

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA
AMENDMENTS OF TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Regulations 2004, No. 19

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NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

Regulations 2004, No. 19*

Regulations under the *Traffic Act*

I, EDWARD JOSEPH EGAN, the Administrator of the Northern Territory of Australia, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, make the following regulations under the *Traffic Act*.

Dated 28 June 2004.

E. J. EGAN
Administrator

By His Honour's Command

C. B. BURNS
Minister for Transport and Infrastructure

* Notified in the *Northern Territory Government Gazette* on 30 June 2004.

AMENDMENTS OF TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1. Principal Regulations

The Traffic Regulations are in these Regulations referred to as the Principal Regulations.

2. Commencement

These Regulations come into operation on 1 July 2004.

PART 2 – AMENDMENTS OF TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

3. Riding in load space

Regulation 7 of the Principal Regulations is amended by omitting subregulations (4) and (5) and substituting the following:

"(4) In this regulation –

'enclosed', in relation to a space, means enclosed at the time of manufacture of the vehicle."

4. Default speed limit

Regulation 77 of the Principal Regulations is amended by inserting before subregulation (1) the following:

"(1A) The default speed limit referred to in rule 25(2) does not apply in the Territory.

"(1B) Subject to subregulation (1C), the default speed-limit applying to a driver for a length of road in a built-up area within the Territory is 60 kilometres per hour.

"(1C) On application by a local government authority, the Minister may specify by notice in the *Gazette* that the default speed-limit applying to a driver for a length of road in a built-up area within the local government area is 50 kilometres per hour."

5. New regulation 78A

The Principal Regulations are amended by inserting after regulation 78 the following:

"78A. Exemption for garbage truck drivers

"Rule 98(1) does not apply to the driver of a garbage or waste disposal truck if –

- (a) the driver is engaged in the collection of waste or garbage;
- (b) the driver is unable to comply with the subrule;
- (c) the garbage or waste disposal truck is displaying a flashing light;
and
- (d) the driver is acting safely."

6. Repeal of regulation 81

Regulation 81 of the Principal Regulations is repealed.

7. New regulation 81D

The Principal Regulations are amended by inserting after regulation 81C the following:

"81D. Making motor vehicle secure

"The driver of a motor vehicle in the Territory is exempted from the operation of rule 213(3) and (4) in circumstances where a child or children under 16 years old are left in the vehicle if –

- (a) the driver reasonably considers it preferable not to comply with the rule; and
- (b) it is safe to not comply with the rule."

8. Minimum penalty under section 34 of Act

Regulation 88 is amended by omitting subregulation (1) and substituting the following:

"(1) The minimum penalty prescribed in section 34(1) of the Act does not apply to an offence against that subsection if –

- (a) the offence occurs in the same month and year as that indicated on the registration label attached or affixed under the *Motor Vehicles Act* (or a corresponding Act of another jurisdiction) to the

Traffic Regulations

vehicle to which the offence relates and the vehicle is not a heavy vehicle; or

(b) the vehicle to which the offence relates is a box trailer."

9. Schedule 1

Schedule 1 to the Traffic Regulations is amended by omitting from item 25 the following:

"Drive unregistered/uninsured motor vehicle 500 "

and substituting the following:

"Drive unregistered/uninsured motor vehicle 200
(where vehicle unregistered or uninsured for one month or less and is not a heavy vehicle)

Drive unregistered/uninsured motor vehicle 500 ".
(where vehicle unregistered or uninsured for more than one month but less than 12 months and is not a heavy vehicle)

10. Further amendments of Traffic Regulations

The Principal Regulations are amended as set out in Schedule 1.

PART 3 – AMENDMENTS OF AUSTRALIAN ROAD RULES

11. Reference to rule

In this Part, a reference to a rule and a number is a reference to the rule of that number in the Australian Road Rules.

12. Notes do not form part of Australian Road Rules

A note (whether to a rule or subrule) that is amended, inserted or substituted by a provision of this Part is explanatory and is not part of the Rules.

13. Giving a right change of direction signal

Rule 48 is amended by inserting before subrule (4) the following:

"(3A) Subrule (3) does not apply to the rider of a bicycle that is stopped in traffic but not parked."

14. Stopping for a red traffic light or arrow

Rule 56 is amended –

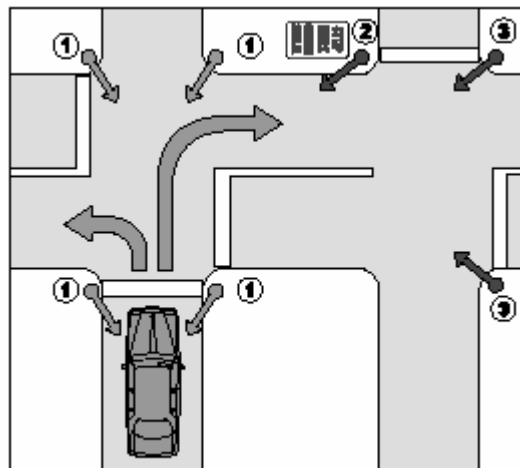
- (a) by inserting after subrule (1)(c) the following:

"and must not proceed past the stop line, *stop here on red signal sign* or nearest or only traffic lights (as the case may be) until the traffic lights show a green or flashing yellow traffic light or no traffic light.";

- (b) by omitting the example for subrule (1)(b) and substituting the following:

"Example for subrule (1) (b)

Stopping at a stop here on red signal sign



In this example the driver may go straight ahead, or turn right or left, if there is a green traffic light showing at 1. However, the driver must not go beyond the *stop here on red signal sign* at 2 if there is a red traffic light showing on the road the driver is entering (see 2 and 3).";

- (c) by inserting after the example for subrule (1)(b) the following:

"(1A) However, if the traffic lights are at an intersection with a *left turn on red after stopping sign* and the driver is turning left at the intersection, the driver may turn left after stopping.

Note Rule 62 deals with the give way rules applying to a driver turning left at an intersection after stopping at a *left turn on red after stopping sign*."; and

- (d) by inserting after subrule (2)(c) the following:

"and must not proceed past the stop line, *stop here on red arrow sign* or nearest or only traffic arrows (as the case may be) until the traffic arrows show a green or flashing yellow traffic arrow or no traffic arrow.".

15. Repeal and substitution of rule 57

Rule 57 is repealed and the following substituted:

"57 Stopping for a yellow traffic light or arrow

"(1) A driver approaching or at traffic lights showing a yellow traffic light must stop:

- (a) if there is a stop line at or near the traffic lights and the driver can stop safely before reaching the stop line — as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the stop line; or
- (b) if there is no stop line at or near the traffic lights and the driver can stop safely before reaching the traffic lights — as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the nearest or only traffic lights; or
- (c) if the traffic lights are at an intersection and the driver cannot stop safely in accordance with paragraph (a) or (b), but can stop safely before entering the intersection — before entering the intersection;

and must not proceed past the stop line or nearest or only traffic lights, or into the intersection (as the case may be), until the traffic lights show a green or flashing yellow traffic light or no traffic light.

Offence provision.

Note **Enter, intersection, stop line** and **yellow traffic light** are defined in the dictionary.

"(2) A driver approaching or at traffic arrows showing a yellow traffic arrow who is turning in the direction indicated by the arrow must stop:

- (a) if there is a stop line at or near the traffic arrows and the driver can stop safely before reaching the stop line — as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the stop line; or
- (b) if there is no stop line at or near the traffic arrows and the driver can stop safely before reaching the traffic arrows — as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the nearest or only traffic arrows; or
- (c) if the traffic arrows are at an intersection and the driver cannot stop safely in accordance with paragraph (a) or (b), but can stop safely before entering the intersection — before entering the intersection;

Traffic Regulations

and must not proceed past the stop line or nearest or only traffic arrows, or into the intersection (as the case may be), until the traffic arrows show a green or flashing yellow traffic arrow or no traffic arrow.

Offence provision.

Note Enter, intersection, stop line and yellow traffic arrow are defined in the dictionary.

- "(3) If the traffic lights or traffic arrows (as the case may be) are at an intersection and the driver is not able to stop safely under subrule (1) or (2) (as the case may be) and enters the intersection, the driver must leave the intersection as soon as the driver can do so safely.

Offence provision.

Note 1 Intersection does not include a road-related area — see the definition in the dictionary.

Note 2 This rule applies to a driver turning left using a slip lane only if the yellow traffic light or yellow traffic arrow (as the case may be) applies to the slip lane — see Part 20, Divisions 2 and 3, especially rules 330 and 345.

Note 3 Rule 58 deals with when a driver does not have to stop at a yellow traffic light."

16. Proceeding through a red traffic light

Rule 59 is amended –

- (a) by omitting subrule (1) (including the notes) and substituting the following:

- "(1) If traffic lights at an intersection or marked foot crossing are showing a red traffic light, a driver must not enter the intersection or marked foot crossing.

Offence provision.

Note 1 Enter, intersection, marked foot crossing and red traffic light are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rules 56 and 57 deal with stopping for a red or yellow traffic light, and proceeding while the light remains red or yellow. Rule 60 deals with proceeding through a red traffic arrow."; and

- (b) by omitting from subrule (3) "subrule 58(1)" and substituting "rule 58(1)".

17. Giving way at a give way sign or give way line at an intersection (except a roundabout)

Rule 69 is amended –

- (a) by inserting after "intersection" in subrule (1) "(except a roundabout)";
- (b) by omitting the note to subrule (1) and substituting the following:

"Note 1 Give way line and intersection are defined in the dictionary, and roundabout is defined in rule 109. This rule also applies to T-intersections — see the definition of intersection.";

- (c) by omitting from subrule (2) "The driver" and substituting "Unless the driver is turning left using a slip lane, the driver"; and
- (d) by inserting before subrule (3) the following:

"(2A) If the driver is turning left using a slip lane, the driver must give way to:

- (a) any vehicle on the road the driver is entering, or turning right at the intersection into the road the driver is entering (except a vehicle making a U-turn at the intersection); and
- (b) any other vehicle or pedestrian on the slip lane."

18. Giving way when entering a road from a road-related area or adjacent land

Rule 74 is amended by omitting subrule (1)(d) and substituting the following:

"(d) for a driver entering the road from a road-related area:

- (i) any pedestrian on the road-related area; and
- (ii) any other vehicle ahead of the driver's vehicle or approaching from the left or right."

19. No left turn and no right turn signs

Rule 91 is amended by adding at the end (after the note for diagrams) the following:

"(3) However, a driver may make a U-turn at the intersection if there is a *U-turn permitted sign* at the intersection."

20. No trucks signs

Rule 104 is amended by adding at the end (after the diagram) the following:

- "(4) However, a driver may drive a truck on a road past a *no trucks sign* if the destination of the truck lies beyond that sign and:
- (a) there is no other route by which the truck could reach that destination; or
 - (b) any other route by which the truck could reach that destination would require the truck to pass another *no trucks sign*."

21. What is a roundabout

Rule 109 is amended by omitting paragraph (a) and substituting the following:

- "(a) either:
- (i) one or more marked lanes, all of which are for the use of vehicles travelling in the same direction around a central traffic island; or
 - (ii) room for 1 or more lines of traffic travelling in the same direction around a central traffic island; and"

22. Entering a roundabout from a multi-lane road or a road with 2 or more lines of traffic travelling in the same direction

Rule 111 is amended –

- (a) by omitting from subrule (1) "2 or more lines of traffic" and substituting "room for 2 or more lines of traffic (other than motor bikes, bicycles, motorised wheelchairs or animals)";
- (b) by omitting from subrule (2) "or left line of traffic" and substituting "or, if the road is not a multi-lane road, as near as practicable to the left side of the road";

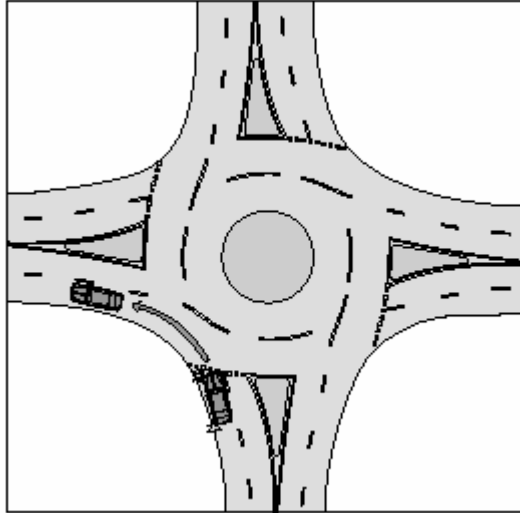
Traffic Regulations

- (c) by omitting the example from subrule (2) and substituting the following:

"Example

Example 1

Leaving a roundabout less than halfway around it



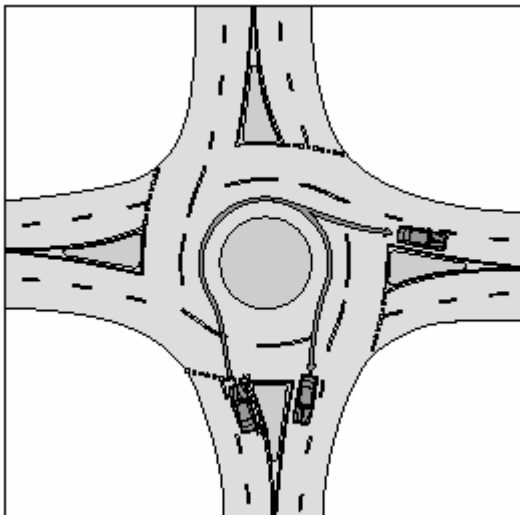
";

- (d) by omitting from subrule (3) "or right line of traffic" and substituting "or, if the road is not a multi-lane road, from the left of, parallel to, and as near as practicable to, the dividing line or median strip";
- (e) by omitting the example from subrule (3) and substituting the following:

"Example

Example 2

Leaving a roundabout more than halfway around it



";

- (f) by omitting from subrule (4) "or line of traffic" and substituting "or, if the road is not a multi-lane road, anywhere on the part of the road on which vehicles travelling in the same direction as the driver may travel";

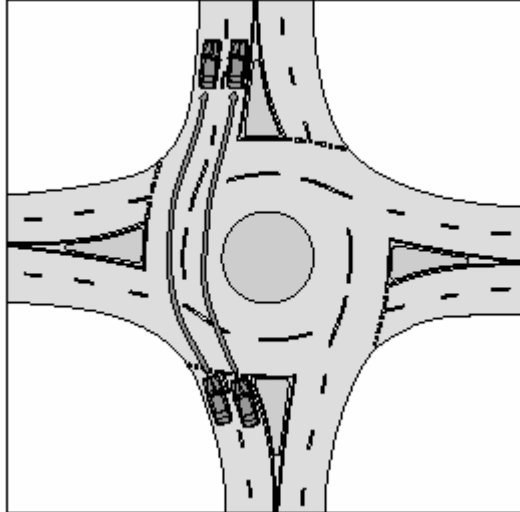
Traffic Regulations

- (g) by omitting the example from subrule (4) and substituting the following:

"Example

Example 3

Leaving a roundabout halfway around it



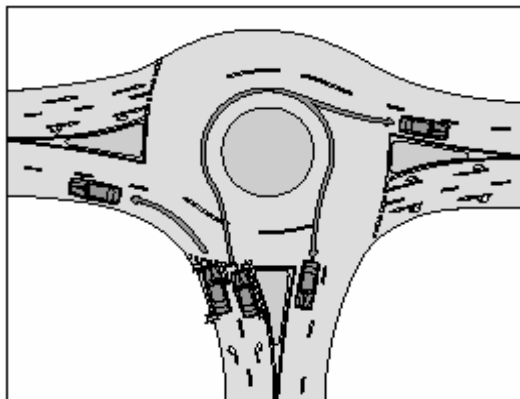
";

- (h) by adding at the end of subrule (5) (after the note) the following:

"Examples

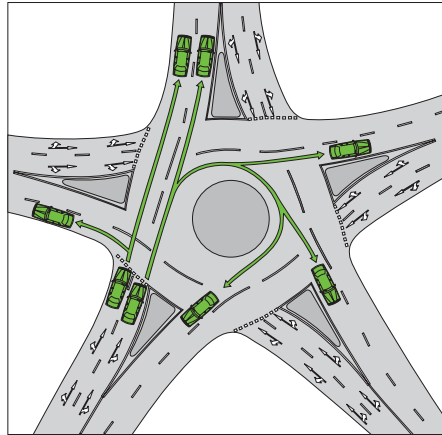
Example 4

Roundabout with 3 entry points



Traffic Regulations

Example 5
Roundabout with 5 entry points



Note 1 for examples 4 and 5 Rule 116 requires a driver to obey traffic lane arrows when driving in or leaving a roundabout.

Note 2 for examples 4 and 5 The rules in Part 11 about driving in marked lanes, and moving from one marked lane or line of traffic to another marked lane or line of traffic, apply to a driver driving in a roundabout — see rules 146 to 148."

- (i) by omitting from subrule (7) the examples and notes; and
- (j) by adding at the end the following:
 - "(8) Despite subrule (2), a driver may approach and enter the roundabout from the marked lane next to the left lane as well as, or instead of, the left lane if:
 - (a) the driver's vehicle, together with any load or projection, is 7.5 metres long, or longer; and
 - (b) the vehicle displays a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign*; and
 - (c) any part of the vehicle is within 50 metres of the nearest point of the roundabout; and
 - (d) it is not practicable for the driver to leave the roundabout less than halfway around it from within the left lane; and
 - (e) the driver can safely occupy the next marked lane and can safely leave the roundabout less than halfway around it by occupying the next marked lane, or both lanes.
 - "(9) Despite subrule (3), a driver may approach and enter the roundabout from the marked lane next to the right lane as well as, or instead of, the right lane if:
 - (a) the driver's vehicle, together with any load or projection, is 7.5 metres long, or longer; and

Traffic Regulations

- (b) the vehicle displays a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign*; and
- (c) any part of the vehicle is within 50 metres of the nearest point of the roundabout; and
- (d) it is not practicable for the driver to leave the roundabout more than halfway around it from within the right lane; and
- (e) the driver can safely occupy the next marked lane and can safely leave the roundabout more than halfway around it by occupying the next marked lane, or both lanes.

"(10) In this rule:

left lane means:

- (a) the marked lane nearest to the far left side of the road; or
- (b) if there is an obstruction (for example, a parked car or roadworks) in that marked lane — the marked lane nearest to that marked lane that is not obstructed.

marked lane, for a driver, does not include a special purpose lane in which the driver is not permitted to drive.

right lane means:

- (a) the marked lane nearest to the dividing line or median strip on the road; or
- (b) if there is an obstruction (for example, a parked car or roadworks) in that marked lane — the marked lane nearest to that marked lane that is not obstructed."

23. New rule 128A

The Australian Road Rules are amended by inserting after rule 128 in Part 11, Division 1 the following:

"128A Entering blocked crossings

"A driver must not enter a children's crossing, marked foot crossing or pedestrian crossing if the driver cannot drive through the crossing because the crossing, or a road beyond the crossing, is blocked.

Offence provision.

Traffic Regulations

Examples

The crossing, or a road beyond the crossing, may be blocked by congested traffic, a disabled vehicle, a collision between vehicles or between a vehicle and a pedestrian, or by a fallen load on the road.

Note **Children's crossing**, **enter**, **marked foot crossing** and **pedestrian crossing** are defined in the dictionary."

24. Exceptions to keeping to the left of a dividing line

Rule 134 is amended by omitting subrule (2) and substituting the following:

"(2) If the dividing line is a broken dividing line only, or a broken dividing line to the left of a single continuous dividing line, the driver may drive to the right of the dividing line:

- (a) to overtake another driver; or
- (b) to perform a U-turn, unless another rule would prohibit the driver performing the U-turn.

Note 1 **Overtake** is defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 A driver must not overtake another driver unless the driver has a clear view of any approaching traffic, and it is safe to overtake the other driver — see rule 140."

25. Repeal and substitution of rule 136

Rule 136 is repealed and the following substituted:

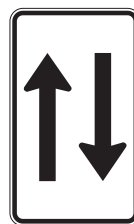
"136 Driving on a one-way service road

"A driver on the part of the road that is a service road (except a service road to which a *two-way sign* applies) must drive in the same direction as a vehicle travelling on the part of the road closest to the service road is required to travel.

Offence provision.

Note **Service road** is defined in the dictionary.

Two-way sign



Note for diagram There is another permitted version of the *two-way sign* — see the diagram in Schedule 3."

26. No overtaking etc to the left of a vehicle

Rule 141 is amended –

- (a) by omitting from subsection (1)(b) "signal." and substituting "signal; or"; and
- (b) by adding at the end of subsection (1) the following:
 - "(c) the vehicle is stationary and it is safe to overtake to the left of the vehicle."

27. Giving way when moving from one marked lane or line of traffic to another marked lane or line of traffic

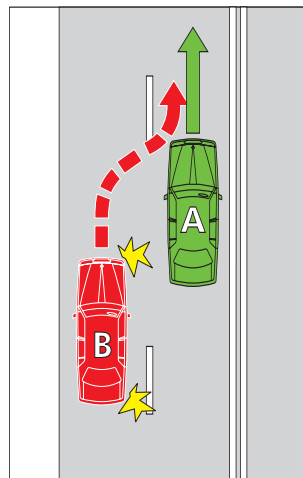
Rule 148 is amended –

- (a) by omitting the example from subrule (1) and substituting the following:

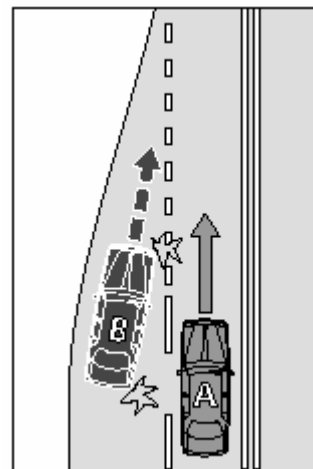
"Examples

Giving way when moving from one marked lane to another marked lane

Example 1



Example 2



In these examples, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A"; and

- (b) by omitting from subrule (2) "(whether or not the line of traffic is ending)".

28. Driving on or across a continuous white edge line

Rule 150 is amended by adding at the end the following:

- "(3) For this rule, a driver drives over a continuous white edge line on a road if:
- (a) for a line on the far left side of the road — the driver's vehicle is wholly or partly to the left of the line; or
 - (b) for a line on the far right side of the road — the driver's vehicle is wholly or partly to the right of the line."

29. Repeal and substitution of rules 163 and 164

Rules 163 and 164 are repealed and the following substituted:

"163 Driving past the rear of a stopped tram at a tram stop

- "(1) A driver must comply with this rule if:
- (a) the driver is driving behind the rear of a tram travelling in the same direction as the driver; and
 - (b) the tram stops at a tram stop, except at the far left side of the road; and
 - (c) there is no safety zone, dividing strip or traffic island between the tram and the part of the road where the driver is driving.

Offence provision.

Note **Dividing strip**, **traffic island** and **tram stop** are defined in the dictionary, and **safety zone** is defined in rule 162.

- "(2) The driver must stop before passing the rear of the tram.
- "(3) After stopping in accordance with subrule (2), the driver must not proceed if:
- (a) the tram doors are open; or
 - (b) a pedestrian is entering or crossing the road between the tram tracks and the far left side of the road.
- "(4) After stopping in accordance with subrule (2), if the tram remains at the tram stop and subrules (3) (a) and (b) do not apply, the driver must not proceed past the tram at a speed greater than 10 kilometres per hour.

"(5) However, subrules (2), (3) and (4) do not apply if the driver is directed to drive past the tram by an authorised person.

"(6) In this rule:

tram includes a bus travelling along tram tracks.

"164 Stopping beside a stopped tram at a tram stop

"(1) A driver must comply with this rule if:

- (a) the driver is driving alongside, or overtaking, a tram travelling in the same direction as the driver; and
- (b) the tram stops at a tram stop, except at the far left side of the road; and
- (c) there is no safety zone, dividing strip or traffic island between the tram and the part of the road where the driver is driving.

Offence provision.

Note *Dividing strip*, *traffic island* and *tram stop* are defined in the dictionary, and *safety zone* is defined in rule 162.

"(2) The driver must stop.

"(3) After stopping in accordance with subrule (2), the driver must not proceed if:

- (a) the tram doors are open; or
- (b) a pedestrian is entering or crossing the road between the tram tracks and the far left side of the road.

"(4) After stopping in accordance with subrule (2), if the tram remains at the tram stop and subrules (3) (a) and (b) do not apply, the driver must not proceed past the tram at a speed greater than 10 kilometres per hour.

"(5) However, subrules (2), (3) and (4) do not apply if the driver is directed to drive past the tram by an authorised person.

"(6) In this rule:

tram includes a bus travelling along tram tracks."

30. Stopping in an emergency etc or to comply with another rule

Rule 165 is amended –

- (a) by inserting in paragraph (c) "or to assist a disabled vehicle," after "emergency,"; and
- (b) by omitting the note at the foot of the rule and substituting the following:

Note 1 See rule 125 (in Part 11) for the offence of unreasonably obstructing the path of another vehicle or a pedestrian.

Note 2 **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary."

31. Stopping in or near an intersection

Rule 170 is amended by omitting subrule (1) (including the note) and substituting the following:

"(1) A driver must not stop in an intersection unless:

- (a) the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Australian Road Rules; or
- (b) the intersection is a T-intersection without traffic lights and the driver stops along the continuous side of the continuing road at the intersection.

Note **Continuing road**, **intersection** and **T-intersection** are defined in the dictionary."

32. Stopping on a clearway

Rule 176 is amended by inserting after subrule (1) the following:

"(1A) In subrule (1):

road does not include a road-related area.

Note **Road-related area** is defined in rule 13."

33. Stopping in a loading zone

Rule 179 is amended –

- (a) by omitting from subrule (2)(b) "time." and substituting "time; or"; and

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- (b) by adding at the end of subrule (2) the following:

"(c) for a driver who is permitted to stop in the loading zone under another law of this jurisdiction that provides for a shorter period — that period."

34. Obstructing access to and from a footpath, driveway etc

Rule 198 is amended –

- (a) by omitting subrule (2)(a) and substituting the following:

"(a) the driver:

- (i) is dropping off, or picking up, passengers; and
- (ii) does not leave the vehicle unattended; and
- (iii) completes the dropping off, or picking up, of the passengers, and drives on, as soon as possible and, in any case, within 2 minutes after stopping; or"; and

- (b) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) For this rule, a driver leaves a vehicle *unattended* if the driver leaves the vehicle so that the driver is over 3 metres from the closest point of the vehicle."

35. Stopping on roads – heavy and long vehicles

Rule 200 is amended –

- (a) by inserting in subrule (2) "subrule (2A) or" after "under"; and

- (b) by inserting after the note at the foot of subrule (2) the following:

"(2A) The driver of a heavy vehicle, or long vehicle, other than a bus, is permitted to stop on a length of road in a built up area for longer than 1 hour if, throughout the period when the vehicle is stopped on the length of road, the driver is engaged in dropping off, or picking up, goods."

36. New rule 203A

The Australian Road Rules are amended by inserting after rule 203 in Part 12, Division 6 the following:

"203A Stopping in a slip lane

"A driver must not stop in a slip lane unless:

Traffic Regulations

- (a) a parking control sign applies to the place where the driver stops; and
- (b) the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Australian Road Rules.

Offence provision.

Note **Parking control sign** and **slip lane** are defined in the dictionary."

37. Parallel parking on a road (except in a median strip parking area)

Rule 208 is amended by omitting subrule (2) and substituting the following:

- "(2) The driver must position the vehicle to face:
- (a) in the direction of travel of vehicles in the marked lane or line of traffic on, or next to, the part of the road where the driver parks; or
 - (b) if there is no traffic on, or next to, that part of the road — in the direction in which vehicles could lawfully travel on that part of the road.

Note **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary."

38. Parallel parking in a median strip parking area

Rule 209 is amended by omitting subrule (2)(a) and substituting the following:

- "(a) to face:
- (i) in the direction of travel of vehicles in the marked lane or line of traffic to the left of the driver; or
 - (ii) if there is no traffic to the left of the driver — in the direction in which vehicles could lawfully travel on that part of the road; and"

39. Repeal and substitution of rule 210

Rule 210 is repealed and the following substituted:

"210 Angle parking

- "(1) If a driver parks in a parking area on the side of a road, or in a median strip parking area:

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- (a) to which a parking control sign with the words 'angle parking' or 'angle' applies; or
- (b) to which a road marking indicating an angle applies;

the driver must position the driver's vehicle in accordance with subrules (2) to (4).

Offence provision.

Note 1 Driver's vehicle, median strip parking area, parking area, parking control sign, road marking and with are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 212 deals with whether a driver enters a median strip parking area forwards or in reverse.

"(2) If the parking control sign or road marking indicates that the vehicle must be positioned at a specified angle (other than 90°), the driver must position the vehicle:

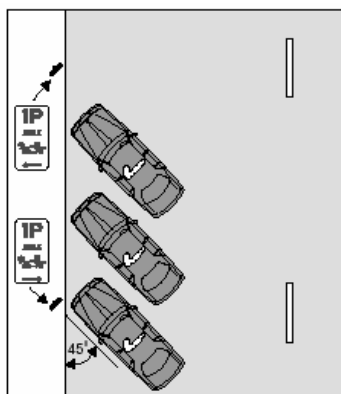
- (a) so that the vehicle is at an angle as near as practicable to the specified angle; and
- (b) if the vehicle is parked on the side of the road — with the rear of the vehicle nearest to the centre of the road.

"(2A) If the parking control sign or road marking does not indicate the angle at which the vehicle must be positioned, the driver must position the vehicle:

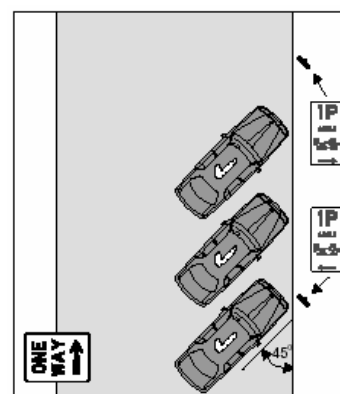
- (a) so that the vehicle is at an angle as near as practicable to 45°, as shown in example 1 or 2; and
- (b) if the vehicle is parked on the side of the road — with the rear of the vehicle nearest to the centre of the road.

Examples

Example 1
Parking at 45°
at the side of a two-way road



Example 2
Parking at 45°
at the side of a one-way road

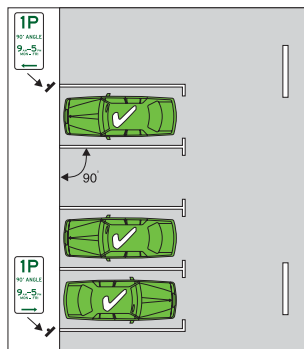


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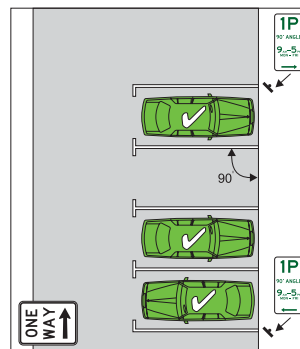
- "(2B) Subrules (2) and (2A) do not apply if the road marking, or information on the parking control sign, includes the words 'rear in' or similar words.
- "(3) If the parking control sign or road marking indicates that the vehicle must be positioned at an angle of 90°, the driver:
- (a) must position the driver's vehicle so the vehicle is at an angle as near as practicable to 90°, as shown in example 3 or 4; and
 - (b) if the vehicle is parked on the side of the road:
 - (i) if the road marking, or information on the parking control sign, includes the words 'rear in' or 'front in', or similar words — must position the vehicle so that the front of the vehicle is nearest the centre of the road, or the rear of the vehicle is nearest the centre of the road, in accordance with the road marking or sign; or
 - (ii) otherwise — may position the vehicle either way around.

Examples

Example 3
Parking at 90°
at the side of a two-way road



Example 4
Parking at 90°
at the right side of a one-way road



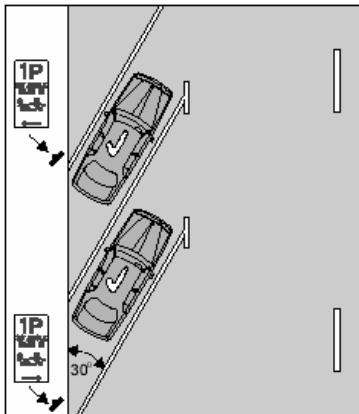
- "(4) If the road marking, or information on the parking control sign, includes the words 'rear in', or similar words, the driver must position the driver's vehicle:
- (a) so that the vehicle is at an angle as near as practicable to:
 - (i) the angle indicated by the road marking or parking control sign; or

Traffic Regulations

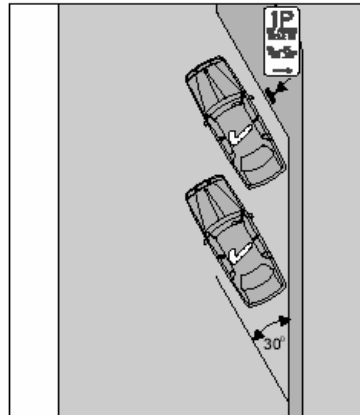
- (ii) if the road marking or parking control sign does not indicate an angle — 45° ; and
 - (b) if the vehicle is parked on the side of the road — with the front of the vehicle nearest to the centre of the road.
- "(4A) Subrule (4) does not apply if the parking control sign or road marking indicates that the vehicle must be positioned at an angle of 90° .

Examples for subrule (4)

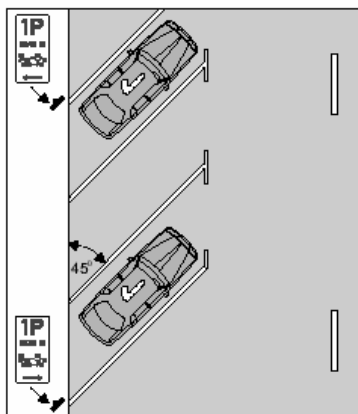
Example 5
Parking 'rear in' at 30°
at the side of a road



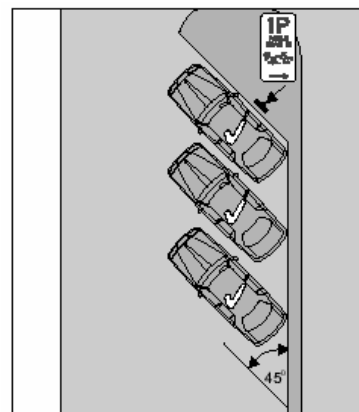
Example 6
Parking 'rear in' at 30°
in a median strip parking area



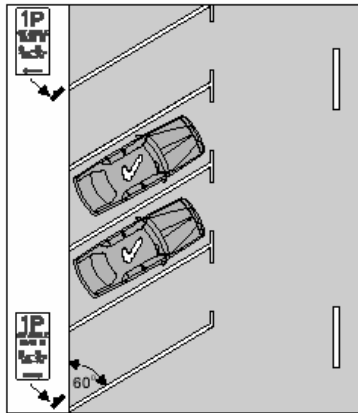
Example 7
Parking 'rear in' at 45°
at the side of a road



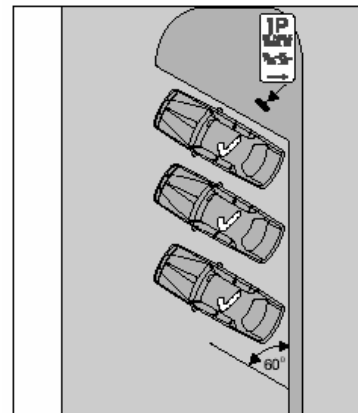
Example 8
Parking 'rear in' at 45°
in a median strip parking area



Example 9
Parking 'rear in' at 60°
at the side of a road



Example 10
Parking 'rear in' at 60°
in a median strip parking area



40. Repeal and substitution of rule 213

Rule 213 is repealed and the following substituted:

"213 Making a motor vehicle secure

- "(1) This rule applies to the driver of a motor vehicle who stops and leaves the vehicle on a road, except so far as the driver is exempt from this rule under another law of this jurisdiction.

Note **Motor vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

- "(2) Before leaving the vehicle, the driver must apply the parking brake effectively or, if weather conditions (for example, snow) would prevent the effective operation of the parking brake, effectively restrain the motor vehicle's movement in another way.

Offence provision.

- "(3) If the driver will be over 3 metres from the closest part of the vehicle, the driver must switch off the engine before leaving the vehicle.

Offence provision.

- "(4) If the driver will be over 3 metres from the closest part of the vehicle, and:

- (i) there is no-one left in the vehicle; or
- (ii) there is only a child or children under 16 years old left in the vehicle;

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the driver must remove the ignition key before leaving the vehicle.

Offence provision.

"(5) If:

- (a) the driver will be over 3 metres from the closest part of the vehicle; and
- (b) there is no-one left in the vehicle; and
- (c) the doors of the vehicle can be locked;

the driver must also lock the doors of the vehicle immediately after leaving the vehicle.

Offence provision."

41. Wheeled recreational devices and toys not to be used on certain roads

Rule 240 is amended by omitting subrule (1) (including the note at the foot of the subrule) and substituting the following:

"(1) A person must not travel in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on:

- (a) a road with a dividing line or median strip; or
- (b) a road on which the speed-limit is greater than 60 kilometres per hour; or
- (c) a one-way road with more than 1 marked lane.

Offence provision.

Note *Dividing line, marked lane, median strip* and *one-way road* are defined in the dictionary."

42. Travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or toy on a footpath or shared path

Rule 242 is amended –

- (a) by inserting in subrule (2) "or shared path road marking" after "a *shared path sign*";
- (b) by omitting from subrule (2)(a) "*sign*;" and substituting "*sign* or end shared path road marking;"

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- (c) by omitting from subrule (2)(c) "*sign*;" and substituting "*sign or bicycle path road marking*";
- (d) by omitting the note at the foot of subrule (2) and substituting the following:

Note Bicycle and no bicycles road marking are defined in the dictionary, *road-related area* is defined in rule 13, and *bicycle path road marking* and *separated footpath* are defined in rule 239."; and

- (e) by adding at the end (after the diagrams and note for diagrams) the following:

"(3) In this rule:

end shared path road marking means a shared path road marking with the word 'end'.

shared path road marking means a road marking consisting of a pedestrian symbol above a bicycle symbol."

43. Repeal and substitution of rule 244

Rule 244 is repealed and the following substituted:

"244 Wheeled recreational devices or wheeled toys being towed etc

- "(1) A person must not travel in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy that is being towed by a vehicle.

Offence provision.

- "(2) A person travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy must not hold onto a vehicle while the vehicle is moving.

Offence provision.

- "(3) A person travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy must not travel within 2 metres of the rear of a moving motor vehicle continuously for more than 200 metres.

Offence provision.

Note Vehicle is defined in rule 15."

44. Carrying people on a bicycle

Rule 246 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Example

A single-seat bicycle with a child's seat attached is designed to carry 2 people, 1 on the bicycle seat and 1 on the attached child's seat."

45. Repeal and substitution of rule 248

Rule 248 is repealed and the following substituted:

"248 No riding across a road on a crossing

"(1) The rider of a bicycle must not ride across a road, or part of a road, on a children's crossing or pedestrian crossing.

Offence provision.

Note **Children's crossing** is defined in rule 80, and **pedestrian crossing** is defined in rule 81.

"(2) The rider of a bicycle must not ride across a road, or part of a road, on a marked foot crossing, unless there are bicycle crossing lights at the crossing showing a green bicycle crossing light.

Offence provision.

Note **Marked foot crossing** is defined in the dictionary."

46. How persons must travel in or on a motor vehicle

Rule 268 is amended by inserting after subrule (4) the following:

"(4A) The driver of a motor vehicle must not drive with a passenger who is under 16 years old in or on a part of the vehicle that is not a part designed primarily for the carriage of passengers or goods.

Offence provision.

"(4B) The driver of a motor vehicle must not drive with a passenger who is under 16 years old in or on a part of the vehicle that is a part designed primarily for the carriage of goods if the part is:

(a) not enclosed; or

(b) declared under another law of this jurisdiction to be a part of the vehicle in or on which persons must not be carried.

Offence provision."

47. Wearing motor bike helmets

Rule 270 is amended by omitting the definition of "*passenger*" and substituting the following:

"*passenger*, of a motor bike, includes a person on a passenger seat of the motor bike (including the pillion seat), or in a sidecar."

48. Riding on motor bikes

Rule 271 is amended –

- (a) by omitting from subrule (2) "sidecar)" and substituting "sidecar or on a seat designed for a passenger, other than a pillion seat)";
- (b) by omitting from subrule (3) "sidecar)" and substituting "sidecar or other seat designed for a passenger)";
- (c) by omitting from subrule (4) "sidecar)" and substituting "sidecar or other seat designed for a passenger, other than a pillion seat)"; and
- (d) by omitting subrule (5) and substituting the following:

"(5) The rider of a motor bike must not ride with more passengers in a sidecar, or on a seat designed for a passenger, than the sidecar, or seat, is designed to carry.

Offence provision."

49. New rule 313A

The Australian Road Rules are amended by inserting after rule 313 in Part 19 the following:

"313A Exemption for garbage truck drivers etc

"Another law of this jurisdiction may provide that a provision of the Australian Road Rules that is specified in the other law does not apply to the driver of a garbage or waste disposal truck while:

- (a) the driver is engaged in the collection of waste or garbage; and
- (b) the driver is unable to comply with the provision; and
- (c) the garbage or waste disposal truck is displaying a flashing light; and
- (d) the driver is acting safely."

50. References to traffic control devices and traffic-related items on a road etc

Rule 322 is amended by adding at the end of subrule (1) after example 2 the following:

"3 A *do not overtake turning vehicle sign* attached to a vehicle on a road is taken to be a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign* on the road."

51. How parking control signs apply to a length of road

Rule 334 is amended –

- (a) by omitting from subrule (1) "parking control sign" and substituting "permissive parking sign, bicycle parking sign or motor bike parking sign, or a zone sign mentioned in Division 5 of Part 12,"; and
- (b) by omitting the note at the foot of subrule (1) and substituting the following:

"*Note 1* **Parking bay** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 201 deals with **bicycle parking signs**, rule 202 deals with **motor bike parking signs**, and rule 204 deals with **permissive parking signs**."

52. Road markings

Rule 341 is amended by inserting after example 2 the following:

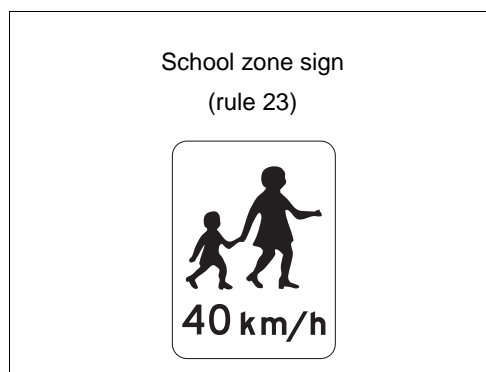
"3 At an intersection, or on a roundabout, road markings indicating the edge of a marked lane for use by traffic coming from another direction do not apply to the driver."

53. Schedule 3

Schedule 3 to the Australian Road Rules is amended –

- (a) by inserting before the "Separated footpath sign" the following:

"



"; and

- (b) by omitting the "Speed-limit sign".

54. Dictionary

The dictionary for the Australian Road Rules is amended –

- (a) by omitting "1 or more wheels" from the definition of "**bicycle**" and substituting "2 or more wheels";
- (b) by omitting "penny-farthing, scooter, tricycle and unicycle" from paragraph (a) of the definition of "**bicycle**" and substituting "penny-farthing and tricycle";
- (c) by omitting paragraph (b) of the definition of "**intersection**" and substituting the following:
 - "(b) the place where any slip lane between the roads meets the road into which traffic on the slip lane may turn;"
- (d) by inserting after the definition of "**level crossing**" the following:

"line of traffic means:

- (a) 2 or more vehicles travelling in line along a road (whether or not the vehicles are actually moving, but not including vehicles in a marked lane); or
- (b) a single vehicle, other than a vehicle that is part of a line of traffic under paragraph (a), that is travelling along a road (whether or not the vehicle is actually moving, but not including a vehicle in a marked lane).

Examples

- 1 A vehicle travelling along a road (except in a marked lane) in line behind another vehicle (the **leading vehicle**) forms part of a line of traffic with the leading vehicle.
- 2 A vehicle travelling along a road (except in a marked lane) with no other vehicles in the vicinity constitutes a line of traffic by itself.
- 3 Two vehicles travelling in the same direction on a road (except in a marked lane), but not in line, are 2 lines of traffic."

- (e) by omitting paragraph (b) of the definition of "**overtake**" and substituting the following:
 - "(b) moving into an adjacent marked lane or part of the road on which there is room for a line of traffic (whether or not the lane or part of the road is for drivers travelling in the same direction); and"
- (f) by inserting ", other than a roundabout," after "an intersection" in the definition of "**T-intersection**";

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- (g) by inserting after the definition of "***tram lane***" the following:
- "tram stop*** means a portion of a road that is designated by a public transport operator as a tram stop, and near which is erected a sign inscribed with the words 'tram stop' or 'hail trams here', or words to similar effect.";
- (h) by inserting ", scooter, unicycle" after "skateboard" in paragraph (a) of the definition of "***wheeled recreational device***"; and
- (i) by inserting "a motor-assisted device (whether or not the motor is operating)," after "trolley," in paragraph (b) of the definition of "***wheeled recreational device***".

55. Further amendments of Australian Road Rules

The Australian Road Rules are amended as set out in Schedule 2.

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 10

FURTHER AMENDMENTS OF TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Provision	Amendment	
	omit	substitute
Regulation 4(a)	AS/NZS 1754:1995	AS/NZS 1754:2000
Regulation 84(a)	AS3790-1990	AS 3790-1992
Regulation 86(3)(a)	AS/NZS 2063	AS/NZS 2063:1996

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 55

FURTHER AMENDMENTS OF AUSTRALIAN ROAD RULES

Provision	Amendment	
	omit	substitute
Rule 29	marking.	marking unless the driver is turning, at B lights or traffic arrows, in accordance with Division 2 of Part 17.
Rule 33	rule.	rule unless the driver is turning, at B lights or traffic arrows, in accordance with Division 2 of Part 17.
Rule 61(2)	traffic lights or arrows	traffic lights or traffic arrows (as the case may be)
Rule 61(4)	subrule 58(1)	rule 58(1)
Rule 61(5)	traffic lights or arrows	traffic lights or traffic arrows (as the case may be)
Rule 77(1)	traffic,	traffic or in a bicycle lane on the far left side of the road,
Rule 117(1) and (2)	a line of traffic	a part of the roundabout where there is room for another line of traffic
Rule 119	2 or more lines of traffic,	room for 2 or more lines of traffic (other than motor bikes, bicycles, motorised wheelchairs or animals),
Rule 129(1)	(except a multi-lane road or a road with 2 or more lines of traffic travelling	(except a multi-lane road)

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	in the same direction as the driver)	
Rule 138(2)	island:	island for up to 50 metres:
Rule 158(1)(d)	or a line of traffic,	or part of the road where there is room for a line of traffic (other than motor bikes, bicycles, motorised wheelchairs or animals),
Rule 160(2)	tram.	tram, unless the driver is permitted to do so by a traffic sign or road marking.
Rule 235(2) – heading to example	paragraph (2)(e)	subrule (2)(e)
Rule 287(2)	(or the driver's representative) must give	must stop at the scene of the crash and give
Rule 287(3)	(or the driver's representative)	
