

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

As in force at 18 June 1999

Table of provisions

Part 1	Preliminary	
1	Citation	1
2	Commencement	1
3	Interpretation	1
Part II	Application of regulations	
4	Obedience to police force, &c.....	10
5	Certain vehicles exempt from Regulations	10
6	Emergency vehicles exempt from Regulations.....	11
7	Police and other persons exempt from certain provisions of Act and Regulations	12
Part III	Traffic control devices	
8	Traffic control devices.....	13
9	Limits on operation of signs.....	13
10	Inscriptions on signs to be operative	14
11	Operation of signs on public holidays	14
Part IV	Obedience to traffic control signals and signs	
12	Obedience to traffic signals	14
13	Obedience to signs and markings	17
14	Application to adjacent one way traffic carriageways	23
Part V	Driving on left and overtaking	
15	Keeping as far left as practicable.....	24
16	Overtaking	24
17	Overtaking of long vehicle, &c.	26
18	Use of centre and right lanes of 3 lane carriageway.....	26
19	Passing vehicles	26
20	Giving way to overtaking vehicle	27
21	Drivers not to obstruct traffic.....	27
22	Driving in lanes on carriageways	27
23	Driving through roundabouts	28
24	Keeping left of double lines.....	28
25	Long vehicles, &c., following too closely.....	29

26	Driving on divided road	29
27	Approaching crest or curve	29
28	Transit lanes	30
29	Bus lanes	30
30	Bicycle lanes	31

Part VI Giving way

31	Meaning of <i>give way</i>	31
32	Giving way at intersections	31
33	Giving way during turns	32
34	Movements into or out of parked position	33
35	Action on approach of emergency vehicle	33
36	Entering or leaving public street or place	33
37	No entry to blocked intersection	33
38	Roundabouts	34

Part VII Pedestrians

39	Pedestrian crossing	34
40	Children's crossings	34
41	Duties of pedestrians	35
42	Pedestrians on carriageways	35

Part VII Turning, starting and stopping

43	Left turns	36
44	Right turns	37
45	Driver to signal intention to turn or stop	40
46	Use of signalling device	41
47	U turns	41
48	Braking and stopping of wheels	42

Part IX Level crossing

49	Stopping at level crossing	42
----	----------------------------------	----

Part X Speed restrictions

50	Speed limits	43
51	Maximum speeds for certain vehicles	45

Part XI Standing and parking vehicles

Division 1 Standing and parking vehicles

52	Vehicles not to be left in certain areas	45
53	Method of parking vehicles	46
54	Method of parking in parking areas	46

55	Prohibited parking and standing places	48
56	Restriction on parking of long vehicles and road trains	50
57	Parking near crest or curve.....	50
57A	Parking for disabled persons	51

Division 2 Removal of vehicles and abandoned vehicles

58	Removal of parked vehicles.....	51
59	Abandoned motor vehicles and trailers	52
60	Cost of moving and storing vehicles	53
61	Vehicles may be sold or disposed of	54
62	Disposal of proceeds of sale.....	54
63	Claim against owner	55

Division 3 Parking infringements

65	Parking infringement notices	55
----	------------------------------------	----

Part XII Lighting, warning signs, equipment, &c.

67	Lights on moving motor vehicles	58
68	Dipping of headlamps.....	58
69	Lights on stationary vehicles.....	59
70	Portable warning signs for disabled long vehicles, heavy vehicles and road trains.....	60
71	Lights and other equipment on bicycles	61
72	Lights on animal drawn vehicles.....	61
73	Fog lamps.....	62
74	Lights on towed motor vehicles	62
75	Spot lamps.....	63
76	Flashing warning lights	63
77	Fallen or unshipped loads.....	64
78	Certain vehicles not to display turn sign	64

Part XIII Bicycles, toy vehicles and animals

79	Riding of bicycles.....	65
79A	Helmets for cyclists.....	66
80	Riding bicycles abreast.....	67
81	Bicycle races and trials.....	67
82	Leading animals	68
83	Animals on clearways.....	69
84	Riding horses abreast.....	69
85	Animals on public streets.....	69

Part XIV Traffic infringements

86	Definitions.....	70
87	Service of traffic infringement notice.....	70

88	Particulars to be shown on traffic infringement notice	70
89	Withdrawal of notice	71
90	Penalty for offence.....	72
91	Payment before expiry date of traffic infringement notice	72
92	General.....	72
93	Police may require information	73
94	Tampering with traffic infringement detection device.....	74

Part XV Careless and disorderly driving

95	Careless driving or riding	74
96	Driving in disorderly manner	74

Part XVI Safety of persons in or on motor vehicles

97	Interpretation	75
98	Responsibility of driver	76
99	Positions of drivers and passengers.....	76
99A	Riding in load space	77
100	Approval of child restraints	78
101	Driver of motor vehicle.....	79
102	Adult passengers in motor vehicles	79
103	Children and young persons in motor vehicles	79
104	Number of persons in front seating positions.....	80
105	Defences	80
106	Drivers and passengers on motor cycles and in side cars.....	82
107	Helmets for motor cyclists.....	83
108	Inspection of helmet	84
109	Forfeiture of helmet	85
110	Riding in trailers and towed vehicles	85
111	Opening doors and alighting from vehicles.....	85

Part XVII Driving with high alcohol blood content

111A	Application of section 19(9) of Act	86
112	Prescribed breath analysis instrument.....	86
113	Breath analysis	86
114	Testing instrument after use	87
115	Forms	88
116	Conduct of breath analysis	89
117	Authorized operators	90
118	Authorized analysts	90

Part XVIII Licences to drive vehicles

119	Production of licence	90
120	Requirements relating to learner drivers.....	91
121	Provisional licences	93

Part XIX Registration

122	Minimum penalty under section 34	94
123	Production of registration certificate	94
124	Offence in relation to registration label or plate	95

Part XIXA Liability of owner for parking and traffic infringements

124A	Definitions	95
124B	Liability of owner	96
124C	Evidence of ownership of motor vehicle	98

Part XX Miscellaneous

125	Leaving motor vehicle unattended	99
126	Driving in reverse	99
127	Driving on footway, reservation or traffic island	99
128	Destructive substance, &c., on public street	100
129	Securing of loads	101
130	Transporting of animals	101
131	Removal of dangerous loads, &c.	102
132	Obstructing traffic	102
133	Towed motor vehicles	102
134	Parades and processions	103
135	Noise, use of horns, head lamps, &c.	104
136	Driving unsafe motor vehicle	105
137	Driving abreast	105
138	Duties of driver after accident	106
139	Driving on certain beaches prohibited	107
140	Vehicle reliability trials, races and speed tests	107
141	Use of air cushioned vehicle	108
142	Name and address to be stated	108
143	Driver or owner of vehicle, &c., to furnish information when required	109
144	Certificate relating to test of traffic infringement detection devices	109
145	Offences relating to parking	109
146	Regulatory offences	109
147	General penalties	110

Schedule 1 Traffic infringements

Schedule 2

ENDNOTES

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

As in force at 18 June 1999

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Regulations under the *Traffic Act 1987*

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the *Traffic Regulations*.

2 Commencement

These Regulations shall take effect on the commencement of the *Traffic Act 1987* (other than sections 1 and 2 of that Act).

3 Interpretation

(1) In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:

articulated vehicle means a combination of a prime mover and a semi trailer.

Australian Standard means a standard approved for publication on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia, being the association of that name incorporated by Royal Charter.

bicycle lane means a length of a marked lane on a carriageway defined by a Bicycle Lane sign at the beginning and a Bicycle Lane sign and an End sign at the end.

bicycle path means a way, other than a bicycle lane or footway, defined by a Bicycle Path sign at the beginning and a Bicycle Path sign and an End sign at the end.

bicycle way means a bicycle lane, bicycle path or a footway for use by person's riding bicycles either exclusively or jointly with pedestrians.

box trailer means a small trailer:

(a) the unladen mass of which does not exceed 500 kg; or

- (b) the laden mass of which is not capable of, or is unlikely to exceed, 1 tonne.

built up area means a public street on which there is provision for lighting by means of street lamps.

bus means a motor omnibus within the meaning of the *Commercial Passenger (Road) Transport Act*.

bus lane means a length of carriageway defined by a Bus Lane sign at the beginning and a Bus Lane sign and an End sign at the end.

bus stop means that part of a public street between:

- (a) a traffic sign bearing an arrow and the words "BUS STOP" erected on or near to the kerb of the street and another such traffic sign on the same side of the street nearest in the direction indicated by that arrow; or
- (b) markings on the pavement of the public street which are adjacent to:
- (i) a traffic sign bearing the words "BUS STOP", "BUSES ONLY" or "BUSES EXCEPTED"; or
- (ii) the words "BUS STOP" marked on that pavement.

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

children's crossing means a marked crossing on a carriageway near which is displayed:

- (a) a Children Crossing sign or a flag bearing a Children Crossing sign; or
- (b) a Children Crossing sign or a flag bearing a Children Crossing sign and a pole bearing a Stop banner sign which is turned or held across or partly across a carriageway.

clearance lamp means a lamp which, when lighted, provides an indication of the width of a motor vehicle, together with its load and equipment, to a person looking at the vehicle from the front or the rear.

clearway means a length of carriageway defined by a Clearway No Standing sign at the beginning and an End Clearway sign at the end, and along which the standing of vehicles is prohibited by the operation of No Standing signs or Clearway signs.

combination vehicle means a motor vehicle with one or more trailers attached.

dead end means the closed end of a cul-de-sac.

dipping device means a device by which a driver of a motor vehicle, while retaining a normal driving position, can cause the main beam of light from a headlamp of that vehicle to be dipped.

disabled person's parking bay means a bay on a carriageway or parking area defined by 2 parallel lines marked in white on the carriageway or parking area:

- (a) within which, also marked in white is; or
- (b) in respect of which there is displayed a sign bearing,

a symbolic representation of a person seated in a wheel chair.

End School Zone sign means a sign in the form of a Speed Restriction sign or a Speed Derestriction sign on which the words "END SCHOOL ZONE" have been included.

fog lamp means an additional or alternative headlamp which projects a yellow light.

give way line means a broken line, greater than 300 mm in width, marked on a carriageway transverse to the direction of travel of vehicles on that carriageway which is not part of a marked cross walk, lane line, pavement edge line or separation line.

goods includes animals.

goods vehicle means a motor vehicle constructed primarily for the carriage of goods.

gross combination mass has the same meaning as in the *Motor Vehicles Regulations*.

gross vehicle mass has the same meaning as in the *Motor Vehicles Regulations*.

heavy vehicle means a vehicle with a gross vehicle mass or gross combination mass greater than 4.5 t.

hours of darkness means:

- (a) the period between sunset on one day and sunrise on the next succeeding day; or
- (b) any other time when there is not sufficient daylight to render clearly visible a person or vehicle at a distance of 100 m.

laned carriageway means a two way carriageway marked into 3 or more lanes or a one way carriageway marked into 2 or more lanes.

level crossing means that part of a carriageway which crosses a railway line and at which is displaying a Railway Crossing Position sign with or without any other sign.

loading zone means a portion of a carriageway between 2 consecutive loading zone signs having arrows pointing generally towards each other.

Loading Zone sign means a sign in the form of a No Parking sign bearing an arrow on which the words "LOADING ZONE" and "GOODS VEHICLES ONLY" have been added to, or substituted for, the words "NO PARKING".

long vehicle means a vehicle, or a vehicle towing another vehicle, the total length of which exceeds 7.5 m but does not include a road train.

marked crosswalk means a portion of a carriageway between 2 parallel broken lines marked across or partly across the carriageway and, where the lines are marked partly across the carriageway, includes the portion of the carriageway between the prolongations of the lines.

marked lane means a lane on a laned carriageway marked by a lane line or a separation line.

no parking area means a portion of a carriageway, public place or public street:

- (a) between 2 consecutive No Parking signs having arrows pointing generally towards each other; or
- (b) between a No Parking sign and a dead end or an area in which standing is prohibited by these Regulations which dead end or area lies in the general direction indicated by an arrow on the sign.

No Parking sign includes a sign in the form of a No Parking sign in which the letter "P" in black contained within a red circle and crossed by a red line passing through the centre of the circle has been substituted for "NO PARKING".

no standing area means a portion of a carriageway, public place or public street:

- (a) between No Standing signs with arrows pointing generally towards each other;
- (b) between a No Standing sign and a dead end or an area in which standing is prohibited by these Regulations which dead end or area lies in the general direction indicated by an arrow on the sign; or
- (c) the boundary of which is marked, within 1 m of that boundary, with a double longitudinal line consisting of 2 yellow lines.

No Standing sign means a sign in the form of a No Parking sign in which the words "NO STANDING" have been, or the letter "S" in black contained within a red circle and crossed by a red line passing through the centre of the circle has been, substituted for "NO PARKING".

one way carriageway means a carriageway on which vehicles are permitted to travel in one direction only.

overtake means to overtake or attempt to overtake a vehicle travelling in the same direction.

park, in relation to a vehicle, means to permit the vehicle (whether unattended or not) to remain stationary otherwise than when necessary:

- (a) to avoid conflict with pedestrians or other vehicles;
- (b) to comply with the directions of a member of the Police Force or a traffic control device; or
- (c) while actually engaged in taking up or setting down persons or goods.

parking area means a portion of a carriageway, public place or public street:

- (a) between 2 consecutive parking signs having arrows pointing generally towards each other;

- (b) extending from a Parking sign in the general direction indicated by an arrow on the sign until a No Parking sign, No Standing sign, a dead end or an area in which the parking or standing of a vehicle is prohibited by these Regulations is reached; or
- (c) where parking bays are marked on the carriageway in such a way as to indicate that angle parking is required, the area enclosed by such parking bays.

parking infringement means a contravention of Part XI.

parking infringement notice means a notice under regulation 65.

Parking sign means a 2 Hour Parking sign and a sign in the form of a 2 Hour Parking sign on which a time other than 2 hours has been substituted as the time during which parking is permitted by the sign or on which the letter "P" in green has been substituted for "2 HOUR PARKING".

pass means to go past or attempt to go past another vehicle travelling in the opposite direction.

pavement edge line means a line marked on a carriageway to indicate the separation of the road shoulder or breakdown lane and the portion of the carriageway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic.

pedestrian crossing means a portion of a carriageway defined by a regular pattern of alternating black and white stripes approximately 3.5 m long by 600 mm wide marked across the carriageway and near to which is erected a Pedestrian Crossing sign to face a driver on the carriageway approaching the sign.

Pedestrian Prohibition sign means a sign comprising a black symbolic walking pedestrian on a white background with a red circular surround and a red diagonal bar across the centre of the sign.

prime mover means a rigid motor vehicle designed to haul a semi trailer.

retro-reflective means, in relation to material, a material which complies with the description and specifications in Australian Standard 1906 "Retro-Reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes".

road train means a vehicle combination comprising:

- (a) a rigid vehicle hauling not more than 3 trailers; or
 - (b) an articulated vehicle hauling not more than 2 trailers,
- the total length of which is greater than 19 m.

roundabout means an intersection laid out for movement of traffic around a central island having a Roundabout sign erected on each carriageway entering the intersection.

school day, in relation to a school zone, means a day when students enrolled at a school adjacent to the school zone are, in accordance with the *Education Act*, required to attend at the school.

school zone means a length of carriageway defined by a School Zone sign at the beginning and an End School Zone sign, a dead end or a terminating carriageway at the end.

School Zone sign means a sign in the form of a Speed Restriction sign on which the words "SCHOOL ZONE" and the periods of the day during which the sign operates and the words "SCHOOL DAYS" are included.

segregated footway means a footway or path divided in the centre by a continuous white line and on which footway or path signs are placed to indicate that persons riding bicycles must use one side and pedestrians must use the other side of the footway or path and which footway or path is defined by a Segregated Footway sign at the beginning and a Segregated Footway sign and an End sign at the end.

semi trailer means a trailer having an axle group towards the rear and a means of attachment to a prime mover whereby some of the trailer is superimposed on the prime mover at the front of the trailer.

Speed Restriction sign means a Speed Restriction sign or a sign in the form of a Speed Restriction sign on which the numerals 60 have been substituted by other numerals.

speed zone means a length of carriageway defined by a Speed Restriction sign at the beginning and a Speed De-restriction sign, Speed Restriction sign, dead end or terminating carriageway (if the speed zone is along a terminating carriageway) at the end.

stand, in relation to a vehicle, means:

- (a) to stop that vehicle; or

- (b) to permit that vehicle (whether unattended or not) to remain stationary, including for the time needed to pick up or set down persons or goods,

otherwise than when necessary:

- (c) to avoid conflict with pedestrians or other vehicles; or
- (d) to comply with the directions of a member of the Police Force or a traffic control device.

stop line means an unbroken line, greater than 300 mm in width, marked on a carriageway transverse to the direction of travel of vehicles on the carriageway which is not part of a marked crosswalk, lane line, pavement edge line or separation line.

tank vehicle means a vehicle designed to carry solid, liquid or gaseous substances, in bulk, in an integrally closed container.

taxi rank means an area of a public street or public place which is marked off by a part of the kerb of the public street that is between a traffic sign bearing an arrow and the words "TAXI RANK" erected on or near to that kerb and another such traffic sign on the same side of the public street nearest in the direction indicated by that arrow.

terminating carriageway means a carriageway which at an intersection with another carriageway does not continue through or beyond the other carriageway.

traffic infringement notice means a traffic infringement notice issued under Part XIV.

train means a railway locomotive or railway rolling stock.

transit lane means a lane on a carriageway defined by a Transit Lane sign at the beginning, and a Transit Lane sign and an End sign at the end, of the lane.

two way carriageway means a carriageway other than a one way carriageway.

U turn means a turn which causes a vehicle facing or travelling in one direction to face or travel in the opposite or substantially the opposite direction.

unprotected bicycle lane means a bicycle lane on a carriageway which is not separated by a physical barrier from that portion of the carriageway improved, designed or ordinarily used by motor vehicles.

- (2) A reference in subregulation (1) to a portion of a carriageway between 2 signs or between a sign and a dead end or an area extending on both sides of a sign shall be taken to refer to the space marked on the adjacent carriageway or, in the absence of any markings, shall, where the sign or signs are erected at or near:
- (a) the boundary of a carriageway and are not inscribed with the words "angle parking", be limited to the area of the carriageway within 3 m of the boundary;
 - (b) the boundary of a carriageway and are inscribed with the words "angle parking", be limited to the area of the carriageway within 6 m of the boundary; or
 - (c) the centre of a carriageway, be limited to the area extending 3 m on each side of the centre of the carriageway.
- (3) For the purposes of the application of the definitions of "no parking area", "no standing area" and "parking area", an arrow inscribed on a sign erected at an angle to the boundary of a carriageway shall be deemed to be pointing in the direction in which it would point if the sign were turned through an angle of less than 90° until parallel to the boundary with the sign facing away from the boundary.
- (4) An abbreviation specified in the first column of the following table and inscribed in a sign erected under the Act has the meaning specified opposite to it in the second column of that table:

TABLE

Abbreviation	Meaning
Mon	Monday
Tue	Tuesday
Wed	Wednesday
Thur	Thursday
Fri	Friday
Sat	Saturday
Sun	Sunday
min	minutes
a.m.	the time o'clock between midnight and noon
p.m.	the time o'clock between noon and midnight

- (5) A reference in these Regulations to a sign or banner by name is a reference, where the sign or banner is not otherwise prescribed in these Regulations, to the sign or banner shown in the column headed "Sign" of section 2.4 "Index of Regulatory Signs" and section 3.4 "Index of Warning Signs" of Part I "General Introduction and Index of Signs" of Australian Standard 1742.1 "Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices" opposite the name specified in the column headed "Name".
- (6) A number or fraction inscribed on a Parking sign, without any other reference, indicates the maximum period, in hours, during which parking is permitted by the sign.

Part II Application of regulations

4 Obedience to police force, &c.

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision in these Regulations, a person on a public street or public place shall, at all times, obey:
- (a) the signal, whether given by hand, a signalling device or a combination of both; or
- (b) the reasonable oral instructions,
of a member of the Police Force.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision in these Regulations, a person on a public street or public place shall, at all times, obey the direction of a person referred to in regulation 13(13).

5 Certain vehicles exempt from Regulations

- (1) These Regulations, other than regulations 4, 35, 95, 96 and 138 and Part XII, do not apply to a driver of or passenger in a vehicle:
- (a) while engaged at a site of work comprising:
- (i) road construction or maintenance;
- (ii) road cleaning on a carriageway, footway or reservation;
- (iii) the erection or maintenance of a traffic control device;
- (iv) the installation or maintenance of a public utility; or
- (v) the watering or cutting of, or the application of herbicides, pesticides or fertilizers to, trees, plants or grass on or beside a public street or public place;

- (aa) which is:
 - (i) carrying a load that exceeds the mass or dimensions specified in the *Motor Vehicles (Standards) Regulations*; and
 - (ii) required, by an exemption under section 59 of the *Motor Vehicles Act*, to be escorted by another vehicle, while the vehicle is being driven in accordance with the exemption;
 - (b) while engaged in the enforcement of the provisions of the Act, these Regulations or the *Motor Vehicles Act*; or
 - (c) which is a tow truck, while engaged in attaching or manoeuvring to attach towing apparatus to another vehicle.
- (2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), a driver or passenger referred to in that subregulation shall comply with a direction given by or on behalf of a competent authority.

6 Emergency vehicles exempt from Regulations

Notwithstanding these Regulations, the driver of an emergency vehicle may, when it is expedient and safe to do so:

- (a) proceed past a traffic control signal displaying a red or yellow circle or a red or yellow arrow;
- (b) proceed contrary to the direction or instruction of a traffic control device;
- (c) drive in any direction or on any part of a public street;
- (d) overtake or pass another vehicle on either side of that vehicle;
- (e) where a driver would otherwise be obliged to give way, continue without giving way;
- (f) turn or stop the vehicle without indicating an intention to do so;
- (g) exceed a prescribed speed limit;
- (h) stand or park the vehicle at a place or during a time not otherwise permitted;
- (j) not stop or render assistance after an accident as otherwise required by regulation 138;

- (k) leave the vehicle unattended otherwise than in accordance with regulation 125; and
- (m) drive on a prescribed beach within the meaning of regulation 139.

7 Police and other persons exempt from certain provisions of Act and Regulations

- (1) A member of the Police Force, in the performance of the member's duties:
 - (a) may exceed a prescribed speed limit;
 - (b) may leave a vehicle unattended otherwise than in accordance with regulation 125;
 - (c) may drive on a prescribed beach within the meaning of regulation 139; and
 - (d) for the purposes of regulating traffic, may stand or park a vehicle at a place or during a time not otherwise permitted.
- (2) An officer of a competent authority may, while performing duties in respect of the enforcement of these Regulations in relation to the parking or standing of vehicles, stand or park a vehicle in contravention of regulation 55(1).
- (3) Section 19(8) of the Act does not apply to a person who is the driver of a motor vehicle referred to in section 19(9)(b) of the Act where:
 - (a) the person is:
 - (i) a member of the Police Force;
 - (ii) a member, volunteer member or auxiliary member of the Fire Service of the Northern Territory; or
 - (iii) a member, employee or voluntary member of the Northern Territory Emergency Service,and is driving the motor vehicle in the course of his or her duties as a member, volunteer member, auxiliary member, employee or voluntary member; or
 - (b) the person is driving the motor vehicle:
 - (i) to a place at which the vehicle is to be used in or the occupants of the vehicle are to take part in;

- (ii) at a place at which the vehicle is used in or the occupants of the vehicle are taking part in; or
- (iii) from a place at which the vehicle was used in or the occupants of the vehicle took part in,

a fire management operation within the meaning of the *Motor Vehicles Act* or an operation relating to the control of a bushfire at that place.

Part III Traffic control devices

8 Traffic control devices

- (1) Unless otherwise prescribed in these Regulations, a traffic control device shall comply with Australian Standard 1742 "Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices".
- (2) A traffic control signal shall, in addition to subregulation (1), comply with Australian Standard 2144 "Traffic Signal Lanterns".

9 Limits on operation of signs

- (1) A sign associated with a no parking area, a no standing area, a parking area or a loading zone, or of a kind referred to in regulations 13, 28, 29 and 30:
 - (a) is limited in operation and effect to the days, the periods of the day, the classes of persons or vehicles and the circumstances, to the extent; and
 - (b) permits an activity, where the activity is permitted by the sign, only during the period,if any, shown on the sign.
- (2) A clearway is limited in operation and effect to the days and the periods of the day, to the extent, if any, shown on the Clearway No Standing sign and Clearway signs associated with the clearway.
- (3) A school zone is limited in operation and effect to school days and to the periods of a school day, if any, shown on the School Zone sign associated with the school zone.

10 Inscriptions on signs to be operative

Where an inscription of a kind referred to in these Regulations is made on a sign of a type referred to in these Regulations, the inscription shall operate and take effect as an inscription duly made for the purposes of these Regulations.

11 Operation of signs on public holidays

Where a sign of a kind referred to in these Regulations indicates that an instruction shall apply on a particular day of the week, the instruction shall not apply on a day observed as a public holiday in the locality in which the sign is erected, unless the sign specifically indicates the instruction applies notwithstanding the public holiday.

Part IV Obedience to traffic control signals and signs**12 Obedience to traffic signals**

- (1) A person on a public street shall not, unless directed by a member of the Police Force, contravene or fail to comply with an instruction of a traffic control signal applicable to that person.
- (2) For the purposes of subregulation (1), where a traffic control signal displays a light of a description specified in Column 1 of Table A the light, while it is displayed, is an instruction as is specified in Column 2 of that table opposite to the description of that light.

TABLE A

Column 1	Column 2
Description of light	Instruction applicable
Red circle	a driver facing the traffic control signal shall not, subject to these Regulations, proceed beyond a stop line, if any, associated with the traffic control signal or, in the absence of a stop line, proceed beyond any part of the traffic control signal.
Arrow in red, whether vertical, horizontal or at an angle between vertical and horizontal, alone or in conjunction with any other display	a driver facing the traffic control signal shall not proceed in the direction indicated by the red arrow beyond a stop line, if any, associated with the traffic control signal or, in the absence of a stop

	line, enter the intersection at or near which the traffic control signal is erected.
Twin alternating flashing red circles	a driver facing the traffic control signal must not, subject to these Regulations, proceed beyond any stop line associated with the traffic control signal or, in the absence of a stop line, proceed beyond any part of the traffic control signal
Yellow Circle	<p>(a) a driver facing the traffic control signal shall not proceed beyond a stop line, if any, associated with the traffic control signal or, in the absence of a stop line, proceed beyond any part of the traffic control signal;</p> <p>(b) a pedestrian or person on a bicycle facing the traffic control signal shall not enter a carriageway at or near which the traffic control signal is erected; or</p> <p>(c) where the traffic control signal is erected at or near an intersection, a person on the intersection shall leave the intersection as soon as it is safe to do so.</p>
Yellow circle with intermittent flashes	a driver facing the traffic control signal shall approach and pass the traffic control signal with caution and shall permit any pedestrian on a marked cross walk associated with the traffic control signal to leave the marked crosswalk.
Arrow in yellow, whether vertical, horizontal or at an angle between vertical and horizontal, with any other display	a driver facing the traffic control signal shall not proceed in a direction indicated by the yellow arrow beyond a stop line, if any, associated with the alone or in

	conjunction traffic control signal or, in the absence of a stop line, enter an intersection at or near which the traffic control signal is erected.
Yellow arrow with intermittent flashes	a driver facing the traffic control signal may approach and proceed with caution past the traffic control signal in the direction indicated by the arrow after giving way to any other vehicle and any pedestrian.
Green circle	a driver facing the traffic control signal may, subject to these Regulations; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) proceed straight ahead; or (b) turn right or left (notwithstanding a traffic control signal is displaying a red circle in relation to the carriageway the driver is about to enter), provided in making or after making the turn the driver does not cross a stop line associated with the traffic control signal until it displays a green circle.
Arrow in green, whether vertical, horizontal or at an angle between vertical and horizontal, alone or in conjunction with any other display	a driver facing the traffic control signal may proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow.

- (3) Notwithstanding an instruction to the contrary in Table A, where a Turn Left At Any Time With Care sign is erected facing a driver on a public street, the driver may, where it is safe to do so and on giving way to any other vehicle on the public street, turn left.
- (3A) Notwithstanding an instruction to the contrary in Table A, where a sign bearing the words "LEFT TURN ON RED PERMITTED AFTER STOPPING" is erected facing a driver on a public street, the driver may, where it is safe to do so and after stopping and giving way to any other vehicle on the public street, turn left.

- (4) For the purposes of subregulation (1), a display by a traffic control signal of:
- (a) a red symbolic standing pedestrian or a red circle (not accompanied by a symbol in green similar to that described in paragraph (b)) is an instruction to a pedestrian or a person on a bicycle facing that traffic control signal, not to enter a carriageway at or near which the signal is erected;
 - (b) a green symbolic walking pedestrian or a green circle (not accompanied by a symbol described in paragraph (a)) is an instruction to a pedestrian facing that traffic control signal that the pedestrian may proceed across the carriageway at or near which the signal is erected; and
 - (c) an intermittent flashing red symbolic standing pedestrian is an instruction to a pedestrian or a person on a bicycle facing that traffic control signal not to enter a carriageway at or near which the signal is erected or, where a pedestrian is on the carriageway at or near which the sign is erected, to continue to cross the carriageway by the shortest practicable route.

13 Obedience to signs and markings

- (1) Where a No Right Turn sign, No Left Turn sign, No Turns sign, No U Turn sign or an All Traffic Turn sign is facing a driver, the driver shall not turn in contravention of the instruction on the sign.
- (2) Where a One Way sign is facing a driver entering a carriageway, the driver shall enter and drive along the carriageway only in the direction indicated by the arrow on the sign.
- (3) Where a No Entry sign is facing a driver on a carriageway, the driver shall not proceed on the carriageway beyond the sign.
- (4) Where a No Exit sign is facing a driver, the driver shall not proceed beyond the sign.
- (5) A driver entering an intersection from a marked lane which has:
 - (a) over it a sign or a signal displaying an arrow or arrows;
 - (b) by the side of or over it a Left Lane Must Turn Left sign or a Right Lane Must Turn Right sign; or
 - (c) marked on the surface of it:
 - (i) an arrow or arrows;

- (ii) the words "RIGHT TURN ONLY" or "LEFT TURN ONLY" with or without an arrow or arrows; or
- (iii) the word "ONLY" and an arrow,

shall not proceed in a direction other than that which is indicated by the sign, signal or marking.

- (6) Where a No Overtaking Or Passing sign is facing a driver approaching a bridge, culvert or a narrow section of a carriageway, the driver shall not:
 - (a) proceed past that sign while a vehicle travelling in the opposite direction to that in which the driver is travelling is between that sign and the far end of the bridge, culvert or narrow section of the carriageway; or
 - (b) while the driver is between that sign and the far end of the bridge, culvert or narrow section of the carriageway, overtake or pass a vehicle.
- (7) Where a No Overtaking On Bridge sign is facing a driver approaching a bridge, the driver shall not overtake a vehicle while that driver is between the sign and the far end of the bridge.
- (8) Where a Bridge Load Limit ... t Gross sign is facing a driver approaching a bridge, the driver shall not drive on that bridge if the mass of the vehicle being driven and any load being carried on it, together with the mass of a trailer, if any, attached to it and any load carried on that trailer is greater than the tonnes gross mass indicated on that sign.
- (9) Where a Gross Load Limit ... t sign is facing a driver, the driver shall not drive between that sign and an End Load Limit sign if the mass of the vehicle being driven and any load being carried on it, together with the mass of a trailer, if any, attached to it and any load carried on that trailer, exceeds the tonnes gross mass indicated on that sign.
- (10) Where a Keep Left sign is facing a driver, the driver shall not drive past that sign other than to the left of it.
- (11) Where a Keep Right sign is facing a driver, the driver shall not drive past that sign other than to the right of it.

- (12) Where a Stop sign is facing a driver approaching an intersection, the driver shall:
- (a) stop before reaching and as near as practicable to the stop line associated with that sign or, in the absence of a stop line, at the point nearest the intersecting carriageways where the driver has a clear view of other vehicles approaching that intersection; and
 - (b) on reaching and after passing that sign, give way to any vehicle which is approaching or is on that intersection, except where that vehicle is:
 - (i) approaching the intersection from the opposite direction;
 - (ii) facing or has passed a Stop sign or a Give Way sign; and
 - (iii) about to make a right hand turn at that intersection.
- (13) Where a Stop banner sign is displayed by hand to face a driver, the driver shall stop before reaching that banner and not proceed except in accordance with the direction of the person displaying the banner.
- (14) Where a Stop sign is displayed at a place other than an intersection, to face a driver approaching a public street, the driver:
- (a) shall stop before reaching and as near as practicable to the stop line associated with the sign or, in the absence of a stop line, at the point nearest the point of entry onto the street where the driver has a clear view of any vehicles or pedestrians approaching the driver on that street; and
 - (b) may proceed but shall give way to:
 - (i) vehicles travelling along or turning from; or
 - (ii) pedestrians on,the public street.

- (15) Where a stop line is marked on a carriageway and such line is not marked at or near a traffic control signal (whether operating or not), a children's crossing, a pedestrian crossing, a Stop sign or a level crossing, a driver approaching the stop line shall:
- (a) where the driver is approaching or has entered an intersection:
 - (i) stop before reaching and as near as practicable to the stop line; and
 - (ii) on reaching and after passing that line, give way to any vehicle which is travelling on or turning from or into the intersecting carriageway, except where that vehicle:
 - (A) has approached the intersection from the opposite direction;
 - (B) is facing or has passed a Stop sign or a Give Way sign erected, or a stop line or a give way line placed, at the intersection; and
 - (C) is about to make a right hand turn at the intersection; or
 - (b) where the driver is approaching a public street or another carriageway other than at an intersection:
 - (i) stop before reaching and as near as practicable to the stop line; and
 - (ii) may then proceed but shall give way to:
 - (A) vehicles travelling along or turning from the intersecting street or carriageway; and
 - (B) pedestrians on the street or carriageway.
- (16) Where a Give Way sign is facing a driver:
- (a) approaching or entering an intersection, the driver shall, on reaching or after passing the sign, give way to any vehicle which is approaching or is on the intersection, except where that vehicle:
 - (i) has approached the intersection from the opposite direction;

- (ii) is facing or has passed a Stop sign or a Give Way sign erected, or a stop line or give way line placed, at the intersection; and
 - (iii) is about to make a right hand turn at the intersection;
 - (b) approaching a bridge, culvert or narrow section of a carriageway, the driver shall not pass the sign while a vehicle travelling in the opposite direction to that in which the driver is travelling is between the sign and the far end of the bridge, culvert or narrow section of the carriageway; or
 - (c) approaching a public street at a place other than an intersection, the driver shall give way to:
 - (i) vehicles travelling along or turning from; or
 - (ii) pedestrians on,
the public street.
- (17) Where a No U Turn sign is facing a driver, the driver shall not make a U turn at the intersection at or near which the sign is erected.
- (18) Where a give way line is marked on a carriageway a driver approaching the give way line:
 - (a) shall, where the driver is approaching or has entered an intersection, on reaching and after passing the line, give way to any vehicle which is travelling on or turning from or into the intersecting carriageway, except where that vehicle:
 - (i) has approached the intersection from the opposite direction;
 - (ii) is facing or has passed a Stop sign or a Give Way sign erected, or a stop line or give way line placed, at the intersection; and
 - (iii) is about to make a right hand turn at the intersection; or
 - (b) where the driver is approaching a public street or another carriageway other than at an intersection, may proceed but shall give way to:
 - (i) vehicles travelling along or turning from the intersecting carriageway; and
 - (ii) pedestrians on the street.

- (19) Where a Stop Here On Red Signal sign is displayed facing a driver on or near a traffic control signal, the driver shall not, while that traffic control signal is displaying, so as to be facing the driver, a red circle or a red arrow, proceed beyond a stop line associated with the sign or, in the absence of a stop line, beyond the sign.
- (20) Where an All Traffic Turn sign is facing a driver approaching an intersection, the driver shall, on entering the intersection, proceed only in the direction indicated by that sign.
- (21) Where a Low Clearance ... m sign is facing a driver, the driver shall not drive or attempt to drive beneath the bridge or structure to which the sign is attached, a vehicle the height of which, together with that of any load being carried on it, is equal to or greater than the height indicated on that sign.
- (22) Where a Bus Prohibition sign is facing a driver of a bus, the driver shall not drive the bus past that sign.
- (23) Where a Truck Prohibition sign is facing a driver of a goods vehicle, the driver shall not drive past that sign where the vehicle being driven exceeds:
- (a) the gross vehicle mass or length specified on the sign; or
 - (b) where there is no mass or length specified on the sign, 4.5 t.
- (24) Where a Bicycle Prohibition sign is facing a person riding a bicycle, the person shall not ride the bicycle past that sign.
- (25) Where a Pedestrian Prohibition sign is facing a pedestrian, the pedestrian shall not proceed past that sign.
- (26) Where a sign bearing the words "AUTHORIZED VEHICLES ONLY" inscribed below a red circle which is crossed by a red line passing through the centre of the circle is facing a driver, the driver shall not drive past that sign unless authorized to do so by the competent authority.
- (27) Where a sign bearing the words "NO MOTOR VEHICLES" inscribed below a red circle which is crossed by a red line passing through the centre of the circle is facing a driver of a motor vehicle, the driver shall not drive the motor vehicle past that sign.
- (28) For the purposes of subregulation (13), a person referred to in that subregulation who is displaying a stop banner sign while escorting a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 5(1)(aa) may give a direction to a person to proceed in contravention of a regulation where the direction is necessary or convenient to permit the motor

vehicle to proceed, and the person to whom the direction is given is exempted from complying with the regulation while complying with the direction.

14 Application to adjacent one way traffic carriageways

- (1) For the purposes of regulation 12, but subject to this regulation:
- (a) where there are 2 adjacent one way traffic carriageways provided respectively for vehicles travelling in opposite directions – those 2 carriageways and any areas of carriageway connecting them shall be taken to be one public street; and
 - (b) a vehicle travelling on a public street (whether or not it is a public street referred to in paragraph (a)) shall be taken to remain in the same public street while the motor vehicle is within an area of carriageway:
 - (i) which is common to that public street and another public street; or
 - (ii) bordered by traffic islands which are in, or related to, the intersection of that public street with another public street.
- (2) Where:
- (a) a public street (in this subregulation referred to as ***the first mentioned public street***) is divided by an area of land or by a traffic island into separate carriageways for vehicles travelling in opposite directions;
 - (b) another public street or each carriageway into which another public street is divided by an area of land or a traffic island intersects or joins both the carriageways into which the first mentioned public street is divided; and
 - (c) the carriageways of the public street that are between the carriageways, within the intersection, of the first mentioned public street are divided by an area of land or a traffic island,
- then:
- (d) each intersection of the carriageways of the first mentioned public street with each carriageway of the other public street shall be deemed to be the intersection of one public street with another public street; and

- (e) each of the carriageways of the other public street referred to in paragraph (c) shall be deemed to be a public street.

Part V Driving on left and overtaking

15 Keeping as far left as practicable

- (1) Subject to these Regulations, a driver on a carriageway shall keep as close as practicable to the left boundary of that portion of the carriageway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic travelling in the same direction as that in which the driver is travelling.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply where there are 2 or more lanes marked on a carriageway available exclusively for vehicles travelling in the same direction.

16 Overtaking

- (1) Subject to subregulations (2) and (3), a driver, when overtaking a moving vehicle, shall overtake:
 - (a) to the right of; and
 - (b) at a safe distance from,that vehicle.
- (2) A driver may, where there are 2 or more lanes marked on a carriageway available exclusively for vehicles travelling in the same direction, when:
 - (a) travelling in one of those lanes; and
 - (b) it is safe for the driver to do so,overtake to the left of a vehicle travelling in another of those lanes.
- (3) Where a driver overtakes another vehicle which is turning or is indicating an intention to turn right the driver shall do so to the left of that vehicle.
- (4) A driver shall not, after overtaking a vehicle, cross in front of that vehicle until the driver's vehicle is safely clear of the vehicle.

- (5) A driver overtaking a vehicle on a two way carriageway shall not, where the carriageway is divided into:
- (a) less than 3 lanes – drive to the right of the centre of the carriageway unless the right hand side of the carriageway is free of on coming vehicles far enough ahead of the vehicle to permit it to be over taken in safety; or
 - (b) 3 lanes – drive in the centre lane unless that lane is free of on coming vehicles far enough ahead of the vehicle to permit it to be overtaken in safety.
- (6) Subject to subregulation (7), a driver shall not overtake a motor vehicle immediately before or on an intersection.
- (7) Subregulation (6) does not apply to a driver overtaking a motor vehicle where:
- (a) the intersection is a roundabout;
 - (b) a laned carriageway makes available more than one lane for vehicles travelling in the same direction as that in which the driver is travelling;
 - (c) the intersecting carriageways are controlled by:
 - (i) a Stop sign;
 - (ii) a Give Way sign; or
 - (iii) a Roundabout sign;
 - (d) a traffic control signal is erected at the intersection and the driver is proceeding in accordance with an instruction of that signal; or
 - (e) a vehicle is turning or is about to turn at the intersection.
- (8) Subject to subregulation (9), a driver shall not overtake a motor vehicle immediately before or on a level crossing.
- (9) Subregulation (8) does not apply to a driver overtaking a motor vehicle where:
- (a) the level crossing is equipped with gates, booms or other barriers which may close the crossing to vehicles;
 - (b) a laned carriageway makes available more than one lane for vehicles travelling in the same direction as that in which the driver is travelling; or

- (c) a traffic control signal is erected at or near the crossing and the driver is proceeding in accordance with an instruction of that signal.

17 Overtaking of long vehicle, &c.

A driver shall not, unless it is safe to do so, overtake:

- (a) a long vehicle; or
- (b) a road train,

bearing a sign of a type described in regulation 22(5), where the driver of that vehicle or road train is turning or is signalling an intention to turn that vehicle or road train.

18 Use of centre and right lanes of 3 lane carriageway

A driver shall not, on a two way carriageway which is divided into 3 lanes, drive in:

- (a) the centre lane, other than:
 - (i) to overtake another vehicle in accordance with regulation 16(5)(b);
 - (ii) prior to making a right turn;
 - (iii) when that lane is allocated exclusively to vehicles travelling in the same direction as that in which the driver is travelling; or
 - (iv) where there is one continuous line and one broken or dotted line marked on the right hand side of the centre lane; or
- (b) the extreme right hand lane.

19 Passing vehicles

Subject to regulation 44, a driver passing a vehicle shall keep to the driver's left of that vehicle.

20 Giving way to overtaking vehicle

Subject to these Regulations, a driver whose vehicle is or is about to be overtaken by another vehicle shall:

- (a) on the driver of that other vehicle indicating an intention to overtake, move as close as practicable to the left boundary of that portion of the carriageway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic; and
- (b) not increase speed until overtaken by that other vehicle.

21 Drivers not to obstruct traffic

A driver shall not, without reasonable excuse, proof of which shall be on the driver, drive at a speed or in manner which obstructs, hinders or prevents the free passage of other vehicles or pedestrians.

22 Driving in lanes on carriageways

- (1) Subject to this regulation, a driver shall:
 - (a) drive as nearly as practicable entirely within a single marked lane or a single line of traffic;
 - (b) not drive from a single marked lane or a single line of traffic until the driver can do so with safety; or
 - (c) not, while driving a motor vehicle in a single marked lane:
 - (i) drive abreast of; or
 - (ii) overtake,

another motor vehicle being driven in that lane.
- (2) Subject to subregulation (3), a driver in a marked lane, a boundary of which is a single unbroken line (not being a separation line or a pavement edge line), shall not drive so that any part of the vehicle being driven is on or over that line.
- (3) Notwithstanding subregulation (2), a driver may drive across a line referred to in that subregulation:
 - (a) immediately before entering or after leaving a driveway to a place (other than a public place) off a public street; or
 - (b) to avoid a stationary vehicle or other obstacle obstructing the free passage of the driver's vehicle along the marked lane,

where it is safe and reasonable to do so.

(3A) Notwithstanding this regulation, a driver who is:

- (a) travelling in a marked lane, a boundary of which is a single broken line; and
- (b) about to move from the marked lane across that boundary into another marked lane,

must give way to vehicles that are being driven in the marked lane which he or she will cross or into which he or she will move.

(3B) Notwithstanding this regulation, a driver travelling in a marked lane or a line of traffic that is about to merge with another lane or line to form one marked lane or line of traffic must give way to a vehicle travelling in the other lane or line if any part of the vehicle is ahead of his or her vehicle.

(4) Notwithstanding this regulation, a driver of a long vehicle or a road train which:

- (a) bears a sign described in subregulation (5); and
- (b) has affixed to the left hand side a rear vision mirror which provides a clear reflected view of any vehicle travelling behind the vehicle or road train,

may, where it is safe and reasonable to do so, drive with that vehicle or road train partly in adjoining lanes when preparing, and having signalled an intention, to turn.

(5) For the purpose of subregulation (4), a sign shall have a minimum area of 0.125 m² and display the words "DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE" in block letters not less than 50 mm in height, in black, on a yellow retro-reflective background.

23 Driving through roundabouts

A driver on a roundabout shall drive to the left of the central traffic island.

24 Keeping left of double lines

(1) Subject to subregulation (2), where a carriageway is marked with double longitudinal lines comprising:

- (a) 2 continuous lines (not being yellow lines); or
- (b) a continuous line on the left of a broken or dotted line,

a driver shall not drive a vehicle with any part of it on or over those lines.

(2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), a driver may cross a double longitudinal line referred to in that subregulation:

(a) immediately before entering or after leaving a driveway to a place (other than a public place) off a public street; or

(b) to avoid a stationary vehicle or obstacle obstructing the free passage of the driver's vehicle along the carriageway,

where it is safe and reasonable to do so.

25 Long vehicles, &c., following too closely

(1) Subject to subregulation (2), a driver of a long vehicle or road train on a carriageway shall keep that vehicle or road train at a distance of not less than, where the maximum speed permitted by these Regulations is:

(a) 60 km/h – 60 m;

(b) not limited or is greater than 60 km/h – 200 m,

from the rear of any long vehicle or road train which is travelling ahead of the driver on that carriageway.

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a driver of a long vehicle or a road train:

(a) overtaking or passing another long vehicle or road train;

(b) in a built up area; or

(c) on a laned carriageway which is available exclusively for vehicles travelling in the same direction.

26 Driving on divided road

Subject to these Regulations, a driver shall not, where a public street is divided into carriageways by a reservation, drive on a carriageway which is to the right of a reservation, which is in the centre or to the right hand side of the public street, unless a Two Way sign is facing the driver entering the carriageway.

27 Approaching crest or curve

Subject to these Regulations, a driver on a two way carriageway shall not, when approaching the crest of a gradient or when

approaching or on a curve on that carriageway, permit any part of the vehicle being driven to travel on, over or to the right of the centre of the carriageway unless the driver can see ahead for a distance sufficient to enable that driver to do so with safety or without interfering with the progress of a vehicle travelling in the opposite direction to that in which the driver is travelling.

28 Transit lanes

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a vehicle, other than a vehicle:
 - (a) carrying 3 or more persons including the driver;
 - (b) licensed to carry passengers for hire or reward; or
 - (c) approved by the Registrar,shall not be driven in a transit lane.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a driver turning a vehicle:
 - (a) to the left where the transit lane is the lane nearest to the left hand boundary of the carriageway; or
 - (b) to the right where the transit lane is the lane nearest to the right hand boundary of the carriageway which is available, in accordance with these Regulations, for traffic proceeding in the direction in which the driver is travelling,and such use is reasonably necessary.

29 Bus lanes

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a vehicle, other than a vehicle:
 - (a) that is a bus; or
 - (b) approved by the Registrar,shall not be driven in a bus lane.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a driver turning a vehicle:
 - (a) to the left where the bus lane is the lane nearest to the left hand boundary of the carriageway; or
 - (b) to the right where the bus lane is the lane nearest to the right hand boundary of the carriageway which is available, in accordance with these Regulations, for traffic proceeding in the direction in which the driver is travelling,

and such use is reasonably necessary.

30 Bicycle lanes

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a vehicle, other than a bicycle, shall not be driven in a bicycle lane.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a driver:
 - (a) entering a carriageway or turning or intending to turn from a carriageway in accordance with these Regulations;
 - (b) intending to park or leave a vehicle standing where permitted by these Regulations;
 - (c) driving a vehicle from a parking area or the boundary of a carriageway; or
 - (d) driving a vehicle:
 - (i) that is a bus; or
 - (ii) approved by the Registrar,who intends to stop the vehicle to take up or set down passengers, and such use is reasonably necessary.

Part VI Giving way

31 Meaning of *give way*

- (1) For the purposes of these Regulations, where a driver is required under these Regulations to give way to a vehicle or person, the driver shall, in circumstances where if the driver proceeded there would be a reasonable possibility of the driver's vehicle colliding with that vehicle or person or of creating a dangerous situation, slow down or stop and remain stationary for such time as is necessary so as to allow the vehicle or person to continue without risk of collision, or to avoid creating a dangerous situation.
- (2) A driver who has given way to a vehicle or person in accordance with these Regulations shall not proceed where there is a reasonable possibility of the driver's vehicle colliding with another vehicle or person.

32 Giving way at intersections

- (1) A driver approaching or entering an intersection shall exercise special care and where appropriate shall drive at a reduced speed.

- (2) Subject to this regulation and regulation 33, a driver approaching or entering an intersection from:
- (a) a terminating carriageway, shall give way to a vehicle which is approaching or has entered the intersection from another carriageway; or
 - (b) a carriageway, other than a terminating carriageway, shall give way to a vehicle on the driver's right which is approaching or has entered that intersection from another carriageway which is not a terminating carriageway.
- (3) Subregulation (2) does not apply to a driver:
- (a) proceeding in accordance with an instruction given by a traffic control signal; or
 - (b) where a vehicle is on the driver's right at the intersection and the vehicle is facing or has passed a Stop sign or a Give Way sign,

erected at or near the intersection.
- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subregulation (2) for a defendant to prove that the defendant could not, by the exercise of special care as required by subregulation (1), have become aware of the approach of the other vehicle.

33 Giving way during turns

- (1) Subject to subregulation (4) and regulations 13(12), (15)(a), (16)(a), (18) and 23, a driver intending to turn or who is turning to the right at an intersection shall give way to a vehicle approaching or which has entered the intersection from the opposite direction to that in which the driver is travelling.
- (2) Subject to subregulation (4), a driver turning at an intersection shall, while making that turn, give way to pedestrians on the intersection.
- (3) Subject to subregulation (4), a driver making a U turn on a public street shall give way to other vehicles and pedestrians on the street.
- (4) Subregulations (1), (2) and (3) do not apply to a driver turning at a roundabout.

34 Movements into or out of parked position

- (1) A driver entering or leaving a parking area, or proceeding to or leaving the boundary of a carriageway, shall give way to other vehicles and pedestrians.
- (2) A driver shall not reverse out of a parking area established across the centre of a carriageway.

35 Action on approach of emergency vehicle

A driver shall:

- (a) give way; and
 - (b) make every reasonable effort to give a clear and uninterrupted passage,
- to an emergency vehicle.

36 Entering or leaving public street or place

- (1) A driver entering a public street or public place from a place adjoining that street or place shall give way to:
 - (a) vehicles, except where the driver is proceeding pursuant to an instruction of a traffic control signal; and
 - (b) pedestrians,on that street or place.
- (2) A driver leaving a public street to enter a place adjoining that street shall give way to:
 - (a) vehicles travelling in the opposite direction to that in which the driver is travelling; and
 - (b) pedestrians,on that street.

37 No entry to blocked intersection

A driver shall not enter or attempt to cross an intersection, including an intersection at which a traffic control signal is displaying an instruction to proceed, where that intersection or a carriageway in that intersection is blocked by another vehicle.

38 Roundabouts

A driver shall, before entering a roundabout, give way to a vehicle within that roundabout.

Part VII Pedestrians

39 Pedestrian crossing

- (1) A driver approaching a pedestrian crossing shall drive at such speed as to be able, where necessary, to stop before reaching that crossing.
- (2) A driver shall give way to a person on a pedestrian crossing.
- (3) A driver shall not overtake a vehicle which has:
 - (a) reduced speed; or
 - (b) stopped,at a pedestrian crossing.

40 Children's crossings

- (1) A driver approaching a children's crossing shall drive at such speed as to be able, where necessary, to stop before reaching that crossing.
- (2) A driver shall stop before reaching a children's crossing and shall not cross over or allow any part of the vehicle being driven to enter on that crossing, where:
 - (a) a person is, or is apparently about to enter, on the crossing; or
 - (b) a Stop banner sign is displayed facing the driver.
- (3) A driver shall not overtake a vehicle which has:
 - (a) reduced speed; or
 - (b) stopped,at a children's crossing.

41 Duties of pedestrians

- (1) A pedestrian shall:
- (a) on a footway, marked crosswalk or pedestrian crossing – keep as close as practicable to the left side of that footway, crosswalk or crossing;
 - (b) when crossing a carriageway at an intersection – keep left of pedestrians crossing in the opposite direction to that in which the pedestrian is proceeding;
 - (c) when crossing a carriageway – cross, where practicable, by the shortest and most direct route;
 - (d) after alighting from a vehicle onto a carriageway – proceed, as soon as practicable, to the nearest footway, if any, by the shortest and most direct route;
 - (e) on a bicycle path – give way to persons on bicycles on the path; or
 - (f) on segregated footway – keep to that part of the footway for use by pedestrians.
- (2) A person shall not:
- (a) enter a carriageway where due to the proximity of a vehicle to that person on the carriageway, the entry of the person onto the carriageway may endanger that person's safety or that of another person;
 - (b) stand on a carriageway while waiting to board a vehicle;
 - (c) proceed from a footway towards a vehicle for the purpose of boarding that vehicle until it has stopped; or
 - (d) alight from or board a moving vehicle.
- (3) Subregulation (1)(b) or (c) do not apply to an intersection or a part of a public street controlled by a traffic control signal where that signal provides a period of time during which only pedestrians may use the carriageway.

42 Pedestrians on carriageways

- (1) This regulation does not apply to or in relation to a carriageway from which vehicles are, by these Regulations, for the time being excluded.

- (2) A pedestrian shall not proceed along a carriageway where a footway or bicycle way, in a fit condition for use, exists on the public street of which that carriageway is a part.
- (3) A pedestrian on a carriageway shall:
 - (a) where it is practicable, proceed on that carriageway or the side of it used by vehicles travelling in the opposite direction to that in which the pedestrian is proceeding; and
 - (b) shall keep as close as practicable to the boundary of that carriageway on the pedestrian's right.
- (4) Except in a procession or parade authorized under regulation 134, a pedestrian shall not proceed along a carriageway abreast of more than one other pedestrian.
- (5) A pedestrian shall not cross a carriageway within 20 m of:
 - (a) a marked cross walk which is adjacent to a traffic control signal which is operating;
 - (b) a pedestrian crossing; or
 - (c) a children's crossing.

Part VII Turning, starting and stopping

43 Left turns

- (1) Subject to subregulation (3), a driver about to make a left turn at an intersection shall drive so that when the driver's vehicle reaches the intersection it is:
 - (a) to the left of a vehicle travelling in the same direction as that in which the driver is travelling and as near as practicable to the left boundary of the carriageway; or
 - (b) where there are marked lanes on the carriageway in which the driver is travelling:
 - (i) in the lane nearest to the left boundary of that carriageway; or
 - (ii) in a lane which has a sign alongside or over it, or markings on its surface, indicating that a left turn must or may be made.

- (2) Where, under subregulation (1)(b), a left turn may be made from more than one lane, a driver:
- (a) in a lane nearer or nearest to the left boundary of the carriageway, shall cause the driver's vehicle to remain to the left of a vehicle turning left from a lane to the right of that from which the driver entered the intersection; and
 - (b) in any other lane, shall cause the driver's vehicle to remain to the right of a vehicle turning left from a lane to the left of that from which the driver entered the intersection.
- (3) A driver of a vehicle referred to in regulation 22(4) may make a left turn at an intersection otherwise than in accordance with subregulation (1) or regulation 13(5), where:
- (a) the vehicle is on a laned carriageway;
 - (b) the vehicle is in the lane adjacent to the lane nearest to the left boundary of the carriageway or is partly in that lane and partly in another lane;
 - (c) the driver would be entitled to turn the vehicle to the left if it was in the lane nearest to the left boundary of the carriageway;
 - (d) it is not practicable in the circumstances for the left turn to be negotiated from the lane nearest to the left boundary of the carriageway;
 - (e) the driver signals, in accordance with these Regulations, an intention to turn left; and
 - (f) the driver takes adequate precautions to ensure that the vehicle does not collide with pedestrians or other vehicles or things on or near the intersection.

44 Right turns

- (1) Subject to this regulation, a driver about to make a right turn at an intersection, shall, when travelling on:
- (a) a two way carriageway – approach and enter the intersection so that the driver's vehicle is to the left of, parallel and as near as practicable to the centre of; and
 - (b) a one way carriageway – approach and enter the intersection so that the driver's vehicle is parallel to and as near as practicable to the right boundary of,

that carriageway.

- (2) Subject to this regulation, a driver making a right turn shall make that turn so, wherever practicable, the driver's vehicle passes to the right of the centre of the intersection and where the carriageway being entered is:
 - (a) a two way carriageway which is:
 - (i) a laned carriageway – enter, where practicable, into the lane furthest from the left boundary of that carriageway which is available under these Regulations for a vehicle travelling in the direction in which the driver intends to travel; or
 - (ii) not a laned carriageway – enter to the left and as near as practicable to the centre of the carriageway; or
 - (b) a one way carriageway – enter as near as practicable to the right boundary of that carriageway.
- (3) Where a driver is turning right at an intersection and another driver is turning right from the opposite direction at that intersection, subject to regulations 13(10) and 24(1) and to subregulation (7), each driver shall pass to the right of the other driver's vehicle.
- (4) Notwithstanding subregulation (2), where, under these Regulations, a right turn may be made from more than one lane on a carriageway, a driver making such a right turn shall cause the driver's vehicle to remain to the left of another vehicle turning right from a lane to the right of that from which the driver entered the intersection.
- (5) A driver of a vehicle referred to in regulation 22(4) may make a right turn at an intersection otherwise than in accordance with subregulation (1)(b) or regulation 13(5) where:
 - (a) the vehicle is on a laned carriageway;
 - (b) the vehicle is in the lane adjacent to the lane nearest to the right boundary of the carriageway or is partly in that lane and partly in another lane;
 - (c) the driver would be entitled to turn the vehicle to the right if it was in the lane nearest to the right boundary of the carriageway;

- (d) it is not practicable in the circumstances for the right turn to be negotiated from the lane nearest to the right boundary of the carriageway;
 - (e) the driver signals, in accordance with these Regulations, an intention to turn right; and
 - (f) the driver takes adequate precautions to ensure that the vehicle does not collide with pedestrians or other vehicles or things on or near the intersection.
- (6) Notwithstanding subregulation (2)(a)(i), a driver referred to in that subregulation may turn right other than into the lane furthest from the left boundary of the carriageway where the driver takes adequate precautions to ensure that the driver's vehicle will not collide with pedestrians or other vehicles or things on or near the intersection.
- (7) Where a marker, mark or sign is placed or displayed on or near an intersection requiring a driver to turn right in a manner indicated by that marker, mark or sign, a driver turning right at that intersection shall, notwithstanding this regulation, turn in accordance with the manner indicated.
- (8) Notwithstanding this regulation, but subject to subregulation (9), a person riding a bicycle who is or is about to make a right turn at an intersection may make that turn so that the person:
- (a) approaches that intersection parallel and as near as practicable to the left boundary of the carriageway or bicycle way which the person is leaving;
 - (b) enters that intersection and proceeds in a straight line until the person's bicycle is as near as practicable to the left boundary of the carriageway the person is about to enter; and
 - (c) turns the person's bicycle to the right and after giving way to any vehicle on the person's right or left leaves the intersection in accordance with this regulation.
- (9) A person riding a bicycle who is making a right turn in accordance with subregulation (8) shall not proceed to leave the intersection where a traffic control signal is operating until that signal displays a green circle in relation to the carriageway the person is about to enter.

45 Driver to signal intention to turn or stop

- (1) A driver shall not:
- (a) turn or diverge right or left;
 - (b) stop suddenly;
 - (c) make a U turn; or
 - (d) proceed to cross from one marked lane to another,
- unless that driver signals an intention to do so in such time as to give reasonable warning to other drivers and pedestrians.
- (2) A signal shall give reasonable warning, if given continuously, for the purposes of:
- (a) subregulation (1)(a), (c) or (d), while a vehicle is travelling 30 m immediately before commencing to turn or diverge and during any period when it is standing before commencing to turn or diverge; or
 - (b) subregulation (1)(b), while the brakes of a vehicle are applied while it is stopping or slowing down.
- (3) A signal required by this regulation to be given may be given, in the case of a signal of intention to:
- (a) stop or suddenly decrease speed – by means of a stop lamp; or
 - (b) turn or diverge right or left or make a U turn – by means of a semaphore signalling device or by a direction turn signal lamp,
- which complies with Part IV of the *Traffic Act 1949 – 1987* as continued in force by section 55(2) of the Act.
- (4) Where a vehicle is not fitted with a lamp or device referred to in subregulation (3), or the lamp or device is faulty, a signal referred to in that subregulation may be given by means of the hand and arm or a hand shaped signalling device.

- (5) Subject to subregulation (6), where a driver gives a signal by hand and arm, the driver shall, with the palm of the driver's hand facing forward, signal an intention to:
- (a) turn or diverge right or make a U turn – by fully extending the driver's right arm beyond the right side of the driver's vehicle with the driver's arm, hand and fingers horizontal and approximately at right angles to the centre line of the vehicle; or
 - (b) turn left, stop or decrease speed – by extending the driver's right arm beyond the right side of the driver's vehicle with the driver's upper arm horizontal and the driver's forearm and fingers pointing vertically upwards.
- (6) Notwithstanding subregulation (5), a person on a motor cycle or bicycle may give a signal permitted by that subregulation to be given by hand by the use of the left hand.

46 Use of signalling device

Subject to regulation 76(2)(c), a driver shall not permit a semaphore signalling device, or direction turn signal lamp, referred to in regulation 45(3)(b) to:

- (a) operate other than to signal the driver's intention to turn or diverge; or
- (b) remain in operation after completing a turn or divergence in relation to which the device was put into operation.

47 U turns

A driver shall not make a U turn:

- (a) where in making the turn there is a possibility of:
 - (i) colliding with another vehicle or a pedestrian; or
 - (ii) interfering with the free movement of other traffic; or
- (b) in an intersection at which a traffic control signal is operating unless authorized by a U Turn Permitted sign erected at the intersection to face the driver.

48 Braking and stopping of wheels

A driver shall not:

- (a) retard the progress of the driver's vehicle by means of a method whereby an instrument or device comes into contact with the surface of the road; or
- (b) leave a thing used to prevent the driver's vehicle from moving while stationary to remain on a public street or public place after the driver's vehicle has moved from that street or place where the thing was used.

Part IX Level crossing

49 Stopping at level crossing

- (1) Subject to subregulation (3), a driver approaching a level crossing shall stop on the approach side and clear of the nearest rail of the railway line, where:
 - (a) directed or instructed by a railway employee;
 - (b) a train approaching the crossing:
 - (i) is able to be seen by the driver; or
 - (ii) emits an audible signal,and there is danger of a collision between the driver's vehicle and that train;
 - (c) a train is on or entering the crossing;
 - (d) a Stop sign is erected facing the driver at or near the crossing;
 - (e) twin alternating red lights are flashing, a wigwag signal is moving, or a warning bell is ringing, at or near the crossing;
 - (f) the vehicle being driven is a bus;
 - (g) the vehicle being driven is carrying explosives or a radioactive, flammable, corrosive or poisonous substance (other than as fuel for use by that vehicle); or
 - (h) the vehicle being driven is a tank vehicle used for the transportation of goods referred to in paragraph (g), whether carrying those goods or not.

- (2) A driver stopped at a level crossing in accordance with subregulation (1) shall not drive onto or across that crossing after stopping:
 - (a) in accordance with subregulation (1)(a) – until directed or instructed by a railway employee;
 - (b) in accordance with subregulation (1)(e) – until the twin alternating red lights cease to flash, the wig wag signal ceases to move or the warning bell ceases to ring, as the case may be, or unless directed or instructed by a railway employee; or
 - (c) unless it is safe to do so.
- (3) Subregulation (1)(f), (g) and (h) does not apply at a level crossing equipped with alternating red lights or a wig wag signal, or with gates, booms or other barriers for closing that crossing to traffic.
- (4) A person shall not:
 - (a) drive a vehicle through, around or under a gate, boom or barrier at a level crossing; or
 - (b) enter a level crossing while a gate, boom or barrier at that crossing is closed or is being opened or closed.
- (5) A driver shall not enter or attempt to cross a level crossing where that crossing or the carriageway beyond that crossing is blocked by other vehicles.

Part X Speed restrictions

50 Speed limits

- (1) Subject to this regulation, a driver shall not drive:
 - (a) in a built up area, or in a municipality within the meaning of the *Local Government Act*, at a speed faster than 60 km/h or 50 km/h where a notice under subregulation (5) is in force;
 - (b) in a speed zone at a speed faster than the speed in km/h indicated by numerals on a Speed Restriction sign at the beginning of the zone;

- (c) in a control area:
 - (i) at a speed faster than the speed in km/h indicated by numerals on a Speed Restriction sign at an entrance to the area from a public street; or
 - (ii) in a speed zone in the control area, at a speed faster than the speed in km/h indicated by numerals on a Speed Restriction sign at the beginning of the zone;
- (ca) in a school zone at a speed faster than the speed in km/h indicated by numerals on a School Zone sign at the beginning of the zone;
- (d) in a public place at a speed faster than 25 km/h or such other speed as is indicated by a Speed Restriction sign at an entrance to the public place; or
- (e) at a speed faster than that specified under regulation 51.
- (2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), a person shall not ride a bicycle:
 - (a) on a footway at a speed faster than 20 km/h; or
 - (b) on a bicycle way, which is not a footway, at a speed faster than 40 km/h.
- (3) Notwithstanding subregulation (1)(a), a driver may drive a vehicle in a built up area or a municipality at a speed faster than 60 km/h or 50 km/h, as the case may be, where permitted to do so by a speed de-restriction sign or a sign referred to in subregulation (1)(b) or (c).
- (4) Nothing in subregulation (1) shall be construed as permitting a driver driving at a speed which:
 - (a) constitutes driving carelessly, recklessly or at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public; or
 - (b) exceeds a maximum speed applicable to a vehicle fixed by or under any other Act.
- (5) For the purposes of subregulation (1)(a), the Minister may, by a notice in the *Gazette*, give notice that the speed at which a person may drive a motor vehicle in a municipality or part of a municipality specified in the notice shall not exceed 50 km/h and, on and from the date of the publication of the notice or such later date as is specified in the notice, that speed limit shall apply to the municipality or the part of the municipality.

51 Maximum speeds for certain vehicles

The Registrar may, by notice in the *Gazette*, specify, in relation to a vehicle or class of vehicles, a maximum speed which is less than that otherwise permitted under these Regulations at which the vehicle or class of vehicles may be driven.

Part XI Standing and parking vehicles

Division 1 Standing and parking vehicles

52 Vehicles not to be left in certain areas

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a person shall not:
- (a) stand a vehicle in a no standing area;
 - (b) park a vehicle in a no parking area;
 - (c) stand or park a vehicle in a parking area other than in a manner indicated by an inscription on a sign erected in that area;
 - (d) stand or park a vehicle in a parking area in contravention of a limitation in respect of a day or a period of a day, or a class of persons or vehicles indicated by an inscription on a sign erected in and associated with that area; or
 - (e) unless expressly permitted by a competent authority, stand a vehicle other than:
 - (i) a goods vehicle, in a loading zone;
 - (ii) a bus, in a bus stop; or
 - (iii) a taxi, in a taxi rank.
- (2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), a person may park a vehicle in a no parking area or stand a vehicle in a no standing area:
- (a) during a time when parking or standing is not prohibited in that area by reason of an inscription to that effect on a sign erected in that area; or
 - (b) where the inscription on a sign erected in that area exempts that person or the person's vehicle from a restriction in relation to the standing or parking of a vehicle applying in that area.

53 Method of parking vehicles

- (1) Subject to this regulation, a person who stands or parks a vehicle on a carriageway shall leave that vehicle standing or parked:
 - (a) in the case of a public street on which vehicles are permitted to travel:
 - (i) in both directions – with the left side of the vehicle as near as practicable and parallel to the left boundary of the carriageway; or
 - (ii) in one direction only – as near as practicable to either boundary of that street and parallel to the boundary of the carriageway and facing the direction in which vehicles are permitted to travel on the street;
 - (b) except in a parking area where angle parking is required – with a space not less than one metre between it and another vehicle;
 - (c) with a space of not less than 3 m between the side of it facing the carriageway and the boundary of the carriageway opposite that side;
 - (d) in a manner that does not cause obstruction to other vehicles on the carriageway; and
 - (e) where parking bays are marked on the carriageway, entirely within a parking bay.
- (2) Subregulation (1)(a) does not apply to a person standing or parking a vehicle in a parking area.
- (3) Subregulation (1)(b) does not apply to a person standing or parking a motor cycle in a parking area set aside for motor cycles.

54 Method of parking in parking areas

- (1) A person shall not stand or park a vehicle in a parking area unless the whole of that vehicle is within the area.

- (2) Subject to this regulation, a person shall not stand or park a vehicle in a parking area situated:
 - (a) adjacent to the boundary of a carriageway unless, in the case of a street on which vehicles are permitted to travel:
 - (i) in both directions – the vehicle is left standing or parked with its left side parallel and as near as practicable to the left boundary of the carriageway; or
 - (ii) in one direction only – the vehicle is left standing or parked parallel and as near as practicable to either boundary of the carriageway and facing the direction in which vehicles are permitted to travel on the street; or
 - (b) at or near the centre of a carriageway unless it is left standing or parked approximately at right angles to the centre of the carriageway.
- (3) Notwithstanding subregulation (2), where a sign at a parking area indicates or a mark on a carriageway indicates that vehicles are to be left standing or parked parallel to the centre of the carriageway, a person shall stand or park a vehicle parallel to the centre of that carriageway.
- (4) Notwithstanding subregulation (2), where a sign at a parking area is inscribed with the words "ANGLE PARKING", or where bays are marked on a carriageway indicating that angle parking is required, a person shall stand or park a vehicle
 - (a) at an angle of approximately 45° to the centre of the carriageway unless an inscription on the sign or mark indicates some angle other than 45°, in which case, a person shall stand or park a vehicle at the angle indicated; and
 - (b) with the front of the vehicle facing towards and not overhanging the curb of the carriageway.
- (5) Subregulations (2), (3) and (4) do not apply to a person standing or parking a motor cycle in a parking area.
- (6) A person parking a motor cycle in a parking area adjacent to the boundary of a carriageway shall leave it parked with one wheel as near as practicable to the boundary.

55 Prohibited parking and standing places

- (1) Subject to this regulation, a person shall not stand or park a vehicle if any part of it is:
- (a) between:
 - (i) another vehicle left standing or parked and the centre of a carriageway; or
 - (ii) a boundary of a carriageway and a double longitudinal centre line consisting of 2 continuous lines or a continuous line and a broken or dotted line;
 - (b) in front of:
 - (i) a right of way, passage or private driveway or so close thereto so as to obstruct other vehicles from having reasonable access to or from that right of way, passage or private driveway; or
 - (ii) a footway constructed across a reservation;
 - (c) alongside or adjacent to:
 - (i) an excavation in or obstruction on a carriageway where to do so will obstruct traffic;
 - (ii) the side of an unprotected bicycle lane; or
 - (iii) the boundary of a carriageway which is marked, within 1 m of that boundary, with a double longitudinal line consisting of 2 yellow lines.
 - (d) on or within 9 m of a part of a carriageway bounded on one or both sides by a traffic island;
 - (e) on:
 - (i) a footway (whether or not it is intended exclusively for use by pedestrians or persons riding bicycles), marked cross walk or pedestrian crossing;
 - (ii) a bridge or other elevated structure, or within a tunnel or underpass except where expressly permitted by the authority;
 - (iii) an intersection;

- (iv) a portion of a carriageway which is marked with the words "KEEP CLEAR";
 - (v) a reservation, except where expressly permitted by the competent authority;
 - (vi) a bicycle way;
 - (vii) a transit lane, bus lane or bicycle lane; or
 - (viii) a clearway;
- (f) within one metre of a fire hydrant or fire plug or a sign or mark indicating the existence of such a hydrant or plug;
- (g) within 9 m:
- (i) of the prolongation of the nearer boundary of a public street which is greater than 6 m in width intersecting the public street in which the vehicle is left standing except where expressly permitted by the competent authority;
 - (ii) on the departure side of a bus stop except where expressly permitted by the competent authority or the vehicle is a bus stopped to take up or set down passengers;
 - (iii) on the approach side of a pedestrian crossing;
 - (iv) on the departure side of a pedestrian crossing established on a two way carriageway; or
 - (v) on the departure side of a children's crossing established on a two way carriageway; or
- (h) within 18 m:
- (i) of the nearest rail at a level crossing;
 - (ii) on the approach side of a traffic control signal controlling traffic except where expressly permitted by the competent authority;
 - (iii) on the approach side of a bus stop unless expressly permitted by the competent authority or the vehicle is a bus stopped to take up or set down passengers; or
 - (iv) on the approach side of a children's crossing.

- (2) Subregulation (1)(e)(iii) and (g)(i) does not apply to a person standing or parking a vehicle adjacent to a boundary of a carriageway opposite a terminating carriageway.
- (3) Subregulation (1), other than paragraph (e)(iv), does not apply to a person standing or parking a vehicle in a parking area or parking a bicycle in a bicycle rack.
- (4) Subregulation (1)(b), (c)(ii) and (e)(vi), (vii) and (viii) does not apply to:
 - (a) a bus; or
 - (b) a vehicle approved by the Registrar,
setting down or picking up passengers at a bus stop.

56 Restriction on parking of long vehicles and road trains

A person shall not stand or park a long vehicle, road train, or a trailer used in connection with a long vehicle or road train, on a carriageway:

- (a) in a built up area, for longer than one hour;
- (b) other than at a time or place permitted, and in accordance with the conditions, if any, imposed by the competent authority;
- (c) outside a built up area, other than on the shoulder or that part of the carriageway not ordinarily used by vehicular traffic; or
- (d) where the long vehicle, road train or trailer is standing or parked on the carriageway because it is disabled, for longer than is reasonably necessary to arrange for its removal.

57 Parking near crest or curve

A person shall not stand or park a vehicle on or near a crest or curve of a public street with any part of the vehicle on a carriageway unless:

- (a) a driver approaching the rear of the vehicle has a clear view of the vehicle from a distance of:
 - (i) 50 m within; or
 - (ii) 100 m outside,
a built up area; and

- (b) where the carriageway is a two way carriageway, there is a space of not less than 3 m between the driver's side of the vehicle and the centre of the carriageway.

57A Parking for disabled persons

- (1) Subject to this regulation, a person shall not stand or park a vehicle in a disabled person's parking bay.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply where the vehicle is:
 - (a) displaying:
 - (i) a sticker bearing a symbolic representation of a person seated in a wheelchair issued; or
 - (ii) a disabled person's permit granted,

by a competent authority or a person or body authorised in a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth to issue the sticker or grant the permit, as the case may be; and
 - (b) being used for the purpose of conveying a disabled person.
- (3) For the purposes of this regulation, a competent authority may grant a disabled person's parking permit to a person who has a disability and, where it does so, it shall issue to the person a sticker of the kind referred to in subregulation (2)(a)(i).

Division 2 Removal of vehicles and abandoned vehicles

58 Removal of parked vehicles

- (1) Where a vehicle is standing or parked:
 - (a) at a place where it is prohibited by these Regulations to be left standing or parked; or
 - (b) in such a manner or position as to cause danger, obstruction or inconvenience to other vehicles,

a member of the Police Force or an officer of the competent authority may move the vehicle, or cause it to be moved, to the nearest convenient place which is not so prohibited or where the vehicle may be left without causing or being likely to cause a danger, obstruction or inconvenience, or to such other place (including a police station) for safe keeping as the member or officer thinks fit.

(2) For the purposes of subregulation (1), a member of the Police Force or an officer of the competent authority may:

- (a) where, after reasonable inquiry of persons in the immediate vicinity of the vehicle, the driver cannot be found; or
- (b) the driver does not comply with a request of the member or officer to move the vehicle,

enter the vehicle for the purpose of moving it in accordance with this regulation, and the member or officer is not liable for any damage occasioned by the member or officer entering or moving the vehicle.

59 Abandoned motor vehicles and trailers

(1) Where a motor vehicle or trailer is abandoned an officer of the competent authority of the place where the motor vehicle or trailer is abandoned may move the vehicle or cause it to be moved.

(2) For the purposes of subregulation (1), a motor vehicle or trailer is abandoned where it is:

(a) registered under the *Motor Vehicles Act* or under an Act of the Commonwealth, a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth relating to the registration of motor vehicles and is left:

- (i) in a no standing area, or a parking area where the time a vehicle may remain parked is limited, for more than 24 hours; or
- (ii) in a parking area where parking is not limited, for not less than 7 days; or

(b) left in a public street and it is not registered under the *Motor Vehicles Act* or under an Act of the Commonwealth or of a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth relating to the registration of motor vehicles.

(3) For the purposes of subregulation (1), an officer of the competent authority may, where:

(a) after reasonable enquiry of persons in the immediate vicinity of the motor vehicle or trailer, the driver or owner cannot be found; or

(b) the driver or owner does not comply with a request of the officer to move the motor vehicle or trailer,

enter the motor vehicle or trailer for the purpose of moving it in accordance with that subregulation, and the officer is not liable for any damage occasioned by the officer entering or moving the motor vehicle or trailer.

- (4) Where a motor vehicle or trailer is moved under subregulation (1), the officer of the competent authority who moved the vehicle or trailer or caused it to be moved shall, within 7 days after it is moved, inform or cause to be informed the owner or registered owner, by delivering a notice to the owner or registered owner personally or by posting it to the owner's last known place of residence or business or postal address or to the registered owner's recorded place of residence or business or postal address:
- (a) that the motor vehicle has been moved and the address to which it has been moved;
 - (b) that the vehicle is to be collected within 14 days of receipt of the notice;
 - (c) the charges, if any, to be paid before the vehicle will be returned; and
 - (d) that failure to collect the vehicle shall result in its sale and the costs incurred in the removal, storage and sale shall be deducted from the proceeds of the sale.
- (5) Where the owner or last registered owner of a motor vehicle or trailer cannot be ascertained or found for the purposes of serving a notice under subregulation (4) the competent authority shall cause notice of the removal of the vehicle or trailer to be published in:
- (a) 2 advertisements appearing in successive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the Territory; or
 - (b) such other manner as it determines,
- having regard to the likely or presumed whereabouts of the owner or last registered owner.
- (6) This regulation applies notwithstanding that a motor vehicle or trailer is left unattended by a person other than the owner.

60 Cost of moving and storing vehicles

Where a vehicle is moved under regulation 58 or 59, the reasonable cost of that removal and, where applicable, the cost of storing the vehicle may be recovered from the owner of the vehicle before the owner is entitled to have the vehicle returned.

61 Vehicles may be sold or disposed of

- (1) Where the owner of an abandoned motor vehicle or abandoned trailer fails, within 28 days after:
- (a) service of a notice under regulation 59(4); or
 - (b) the date of publication of the second of the notices referred to in regulation 59(5),

whichever is the later, to pay to the competent authority all expenses incurred by it in connection with the removal, custody and maintenance of the motor vehicle or trailer and of service or advertisement of the notice under that regulation, and to take possession of the motor vehicle or trailer, the competent authority may, subject to subregulation (2), sell the motor vehicle or trailer by public auction.

- (2) Where an abandoned motor vehicle or abandoned trailer:
- (a) is immobile and cannot be repaired at a cost which does not exceed its value; or
 - (b) in the opinion of the competent authority, has a value of less than \$200,

a competent authority may dispose of the motor vehicle or trailer in such manner as it thinks fit.

62 Disposal of proceeds of sale

- (1) All money received in relation to the sale or disposal of a motor vehicle or trailer under regulation 61 shall be applied in payment of:
- (a) costs incurred by the competent authority in the sale or disposal of the motor vehicle or trailer;
 - (b) the costs of removal, custody and maintenance of the motor vehicle or trailer and of service of a notice under regulation 59(4) or of advertising under regulation 59(5); and
 - (c) subject to subregulation (2), the residue, if any, on demand, to the owner of the motor vehicle or trailer immediately before its sale or disposal under regulation 61,

in that order.

- (2) Where, after the expiration of 6 months after the sale or disposal of a motor vehicle or trailer under regulation 61, any money remains in the possession of the competent authority in respect of that sale or disposal and is unclaimed by the owner of the motor vehicle or trailer or any person claiming through the owner, such money shall become the property of the competent authority.
- (3) A sale or disposal under regulation 61 shall be valid as against all persons.

63 Claim against owner

The owner of a motor vehicle or trailer moved under regulation 59 is liable to a competent authority for the reasonable expenses incurred by the competent authority in the removal, custody, maintenance, sale or attempted sale, or the disposal of the motor vehicle or trailer under these Regulations, and the competent authority may recover, as a debt due and payable to it, so much of those expenses as are not satisfied by any proceeds from the sale or disposal of the motor vehicle or trailer under regulation 61.

Division 3 Parking infringements

65 Parking infringement notices

- (1) Where a member of the Police Force or an officer of a competent authority has reason to believe that a parking infringement has been committed in relation to a vehicle, the member or officer may serve or cause to be served a parking notice in accordance with this regulation.
- (2) A parking infringement notice may be served:
 - (a) by serving the notice personally on the person who appears to have committed the parking infringement or on a person who is or appears to be the driver of the vehicle;
 - (b) by securely placing or affixing the notice on the vehicle in a conspicuous position;
 - (c) by serving the notice on the owner of the vehicle personally or by leaving it at the owner's last known place of residence or business with some other person apparently resident or employed there and who has apparently attained the age of 16 years;

- (d) by serving the notice on the owner of the vehicle by post addressed to the owner:
 - (i) at the owner's last known postal address, residential address or place of business; or
 - (ii) in the case of the owner of a vehicle registered under a law of a State or of another Territory of the Commonwealth – at the last known address of the owner in the record of registration of the vehicle; or
- (e) where the owner of a vehicle has made a statutory declaration in accordance with regulation 64 – by serving the notice personally on, or by post addressed to, the person whose name is specified in the statutory declaration as being the driver of the vehicle at the time of the alleged parking infringement or by leaving it at that person's last known place of residence or business with a person apparently resident or employed there and who has apparently attained the age of 16 years.

(3) A parking infringement notice shall:

- (a) clearly specify the date, time and place of the alleged parking infringement;
- (b) if it is served by placing or affixing the notice on a vehicle – be addressed to "the owner" of the vehicle without further description of the owner, and in any other case, clearly show on its face the full name, or surname and initials, and the address of the person on whom it is served;
- (c) clearly indicate the nature of the parking infringement;
- (d) contain an indication to the person on whom it is served that, if the person does not wish the matter to be dealt with by a court, the person may make a signed statement to that effect in the manner specified in the notice and pay the penalty specified in subregulation (7) within 14 days after the date of the notice; and
- (e) clearly specify the place at which, and the manner in which, the penalty so specified may be paid,

and may contain such other particulars, if any, as a competent authority considers necessary.

- (4) Where a parking infringement notice has been served and, before the expiration of:
- (a) the specified period of 14 days or, where a competent authority so allows, at any time before the service of a summons in relation to the parking infringement, the specified penalty is paid in accordance with the notice and a statement, signed by the person on whom the notice was served or by the owner of the vehicle, to the effect that that person or owner does not wish the matter to be dealt with by a court is received by the competent authority; or
 - (b) 14 days after the service of a courtesy letter under section 60C of the *Justices Act*, the infringement penalty, as defined in that Act, and the prescribed costs, if any, under that Act are paid,

the liability of a person in relation to the parking infringement shall be deemed to be discharged, no further proceedings shall be taken in relation to the parking infringement and no person shall be regarded as having been convicted for the parking infringement.

- (5) Nothing in this regulation:
- (a) prevents the service of more than one parking infringement notice in relation to the same parking infringement, but it is sufficient for the application of subregulation (4) to a person on whom more than one such notice has been served for that person to pay the specified penalty and to make the statement referred to in that subregulation in accordance with a notice so served on that person;
 - (b) prejudices or affects (except as provided by subregulation (4)) the institution or prosecution of proceedings in relation to a parking infringement or limits the amount of the fine that may be imposed by a court in relation to a parking infringement; or
 - (c) shall be construed as requiring the serving of a parking infringement notice or as affecting the liability of a person to be prosecuted in a court in relation to an alleged parking infringement in relation to which a parking infringement notice has not been served.
- (6) Where a specified penalty is paid in relation to a parking infringement by cheque, payment shall be deemed not to be made unless the cheque is cleared on presentation.

- (7) For the purposes of this regulation, the specified penalty for a parking infringement is:
- (aa) standing or parking in a disabled person's parking bay – \$60;
 - (a) standing where prohibited – \$50;
 - (b) parking where prohibited – \$40; and
 - (c) other parking infringements – \$20.
- (8) In respect of a parking infringement committed in a municipality (within the meaning of the *Local Government Act*) a reference in this regulation to an officer of the competent authority includes an officer or employee of the council of the municipality (whether or not the public street or public place where the parking infringement was committed is under the care, control or management of that council).

Part XII Lighting, warning signs, equipment, &c.

67 Lights on moving motor vehicles

A person shall not drive a motor vehicle during the hours of darkness unless that vehicle is equipped with lamps and reflectors as required by Part IV of the *Traffic Act 1949 – 1987* as continued in force by section 55(2) of the Act, the lamps are alight and the lamps and reflectors are clean and clearly visible at a distance of 200 m.

68 Dipping of headlamps

- (1) Subject to subregulation (3) and to regulation 135(2), a driver of a motor vehicle equipped with a dipping device shall dip the light projected by the headlamps of that vehicle when it is:
- (a) within 200 m of the rear of a vehicle travelling in the same direction as that in which the driver is travelling; or
 - (b) approached by a vehicle travelling in the opposite direction to that in which the driver is travelling:
 - (i) when that other vehicle is not more than 200 m from the driver's vehicle; or
 - (ii) immediately the light projected by the headlamps of that other vehicle is dipped,

whichever is the sooner,

and shall cause that light to remain dipped until the driver has overtaken or passed that other vehicle.

- (2) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle on a public street during the hours of darkness if that vehicle is not equipped with a dipping device unless the headlamps of that vehicle are adjusted so as to project a light as if those lamps were dipped.
- (3) Except in accordance with regulation 135(2), a driver of a motor vehicle shall cause the light projected by the headlamps on that vehicle, when in use other than during the hours of darkness, to remain dipped.

69 Lights on stationary vehicles

- (1) Except where:
 - (a) expressly provided by these Regulations;
 - (b) a vehicle is taking up or setting down passengers; or
 - (c) a vehicle is compelled to remain standing by the exigencies of traffic,

a person shall not, during the hours of darkness, permit a vehicle to stand on a public street with a lamp of a power greater than 7 W alight and showing to the front of that vehicle.

- (2) Subject to subregulation (3), a person shall not permit a motor vehicle or a trailer to stand on or partly on a carriageway during the hours of darkness unless there is affixed to that vehicle or trailer:
 - (a) 2 lamps (one on each side of the vehicle or trailer) showing a clear white light to the front and clearly visible at a distance of 200 m;
 - (b) rear lamps;
 - (c) number plate lamps;
 - (d) front and rear clearance lamps; and
 - (e) reflectors,

as required by Part IV of the *Traffic Act 1949 – 1987* as continued in force by section 55(2) of the Act, the lamps are alight and the lamps and reflectors are clean and clearly visible at a distance of 200 m.

- (3) Subregulation (2)(a), (b), (c) and (d) does not apply:
- (a) where street lighting in the vicinity of the motor vehicle or trailer renders the vehicle or trailer clearly visible at a distance of 200 m; or
 - (b) to a motor cycle, not connected to a side car, standing so that at least one wheel is as near as practicable to the boundary of the carriageway.

70 Portable warning signs for disabled long vehicles, heavy vehicles and road trains

- (1) A person shall not drive or cause or permit to be driven a long vehicle, heavy vehicle or road train unless that vehicle or road train is equipped with 3 portable warning signs in good order of a type complying with the specification for portable warning signs contained in Australian Standard E38 "Portable Warning Signs for Motor Vehicles".
- (2) Subject to this regulation, where a disabled long vehicle, disabled heavy vehicle or disabled road train is stationary on a carriageway:
- (a) within 100 m of:
 - (i) a curve;
 - (ii) a crest; or
 - (iii) an obstruction,which could prevent the driver of a vehicle approaching the long vehicle, heavy vehicle or road train from seeing that vehicle or road train; or
 - (b) during the hours of darkness:
 - (i) where street lighting in the vicinity of that vehicle or road train does not render it clearly visible at a distance of 200 m; and
 - (ii) that vehicle or road train is not exhibiting the lighted lamps required by these Regulations to be exhibited by that vehicle when stationary,

the driver or person in charge of the vehicle or road train shall place and leave on the carriageway, during the time the vehicle or road train is stationary, the portable warning signs of the type referred to in subregulation (1).

- (3) Of the portable warning signs placed on a carriageway in accordance with subregulation (2), one shall be placed in front, one shall be placed to the rear, and one at the side nearest the centre of the carriageway, of the long vehicle, heavy vehicle or road train.
- (4) Portable warning signs placed on a carriageway in accordance with this regulation shall be placed to give reasonable warning to an approaching driver on the carriageway and, wherever practicable, so that at least one of the signs is clearly visible at a distance of 200 m.
- (5) A portable warning sign placed in front or to the rear of a vehicle in accordance with subregulation (3) shall, where the vehicle is outside a built up area, be placed not less than 50 m and not more than 150 m from that vehicle and as close as practicable to the left boundary of that portion of the carriageway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic.
- (6) Nothing in this regulation affects a duty imposed under these Regulations to display a lighted lamp on a stationary vehicle.

71 Lights and other equipment on bicycles

- (1) A person shall not ride a bicycle during the hours of darkness unless the bicycle is equipped with lamps and reflectors as required by Part IV of the *Traffic Act 1949 – 1987* as continued in force by section 55(2) of the Act, the lamps are alight and the lamps and reflectors are clean and clearly visible at a distance of 200 m.
- (2) A person shall not ride a bicycle on a public street unless the bicycle is equipped with an effective:
 - (a) brake; and
 - (b) bell or other audible warning device.

72 Lights on animal drawn vehicles

A person shall not drive an animal drawn vehicle, or permit an animal drawn vehicle to be, on a public street or public place during the hours of darkness unless the vehicle is equipped with lamps and reflectors as required by Part IV of the *Traffic Act 1949 – 1987* as continued in force by section 55(2) of the Act, the lamps are alight and the lamps and reflectors are clean and clearly visible at a distance of 200 m.

73 Fog lamps

- (1) In fog, mist or other abnormal atmospheric condition restricting visibility, the display of light from a fog lamp is sufficient compliance with an obligation under regulation 67 to have a lamp alight and clearly visible.
- (2) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) displaying light from a single fog lamp unless there is affixed to the front of the vehicle, at the same height as the that of the fog lamp, 2 clearance or parking lamps of a power not greater than 7 W and the lamps are alight.
- (3) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle displaying light from a fog lamp where another lamp of a power greater than 7 W and capable of showing a white light to the front of the vehicle is alight.

74 Lights on towed motor vehicles

A person shall not during the hours of darkness drive a motor vehicle towing another motor vehicle unless the vehicle being towed has:

- (a) attached to it a lamp:
 - (i) of a power not greater than 7 W and the lamp is alight;
 - (ii) which shows a clear red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions at a distance of 200 m; and
 - (iii) which is placed:
 - (A) not more than one metre above the ground in the centre or to the right side; and
 - (B) on, and facing away from, the rear,of that vehicle; and
- (b) where the motor vehicle is being towed in accordance with regulation 133, attached to the front of it a lamp which shows a bright white light in such a manner as to render clearly visible the flag or cloth displayed in accordance with that regulation.

75 Spot lamps

A person shall not light a spot lamp, work lamp or search lamp connected or affixed to a vehicle where the light from that lamp may affect the vision of, or cause danger or annoyance to, the driver of another vehicle.

76 Flashing warning lights

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a person shall not drive or stand a vehicle on which is mounted a lamp displaying intermittent flashes.
- (2) Subregulation (1) and regulation 69(1) do not apply to:
 - (a) an emergency vehicle on which is mounted a lamp displaying intermittent red or blue or red and blue flashes;
 - (aa) a vehicle used in the enforcement of the load or dimensional requirements of the *Motor Vehicles Act* on which is mounted a lamp displaying intermittent magenta flashes;
 - (b) a vehicle on which is mounted a lamp displaying intermittent yellow flashes and the vehicle is:
 - (i) a tow truck at the scene of an accident or engaged in attaching or manoeuvring to attach towing apparatus to a disabled vehicle;
 - (ii) a vehicle in respect of which an exemption under section 59 of the *Motor Vehicles Act* is in force;
 - (iii) a vehicle escorting a vehicle referred to in subparagraph (ii);
 - (iv) a vehicle engaged at a site of work comprising:
 - (A) road construction or road maintenance;
 - (B) cleaning on a carriageway, footway or reservation;
 - (C) erection or maintenance of traffic control devices;
 - (D) installation or maintenance of public utilities; or
 - (E) the watering or cutting of, or the application of herbicides, pesticides or fertilizers to, trees, plants or grass on or beside a public street or public place;

- (v) a vehicle used in the enforcement of the load or dimensional requirements of the *Motor Vehicles Act*;
 - (vi) a vehicle taking part in a procession or parade for which a permit under these Regulations has been granted; or
 - (vii) a vehicle approved by the Registrar while being used in the manner and for the purpose approved by the Registrar; or
- (c) a vehicle displaying flashing lights from both sides of the front and rear of the vehicle by means of a direction turn signal device where the vehicle, another vehicle or a person is in a hazardous situation on a public street.

77 Fallen or unshipped loads

Where a load or part of a load being transported on a vehicle falls onto a public street, the driver shall, during such period as the load or any part of it remains on the public street:

- (a) take whatever action is necessary to give reasonable warning to a driver approaching from either direction on the public street; and
- (b) where the vehicle is a long vehicle, heavy vehicle or road train, place and leave on the public street 3 portable warning signs referred to in regulation 70(1) in such positions as to give reasonable warning to a driver approaching from either direction on the public street and so that, if practicable, at least one sign is visible to such a driver at a distance of 200 m.

78 Certain vehicles not to display turn sign

A person shall not drive a:

- (a) motor vehicle; or
- (b) a motor vehicle to which a trailer is attached,

which bears a sign referred to in regulation 22(5) displaying the words "DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE" or a sign containing words having a similar effect, if the length of the vehicle, or the combined length of the vehicle and trailer, does not exceed 7.5 m.

Part XIII Bicycles, toy vehicles and animals**79 Riding of bicycles**

- (1) A person shall not ride a bicycle other than astride a permanent and regular seat attached to the bicycle.
- (2) A person shall not use a bicycle to carry more persons than it is designed or equipped to carry.
- (3) A person shall not ride a bicycle without having at least one hand on the handle bars.
- (4) Subject to subregulation (8), a person shall not ride a bicycle within 2 m of the rear of a motor vehicle for a distance longer than 200 m.
- (5) A person shall not ride a bicycle while carrying an article or thing if any part of the article or thing extends past the front or rear wheel of the bicycle.
- (6) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle while a person riding a bicycle is attached to that vehicle.
- (7) A person riding a bicycle or toy vehicle shall not hold on or attach himself or herself to a vehicle or to another bicycle while that vehicle or other bicycle is in motion.
- (8) Subregulation (4) does not apply to or in relation to a person participating in a bicycle race or bicycle trial in respect of which a permit under regulation 81 has been granted.
- (9) A person riding a bicycle:
 - (a) on a footway – shall give way to a pedestrian on the footway;
or
 - (b) on a segregated footway – shall keep to that part of the footway designated for use by persons riding bicycles.
- (10) Subject to subregulation (11), a person shall not ride a bicycle within 10 m of an entrance to a shop at a time when that shop is open for the sale of goods to the public.
- (11) Nothing in subregulation (10) prohibits the riding of a bicycle on a carriageway or a bicycle path.

79A Helmets for cyclists

- (1) Subject to subregulation (3), a person shall not ride or be carried on a bicycle unless:
 - (a) the person is wearing a helmet which:
 - (i) complies with Australian Standard 2063.2 "Lightweight protective helmets (for use in pedal cycling, horse riding and other activities)"; or
 - (ii) is approved by the Registrar; and
 - (b) the helmet chin strap and buckle is adjusted and fastened so as to be capable of keeping the helmet securely fastened to the person's head in such a manner that the protection from injury afforded by the helmet is adequate.
- (2) The rider of a bicycle who is not a child shall not permit a young person or child to be carried on the bicycle in contravention of subregulation (1).
- (3) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a person:
 - (a) who has attained the age of 17 years, while riding or being carried on a bicycle:
 - (i) on a public place;
 - (ii) on a bicycle way; or
 - (iii) in an area declared by the Minister, by notice in the *Gazette*, to be a bicycle helmet exemption area; or
 - (b) being carried on a pedicab.
- (4) For the purposes of this regulation:

bicycleway does not include a bicycle lane that is not separated from the part of the carriageway used by motor vehicles by a physical structure or barrier in addition to or in substitution for the lane line.

pedicab means a 3 wheeled bicycle manufactured or adapted for the carriage of passengers on a bench type seat positioned behind the rider.

80 Riding bicycles abreast

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a person shall not ride a bicycle abreast of another bicycle.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a person riding a bicycle:
 - (a) on a bicycle way, riding abreast of another bicycle;
 - (b) overtaking or passing another person riding a bicycle; or
 - (c) while taking part in a bicycle race or bicycle trial in respect of which a permit under regulation 81 has been granted.
- (3) For the purposes of this regulation, a bicycle shall be abreast of another bicycle if any part of it is by the side of any part of the other bicycle.

81 Bicycle races and trials

- (1) A person shall not take part in a bicycle race or bicycle trial on a public street unless a permit to conduct the race or trial has been granted under this regulation.
- (2) A person may apply to the Director for a permit to hold a bicycle race or bicycle trial on a public street.
- (3) A person who applies for a permit under subregulation (2), shall:
 - (a) give public notice of the application, by such means as the Director requires, not less than 7 days prior to the date of the bicycle race or bicycle trial; and
 - (b) obtain the consent, in writing, of:
 - (i) the competent authority of a public street on which the bicycle race or bicycle trial is to be held; and
 - (ii) the Commissioner.
- (4) The Director may grant a permit on being satisfied that:
 - (a) subregulation (3) has been complied with; and
 - (b) persons on or in the vicinity of a public street where the bicycle race or bicycle trial is to be held will not be endangered or unduly inconvenienced by the bicycle race or bicycle trial.

- (5) Where the Director grants a permit under this regulation, the Director may:
- (a) impose such conditions relating to the holding of the bicycle race or bicycle trial as the Director thinks fit; and
 - (b) exempt a person taking part in the bicycle race or bicycle trial from such of the requirements of these Regulations as are specified in the permit.
- (6) A person granted a permit under this regulation shall:
- (a) attend the bicycle race or bicycle trial in respect of which the permit is granted; and
 - (b) on demand by a member of the Police Force:
 - (i) produce the permit; and
 - (ii) provide the member with the person's name and address.
- (7) A person taking part in a bicycle race or bicycle trial for which a permit has been granted under this regulation is not guilty of an offence against these Regulations where the taking part in the race or trial is in accordance with the conditions or exemptions, if any, imposed or given under subregulation (5).
- (8) A person shall comply with the conditions of a permit granted under this regulation.

82 Leading animals

- (1) Subject to this regulation, a person shall not, while riding in a vehicle, lead more than 2 animals.
- (2) A person shall not while riding or being carried on a bicycle lead any animal.
- (3) A driver of, or a person riding in, a motor vehicle on a public street shall not lead any animal.
- (4) A driver of an animal drawn vehicle shall not:
- (a) ride on the vehicle unless the animal is guided by proper reins;
 - (b) be so far from, or so situated in relation to, the vehicle when it is in motion that the person cannot properly guide or control the animal;

- (c) leave the vehicle unattended unless one of the wheels is prevented from turning by a securely fastened chain or strap; or
- (d) ride on the shafts of the vehicle.

83 Animals on clearways

A person shall not:

- (a) drive an animal drawn vehicle; or
- (b) ride, lead or be in control of an animal,

on a clearway during the hours when standing in the clearway is prohibited.

84 Riding horses abreast

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a person shall not ride a horse on a public street abreast of another horse.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a person riding a horse:
 - (a) overtaking or passing a person riding another horse; or
 - (b) who is a member of:
 - (i) the Police Force and is on duty; or
 - (ii) the Australian Defence Forces while in uniform.
- (3) For the purpose of subregulation (1), a horse is abreast of another if any part of it is by the side of any part of the other horse.

85 Animals on public streets

A person shall not on a public street cause or permit animals to:

- (a) assemble;
- (b) stand; or
- (c) be drafted,

so as to obstruct vehicles or pedestrians on that street.

Part XIV Traffic infringements

86 Definitions

In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears:

offence means an offence against a law of the Territory which offence is one of a kind specified in short form in Column 1 of Schedule 1.

offender means a person who an officer or a member of the Police Force reasonably believes has committed an offence.

87 Service of traffic infringement notice

An officer or a member of the Police Force may serve on an offender a traffic infringement notice by:

- (a) personally handing it to the offender;
- (b) posting it to the offender at the offender's last known postal address or place of residence or business, or to the offender's last postal address or place of residence or business as specified in a register maintained under the *Motor Vehicles Act*; or
- (c) leaving it for the offender at the offender's last known place of residence or business with some other person apparently resident or employed there and apparently not less than 16 years of age.

88 Particulars to be shown on traffic infringement notice

- (1) A traffic infringement notice shall have clearly shown on it:
 - (a) the date, time and place of the offence;
 - (b) the nature of the offence or offences and the penalty or penalties payable;
 - (c) the place or places at which a penalty may be paid;
 - (d) the date of the traffic infringement notice and a statement that the penalty or penalties may be paid within 28 days after that date;
 - (e) a summary of the provisions relating to the withdrawal of a traffic infringement notice;

- (f) a statement to the effect that, if the appropriate amount specified in the traffic infringement notice as the penalty for the offence is tendered at the place referred to in the notice within the time specified in the notice, no further action will be taken unless a notice is given by an officer or a member of the Police Force that the traffic infringement notice has been withdrawn; and
 - (g) such other particulars and instructions as the Commissioner may approve.
- (2) It is sufficient compliance with subregulation (1)(b) if the officer or member of the Police Force giving the traffic infringement notice makes a mark on that notice against the particular offence and against the penalty applicable to that offence to clearly indicate the offence and the corresponding penalty.

89 Withdrawal of notice

- (1) A traffic infringement notice may be withdrawn, at any time within 28 days after the service of the notice, by addressing to the offender a notice of withdrawal:
- (a) signed by the member of the Police Force who served the notice or a member of the Police Force authorized for that purpose by the Commissioner; and
 - (b) stating that the traffic infringement notice is withdrawn and any money paid as a consequence of the service of the notice will be refunded.
- (2) A notice of withdrawal under subregulation (1) may be served on the offender by:
- (a) personally handing it to the offender;
 - (b) posting it to the offender at the offender's last known postal address or place of residence or business, or to the offender's last postal address or place of residence or business as specified in a register maintained under the *Motor Vehicles Act*; or
 - (c) leaving it for the offender at the offender's last known place of residence or business with some other person apparently resident or employed there and apparently not less than 16 years of age.

- (3) In a prosecution against an offender, the production of a certificate signed by a member of the Police Force stating that:
- (a) the member is a member of the Police Force and is authorized by the Commissioner to sign notices of withdrawal; and
 - (b) on a specified date the member signed a notice of withdrawal of a specified traffic infringement notice,
- is evidence of the matters stated in the certificate.

90 Penalty for offence

The penalty payable for the purposes of this Part for an offence is the amount set out in Column 2 of Schedule 1 in relation to the offence described in Column 1 opposite the amount.

91 Payment before expiry date of traffic infringement notice

- (1) Subject to regulation 92, where, before the expiration of the period specified in a traffic infringement notice for the payment of a penalty, the amount of the penalty shown on the notice is paid at a place specified in the notice the offender shall be deemed to have expiated the offence by payment of the penalty and no further proceedings shall be taken in relation to the offence, unless the notice is, in accordance with regulation 89, withdrawn.
- (2) Where a person tenders a cheque in payment of a penalty under this regulation at, or sends it by post to, a place specified in a traffic infringement notice where the penalty may be paid, payment shall be deemed not to be made unless the cheque is honoured on presentation.

92 General

- (1) Nothing in this Part:
- (a) prevents the service of more than one traffic infringement notice in relation to the same offence but it is sufficient for the application of regulation 91 to a person on whom more than one such notice has been served for that person to pay the amount of the penalty in accordance with any one notice so served on that person;
 - (b) prejudices or affects (except as provided by regulation 91) the institution or prosecution of proceedings, or limits the amount of the fine that may be imposed by a court, in relation to an offence; or

- (c) shall be construed as requiring the serving of a traffic infringement notice or as affecting the liability of a person to be prosecuted in a court in relation to an offence in respect of which a traffic infringement notice has not been served.
- (2) For the purposes of this Part, where an offence arises out of the driving of a motor vehicle and:
 - (a) the offender produces a licence at the time of the offence, the address appearing on the licence produced by the offender; or
 - (b) the offender fails to produce a licence at the time of the offence, the address given by the offender pursuant to a request made under regulation 93,

shall be deemed to be the offender's last known postal address or place of residence or business.
- (4) In a case where subregulation (3) applies, the last known postal address or place of residence or business of an offender shall be deemed to be the latest address of the offender in the record of registration of the motor vehicle of the offender.

93 Police may require information

- (1) Where an officer or a member of the Police Force has reason to believe that a driver has committed an offence against the Act or these Regulations the officer or member may, if the driver fails to produce the driver's licence when requested to do so, require the driver:
 - (a) to state:
 - (i) the driver's name and address;
 - (ii) whether the driver is the holder of a licence; and
 - (iii) if the driver is the holder of a licence, whether the licence is provisional by virtue of section 10A of the *Motor Vehicles Act* or a learner's licence;
 - (b) to provide such other information as the officer or member considers necessary to determine the identity of the driver; or
 - (c) to provide a specimen of the driver's signature.
- (2) A driver shall not:
 - (a) refuse or fail to comply with a request made by an officer or a member of the Police Force under subregulation (1); or

- (b) make a false statement in response to a request under subregulation (1).

94 Tampering with traffic infringement detection device

- (1) A person shall not without lawful authority tamper or interfere with or damage a traffic infringement detection device or the operation of such a device.

- (1A) A person must not without lawful authority use, or affix to or carry on a vehicle, a device, article or thing (including a device, article or thing that has the effect of obscuring a letter or figure on a number plate attached to or carried on the vehicle) that:

- (a) interferes with or prevents the operation of a traffic infringement detection device; or
- (b) prevents a traffic infringement detection device producing an image or images that alone or jointly comply with the requirements specified in section 44(1A)(a) and (b) of the Act.

- (2) On the conviction of a person for an offence against subregulation (1) or (1A), an apparatus or thing used in the commission of the offence may be forfeited to the Territory.

Part XV Careless and disorderly driving

95 Careless driving or riding

A person shall not:

- (a) walk; or
- (b) drive a vehicle,

on a public street or public place without due care or attention or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the street or public place.

96 Driving in disorderly manner

A person shall not drive or ride a vehicle on a public street or public place:

- (a) in a disorderly manner; or
- (b) so as to cause undue noise.

Part XVI Safety of persons in or on motor vehicles

97 Interpretation

- (1) In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears:

appropriately adjusted, in relation to a seat belt, means a seat belt is fastened in such a manner that the protection from injury afforded by the seat belt is adequate.

approved helmet means a helmet which complies with:

- (a) Australian Standard 1698 "Protective Helmets for Vehicle Users"; or
- (b) such other standard or code approved by the Registrar for the purposes of this regulation.

child restraint means a device for restraining a child travelling in a motor vehicle which is:

- (a) marked with:
 - (i) the letters and numbers "AS1754"; or
 - (ii) the certification trade mark registered in Part C of the Register under the *Trade Marks Act 1955* of the Commonwealth in respect of child restraints and Australian Standard 1754 "Child Restraints for Passenger Cars and Derivatives" as applicable on 1 August 1979,

and which is, within the meaning of Australian Standard 1754 as applicable on 1 August 1979, suitable for use by a child of the age, size and mass of that child; or

- (b) approved under regulation 100 and which is suitable for use by a child of the age, size and mass of that child.

seat belt means a seat belt of any kind, whether or not it complies with an Australian Design Rule referred to in the *Motor Vehicles Act*.

- (2) For the purposes of this Part, a seat belt fitted in accordance with the requirements of the *Motor Vehicles Act* in a motor vehicle shall be taken to be suitable for use by a child who has attained the age of 12 months.

98 Responsibility of driver

- (1) Subject to these Regulations, a driver of a motor vehicle shall not permit a person to travel in or on the motor vehicle or a vehicle being towed by that motor vehicle in contravention of this Part.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to and in relation to the driver of a taxi, within the meaning of the *Commercial Passenger (Road) Transport Act*, permitting a person (not being a child or young person) to travel in the taxi in contravention of regulation 99 or 102 in the Alice Springs, Darwin, Jabiru, Katherine, Nhulunbuy or Tennant Creek areas, as declared under section 16 of the *Commercial Passenger (Road) Transport Act*.
- (3) Subregulation (1) does not apply to and in relation to:
 - (a) a member of the Police Force who is driving a vehicle;
 - (b) a person who is driving an ambulance; or
 - (c) an employee, within the meaning of the *Public Service Act*, employed in the department responsible under the Minister for the administration of the *Prisons (Correctional Services) Act* who is driving a vehicle,

in the course of his or her duties, permitting a person to travel in the vehicle or ambulance in contravention of regulation 102.
- (4) Subregulation (1) does not apply to and in relation to a driver of a vehicle, or a vehicle of a class of vehicles, approved by the Registrar for the purposes of this regulation, permitting a person to travel in the vehicle in contravention of this Part while complying with the directions, if any, given, for the purposes of this regulation, by the Registrar.

99 Positions of drivers and passengers

- (1) Subject to this regulation, a driver of a motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) shall not permit any part of his or her body or limbs to:
 - (a) be on or in contact with an external step, mudguard or footboard or the roof, bonnet or boot;
 - (b) extend or protrude beyond or through an external door, window or other opening; or
 - (c) extend or protrude beyond or hang over the side, front, rear or any other external portion,

of the vehicle while it is being driven.

- (2) Subject to this regulation, a person travelling as a passenger in a motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle) shall not permit any part of his or her body or limbs to:
- (a) be on or in contact with an external step, mudguard or footboard, or the roof, bonnet or boot;
 - (b) extend or protrude beyond or through an external door, window or other opening of the vehicle; or
 - (c) extend or protrude beyond or hang over the side, front, rear or any other external portion,

of the vehicle while it is being driven.

- (3) Nothing in subregulation (1) prevents a driver of a motor vehicle giving a signal authorized or prescribed by these Regulations.
- (4) A person is exempted from the application of subregulation (1) or (2) when driving or travelling as a passenger in a vehicle approved by the Registrar for the purposes of this regulation, and while complying with the directions, if any, given, for the purposes of this regulation, by the Registrar.
- (5) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle unless the person is positioned in the vehicle so as to have:
- (a) full control over the vehicle;
 - (b) a full and uninterrupted view ahead of and to each side of the vehicle; and
 - (c) a clear reflected view by means of a rear vision mirror of any vehicle wishing to overtake the vehicle.
- (6) Subject to subregulation (7), a person shall not travel in a motor vehicle unless the person is seated.
- (7) Subregulation (6) does not apply to a passenger standing in a bus approved under the *Commercial Passenger (Road) Transport Act* to carry more passengers than there are seats in the bus.

99A Riding in load space

- (1) Subject to this regulation:
- (a) a driver of a motor vehicle shall not drive the vehicle with a person; or

- (b) a person shall not travel in or on a motor vehicle, in a space of the vehicle designed primarily for the carriage of goods unless:
- (c) the space is enclosed;
 - (d) all seats in the motor vehicle are occupied;
 - (e) all doors, hatches or other means of entering the space are securely closed; and
 - (f) all goods carried in the space are securely stored to prevent a person in the space being injured by the goods in the event of an accident or emergency.
- (2) Where a member of the Police Force apprehends a person contravening subregulation (1), the member may permit the driver of the motor vehicle to continue to drive the motor vehicle, or a person to continue to travel in or on the motor vehicle, in contravention of that subregulation, and a driver or person to whom permission is given under this subregulation is exempted from complying with subregulation (1) while driving or travelling in or on the motor vehicle in accordance with the conditions, if any, of the permission.
- (3) Subregulation (1) does not apply to or in relation to a person or vehicle, or a class of persons or vehicles, approved by the Registrar.
- (4) For the purpose of this regulation, **enclosed**, in relation to a space, means enclosed:
- (a) at the time of the manufacture of the motor vehicle; or
 - (b) by a canopy, cage or other means that is:
 - (i) approved by the Registrar and to which is affixed an identification plate approved by the Registrar; and
 - (ii) fitted to the motor vehicle in a manner approved by the Registrar.
- (5) An approval under subregulation (4)(b) shall expire on 1 January 2000 unless it is revoked before that date.

100 Approval of child restraints

The Registrar may, by notice in the *Gazette*, approve a child restraint or class of child restraints for use in motor vehicles.

101 Driver of motor vehicle

Subject to regulation 105, a driver of a motor vehicle, the driver's seat of which is fitted with a seat belt, shall not drive the vehicle forward unless the driver has the seat belt:

- (a) securely fastened; and
- (b) appropriately adjusted.

102 Adult passengers in motor vehicles

- (1) In this regulation, **passenger** means a person travelling in a motor vehicle who has attained the age of 14 years.
- (2) Subject to regulation 105, a passenger shall not, while a motor vehicle is being driven, occupy a seat in the vehicle which is:
 - (a) fitted with a seat belt, unless the passenger has the seat belt:
 - (i) securely fastened; and
 - (ii) appropriately adjusted; or
 - (b) not fitted with a seat belt, if there is another seat in the vehicle which is fitted with a seat belt and not occupied.

103 Children and young persons in motor vehicles

- (1) Subject to regulation 105, a person shall not drive a motor vehicle with a young person occupying a seat in the vehicle which is:
 - (a) fitted with a seat belt, unless the seat belt is:
 - (i) securely fastened around the young person; and
 - (ii) appropriately adjusted; or
 - (b) not fitted with a seat belt, if there is another seat in the vehicle which is fitted with a seat belt and not occupied.
- (2) Subject to regulation 105, a person shall not drive a motor vehicle with a child occupying a seat in the vehicle which is:
 - (a) fitted with a seat belt suitable for use by the child, unless the seat belt is:
 - (i) securely fastened around the child; and
 - (ii) appropriately adjusted;

- (b) fitted with a child restraint suitable for use by the child, unless the child is restrained by the child restraint; or
- (c) not fitted with a seat belt or child restraint, if there is another seat in the vehicle which is fitted with a seat belt, or child restraint, suitable for use by the child and which is not occupied.

104 Number of persons in front seating positions

Where a motor vehicle has front and rear seating positions and is required under the *Motor Vehicles Act* to be fitted with seat belts, the number of passengers, children or young persons occupying the front seating positions of the motor vehicle while that motor vehicle is being driven on a public street or public place shall not exceed the number of seat belts or child restraints available for use by passengers, children or young persons, as the case may be, in the front seating positions of that motor vehicle.

105 Defences

- (1) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against regulation 98 or 101 where a defendant proves that:
 - (a) the Registrar has certified in writing that it is impracticable, by reason of the physical characteristics of the defendant, for the defendant to drive with safety a motor vehicle, or a motor vehicle of a kind specified in the certificate, if the defendant is wearing a seat belt;
 - (b) where the certificate is given in relation to motor vehicles of the kind or kinds specified in the certificate – the motor vehicle in which the offence is alleged to have been committed is a motor vehicle of a kind specified in the certificate; and
 - (c) at the time at which the offence is alleged to have been committed, that certificate had not been revoked or, if that certificate was expressed to have effect for a specified period, that period had not expired.
- (2) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against regulation 101 or 102 where:
 - (a) subject to subregulation (3), the Registrar has issued to a defendant a certificate in writing that, in the opinion of the Registrar, it is undesirable:
 - (i) on medical grounds; or

- (ii) by reason of the physical characteristics of the defendant,

for the defendant to wear a seat belt, being a certificate that was effective at the time at which the offence is alleged to have been committed; or

- (b) if, at the time at which the offence is alleged to have been committed, the motor vehicle in which the offence is alleged to have been committed had been in a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth, the defendant, by reason of being the holder of a certificate or other document issued under or for the purposes of a law of that State or other Territory that corresponds generally with this Part, would not have been guilty of an offence against that law.
- (3) A certificate is effective for the purposes of subregulation (2)(a):
 - (a) if it is expressed to have effect for a period specified in it – until the expiration of that period; or
 - (b) in any other case – until it is revoked.
 - (4) Subregulations (1) and (2) apply to and in relation to a prosecution for an offence against regulation 98 as if a reference to a defendant were a reference to the person in relation to whom the offence is alleged to have been committed.
 - (5) Subregulation (2) applies to and in relation to a prosecution for an offence against regulation 103(1) or (2) as if:
 - (a) a reference to a defendant were a reference to the child or young person in relation to whom the offence is alleged to have been committed; and
 - (b) in the case of a prosecution for an offence against regulation 103(2), a reference to a seat belt were a reference to a seat belt or child restraint.
 - (6) Where a motor vehicle referred to in regulation 103 is a taxi, within the meaning of the *Commercial Passenger (Road) Transport Act*, it is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against that regulation that, in addition to the defendant, there was a passenger in the motor vehicle who:
 - (a) was a parent of; or
 - (b) had, or appeared to have, responsibility for the care and control of,

the child or young person in respect of whom the offence is alleged to have been committed.

- (7) A passenger referred to in subregulation (6) is liable for an offence against regulation 103 as if the passenger were the driver of the motor vehicle.

106 Drivers and passengers on motor cycles and in side cars

- (1) Subject to this regulation, a person shall not drive a motor cycle carrying another person unless that other person is seated:
- (a) in a side car attached to the motor cycle; or
 - (b) on a pillion seat astride the motor cycle, facing forward and using footrests provided for use by a person seated on that seat.
- (2) Subject to this regulation, a person shall not travel as a passenger on a motor cycle unless seated:
- (a) in a side car attached to the motor cycle; or
 - (b) on a pillion seat astride the motor cycle, facing forward and using footrests provided for use by a person seated on that seat.
- (3) A person shall not:
- (a) drive; or
 - (b) travel as a passenger on,
a motor cycle carrying more than one person on a pillion seat.
- (4) A person shall not drive a motor cycle to which is attached a side car or travel as a passenger in a side car attached to a motor cycle if:
- (a) more than 2 persons, who have attained the age of 12 years, are travelling in the side car; or
 - (b) a person travelling in the side car is not seated.

- (5) A person shall not drive a motor cycle with a person seated on a pillion seat:
- (a) if that first mentioned person is the holder of a learner's licence and the motor cycle being driven is one which the person is permitted to drive only by virtue of that learner's licence; or
 - (b) unless that first mentioned person has held, for a period of not less than 12 months, a licence (not being a learner's licence), or a licence granted in a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth, permitting that person to drive a motor cycle.
- (6) Subject to subregulation (7), a person shall not drive a motor cycle:
- (a) without having at least one hand on the handle bars; or
 - (b) with the person's feet resting on the cycle other than on footrests designed for use by the driver.
- (7) Subregulation (6) does not apply to a disabled person licensed to drive a motor cycle where compliance with that subregulation is prevented by the person's physical disability.

107 Helmets for motor cyclists

- (1) Subject to this regulation, a person shall not drive a motor cycle or travel on a motor cycle or in a side car attached to a motor cycle anywhere within the Territory:
- (a) unless the person is wearing a helmet; or
 - (b) if the helmet the person is wearing:
 - (i) is not securely fastened to the person's head;
 - (ii) is not of an approved type; or
 - (iii) has deteriorated to such an extent that the protection from injury afforded by the helmet is, within the meaning of regulation 108, substantially impaired.
- (2) A person shall not drive a motor cycle while wearing a helmet to which is attached an eye protector unless the eye protector is of a type which:
- (a) complies with Australian Standard 1609 "Eye Protectors for Motor Cyclists and Racing Car Drivers"; or
 - (b) is approved by the Registrar.

- (3) A child or young person is exempted from the application of subregulation (1) in respect of the wearing of a helmet specified in that subregulation whilst travelling in a side car attached to a motor cycle where the Registrar is satisfied that there is no suitable approved helmet available for use by the child or young person and the Registrar has, by instrument in writing, exempted the child or young person.
- (4) A child or young person exempted, under subregulation (3), from the application of subregulation (1) shall, while travelling in a side car attached to a motor cycle, comply with the directions, if any, of the Registrar, which directions may relate to:
- (a) the wearing of a helmet of a type and standard; or
 - (b) the wearing or use of protective devices, including seat belts or other restraints,
- approved by the Registrar.
- (5) A person is exempted from the application of subregulation (1) in respect of the wearing of a helmet while driving or travelling on a motor cycle or in a sidecar attached to a motor cycle where the person is or is a member of a class of persons exempted, by instrument in writing, by the Registrar when taking part in:
- (a) a procession; or
 - (b) a procession which is of a class of processions,
- specified in the instrument.
- (6) For the purposes of subregulation (5), **procession** includes a funeral cortege.

108 Inspection of helmet

- (1) For the purposes of regulation 107(1)(b)(iii), a member of the Police Force may request a person referred in that regulation to remove a helmet worn by the person and permit it to be inspected, and the person shall comply with such a request.
- (2) For the purposes of regulation 107(1)(b)(iii), the protection from injury afforded by a helmet is substantially impaired where a visual inspection of the helmet shows:
- (a) the shell of the helmet is damaged, cracked or holed, or scored to a depth of 1 mm or deeper for a length of 10 mm or longer;

- (b) the polystyrene lining of the helmet is damaged, missing or not intact;
- (c) the liner (other than a comfort liner) is loose;
- (d) the chin strap or buckle of the helmet is not capable of keeping the helmet securely fastened on the head of the user;
- (e) the helmet has been altered or used in a fashion contrary to the manufacturer's recommendations;
- (f) the shell of the helmet is constructed of plastic and the shell has been painted; or
- (g) the helmet is not an approved helmet.

109 Forfeiture of helmet

- (1) A helmet used in contravention of regulation 107(1)(b)(ii) or (iii) is, on the offence being proved, forfeited to the Territory.
- (2) A helmet forfeited under subregulation (1) may be disposed of as the Registrar thinks fit.

110 Riding in trailers and towed vehicles

Except with the written permission of the Registrar and in accordance with the conditions, if any, imposed by the Registrar, a person shall not:

- (a) drive a vehicle towing a trailer while a person is in or on that trailer;
- (b) ride in or on a trailer while it is being towed by a vehicle; or
- (c) ride in or on a vehicle being towed by another vehicle unless all the wheels of the vehicle are on the ground.

111 Opening doors and alighting from vehicles

- (1) A person shall not:
 - (a) open or leave open a door of; or
 - (b) alight from,

a vehicle on a carriageway so as to endanger that person or other persons or to impede traffic on that carriageway.

- (2) Where a bus is fitted with doors, a person shall not drive it or permit it to be driven unless the doors are closed.

Part XVII Driving with high alcohol blood content

111A Application of section 19(9) of Act

For the purposes of section 19 of the Act:

- (a) paragraph (a) of section 19(9) of the Act does not apply to a person, notwithstanding that the person is a person referred to subparagraph (i) of that paragraph, if, immediately before the commencement of the *Traffic Amendment Act 1992*, the person was not a person referred to in section 19(5) of the Act;
- (b) subparagraph (iv) of section 19(9)(b) of the Act does not apply to the driver of a vehicle referred to in that subparagraph where not more than 9 persons (including the driver) are travelling in the vehicle; or
- (c) subparagraph (vi) of section 19(9)(b) of the Act does not apply to the driver of a vehicle referred to in that subparagraph where the space designed for the carriage of goods was enclosed at the time of the manufacture of the vehicle.

112 Prescribed breath analysis instrument

For the purposes of section 29 of the Act and these Regulations, a device for the carrying out of a breath analysis, which is, or apparently is, of a type known as:

- (a) a breathalyser and manufactured, or apparently manufactured, under United States Patent Number 2824789; or
 - (b) a Drager Alcotest 7110,
- is a prescribed breath analysis instrument.

113 Breath analysis

- (1) A person shall not use a prescribed breath analysis instrument for the purposes of the Act unless the person has prepared it for use at that time.

- (2) To prepare a prescribed breath analysis instrument of a type referred to in regulation 112(a) for use at a particular time, a person shall, shortly before that time:
 - (a) flush out with air the chamber in which air or breath is collected for testing in the device to be used in the breath analysis;
 - (b) pump air into the chamber through a solution of standard alcohol and carry out a test of that air by means of the device as if it were a breath analysis and record the temperature of the solution of standard alcohol and the results of the test expressed as a percentage of alcohol in blood as shown on the device; and
 - (c) again flush out the chamber with air.
- (3) A person shall not carry out a breath analysis for the purposes of the Act using a prescribed breath analysis instrument of a type referred to in regulation 112(a) unless the temperature recorded by the thermometer forming part of the prescribed breath analysis instrument is not below 47°C and not above 53°C.
- (4) A person shall not carry out a breath analysis of a sample of a person's breath for the purposes of the Act unless the person is satisfied that that person has not consumed intoxicating liquor within the period of 15 minutes immediately preceding the giving of the sample.
- (5) To prepare a prescribed breath analysis instrument of a type referred to in regulation 112(b) for use at a particular time, a person shall, shortly before that time, ensure that:
 - (a) the instrument is turned on; and
 - (b) the words "READY TO START" appear on the display panel of the instrument.

114 Testing instrument after use

- (1) A person who has used a prescribed breath analysis instrument of a type referred to in regulation 112(a) for the purposes of the Act shall, within a reasonable time after so using it, carry out the procedures referred to in regulation 113(2)(a) and (b).
- (2) It is sufficient compliance with subregulation (1) if the person who has used the instrument prepares it for further use for the purposes of the Act.

115 Forms

For the purposes of section 27 of the Act, a form of certificate set out in Schedule 2 may be used by the person and on the occasion indicated in the following table:

TABLE

Form	When and by whom used
1.	May be used by a person authorized by the Commissioner under the Act to use a prescribed breath analysis instrument of a type referred to in regulation 112(a) for the purposes of the Act after that person has completed a breath analysis using that instrument.
2.	May be used by a person authorized by the Commissioner under the Act to use a prescribed breath analysis instrument of a type referred to in regulation 112(a) for the purposes of the Act after a person refuses or fails to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) submit to a breath analysis proposed to be carried out by that authorised person using that instrument; or (b) provide, in accordance with the directions of that authorized person, given for the purpose of carrying out a breath analysis using that instrument, a sample of breath sufficient for the completion of the breath analysis.
3.	May be used by a member of the staff of a hospital after taking a sample of blood.
4.	May be used by a member of the staff of a hospital after a person refuses or fails to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) give a sample of blood; or (b) provide, in accordance with the directions of that member of the staff, a sample of blood sufficient for the completion of a blood test to ascertain the concentration of alcohol in the blood of the person required to give the sample.
5.	May be used by an authorized analyst after carrying out a blood test.
6.	May be used by an authorized analyst after preparing a batch of standard alcohol solution

7. May be used by a person authorized by the Commissioner under the Act to use a prescribed breath analysis instrument of a type referred to in regulation 112(b) for the purposes of the Act after that person has completed a breath analysis using that instrument.
8. May be used by a person authorized by the Commissioner under the Act to use a prescribed breath analysis instrument of a type referred to in regulation 112(b) for the purposes of the Act after a person refuses or fails to:
 - (a) submit to a breath analysis proposed to be carried out by that authorized person using that instrument; or
 - (b) provide, in accordance with the directions of that authorized person, given for the purpose of carrying out a breath analysis using that instrument, a sample of breath sufficient for the completion of the breath analysis.

116 Conduct of breath analysis

- (1) A person carrying out a breath analysis shall provide an unused mouthpiece for use in providing each sample of a person's breath in each breath analysis.
- (2) Within one hour after completing a breath analysis of a sample of a person's breath, the person carrying out the analysis shall sign and deliver to the person who provided the sample a statement showing:
 - (a) the result of the analysis expressed as a percentage of alcohol in blood as shown on the prescribed breath analysis instrument; and
 - (b) the date and time when the analysis was completed.
- (2A) A statement printed by a prescribed breath analysis instrument of a type referred to in regulation 112(b) is a statement for the purposes of subregulation (2).
- (3) For the purposes of this regulation, the number of grams of alcohol in 100 ml of blood shall be deemed to be the percentage of alcohol in that blood.
- (4) For the purposes of section 23(10) of the Act, a statement referred to in subregulation (2) is the prescribed statement.

117 Authorized operators

- (1) The Commissioner may, by notice in the *Gazette*, authorize a member of the Police Force who is, in the opinion of the Commissioner:
 - (a) trained in the use of a prescribed breath analysis instrument; and
 - (b) capable of using that instrument correctly,to use that instrument for the purpose of the Act.
- (2) A person shall not carry out a breath analysis for the purposes of the Act unless the person:
 - (a) is a member of the Police Force;
 - (b) uses a prescribed breath analysis instrument;
 - (c) is authorized by the Commissioner under subregulation (1) to use the instrument; and
 - (d) complies with and does not contravene these Regulations relating to the proper use of the instrument for the purposes of the Act.

118 Authorized analysts

The Commissioner may, by notice in the *Gazette*, authorize a person to be an analyst for the purposes of the Act.

Part XVIII Licences to drive vehicles

119 Production of licence

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), the driver of a motor vehicle shall, when requested to do so by a member of the Police Force, an inspector or an authorized person:
 - (a) produce for inspection the driver's licence or the licence or permit referred to in section 32 of the Act which permits the driver to drive the motor vehicle; and
 - (b) state his or her name and address.

(2) Subject to subregulation (2A), a person (other than the driver of a vehicle with a gross vehicle mass greater than 15 t) shall be deemed to have complied with subregulation (1)(a), where:

- (a) the person has a reasonable excuse for not producing the licence or permit referred to in that subregulation at the time when requested to do so under that subregulation; and
- (b) within 2 days of the request being made under that subregulation, the person produces for inspection the licence or permit at a police station nominated by the member of the Police Force, inspector or the authorized officer.

(2A) Subregulation (2) does not apply to the following persons:

- (a) the driver of a vehicle with a gross vehicle mass greater than 15 t;
- (b) a person holding a learner's licence;
- (c) a person holding a provisional licence granted under section 10A of the *Motor Vehicles Act*;
- (d) a person holding a licence or permit referred to in section 32(a)(ii) or (iv) of the Act.

(3) A person who holds a licence, or a licence or permit referred to in section 32 of the Act which permits that person to drive a motor vehicle, shall, if charged with an offence under the Act or these Regulations, produce that licence or permit to the court at the time of the hearing of the charge and, where, in respect of a licence, it is cancelled by or under the Act following the hearing, the person shall immediately deliver it to the court.

(4) In this regulation **authorized person** means a person authorized by or under an Act to require a driver of a motor vehicle to produce the driver's licence.

120 Requirements relating to learner drivers

(1) A person who is the holder of:

- (a) a licence and who is sitting beside a person who is:
 - (i) occupying the driver's seat of a motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle); and
 - (ii) the holder of a learner's licence,

shall not permit that vehicle to be driven; or

- (b) a learner's licence and who is occupying the driver's seat of a motor vehicle (including a motor cycle) shall not drive the vehicle,

unless there is a sign with sides not less than 150 mm in length bearing a black letter "L" clearly marked on a yellow background displayed conspicuously and so as to be clearly visible from, in the case of:

- (c) a motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle) – the front and rear of the vehicle; or
 - (d) a motor cycle – the rear of the cycle.
- (2) A person shall not occupy a front seat of a motor vehicle being driven by a person who is the holder of a learner's licence unless that first mentioned person is:
- (a) subject to subregulation (3), the holder of a licence; or
 - (b) examining the person who is the holder of a learner's licence as to that person's competency to obtain a licence.
- (3) A person who:
- (a) is the holder of a licence which is provisional by virtue of section 10A of the *Motor Vehicles Act*;
 - (b) is the holder of a learner's licence; or
 - (c) has not attained the age of 18 years,
- shall not sit beside a person who is the holder of a learner's licence while that person is driving a motor vehicle.
- (4) A person who is the holder of a learner's licence shall not drive a motor vehicle unless another person is occupying a front seat of the motor vehicle and that person:
- (a) has attained the age of 18 years and is the holder of a licence which is not provisional by virtue of section 10A of the *Motor Vehicles Act* or not a learner's licence; or
 - (b) is examining that first mentioned person's competency to obtain a licence.
- (5) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle on which a sign in accordance with subregulation (1) is displayed at a speed greater than 80 km/h unless permitted to do so by, and while under the direct supervision of, a person conducting a driving course

approved by the Registrar.

- (6) A person:
- (a) being the holder of a learner's licence, shall not drive a motor vehicle if the vehicle is not of a class which the person is permitted by the licence to drive; or
 - (b) shall not drive a motor vehicle while a sign referred to in subregulation (1), or a sign resembling that sign, is displayed on that vehicle unless the person is the holder of a learner's licence.
- (7) Where, in accordance with subregulation (1)(a), a person occupies a front seat of a motor vehicle being driven by a person who is the holder of a learner's licence that first mentioned person shall be deemed to be the driver of the motor vehicle.

121 Provisional licences

- (1) A person who is the holder of a licence which is provisional by virtue of section 10A of the *Motor Vehicles Act* shall not drive a motor vehicle:
- (a) at a speed greater than 100 km/h unless permitted to do so by, and while under the direct supervision of, a person conducting a driving course approved by the Registrar; or
 - (b) unless a sign:
 - (i) with sides not less than 150 mm in length; and
 - (ii) bearing the letter "P" in red on a white background,is displayed conspicuously and so as to be clearly visible from, in the case of:
 - (A) a motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle) – the front and rear of the vehicle; or
 - (B) a motor cycle – the rear of the cycle.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to:
- (a) a member of the Police Force driving a motor vehicle the property of the Territory and in control of the Police Force of the Northern Territory in the course of the member's duties;
 - (b) a person driving an ambulance in the course of the person's duties;

- (c) a person driving a vehicle the property of the Territory and in control of the Fire Service of the Northern Territory in the course of the person's duties; or
 - (d) a member of the Police Force, an ambulance driver or member of a fire brigade driving a motor vehicle in the course of the person's duties during an emergency.
- (3) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle while a sign referred to in subregulation (1), or a sign resembling that sign, is being displayed on the vehicle unless that person is the holder of a licence which is provisional by virtue of section 10A of the *Motor Vehicles Act*.

Part XIX Registration

122 Minimum penalty under section 34

For the purposes of section 34(1) of the Act, the minimum penalty prescribed in that subsection does not apply to an offence committed against that subsection where the offence occurs in the same month and year as that indicated on the registration label attached or affixed, under the *Motor Vehicles Act*, to the motor vehicle to which vehicle the offence relates.

123 Production of registration certificate

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a person driving a motor vehicle shall, when requested to do so by a member of the Police Force or an inspector, produce for inspection by the member or inspector the certificate of registration issued under the *Motor Vehicles Act* for that vehicle.
- (2) A person shall be deemed to have complied with subregulation (1), where the person:
 - (a) has a reasonable excuse for not producing the certificate of registration at the time when requested to do so under that subregulation; and
 - (b) within 5 days of that request being made, produces the certificate at a police station or a place nominated by the member or inspector.

124 Offence in relation to registration label or plate

- (1) Subject to these Regulations, a person shall not drive a motor vehicle or permit or suffer a motor vehicle to be driven which:
- (a) is required to be registered under the *Motor Vehicles Act* and does not have attached or affixed to it a registration label or number plate as required under that Act, or which carries a label or plate otherwise than in compliance with that Act; or
 - (b) has attached or affixed to it a registration label or number plate which:
 - (i) has been altered, mutilated or defaced, or on which any writing, mark or colour is not clearly legible or visible;
 - (ii) was issued in respect of another vehicle or in respect of a registration period which has expired; or
 - (iii) contains an incorrect particular.
- (2) A person shall not:
- (a) without lawful authority or excuse, print, manufacture or be in possession of a label or plate which resembles a registration label or number plate and which is calculated or likely to deceive;
 - (b) subject to these Regulations, alter or deface a registration label or number plate; or
 - (c) buy or sell a label or plate which resembles a registration label or number plate and which is calculated or is likely to deceive.

Part XIXA Liability of owner for parking and traffic infringements

124A Definitions

In this Part:

infringement notice means a parking infringement notice or a traffic infringement notice.

new owner means a new owner as defined in section 5(1) of the *Motor Vehicles Act*.

notice of disposal means a notice of disposal within the meaning of section 20 of the *Motor Vehicles Act*.

offence means:

- (a) a parking infringement; or
- (b) an offence or alleged offence against a law of the Territory which is one of a kind specified in a short form in Column 1 of Schedule 1, including an offence detected by means of a traffic infringement detection device;

offender means a person who commits or is alleged to have committed an offence.

owner means an owner as defined in section 5(1) of the *Motor Vehicles Act*.

penalty includes an amount payable in pursuance of a traffic infringement notice.

124B Liability of owner

- (1) Subject to this regulation, where an offence occurs, the owner of the vehicle at the time the offence occurs is to be taken to have committed the offence whether or not the owner in fact committed the offence.
 - (2) The owner of a vehicle is not to be taken to have committed an offence if:
 - (a) the vehicle was, at the time of the alleged offence, stolen or illegally taken or used;
 - (b) in the case of a vehicle that is registered under the *Motor Vehicles Act*, at the time of the alleged offence:
 - (i) the owner of the vehicle had sold or disposed of the vehicle but the registration of the vehicle had not been transferred to the new owner;
 - (ii) the owner had provided the Registrar with a notice of disposal in respect of the vehicle; and
 - (iii) a record had been made of the details shown on the notice of disposal at the office of the Registrar,
- as required by section 20 of that Act; or

- (c) within 14 days after the owner receives or is served with the first of an infringement notice, a courtesy letter under section 60C of the *Justices Act* or a summons in relation to an offence, the owner or, if the owner is a body corporate, the director, manager or secretary of the body corporate delivers to a place specified for the purpose of responding to the notice, letter or summons a statutory declaration made by the person:
 - (i) stating that some other person was in control of the vehicle at the time the offence was committed and setting out the name and address of that other person and any other information known to the owner which may assist in identifying or locating that other person;
 - (ii) stating that the vehicle was sold before the offence was committed and setting out the date of the sale, the name and address of the person to whom it was sold and, if the sale was made through an agent, the name and address of the agent; or
 - (iii) stating that at the time when the offence was committed the owner was unable to exercise any control over the vehicle because it had been stolen from the owner or was being used unlawfully without the owner's consent.
- (3) Where a person is named in a statutory declaration under subregulation (2) as being the driver of a vehicle at the time of an offence:
 - (a) the person may not be found guilty of the offence unless a copy of the statutory declaration is affixed to the summons for the offence at the time when it is served on that person;
 - (b) the statutory declaration is admissible in evidence in a prosecution against the person in relation to the offence; and
 - (c) the statutory declaration is evidence that the person was the driver of the vehicle at the time.
- (4) Where a person is specified as the new owner of a vehicle in a notice of disposal referred to in subregulation (2)(b):
 - (a) for the purposes of this regulation, other than subregulation (2)(b), the person is to be taken to be the owner of the vehicle at the time of the offence; and

- (b) this regulation applies as if a reference to the owner of the vehicle, other than in subregulation (2)(b), were a reference to the person.
- (5) Subject to subregulation (6), nothing in this regulation affects the liability of an actual offender who is not the owner of the vehicle.
- (6) Where a penalty has been imposed on a person in relation to an offence:
 - (a) another person must not be charged with the same offence; and
 - (b) a further penalty is not to be imposed on or recovered from another person in relation to the same offence.

124C Evidence of ownership of motor vehicle

In a prosecution for an offence, a document:

- (a) issued by the Registrar or by an officer having duties in connection with the registration of motor vehicles in a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth and bearing the person's written, stamped or printed signature stating:
 - (i) that during a specified period or on a specified date a specified person was the person whose name was registered as the owner of a specified motor vehicle; and
 - (ii) the address of that person shown in the record of registration of that motor vehicle in respect of that period or that date; or
- (b) issued by the Registrar and bearing the Registrar's written, stamped or printed signature stating:
 - (i) that on a specified date a specified person was the person who was recorded as the new owner of a specified motor vehicle in the record made at the office of the Registrar of the details of a notice of disposal in respect of the motor vehicle; and
 - (ii) the address of that person shown in the record made of the details of that notice of disposal,

is evidence of the matters stated in the document without proof of the signature of the person by whom it purports to have been signed or of the fact that that person was the Registrar or the officer.

Part XX Miscellaneous

125 Leaving motor vehicle unattended

A driver of a motor vehicle shall not leave it unattended unless the driver has:

- (a) stopped the engine of;
- (b) locked (where possible) the steering of; and
- (c) removed the ignition key from,
the vehicle.

126 Driving in reverse

A person shall not drive a motor vehicle in reverse:

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

127 Driving on footway, reservation or traffic island

(1) Subject to subregulation (2), a driver shall not drive:

- (a) on a footway or bicycle way, except to enter or leave, by the shortest practicable route, a parking area or drive way;
- (b) where a public street includes 2 or more separate carriageways divided by reservations, from one carriageway to another, except at a place improved, designed or intended for vehicle traffic; or
- (ba) where a public street includes 2 or more separate carriageways divided by a reservation that consists solely of markings and is not bounded by double continuous lines – across the reservation unless entering or leaving a parking area or drive way by the shortest practicable route; or
- (c) on a traffic island.

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to:

- (a) a bicycle on a footway, except where the riding of a bicycle is prohibited by regulation 79(10), or by a competent authority, by notice, displayed on the footway;

- (b) a bicycle on a bicycle way;
- (c) the driving of a motorized wheelchair on a footway or bicycle way where:
 - (i) the mass of the wheelchair, when unladen, does not exceed 250 kg;
 - (ii) the wheelchair is not driven at a speed faster than 10 km/h; and
 - (iii) the person driving the wheelchair takes adequate precautions to avoid a collision with other persons or things, and drives in such a manner as not to cause danger or obstruction to other persons, on the footway or bicycle way; or
- (d) an employee of, or a person delivering mail for or on behalf of, the Australia Post driving a motor cycle on a footway or reservation provided:
 - (i) the engine capacity of the motorcycle does not exceed 130 mL;
 - (ii) the employee or person is engaged in the delivery of postal articles;
 - (iii) the motorcycle is not driven at a speed faster than 10 km/h; and
 - (iv) the employee or person takes adequate precautions to avoid collision with persons or things, and drives in such a manner as not to cause danger or obstruction to persons, on the footway or reservation.

128 Destructive substance, &c., on public street

- (1) A person shall not throw, drop, place, leave or cause or allow to be thrown, dropped, placed or left on a public street any destructive or injurious substance, or any thing likely to endanger a person, animal or vehicle using that street or to damage the surface of the street or any traffic control device in the street.
- (2) A person who throws, drops, places or leaves or who causes or allows to be thrown, dropped, placed or left on a public street any destructive or injurious substance, or any thing likely to endanger a person, animal or vehicle using that street or to damage the surface of the street or any traffic control device in the street, shall, as soon as practicable, remove the substance or thing from the street.

- (3) Where a load or part of a load being transported by a vehicle falls onto a public street the driver of the vehicle shall, as soon as practicable, remove or cause to be removed the fallen load from the street.
- (4) A person who removes a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a public street shall remove or cause to be removed, as soon as practicable, any destructive or injurious substance or thing which has dropped, fallen, or which has been unloaded from that vehicle, onto the street.
- (5) Where a person fails to comply with subregulation (2), (3) or (4), a member of the Police Force or an officer of the competent authority may remove or cause to be removed the destructive or injurious substance or thing or load and the cost of that removal is a debt due and payable by that person to the Territory, when removed by a member of the Police Force, or the competent authority, when removed by an officer of the competent authority, and may be sued for in a court of competent jurisdiction.

129 Securing of loads

A person shall not drive a vehicle carrying a load:

- (a) unless that load is arranged, contained, fastened or covered in a manner described in the publication entitled "Load Restraint Guide" published by the Australian Government Publishing Service as suitable for the load or in a manner that is of equal or greater effectiveness in restraining the load as the manner described in that publication; and
- (b) if the load flaps, sways, extends or overhangs the sides or the front or back of the vehicle, unless the load is carried in accordance with a law prescribing the manner for carrying the load.

130 Transporting of animals

A person shall not drive or tow a vehicle designed or constructed to carry animals in 2 decks, one above the other, with animals in the upper deck unless:

- (a) the lower deck; and
- (b) the upper deck or a pen on that deck (where the deck is divided into pens),

is fully loaded with animals.

131 Removal of dangerous loads, &c.

- (1) Where a member of the Police Force, an officer or an officer of a competent authority has reason to believe that a vehicle is being driven in contravention of regulation 129 or 130, the member or officer may direct the driver to do one or more of the following:
 - (a) to stop the vehicle;
 - (b) to remove the load being carried on the vehicle or cause it to be removed;
 - (c) to secure the load being carried on the vehicle or cause it to be secured;
 - (d) not to drive the vehicle until the load is secured to the satisfaction of the member or officer; or
 - (e) to take the vehicle to a place specified by the member or officer and to remain at that place until the load is secured to the satisfaction of the member or officer.
- (2) A person given a direction under subregulation (1) who contravenes or fails to comply with that direction is guilty of an offence.

132 Obstructing traffic

- (1) A person shall not enter or remain on a carriageway for the purpose of:
 - (a) soliciting contributions, employment, business or a ride from an occupant of a vehicle;
 - (b) displaying an advertisement; or
 - (c) offering goods for sale.
- (2) A person shall not purchase or offer to purchase an article from a person standing on a carriageway.

133 Towed motor vehicles

- (1) Subject to this regulation, a person shall not drive a motor vehicle which has attached to it, at the rear by means of a rope, chain or other flexible material, another motor vehicle unless:
 - (a) the other vehicle is in the control of a person who holds a licence;

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- (b) the other vehicle is capable of being controlled by the person referred to in paragraph (a);
 - (c) the 2 vehicles are not more than 4 m apart;
 - (d) there is attached, as near as practicable to the mid point of the rope, chain or flexible material, a white flag, or a piece of cloth or other material, not less than 300 mm in length when attached to the rope, chain or flexible material; and
 - (e) where the vehicle is being towed during the hours of darkness, regulation 74(b) is complied with.
- (2) A motor vehicle referred to in subregulation (1) shall not be driven in a built up area at a speed faster than 40 km/h.
 - (3) A motor vehicle with defective brakes shall not be towed with all its wheels on the ground except where it is connected to the motor vehicle towing it by means of a device which holds it rigid.
 - (4) For the purposes of subregulation (3), a motor vehicle has defective brakes if fitted with a braking system which, for the system to function effectively, requires the motor of the vehicle to be operating and the motor of the vehicle is not, or is not capable of being, operated at all times while that vehicle is being towed.

134 Parades and processions

- (1) A person shall not take part in a parade, procession (other than a funeral procession) or any other event (not being an event in respect of which a permit under regulation 81 or 140 is required) which may disrupt traffic on a public street unless a permit has been granted under this regulation in respect of the parade, procession or event.
- (2) A person may apply to the competent authority for a permit to hold a parade, procession or an event of a kind referred to in subregulation (1) on a public street.
- (3) A person who applies for a permit under subregulation (2), shall:
 - (a) give public notice of the application, by such means as the competent authority requires, not less than 7 days prior to the date of the parade, procession or event; and
 - (b) obtain the consent in writing of the Commissioner.

- (4) The competent authority may grant a permit on being satisfied that:
 - (a) subregulation (3) has been complied with; and
 - (b) persons on or in the vicinity of a public street on which the parade, procession or event is to be held will not be endangered or unduly inconvenienced by the parade, procession or event.
- (5) Where the competent authority grants a permit under this regulation, the competent authority may:
 - (a) impose such conditions relating to the holding of the parade, procession or event as the competent authority thinks fit; and
 - (b) exempt a person taking part in the parade, procession or event from such of the requirements of these Regulations, other than Part XVI, as are specified in the permit.
- (6) A person granted a permit under this regulation shall:
 - (a) attend the parade, procession or event for which the permit is granted; and
 - (b) on demand by a member of the Police Force:
 - (i) produce the permit; and
 - (ii) provide the member with the person's name and address.
- (7) A person taking part in a parade, procession or event for which a permit has been granted under this regulation is not guilty of an offence against these Regulations where the taking part in the parade, procession or event is in accordance with the conditions or exemptions, if any, imposed or given under subregulation (5).
- (8) A person shall comply with the conditions of a permit granted under this regulation.

135 Noise, use of horns, head lamps, &c.

- (1) A person in a vehicle shall not use or cause to be used:
 - (a) a horn or other warning device fitted to the vehicle except when necessary as a warning to other drivers or pedestrians;
or
 - (b) a siren fitted to the vehicle, unless the vehicle is an emergency vehicle.

- (2) A driver of a motor vehicle may cause the high beam of light projected by the headlamps of the vehicle to flash as:
- (a) a warning of danger; or
 - (b) an indication to the driver of another vehicle of the driver's intention to overtake that other vehicle.
- (3) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle if:
- (a) the vehicle does not have affixed to it a silencer in good repair;
 - (b) the exhaust emissions from the vehicle do not pass through a silencer; or
 - (c) the vehicle causes undue noise or smoke due to:
 - (i) the state of disrepair; or
 - (ii) the construction, condition or adjustment, of the vehicle or any part of the vehicle.

136 Driving unsafe motor vehicle

A person shall not drive a motor vehicle:

- (a) unless the vehicle is fitted with equipment required by or under the *Motor Vehicles Act*;
- (b) unless the equipment referred to in paragraph (a) is in a serviceable condition; or
- (c) if the vehicle is in such condition (together with any equipment fitted, or any trailer attached, to the vehicle) as to be unsafe to drive.

137 Driving abreast

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a driver shall not drive abreast of another vehicle travelling in the same direction as that in which the driver is travelling.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to:
- (a) 2 persons riding bicycles abreast of each other on a bicycle way;

- (b) a driver of a vehicle abreast of another vehicle on a carriageway divided into more than one lane for vehicles travelling in the same direction; or
- (c) a driver of a vehicle abreast of another vehicle for the purpose of overtaking that vehicle.

138 Duties of driver after accident

- (1) Where injury or damage is caused to a person or property (including a vehicle or animal) by reason of an accident in which a vehicle is involved, the driver shall:
 - (a) stop the vehicle for a time sufficient to allow any necessary inquiries to be made by or on behalf of the person injured or whose property has been damaged;
 - (b) render such assistance as the driver can at the scene of the accident;
 - (c) if so required by:
 - (i) the person who has been injured or whose property has been damaged;
 - (ii) a member of the Police Force or an inspector; or
 - (iii) a person who witnessed the accident and who is acting or purports to be acting on behalf of an injured person,

state the driver's name and address and also the name and address of the owner of the vehicle; and
 - (d) subject to subregulation (2), report the accident and, at the same time, state the driver's name and address to a member of the Police Force at the nearest practicable police station as soon as practicable after the accident and in any event, not later than 24 hours after the accident.
- (2) Subregulation (1)(d) does not apply where a member of the Police Force has already taken the particulars referred to in that subregulation at the scene of the accident.
- (3) For the purposes of this regulation ***animal*** means a horse, cattle, buffalo, camel, sheep, pig or dog.

139 Driving on certain beaches prohibited

- (1) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle on a prescribed beach below high water mark except:
 - (a) on a ramp or jetty;
 - (b) for the purpose of launching a boat or taking a boat out of the water; or
 - (c) with the written approval of the competent authority of the beach.
- (2) For the purposes of subregulation (1), all beaches which lie between the parts of the coast known as Emery Point and Buffalo Creek are prescribed beaches.

140 Vehicle reliability trials, races and speed tests

- (1) A person shall not take part in a vehicle reliability trial, vehicle race or vehicle speed test unless a permit has been granted under this regulation in respect of the trial, race or test.
- (2) A person may apply to the Director for a permit to hold a vehicle reliability trial, vehicle race or vehicle speed test on a public street.
- (3) A person who applies for a permit under subregulation (2), shall:
 - (a) give public notice of the application, by such means as the Director requires, not less than 7 days prior to the date of the vehicle reliability trial, vehicle race or vehicle speed test; and
 - (b) obtain the consent, in writing, of:
 - (i) the competent authority of a public street on which the vehicle reliability trial, vehicle race or vehicle speed test is to be held; and
 - (ii) the Commissioner.
- (4) The Director may grant a permit on being satisfied that:
 - (a) subregulation (3) has been complied with; and
 - (b) persons on or in the vicinity of a public street on which the vehicle reliability trial, vehicle race or vehicle speed test is to be held will not be endangered or unduly inconvenienced by the trial, race or test.

- (5) Where the Director grants a permit under this regulation, the Director may:
- (a) impose such conditions relating to the holding of the vehicle reliability trial, vehicle race or vehicle speed test as the Director thinks fit; and
 - (b) exempt a person taking part in the vehicle reliability trial, vehicle race or vehicle speed test from such of the requirements of these Regulations as are specified in the permit.
- (6) A person granted a permit under this regulation shall:
- (a) attend the vehicle reliability trial, vehicle race or vehicle speed test in respect of which the permit is granted; and
 - (b) on demand by a member of the Police Force:
 - (i) produce the permit; and
 - (ii) provide the member with the person's name and address.
- (7) A person taking part in a vehicle reliability trial, vehicle race or vehicle speed test for which a permit has been granted under this regulation is not guilty of an offence against these Regulations where the taking part in the trial, race or test is in accordance with the conditions or exemptions, if any, imposed or given under subregulation (5).
- (8) A person shall comply with the conditions of a permit granted under this regulation.

141 Use of air cushioned vehicle

A person shall not drive an air cushioned vehicle or a hovercraft on a public street or public place without the written approval of the competent authority.

142 Name and address to be stated

A person shall state his or her name and address when required to do so by a member of the Police Force, an inspector or an officer in the execution of the member's, the inspector's or officer's duty under the Act or these Regulations.

143 Driver or owner of vehicle, &c., to furnish information when required

- (1) Where an offence is alleged to have been committed against the Act or these Regulations in respect of a vehicle, a member of the Police Force, an inspector or officer may require the owner or driver or an agent or employee of the owner, of the vehicle or any passenger in the vehicle to give any information which it is in that person's power to give and which may lead to the identification of the person who was driving the vehicle when the offence is alleged to have been committed.
- (2) A person shall not, on being required under subregulation (1):
 - (a) refuse or fail to give any information required to be given by that subregulation; or
 - (b) give false or misleading information.

144 Certificate relating to test of traffic infringement detection devices

Where a person approved under section 44(2) of the Act tests a traffic infringement detection device in accordance with the notice approving the device under section 44(1) of the Act, the person must, at the conclusion of the test, issue and sign a certificate:

- (a) setting out the results of the test;
- (b) specifying the date on which the test was made; and
- (c) specifying that the traffic infringement detection device is a traffic infringement detection device within the meaning of the Act.

145 Offences relating to parking

Where under these Regulations, it is an offence to park or stop a vehicle for a period longer than the period indicated in a parking sign or otherwise prescribed under these Regulations, a person shall be guilty of a separate offence for each period indicated or prescribed during which the person's vehicle remains parked or stopped.

146 Regulatory offences

An offence against or a contravention or failure to comply with these Regulations (other than regulations 93(2)(b), 124(2)(a) and (c) and 143(2)(b)) is a regulatory offence.

147 General penalties

A person who contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of these Regulations is liable on conviction for an offence against the provision to a penalty not exceeding \$2,000 or imprisonment for 6 months.

Schedule 1 Traffic infringements

regulations 86, 90 and 124A

Column 1		Column 2
Item No.	Traffic Infringement	Penalty
1.	<i>Exceed Speed Limit</i>	\$
	By up to 15 km/h	50
	Over 15 km/h up to 30 km/h	100
	Over 30 km/h up to 45 km/h	150
2.	<i>Seat Belts</i>	
	Driver fails to wear seat belt	100
	Adult passenger fails to wear seat belt	100
	Driver fails to ensure child or young person wears seat belt	120
3.	<i>Traffic Lights</i>	
	Fail to obey red traffic light	120
	Fail to obey yellow traffic light	80
4.	<i>Traffic Control Devices (not specifically referred to elsewhere in this Schedule)</i>	
	Fail to obey traffic control device	80
5.	<i>L or P Plates</i>	
	Drive without L or P plate when required	50
	Drive with L or P plate when not required	15
6.	<i>Labels</i>	
	Registration label not properly displayed	40
	Expired registration label not removed	40

7.	<i>Bicycles</i>	
	Failure to have lamp alight	25
	Riding bicycle incorrectly	25
	Carrying excess persons on bicycle	25
	Article extending beyond front or rear wheel of bicycle	25
	Riding within 2 m of rear of motor vehicle	25
	Riding on footpath within 10m of entrance to shop open for business	25
	Failing to give way to pedestrian	25
	Riding bicycles abreast	25
	Riding in race or trial without permit	25
	Bicycle rider holding moving motor vehicle	25
	Driving motor vehicle with rider on bicycle attached to motor vehicle	25
	Riding bicycle without helmet	25
	Riding bicycle without helmet securely fastened	25
	Rider fails to ensure child or young person wears helmet	25
8.	<i>Lights</i>	
	Drive with faulty or unlit headlights/taillights	50
	Fail to dip headlights	50
	Other lights not operated as required	30
9.	<i>Motorcycle Helmets</i>	
	Ride without wearing helmet (passenger or driver)	100
	Ride without helmet securely fastened (passenger or driver)	80
	Carry a pillion or sidecar passenger not wearing helmet	80
	Wear helmet not approved or deteriorated	60
10.	<i>Incorrect Turns</i>	
	Make a turn contrary to Regulations (includes unsafe U turn and fail to obey arrows)	60
	Fail to give way to pedestrian while turning	100
11.	<i>Crossing Lines</i>	
	Cross single unbroken line	80
	Cross double lines where not permitted	80

12.	<i>Signals</i>	
	Fail to signal turns, change lane, stop	60
	Fail to cancel signal	40
13.	<i>Crossings</i>	
	Fail to give way to pedestrians at pedestrian crossing	100
	Fail to give way to pedestrians at children's crossing	120
14.	<i>Keep Left</i>	
	Fail to keep left	50
15.	<i>Keep to Traffic Lanes</i>	
	Fail to drive in traffic lane	50
16.	<i>Body Protruding from Vehicle</i>	
	Drive while part of body or passenger's body protruding	50
	Ride as passenger with part of body protruding	50
	Drive while passenger on step, boot, bonnet, roof or on tailgate or trayside of, or while standing in, utility or other truck	100
	Ride as passenger on step, boot, bonnet, roof or on tailgate or trayside of, or while standing in, utility or other truck	100
	Drive while child or young person in open load space of vehicle	120
	Drive while passenger (other than a child or young person) in open load space of vehicle	80
	Ride as adult passenger in open load space of vehicle	100
17.	<i>Number Plates</i>	
	Number plate not clearly visible	30
	Number plate missing	40
18.	<i>Fail to Give Way</i>	
	Fail to give way to right	100
	Fail to give way at intersection	100
	Fail to give way to emergency vehicle	100

	Drive wrong way on a one way street	100
19.	<i>Obstruct Traffic</i>	
	By entering blocked intersection	40
	By travelling unreasonably slowly	40
	By soliciting a lift or sale of goods	40
	By opening doors of or alighting from vehicle	40
20.	<i>Unsafe Loading</i>	
	Allow load to escape or fall from vehicle	80
	Drive vehicle with load incorrectly secured	60
21.	<i>Overtaking</i>	
	Overtake incorrectly (general)	70
	Overtake turning long vehicle when not safe	50
	Overtake slowing or stopped vehicle at pedestrian crossing	100
	Overtake slowing or stopped vehicle at children's crossing	120
22.	<i>Warning Signs</i>	
	Fail to display warning signs near disabled heavy vehicle	50
	Fail to display warning signs near fallen load	50
	Fail to carry warning signs on heavy/long vehicle	30
23.	<i>Driving Carelessly, etc.</i>	
	Drive without due care and cause minor (non-injury) accident	150
	Drive in disorderly manner or cause undue noise	60
24.	<i>Unsafe Carriage of Passengers</i>	
	Drive while passengers in trailer without approval	100
	Ride in trailer without approval	100
25.	<i>Unregistered/Uninsured</i>	
	Drive unregistered/uninsured motor vehicle (same month)	200
	Drive unregistered/uninsured box trailer	100

26. General

Fail to obey directions of member of the Police Force	80
Leave ignition keys in unattended vehicle	40
Interfere with traffic control device	60
Fail to remove wheel chocks from road	40
Fail to change ownership papers within prescribed period	30
Drive on prescribed beach	40
Drive with expired licence (within 2 months)	50
Drive vehicle on footpath	50
Interfere with defect label	80
Drive noisy, smoky or unsafe vehicle	60
Carry passenger on motorcycle or side car incorrectly or when not permitted	80
Stand vehicle in no standing area	40
Park vehicle in no parking area	30
Stand disabled long/heavy vehicle longer than necessary	60
Stand vehicle on curve or crest not visible	60
Fail to produce licence when requested	50
Drive with alcohol in blood contrary to section 19(7) or (8)	100
Drive with alcohol in blood contrary to section 19(6)	100

Schedule 2

regulation 115

Statement No:

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

Traffic Regulations

FORM 1

RESULT OF BREATH ANALYSIS

I, *(name)*, a member of the Police Force authorized by the Commissioner under the *Traffic Act* to use for the purposes of the *Traffic Act* a prescribed breath analysis instrument, namely the breathalyzer manufactured under U.S. Patent No. 2824789, completed a breath analysis of a sample of the breath of

(name and address)

on 19 at the time stated beneath my signature hereunder.

The result of the analysis expressed s a percentage of alcohol in blood as shown on the breath analysis instrument was %.

(signed)

a.m./p.m

(time of completion)

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

regulation 115

Traffic Regulations

FORM 2

**CERTIFICATE ON REFUSAL OR FAILURE TO SUBMIT TO OR PROVIDE
A SAMPLE OF BREATH SUFFICIENT FOR COMPLETION OF BREATH
ANALYSIS**

I, (*name*), a member of the Police Force authorized by the Commissioner under the *Traffic Act* to use for the purposes of the *Traffic Act* a prescribed breath analysis instrument, namely the breathalyzer manufactured under U.S. Patent No. 2824789, certify that:

(a) on 19 at a.m/p.m. Constable of the Police Force identified to me, (*name and address*)

at (*place*)

(b) I addressed the person who had been identified to me as follows:

I said "Are you suffering from any illness?"

The person said "

".

I said "Are you suffering from any physical disability?"

The person said "

".

I said "Are you taking any tablets, drugs, insulin or medicine?"

The person said "

".

(c) I then prepared a breathalyzer manufactured under U.S. Patent No. 2824789 for use:

(i) first by verifying that the mouthpiece for use in providing a sample of breath had not been used before; and

(ii) then by carrying out the procedure required by regulation 113(2) of the *Traffic Regulations*, using a solution of standard alcohol supplied by an authorized analyst;

- (d) by carrying out that procedure, I ascertained that:
 - (i) the instrument was in good working order; and
 - (ii) the temperature recorded by the thermometer forming part of the device, after each occasion on which I flushed out the chamber with air during the procedure, was not below 47° and not above 53°;
- (e) I then satisfied myself that it was more than 15 minutes since the person who had been identified to me had last consumed any intoxicating liquor;
- (f) I then said to the person who had been identified to me "This is a prescribed breath analysis instrument. I am authorized to use it for the purposes of the *Traffic Act*. It is in good working order and is ready for use. I require you to submit to a breath analysis";
- (g) I then gave the person directions as to how the person was to provide a sample of breath sufficient for the completion of the breath analysis;
- (h) The person then said "

".

- (j) The person then "

(describe the person's actions if the person is charged with failure to take an action)

".

(signed)
...../...../.....
(date)

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

regulation 115

Traffic Regulations

FORM 3

CERTIFICATE ON TAKING OF BLOOD SAMPLE

Certificate No.

I(name and designation),
a member of the staff of(name of the
hospital),

certify that on.....19.....at the time first shown underneath
signature hereunder

(name and address or the description of person from whom sample taken)

.....
 entered the hospital for examination or treatment of injuries that could
have been received in a motor vehicle accident.

was brought to the hospital by a member of the Police Force for a
sample of the person's blood to be taken under the *Traffic Act*.

And I further certify that:

(a) at the time second shown underneath my signature hereunder I took a
sample of the blood of the person who so entered or was brought to the
hospital;

(b) I then placed

the sample

approximately half the sample in a container and sealed the
container; and

(c) I then further sealed the container with this certificate and placed the
container so sealed in.

(signed)

a.m./p.m.

(time when person entered hospital

a.m./p.m.

(time when person gave blood sample

tick boxes applicable

Back of Form 3

A copy of sections 25 and 26 of the *Traffic Act* shall be printed on the back of
Form 3, preceded by the words "Sections 25 and 26 of the *Traffic Act* provide
as follows:"

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

regulation 115

Traffic Regulations

FORM 4

CERTIFICATE ON REFUSAL OR FAILURE TO GIVE BLOOD SAMPLE

I(name and designation),
a member of the staff of(name of the hospital),
certify that on.....19.....at the time first shown underneath
my signature hereunder
(name and address or other description of person involved)

- entered the hospital for examination or treatment of injuries that could have been received in a motor vehicle accident.
- was brought to the hospital by a member of the Police Force for a sample of the person's blood to be taken under the *Traffic Act*.

And I further certify that:

- (a) at the time shown underneath my signature hereunder I indicated to the person who so entered or was brought to the hospital that:
 - (i) I was a member of the staff of the hospital;
 - (ii) I had the power under section 26 of the *Traffic Act* to require the person to give me a sample of that person's blood; and
 - (iii) I required the person to give me a sample of blood;
- (b) I then gave the person directions as to how the person was to provide a sample of blood sufficient for the completion of a blood test to ascertain the concentration of alcohol in the person's blood;
- (c) the person then said "....."; and
- (d) the person(describe the person's actions if the person is charge with failure to take an action)

(signed)

a.m./p.m.

(time when person entered hospital

a.m./p.m.

(time when person refused or failed to give blood sample

tick boxes applicable

FORM 4

(back of form)

A copy of sections 25 and 26 of the *Traffic Act* shall be printed on the back of Form 4, preceded by the words "Sections 25 and 26 of the *Traffic Act* provide as follows:".

There may also be printed on the back of the form an indication of the circumstances in which the blood of a passenger or pedestrian will not be tested.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

regulation 115

Traffic Regulations

FORM 5

CERTIFICATE ON COMPLETION OF BLOOD TEST

I(name)

an authorized analyst, certify that:

- (a) I took from.....a container that was sealed with the certificate attached hereto;
- (b) I examined the container and it appeared from my examination that the container was securely sealed and that the container and the certificate were in good condition and had not been interfered with;
- (c) the container contained blood; and
- (d) I carried out a blood test on the blood to ascertain the concentration of alcohol on the blood and ascertained that the concentration wasmg of alcohol per 100ml of blood.

(signed)

...../...../.....

(date)

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

regulation 115

Batch No.....

Traffic Regulations

FORM 6

BATCH OF STANDARD ALCOHOL SOLUTION

I(name)

an authorized analyst, certify that:

- (a) on.....I placed or (date) mixed a quantity of a solution of standard alcohol in a container and sealed the container;
- (b) then I affixed to the container a label bearing, *inter alia*, the date and the identifying mark "Batch No....."; and
- (c) then I placed the sealed container in.....

(signed)

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

regulation 115

Traffic Regulations

FORM 7

CERTIFICATE ON COMPLETION OF BREATH ANALYSIS

I, (name), a member of the Police Force authorized by the Commissioner under the *Traffic Act* to use for the purposes of the *Traffic Act* a prescribed breath analysis instrument, namely the Drager Alcotest 7110, certify that I carried out a breath analysis on 19 of a sample of the breath of (full name and address) whose occupation is and whose age is, completing the analysis at the time stated beneath my signature hereunder and the result of the analysis expressed as a percentage of alcohol in blood as shown on and recorded by the breath analysis instrument was %.

AND I further certify that:

- (a) by the analysis I assessed that there was a concentration of alcohol in the blood of the person providing the sample of the number of grammes of alcohol per 100 mL of blood that is expressed as a percentage as shown on and recorded by the breath analysis instrument;
- (b) shortly before the analysis I carried out the procedure required by regulation 113(5);
- (c) before carrying out the breath analysis I satisfied myself that the person who provided the sample had not consumed any intoxicating liquor within the 15 minutes immediately preceding the giving of the sample;
- (d) I provided an unused mouthpiece for use in providing the sample; and
- (e) within one hour after completing the breath analysis I signed and delivered to the person who provided the sample a statement as required by regulation 116(2)

Dated 19

(signed)
a.m./p.m.
(time of completion)

- (ii) by ensuring that the instrument was turned on and observing that the words "READY TO START" appeared on the display panel of the instrument;
- (d) by carrying out that procedure I ascertained that the instrument was in good working order;
- (e) I then satisfied myself that it was more than 15 minutes since the person who had been identified to me had last consumed any intoxicating liquor;
- (f) I then said to the person who had been identified to me "This is a prescribed breath analysis instrument. I am authorized to use it for the purposes of the *Traffic Act*. It is in good working order and ready for use. I require you to submit to a breath analysis.";
- (g) I then gave the person directions as to how the person was to provide a sample of breath sufficient for the completion of the breath analysis;
- (h) The person then said "

"; and.
- (j) The person then "

(describe the person's actions)

".

(signed)
...../...../.....
(date)

ENDNOTES
1 KEY

Key to abbreviations

amd = amended	od = order
app = appendix	om = omitted
bl = by-law	pt = Part
ch = Chapter	r = regulation/rule
cl = clause	rem = remainder
div = Division	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired	rep = repealed
f = forms	s = section
Gaz = Gazette	sch = Schedule
hdg = heading	sdiv = Subdivision
ins = inserted	SL = Subordinate Legislation
lt = long title	sub = substituted
nc = not commenced	

2 LIST OF LEGISLATION***Traffic Regulations (SL No. 19, 1988)***

Notified	11 May 1988
Commenced	20 June 1988 (r 2, s 2 <i>Traffic Act 1987</i> (Act No. 44, 1987) and <i>Gaz S30</i> , 15 June 1988)

Amendments of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 7, 1989)

Notified	10 May 1989
Commenced	10 May 1989

Amendment of the Traffic Regulations (SL No. 9, 1989)

Notified	31 May 1989
Commenced	31 May 1989

Amendments of the Traffic Regulations (SL No. 30, 1989)

Notified	8 November 1989
Commenced	8 November 1989

Amendments of the Traffic Regulations (SL No. 19, 1990)

Notified	1 August 1990
Commenced	1 August 1990

Amendments of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 33, 1990)

Notified	12 September 1990
Commenced	12 September 1990

Amendments of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 24, 1991)

Notified	12 June 1991
Commenced	12 June 1991

Amendments of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 75, 1991)

Notified	20 December 1991
Commenced	20 December 1991

Amendments of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 6, 1993)

Notified 12 May 1993
 Commenced 12 May 1993

Amendments of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 15, 1993)

Notified 9 June 1993
 Commenced 9 June 1993

Amendments of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 45, 1993)

Notified 8 December 1993
 Commenced 1 January 1994 (r 1)

Amendments of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 49, 1993)

Notified 22 December 1993
 Commenced 22 December 1993

Amendments of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 6, 1994)

Notified 31 March 1994
 Commenced 31 March 1994

Amendment of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 7, 1994)

Notified 13 April 1994
 Commenced 13 April 1994

Amendments of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 28, 1994)

Notified 14 September 1994
 Commenced 14 September 1994

Amendments of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 41, 1994)

Notified 9 November 1994
 Commenced 9 November 1994

Amendments of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 24, 1995)

Notified 30 June 1995
 Commenced 30 June 1995

Amendments of Traffic Regulations (SL No. 19, 1998)

Notified 1 July 1998
 Commenced 1 July 1998

Statute Law Revision Act 1999 (Act No. 27, 1999)

Assent 18 June 1999
 Commenced 18 June 1999

3 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

- r 3 amd No. 30. 1989, r 1; No. 19, 1990, r 2; No. 24, 1991, r 1; No. 6, 1993, r 1; No. 15, 1993, r 1; No. 28, 1994, r 1; No. 24, 1995, r 1; No. 19, 1998, 2
- r 4 amd No. 15, 1993, r 2
- r 5 amd No. 15, 1993, r 3
- r 7 amd No. 41, 1994, r 1
- r 9 amd No. 28, 1994, r 2
- r 12 amd No. 28, 1994, r 3; No. 19, 1998, r 3
- r 13 amd No. 24, 1991, r 2; No. 15, 1993, r 4
- r 22 amd No. 19, 1998, r 4
- r 29 amd No. 15, 1993, r 5

ENDNOTES

r 30	amd No. 15, 1993, r 6
r 50	amd No. 7, 1994, r 4
r 53	amd No. 30, 1989, r 2
r 54	amd No. 30, 1989, r 3
r 55	amd No. 30, 1989, r 4; No. 6, 1993, r 2; No. 15, 1993, r 7
r 57A	ins No. 6, 1993, r 3
r 58	amd No. 30, 1989, r 5; Act No. 27, 1999
r 59	amd No. 30, 1989, r 6
r 64	amd No. 33, 1990, r 1 rep No. 19, 1998, r 5
r 65	amd No. 33, 1990, r 2; No. 24, 1991, r 3; No. 6, 1993, r 4
r 66	rep No. 19, 1998, r 5
r 70	amd No. 30, 1989, r 7
r 76	amd No. 24, 1991, r 4; No. 15, 1993, r 8
r 77	amd No. 30, 1989, r 8
r 78	amd No. 30, 1989, r 9
r 79A	ins No. 75, 1991, r 1 sub No. 6, 1994, r 1
r 86	amd No. 19, 1998, r 6
r 87	amd No. 19, 1998, r 7
r 88	amd No. 19, 1990, r 3; No. 19, 1998, r 8
r 92	amd No. 19, 1998, r 9
r 93	amd No. 24, 1991, r 5; No. 19, 1998, r 10
r 94	amd No. 19, 1998, r 11
r 97	amd No. 19, 1998, r 12
r 98	amd No. 30 1989, r 10; No. 24, 1991, r 6; No. 15, 1993, r 9; No. 19, 1998, r 13
r 99	amd No. 15, 1993, r 10; No. 45, 1993, r 2
r 99A	ins No. 45, 1993, r 3
r 105	amd No. 30, 1989, r 11; No. 15, 1993, r 11; No. 19, 1998, r 14
r 106	amd No. 30, 1989, r 12
r 111A	ins No. 49, 1993, r 1
r 112	amd No. 7, 1989, r 1
r 113	amd No. 7, 1989, r 2
r 114	amd No. 7, 1989, r 3
r 115	amd No. 7, 1989, r 4; No. 33, 1990, r 3
r 116	amd No. 7, 1989, r 5
r 119	amd No. 15, 1993, r 12; No. 19, 1998, r 15
r 121	amd No. 19, 1989, r 16
pt XIXA hdg	ins No. 19, 1998, 17
rr 124A – 124C	ins No. 19, 1998, r 17
r 127	amd No. 15, 1993, r 13; No. 19, 1998, r 18
r 129	sub No. 24, 1995, r 2
r 134	amd No. 30, 1989, r 13
r 144	amd No. 19, 1998, r 19
sch 1	sub No. 19, 1990, r 4; No. 75, 1991, r 2; No. 15, 1993, r 14; No. 45, 1993, r 4; No. 49, 1993, r 2; No. 6, 1994, r 2; No. 41, 1994, r 2; No. 19, 1998, r 20
sch 2	amd No. 7, 1989, r 6; No. 9, 1989; No. 33, 1990, r 4; No. 24, 1991, r 7