon external part of, or to protrude from, vehicle.
10	1606	Offences relating to the carrying of passengers on motor cycles.
11	1607	Opening doors of or alighting from vehicle so as to endanger other persons or impede traffic.
12	1610 (1)	Driving articulated vehicle with another attached or any vehicle with more than one attached, without, or contrary to the conditions of, a permit of the Commissioner of Police.
13	1802	Driving vehicle in reverse out of a lane etc. in Central Perth, during prohibited hours.
14	1803 (1) (b)	Driving overweight or oversized vehicle on Narrows Bridge, without consent of Commissioner of Police.
15	1804 (c) and (d)	Driving overweight or oversized vehicle or tractor on a freeway, without consent of Commissioner of Police.

Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965:

Item.	Regulation.	Nature of Offence.
16	104, as read with 1103 (4) (b)	Failure to attach a red flag or other suitable red object to a projecting load.
17	1108 (1)	Vehicle not having sufficient side boards or tail board in certain circumstances.
18	1201 (a)	Vehicle not being maintained in such a condition as to be unlikely to cause danger or annoyance by undue smoke or by being in a poor state of repair.
19	1202	Lubrication or working mixture of motor vehicle not being so controlled as to prevent undue smoke being projected or oil or grease being dropped on roadway, or outlet of exhaust not being fitted so as to project exhaust onto the roadway.
20	1203 (a)	Vehicle not being so constructed or loaded or its equipment not so adjusted as to prevent undue or avoidable noise.
21	1294	Vehicle fitted with unessential protrusions or projections likely to increase risk of bodily injury to persons or essential objects not so fitted as to minimise that risk.
22	Part 13	Offences relating to trailer couplings and safety chains.
23	1701	Goods vehicle having no effective means of ventilation provided for driver.
24	2002 to 2007 (inclusive)	Offences relating to lights and reflectors on animal drawn vehicles.

Item.	Regulation.	Nature of Offence.
25	2009	Offences relating to projections and projecting loads on animal drawn vehicles.
26	3001	Offences relating to lights and reflectors on bicycles.

Traffic (Licensing Authorities) Regulations, 1965:

Item.	Regulation.	Nature of Offence.
27	22 (3)	Failure to return number plates upon suspension or cancellation of vehicle licence or within 15 days after expiry of licence.
28	23	Failure to report loss of, or to replace damaged, number plates.
29	28	Failure to give notice of the replacement of engine part bearing the identification mark. Failure to have allotted identification mark stamped on engine in accordance with directions or at all, and failing to produce vehicle for inspection of new identity mark.

Reg. 4.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Modified Penalties.

For an offence mentioned in Part I of the First Schedule	one pound.
For an offence mentioned in Part II of the First Schedule	two pounds.
For an offence mentioned in Part III of the First Schedule	three pounds.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Forms.

Reg. 6.

MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENCE REGULATIONS.

Form 1.

No.....

To A.B.....

of.....

You are hereby notified that it is alleged that on.....the
day of.....19.....at about.....
 (time)

you did.....
 (description of offence)

in contravention of the provisions of.....

The modified penalty which may be inflicted for this offence, if dealt with under the regulations abovementioned is an amount of.....pound(s).

You are at liberty to ignore this notice and insist on your right to a Court hearing—

- (1) If you desire to contest the question whether you did in fact commit the offence alleged;
- (2) if you wish to submit to a Court matters in extenuation of penalty;
- (3) for any other reason you may regard as sufficient.

In that event, Court process may issue against you in due course.

If you do not desire the matter to be dealt with by a Court you may complete the form enclosed and forward or deliver it to the undersigned or to the Clerk of Petty Sessions, nearest to the place where the offence is alleged to have been committed, together with the amount of.....pound(s) mentioned above. In that event you will not be liable for any further penalty or costs in this matter.

If the form and the above amount are forwarded by post this should be done so as to reach the office of the undersigned within.....days from the date hereof.

If the form and the sum aforesaid are delivered, delivery should be made and payment effected at.....or at
(place of payment)
.....within.....days of the date hereon, office hours beinga.m. to.....p.m. on Mondays to Fridays.
.....
Prescribed Officer.

Reg. 8.

Form 2.

To: (Prescribed Officer)

at.....

I do not wish to contest the allegation that on.....the
.....day of.....19....., at about.....
(time)

I did.....
(description of offence)

in contravention of the provisions of.....

For the purposes of the Regulations I agree to its being recorded that I committed the offence and *remit/tender the amount of.....pound(s), being the penalty prescribed for this offence.

Date.....Signature.....

* Delete word not required.

Reg. 13.

Form 3.

CERTIFICATE OF PRESCRIBED OFFICER.

THIS is to certify that a report of an allegation against.....

..... of.....

that he on.....day, the.....day of.....19.....

at about.....m. did.....

in contravention of the provisions of.....

was referred to me by.....

and that I did not deal with the alleged offence.

Dated the.....day of.....19.....

Prescribed Officer

at.....

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919-1965.

Police Department,
Perth, 22nd December, 1965.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by the Traffic Act, 1919-1965, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the schedule hereto, to take effect on and after the

R. T. NAPIER,
Commissioner of Police.

Schedule.

Regulations.

PART I—PRELIMINARY.

Citation.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Traffic (Licensing Authorities) Regulations, 1965.

2. These regulations are divided into Parts as follows:—
 Part I—Preliminary—Regulations 1-3.
 Part II—Licences—Regulations 4-15.
 Part III—Licences for Overseas Vehicles—Regulations 16-21.
 Part IV—Number Plates and Engine Identification Marks—Regulations 22-28.
 Part V—Registration Labels—Regulations 29-33.
 Part VI—Traffic Inspectors—Regulations 34-35.
 Part VII—Penalties—Regulation 36.
 Part VIII—Trial and Determination of Disputes between Local Authorities under section 12 of the Act—Regulations 37-42.
3. (1) In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation.
 “Act” means the Traffic Act, 1919, as amended, or any Act relating to the licensing or registration of vehicles enacted in substitution for that Act;
 “approved” means approved by the proper licensing authority;
 “licensee” means a person holding a vehicle licence under the Act or these regulations;
 “licensing authority” means the local authority authorised by the Act to grant and issue licences for, or to effect the registration of, vehicles.
 “Metropolitan Area” means the land within the boundaries set out in the First Schedule;
 “registration label” means the certificate of registration issued by a licensing authority as provided by section 20 of the Act;
 “regulation” means one of these regulations;
 “Schedule” means a schedule to these regulations.
- (2) Where in these regulations reference is made to the use or driving of a vehicle, the reference is to the doing of those things on a road.

PART II— LICENCES.

4. Upon receipt of an application to license a vehicle, a licensing authority shall cause the vehicle to be inspected and shall not grant a licence, unless the vehicle is found to be in a fit and proper condition for use on a road. Inspection of vehicles to be made before licensing.
5. A licensing authority may, before the issue or transfer of a licence, require the applicant to furnish proof of his ownership of the vehicle, whether by statutory declaration or otherwise. Proof of ownership before issue or transfer of licence.
6. An applicant for a licence for a vehicle shall, if required, deliver to the licensing authority a weight ticket obtained from the person in charge of a weighing machine, verified and registered in accordance with the Weights and Measures Act, 1965, showing the tare of the vehicle. Weighbridge Certificate may be required.
7. An application for a vehicle licence, a passenger-vehicle license, or a combination of those licences, shall be in writing, signed by or on behalf of the applicant, and made on a form provided by the licensing authority. Application for licence to be in writing and on form to be provided.
8. A licensing authority may issue a licence or combination of licences in respect of a vehicle, in the form from time to time determined by the Minister and published in the *Government Gazette*. Licensing authority may issue licence or combination of licences in respect of vehicle.

Classes of
vehicle
licences.

9. (1) Subject to the succeeding provisions of this regulation, a licensing authority may license a motor vehicle as of any one of three classes, namely, Class A, Class B or Class C.

(2) A licensing authority may license a motor vehicle as of Class A, for unlimited use, if the vehicle conforms, in every respect, with the requirements of the Traffic (Vehicle Weights) Regulations, 1963, and of the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, and not otherwise.

(3) A licensing authority may license a motor vehicle as of Class B, where—

(a) the vehicle does not comply, in some respect, with the vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, if—

(i) the dimensions of the vehicle do not exceed those prescribed by those regulations and the vehicle conforms to the requirements of the Traffic (Vehicle Weights) Regulations, 1963; and

(ii) the use of the vehicle is limited in such manner as the Minister may direct and, in any event, is so limited that it will not constitute a hazard to other road users;

(b) the vehicle is a tractor or self-propelled agricultural implement, if its use is limited to agricultural or horticultural pursuits; or

(c) the dimensions of the vehicle exceed those prescribed by the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, or the vehicle does not conform to the requirements of the Traffic (Vehicle Weights) Regulations, 1963, if the licensing of the vehicle is specially approved, or the licensing of vehicles of its class is generally approved, by the Minister and the use of the vehicle is limited in conformity with any conditions to which that approval is subject.

(4) A licensing authority may license, as of Class C, a motor vehicle that—

(a) is so constructed, or has such weight carried by one or more axles, that it could not, without reconstruction, be made to conform to the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, or the Traffic (Vehicle Weights) Regulations, 1963; and

(b) is of a class not designed primarily for the carriage of passengers or goods, but for use in the industrial pursuits of mining, quarrying, earth moving, earth drilling, forestry, timber getting, the making, maintenance or cleaning of roads or the construction of major works,

if the licensing of the vehicle is specially approved, or the licensing of vehicles of its class is generally approved, by the Minister and the use of the vehicle is limited in conformity with any condition to which that approval is subject.

(5) The licensing authority shall indorse every licence of Class B or Class C with the limitations to which its issue is subject and a person who uses, or permits or suffers a person in his employ to use, a vehicle the subject of such a licence otherwise than in conformity with those limitations commits an offence.

Licence to
be carried
in certain
cases.

(10) (1) A person shall not use, or permit or suffer a person in his employ to use, a vehicle licensed as of Class C, unless the licence is carried on the vehicle.

(2) The holder of a Class B or Class C licence or a person having it in his possession shall produce the licence to an inspector or member of the Police Force, on demand.

(3) Subregulation (1) of this regulation does not apply to a vehicle to which subsection (2) of section 71 of the Act applies.

11. (1) A person may apply to a licensing authority for a temporary permit to drive an unlicensed motor vehicle. Licensing authority may issue temporary permits for unlicensed vehicles.
- (2) The licensing authority may issue a temporary permit in the form determined from time to time by the Minister and published in the *Gazette* and the authority shall indorse the permit with conditions limiting the use of the vehicle and specifying the time that the permit is to remain operative.
- (3) Upon making an application under subregulation (1) of this regulation, the applicant shall pay to the licensing authority—
- (a) a fee of two shillings and sixpence;
 - (b) a premium of two shillings and sixpence, in respect of a policy of insurance under the Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1943, and
 - (c) an amount of one shilling and eightpence, being the minimum surcharge payable on the policy of insurance, under the Motor Vehicle (Third Party Insurance Surcharge) Act, 1962.
- (4) A person shall not drive, or cause or permit the driving of, a vehicle in respect of which a temporary permit has been issued, except in accordance with the terms and conditions of the permit.
12. (1) A licensing authority may, with the special or general approval of the Minister, issue a permit authorising the carrying on a vehicle of such a load as will occasion any or all of the dimensions of a vehicle and its load to exceed those prescribed by regulation 1101 of the Vehicle Standards Regulations, 1965, to the extent, on such conditions, and on such routes and journeys, as are specified in the permit. Permits for oversize loads.
- (2) The fee for a permit issued under this regulation is ten shillings, regardless of whether the permit authorises one or more of the prescribed dimensions to be exceeded.
- (3) A permit issued under this regulation does not authorise the carrying of a load on a vehicle contrary to the provisions of the Traffic (Vehicle Weights) Regulations, 1963.
- (4) A person shall not drive, or permit or suffer a person in his employ to drive, a vehicle pursuant to a permit issued under this regulation, unless the permit is carried on the vehicle.
- (5) Every person who uses, or causes or permits a person in his employ to use, a vehicle contrary to any limitations or conditions specified in a permit issued under this regulation commits an offence.
13. Subject to any limitations or conditions specified in the permit, a permit issued under regulation 11 or 12 is valid outside the district of the licensing authority that issued it. Validity of permits.
14. A licensing authority shall, on payment of a fee of ten shillings, issue a duplicate or certified copy of a vehicle licence that has been lost or destroyed, to the person named in the licence or, in the event of his death, to his executor or administrator. Fee for duplicate or certified copy of licence.
15. (1) A person shall not use a vehicle of which the licence is held in contravention of the provisions of any Act or these regulations. Vehicle not to be used if licence held in contravention of Act.
- (2) Where a licence is lawfully suspended or cancelled or has been obtained by misrepresentation or fraud, or is held in contravention of the provisions of any Act or these regulations, the licence holder shall, on demand by an inspector or member of the Police Force, forthwith deliver up the licence.
- (3) The holder of a licence shall, within seven days after every change of his address or place of business as stated in the licence, give notice in writing of the change to the licensing authority that issued the licence, and shall produce the licence to that authority, to enable it to be indorsed with the new address or place of business, as the case may be.

PART III—LICENCES FOR OVERSEAS VEHICLES.

Application
for vehicle
licence
and for
extension or
renewal
thereof.

16. (1) An application for a vehicle licence under the provisions of section 21B of the Act, or for an extension or renewal of a licence or registration under the provisions of section 21D of the Act, shall be made to the appropriate licensing authority.

(2) An application shall set out—

- (a) the full name and permanent overseas address of the owner of the vehicle;
- (b) the owner's principal addresses while in Australia and in this State;
- (c) such a description of the vehicle as, in the opinion of the licensing authority, is sufficient to permit its identification; and
- (d) details relating to—
 - (i) the arrival of the vehicle in, and the proposed removal of the vehicle out of, the Commonwealth and the State;
 - (ii) the Triptyque or Carnet de passages en douane relating to the vehicle;
 - (iii) the vehicle licence issued in respect of the vehicle in the country from which the vehicle is brought to the Commonwealth; and
 - (iv) the Third Party Insurance Policy required to be held in respect of the vehicle.

(3) A licensing authority is not obliged to grant to an applicant a vehicle licence, or an extension or renewal of a licence or registration, referred to in Part IIA of the Act, if the applicant has, in the opinion of the authority, in any way contravened or failed to comply with any provision of the Act or these regulations; and an applicant shall, if required by a licensing authority, furnish to that authority, with his application, such additional information as the authority considers necessary and relevant for the granting and issue, or the extension or renewal, of the licence.

Contract of
Third Party
Insurance
required.

17. Unless the requisite contract of Third Party Insurance is in force, with respect to a vehicle for which a licence under section 21B of the Act, or an extension or renewal under section 21D, is sought, the applicant shall not be granted the licence or the extension or renewal, until he enters into the required contract.

Identifica-
tion tablets
or plates
on motor
vehicles
to which
Part IIA
of the Act
applies.

18. (1) Where a motor vehicle to which Part IIA of the Act applies is not, when landed in or brought to this State, equipped with a set of identification tablets or number plates in accordance with the law of the country or the State or Territory of the Commonwealth from which it was landed or brought, or where any such tablet or plate is so mutilated that any material part is obscured, obliterated or indistinct, a person may not use that vehicle on any road in the State, unless and until the owner of the vehicle applies to the appropriate licensing authority for, and has obtained, a set of temporary plates that, when issued, are affixed by the owner to the vehicle; and the provisions of the Act and of these regulations relating to identification tablets and number plates shall apply, *mutatis mutandis* and so far as they can be applied, to temporary plates so issued, as though the temporary plates were identification tablets or number plates issued in respect of a motor vehicle to which the provisions of Part IIA of the Act do not apply.

(2) Where an application for a set of temporary number plates is received by a licensing authority from the owner of a motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation, the authority shall issue to the applicant a set of number plates or identification tablets on payment of the charge prescribed or authorised by these regulations for a similar set when issued to a permanent resident of the State.

(3) Upon the issue of a set of temporary plates for a motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation, the owner shall fit them or cause them to be fitted to the vehicle, in accordance with these regulations, and shall keep them so fitted, until the licence or the extension or renewal of the licence issued under the authority of section 21B or section 21D of the Act expires or until the earlier exportation of the vehicle from the Commonwealth.

(4) Upon the expiry of a vehicle licence issued, extended or renewed under Part IIA of the Act, or on, or immediately prior to, the exportation from the Commonwealth of the vehicle for which the licence was issued, the owner or person in charge of the vehicle shall leave any temporary plates issued in respect of that vehicle with the licensing authority for the district in which he is then residing or in which the vehicle was kept, immediately prior to the expiry or exportation.

19. Where a vehicle to which Part IIA of the Act applies is equipped with the steering wheel on the left hand side, a vehicle licence in respect of that vehicle, whether issued, renewed, or extended in accordance with that Part, has no force or effect, and a person shall not use the vehicle on a road, unless that vehicle is equipped in accordance with the provisions of subregulation (6) of regulation 110 of the Vehicles Standards Regulations, 1965.

Vehicles with steering on left-hand side.

20. Where it appears to the Licensing officer of a licensing authority that a vehicle to which Part IIA of the Act applies does not conform with the requirements of the Act or regulations relating to its construction, he may with the authority of the Minister, endorse on the licence issued, renewed or extended under that Part, a permit authorising the use of that vehicle on roads, generally, or on any specified road or roads subject to such conditions as the Minister may authorise to be imposed and the vehicle shall then be used only in accordance with the terms of that permit.

Permits for use of vehicle not conforming with requirements of the Act or regulations.

21. (1) Where a vehicle in respect of which a licence under Part IIA of the Act is in force, is transferred to a permanent resident of the Commonwealth, the licence is thereupon cancelled.

When licence for overseas vehicle ceases to have force and effect.

(2) Where a licence is cancelled in accordance with subregulation (1) of this regulation or where a vehicle in respect of which a licence was in force is not exported from Australia on the expiry of the licence, a person shall not use the vehicle, unless it is licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Act and such of these regulations as are applicable to vehicles owned by permanent residents of the State.

PART IV—NUMBER PLATES AND ENGINE IDENTIFICATION MARKS.

22. (1) A licensing authority shall provide identification tablets or number plates, as prescribed by the Act and these regulations, and issue them to the licensee of a vehicle at the time that the licence is taken out.

Licensing authority to provide number plates.

(2) Upon the issue of a set of identification tablets or number plates, the licensing authority shall make a charge, not exceeding ten shillings.

(3) Notwithstanding the charge imposed under subregulation (2) of this regulation, every identification tablet or number plate remains the property of the licensing authority and shall be returned thereto by the person being the owner, or other person in possession, of the vehicle in respect of which it was issued, forthwith upon the cancellation of, or the disqualification of the licensee from holding, the licence, or within fifteen days of the expiry of the licence, in respect of which the identification tablet or number plate was issued.

Lost number
plates.

23. (1) Where a number plate or number plates issued in respect of a vehicle are lost, the owner of the vehicle shall, forthwith, send to the licensing authority that issued it or them notice in writing of that happening and shall pay to the authority a sum fixed by it not exceeding ten shillings, and the licensing authority shall, on proof, by statutory declaration of the loss, and on production of the licence or certificate of registration, issue fresh number plates in respect of the vehicle.

(2) Where a number plate issued in respect of a vehicle has become dilapidated or is damaged, to such an extent as to render it illegible, the owner of the vehicle shall return the plate to the licensing authority, together with the licence of the vehicle, and pay to the authority, a sum fixed by it, not exceeding ten shillings, and the licensing authority shall either issue another number plate in substitution for the dilapidated or damaged number plate or a new set of number plates, as it thinks fit.

Number
plates for
Metropoli-
tan Area.

24. (1) Identification tablets or number plates issued by the licensing authority in the Metropolitan Traffic Area shall display characters consisting of numerals or of a combination of three letters and three numerals together with the expression, "W.A.", placed above the combination of letters and numerals.

(2) Identification tablets or number plates issued by a licensing authority outside the Metropolitan Traffic Area shall display a letter or letters indicating the district of the authority, as set out in the Second Schedule, together with a numeral or numerals and may in addition have the expression, "W.A.", painted or placed above the letter or letters and number.

(3) An identification tablet or number plate issued by a licensing authority being the municipality of a shire, shall have enamelled or painted in the same colour as the lettering and numerals, a circular figure in the shape of a disc of approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, between the lettering and the numerals.

(4) The characters on an identification tablet or number plate shall be in numerals or block letters and numerals, as the case may be, in the case of—

- (a) motor cycles and motor carriers—not less than two inches in height and of corresponding breadth; and
- (b) motor cars, motor wagons, road tractors and trailers—approximately three and a quarter inches in height.

(5) Except in the Metropolitan Traffic Area, where all characters shall be white on a black ground, identification tablets and number plates shall bear the prescribed characters enamelled or painted in the colours being, in the case of—

- (a) a motor vehicle for general use—white numerals or letters and numerals on a black ground;
- (b) vehicles used for fire brigades—white numerals or letters and numerals on a red ground;
- (c) vehicles owned and used by the State Government (excepting Ministers of the Crown or heads of State Boards and Departments)—white letters and numbers on a light blue ground; and
- (d) for a trailer or caravan—yellow numbers or letters and numbers on a dark blue ground.

(6) Identification tablets or number plates issued in respect of a farm vehicle for which a licence is issued, pursuant to section 11 of the Act, without the payment of a fee, shall, in addition to the characters prescribed by the foregoing provisions of this regulation, bear below those characters the word, "FARM", in block letters of approximately two inches in height.

25. (1) The owner or person in charge of a vehicle shall rigidly fix and keep the identification tablet or number plate of the vehicle thereon so that—

Number plate to be fixed on vehicle.

- (a) in the case of a trailer or jinker, the identification tablet or number plate is fixed and kept in a conspicuous place on the back of the vehicle, in an upright position and so that the characters thereon are clearly visible and legible, by day and by night; and
- (b) in the case of a motor vehicle, where the identification tablet or number plate is duplicated, one is fixed and kept in a conspicuous place in front, and one is fixed and kept in a conspicuous place on the back, of the vehicle, in an upright position and so that the characters thereon are clearly visible and legible by day and by night.

(2) A member of the Police Force or inspector may seize and take possession of an identification tablet or number plate that he has reasonable grounds to believe—

- (a) has not been issued in connection with a licence that is in force for the current licensing period;
- (b) is fixed to a vehicle other than that for which it was issued; or
- (c) should have been returned to the licensing authority in accordance with these regulations.

26. (1) An application for a general identification disc or tablet to be assigned annually to a manufacturer of, or dealer in, motor vehicles, pursuant to paragraph (b) of section 19 of the Act, shall be made in writing to the licensing authority.

Manufacturers' or dealers' identification tablet and licence.

(2) General identification discs or tablets, and the conditions relating to their use under which they are issued, shall be such as are prescribed for identification tablets in regulations 22, 23, 24 and 25, in so far as they are applicable, but the characters thereon shall be black on a yellow ground, and in the case of a disc or tablet issued in the Metropolitan Area the characters of which consist of a combination of three letters and three numerals with the expression, "W.A.", placed above the word, "DEALER", placed below that combination, those characters may be white on a black ground,

(3) A general identification disc or tablet shall be fitted to the motor vehicle, in the position in which a number plate is required to be fitted by these regulations.

27. A person shall not paint or otherwise interfere with, or suffer any other person to paint or interfere with, an identification tablet or number plate that has been issued to him by a licensing authority.

Prohibition of painting or interfering with, number plates.

28. (1) Upon an application to license a motor vehicle under these regulations, the licensing authority shall not grant the licence—

Engine identification marks.

- (a) unless a clear and legible identification mark consisting of numerals or letters, or a combination of numerals and letters, is stamped on the engine of the vehicle; or
- (b) if the identification mark on the engine of the vehicle has been, or appears to have been, altered, defaced, obliterated or removed.

(2) The owner or person in charge of a motor vehicle of which the engine or an engine part, bearing the identification mark, is changed or replaced shall, within seven days of the change or replacement, give to the licensing authority that licensed the vehicle a notice in writing setting out—

- (a) the date of the change or replacement of the engine or engine part;

- (b) the make and the registered number of the motor vehicle;
 - (c) the name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle.
 - (d) the identification mark on the engine or engine part so changed or replaced;
 - (e) the identification mark (if any) on the engine or engine part substituted for that changed or replaced; and
 - (f) the name and address of the person from whom the substituted engine or engine part was obtained.
- (3) The Commissioner of Police may allot an identification mark, where—
- (a) there is no identification mark on the engine of a motor vehicle; or
 - (b) the identification mark on the engine has been or appears to have been, altered, defaced, obliterated or removed,

if he is satisfied that an identification mark is necessary for identifying the engine of the motor vehicle.

(4) Where an identification mark is allotted pursuant to the provisions of subregulation (3) of this regulation, the identification mark shall be stamped on the engine of the motor vehicle in such manner, and in such position, as the Commissioner of Police may direct; and upon the engine being so stamped, the motor vehicle shall be produced forthwith at the office of the licensing authority for inspection of the identification mark.

(5) Unless he has applied for, and is awaiting the allotment of, an identification mark for the engine of that motor vehicle, a person shall not use, or permit or suffer any other person to use, a motor vehicle of which—

- (a) the engine is not stamped with a clear and legible identification mark consisting of numerals or letters, or a combination of numerals and letters; or
- (b) the identification on the engine has been, or appears to have been, altered, defaced, obliterated or removed.

(6) Except with the authority, in writing, of the Commissioner of Police, a person shall not—

- (a) alter, deface, obliterate or remove an identification mark from the engine of a motor vehicle; or
- (b) stamp on or affix to the engine of a motor vehicle any mark, number or letter purporting or intended to be, or that is a colourable imitation of, an identification mark of that engine.

PART V—REGISTRATION LABELS.

Register of vehicle licences to be kept and registration labels to be issued.

29. A register of all licences for vehicles shall be kept by every licensing authority which shall, after the appropriate particulars are duly entered in the register, upon payment of the prescribed fee (if any) issue together with every vehicle licence, a registration label.

Form of registration labels.

30. (1) A registration label shall be in accordance with a form to be determined from time to time by the Minister; and printed in colours and indicate thereon the month, year, or portion of the year, in relation to which the licence is issued.

(2) A registration label shall be fitted to the windscreen of the vehicle in the position prescribed by these regulations or, if the vehicle has no windscreen, shall be placed and kept in a holder issued by the licensing authority; and the holder, with the registration label placed in it, shall be fitted and kept fitted to the vehicle in respect of which the label is issued, in the manner prescribed by, and in accordance with, these regulations.

(3) Where, under the provisions of subregulation (2) of this regulation, a registration label is required to be kept in a holder, the licensing authority issuing the label shall, at the request of the licensee and on payment of an amount not exceeding five shillings, supply a holder.

(4) A person to whom a registration label has been issued shall not place or keep the label in any holder other than that supplied to him, in accordance with subregulation (3) of this regulation, by a licensing authority.

31. (1) A registration label issued in respect of a vehicle shall have effect only for the duration of the licence in respect of which it is issued.

Registration labels valid for duration of licence.

(2) A licensing authority shall, on each subsequent renewal of a licence for a vehicle, issue a new registration label, as prescribed by these regulations.

32. (1) A registration label shall be placed and carried on the vehicle for which it is issued, so that—

Position on vehicle where registration label to be carried.

(a) where the motor vehicle has a windscreen, the label is in such a position that its centre is approximately six inches from the bottom, near side corner of the windscreen and the front of the label is facing towards the front of the vehicle;

(b) where the motor vehicle has no windscreen, in the case of—

(i) a tractor or other vehicle not specified in this paragraph, the label is fitted in a holder, either on the near side of the vehicle or on the fore part of the driving cabin or compartment, in such a manner that the face of the label is clearly visible to a person who is standing outside the vehicle and facing the label;

(ii) a motor cycle, the label is fitted in a holder, on the near side of the handlebar or on the near side front fork, and the front of the label is facing towards the front of the motor cycle; and

(iii) a trailer, or caravan of the trailer type, the label is fitted in a holder on the near side of, and not more than twelve inches from the front of, the tray or body, in such a manner that the label faces the same direction as the near side of the tray or body to which it is fitted, and is clearly visible to a person who is standing outside the trailer or caravan and facing the label.

(2) In all cases the registration label or the holder and registration label shall be carried on the particular vehicle for which it is issued, so as to be clearly visible to a person directly facing the label, within a distance of six feet.

(3) A licensing authority shall, upon issuing a registration label under these regulations, indorse upon the label the particulars of the vehicle so registered.

33. A fee not exceeding five shillings may be charged for a duplicate of a registration label.

Fee for duplicate registration label.

PART VI—TRAFFIC INSPECTORS.

Form of
certificate of
appoint-
ment.

34. (1) A certificate of the appointment of an inspector, under section 22 of the Act, shall be substantially in the form of Form 1 in the Third Schedule.

(2) An inspector shall, when on duty, wear his badge of authority in a conspicuous place.

(3) The badge of authority mentioned in subregulation (2) of this regulation shall be of the design depicted in the Fourth Schedule.

Uniform.

35. (1) An inspector shall, when on duty, wear the uniform described in the Fourth Schedule.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2) of regulation 34, an inspector shall, when in uniform, wear the prescribed badge on the front of his cap or, where wearing a crash helmet, on the front of the jacket or shirt.

(3) The provisions of this regulation do not apply to an inspector appointed by—

(a) a licensing authority whose district is north of the 26th parallel of south latitude; or

(b) the following licensing authorities, that is to say, the municipal districts of the shires of—

Cue.

Dundas.

Esperance.

Meekatharra.

Mount Magnet.

Mount Marshall.

Murchison.

Ravensthorpe.

Sandstone.

Wiluna.

Yalgoo.

PART VII—PENALTIES.

Penalty for
breach of a
regulation.

36. A person committing a breach of any of these regulations, either by act or omission, is liable, for a first offence, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds and, for a subsequent offence, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

PART VIII—TRIAL AND DETERMINATION OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN LICENSING AUTHORITIES UNDER SECTION
12 OF THE ACT.

Applicant in
dispute
under s. 12
to lodge
application
in prescribed
form.

37. A licensing authority (in this Part referred to as "the applicant") requiring to have a dispute with another licensing authority (in this Part referred to as "the respondent") tried and determined under the provisions of section 12 of the Act, may lodge an application in the Local Court nearest to the office of the applicant.

Application
to be in
Form 2 in
Third
Schedule.

38. (1) An application made under the provisions of regulation 37 shall be in accordance with Form 2 in the Third Schedule.

(2) A copy of the application shall be served on the respondent, within seven days of the lodgment of the application in the court, or such further time as the Magistrate of that court may allow.

(3) On proof to the satisfaction of the clerk of the court that the application has been duly served, he shall cause written notice to be sent to the parties of the date and time for the hearing of the application, but the date shall be not less than fourteen clear days from the date of service of the application on the respondent.

39. If either party to the application neglects to appear by its clerk, traffic inspector, or other officer, or by counsel or solicitor, on the date and at the time fixed for the hearing, the court may proceed to hear and determine the matter in the absence of the party, or adjourn the application to some other date, as it thinks fit.

On failure of either party to appear, Magistrate may determine matter in absence of party.

40. On the determination of the matter the court may make such order for the payment by one party to the other of the fair proportion of the licence fee or fees, the subject of the dispute, and as to costs, as it thinks fit.

Determination of dispute and costs.

41. On the hearing of the matter the applicant shall open its case and the matter shall proceed as nearly as may be according to the procedure and rules of evidence relating to the trial of an action in a Local Court.

Procedure at hearing to be similar to trial in Local Court.

42. The rules of the Local Court shall, insofar as they are applicable and not inconsistent with this Part, apply to applications made under the provisions of this Part.

Rules of Local Court to apply if not inconsistent with this part.

Reg 3.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Metropolitan Traffic Area.

All that portion of the State comprised within the following boundaries:—

Bounded on the northward by lines commencing at the intersection of the production west of the south boundary of Swan Location 1162 with the shore of the Indian Ocean and extending eastward to and along said boundary and the northern side of Road No. 246 along the northern side of a surveyed road passing along the south boundaries of Lots 386, 398, 397, 396, 9, 42, 51, 77 and 86 of Swan Location H to the south-west corner of Lot 108, and along part of the south boundary of the last mentioned lot for a distance of about 25 chains to its intersection with the western boundary of the Swan Road District; thence south-south-eastward along part of said District boundary to the south boundary of Location K1; thence along part of the south boundary of said Location K1 and the north side of Road No. 735 to the right bank of the Swan River; thence northward along said river bank to the production west of the south boundary of Location 12; thence along said production and south boundary to the north-east corner of Location 1884.

On the eastward by lines commencing at the said north-east corner of Location 1884 and extending southward along its easternmost boundary and the easternmost boundary of Location 1459, part of the north and the east boundary of Location 1689, the easternmost boundary of Location 1854 to the south-east corner of the last-mentioned location; thence to the north-east corner of Parkerville Sub. Lot 65 and along its east boundary and the east boundary of Sub. Lot 137; thence to and along the west boundary of Lots 31 and 214, part of the north boundary of Swan Location 2093, the northernmost, a west, a north, and the westernmost boundary of Sub. Lot 205, the west boundaries of Sub. Lots 203 and 212, the north and the east boundary of Sub. Lot 213, the east boundaries of Mahogany Creek Lots 29, 59, 80, and 93, and their production south to the left bank of the Helena river; thence westward along said bank of the river to the production northward of the eastern boundary of Lot 222 of Helena Location 20a, and along said production and eastern boundary and the eastern boundaries of Locations 246, 247, 248 and 249; thence to the intersection of the northern side of Road No. 1222 with the western side of the Darling Range railway reserve and along the eastern and south-eastern sides of said Road No. 1222 and of Road No. 3504 to the production east of the south boundary of Location 1295 and along said production and south boundary, the east, south-east, and south-west boundaries of Location 2781 (48/2363), the south-western boundaries of Locations 1875, 2782, 1477, 3722, the north-eastern side

of Road No. 1844, part of the south-west boundary of Location 1170, part of the south-east boundary of Location 773, a north-east and a south-east boundary of B Reserve 259, part of the north-east boundary of Location 28, the north-western side of Road Nos. 168 and 248 to the east corner of Lot 342 of Canning Location 2; thence by the south-eastern and eastern side of Road No. 248 to the north side of Welshpool road and eastward along the latter to the south corner of Location 247; thence south-eastward through Location 7 along the production south-eastward of the south-west boundary of said Location 247 to the north-west boundary of Location 289, and along part of said north-west boundary to the prolongation north-westward of the south-west boundaries of Locations 127 and 128; thence along said prolongation and south-west boundaries and their prolongations south-eastward through Locations 11, 3 and 12 to the north-west boundary of Location 13 and along part of the lastmentioned boundary and the north-west and north-east boundaries of Location 708, the north-east boundaries of Locations 344, 155, 83 and 108 to the northern side of Road No. 185; thence eastward along the northern side of Road No. 185 to the production north-eastward of the north-western boundary of location 142; thence along the north-west and south-west boundary of location 142; thence through location 677 to the north-west corner of location 366 and along the north and east boundaries of the latter and the east boundary of location 479, part of the north and an east boundary of location 313, the east boundary of location 149, and the west boundary of reserve 1401 to the south-west corner of the lastmentioned; thence along part of the south boundary of reserve 1401 for a distance of about 15 chains; thence southward to the north boundary of location 425 and along part of its north and its east boundary, part of the north and the east boundary of location 427, part of the south boundary of location 584, the northern boundaries of location 498, and the south and part of the east boundary of location 568 to the production west of the northern side of road No. 3055; thence along said production and northern side of road No. 3055 to the west boundary of location 163, and along part of the west and the north boundary of the said location and the production eastward of the latter boundary for about 50 chains; thence southward about 14 chains to the production west of the north boundary of location 511 and along the said production and north boundary and its production east to the production north of the west boundary of location 375; thence south along said production and west boundary of location 375 and its continuation south to its intersection with the production east of the north boundary of location 348; thence west to the north-east corner of location 348 and south along its east boundary to its south-east corner.

On the southward by lines commencing at the lastmentioned point and extending west along the south boundary of said location 348 to its south-west corner; thence westward to the eastern boundary of Armadale Townsite at its intersection with the production south-eastward of the south-western side of road No. 5636; thence southward and westward along part of the eastern, a southern, a south-western, a north-western, and again a south-western boundary of the said Townsite to the south-eastern side of Ninth Avenue and south-westward along said side of Ninth Avenue and the north-western boundary of lot 110 of Canning Location 31; thence along part of the north-eastern boundary of location 367, the east, the south, and part of the west boundary of location 436, the north boundary of location 637, the north boundaries of Oaklands Estate Lots 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177 and 178; Peel Estate Lots 694, 104, 100, 693, 685, 120, 121 and 683 a north boundary of Cockburn Sound Location 16, the north boundary of Peel Estate Lots 790 and 681, again a north boundary of Cockburn Sound Location 16 and its production west to intersect the shores of the Indian Ocean (Cockburn Sound).

On the westward by the shores of the Indian Ocean (Cockburn Sound, Owen Anchorage, Gage Roads) to the starting point at the production west of the south boundary of Swan Location 1162.

Together with those portions of the State comprised in the Municipal Districts of the Shires of Kwinana and of Rockingham, constituted under the Local Government Act, 1960.

The whole shown, edged in red on Lands and Surveys Miscellaneous Plan No. 348.

Reg. 24 (2).

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Identification Tablets.

TOWN COUNCILS.

(Outside Metropolitan Area.)

Letters as indicated opposite to precede each number.

Albany	A	Kalgoorlie	KMC
Boulder	B	Narrogin	NGN
Bunbury	BY	Northam	N
Geraldton	GN		

SHIRE COUNCILS.

(Outside Metropolitan Area.)

Letters as indicated hereunder with a disc not less than one and a half inches in diameter to precede each number.

A		G	
Albany	A	Gascoyne, Upper	GU
Armada-le-Kelmscott	AK	Geraldton-Greenough	G
Arthur, West	AW	Gingin	GG
Augusta-Margaret River	AU	Gnowangerup	GN
Ashburton	AS	Goomalling	GO
		Greenbushes	GR
B		H	
Balingup	BN	Hall's Creek	HC
Beverley	BE	Harvey	H
Boddington	BT		
Blackwood, Upper	BU	I	
Bridgetown	B	Irwin	IR
Brookton	BO		
Broomehill	BH	K	
Broome	BM	Kalamunda	KM
Bruce Rock	BK	Kalgoorlie	K
Busseton	BSN	Katanning	KA
C		Kellerberrin	KE
Capel	CP	Kimberley, West	KW
Carnamah	CA	Kojonup	KO
Carnarvon	C	Kondinin	KN
Chapman Valley	CV	Koorda	KD
Chittering	CH	Kulin	KU
Collie	CO		
Coolgardie	CG	L	
Coorow	CW	Lake Grace	LG
Corrigin	CR	Laverton	LA
Cranbrook	CB	Leonora	L
Cuballing	CN		
Cue	CD	M	
Cunderdin	CMT	Mandurah	MH
D		Manjimup	WA
Dalwallinu	DL	Marble Bar	MB
Dandaragan	DN	Meekatharra	MK
Dardanup	DA	Menzies	MN
Denmark	DE	Merredin	MD
Donnybrook	DB	Mingenew	MI
Dowerin	D	Moora	M
Dumbleyung	DU	Morawa	MO
Dundas	DS	Mt. Magnet	MA
E		Mt. Marshall	MM
Esperance	E	Mukinbudin	MBL
Exmouth	EX	Mullewa	MW
		Mundaring	MDG
		Murchison	MU
		Murray	MY

N		T	
Nannup	NP	Tableland	TB
Narembeen	NB	Tambellup	TA
Narrogin	NO	Tammin	TN
Northam	N	Three Springs	TS
Northampton	NR	Toodyay	T
Nullagine	NU	Trayning	KTY
Nungarin	NA		
Nyabing-Pingrup	KT		
P		V	
Perenjori	PJ	Victoria Plains	VP
Pingelly	PN		
Plantagenet	PL		
Port Hedland	PH		
Q		W	
Quairading	Q	Wagin	W
		Wandering	WD
R		Wanneroo	WN
Ravensthorpe	RA	Warooka	WR
Roebourne	R	Westonia	WT
		Wickepin	WK
S		Williams	WL
Sandstone	S	Wiluna	WU
Serpentine-Jarrahdale	SJ	Wongan-Ballidu	WB
Shark Bay	SB	Woodanilling	WO
Swan-Guildford	SW	Wyalkatchem	WM
		Wyndham-East Kimberley	WY
		Y	
		Yalgoo	YA
		Yilgarn	YL
		York	Y

Reg. 33 (1).

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form 1.

Traffic Act, 1919.
(Regulation 33.)

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR.

Office of the Municipality of.....
This is to certify that—

of.....
is a duly appointed Traffic Inspector under the provisions of the Traffic Act,
1919, for the Municipal District/s of.....

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

.....
Mayor/President.

.....
Town/Shire Clerk.

Sec. 12.

Reg. 38 (1).

Traffic Act, 1919

Form 2.

APPLICATION TO DETERMINE DISPUTE UNDER
SECTION 12 OF THE ACT.

To the Resident or Police Magistrate at.....

1. The applicant, the Municipality of the.....
of.....is desirous of having the following
dispute determined by you under Section 12 of the Traffic Act, 1919, and makes
application for a trial and determination of the matter accordingly.

2. The matter in dispute is as follows:—

- (a) A vehicle, described as follows:—
 of of which
 is said to be the owner, is licensed by the abovenamed respondent,
 the licensing traffic authority for the
 Municipal District under the following licences, in respect of which
 the following fees have been received by the respondent:—

Licence.	Fee.
.....
.....
.....
.....

(State whether licence is for a whole year or a portion of a year.)

- (b) The applicant is the licensing authority in control of traffic for
 the Municipal District, and contends
 that the said licences have been wholly or mainly (or substantially)
 exercised in the Municipal District under
 the control of the applicant.
- (c) The applicant therefore applies for the matter in dispute to be
 tried and determined in accordance with section 12 of the said
 Act and that an order be made that the respondent do pay the
 applicant the said licence fees,

or

that the respondent do pay the applicant such fair proportion of
 the said licence fees as the Magistrate may decide.

Dated this day of
 one thousand nine hundred and
 (see Traffic Act, 1919, s. 12).

Signed on behalf of the applicant by

.....
 (Solicitor, Town/Shire Clerk, Traffic Inspector or other officer).

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Reg. 34 (1).

Badge of Traffic Inspector.



Reg. 35 (1).

Uniform of Traffic Inspector.

1. Jacket—Blue-grey, open neck with two breast pockets.
2. Shirt—College grey or, north of the 26th parallel of south latitude, khaki (similar type as that worn by Police).
3. Tie—Blue-grey.
4. Trousers or Breeches—Blue-grey.
5. Leggings, Boots, Shoes—Black.
6. Cap—Peaked cap with blue-grey cover.
or
Crash Helmet—Black or white.
7. Badge—Regulation badge on cap, to be only badge worn, but where a crash helmet is worn the badge may be worn on the front of the jacket or shirt.
8. Buttons—All buttons on uniform to be gilt and embossed or stamped "Traffic Inspector".
9. Buckle—Gilt.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919-1965.

Police Department,
Perth, 22nd December, 1965.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by the Traffic Act, 1919-1965, as read with the Interpretation Act, 1918, has been pleased to revoke the Traffic Regulations, 1954, as amended by notices in the *Government Gazette*, up to and including the 24th December, 1965, so that the revocation takes effect on the 1st January, 1966.

R. T. NAPIER,
Commissioner of Police.

[*Extract from Government Gazette (No. 117) of
31st December, 1965.*]

CORRIGENDUM.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919-1965.

Traffic (Licensing Authorities) Regulations, 1965.

ON page 4342 of *Government Gazette* (No. 116) of 30th December, 1965, after "on and after the", in the third line of the introduction, add "1st January, 1966."

R. T. NAPIER,
Commissioner of Police.

See page 4342 of G.G. (No. 116).