- 109 In the daytime whenever visibility is poor or if it is raining, switch on your headlights. This is to enable other road users to see your vehicle. Switching on your headlights will not in any way affect your fuel consumption.
- 110 It is advisable when parking in unlit or poorly lit roads at night to leave your side or parking lights on.
- 111 Try not to look directly at the headlights of oncoming vehicles but direct your vision slightly to the left. This technique can save you from momentary blindness.
- 112 Always keep a look-out for flashes from the brake lights of vehicles in front.
- 113 When approaching a curve or intersection with poor visibility, it is a good idea to flash your headlights to let pedestrians and oncoming cyclists and motorists know that you are heading into the curve or intersection.
- 114 It is unsafe to drive with the interior lights on as they reduce your external visibility. Motorcyclists are required to switch on their headlights throughout the day.

## ALCOHOL

- 115 Alcohol, when even a small quantity has been consumed, makes you less safe on the roads. The safe rule is IF YOU DRINK, DON'T DRIVE. The same applies to drugs even when taken medicinally.
- 116 The prescribed legal limit for blood alcohol content is 80 milligrammes (mg) of alcohol per 100 millilitres (ml) of blood while that for breath is 35 microgrammes (ug) of alcohol per 100 millilitres (ml) of breath. Any person caught driving with blood or breath alcohol content which exceeds the prescribed limit will be charged in court for drink driving. A person can also be charged for drink driving even when the blood or breath alcohol content is below the legal limit if there is evidence to show that he/she was unable to control the vehicle because of alcoholic intoxication. The penalty for drink driving is a fine of between \$2,000 and \$10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 12 months or both. A repeat offender will face a fine of not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$20,000 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

## LIGHT GOODS VEHICLES

- 117 All lorries used for carrying workers on the carriage deck must be fitted with canopies and higher side railings.
- 118 The load on any vehicle on a road should always be securely fastened.
- 119 The front passenger seat(s) in the lorry's cabin must be occupied before workers can be carried on the rear carriage deck.
- 120 Lorry owners who wish to use their lorries to carry their workers must display a Maximum Passenger Capacity (MPC) label on the right side of the lorry's rear tailboard indicating the maximum number of workers that can be transported when the carriage deck is empty.
- 121 For safety, when workers are carried in lorries, they should be made to sit down properly and the maximum allowable height of a seated worker shall not be more than 1.1 metres measured from the carriage deck.
- 122 The vehicle must not carry an excess number of workers based on the minimum deck space requirement of 0.372 square metres (or 4 square feet) per seated worker. If goods or equipment are also transported, the number of workers that may be carried is to be reduced according to the remaining floor area available.
- 123 When transporting workers on the carriage deck, the vehicle must not travel faster than the posted road speed limit or the vehicle speed limit of 60 km/h, whichever is lower.

## HEIGHT LIMITS

124 Anyone who drives a vehicle with overall height exceeding 4.5m without police escort is committing an offence.

Avoid collision with an overhead structure in 4 steps

- (a) Ensure vehicle height is less than 4.5m. Apply for a police escort if vehicle height exceeds 4.5m.
- (b) Plan your route before driving off.
- (c) Obey speed and height limits.
- (d) Stop and seek alternative route if you:
  - (i) are diverted from your original route

  - (iii) realise that your route is obstructed by a road structure lower than your vehicle's height during your journey.