

CHANGES TO NSW ROAD RULES

From 1 July 2008 there will be changes to NSW Road Rules. Some of the rules have only minor amendments but all will attract fines and some will also attract demerit point penalties.

Please note: All new rules and amendments to existing rules are in *italic* font.



Pedestrians



Cyclists



Motorcyclists



Motorists – Cars, vans, utes, 4WD, light trucks (up to 4.5 tonnes) etc.



Long Vehicle – heavy vehicles, large buses etc.



Wheeled Recreational Device – rollerblades, rollerskates, skateboards, scooter or similar wheeled devices

27 Starting a left turn from a road (except a multi-lane road)



(1) A driver turning left at an intersection from a road (except a multi-lane road) must approach and enter the intersection from as near as practicable to the far left side of the road.

(1A) Subrule (1) also applies to a rider of a bicycle who approaches and enters an intersection from a bicycle storage area.

(1B) Despite subrule (1), if there is space in a bicycle storage area for 2 riders of bicycles to be next to each other, the rider on the right may approach and enter the intersection as near as practicable to the right side of the other rider, but only if that other rider approaches and enters the intersection in accordance with this rule.

(2) In this rule:
road does not include a road related area.

28 Starting a left turn from a multi-lane road



(1) A driver turning left at an intersection from a multi-lane road must approach and enter the intersection from within the left lane unless:

- (a) the driver is required or permitted to approach and enter the intersection from within another marked lane under rule 88 (1), 92 or 159, or
- (b) the driver is turning, at B lights or traffic arrows, in accordance with Division 2 of Part 17, or
- (c) subrule (1A) or (2) applies to the driver.

(1A) A driver turning left at an intersection from a multi-lane road that has a slip lane must approach and enter the intersection:

- (a) from within the slip lane, or*
- (b) if there is an obstruction that prevents the driver from entering the intersection from within the slip lane—from within the left lane.*

(2) A driver may approach and enter the intersection 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 intersection, and
- (d) it is not practicable for the driver to turn left from within the left lane, and
- (e) the driver can safely occupy the next marked lane and can safely turn left at the intersection by occupying the next marked lane, or both lanes.

(2A) If there is a bicycle storage area before an intersection that extends across one or more marked lanes of a multi-lane road, a rider of a bicycle turning left must approach and enter the intersection from within the part of the bicycle storage area that is directly in front of the left marked lane or of a bicycle lane that is on the left side of the road.

(3) 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.

31 Starting a right turn from a road (except a multi-lane road)



(1) A driver turning right at an intersection from a road (except a multi-lane road) must approach and enter the intersection in accordance with this rule.

(2) If the road has a dividing line or median strip, the driver must approach and enter the intersection from the left of, parallel to, and as near as practicable to, the dividing line or median strip.

(3) If the road does not have a dividing line or median strip and is not a one-way road, the driver must approach and enter the intersection from

31 Starting a right turn from a road (except a multi-lane road) - cont'd



the left of, parallel to, and as near as practicable to, the centre of the road.

(4) If the road is a one-way road, the driver must approach and enter the intersection from as near as practicable to the far right side of the road.

(4A) Subrules (2), (3) and (4) also apply to a rider of a bicycle who *approaches and enters an intersection from a bicycle storage area.*

(4B) *Despite subrules (2), (3) and (4), if there is space in a bicycle storage area for 2 riders of bicycles to be next to each other, the rider on the left may approach and enter the intersection as near as practicable to the left side of the other rider, but only if that other rider approaches and enters the intersection in accordance with this rule.*

(5) In this rule:

road does not include a road related area.

32 Starting a right turn from a multi-lane road



(1) A driver turning right at an intersection from a multi-lane road must approach and enter the intersection from within the right lane unless:

(a) the driver is required or permitted to approach and enter the intersection from within another marked lane in accordance with rule 89 (1), 92 or 159, or

(b) the driver is turning, at B lights or traffic arrows, in accordance with Division 2 of Part 17, or

(c) subrule (2) applies to the driver.

(2) A driver may approach and enter the intersection 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

(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 intersection, and

(d) it is not practicable for the driver to turn right from within the right lane, and

(e) the driver can safely occupy the next marked lane and can safely turn right at the intersection by occupying the next marked lane, or both lanes.

(2A) If there is a bicycle storage area before an intersection that extends across one or more marked lanes of a multi-lane road, a rider of a bicycle turning right (but not making a hook turn) must approach and enter the intersection from within the part of the bicycle storage area that is directly in front of the right marked lane or of a bicycle lane that is on the right side of the road.

(3) In this rule:

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.

35 Optional hook turn by a bicycle rider



(1) The rider of a bicycle turning right at an intersection without a HOOK TURN ONLY sign, or a NO HOOK TURN BY BICYCLES sign, may turn right at the intersection by making a right turn under Division 2 or a hook turn under this rule.

(2) The rider must make a hook turn under this rule in accordance with subrule (3).

(3) To make a hook turn under this rule, the rider must take, in sequence, each of the following steps:

1 Approach and enter the intersection from as near as practicable to the far left side of the road that the rider is leaving.

2 Move forward:

(a) keeping as near as practicable to the far left side of the intersection, and

(b) keeping clear of any marked foot crossing, and

(c) keeping clear, as far as practicable, of any driver turning left from the left of the intersection, until the rider is as near as practicable to the far side of the road that the rider is entering.

35 Optional hook turn by a bicycle rider - cont'd

- 3 If there are traffic lights at the intersection, remain at the position reached under step 2 until the traffic lights on the road that the rider is entering change to green.
 - 4 If there are no traffic lights at the intersection, remain at the position reached under step 2 until the rider has given way to approaching drivers on the road that the rider is leaving.
 - 5 Turn right into the road that the rider is entering.
- (4) To make a hook turn under this rule at an intersection that has a bicycle hook turn storage area on the left side of the intersection as the rider approaches the intersection, the rider must take the following initial 2 steps instead of the initial 2 steps listed in subrule (3):**
- 1 Approach the intersection from the far left side of the road the rider is leaving and enter the intersection by moving into the bicycle hook turn storage area, keeping clear of any marked foot crossing.**
 - 2 Move forward in the bicycle hook turn storage area until the rider is as near as practicable to the far side of the road that the rider is entering.**



56 Stopping for a red traffic light or arrow

- (1) A driver approaching or at traffic lights showing a red traffic light must stop:
 - (a) if there is a stop line at or near the traffic lights—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the stop line, or
 - (b) if there is a STOP HERE ON RED SIGNAL sign at or near the traffic lights, but no stop line—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the sign, or
 - (c) if there is no stop line or STOP HERE ON RED SIGNAL sign at or near the traffic lights—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the nearest or only traffic lights, 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.

(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.
- (2) A driver approaching or at traffic arrows showing a red 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—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the stop line, or
 - (b) if there is a STOP HERE ON RED ARROW sign at or near the traffic arrows, but no stop line—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the sign, or
 - (c) if there is no stop line or STOP HERE ON RED ARROW sign at or near the traffic arrows—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the nearest or only traffic arrows, 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 light or no traffic arrow.
- (3) If there is a bicycle storage area before any traffic lights referred to in subrule (1) or (2), a reference to the stop line in subrule (1) (a) or (2) (a):**
 - (a) in the case of a driver of a motor vehicle, is a reference to the first stop line that the driver comes, or came, to in approaching the lights, and**
 - (b) in the case of a rider of a bicycle, is a reference to the stop line that is nearest to the intersection.**



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



57 Stopping for a yellow traffic light or arrow - cont'd

- a green or flashing yellow traffic light or no traffic light.
- (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, 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.
- (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.
- (4) *If there is a bicycle storage area before any traffic lights referred to in subrule (1) or (2), a reference to the stop line in subrule (1) (a) or (2) (a):*
 - (a) *in the case of a driver of a motor vehicle, is a reference to the first stop line that the driver comes, or came, to in approaching the lights, and*
 - (b) *in the case of a rider of a bicycle, is a reference to the stop line that is nearest to the intersection.*



59 Proceeding through a red traffic light

- (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**.
- (2) 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.
- (3) Also, subrule (1) does not apply to a driver if rule 58 (1) applies to the driver.



60A Proceeding through a bicycle storage area before a red traffic light or arrow

- (1) *If there is a bicycle storage area before traffic lights that are showing a red traffic light, a driver of a motor vehicle must not allow any part of the vehicle to enter the bicycle storage area.*
- (2) *If there is a bicycle storage area before traffic arrows that are showing a red traffic arrow, and a driver of a motor vehicle is turning in the direction indicated by the arrow, the driver must not allow any part of the vehicle to enter the bicycle storage area.*



91 No left turn and no right turn signs

- (1) If there is a NO LEFT TURN sign at an intersection, **or another place on a road**, a driver must not turn left at the intersection **or place**.
- (2) If there is a NO RIGHT TURN sign at an intersection, or another place on a road, a driver must not turn right or make a U-turn at the intersection or place.
- (3) *However, a driver may make a U-turn at the intersection or place if there is a U-TURN PERMITTED sign at the intersection or place.*



92 Traffic lane arrows

- (1) If a driver is driving in a marked lane at an intersection (except a roundabout) and there are traffic lane arrows applying to the lane, the driver must:
 - (a) if the arrows indicate a single direction—drive in that direction, or
 - (b) if the arrows indicate 2 or more directions—drive in one of those directions.
- (2) However, this rule does not apply to a driver if:
 - (a) the arrows indicate a direction to the right (whether or not they



Traffic lane arrows - cont'd

also indicate another direction) at an intersection and the driver is making a U-turn at the intersection, or
 (b) a traffic sign indicates that the driver may drive in a direction different to that indicated by the traffic lane arrows, or
 (c) the driver is driving in the direction indicated by traffic lane arrows that apply to 1 or more marked lanes and there is an obstruction in each of those lanes, or
 (d) the driver is turning at an intersection in accordance with subrule 28 (2) or 32 (2).

(3) The existence of a bicycle storage area in a marked lane does not alter a driver's obligation to comply with this rule.

**101A Safety ramp and arrester bed signs**

(1) A driver must not drive on a safety ramp or arrester bed unless:
 (a) it is necessary for the driver to do so in the interests of safety, or
 (b) the driver is permitted to do so under another law of this jurisdiction.
(2) In this rule:
arrester bed means an area to which an ARRESTER BED sign applies.
safety ramp means an area to which a SAFETY RAMP sign applies.

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

(1) A driver entering a roundabout from a multi-lane road, or a road with room for 2 or more lines of traffic (other than motor bikes, bicycles, motorised wheelchairs or animals) travelling in the same direction as the driver, must enter the roundabout in accordance with this rule.
(2) If the driver is to leave the roundabout less than halfway around it, the driver must enter the roundabout from the left marked lane or, if the road is not a multi-lane road, as near as practicable to the left side of the road
(3) If the driver is to leave the roundabout more than halfway around it, the driver must enter the roundabout from the right marked lane 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.
(4) If the driver is to leave the roundabout halfway around it, the driver may enter the roundabout from any marked lane 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.
(5) Despite subrules (2) to (4), if the driver is entering the roundabout from a marked lane and there are traffic lane arrows applying to the lane, the driver must:
 (a) if the arrows indicate a single direction—drive in that direction after entering the roundabout, or
 (b) if the arrows indicate 2 or more directions—drive in one of those directions after entering the roundabout.
(6) Subrule (3) does not apply to the rider of a bicycle or animal.
(7) Subrule (5) does not apply to the rider of a bicycle or animal if the rider is to leave the roundabout more than halfway around it.
(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



111 Entering a roundabout from a multi-lane road or a road with 2 or more lines of traffic travelling in the same direction - cont'd



right 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 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.

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.

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.



138 Keeping off a painted island

(1) A driver must not drive on or over a single continuous line, or 2 parallel continuous lines, along a side of or surrounding a painted island, except as permitted under this rule or rule 139 (4).

(2) A driver may drive on or over a single continuous line along the side of or surrounding a painted island **for up to 50 metres**:

- (a) to enter or leave the road, or
- (b) to enter a turning lane that begins immediately after the painted island.

(3) Subrule (2) (a) does not apply in the case of a painted island:

- (a) that separates a road that takes vehicles in one direction from another road that takes vehicles in the same direction at a place where the roads merge, or
- (b) that separates one part of a road from other parts of the road to create a slip lane.



141 No overtaking etc to the left of a vehicle

(1) A driver (except the rider of a bicycle) must not overtake a vehicle to the left of the vehicle unless:

- (a) the driver is driving on a multi-lane road and the vehicle can be safely overtaken in a marked lane to the left of the vehicle, or
- (b) the vehicle is turning right, or making a U-turn from the centre of the road, and is giving a right change of direction signal **and it is safe to overtake to the left of the vehicle, or**
- (c) the vehicle is stationary and it is safe to overtake to the left of the vehicle.

(2) The rider of a bicycle must not ride past, or overtake, to the left of a vehicle that is turning left and is giving a left change of direction signal.



141 No overtaking etc to the left of a vehicle - cont'd

(3) In this rule:

turning right does not include making a hook turn.

vehicle does not include a tram, a bus travelling along tram tracks, or any vehicle displaying a DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE sign.

150 Driving on or across a continuous white edge line

(1) A driver must not drive on or over a continuous white edge line on a road unless subrule (1A) or (1B) applies to the driver:

(1A) A driver may drive on or over a continuous white edge line on a road if the driver is:

- (a) overtaking a vehicle that is turning right, or making a U-turn from the centre of the road, and is giving a right change of direction signal, or
- (b) driving a slow-moving vehicle, and it is necessary for the driver to drive on or over the edge line to allow the vehicle to be overtaken or passed by another vehicle, or
- (c) driving a vehicle that is too wide, or too long, to drive on the road without driving on or over the edge line, or
- (d) carrying out functions under the road transport legislation or complying with a direction given by a police officer or other person carrying out functions under the road transport legislation, or

(e) avoiding an obstruction.

(1B) A driver may drive on or over a continuous white edge line on a road for **up to 100 metres** if the driver is:

- (a) turning at an intersection, or
- (b) entering or leaving the road, or
- (c) entering a part of the road of one kind from a part of the road of another kind (for example, moving to or from a service road, a shoulder of the road or an emergency stopping lane), or
- (d) stopping at the side of the road (including any shoulder of the road).

(2) This rule does not apply to the rider of a bicycle or animal.

(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.**



168 No parking signs

(1) The driver of a vehicle must not stop on a length of road or in an area to which a NO PARKING sign applies, unless the driver:

- (a) is dropping off, or picking up, passengers or goods, and
- (b) does not leave the vehicle unattended, and
- (c) completes the dropping off, or picking up, of the passengers or goods, and drives on, as soon as possible and, in any case, within the required time after stopping.

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

(3) In this rule:

required time means:

- (a) if information on or with the sign indicates a time—the indicated time, or
- (b) if there is no indicated time—2 minutes, or
- (c) if there is no indicated time, or the indicated time is less than 5 minutes, and rule 206 applies to the driver—5 minutes.**

Note - Rule 206 applies to a driver if the driver's vehicle displays a current parking permit for people with disabilities and the driver complies with the conditions of use of the permit—see rule 206 (1).



197 Stopping on a path, dividing strip or nature strip or painted island

(1) A driver must not stop on a bicycle path, footpath, shared path or dividing strip, or a nature strip adjacent to a length of road in a built-up area, unless:

- (a) the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to



197 Stopping on a path, dividing strip or nature strip or painted island - cont'd

which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under these Rules, or

(b) the driver is permitted to stop under another law of this jurisdiction.

(1A) A driver must not stop on a painted island.

(2) Subrule (1) does not apply to the rider of a bicycle or animal.

198 Obstructing access to and from a footpath, driveway etc

(1) A driver must not stop on a road in a position that obstructs access by vehicles or pedestrians to or from a footpath ramp or a similar way of access to a footpath, or a bicycle path or passageway unless:

(a) the driver is driving a public bus that is dropping off, or picking up, passengers, or

(b) the driver stops in a parking bay and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking bay under these Rules.

(2) A driver must not stop on or across a driveway or other way of access for vehicles travelling to or from adjacent land unless:

(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*

(b) *the driver stops in a parking bay and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking bay under these Rules.*

(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.*



203A Stopping in a slip lane

A driver must not stop in a slip lane unless:

(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 these Rules.



205 Parking for longer than indicated

(1) A driver must not park continuously on a length of road, or in an area, to which a permissive parking sign applies for longer than the period indicated by information on or with the sign or, if rule 206 applies to the driver, the period allowed under that rule.

(1A) If a permissive parking sign does not indicate a period and does not indicate that it applies at particular times, or at particular times on particular days, a driver may, at any time, park continuously on a length of road, or in an area, to which the sign applies, unless:

(a) another parking control sign applies to the length of road or area, and

(b) the driver is prohibited from parking on the length of road, or in the area, under these Rules.

(2) *For subrule (1), a driver parks continuously on a length of road, or in an area, to which a permissive parking sign applies, from the time when the driver parks on the length of road, or in the area, until the driver, or another driver, moves the vehicle off the length of road, or out of the area, to which the permissive parking sign applies.*



208A Parallel parking in a road related area (except in a median strip parking area)

(1) A driver who parks in a road related area (except in a median strip

(1) A driver who parks in a road related area (except in a median strip parking area) must position the driver's vehicle to face:

(a) in the direction of travel of vehicles in the marked lane or line of traffic next to the part of the road related area where the driver parks, or

(b) if there is no traffic next to that part of the road related area—in the direction in which vehicles could lawfully travel in the road



**208A Parallel parking in a road related area
(except in a median strip parking area) - cont'd**

related area, or

- (c) if the road related area is an area that divides a road—either:
 - (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.
- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply if:
 - (a) another law of this jurisdiction permits the driver to park in another manner in the road related area, or
 - (b) signs or road markings indicate that angle parking is required in the road related area.



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 by an exemption order under rule 213-1.

(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.

(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.

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

(5) If the driver will be over 3 metres from the closest part of the vehicle and there is no-one left in the vehicle, the driver must:

- (a) if the windows of the vehicle can be secured—secure the windows immediately before leaving the vehicle, and
- (b) if the doors of the vehicle can be locked—lock the doors immediately after leaving the vehicle.

(6) For the purposes of subrule (5), a window is secure even if it is open by up to 2 centimetres.

Note: It is also an offence to leave a child unsupervised in a motor vehicle in some circumstances.



**238 Pedestrians travelling along a road
(except on or in a wheeled recreational device or toy)**

(1) A pedestrian must not travel along a road if there is a footpath or nature strip adjacent to the road, unless it is impracticable to travel on the footpath or nature strip.

(2) A pedestrian travelling along a road:

- (a) must keep as far to the left or right side of the road as is practicable, and
(ab) must, when moving forward, face approaching traffic that is moving in the direction opposite to which the pedestrian is travelling, unless it is impracticable to do so, and
- (b) must not travel on the road alongside more than 1 other pedestrian or vehicle travelling on the road in the same direction as the pedestrian, unless the pedestrian is overtaking other pedestrians.

(3) In this rule:

pedestrian does not include a person travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy.

road does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.



240A No wheeled recreational devices and toys sign

A person on a road who is travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy must not travel past a no wheeled recreational devices or toys sign.



240A No wheeled recreational devices and toys sign - cont'd

Definitions:

wheeled recreational device means a wheeled device, built to transport a person, propelled by human power or gravity, and ordinarily used for recreation or play, and:

- (a) includes rollerblades, rollerskates, a skateboard, scooter, unicycle or similar wheeled device, but
 - (b) does not include a golf buggy, pram, stroller or trolley, a motor-assisted device (whether or not the motor is operating), or a bicycle, wheelchair or wheeled toy.
- wheeled toy* means a child's pedal car, scooter or tricycle or a similar toy, but only when it is being used only by a child who is under 12 years old.



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

(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 50 kilometres per hour, or**
- (c) a one-way road with more than 1 marked lane.

(2) A person must not travel in or on a wheeled recreational device:

- (a) on a road that is declared, under another law of this jurisdiction, to be a road on which wheeled recreational devices are prohibited, or
- (b) on a road at night, or
- (c) **on a road at any time while any person travelling in or on the device is wholly or partly assisted in propelling the device by means other than human power.**

(3) A person must not travel in or on a wheeled toy:

- (a) on a road that is declared, under another law of this jurisdiction, to be a road on which wheeled toys are prohibited, or
 - (b) on a road at a particular time if another law of this jurisdiction prohibits wheeled toys on all roads, or that road, at that time.
- (3A) Subrules (1) and (2) do not apply to a person who is crossing a road in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy, if the person:**
- (a) **crosses the road by the shortest safe route, and**
 - (b) **does not stay on the road longer than necessary to cross the road safely, and**
 - (c) **is not prohibited, under another law of this jurisdiction, from crossing the road in or on the wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy.**

(4) In subrules (1) and (2) (b), road does not include a road related area but includes any shoulder of the road.



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

(1) A person travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on a footpath or shared path must:

- (a) keep to the left of the footpath or shared path unless it is impracticable to do so, and
- (b) give way to any pedestrian (except a person travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy) who is on the footpath or shared path.

(2) A shared path is an area open to the public (except a separated footpath)

that is designated for, or has as one of its main uses, use by both the riders of bicycles and pedestrians, and includes a length of path for use by both bicycles and pedestrians beginning at a shared path sign or **shared path road** marking and ending at the nearest of the following:

- (a) an end shared path sign or **end shared path road marking**,
- (b) a no bicycles sign or **no bicycles road marking**,
- (c) a bicycle path sign or **bicycle path road marking**,
- (d) a road (except a road related area),
- (e) the end of the path.

(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.



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.
- (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.
- (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.

246 Carrying people on a bicycle



- (1) The rider of a bicycle must not carry more persons on the bicycle than the bicycle is designed to carry.
- 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.*
- (2) A passenger on a bicycle that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must sit in the seat designed for the passenger.
- (3) The rider of a bicycle must not ride with a passenger unless the passenger complies with subrule (2).

247A Entering a bicycle storage area



- (1) A rider of a bicycle approaching a bicycle storage area at an intersection that has traffic lights or traffic arrows showing a red traffic light or red arrow must not enter the bicycle storage area other than from a bicycle lane, unless the rider is not required to ride in the bicycle lane under these Rules.
- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply if:
- (a) the bicycle storage area cannot, under another law of this jurisdiction, be entered from a bicycle lane, and
 - (b) the rider enters the area in accordance with another law of this jurisdiction.

247B Giving way while entering or in a bicycle storage area



- (1) A rider of a bicycle must when entering a bicycle storage area, give way to:
- (a) any vehicle that is in the area, and
 - (b) if the area is before any green or yellow traffic lights, any motor vehicle that is entering or about to enter the area, unless the motor vehicle is turning in a direction that is subject to a red traffic arrow, and
 - (c) if the area forms part of a lane to which traffic arrows apply, any motor vehicle that is entering or about to enter the area at a time when those arrows are green or yellow.
- (2) A rider of a bicycle that is in a bicycle storage area that extends across more than one lane of a multi-lane road must, if the area is before any green or yellow traffic lights, give way to a motor vehicle that is in any lane other than the lane that the bicycle is directly in front of, unless the motor vehicle is turning in a direction that is subject to a red traffic arrow.

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.
- (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.

256 Bicycle helmets



- (1) The rider of a bicycle must wear an approved bicycle helmet securely fitted and fastened on the rider's head, unless the rider is exempt from wearing a bicycle helmet under another law of this jurisdiction.
- (2) A passenger on a bicycle that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must wear an approved bicycle helmet securely fitted and fastened on the passenger's head, unless the passenger is:
- (a) a paying passenger on a three or four-wheeled bicycle, or
 - (b) exempt from wearing a bicycle helmet under another law of this jurisdiction.
- (3) The rider of a bicycle must not ride with a passenger on the bicycle unless the passenger complies with subrule (2).

265 Wearing of seatbelts by passengers 16 years old or older



- (1) A passenger in or on a motor vehicle that is moving, or that is stationary but not parked, must comply with subrule (2) if he or she:
- (a) is 16 years old or older, and
 - (b) is not exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267.
- (2) The passenger:
- (a) must occupy a seating position that is fitted with a seatbelt, and
 - (b) must not occupy the same seating position as another passenger (whether or not the other passenger is exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267), and
 - (c) must wear the seatbelt properly adjusted and fastened.
- (3) The driver of a motor vehicle (except a bus or taxi) that is moving, or that is stationary but not parked, must ensure that each passenger in or on the vehicle who is 16 years old or older complies with subrule (2), unless the passenger is exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267.**
- (3–1) This rule does not apply to the driver of a motor vehicle (other than a motor bike) who is the holder of a learner licence or a provisional P1 or P2 licence.

266 Wearing of seatbelts by passengers under 16 years old



- (1) The driver of a motor vehicle (except a bus or motor bike) that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must ensure that this rule is complied with for each passenger in or on the vehicle who is under 16 years old.
- (2) If the passenger is under 1 year old, and not exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267, the passenger must be restrained in a suitable approved child restraint that is properly fastened and adjusted, unless the driver is exempt from this subrule under subrule (5).
- (3) If the passenger is under 1 year old, and the motor vehicle has 2 or more rows of seats, he or she must not be in the front row of seats.**
- (4) If the passenger is at least 1 year old but under 16 years old, and is not exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267:**
- (a) he or she must be restrained in a suitable approved child restraint that is properly adjusted and fastened, or**
 - (b) he or she:**
 - (i) must occupy a seating position that is fitted with a suitable seatbelt, and**
 - (ii) must not occupy the same seating position as another passenger (whether or not the other passenger is exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267), and**
 - (iii) must wear the seatbelt properly adjusted and fastened.**
- (5) * * * * *
- Note. Rule 266 (5) of the Australian Road Rules has not been reproduced in these Rules. The subrule has been left blank in order to preserve uniformity of numbering with the Australian Road Rules.
- (6) For this rule:
- (a) an approved child restraint is available in the motor vehicle for a passenger if an approved child restraint is fitted in the vehicle and is not occupied by someone else under 16 years old, and
 - (b) (Repealed)
 - (c) an approved child restraint or seatbelt is suitable for a passenger if it is suitable for restraining, or to be worn by the passenger.
- (6–1) This rule does not apply to the driver of a motor vehicle (other than a motor bike) who is the holder of a learner licence or a provisional P1 or P2 licence.
- (7) In this rule:
approved child restraint means a child restraint approved by the Authority.

267 Exemptions from wearing seatbelts



- (1) A person is exempt from wearing a seatbelt if:
- (a) the person is authorised by the Authority under rule 268–1 not to comply with rule 268 and is complying with the conditions (if any) of the authorisation, and
 - (b) if the person is a passenger in a motor vehicle with 2 or more rows of seats and there is not another law of this jurisdiction permitting the person to sit in the front row of seats—the person is not in the front row of seats.

Exemptions from wearing seatbelts - cont'd

- (1A) A person in or on a motor vehicle is exempt from wearing a seatbelt if:
- (a) the seating position that he or she occupies is not fitted with a seatbelt, and
 - (b) there is no requirement for that seating position to be fitted with a seatbelt, and
 - (c) all passengers in the vehicle who are exempt from wearing a seatbelt are complying with subrule (8).
- (1B) Subrule (1A) does not apply to a person who is under 1 year old.
- (1C) To avoid doubt, subrule (1A) does not authorise a passenger to whom subrule 266 (3) applies to occupy a seat in the front row of seats in a vehicle that has 2 or more rows of seats.
- (2) A person in or on a motor vehicle is exempt from wearing a seatbelt if:
- (a) the person is engaged in the door-to-door delivery or collection of goods, or in the collection of waste or garbage, and is required to get in or out of the vehicle, or on or off the vehicle, at frequent intervals, and
 - (b) the vehicle is not travelling over 25 kilometres per hour.
- (3) **A person is exempt from wearing a seatbelt if:**
- (a) **the person (or, for a passenger, the driver of the vehicle in which the person is a passenger) is carrying a certificate (other than a certificate issued under subrule (3A)), issued under another law of this jurisdiction, stating that the person is not required to wear a seatbelt, and**
 - (b) **the person is complying with the conditions (if any) stated in the certificate.**
- (3A) **A person is exempt from wearing a seatbelt if:**
- (a) **he or she (or, if he or she is a passenger in a vehicle, the vehicle's driver) is carrying a certificate:**
 - (i) **that is signed by a medical practitioner, and**
 - (ii) **that states that, in the opinion of the medical practitioner, the person should not wear a seatbelt due to the person's medical condition, and**
 - (iii) **that displays a date of issue, and**
 - (iv) **subject to subrule (3A-1)—that displays an expiry date that is a date not more than 12 months after the date of issue, and**
 - (v) **that has not expired, and**
 - (b) **he or she is complying with any conditions stated in the certificate, and**
 - (c) **there is no other law of this jurisdiction that states that this subrule does not apply in this jurisdiction.**
- (3A-1) **Subrule (3A) (a) (iv) does not apply to any certificate that belongs to a class of certificates that is exempted, by an order of the Authority, from the requirement to display an expiry date.**
- (4) However, a person is not exempt under subrule (3) or (3A) if the person (or, for a passenger, the driver of the vehicle in which the person is a passenger) does not immediately produce the certificate mentioned in the subrule for inspection when a police officer or authorised person asks the person (or the driver) whether the person is exempt from wearing a seatbelt.
- (5) A person is exempt from wearing a seatbelt if:
- (a) the person is a passenger in a police or emergency vehicle, and
 - (b) either:
 - (i) if the vehicle has 2 or more rows of seats—the person is not in the front row of seats or there is not a seating position available for the person in another row of seats, or
 - (ii) **if the vehicle is a police vehicle and has a caged, or other secured, area designed for the carriage of passengers—the person occupies a seating position in that area.**
- (6) **A person is exempt from wearing a seatbelt if he or she is providing or receiving medical treatment of an urgent and necessary nature while in or on a vehicle.**
- (7) **If a truck or bus has a sleeper compartment, a two-up driver of the truck or bus is exempt from wearing a seatbelt while he or she occupies the sleeper compartment for rest purposes.**
- (8) **If a vehicle does not have seatbelts or approved child restraints fitted to all its passenger seating positions, a passenger who is exempt from wearing a seatbelt under this rule must not occupy a seating position that is fitted with a seatbelt or an approved child restraint if the result would be that a passenger who is not exempt from wearing a seatbelt under this**

Exemptions from wearing seatbelts - cont'd

rule would be required to occupy a seating position that is not fitted with a seatbelt or an approved child restraint.

(8–1) This rule does not apply to the driver of a motor vehicle (other than a motor bike) who is the holder of a learner licence or a provisional P1 or P2 licence.

(9) In this rule:

medical practitioner means a person registered or licensed as a medical practitioner under a law of a State or Territory that provides for the registration or licensing of such persons.

two-up driver means a person accompanying a driver of a truck or bus on a journey, or part of a journey, who has been, is or will be sharing the task of driving the truck or bus during the journey.

**How persons must travel in or on a motor vehicle**

(1) A person must not travel in or on a part of a motor vehicle that is not a part designed primarily for the carriage of passengers or goods.

(2) A person must not travel in or on a part of a motor vehicle that is a part designed primarily for the carriage of goods unless:

(a) the part is enclosed, and

(b) he or she occupies a seating position that is suitable for the size and weight of the person and that is fitted with a seatbelt.

(3) A person must not travel in or on a motor vehicle with any part of the person's body outside a window or door of the vehicle, unless the person is the driver of the vehicle and is giving a hand signal:

(a) for changing direction to the right in accordance with rule 50, or

(b) for stopping or slowing in accordance with rule 55.

(4) The driver of a motor vehicle (except a bus) must not drive with a passenger if any part of the passenger's body is outside a window or door of the vehicle.

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

(4B) The driver of a motor vehicle must not drive with a passenger in or on a part of the vehicle that is a part designed primarily for the carriage of goods unless:

(a) the part is enclosed, and

(b) the person occupies a seating position that is suitable for the size and weight of the person and that is fitted with a seatbelt.

(5) This rule does not apply to a person who is:

(a) in or on a police or emergency vehicle, or

(b) on a motor bike, or

(c) engaged in the door-to-door delivery or collection of goods, or in the collection of waste or garbage, in or on a motor vehicle that is not travelling over 25 kilometres per hour.

(6) This rule also does not apply to a person if:

(a) in all the circumstances, there is no reasonable danger of the person falling or being thrown from the vehicle or being injured because of the person travelling in a manner prohibited by that rule, or

(b) the person is authorised not to comply with this rule under rule 268–1.

(6–1) This rule does not apply in relation to:

(a) a driver who is driving a motor vehicle with a person in or on the boot of the vehicle, or

(b) a person who is travelling in or on the boot of a motor vehicle.

(7) For this rule:

enclosed, for a part of a vehicle, means enclosed by:

(a) the structure of the vehicle, or

(b) a canopy, cage or other device fitted to the vehicle that is of a kind approved for the purposes of this rule by the Authority.



Riding on motor bikes

- (1) The rider of a motor bike that is moving (other than a rider who is walking beside and pushing a motor bike), or the rider of a motor bike that is stationary but not parked, must:
- (a) sit astride the rider's seat facing forwards, and
 - (b) ride with at least 1 hand on the handlebars, and
 - (c) if the motor bike is moving—keep both feet on the footrests designed for use by the rider of the motor bike.
- (2) A passenger on a motor bike (except a passenger in a sidecar or on a seat designed for a passenger, other than a pillion seat) that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must:
- (a) sit astride the pillion seat facing forwards, and
 - (b) keep both feet on the footrests designed for use by a pillion passenger on the motor bike.
- (3) The rider of a motor bike must not ride with a passenger (except a passenger in a sidecar or other seat designed for a passenger) unless the passenger complies with subrule (2).
- (4) The rider of a motor bike must not ride with more than 1 passenger (excluding any passenger in a sidecar or other seat designed for a passenger, other than a pillion seat).
- (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.
- (5A) The rider of a motor bike must not ride with a passenger who is under 8 years old unless the passenger is in a sidecar.**
- (5B) A passenger must not ride in a sidecar of a motorbike unless the passenger is seated safely.**
- (5C) The rider of a motor bike must not ride with a passenger in a sidecar unless the passenger complies with subrule (5B).**
- (6) Subrules (2) and (3) do not apply to a passenger or rider of a motor bike if the Authority has, for the purpose of allowing sporting or similar events to be filmed, by order in writing exempted the passenger from compliance with those subrules to the extent that they require the passenger to face forward while being carried on the motor bike.

Driver to have proper control of a vehicle etc

(1) A driver must not drive a vehicle unless the driver has proper control of the vehicle.

(1A) A driver must not drive a vehicle if a person or an animal is in the driver's lap.

(2) A driver must not drive a motor vehicle unless the driver has a clear view of the road, and traffic, ahead, behind and to each side of the driver.

(3) The rider of a motor bike must not ride with an animal on the petrol tank of the motor bike.

(4) Subrule (3) does not apply to a person who rides with an animal on the petrol tank of a motor bike for a distance of not more 500 metres on a road for the purposes of a farming activity that the person is carrying out.

**Dictionary**

wheeled recreational device means a wheeled device, built to transport a person, propelled by human power or gravity, and ordinarily used for recreation or play, and:

- (a) includes rollerblades, rollerskates, a skateboard, **scooter**, **unicycle** or similar wheeled device, but
- (b) does not include a golf buggy, pram, stroller or trolley, a motor-assisted device (whether or not the motor is operating), or a bicycle, wheelchair or wheeled toy.