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WHEELS OF CHANGE

DRIVER'S GUIDE

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this book is to save lives and prevent injury on our roads. The rules apply to all road users: drivers, pedestrians, motorcyclists, horse riders, cyclists and those in charge of animals.

The rules ask us to take personal responsibility for our use of the road, and in doing so become better, safer and more socially responsible road users. This book is designed in an easy-to-read format and is written in plain English.

It is your responsibility to read the rules and know them. We can save lives and prevent injury by changing our behavior. Reading these rules and applying them will help achieve this goal. It's our responsibility. It's our choice.

REMEMBER

Driving is a life skill that requires your complete attention and lifelong learning to help you stay safe.

INTRODUCTION

The rules for the roads are for all road users – drivers, pedestrians, motorcyclists, horse riders, cyclists and people in charge of animals – for example, dog walkers. You must have a satisfactory knowledge of these rules to get a driving license. Learning about road safety doesn't stop once you pass a driving test. It is an ongoing process.

The overall aim of this book is to promote safety, good driving practice and courtesy in using our roads according to the law. It is an interpretation of the law from a road safety point of view; it is not the law. This book is a compilation of various articles, acts, books, guides, studies and sources.

You need to update your skills and knowledge and be aware of changes to road traffic laws. This is why you should understand and obey these rules whether you are learning to drive or have been driving for many years.

This book uses a 'how to' approach and covers many of the maneuvers identified as factors in road crashes. It uses three methods to set out clearly and concisely how the law applies to all road users.

- It uses must and must not to draw attention to behavior the law clearly demands or forbids.
- It uses terms such as should and should not to tell you how best to act in a situation where no legal rule is in place.
- It illustrates and describes traffic lights, road markings and the signs used to regulate traffic.

You play a vital role in preventing a crash. Knowing the rules of the road, practicing good driving skills and taking care as a road user will make road safety policies more effective. The more effective the policies, the greater the positive impact on you and your family's life, as well as the lives of others.

Section 1 - Licensing

Prohibition on driving without license

No person shall drive a road vehicle or animal drawn vehicle on a national highway unless he holds and carries a valid driving license issued to drive the particular class and type of vehicle.

Age limit in connection with driving of road vehicle

1. No person shall drive on a national highway
 - a. a motor cycle or a motor car, otherwise than as a paid employee unless he has attained the age of eighteen years;
 - b. a transport vehicle, a public service vehicle, a motor car or an animal drawn vehicle as a paid employee unless he has attained the age of twenty-one years, and
 - c. a transport vehicle above the age of sixty years.
2. No fresh license for a transport vehicle shall be issued unless the license bears an effective endorsement by the licensing authority that the person holding such a license has furnished a certificate in form "B" signed by the Chairman of the Medical Board as specified in the First Schedule.
3. The Government may constitute medical Boards as specified in the Second Schedule which shall meet periodically on a pre designated time, day and place to test and certify persons required under this Ordinance.

Owners of road vehicle not to permit any person to drive contravention of section 3 or section 4 of MV Ordinance 1965

No owner or person in charge of a road vehicle shall cause or permit any person, who does not satisfy the provision of section 3 or section 4, to drive any vehicle.

Grant of license

- I. Any person who is not disqualified under section 4 for driving a road vehicle, and who is not for the time being disqualified for holding or obtaining a license, may apply to the prescribed licensing authority for the issue of a license.

- II. Every application under sub-section (1) shall be in Form “A” as set forth in the First Schedule and shall be signed by, or bear the thumb impression of the applicant in two places, and contain the information specified therein.
- a. Where the application is for a license to drive a transport vehicle, or where in any other case the licensing authority for reasons to be stated in writing so requires the application shall be accompanied by a medical certificate in Form-B signed by the Chairman of the Medical Board as laid down in the First Schedule.
 - b. Every application for a license to drive a motor vehicle or an animal drawn vehicle shall be accompanied by three copies of recent passport size photograph of the applicant.
 - c. If from the application, or from the medical certificate referred to in sub-section(3), it appears that the applicant is suffering from any disease or disability which is likely to be a source of danger to the public or the passengers the licensing authority shall refuse to issue the license, provided that the applicant may, except where he suffers from a disease or disability specified in the Third Schedule, request to be subjected to a test of his fitness or ability to drive a motor vehicle of a particular construction or design, and if he passes such test to the satisfaction of the licensing authority and is not otherwise disqualified, the licensing authority shall grant him a license to drive such vehicle as the licensing authority may specify in the license.
 - d. No license shall be issued to any applicant unless he passes to the satisfaction of the licensing authority the tests of competence specified in the Fourth Schedule and possesses a personal copy of the most recent official version of the Highway Motorway Code.

The test of competence of driving skills shall be carried out in a vehicle of the class to which the application refers and for the purposes of Part-IV of the Fourth Schedule a person who passes the test in driving:

- I. A heavy transport vehicle shall be deemed to have also passed the test in driving any motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or an earthmoving or road construction machinery; and



- II. A light transport vehicle shall be deemed also to have passed the test in driving a motor car, a motor cab and a delivery van.
 - a. No license shall be issued to any applicant to drive transport vehicle unless he has held for a period of not less than three years, immediately preceding the making of the application, an effective license to drive a road vehicle other than a motorcycle, an invalid person's carriage or a road-roller.
 - b. When application has been duly made to the prescribed licensing authority and the applicant has satisfied such authority of his knowledge of the signs, rules, physical fitness and of his competence to park and drive the vehicle of the class to which the applicant refers and has paid the prescribed fee, the authority shall grant the applicant a license unless-
 - i. The applicant is disqualified under section 4 for driving a road vehicle or is for the time being disqualified for holding or obtaining a license.
 - ii. The licensing authority is satisfied that from the medical test it appears that he is suffering from any disease or disability specified in the Third Schedule or any other disease or disability which is likely to cause the driving by him of a road vehicle to be a source of danger to the public or to the passengers; and
 - iii. An endorsement refused under clause (a) shall be effective for a period of twelve months from the date thereof but the period may, from time to time, be extended by the licensing authority by a further period of twelve months at any one time by recording reasons in writing.

Form and contents of license

- I. Every license to drive a road vehicle shall contain the information required in Form "C" of the First Schedule and shall have affixed thereto one of the photographs along with the signature or thumb impression given on the application for license.
- II. A license shall specify whether the holder is entitled to drive as a paid employee and whether he is entitled to drive a public service vehicle and shall further be expressed as entitling the holder to drive a road vehicle of one or more of the following classes, namely:



- a. Motorcycle up to 80cc
- b. Motorcycle more than 80 cc
- c. Three-wheeler
- d. Invalid person's carriage
- e. Motorcar/Motor cab
- f. Light transport vehicle
- g. Heavy transport vehicle
- h. Road construction machinery
- i. Tractor/agricultural machinery
- j. A vehicle of a specified description (description to be attached)

ADDITION TO LICENSE

- I. Any person holding a license issued under this Ordinance who is not for the time being disqualified for holding or obtaining a license may apply in Form "D" as set forth in the First Schedule to the licensing authority for the addition of any class of vehicle to the license specified in sub-section (2) of section 7.
- II. The provisions of section 6 shall apply to an application under this section as if the application were for the grant of a license under that section to drive the class of vehicle which the applicant desires to be added to his license.
- III. No fee, other than a fee for the test of competence to drive, shall be charged for an addition to a license under this section.
- IV. A license to drive a transport vehicle shall not be renewed so as to be effective for any period after the expiry of five years from the date of the medical certificate furnished by the license holder under section 4 unless he furnished a fresh medical certificate in Form "B" as specified in the First Schedule.
- V. An application for the renewal of a license shall be in Form "E" as set forth in the First Schedule, and shall contain the declaration required therein provided that if the applicant does not, or is unable to, subscribe to the said declaration, the provision of sub-section (5) of section 6 shall apply.
- VI. The fee payable for the renewal of a license shall be as prescribed and enhanced fee may be prescribed where the application for renewal is made more than thirty days from the date of expiry of the license. Provided that if the application for renewal is made more than one year after the expiry of the license, the licensing authority may refuse to



renew the license unless the applicant undergoes, and passes to its satisfaction, the test of competence specified in the Fourth Schedule.

When the authority renewing the license is not the authority which issued the license it shall intimate the fact of renewal to the authority which issued the license.

Cancellation of license on grounds of disease or disability

- I. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 10 or section 11 the licensing authority may, at any time, require the holder of a license:
 - a. to furnish a fresh medical certificate in Form “B” as set forth in the First Schedule and signed by Chairman of the Medical Board as specified in the Fourth Schedule if the licensing authority has reasonable grounds to believe that the holder of the license is due to any disease or disability, unfit to drive a road vehicle, and
 - b. to undergo driving competence tests as set forth in Parts I to IV of the Fourth Schedule provided he has previously not been subjected to such test under this Ordinance, if he is not a paid employee and if he is a paid employee, the time elapsed is not less than five years.
- II. If the holder of the license fails to produce the medical certificate or is unable to pass the test, the licensing authority may cancel or refuse to renew his license till such time the holder of the license produces the medical certificate, or passes the said test, to the satisfaction of the licensing authority.
- III. When the authority canceling or refusing to renew the license is not the authority which issued the license, it shall intimate the fact of cancellation or refusal to renew the license to the authority which issued the license.

Order refusing to issue or renew a license and appeals

- I. Where the licensing authority refuses to issue or renew a license or cancels any license, it shall do so by an order communicated to the applicant or the license holder, as the case may be, giving reasons in writing for such refusal or cancellation.

- II. Upon the issue of any such order the person affected, if he is the holder of a license, shall forthwith surrender his license to the licensing authority and the licensing authority shall, if no appeal is preferred against its order as provided in sub-section (3), or where any appeal has been preferred and dismissed, invalidate the license cause it to be invalidated.
- III. Any person aggrieved by an order referred to in sub-section (1) may, within thirty days of the service on him of the order, prefer an appeal to the prescribed authority whose decision thereon shall be final.

Power of licensing authority to disqualify for holding a license:-

- I. If a licensing authority is satisfied, after giving an opportunity of being heard, that any person:
 - a. is a habitual drug addict
 - b. is a habitual criminal
 - c. is using or has used a motor vehicle in the commission of a cognizable offence
 - d. has by his previous conduct as driver of a road vehicle shown that his driving is likely to be attended with danger to the public or
 - e. is a habitual alcoholic

It may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order disqualify that person for a specified period for holding or obtaining a license. Upon the issue of any order the person affected, if he is the holder of a license, shall forthwith surrender his license to the licensing authority making the order, if the license has not already been surrendered, and the licensing authority shall record the order of disqualification on the license and keep it in safe custody until the disqualification has expired or has been removed.

- II. Any person aggrieved by an order of a licensing authority under this section may, within thirty days of the service on him of the order, prefer appeal to the prescribed authority and hear either party if so required by that party and make such inquiry into the matter as it thinks fit and an order made by any such appellate authority shall be final.

Power of court to order disqualification

The court taking cognizance of any offence under this Ordinance may, in addition to imposing any other punishment authorized by law, disqualify the convict from driving any or all classes of road vehicles for such period as it may specify.

Effect of disqualification order

A person in respect of whom any disqualification order is made under this Ordinance shall be debarred to the extent, and for the period, specified in such order from holding or obtaining a license and the license, if any held by such person on the date of the order shall cease to be effective during such period.

The operation of a disqualification order made under section 15 shall not be suspended or postponed while appeal is pending against such order or against the conviction as a result of which such order is made unless the appellate court so directs.

Any person in respect of whom any disqualification order has been made for a period longer than six months, may at any time, after expiry of six months from the date of the order, apply to the court or other authority, by which the order was made, to remove the disqualification and the court or authority, as the case may be, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, remove or vary the order of disqualification provided that, where an application has been made under this section, a second application there under shall not be entertained before the expiry of a further period of three months.

Standard Operating Procedure Issuance Of E-Driving License System

Licensing Authority

The Superintendent of Police or other Gazette Police Officer nominated by to act as such on his behalf shall be licensing authority as laid down in Rule 5 of Motor Vehicles Rule 1969.

Therefore, the Deputy Superintendent of Police is not the Licensing Authority unless he is nominated by the superintendent of Police to act as licensing

Authority on his behalf. The Superintendent of Police Driving License Branch Karachi should, therefore, issue nomination order of the Deputy Superintendent of Police working under his command to act as licensing authority on his behalf to legalize the licensing authority.

Age Limit Prescribed for Driving License (See section-4 of the motor vehicle Ordinance 1965)

The following age limits is prescribed for obtaining of various type of driving licenses: -

- | | | | |
|------|----------------------------------|---|----------|
| i. | For private motor vehicle | - | 18 years |
| ii. | For light transport vehicle(LTV) | - | 21 years |
| iii. | For heavy transport vehicle(HTV) | - | 22 years |

Types of Driving Licenses

(See section 7 for the grant of Driving licenses, see section 9 for additions in driving licenses, see section 12 regarding renewal of driving licenses of the motor vehicles ordinance 1965)

- a. Private Driving License
- b. Professional Driving License

Further classification of the Licenses

- I. Learner's Driving Licenses
- II. New Permanent Driving License
- III. Renewal of Permanent Driving License
- IV. Duplicate Driving Licenses Lost/Destroyed /Defaced or Torn
- V. Endorsement in License
- VI. International Driving Permit

PERIOD PRESCRIBED FOR OBTAINING PERMENENT DRIVINGLICENSES AFTER ISSUANCE OF LEARNER'S DRIVING LICENSES

- I. 42 days (06 weeks) in case of Motor Car, Motor Cycles and Invalid Carriage.
- II. 90 days (03 months) for transport vehicles (Commercial).

Methodology to Obtain Various Categories of driving license

Learner's Driving License

- I. DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO BE PRODUCED BY THE APPLICANT
 - a. Two copies of recent photographs
 - b. Valid CNIC copy with Original
- II. FURTHER PROCESS TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPLICANT
 - a. Visit the reception/information desk and get the application
 - b. Medical forms - Fill the forms and paste photographs on each form.
 - c. Reception will provide a visiting card to the applicant which he or she has to wear at all times for security purposes.
 - d. Visit the registration hall for getting Q-matic slip and wait for your turn/call from registration counter.
 - e. Visit the registration counter depending upon permanent or learner's license and get registered for required license on his/her turn when token number is called.
 - f. Visit the medical counter for getting medical charges slip for Rs.100/- then appear before the Doctor for medical fitness certificate, if declared fit then report to the Post Office counter to pay the required government fee as prescribed and paste it in the reverse of application form.
 - g. Move to snap shot counter, then get learner's license.

New Permanent Driving License

- I. DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO BE PRODUCED BY THE APPLICANT
 - a. Two copies of recent photographs.
 - b. Valid CNIC copy with original CNIC in hand
 - c. Valid Original learning driving license.
- II. FURTHER PROCESS TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPLICANT
 - a. Visit the reception/information desk and get the application/medical forms. Fill the forms and paste photographs on each form.
 - b. Reception will provide a visiting badge to the applicant that he/she has to wear at all times for security purpose.
 - c. Visit the registration hall for getting Q-matic slip and wait for a call from

- registration counter.
- d. Visit the registration counter depending upon permanent or learner license and get registered for required license on his/her turn when token number is called upon.
 - e. Visit the medical counter for getting medical charges slip for Rs.100/- then appear before the Doctor for medical fitness certificate, if declared fit then report at the Post Office counter from where he/she pays required government fee as prescribed and paste it in the reverse of application form.
 - f. Applicant has to appear before the testing officers for oral/written tests if he/she qualifies the tests than he appears for physical driving test.
 - g. If he/she passes the competency driving tests, application shall be endorsed by the DSP and then the applicant will report to lamination counter to pay Rs.250 and gets the receipt/snap shot counter.

Duplicate Permanent Driving License

- I. DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO BE PRODUCED BY THE APPLICANT
 - a. Two copies of recent photographs.
 - b. Valid CNIC copy with Original
 - c. Valid Original learning driving license
- II. FURTHER PROCESS TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPLICANT
 - a. Visit the reception/information desk and get the application/medical forms. Fill the forms and paste photographs on each form.
 - b. Reception will provide a visiting card to the applicant which he/she has to carry at all times for security purpose.
 - c. Visit the registration hall for getting Q-matic slip and wait for call from registration counter.
 - d. Visit the registration counter inquiring about permanent or learner's license and get registered for the required license on your turn when token number is called.
 - e. Visit the medical counter for getting medical charges slip for Rs.100/- then appear before the Doctor for medical fitness certificate, if declared fit then report to the Post Office counter to pay the required government fee as prescribed and paste it in the reverse of application form.
 - f. DSP will endorse the application and then the applicant will report to the lamination counter where he will pay Rs. 250/= and get the slip/snap



shot counter.

PROCESS FOR DUPLICATE PERMANENT DRIVING LICENSE IF LICENSE IS LOST/MISPLACED

(See Rule 14 of Motor Vehicle Rule 1969)

- I. DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO BE PRODUCED BY THE APPLICANT
 - a. Two copies of recent photographs.
 - b. Valid CNIC copy with original CNIC in hand
 - c. Copy of the lost report of the driving license from concerned police station.
 - d. Affidavit
 - e. If the license is the old license book, then the certificate from the concerned post office of the period of its validity is required.
- II. FURTHER PROCESS TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPLICANT
 - a. Visit the reception/information desk and get the application/medical forms. Fill them and paste photographs on each form and visit the record hall/officer concerned shall endorse a report of its authenticity on the reverse of application form.
 - b. Visit the registration hall for getting Q-matic slip and wait for your turn/call from the registration counter.
 - c. Visit the registration counter and get registered for the required license.
 - d. Visit the medical counter for getting medical charges slip for Rs.100/- then appear before the Doctor for medical fitness certificate, if declared fit then report to the Post Office counter to pay the required government fee as prescribed and paste it in the reverse of application form.
 - e. Applicant is required to reappear at Record Hall/the in-charge record hall and produce it before the licensing authority for the issuance of duplicate license then the applicant will report to the lamination counter where he/she will pay Rs. 250 and get the slip to proceed with the snap shot.

International Driving Permit

- I. DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO BE PRODUCED BY THE APPLICANT
 - a. Four copies of recent photographs (with white background).
 - b. Valid CNIC Copy with original CNIC at hand.
 - c. Valid original Pakistani Driving License card/book with one photocopy.



- d. Valid original passport of the applicant with one photocopy.
- e. Valid original Visa with a photocopy.

II. FURTHER PROCESS TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPLICANT

- a. Visit the reception/information desk and get the application/medical forms. Fill the forms and paste photographs on each form. The in-charge help counter will mark the application form to computer section for checking the authenticity of Pakistan License.
- b. Appear before the medical officer and upon declaring fit to go to permanent driving license room/record hall to submit papers and to appear before the DSP (Licensing Authority) for personal hearing.
- c. Visit IDP fees counter, submit the papers and after security, pay IDP fee and collect acknowledgment receipt.
- d. The IDP will be delivered to the applicant after two days.
- e. The IDP will be signed by the undersigned.

Process of Endorsement on Driving License

I. DOCUMENT REQUIRED TO BE PRODUCED BY THE APPLICANT

- a. Two copies of recent photographs.
- b. Valid CNIC copy with original CNIC at hand.
- c. Valid original learning driving license for endorsement.
- d. Original Permanent Driving License.

II. FURTHER PROCESS TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPLICANT

- a. Visit reception/information desk and get the application/medical forms. Fill the forms and paste photograph on each form.
- b. Reception will provide a visiting card to the applicant that he/she has to carry at all times for security purpose.
- c. Visit registration hall for getting Q-matic slip and wait for call from registration counter.
- d. Visit registration counter depending upon permanent or learner license and get registered for required license at turn when token number is called.
- e. Visit medical counter to get medical charges slip for Rs.100/- then appear before the Doctor for medical fitness certificate, if declared fit then report to the Post Office counter to pay required government fees as prescribed and paste on the reverse of application form.
- f. Applicant is required to appear before the testing officers for



oral/written tests, if he/she qualifies the above-mentioned tests than he/she appears for a practical driving test.

- g. If he passes the competency driving tests, application shall be endorsed by the DSP and then the applicant will report to the lamination counter where he will pay Rs. 250 and get slip/snap shot counter.

Section 2 - Registration of Road Vehicles

Road vehicles not to be driven without registration

- I. No person shall drive any road vehicle and no power of a road vehicle shall cause or permit the vehicle to be driven on any national highway for the purpose of carrying passengers or goods unless the vehicle ID registered in accordance with this Chapter and the vehicle carries a registration mark displayed in the prescribed manner.
Explanation: -A road vehicle shall not be deemed to be registered in accordance with this Chapter if the certificate or registration has been suspended or cancelled.
- II. Nothing in this section shall apply to a road vehicle while being driven within the limits of jurisdiction of a registering authority or firm, the officially designated place of registration for the purpose of being registered under sections 19, 21, 35 or 36 or to a road vehicle exempted from the provisions of this Chapter while in the possession of a dealer in road vehicles.

Registration process (where)

Subject to the provisions of sections 21, 35 and 36, every owner of a road vehicle shall cause the vehicle to be registered by the registering authority of the district unless the Government establishes such an authority by notification, in which he has residence or place of business or in which the vehicle is normally kept.

Government may, by rules made under section 38, require that any certification of registration, issued under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be presented, within a prescribed period to a specified registering, licensing and vehicle fitness authority for entry therein of such further particulars of the vehicle as such authority may be for the purpose of this Ordinance deem fit to record.

Registration process (How)

- I. An application by or on behalf of the owner of a road vehicle for registration shall be in Form Faceting the First Schedule, and shall contain the information required therein and shall be accompanied by



- the prescribed fee.
- II. The registering authority shall issue to the owner of a road vehicle registered by it a certificate of registering in Form-G" as set forth in the First Schedule, and shall enter in a record to be kept by its particulars of such certificate.
 - III. The registration authority shall assign to the vehicle for display thereon a distinguishing mark (in this Ordinance referred to as the registration mark) consisting of numerals, or of numerals and letters, subject to the condition that the registration mark has been duly notified in the official gazette.
 - IV. Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, direct road vehicles registered before the commencement of this Ordinance shall assigned new registration marks within such period ad according to such procedure as may specified in the notification.

Temporary registration

- I. Not with standing anything contained in section 19 owner of a road vehicle may apply in the prescribed manner to any registering authority to have the vehicle temporarily registered and there upon such registering authority shall issue to the owner of the vehicle a temporary certificate of registration and assign to the vehicle a temporary mark of registration.
- II. A registration made under sub-section (1) shall be valid only for a period of one month and shall not be renewable.

Production of vehicle at the time of registration

The registering authority may, before proceeding to register a road vehicle, require the person applying for registration of the vehicle to produce the vehicle either before itself or such authority as Government may, by order, appoint for this purpose in order that the registering authority may satisfy itself that the particulars contained in the application are true and that the vehicle complies with the requirements of Chapter IV and the rules made there-under.

Refusal of registration

The registering authority may, for reasons to be recorded in writing refuse to

register any road vehicle, if

- a. The vehicle is mechanically so defective as to render its use unsafe;
- b. The vehicle does not comply with the requirements of Chapter, or the rules made there under;
- c. The applicant fails to furnish particulars of previous registration of the vehicle if any; or
- d. The applicant fails to produce before the registering authority: -
 - i. Where the vehicle has been previously registered under law relating to the registering of road vehicles in force at any place in Pakistan, a letter of authority or a certificate of transfer from the person shown as owner in the last registration certificate in respect of such vehicle;
 - ii. where the vehicle has been imported from any place out of Pakistan, has not been previously registered at any place in Pakistan, an import license for the vehicle; or
- e. Where the documents submitted by the applicant are suspected to be false.

In a situation where a registration authority refuses to register a road vehicle, it shall furnish to the applicant free of cost a copy of the reasons for refusal.

Validity of registration

Subject to the provisions of section 25 and sub-section (4) of section 20, a road vehicle registered by a competent authority, in any part of Pakistan under any law relating to road vehicles in force in such part, shall not be required to be registered under this Ordinance. Provided that there is force in respect of the vehicle a certificate conforming to, and containing substantially the same particulars as, the certificate of registration issued by such competent authority in respect of such vehicle.

A certificate complying with the requirements of the proviso to sub-section (1) shall be effective throughout the country as if it were a certificate of registration issued under this Ordinance and the provisions of this Ordinance shall apply thereto.

Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any road vehicle previously registered in the country if the certificate of registration of the vehicle is, for the time being, suspended or cancelled for any reason other than that of permanent removal of the vehicle from the country.

Assignment of fresh registration mark on removal to another Province: -

When a road vehicle, not required to be registered in any part of Pakistan by virtue of sub-section (1) of section 29 is kept in the area for a period exceeding twelve months, the owner of the vehicle shall apply to the registering authority, within whose jurisdiction the vehicle then is, for the assignment of a new registration mark and shall present the certificate of registration of the vehicle to the registering authority.

The registering authority, to which application is made under sub-section (1) shall assign the vehicle a registration mark in accordance with sub-section (3) of section 30 to be carried thenceforth on the vehicle and shall enter the mark upon the certificate of registration of the vehicle before returning to the applicant and shall also, in communication with the registering authority by whom the vehicle was previously registered, arrange for the transfer or the registration of the vehicle from the records of that registering authority to its own records.

Change of residence or place of business

If the owner of the road vehicle ceases to reside or has shifted place of the business at the address in the certificate of registration of the vehicle, he shall, within thirty days of any such change of address, intimate his new address to the registering authority by which the certificate of registration was issued, or if the new address is within the jurisdiction of another registering authority, to that other registering authority and shall at the same time forward the certificate of registration to the registering authority in order that the new address may be entered therein.

A registering authority other than the original registering authority making any such entry, shall communicate the altered address to the original registering authority.

Nothing in sub-section(1) shall apply where the change of the address recorded in the certificate of registration is due to a temporary absence not intended to exceed one year in duration or where the road vehicle is neither used not removed for the address recorded in the certificate of registration.

Transfer of ownership

Within thirty days of the transfer of ownership of any road vehicle registered under this chapter, the transferor shall initiate, through a registered letter, the transfer to the original registration authority and the transferee shall forward the certificate of registration of the vehicle to that registering authority within whose jurisdiction he ordinarily resides together with the prescribed fee in order that particulars of the transfer of ownership may be entered therein. A registration authority other than the original registration authority making any such entry shall communicate the transfer of ownership to the original registration authority.

Alteration in road vehicle

If a road vehicle is so altered that the particulars contained in the certificate of registration are no longer accurate, the owner of the vehicle shall, within fourteen days of the making of any such alteration, report the alteration to the registering authority within whose jurisdiction he resides and shall forward the certificate of the registration of the vehicle to that registering authority with the prescribed fee in order that particulars of the alteration may be entered therein. Provided that it shall not be necessary to report any change in unladen weight of the road vehicle consequent on the addition or removal of fittings or accessories, if such change does not exceed two percent of the weight entered in the certificate of registration.

A registration authority other than the original registration authority making any such entry shall communicate the details of the entry to the original registration authority.

Suspension of registration

- I. A registration authority or any other prescribed authority may, after giving the owner an opportunity of being heard and for reasons to be recorded in writing, suspend the registration certificate of a road vehicle if;
 - a. The vehicle is not insured as required under this ordinance.
 - b. Any fees or taxes payable in respect of the vehicle under this Ordinance or the rules made there under, or under any other law have remained unpaid for a period exceeding three months from the date of such fees or taxes were due;
 - c. In the case of a transport vehicle, if it is not covered by a valid certificate



- of fitness,
- d. The authority has reasons to believe that the vehicle is in such a condition that it is used in a public place would constitute a danger to the public, or that it fails to comply with the requirement of Chapter IV or of the rules made there under;
 - e. A substantially false statement has been made in the application for registration of the vehicle; or
 - f. The registration certificate has been deliberately defaced or mutilated or unauthorized additions or alterations have been made there in, and such suspension shall remain in force till such time the deficiencies have been rectified and the grounds, on which suspension was made, no longer exist.
- II. A registering authority, or any prescribed authority may after giving the owner an opportunity of being heard and for reasons to be recorded in writing suspend for a period not exceeding six months, the certificate of registration of a vehicle if
- a. It is satisfied that the vehicle is used for subversive activities against the State,
 - b. The vehicle is used for hire or reward without obtaining a permit from the competent authority; or
 - c. It is established in a court that the vehicle has been used by the owner or with its knowledge or connivance in the commission of a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment of five years or more.

An authority other than a registering authority, shall when making a suspension order under sub-section (1), intimate in writing the fact of suspension and the reasons therefore to the registering authority within whose jurisdiction the vehicle is at the time of the suspension.

A registration authority, or other prescribed authority suspending the registration certificate of a road vehicle under this section shall communicate the fact of suspension together with the reasons there for in writing to the owner of the vehicle, and the owner shall thereupon forthwith surrender to that authority the certificate of registration and any other document issued to authorized the use of the vehicle in a public place.

Where the registration of a road vehicle has been suspended under sub-section(1) for a period of not less than one month, the registering authority, within whose jurisdiction the vehicle was at the time the registration was suspended, shall if is not the original registering authority, inform the original authority about the suspension, and when the suspension is continued without

interruption for a period of not less than six months, the registering authority within whose jurisdiction the vehicle was at the registration was suspended, may if it is the original registering authority cancel the registration and if it is not the original registering authority shall forward the certificate of registration and any other document surrendered under sub-section (4) to that authority which may cancel it forthwith.

The certificate of registration and any other document surrendered under sub-section (4) shall be returned to the owner when the order suspending registration is rescinded.

Cancellation of registration

If a road vehicle has been destroyed, or has been rendered permanently incapable of use, the owner shall within a period not exceeding fifteen days report the fact to the registering authority, within whose jurisdiction he resides, and shall forward to that authority the certificate of the vehicle together with any document issued to authorize the use of the vehicle in a public place.

The registering authority shall, if it is the original registering authority, cancel the registration and the certificate of registration or, if it is not the original authority shall forward the report and the certificate of registration to the original registering authority and that authority shall cancel the registration and the certificate of registration forthwith.

Any registering authority may order the examination of a road vehicle within its jurisdiction by such authority as it may appoint, and if upon such examination and after giving the owner an opportunity of being heard, it is satisfied that the vehicle is in such a condition that its use in a public place would constitute a danger to the public and that it is beyond reasonable repair, may for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel the registration of the vehicle.

If the registering authority is satisfied that a road vehicle has been permanently removed out of the Province, it shall cancel the registration of the vehicle of the vehicle and inform the owner of such vehicle accordingly.

A registering authority or any prescribed authority canceling the registration of a road vehicle under this section shall communicate the fact, together with the reasons therefore in writing to the owner of the vehicle, and the owner of the vehicle shall thereupon forthwith surrender to that authority the certificate of registration of the vehicle and any other document issued to authorize the use of the vehicle in a public place.



A registering authority making an order of cancellation under this section shall if it is the original registering authority cancel the certificate of registration and the entry relating to the vehicle in its record, and if it is not the original registering authority, intimate in writing the fact of cancellation, and the reasons therefore, and forward the certificate of registration and any other document surrendered to it to the original authority and that authority shall cancel the certificate of registration and the entry to the road vehicle in its records forthwith.

Explanation: -

The expression “original registering authority” hereinafter used, means the registering authority in whose records the registration of the vehicle is recorded.

Appeals

Any owner of a road vehicle aggrieved by an order of refusal to register a road vehicle made under section 23 or by an order of suspension or cancellation of registration made under section 29 or 30 or to issue a certificate under sub-section(1) of section 34 or by an order of cancellation of the fitness certificate made sub-section(3) of section 34 may, within thirty days of the date on which he has received notice of such order, prefer appeal against the order in the prescribed manner to the prescribed authority.

The appellate authority shall give notice of the appeal to the original authority, and after giving opportunity of being heard to the original authority and the appellant either personally or by pleader pass such orders, as it may think fit.

Special requirement for registration of transport vehicles

A registering authority shall refuse to register a transport vehicle, other than a motor cab unless the application for registration is accompanied by a document in Form “H” as set forth in the First Schedule, signed by the maker of the vehicle or an assembler duly authorized by the maker in this behalf stating the maximum laden weight and maximum weights for which the vehicle is and the several axles are designed.

Where a transport vehicle or chassis, as the case may be, has affixed to it a metal plate, bearing the stamp of the maker or assembler and identified as



appertaining to the particular vehicle or chassis to which it is attached, which contains the particulars specified in sub-section (1), that plate may at the discretion of a registering authority be deemed to be the document referred to in that sub-section.

Special particulars to be recorded on registration of transport vehicles

A registering authority, when registering a transport vehicle other than a motor-cab, shall enter in the record of registration and shall also enter in the certificate of registration of the vehicle the following particulars, namely: -

- a. The unladen weight of the vehicle;
- b. The number, nature and size of the tire attached to each wheel;
- c. The laden weight of the vehicle and the axle weights pertaining to the several axles thereof, determined in accordance with the load ratings approved by the Provincial Transport Authority;
- d. If the vehicle is used or adapted to be used for the carriage of passengers solely, or in addition to goods, the number of passengers for whom accommodation is provided.

Certificate of fitness of transport vehicles

- I. Subject to the provisions of section 35, a transport vehicle shall not be deemed to be validly registered for the purposes of section 18 unless it carries a certificate of fitness in Form "I" as set forth in the First Schedule, issued by the prescribed authority, to the effect that the vehicle complies for the being with all requirements of Chapter IV and the rules made there under; and where the prescribed authority refuses to issue such certificate it shall supply the owner of the vehicle with its reasons in writing for such refusal free of any charge.
- II. Subject to the provisions of sub-section(3), a certificate of fitness shall remain effective for one year unless a shorter period, not being in any case less than six months, is specified in the certificate by the authority issuing the certificate.
- III. The prescribed authority may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel certificate of fitness at any time, if satisfied that the vehicle to which it relates no longer complies with any one or more of the requirements of this Ordinance and the rules made there under and on such cancellation the certificate of registration of the vehicle and any permit granted in respect of the vehicle shall be deemed to be suspended until a new certificate of fitness has been obtained.

- IV. The certificate of fitness shall automatically become invalid if the vehicle is involved in an accident resulting in loss of property damage exceeding five thousand rupees or personal injuries requiring hospitalization or death.

Registration of vehicles being the property of the Government

Authority designated by the Government may register any road vehicle which is the property, or for the time being under the exclusive control of the Government and any vehicle so registered shall not so long as it remains the property or under the exclusive control of the Government require to be registered otherwise than under this Ordinance.

A transport vehicle registered under this Ordinance shall carry a certificate of fitness issued by prescribed authority.

An authority registering a vehicle under sub-section (1) shall assign it a registration mark and shall issue a certificate in respect of the vehicle that the vehicle has been registered under this section.

If a vehicle registered under this section ceases to be the property or under the exclusive control of the Government, the provisions of section 19 shall there upon apply.

The authority registering a vehicle under sub-section (1) shall furnish to the Government all information regarding the nature, overall dimensions and axle weight of the vehicle as the Government may require.

Special registration of vehicles

Not with standing anything contained in this Chapter Government may, by rules, prescribe a special procedure for the registration of any class, or type or category of road vehicles, or road vehicles belonging to a specified class of persons, or individuals.

Application of Chapter III to trailers

- I. The registration mark assigned to a trailer shall be displayed in the prescribed manner on the vehicle.
- II. No person shall drive a road vehicle to which a trailer or trailers are attached unless the registration mark of the vehicle so driven is



displayed in the prescribed manner on the trailer or on the last trailer in the train, as the case maybe.

Power to make rules

- I. Government may in consultation with National Highways and Pakistan Motorway Police, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provision of this Chapter.
- II. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -
 - a. The appointment establishment, functions and jurisdiction of registering and other prescribed authorities;
 - b. The conduct and hearing of appeals that may be preferred under this chapter, the fees to be paid in respect of such appeals and the refund of such fees;
 - c. The issue of certificates of registration and certificates of fitness and duplicate of such certificates to replace certificates lost, destroyed or mutilated;
 - d. The temporary registration of road vehicles and the issue of temporary certificates of registration marks;
 - e. The manner in which registration marks and the particulars referred to in section 33 and other prescribed particulars shall be exhibited.
 - f. The authorizing of workshops of the authorized dealers to issue certificates of fitness in respect of vehicles handled by them, the licensing of such workshops, their inspection, the terms and conditions and the period for which, and the authorities by whom, the license may be granted and renewed and the fees to be paid for grant and renewal of the licenses;
 - g. The fees to be charged for the issue or alteration of certificates of registration, for certificates of fitness, for registration marks and for the examination or inspection of road vehicles and the refund of such fees;
 - h. The exemption of prescribed persons or prescribed classes of persons from payment of all or any portion of the fees payable under this Chapter;
 - i. The forms, other than those set-forth in the First Schedule, to be used for the purpose of this Chapter;
 - j. The communications between registering authorities of particulars of certificates of registration and by owners of vehicles registered outside



the federal territory of particulars of such vehicles and of their registration;

- k. The particulars to be furnished by the owner of any road vehicle to the registering authority, upon the transfer of possession of the road vehicle under the terms of a hiring agreement;
- l. The extension of the validity of certificates of fitness pending consideration of application for their renewal.
- m. The exemption for the provisions of this Chapter and the conditions and fees for exemption of the fees in the possession of dealers; The exemption of road-rollers, graders and other vehicles designed and used solely for the construction, repair and cleaning of roads from all or any of the provisions of this chapter and the rules made there under, and the conditions governing such exemption of light goods vehicles from the provisions of section 34 and the conditions governing such exemption;
- n. Requiring the owner of a road vehicle not registered within Federal Territory, which is brought into or is for the time being in the territory, to furnish to the prescribed authority such information with respect to the road vehicles and its registration as may be prescribed;
- o. Licensing of the dealers of the road vehicles, fee to be paid, facilities to be provided, forms to be filled and returns to be submitted.

Section 3- Control of Traffic

No fault accident compensation insurance

No owner of a road vehicle shall use or permit to be used, and no driver of such vehicle shall drive, or cause or permit to be driven, the vehicle on a national highway unless it is covered by an insurance of “No Fault Accident Compensation” by a registered insurance company. This will not apply to a road vehicle covered by the Pakistan Transporter’s Mutual Assistance Co-operative Society, Pakistan Automobile Association or any other road transport co-operative society so recognized by the prescribed authority in this behalf.

The claimant for compensation under this section shall not be required to plead and establish that the death or permanent disablement resulted from the fault of the owner/driver of the vehicle.

Limits of speed

No person shall drive a road vehicle, or cause or allow a road vehicle to be driven, on a national highway at a speed exceeding the maximum speed fixed for the type of vehicle by or under this ordinance, or by or under any other law for the time being in force. Provided, that such maximum speed shall in no case exceed the maximum fixed for the vehicle in the Fifth Schedule.

The Government, or any agency authorized in its behalf may, on a report from the National Highways and Pakistan Motorway Police restrict the speed of motor vehicles in the interest of public safety, or convenience or because of the nature of any road or bridge fix such lower speed limit as it thinks fit, for road vehicles or any specified class of motor vehicles either generally or in appropriate traffic signs to be placed or erected under section 46 at suitable places in such area or on or near such road or bridge, as the case may be.

Limits of weight and limitation on use

- I. No transport vehicle shall be driven in such a state that the total weight of the vehicle and its load including the weight of any trailer drawn by the vehicle and the load carried thereon or in such state that the weight carried on any axle of the vehicle or trailer exceeds the limits specified in the Sixth Schedule.
- II. The Government may prescribe conditions for the issue of permits for



heavy transport vehicles and may prohibit or restrict the use of such vehicles in any area or route within the area.

- III. Except as may be otherwise prescribed, no person shall drive, or cause or allow to be driven, on a national highway any road vehicle which is not fitted with pneumatic tires or fails to carry reflective emergency warning triangle signs.
- IV. No person shall drive or cause or allow to be driven on a national highway any motor vehicle or trailer:
 - a. The unladen weight which exceeds the weight specified in the certificate of registration.
 - b. The laden weight of which exceeds the maximum laden weight specified in the certificate of registration; or
 - c. Any axle weight which exceeds the maximum axle weight specified for that axle in the certificate of registration.
- V. Where the driver, or person in charge, of a motor vehicle or trailer, drives it in contravention of sub-sections (2), (3) or (4) and is not the owner, the court adjudicating the matter may, on proper evidence, presume that the offence was committed with the knowledge, or under the orders, of the owner of the motor vehicle or trailer.

Power to have vehicle weighted

Any police officer in uniform, or any person authorized by the Government in this behalf, may if he has reason to believe that a good vehicle or trailer is being used in contravention of sub-section (40) of section 43, require the driver to convey the vehicle to the nearest weighing device for weight age; and if the vehicle is found to contravene the provisions of that sub-section, he may, by order in writing, direct the driver to convey the vehicle or trailer to the nearest place, where facilities exist for the storage of goods, and not to remove the vehicle or trailer from that place until the laden weight or axle weight has been reduced or the vehicle has otherwise been treated so that it complies with the aforesaid provisions.

Power to restrict the use of vehicle

The Government, or any agency authorized by it in this behalf, if satisfied that it is necessary in the interest of public safety or convenience, or because of the nature of any road or bridge, may prohibit or restrict, subject to such exceptions and conditions as may be specified, the driving of motor vehicles or of any specified road or bridge and when any such prohibition or restriction is



imposed, shall cause appropriate traffic signs to be placed or erected under section 46 at suitable places in such places in such area or on or near such road or bridge as the case maybe.

Power to erect traffic signs

The Government, or any agency authorized by it in this behalf, may cause or permit traffic signs to be placed or erected on any national highway for the purpose of regulating road vehicle traffic.

Traffic signs erected under this Chapter shall be of the size, color and type and shall have meanings set forth in the Seventh Schedule but the Government or any authority empowered by it in this behalf, may make or authorize the addition to may sign set forth in the said Schedule of transcription of the words, letters or figures thereon in such script as the Government may deem fit.

Provided that the transcriptions shall be of similar size and color to the words, letters or figures set forth in the said Schedule.

The Government or any agency authorized under sub-section (1) May erect additional signs which in its opinion are necessary for regulating road vehicle traffic and ensuring road safety.

The Government, a police officer in uniform or any agency, authorized under sub-section (1) may remove or cause to be removed any sign or advertisement which in its opinion is so placed as to obscure any traffic sign from view, or is so similar in appearance to a traffic sign as to be misleading or is otherwise considered a traffic hazard.

Parking places and halting stations

The Government or any agency authorized by it in this behalf, may on the recommendation of the National Highways and Pakistan Motorway Police determine places at which motor vehicles including animal drawn vehicles and bicycles may stop either indefinitely, or for a specified period of time, and may determine the places and services areas on national highways at which public service vehicle may stop for a longer time than is necessary for taking up and setting down of passengers.

Power to remove vehicle obstructing traffic

A police officer in uniform may remove, or cause to be removed, in the prescribed manner, any motor cycle, animal drawn vehicle any bicycle parked or standing in a position or at a place in contravention of the provisions of the



Eighth Schedule relating to parking which in this opinion may obstruct or cause danger to other road users.

No obstruction in any form, manner or mode including unauthorized barrier shall be placed on any national highway except connection with an authorized public work undertakes after approval of National Highways and Pakistan Motorway Police of the area and after following the instructions laid down by it for sign posting, placing visible lighted markings. Any police officer in uniform shall have the same powers in powers in removing these obstructions as in the case of motor vehicles under sub-section (1).

Duty to obey traffic signs

Every driver of a motor vehicle, in charge of a animal drawn vehicle rider of a bicycle or a pedestrians shall drive the vehicle and use the national highways in conformity with any indication given by a mandatory or a regulatory sign including road markings set for thin parts II, III and V of the Seventh Schedule applicable to it and shall comply with all directions given by any electrical traffic signaling device or by any police officer in uniform engaged in the regulation of traffic.

In sub-section (1) mandatory traffic sign and “regulatory traffic sign” shall include any circular disk displaying a device, word or figure and having a red border, erected for the purpose of regulating road vehicle, traffic under sub-section (1).

Provisions of this section shall not apply to a fire engine and ambulance on emergency run or a police vehicle on duty.

Signals and signaling devices

The driver of a road vehicle driving on a national highway shall on the occasions specified in the Ninth Schedule make the signal specified therein; Provided that the signals of an intention to turn to the right or left or to stop may be given by a mechanical or an electrical device of a prescribed nature affixed to the vehicle.

Emission of smoke, vapor or grease and noise

- I. No road vehicle shall be driven on a national highway which emits any smoke, visible vapor, girt, sparks, ashes, cinders, or oily substance the emission of which could be prevented or avoided by taking reasonable

steps or the exercise of reasonable care or the emission of which might cause damage or annoyance to other persons or property or endanger the safety of any other user of a national highway.

- II. No motor vehicle shall be driven on a national highway fitted with a multi-toned horn giving a succession of different notes or with any other sound-producing device giving an unduly harsh, shrill, loud or alarming noise.

Vehicle with left hand control

No person shall drive, or cause to be driven on a national highway any road vehicle with left hand steering control unless it is fitted with a plate indicating “Left hand Drive” at the rear of the vehicle.

Leaving vehicle in dangerous position

No person in charge of a road vehicle shall cause or allow the vehicle or any trailer to remain at rest on any national highway in such a position or in such a condition or in such circumstances as to cause danger, obstruction or undue inconvenience to other users of the national highway.

Riding on running boards

No person driving, or charge of a motor vehicle, on a National Highway shall carry any person or permit any person to carry, and no person shall permit himself to be carried, on the running board or otherwise than within the body of the vehicle.

Obstruction to driver

No person driving a road vehicle on a national highway shall allow any person to stand or sit or be placed in such manner or position as to hamper the driver in control of the vehicle.

Stationary vehicles

No person driving or being in charge of a motor vehicle on a national highway shall cause or allow the vehicle to remain stationary in any public place unless there is in the driver’s seat a person duly licensed to drive the vehicle or unless the mechanism has been stopped and brakes applied or such other measure



taken to ensure that the vehicle cannot be accidentally put into motion in the absence of the driver.

Two wheeled motor vehicles

No driver of motorcycle driving on a national highway shall carry more than one person in addition to himself and no person shall allow himself to be carried otherwise than sitting on a proper seat securely fixed to the motorcycle behind the driver's seat.

No person shall drive or to be carried on a motorcycle except when he is wearing a crash helmet.

Duty to produce license and certificate of registration

The driver of a road vehicle on a national highway shall, on demand by any police officer in uniform or any person authorized by the government in this behalf, produce his driving license, certificate of insurance and the certificate of registration of the vehicle and where the vehicle is a transport vehicle, the certificate of fitness and the permit of the vehicle for examination.

If the certificate of registration, certificate of insurance or license is not at the time in possession of the person on whom demand is made, it shall be a sufficient compliance with this section if such provides the original documents referred to in sub- section (1) within fifteen days at the concerned patrol post or to the same police officer.

Provided that the provision of this sub-section (2) shall not apply to a driver driving as a paid employee or to the driver of a transport vehicle or to any person required to produce the certificate of registration or the certificate of fitness of a transport vehicle.

Duty of driver to stop in certain cases

The driver of a road vehicle driving on a national highway shall cause the vehicle to stop and remain stationary so long as may reasonably be necessary-

- a. When required to do so by any police officer in uniform;

- b. When the vehicle is involved in the occurrence of an accident to a person, animal drawn vehicle damage to any property, whether the driving or management of the vehicle was or was not the cause of the accident or damage; or
- c. At road works or in emergencies when stoppage of traffic might become necessary and he shall give his name and address and the address of the owner of the vehicle to any person affected by the accident provided that such person also furnished his name and address to that person.

Duty to give information

- I. The owner of a road vehicle the driver of which is accused of an offence under this Ordinance shall, on demand by a police officer in uniform or any address and the license held by the driver which is in this possession or could by the exercise of due diligence be ascertained by him.
- II. The driver of a road vehicle shall on the demand by a person giving his own name and address and alleging that the driver has committed an offence punishable under this Ordinance, give his name and address to that person.

Duty of driver in case of accident and injury to a person or damage to property

When any accident occurs on a national highway in which a road vehicle is involved, the driver of the vehicle or other person in charge of the vehicle shall:

- a. If any person is injured as a result of such accident, take all reasonable steps to secure medical attention for the person so injured, and if necessary, convey him to the nearest hospital, unless the injured person or his guardian, in case he is minor, desires otherwise;
- b. If any animal is injured as result of such accident, take steps and endeavor to locate and report the matter to the owner or custodian of the animal so injured and take all reasonable steps to secure medical aid, if necessary, for the animal.
- c. If any damage has been caused to any property as a result of such accident, take reasonable steps to report the damage to the party

- sustaining the damage;
- d. Give on demand by a police officer in uniform any information required by such officer relating to the occurrence; or if no such officer is present, report the circumstances of occurrence at the nearest patrol post as soon as possible and in any case within twenty-four hours of the occurrence and
 - e. Part his vehicle in such a manner and also erect warning signs so that his vehicle does not pose any hazard or danger to other users of the national highway.

Inspection of vehicle in an accident

When any accident occurs on a national highway in which a road vehicle is involved, any police officer in uniform or any person authorized in this behalf by the Government, may inspect the vehicle and for that purpose enter at any reasonable time any premises where the vehicle is stationed and may remove the vehicle for examination, provided that the place to which the vehicle is removed shall be intimated to the owner of the vehicle and the vehicle shall be returned without unnecessary delay and in no case later than forty-eight hours of its removal.

Railway crossing

The driver of a road vehicle who desires to pass over a Railway Level Crossing shall cause the vehicle to come a complete stop before the crossing and shall not attempt to pass over the crossing unless he has made sure by looking both ways, to the left and right, and listening to the audible signal or siren of the train, that no train is likely to approach from either side, when his vehicle is going over the crossing.

Power to make rules

- I. The Government may, in consultation with National highways and Pakistan Motorway Police, by notification in the official gazette, make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Chapter.
- II. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters relating to national highways or road vehicles to be driven on a national highway, namely:
 - a. The nature of the mechanical or electrical signaling devices which



- may be installed on road vehicles;
- b. Erection of electrical traffic signaling devices, and the types of such devices that may be installed;
 - c. Removal and the safe custody of vehicles including their loads which have broken down or which have been left standing or have been abandoned on roads;
 - d. Installation and use of weighing devices;
 - e. Exemption from all or any of the provision of this Chapter of emergency vehicles and other special classes of vehicles subject to such conditions as may be prescribed;
 - f. Standardization of limits of load and passengers for animal drawn vehicles;
 - g. Prohibiting movement of certain dangerous cargoes until specific safety conditions for transportation have been fulfilled;
 - h. Prevention of danger, injury or annoyance to the public or any person, or of danger or injury to property or of obstruction to traffic.
 - i. Terms and conditions for societies and associations to provide exemption from the provision of “No fault Accident Compensation Insurance Coverage” for its members under section 41
 - j. no fault compensation and
 - k. Fix speed limits within the parameters as laid down in the Fifth Schedule.

Section 4- Offences, Penalties And Procedure

Offence relating to licenses

- I. Whoever, being disqualified for holding or obtaining a license, drives a motor vehicle or animal drawn vehicle, without valid license, on a national highway shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.
- II. The police officer taking cognizance of the offence under sub-section (1) may bar the driver from driving the vehicle and impound the vehicle.

Driving at excessive speed

Whoever drives a road vehicle on a national highway in contravention of the speed limits specified in the Fifth Schedule shall be punished with imprisonment, or with fine, or with both, as specified in the tenth and the Twelfth Schedules, as the case maybe. No person shall be convicted of an offence punishable under sub-section (1) unless the estimate of the speed is obtained by the use mechanical or electronic device.

Driving recklessly or dangerously

Whoever drives a road vehicle on a national highway at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to human life or property having regard to traffic, road, weather or other prevailing conditions, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month to with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees and may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Whoever drives or attempts to drive a road vehicle on a national highway while under the influence of a alcohol or a drug to such an extent as to be incapable of exercising proper control over the vehicle, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which shall not be less than five thousand rupees and may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

No person shall be convicted of an offence punishable under sub-section (1) unless the extent of the influence is determined by a medical practitioner authorized by the Government.

Driving when mentally or physically unfit

Whoever drives a road vehicle on a national highway when he is suffering from a disease or disability to render his driving of the vehicle to be a source of danger to the public shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees and may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. No person shall be convicted of an offence punishable under sub-section (1) unless so determined by the Medical Board as set out in the Second Schedule.

Racing and trial of speed

Whoever without the written consent of the prescribed authority, permits or takes part in a race or trial of speed on a national highway between road vehicles shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees and may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

Punishment for abatement of certain offences

Whoever abets the commission of an offence under section 60, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70 shall be punishable with the punishment provided for the offence.

Using vehicle in unsafe condition

Whoever drives or causes or allows to be driven on any national highway a road vehicle or a trailer in a condition which is liable to render the vehicle unsafe, and a source of danger to himself and other users, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which shall be less than five hundred rupees and may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Using vehicle with shaded glass

Whoever drives or causes or allows to be driven on a national highway, a road vehicle with shaded glass shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which shall not be less than five

hundred rupees and may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Offences relating construction of vehicle

Whoever being a fabricator, assembler, dealer or importer of road vehicles, fabricates, assembles, sells or delivers a road vehicle or trailer in such a condition that the user thereof on a national highway would be dangerous or unsafe shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees and may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Provided that no person shall be convicted under this section if he proves that he had reasonable cause to believe that the vehicle would not be used on a national highway until it had been put into a condition in which it might lawfully be so used.

Offences relating to weights

Whoever drives a transport vehicle or causes or allows a transport vehicle to be driven on a national highway carrying in excess of fifteen percent of the permissible load for a goods vehicle as laid down in the Sixth Schedule and in excess of thirty percent of the number of passengers prescribed for a passenger carrier, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees and may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

The police officer in uniform, taking cognizance of an offence under sub-section(1), shall direct unloading of the excessive goods and passengers before allowing the vehicle to proceed.

Offences relating to accidents

Whoever contravenes the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 59 or any of the provisions of section 61 or furnishes any information required to be furnished there under which he knows to be false shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees and may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

Whoever is proved guilty of causing an accident by committing violation of any provision of this Ordinance which results in only property damage of less than two thousand rupees shall pay compensation equal to the cost of the property

thus damaged or twice the cost of repair to the aggrieved person.

Whoever suffers a property damage exceeding two thousand rupees or injury requiring medical treatment due to an accident shall report to the nearest patrol post the details of the accident within forty-eight hours, failing which he shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

The driver of a road vehicle or other person in charge of the vehicle involved in the accident resulting in death, bodily injury or property damage to other users of a national highway shall report the accident to the nearest patrol post and police station within twenty-four hours failing which he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees and may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

Offences relating to disobedience of orders, obstruction and refusal of information

Whoever willfully disobeys any direction lawfully given by a police officer in uniform or any person or authority empowered under this Ordinance to give such direction or obstructs any person or authority in the discharge of any functions which such person or authority is required or empowered under this Ordinance to discharge or being required by, or under, this Ordinance to supply any information withholds such information or gives information which he knows to be false, if no other penalty is provided for the offence, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees and may extend to two thousand rupees, or with the both.

Offences relating to prohibited appliances

Whoever carries in a road vehicle on a national highway any appliance the carrying of which is prohibited by rules made under section 64, shall be punished with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees and may extend to one thousand rupees and such appliances shall be forfeited to the Government.

Offences relating to traffic safety rules

- I. No person shall drive a road vehicle on a national highway in contravention of rules laid down in the Eighth Schedule or as laid down

- by the Government.
- II. Whoever drives a road vehicle on a national highway in contravention of the provisions of the Tenth Schedule shall be liable to punishment as specified in the said Schedule.
 - III. Any person who drives or operates a vehicle in contravention of sub-section(1) and the provisions of the Twelfth Schedule shall be punishable with such fine as laid down in the said Schedule:
 - IV. The Government may in consultation with national Highways and Pakistan Motorway Police, by notification in the official Gazette, amend the provisions of the Twelfth Schedule so as to add any thereto or modify any entry therein.
 - V. A police officer in uniform, or any other person so authorized by the Government, acting under sub-section (2) and (3) shall draw a charge sheet in quadruplicate specifying the amount of fine therein, and shall
 - a. Forthwith deliver one copy thereof to the offender and obtain his signature or thumb impression or mark, as the case may be, as token of its receipt, whenever possible;
 - b. Within twenty-four hours forward the second copy of the charge sheet to the prescribed agency where the offender has to deposit the fine;
 - c. Within twenty-four hours forward the third copy of the charge sheet to the central accounting office, and
 - VI. Retain the fourth copy for record.
 - VII. Whoever is accused of violation of the Twelfth schedule by a police officer in uniform, or any person authorized by the Government in this behalf, may within ten days, if he does not want to contest the charge, pay the prescribed fine in the manner specified in the citation paper and obtain the necessary receipt thereof.
 - VIII. Where an accused person pleads guilty and pay the prescribed fine and has complied with the provisions of sub-section (6), no further action in respect of the offence shall be taken against him.
 - IX. If the fine is not paid in the manner provided in sub-section (6), the police officer drawing up the charge shall take registration or license into custody and lodge a complaint against the offender before the court having jurisdiction to try the offence.

General provision for punishment of offences not otherwise provided for

Whoever contravenes any provision this Ordinance or of any rules made there under shall, if no other penalty is provided for the offence under this Ordinance, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and if having been previously convicted of such an offence, for every such subsequent offence to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Power of arrest without warrant

- I. A police officer in uniform, may arrest without warrant any person who commits in his view any of the following offences, namely;
 - a. Driving when disqualified;
 - b. Fleeing the scene of accident involving his vehicle;
 - c. Willful disobedience or obstruction of lawful orders;
 - d. Driving a transport vehicle without a valid license, fitness certificate, registration certificate, route permit or certificate of insurance;
 - e. Taking part in an unauthorized race or trail speed;
 - f. Overtaking by heavy transport vehicles dangerously or where prohibited;
 - g. Driving at a speed thirty percent in excess of the specified speed limit;
 - h. Failing to stop when directed by a police officer in uniform to do so; and
 - i. Driving recklessly, dangerously or under influence of drugs or alcohol.
- II. A police officer arresting without warrant, the driver of a goods vehicle shall, if the circumstances so require, take or cause to be taken any steps he may consider proper for the temporary disposal and safe custody of the vehicle and goods.
- III. A police officer arresting without warrant the driver of a passenger vehicle shall, if the circumstances so require, take or cause to be taken any steps he may consider for the temporary disposal and safe custody of the vehicle and for the transportation of passengers in the same vehicle to their destination.

Power of police officer to seize documents

No police officer shall seize documents of any vehicle for any minor violation of the provisions of this Ordinance unless so ordered by a court or underwritten orders of an officer of not below the rank of Superintendent of Police of the



National Highways and Pakistan Motorway Police, unless he has sufficient reasons to believe that the document is forged.

Power to detain vehicle

Any police officer in uniform, or other person authorized in this behalf by the Government, may if he has reason to believe that a motor vehicle has been, or is being, used without a valid registration, a valid permit or in contravention of any provision of sections 27, 41, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76 and 78 may seize and detain the vehicle and for this purpose take, or cause to be taken, any steps he may consider proper for the temporary safe custody of the vehicle.

Particulars of summons

The court taking cognizance of an offence under sub- section (8) o section (79) shall, except for reasons to be recorded in writing state upon the summons to be served on the accused person that he

- I. Shall appear in person, with or without an advocate; or
- II. May, at specified date to the hearing of the charge, plead guilty to the charge by registered letter and remit the fine to the court.

Presumption of negligence

In the case of an accident caused by a public transport vehicle resulting in grievous injury or loss of life, it shall be presumed that there has been negligence of the obligation to observe safety procedures on the part of the public transport driver unless the contrary is proved.

In the event of such an accident the public transport vehicle shall be impounded by a police officer in uniform except in exceptional cases by the National Highways and Pakistan Motorway Police.

Point system for traffic violations

Whoever is proved guilty of contravention of the rules specified in the Eighth Schedule shall, in addition to penalties provided under this Ordinance, also be charged with points indicated against each offence under the Eleventh Schedule.

When points accumulated against any person exceed ten within two years period, he shall be issued a warning listing the reported violations.

When points accumulated within a two years' period exceed twenty, the



license of such person shall be suspended by a Superintendent Police of the National Highways and Pakistan Motorway Police for a period of six months extendable by another six months.

Compensation for death, injury or damage, etc.

If a person suffers death, or injury to this person or damage to his property on account of the use of a road vehicle on a national highway, the insurance company, or as the case may be, the Pakistan Transporters Mutual Assistance Co-operative Society, the Pakistan Automobile Association, or any other road transport co-operative society referred to in section 41 and in case the vehicle is not covered by any of the above insurers, the owner of such vehicle shall pay such compensation as may be prescribed by the Government

- I. In the case of death, to the legal heirs of the deceased person; or
- II. In the case of injury to person or damage to the property, to the person who suffered the injury or damage, within thirty days of the accident.

If the insurer of the owner of the vehicle fails to pay the compensation under sub-section (1), the compensation shall be recoverable in accordance with the provisions of sections (67A) and (67 G) of the Provincial Motor Vehicle Ordinance, 1965 (W.P Ord No XIX of 1965).

The compensation payable under sub-section (1) shall not debar the person to receive any additional sum which the person may be entitled to receive under any other law for the time being in force.

Any contract for the conveyance of a passenger in any motor vehicle shall, so far as it purports to negate or restrict the liability of any person of any claim made against that person in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, the passenger who is being carried in, any conditions shall, with respect of the enforcement of any such liability, be null and void.

Jurisdiction and procedure

- a. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1998),
- b. An offence under this Ordinance shall be cognizable;
- c. No Magistrate other than a Magistrate of the first class shall try an offence under this Ordinance; and
- d. Magistrate trying offence under this ordinance shall have power try such offence summarily in accordance with the procedure laid down for summary trial in the said Court.

Power to make rules

The Government may in consultation with National Highways and Pakistan Motorway Police, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, rules under this section may be made with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely;

- a. The procedure for deposit of fine under section 79 and its disbursement as reward to the National Highways and Pakistan Motorway Police.
- b. The procedure to be adopted for operation of the provision of section 87.
- c. Fitness period for all classes of vehicles: and
- d. Any other matter which may be prescribed.

Penalty Table

NATIONAL HIGHWAY AND MOTORWAY POLICE

Code	Offence	Penalty (Rs)
A20	Driving when disqualified	1000
A21	Obtaining or Applying for a driving license without disclosing particulars of endorsement	500-1000
A22	Offence relating to construction of vehicle	500-1000
A23	Offence relating to permits	1000-2000
A24	Overloading of goods 15 % in excess of permissible limits.	1000-5000
A25	Overloading of passengers 30 % in excess of permissible limits	1000-5000
A26	Offence relating to accidents	1000-2000
A27	Taking vehicle without lawful authority	1000-2000
A28	Unauthorized interference with vehicle	500-1000
A29	Willful disobedience or obstruction of lawful orders.	1000-2000
A30	Altering a license or using an altered or forged license.	1000-3000
A31	Driving a transport vehicle without obtaining a license or without a license which is effective or without a license applicable to the vehicle driven	500-1000
A32	Taking part in unauthorized race or trail or speed.	1000-2000
A33	Overtaking by transport vehicle dangerously where prohibited.	500-1000
A34	Driving at speed 40 KM/H higher than specified.	750-1500

A35	Driving a vehicle not covered by a certificate of fitness	500-1000
A36	Failing to stop when ordered by a police officer in uniform.	500-1000
A37	Driving when mentally or physically unfit to drive or under influence of drug or alcohol	5000-10000
A38	Driving recklessly	500-1000
B20	Exceeding speed limits by less than 40 KM/H	750
B21	Carrying passengers in a public service vehicle less than 30 % in excess of the permissible limits.	1500
B22	Failure to observe traffic signals	
	(i) Amber flashing	200
	(ii) Red flashing	200
	(iii) Red Light	300
B23	Carrying goods less than 15% in excess of permissible load	1000
B24	Overtaking where prohibited.	300
B25	Failure to yield the right of way to other vehicle.	300
B26	Interfering with an emergency vehicle.	500
B27	Loading in excess of the restriction of dimension of goods.	500
B28	Driving at night without proper lights.	1000
B29	Driving on the wrong side of the road.	500
B30	Disobeying stop signs.	500
B31	Improper crossing of railway track.	500
B32	Following too closely or cutting in sharply	300
B33	Driving with rear screen covered.	
	i) Partially	150
	ii) Fully.	300
B34	Jumping traffic queue.	500
B35	Failing to dip headlight for other traffic.	500
B36	Driving wrong way in one way street.	500
B37	Using turn indicator for any purpose other then described.	300
B38	Playing where prohibited.	500
B39	Improper loading of goods.	500
B40	Failing to observe lighting hours.	500
B41	Obstructing traffic	500
B42	Failure to observe slow sign.	200
B43	Driver of motor cycle without safety helmet.	200
B44	Failure to stop for school bus	200
B45	Prohibited lane changing.	200
B46	Disobeying yield signs.	200
B47	Failure to protect beginner driver etc.	200
B48	Failure to yield of way to pedestrian	300



B49	Careless driving.	300
B50	Driving without driving license.	750
B51	Driving an unregistered vehicle.	500
B52	Driving a motor vehicle without a certificate of "No fault insurance coverage".	1000
B53	Carrying passengers in dangerous position in a transport vehicle.	750
B54	Opening doors dangerously.	200
B55	Improper turn (turn from wrong lane).	300
B56	Improper lane usage (lane straddling).	200
B57	Driving vehicle emitting smoke, visible vapors, grits, sparks, ashes or oily substance.	500
B58	Using horn in silence zone.	200
B59	Driving motor vehicle producing unduly harsh, shrill, loud or alarming noise.	300
B60	Improper U-turn	300
B61	Other violations listed in part (i) and (ii) of the eighth schedule.	300
B62	More than 0.5M from the curb.	200
B63	Parking on a side walk.	200
B64	Less than 0.5M from another car.	200
B65	Parking on Zebra crossing.	300
B66	Less than 3 M from fire hydrant.	200
B67	Less than 10 M from a stop sign	200
B68	Less than 10 M from intersection.	300
B69	Parking in a "No parking" zone.	300
B70	Parking in front of entrance to premises.	300
B71	Parking on a bus stop.	200
B72	Parking on a bridge.	300
B73	Parking on the road pavement outside municipal limit.	200
B74	Parking on a footpath.	200
B75	Parking on or near brow of a hill.	200
B76	Parking on grass verge.	200
C21	Any other offence.	500
C22	Committing C21 subsequently.	1000

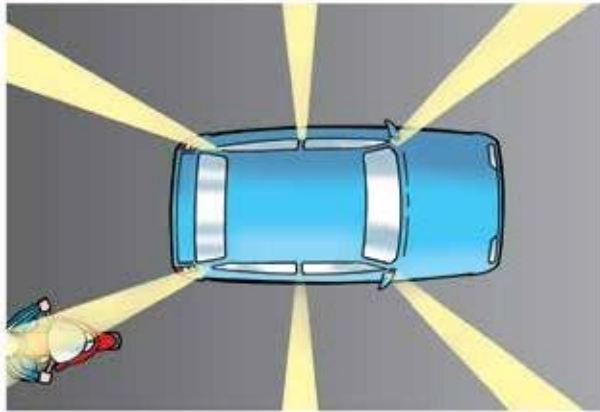
Section 5- Good driving practice

This section describes how to perform the most common driving maneuvers safely and with consideration for other road users. It focuses on:

- Moving off,
- Your position on the road,
- Changing traffic lanes,
- Overtaking,
- Reversing,
- U-turns,
- Slowing down or stopping,
- Towing,
- Day time running lights,
- Driving at night, and
- Using a horn.

Moving off

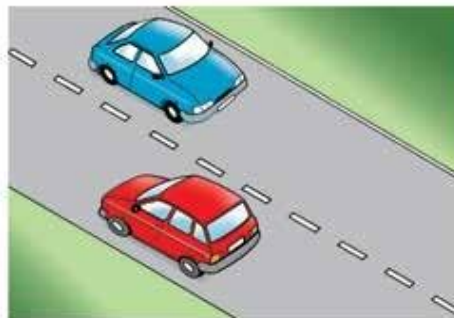
- Before moving off, carry out the following safety checks:
 - i. Check that all doors, the bonnet and the boot are closed;
 - ii. Make sure your seat and head restraint are properly adjusted;
 - iii. Make sure your rear-view mirrors are clean and properly adjusted; and
 - iv. Check that all safety belts (yours and those of your front-seat, back-seat, infant seat passengers) are fastened.
- Before moving off from the curb, you must take the appropriate all-around observations; check your mirrors and signal, just before moving off check the blind spot to the relevant side, over the right shoulder if moving off to the right or over the left shoulder if moving to the left
- When the way is clear, move out and adjust your speed to that of the normal safe and legal flow of traffic.
- Always look in your mirror but remember that there are blind spots, so always check over your shoulders as well. Traffic and pedestrians may be coming up beside your vehicle. When moving off from a stationary position, check your blind spots by looking around.



- When you are ready to move off, check your mirrors and signal your intention to move out into traffic.

Your position on the road

Make sure you drive your vehicle far enough to the left to allow traffic to safely pass or overtake on the right, but not so far to the left that you are driving on a cycle lane or blocking or endangering cyclists or pedestrians.

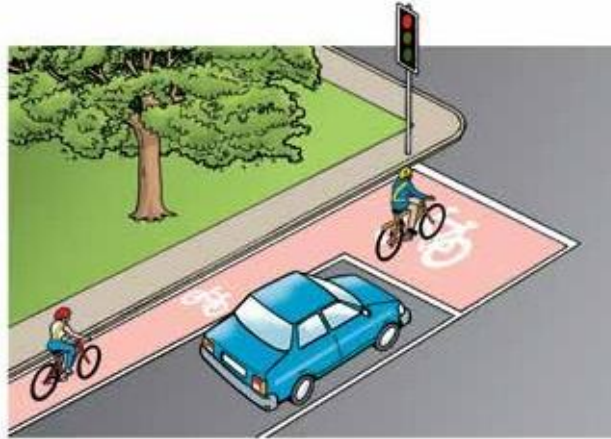


What to do if you need to change your road position

- If you are overtaking, turning right or passing pedestrians, cyclists, horse riders, other road users or parked vehicles, make sure it is safe to do so.
- Always check in your mirror for any vehicles coming up on your right or overtaking from behind, and don't forget to check your blind spots.
- Give a clear signal to warn traffic in good time of your intentions and proceed.

Taking care of buses and pedestrians around

You should allow signaling buses back into the stream of traffic after they let passengers on and off. Be especially careful of pedestrians getting on and off buses and of children near schools. When driving near schools, always be prepared to stop. It is advised to drive your vehicle in a defensive manner, be prepared to stop, sound the horn and brake. Always expect the unexpected.



Taking care with cyclists

If you are at a junction where there is an advanced stop line for cyclists, you should allow cyclists to move off ahead of you.

When turning left, all drivers, especially drivers of heavy goods vehicles, must watch out for cyclists and motorcyclists going ahead or turning.

On left turns, watch out for cyclists and mopeds close to the kerb in front of you or coming up on your left. Do not overtake a cyclist as you approach a junction if you are turning left, as the cyclist might be continuing straight ahead.

You should give extra space when overtaking a cyclist, as they may need to avoid uneven road surfaces and obstacles. This is particularly important on wet or windy days.



Changing traffic lanes

Don't move from one traffic lane to another without a good reason. You must give way to traffic already in the lane into which you are moving.



REMEMBER

Signalling does not give you the right of way.

How to change lanes safely

If you have good reason to change lanes, use your mirrors and check in plenty of time to ensure that the way is clear. To check your blind spot when travelling at speed, take a quick sideways glance to check the position of a vehicle that may have disappeared from your view in the mirror.

Signal your intention and change lane when it is clear and safe to do so.

When in a lane or approaching a junction, obey any road signs or markings (usually arrows) indicating the direction that traffic in those lanes must take.

Overtaking

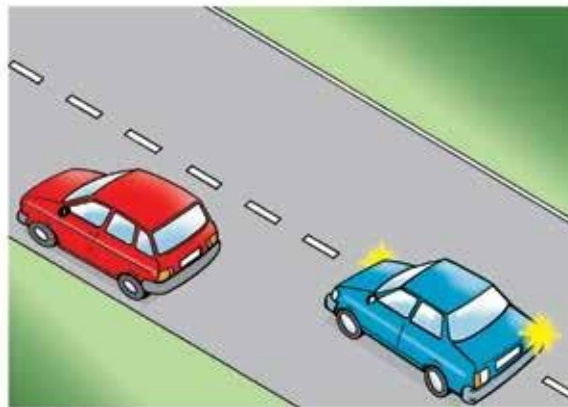
Only overtake if it is safe for you and other road users. Be particularly careful of features that may hinder your view of the road ahead, such as hills, dips, bends, bridges, pedestrian crossings or roads narrowing. Pay attention to the rules on road signs or markings.



How to overtake safely

Make sure the road ahead is clear so you have enough distance to overtake and get back to your own side of the road without forcing any other road user to move to avoid you.

- Never directly follow another overtaking vehicle.
- Give way to faster traffic already overtaking from behind.
- Before overtaking check that the way is clear, check in your mirror and check your blind spots to ensure another vehicle is not approaching from behind. Give your signal in good time, move out when it is safe to do so, accelerate and overtake with the minimum of delay.
- When you are well past, check the mirror, signal and gradually move in again making sure not to cut across the vehicle you have passed.
- Take extra care when overtaking a vehicle displaying a 'LONG VEHICLE' sign. This means that the vehicle is at least 13 meters long and you will need extra road length to pass it and safely return to the left-hand side of the road.
- You must not break the speed limit, even when overtaking.



REMEMBER

You **must** normally overtake on the right. However, you are allowed to overtake on the left in the situations listed below.

You may overtake on the left when

- You want to go straight ahead when the driver in front of you has moved out and signaled that they intend to turn right.
- You have signaled that you intend to turn left.
- Traffic in both lanes is moving slowly but traffic in the left-hand lane is moving more quickly than the right-hand lane – for example, in slow- moving stop-start traffic.

You must not overtake when

- You are at or near a pelican crossing, zebra crossing or at pedestrian signals. A traffic sign or road marking prohibits it.
- You are approaching a junction.
- You are on the approach to a corner, bend, dip in the road, hump-back bridge, brow of a hill or on a narrow road.
- You are in the left-hand lane of a dual carriageway or motorway when traffic is moving at normal speed.
- It would cause danger or inconvenience to another road user.

What to do when somebody overtakes you

- Continue at the same pace, unless it becomes unsafe to do so.
- Keep as near to the left as is safe.
- Do not accelerate.
- Be alert in case the overtaking vehicle suddenly pulls back in front of you.

Reversing

How to reverse safely

- Check for nearby pedestrians and traffic by looking carefully all around, in front of and behind you, over both your shoulders, directly through your rear window and in your mirrors.
- Take special care where small children may be gathered, such as schools, playgrounds, residential roads, car parks or your own driveway.
- If your view is restricted, ask for help when reversing.

- Give way to other traffic or pedestrians.
- When reversing from a major road onto a minor road, wait until it is safe to reverse slowly far enough into the side road to allow you to take up the correct position on the left-hand side when rejoining the major road.
- Take extra care when reversing if it is dark.
- If you are in doubt, get out of your vehicle and check the area.
- You must not reverse from a minor road onto a major road as it is unsafe to do so.
- When parking in your own driveway or in a car park, you should, where possible, reverse 'in' which enables you to safely drive out.

U-turns

You must not make a U-turn unless traffic conditions make it completely safe to do so.

- Check there are no signs or road markings prohibiting a U-turn, for example a continuous center white line.
- Check that the road is not one way.
- Look for a safe place, where you can see clearly in all directions.
- Give way to all other road users.
- Check carefully for cyclists and motorcyclists.
- Do not delay or prevent pedestrians from crossing safely.
- Make sure there is sufficient room to complete your maneuver safely and smoothly.



Slowing down or stopping at the side of a road

- Check in your mirror to make sure you can slow down and stop safely.
- You must signal your intention when changing course and pulling in to stop.



- In addition to your indication you can signal your intention to slow down either through the brake lights or by moving your right arm up and down outside your vehicle window (shown below) if you think your brake lights might not be seen or might not be working. If they are not working, have them repaired as soon as possible.

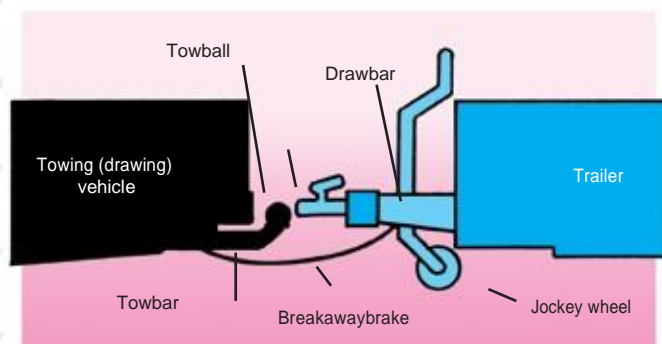


- You should not leave your headlights on when stopping at the side of the road, including lay-bys or private property. If you need to leave your lights on, you should use your 'side' or 'parking' lights only.
- Use a traffic lay-by if one is provided or pull in and stop close to the left-hand edge of the road.

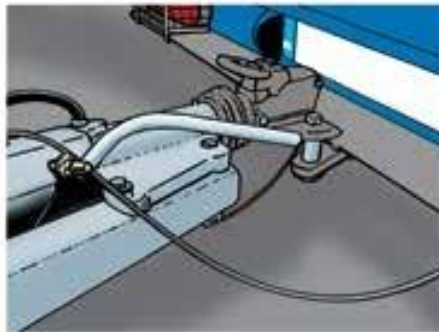
Towing

If you are towing another vehicle or a trailer (including a boat trailer or a caravan), remember the following points.

- Make sure the tow bar or other towing device is strong enough and is attached securely so that it does not break or become loose when used.
- Make sure the breakaway brake or secondary coupling is in place and secured.



- Do not allow a distance of more than 4.5 meters (about 15 feet) between the vehicles or the vehicle and the trailer.
- If more than 1.5 meters separates the vehicles, use some warning device such as a white flag of at least 30 centimeters squared to draw attention to the tow bar.
- If you need to tow another vehicle using a rope or strap – for example, a broken-down vehicle – you should only do so to the nearest convenient safe place of repair.
- If towing a vehicle that has its own steering gear makes sure somebody remains in that vehicle to take charge of the steering.



- If towing a vehicle, the person who steers the towed vehicle must hold a license to drive the same category of vehicle.
- Make sure a trailer is fitted with brakes if it has a Maximum Authorized Mass (MAM) of more than 750kg or is more than half the laden weight of the drawing vehicle (whichever is lower). This includes a parking brake and a breakaway brake. Older trailers that don't have a breakaway brake must have a secondary coupling (a chain or wire rope) fitted instead.
- A combination of vehicles or an articulated vehicle more than 13 meters long must display a 'LONG VEHICLE' sign or signs on the back of the last trailer.

Loads must be safely distributed and securely tied down. You should avoid carrying loads that extend over the side of the trailer while it's being towed. Loads may extend over the side and rear of trailers provided the following limits are not exceeded:

- Loads (other than poles intended for use by telephone or electricity services) must not project more than 3 meters beyond the rearmost



part of a trailer.

- Loads overhanging to the rear by more than 1 meter must be marked during the day with a red flag or cloth which is at least 300 millimeters square (about 12 inches square). However, at night time, overhanging loads must be fitted with a red reflector and a red light.
- Loads (other than loose agricultural produce which is not baled or in crates) must not project more than 300 millimeters (about 12 inches square) over the outermost point of the side of the trailer. At night, these loads must be fitted with lights showing a white light to the front and a red light to the rear. These lights must be placed as close as possible to the outermost point of the load.
- If possible, loads should be evenly distributed across the trailer and positioned in such a way as to keep the nose weight (that is, the weight exerted by the trailer drawbar on the coupling) within the recommended limits for the drawing vehicle. Consult the owner's handbook for further details. If you have to carry a load that cannot be evenly distributed, make sure it is properly restrained and that individual axles or the drawbar are not overloaded. You might have to reduce the overall load to achieve this.
- When towing a trailer, the maximum speed at which the vehicle can travel may be different from the posted speed limit.

Driving at night

Make sure your lights, indicators, reflectors and number plate lighting is clean and in good working order so that you can see clearly and be seen at all times. A clean windscreen is especially important when driving at night.

You must drive at a speed that allows you to stop within the distance covered by your lights. Assuming good driving conditions on an unlit road, the headlights of a typical car let you see for about 100 meters. Dipped lights will let you see for about 30 meters and a car travelling at 100km/h will cover this distance in about a second.

Keep your headlights adjusted properly. If they are out of line, they are less effective and may dazzle oncoming traffic, even when dipped.

Even with the best headlights, you can see less at night than during the day. Pedestrians and unlit bicycles are extremely difficult to see in the dark, particularly if you have to deal with the glare of oncoming lights.

Some junctions are marked with special colored studs or delineator posts to help road users to see where a junction is as they approach it at night or



during periods of poor visibility.



Daytime running lights

‘Daytime running lights’ refers to driving with dipped headlights during daytime. The use of dipped headlights can help reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries on our roads.

Make sure to turn on your dipped head lights at lighting up time as daytime running lights are not suitable or safe to use at night time.

If your vehicle is not fitted with daytime running lights, you should drive with your dipped headlights on during the daytime.

When to use headlights

If conditions require you to use headlights to drive safely, you must use them. Use dipped headlights at night or main beam headlights as appropriate. When in doubt, turn them on. Make sure that the red lights and number plate lighting at the back of your vehicle are working.

Use dipped headlights

- Just after the beginning (dusk) and before the end (dawn) of lighting-up hours;
- as long as they are needed to let you see clearly;
- when stopped in traffic;
- when meeting other traffic;
- in built-up areas where there is good street lighting;
- on continuously lit roads outside built-up areas;

- when following behind another vehicle;
- where there is dense fog, falling snow or heavy rain;
- when daylight is fading; and
- generally to avoid inconveniencing other traffic.

It is good practice to use dipped headlights or to dim or dip your lights instead of using only sidelights in built-up areas where there is good street lighting.

- Use main beam headlights in situations, places and times outside of those listed above.
- Use fog lights only during dense fog or falling snow. You must turn them off at all other times.
- It is recommended that, if stopped (other than in traffic), you do not leave your headlights on and switch to your 'side' or 'parking' lights instead. You should not leave headlights on when parked.

What to do if you are dazzled by another vehicle's headlights

- Slow down and stop if necessary.
- Always watch for pedestrians or cyclists on your side of the road.
- If the dazzle is from an oncoming vehicle, avoid it by looking towards the verge (edge of your side of the road) until the vehicle has passed. If the dazzle is from a vehicle behind you and reflected in your mirror, operate the night-driving mode on the mirror.



Driving carefully behind other vehicles

Don't drive on the tail lights of the vehicle in front. It gives a false sense of security and may lure you into driving too close or too fast, or both. If you



see red vehicle lights in front of you, dip your headlights to avoid dazzling the driver of the vehicle ahead.

Using a horn

Only use a horn to:

- warn other road users of on-coming danger; or
- Make them aware of your presence for safety reasons when reasonably necessary.

Remember, the horn does not give you the right of way.

Do not use a horn in a built-up area between 11.30 at night and 7 in the morning unless there is a traffic emergency.

Section 6- Traffic Laws

Traffic laws and safe driving practices are the “Rules of the Road” that allow the safe and orderly movement of vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians. They affect many driving activities, such as stopping, driving speed, yielding the right of way, passing other vehicles, and parking.

Stopping

Law requires you to:

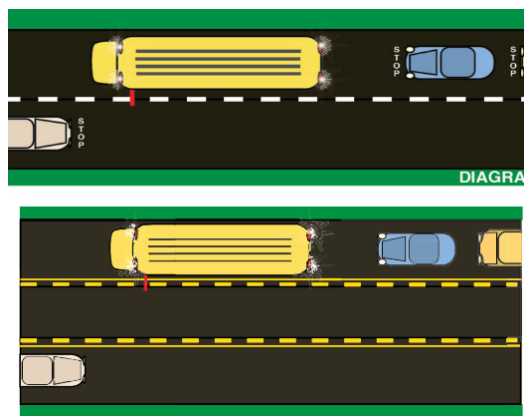
- STOP before the stop line or crosswalk at any intersection posted with a stop sign. If there is no stop line or crosswalk, stop before entering the intersection, but close enough to see cross traffic.
- STOP for any flashing red indication. It is the same as top sign.
- STOP for any steady red arrow indication, turning in the direction of the red arrow is not allowed. Proceed only when a green or yellow light indication permits movement.
- STOP for any steady red circular traffic indication and remain stopped behind the stop line. If there is no stop line, stop before entering the crosswalk. You may turn right after stopping and yielding to cross traffic except where posted otherwise. You may turn left into a one-way street after stopping and yielding to cross traffic unless posted as no-left turns allowed. In all other cases, wait until the indication turns green before proceeding. When a green arrow is shown along with a steady red indication, you may proceed only in the direction of the green arrow.
- STOP or slow down at an intersection when necessary to yield right-of-way to a pedestrian crossing within a marked or unmarked crosswalk.
- STOP at a railway crossing when a train is coming or when wigwag or flashing signals, gates, or a watchman indicates the approach of a train.
- STOP when entering a street from an alley, building, driveway, or private road. Stop before crossing the sidewalk and yield to pedestrians and traffic.
- STOP upon the request of any police officer.
- STOP for emergency or police vehicles sounding a siren or flashing red or blue lights. Pull over to the nearest edge or curb on the right side of the highway and clear of any intersection, and remained stopped until the emergency vehicle has passed or the police officer has indicated you may proceed.
- STOP for a school bus that is loading or unloading students. On a two-



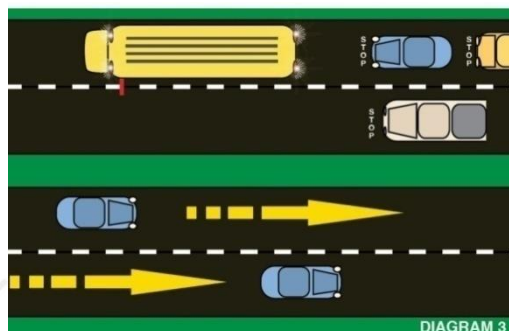
lane road, both following and coming traffic must stop and remain stopped as long as the red lights near the top of the bus are flashing and/or the stop arm on the left side of the bus is extended. On a highway with two or more lanes going each direction, oncoming traffic is not required to stop when meeting a school bus.

- STOP when you are involved in a crash.

You must stop when approaching a school bus that is displaying flashing red lights while stopped to pick up or drop off children. You must remain stopped until all children are clear of the roadway and the bus moves again.



You do not have to stop if you are traveling in the opposite direction on roadways with four or more lanes if two lanes are going in each direction.



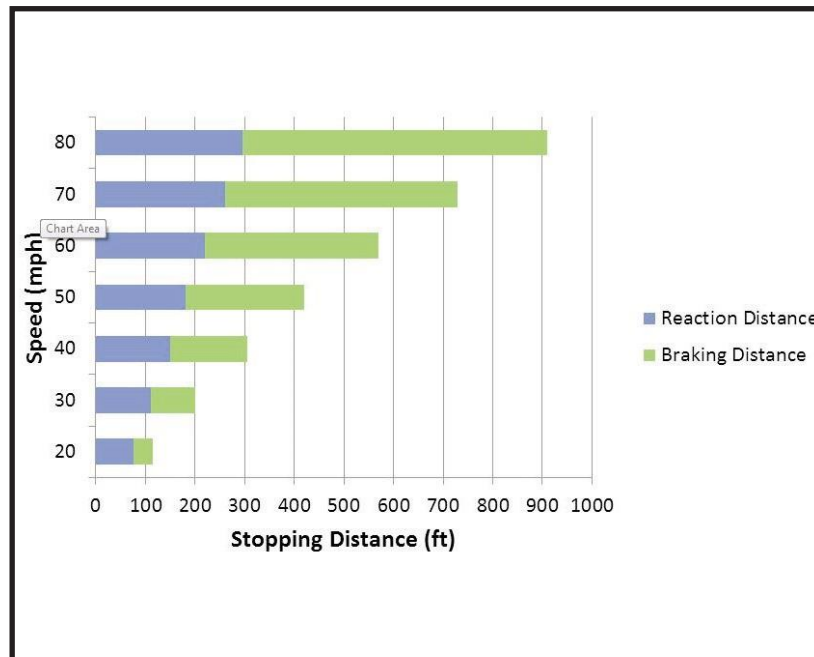
Stop signals: When slowing down or stopping, you must give a signal to other drivers. You may use either an arm signal or the brake-operated signal lights on the rear of your vehicle.

Speed:



The speed that you are traveling determines how much time you have to react and how long it takes you to stop.

Driving too fast is a major cause of motor vehicle crashes. When combined with other violations, mechanical failure, or errors in judgment, speeding often leads to disaster.



Speed Limits

Following are important aspects concerning speed limits.

- “Basic rule”: Basic rule requires you to drive at a speed that is “reasonable and prudent” at all times. This applies to all streets and highways where maximum speed limits are set by law or posted. Whenever you are driving, you need to think about how your speed affects other traffic (including pedestrians and bicycle riders). You also need to think about the road surface (the presence of ice, snow, rain, or rough pavement), hazards at intersections, visibility, oncoming traffic, curves, and any other conditions that may affect safety. If you drive too fast for existing conditions—even if you are driving under the posted speed limit—you are violating the “basic rule”.
- Maximum speeds: The maximum speed limit for passenger vehicles is 75 miles per hour on interstate highways (80 mph may be allowed where posted). Vehicles with 5 or more axles and over 26,000 pounds, shall not exceed 10 miles per hour less than posted speed on non-urban

interstate highways (65 or 70 miles per hour) and shall not exceed 65 miles per hour on urban interstate highways. Passenger vehicles shall not exceed 65 miles per hour on state highways (70 mph may be allowed where posted). 55 miles per hour up to 70 is allowed in other locations unless otherwise posted. Maximum speed in any residential, business or urban district is 35 miles per hour unless otherwise posted.

- Minimum speeds: It is illegal to drive so slowly that you disrupt the normal flow of traffic. You may not operate a vehicle in the extreme left-hand lane for a period of time that impedes the flow of other traffic traveling at a lawful rate of speed.
- School zones: Observe posted speed limits in school zones.
- Work zones: Observe posted speed limits in designated danger zones. Violating a work zone speed limit can result in an enhanced, fixed penalty.

Basic Rule

No matter what the posted speed limit, you must judge the situation and slow down when necessary for safety.

Right-of-Way and Yield

Law defines when a vehicle or pedestrian must yield the right-of-way, letting another vehicle or pedestrian pass through an intersection first. Always remember that right-of-way is something to be given, not taken.

Pedestrians and Right-of-Way

Motor vehicles must yield to pedestrian when:

- The pedestrian is in a marked or unmarked crosswalk at an intersection.
- The vehicle is entering a street from an alley or driveway.
- The pedestrian is a blind person walking with a white cane or guide dog.
- Pedestrians must yield to motor vehicles when:
 - The pedestrian is crossing a street where there is no crosswalk or intersection.
 - Directed to do so by a traffic signal at an intersection or crosswalk.



Yielding to Other Drivers

You must yield to other drivers:

- When directed to do so by a yield sign. As you approach a yield sign, always slow down and be prepared to stop.
- When entering a street from an alley, driveway, or garage after stopping.
- After stopping for a stop sign at a two-way stop, yield to cross traffic.
- At four-way stops. The first vehicle to arrive at a four-way stop has the right of way. If two vehicles arrive at the same time, the vehicle on the left must yield to the vehicle on the right.
- At an unmarked or uncontrolled intersection (no signs or signals). If two vehicles arrive at the same time, the vehicle on the left must yield to the vehicle on the right.
- At an unmarked or uncontrolled three-way “T” intersection, where you will have to turn either right or left. You must stop and/or yield to any drivers approaching from the other two directions.
- When making a left turn. Always yield to oncoming traffic unless directed otherwise by a traffic-control device.
- In work zones. Yield to all vehicles or pedestrians working on a highway construction project.
- Power outages. When a stop light is not functioning due to a power outage, yield to other drivers in the same manner as four-way stops.

Emergency Vehicles

When being approached by an emergency or police vehicle sounding a siren or flashing red or blue lights, you must immediately pull to the nearest curb or the edge on the right side of the roadway and stop. Remain stopped until the emergency vehicle has passed ahead of you.

When you are approaching an emergency or police vehicle that is stopped with lights flashing, you are required to immediately reduce your speed below the posted speed limit and proceed with caution. If you are traveling on a road with two or more lanes traveling in the same direction, you are also required to change lanes into a lane that is not adjacent to the emergency vehicle as soon as possible, if it is safe to do so.

Keep to the left

In most cases, the law requires that we stay as far to the left side of the road as possible. The exceptions are:

- When preparing to make a right turn.
- When passing another vehicle going in the same direction.
- When on a highway with more than two lanes where the right lane is designated for fast traffic.
- When entering the right lane temporarily in order to avoid an obstruction, a pedestrian, or an animal.
- When traveling on a road restricted to one-way traffic.

Passing

Passing and being passed are normal parts of driving, but can increase the chances of a crash. Mountains and winding river canyons make passing risky on many two-lane highways.

If you must pass, do so only when you won't interfere with oncoming traffic or the vehicle you're passing. Wait until you're certain you have enough time to pass safely. Before returning to your own lane, signal and wait until you can see the vehicle you're passing in your rear-view mirror.

If you start to pass, but decide you can't make it, pull back and wait for another opening. "No Passing" signs and pavement markings can tell you where passing is prohibited or unsafe, but only you can tell when it is safe.

Passing is prohibited when you are in or approaching the following areas:

- Hills, curves or other obstructions on two-lane roads that prevent you from seeing oncoming vehicles that might pose a hazard.
- Within 100 feet of an intersection, unless otherwise indicated by traffic-control devices.
- Within 100 feet of a railroad crossing, unless otherwise indicated by traffic-control devices.
- Within 100 feet of a bridge or tunnel when the view is obstructed.
- When a school bus is stopped to load or unload passengers.
- When a vehicle ahead of you has stopped at a marked or unmarked crosswalk to let a pedestrian cross.
- When you must go off the pavement or roadway to pass.

Passing Speed Limit Exception

If you are driving a passenger vehicle, motorcycle or pickup, not towing another vehicle, you may exceed the posted speed limit by up to 15 miles per hour, while passing another vehicle that is traveling below the posted speed limit on a two-lane roadway. The posted speed limit must be 55 miles per hour or greater. This does not apply in work zones. You must return to the right-hand lane and reduce speed to the posted speed limit as soon as practicable.

Passing on the Right

You may pass a vehicle on the right only in the situations listed below, and only if you can do so safely. That movement shall not be made by driving off the roadway.

Passing on the right is prohibited except:

- When the vehicle you're overtaking on a two-lane, two-way road is signaling to turn left.
- On a one-way or multi-lane street with two or more lanes going your direction.

When Passing Other Vehicles

- Check your mirrors and blind spots—someone else may be trying to pass you. Turn on your right turn
- Signal, then move into the right lane.
- Wait until you have passed the vehicle and can see it in your rear-view mirror before turning on your left turn signal and moving back into the left lane.
- If the vehicle you're passing begins to drift toward you, use your horn.
- You must complete a pass before coming within 200 feet of oncoming traffic.
- You should complete a pass before you reach a "No Passing" zone marked with signs or pavement markings.

When Being Passed

- Help other drivers pass you safely. Move to the left side of your lane to give them more room and a better view of the road ahead.



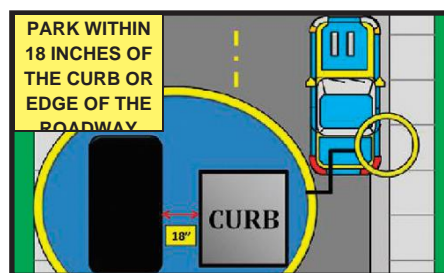
- Don't speed up. Maintain a steady speed or slow down.
- Watch for trouble. If the other driver miscalculates, your quick reaction can reduce the chances of being involved in a crash.

Slow-Moving Vehicles

Any vehicle traveling slower than the normal speed of traffic delaying three or more other vehicles in a rural area or on a two-lane highway must turn off the road wherever safe to let the other vehicles pass. Slow-moving vehicles designed to travel no faster than 25 mph may travel on public highways during daylight hours only (30 minutes before sunrise to 30 minutes after sunset), except for snow removal and farm equipment operated on non-interstate highways and equipped with flashing lights visible for 500 feet. All slow-moving vehicles must have a foot brake, turn signals, and must display the approved emblem for slow-moving vehicles.

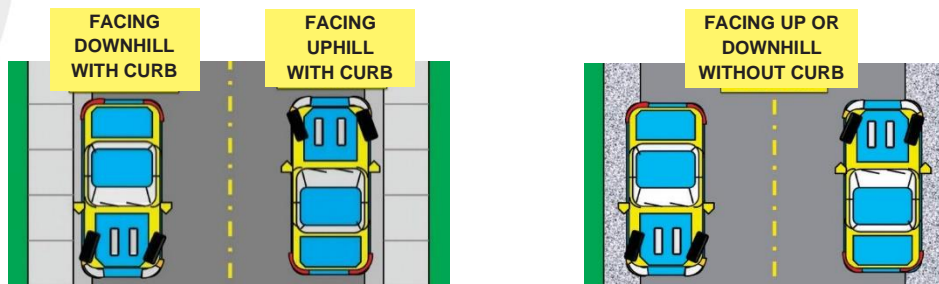
Parking

When parking on a public road, you must park parallel to and within 18 inches of the curb or edge of the roadway, facing in the same direction as traffic on your side of the road. When you leave your car, secure it. Set the parking brake and, if you have an automatic transmission, shift to park; if you have a manual transmission, leave the car in gear. Remove the keys and lock the door.



Parking on a Hill or Incline

To keep your vehicle from rolling into traffic when parked on a hill, turn your front wheels (1) sharply toward and against the curb or edge of the road if you are facing downhill, or (2) if you are facing uphill, turn your wheels sharply away and against the curb (if there is no curb, turn the wheels sharply toward the edge of the road).



No-Parking Zones

Parking is not allowed:

- In bike lanes.
- On sidewalks.
- On the street side of any parked vehicle. (This is known as “double parking.”)
- In intersections.
- Within 50 feet of rail road tracks.
- On bridges or overpasses.
- In front of a driveway.
- Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant.
- Within 20 feet of a cross walk.
- Within 30 feet of a stop sign, yield sign, or traffic signal.
- Within 20 feet of a fire station driveway.
- On any controlled-access highway (freeway).
- Where prohibited by signs or a red painted curb

Handicapped Parking

The symbol shown here indicates parking spaces reserved for handicapped persons. Vehicles displaying this symbol on their license plate or a special card may park in handicapped spaces. Non-handicapped drivers are prohibited from parking in such spaces and may be fined for violations. A handicapped person may park automobiles displaying the handicapped symbol in public parking spaces without paying and for unlimited time.





Using Your Turn Signals

Always give a turn signal (indicator) when you:

- Change lanes or pass another vehicle.
- Turn at an intersection or into a driveway.
- Enter or leave a freeway or interstate highway.
- Pull away from a parked position along a road or street to enter the traffic lane.
- Pull over to the side of the road.

Proper signaling may prevent a rear-end collision. Signals must start at least 100 feet (in business or residential areas) or five seconds (on freeways or highways) before you turn or change lanes. If you plan to turn just beyond an intersection, signal just after you pass through the intersection so you won't confuse other drivers. You may use either electric turn signals or arm signals.

The correct arm signals are:

- Left: Your arm and hand extended straight out the window.
- Right: Your arm and hand extended upward out the window.
- Slow or Stop: Your arm and hand extended downward out the window (see illustration below).

You must signal before every turn or lane change.



Left Turn Right Turn Slow or Stop

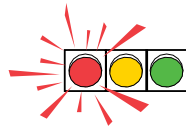
Section 7- Signals, Signs, and Markers

Traffic signals

Traffic signals help provide for the orderly movement of traffic. Drivers must obey these signals, except when a law enforcement officer is directing traffic. You must obey a law enforcement officer at all times when they are directing traffic even if he/she is telling you to do something which is ordinarily considered against the law.

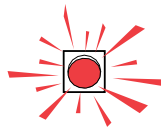
Steady Red Light (Stop)

Stop before entering the crosswalk or intersection. You may turn right unless prohibited by law. You may also turn left if both streets are one way, unless prohibited by law. You must yield to all pedestrians and other traffic lawfully using the intersection.



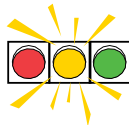
A Flashing Red Light

Stop completely before entering the crosswalk or intersection, and then proceed when you can do so safely. Vehicles on the intersecting road may not have to stop.



Steady Yellow Light (Caution)

A steady yellow light warns drivers to use caution and to alert them the light is about to change to red.



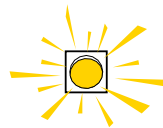
You must STOP before entering the nearest crosswalk at the intersection if you can do so safely. If a stop cannot be made safely, then you may proceed cautiously through the intersection before the light changes to red.

A Flashing Yellow Light

A flashing yellow light warns drivers to slow down and proceed with caution.

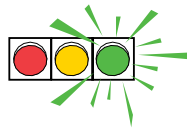
A Flashing Yellow Arrow for Left-Turns

A flashing yellow arrow allows a driver to turn left, but the driver must yield the right-of-way to oncoming traffic.



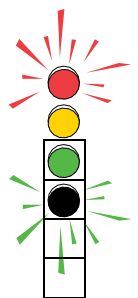
Steady Green Light (Go)

A steady green light means the driver can proceed on a green light if it is safe to do so. You may drive straight ahead or turn unless prohibited by another sign or signal. Watch for cars and pedestrians in the intersection. Be aware of reckless drivers who may race across the intersection to beat a red light.



Green Arrow Displayed at the Same Time as a Red Light

A green arrow displayed at the same time as a red light means the driver can proceed carefully in the direction of the arrow after yielding the right-of-way to other vehicles and pedestrians.



Pedestrian Signals

Pedestrian signals alert pedestrians when they may safely cross a street or intersection.

Pedestrian signals display the word "WALK" or a symbol of a person walking when pedestrians may safely cross a street or intersection. At some intersections, there is a button near the base of the pedestrian signal or stop

sign that may be pushed to activate the walk signal.

Pedestrian signals display the words “DON’T WALK” or a symbol of a raised hand when it is not safe for pedestrians to cross a street or intersection. The words or symbols flash to alert pedestrians that the time in which to safely cross the street or intersection is ending.



Walk
Walk



Walk



Don't Walk



Don't

Traffic Signs

Traffic signs control traffic flow, making streets and highways safe for drivers, bicyclists and pedestrians. These signs, which are posted by the Department of Transportation and local governments, use colors, shapes, written messages, and symbols to help drivers quickly understand the information. Understanding these signs is necessary to obtain driving license.

Traffic signs can help you to be a better driver because they:

- Warn of hazards ahead that are difficult to see
- Guide drivers to their destination by identifying the route
- Inform of local regulations and practices
- Regulate the speed and movement of traffic

Traffic Sign Colors

The background color of a traffic sign helps to identify the type of information displayed on the sign. There are seven colors commonly used for signs.

Red Traffic Signs

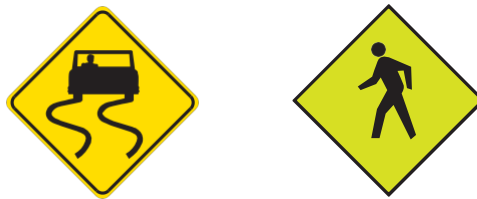
Red traffic signs convey traffic regulations that require drivers to take immediate action to avoid threats to traffic safety. A “Wrong Way” sign is an example of a traffic sign with a red background.



Yellow or Fluorescent Yellow-Green Traffic Signs

Yellow or fluorescent yellow-green traffic signs prepare drivers for specific road conditions and hazards ahead, and alert drivers to nearby school zones. A “Slippery When Wet” sign is one example of a traffic sign with a yellow background.

Fluorescent yellow-green signs warn drivers of nearby schools, pedestrians, bicycles, playgrounds, and school bus routes. A “Pedestrian Crossing” sign for a school crossing is an example of a traffic sign that may have a fluorescent yellow-green background.



White Traffic Signs

White traffic signs display traffic regulations, such as speed limits, that drivers must obey, as well as helpful information such as state highway markers. A “No Turn on Red” sign is an example of a traffic sign with a white background.



Orange Traffic Signs

Orange traffic signs warn drivers of temporary traffic conditions. These signs are often used to warn drivers of conditions ahead due to highway construction and maintenance projects. A “Flagger Ahead” sign is an example of a traffic sign with an orange background.



Green Traffic Signs

Green traffic signs indicate permitted movements and directions or guidance, such as highway entrances and exits or distance to upcoming destinations. A sign showing distance is an example of a traffic sign with a green background.



Blue Traffic Signs

Blue traffic signs display road services and evacuation route information. A sign showing information about amenities at an upcoming exit is an example of a traffic sign with a blue background.



Brown Traffic Signs

Brown traffic signs indicate nearby recreational and cultural interest sites. A sign showing a nearby state park is an example of a traffic sign with a brown background.



Traffic Sign Shapes

The shape of a traffic sign also indicates the type of information displayed on the sign. There are seven common shapes used for traffic signs.

Circular Traffic Signs

Circular traffic signs alert drivers to upcoming railroad crossings.



Equilateral Traffic Signs

Traffic signs with three sides of equal length warn drivers to slow down when approaching an intersection, and to be prepared to come to a complete stop in order to yield to other drivers or pedestrians.



Pennant-Shaped Traffic Signs

Pennant-shaped traffic signs are posted on the right-hand side of two-way roads to warn drivers not to pass other vehicles on the right.



Rectangular Traffic Signs

Rectangular traffic signs display one of three types of information. They may convey traffic regulations that drivers must obey, such as speed limits and turn movement prohibitions like "No Left Turn."



They may provide helpful information such as route marker signs that identify a state highway, or destination signs that give the direction to the next town.



They may also warn drivers of hazardous conditions such as an advisory speed for a sharp curve in the roadway. This advisory speed sign is often posted with a diamond-shaped warning sign.



Diamond-Shaped Traffic Signs

Diamond-shaped traffic signs warn drivers of upcoming road conditions and hazards. A “Divided Highway Ends” sign is an example of a diamond-shaped traffic sign.



Five-Sided Traffic Signs

Five-sided traffic signs warn drivers that they are entering an area near a school in which children may be crossing the road.



Eight-Sided Traffic Signs

Eight-sided traffic signs warn drivers that they must stop and yield the appropriate right of way at an intersection.



Warning Signs

Warning signs prepare drivers for upcoming road conditions and hazards. The following signs are examples of warning traffic signs:



Added Lane



Bicycle Crossing



Buggy Warning



Cattle Crossing



Intersection Ahead



Curve ahead



Deer Crossing



Steep Downgrade



Divided Highway Begins



Farm Machinery



Fire Station



Lane Ends



Lanes Shifting



Low Clearance



Low Shoulder



Merging Traffic



Narrow Bridge



Object Markers



Pedestrian Crossing



Playground Warning



Sharp Turn Slow Down



Side Road



Slippery when wet



Stop Ahead



Two-Way Traffic



Winding Road



Watch for Ice on Bridges



Yield Ahead



Highway Construction and Maintenance Signs

Construction zones pose dangers both for drivers and for construction workers. Orange highway construction traffic signs warn drivers to be careful when approaching construction zones.



Flagger ahead



Right Lane Closed



Road Work Ahead



Work Crew Ahead

Railroad Signs

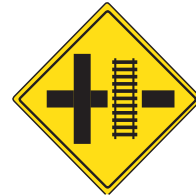
Railroad traffic signs alert drivers to upcoming railroad crossings.



Railroad Crossing



Railroad Crossing



Railroad Crossing

School Zone Signs

Yellow or fluorescent yellow-green signs warn drivers that they are entering an area near a school in which children may be crossing the road.



School Bus School Crossing
Stop Ahead



School Crossing

Slow-Moving Vehicle Emblem

A slow-moving vehicle emblem has an orange fluorescent center and red reflective borders, and indicates a slow-moving vehicle which cannot exceed 25 miles per hour.



Slow Moving Vehicle

Speed Advisory Signs

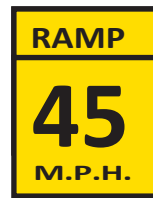
Speed advisory signs may accompany some warning signs.



Speed Limit
Advisory
At exit



Speed Advisory
at roundabout
on ramp



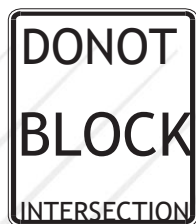
Speed
Advisory



Speed Limit
ahead

Traffic Regulation Signs

Traffic regulation signs regulate traffic speed as well as movement and display rules which drivers must obey. The following signs are examples of traffic regulation signs:



Do Not Block



Do Not Enter
Emergency Stopping



Do Not Pass.

Intersection





Stop



Tow-Away Zone



No Parking
Any Time



No Trucks

Traffic Guidance Signs

Traffic guidance signs provide drivers with information about the type of road they are traveling on, upcoming highway entrances and exits, and distances to various destinations. The following signs are examples of traffic guidance



signs
Airport



Bus Station



Posted Distances



Highway Exits

Driver Services and Recreation Signs

Driver services and recreation signs provide drivers with information about nearby amenities, parks and recreational areas.



Accommodations
Available



Amenities
Available



Bike Trail



Boat Ramp



Camping Site

Food Services
Available

Fuel services
available

Handicap
parking

Construction and Maintenance Signs

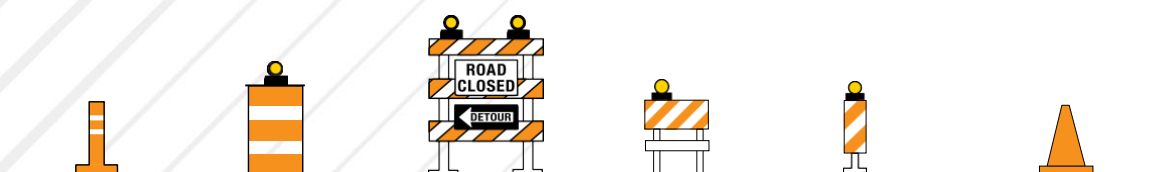
Construction and maintenance signs are used to alert drivers of unusual or potentially dangerous conditions in or near work areas. Most signs in work areas are diamond shaped, but a few are rectangular.

Construction and Maintenance Signs

Sign	Sign	Sign	Sign

Channelizing Devices

Barricades, vertical panels, drums, cones, and tubes are the most commonly used devices to alert drivers of unusual or potentially dangerous conditions in highway and street work areas, and to guide drivers safely through the work zone. At night channelizing devices are often equipped with flashing or steady burn lights.



When you encounter any type of channelizing device:

- Slow down and prepare to change lanes when it is safe to do so.
- Be prepared for drivers who wait until the last second to move to the open lane.
- Maintain reduced speed until you clear the construction area. There should be a sign indicating you are leaving the construction area.
- Return to the normal driving lane only after checking traffic behind you.

Flashing Arrow Panels

Large flashing or sequencing arrow panels may be used in work zones day and night to guide drivers into certain traffic lanes and to inform them part of the road ahead is closed.



Flag Person

A flag person is often provided in roadway work zones to stop, slow, or guide traffic safely through the area. A flag person wears an orange vest, shirt, or jacket and uses stop/slow paddles or red flags to direct traffic through work zones.

- A flag person is used in cases of extreme hazard.
- A flag person's instructions must be obeyed.
- When instructed to stop, do so in your lane and do not veer right or left.
- Do not attempt to go forward until the flag person instructs you to do so.
- Proceed with caution, expect the unexpected.
- Always be on the lookout for oncoming vehicles in your lane of traffic.

Section 8 - Signaling, Passing, and Turning

A good driver always lets others know if he/she is going to turn or stop. Signaling communicates your intention when driving and helps other drivers around you to plan ahead. A surprise move often results in a crash. Always be alert, watch for others, and give signals for your movements.

Always signal when you are going to:

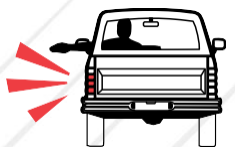
- Change lanes
- Make a turn
- Pull away from a parking space parallel to the curb
- Slow down or stop
- Enter or leave a highway
- Pull over to the side of the road

How to Signal

You may either use turn signal lights or hand and arm signals. If using hand signal, extend your hand and arm well out of the car window as shown below. Always make sure your signals can be easily seen by others, and signal in plenty of time.

Hand and arm signals are usually difficult to see during non-daylight hours, so it is important to make sure your signal lights are working properly. When signaling a stop, pump your brakes a few times to attract attention.

Signal continuously for at least 100 feet before turning or stopping, and be sure to turn off your signal lights once your turn is complete. Your unintended signal still means “turn” to other drivers.



Left Turn



Right Turn



Stop or Slow Down

Passing

Keep to the left

- I. Never drive on the right side of the road when:
- II. Pavement markings or signs prohibit driving on the right (a “No Passing Zone” or solid lane lines)
- III. There are two or more traffic lanes in each direction
- IV. Within 100 feet of or crossing an intersection or railroad crossing
- V. On a hill, curve, or any other place where vision is limited
- VI. Within 100 feet of a bridge, viaduct, or tunnel Always keep to the left side of the road except when:
 - a. Passing another vehicle on a two- or three-lane street
 - b. Driving on a one-way street
 - c. The left side of the road is blocked

Basic Safety Rules When You Are Passing

It is not always safe to pass. Be patient and wait until the time is right. Crashes resulting from improper passing often result in head on crashes and can be deadly.

- I. Make certain the way is clear.
- II. Give the proper signal before changing lanes.
- III. Tap your horn when necessary to avoid surprising the driver ahead.
- IV. Avoid cutting in too quickly if you must return to your original lane.

How to Pass on a Two-Lane Road

- I. Keep enough distance between you and the car in front of you so you can see ahead clearly. Check the rearview mirror, your side mirrors, and look over your shoulder in your blind spot to make sure the roadway is clear and no other vehicles are passing you. Turn on your right turn signal to alert any driver behind you.
- II. Check well ahead for signs and pavement markings for no passing zones, and always check for oncoming traffic in the right lane. Be sure you have enough time and space to overtake the car ahead and return to the left lane before an approaching car comes within 200 feet of you.
- III. Tap your horn when necessary to alert the driver ahead.
- IV. Pass on the right and do not return to the left lane until you have safely



cleared the overtaken vehicle. Wait until you can see the car you have just passed in your rearview mirror before returning to the right lane.

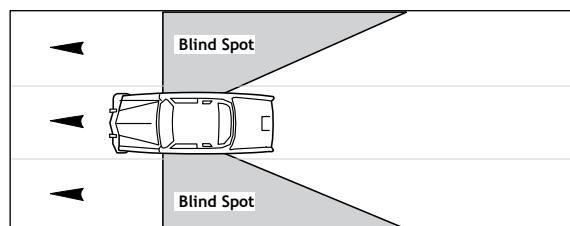
- V. Turn on your left turn signal and return to the left lane. Be sure to turn your signal off after you have completed the lane change.

When another Vehicle is passing

- I. Do not increase your speed.
- II. Stay in your lane.
- III. Safely move as far to the left as you can when being passed on the right and the lanes are not marked.
- IV. Make it as safe and easy as possible for the other driver to pass you.

Blind Spot Driving

When you are passing, do not drive or linger in the other driver's blind spot.



Either pass the other driver or slow down so you are not in another driver's blind spot. It is likely the other driver cannot see you if you are in or near their blind spot.

Turning

Turning a corner appears to be a simple operation. However, many crashes and confusion in traffic are caused by drivers who do not turn properly.

Refer to the diagrams showing the correct method of making right and left turns. There are seven steps in making a safe turn.

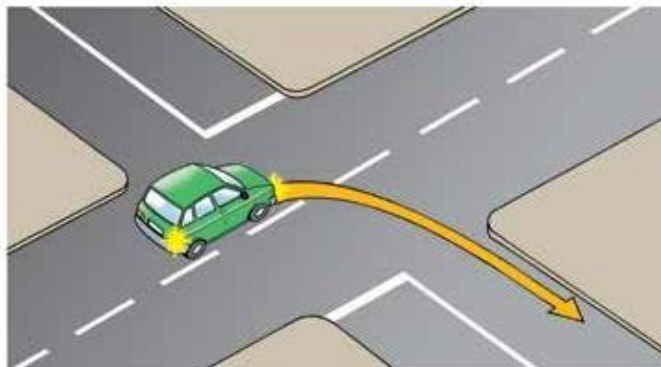
- I. Decide before you get to the turning point. Never make a last-minute turn; it is dangerous.
- II. Look behind and to both sides to see where other vehicles are before you change lanes.
- III. Move into the proper lane as soon as possible. The faster the traffic is moving, the sooner you should move into the proper lane. If you cannot get into the proper lane within one-half block before turning, do not



- turn, and continue straight ahead.
- IV. Give the proper turn signal at least 100 feet before you turn. If using a hand signal, hold the signal until you are close enough to the intersection for others to know your intention. Do not hold the signal while making the turn, you need both hands on the wheel.
 - V. Slow down to a reasonable turning speed prior to making the turn. Don't use the brake or clutch while turning.
 - VI. To properly execute the turn, stay in the proper turn lane at all times. Make the turn correctly. This will be easy if you are in the proper lane and proceeding slowly enough at the time you begin to turn. Finish the turn in the proper lane.

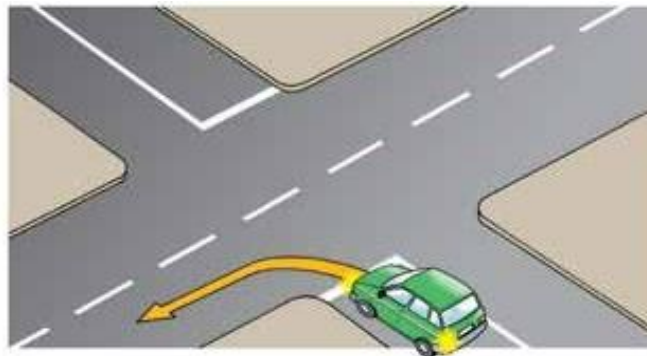
How to Make a Right Turn?

- Check your mirrors well in advance and check blind spots, if appropriate, for traffic following behind you, and give a right-hand signal.
- As soon as you can do so safely, take up a position just left of the middle of the road or in the space provided for right-turning traffic.
- Where possible, leave room for other vehicles to pass on the left.
- Do not turn the steering wheel until you are ready to make the turn.
- When a safe gap occurs in oncoming traffic, finish your turn so that you enter the left-hand side of the road into which you are turning.
- Do not cut the corner when you turn. Do not make a 'swan neck' by passing the correct turning point and then having to turn back into the road you want to enter.



How to Make a Left Turn?

- Check your mirrors well in advance for traffic following behind you. Give a left-turn signal and, when safe, slow down.
- Keep as close as you safely can to the left-hand edge of the road, using your mirrors to watch for cyclists or motorcyclists coming up on your left.
- At a controlled junction, watch for flashing amber arrows that allow you to precede to the left if no traffic is approaching from the right.
- Where possible, leave room for other vehicles to pass on the right.
- Make the turn, keeping close to the left-hand edge. Do not hit or mount the curb.



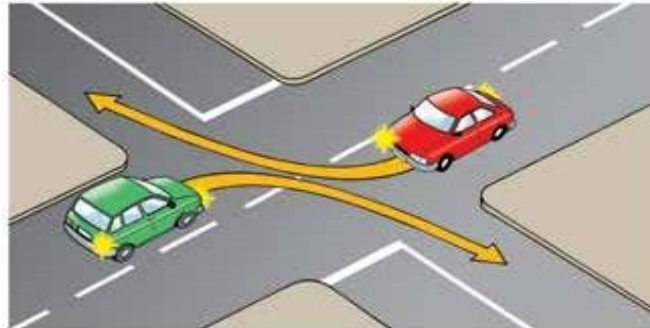
Turning right at a crossroads

When turning right at a crossroads and a car coming from the opposite direction is also turning right, if possible you should both try to turn back to back (pictured below). This allows you and the other driver to see oncoming traffic and allows the traffic to see you.



Turning back to back

If you cannot do this, you may turn near-side to near-side if necessary. This means starting the turn while the vehicles are still facing each other.



Turning near side to near side

Junctions and dual carriageways

Dual carriageways are roads with two or more lanes of traffic travelling in each direction. The outer or right-hand lane in each direction is the lane nearest to the centre of the dual carriageway.

You must normally drive in the left-hand lane of a dual carriageway. You may use the outer lane of a two-lane or three-lane dual carriageway only:

- for overtaking; and
- When intending to turn right a short distance ahead.

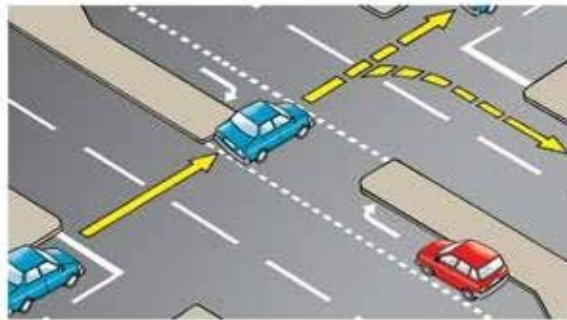
Turning left onto a dual carriageway

- Drive as close as you safely can to the left-hand edge of the approach road.
- Watch for oncoming traffic.
- Take the turn when it is safe to do so.
- Keep to the left-hand lane on the dual carriageway and build up your speed to that of the normal flow of traffic, subject to the speed limits and road conditions.

Crossing a dual carriageway or joining it by turning right

- As soon as you can do so safely, take up a position just left of the middle of the road.

- If the median (the space in the central dividing strip) is too narrow for your vehicle, wait on the minor road until you can clear both sides of the carriageway, and complete your turn in one go.
- If the median space is wide enough for your vehicle, you may proceed and stop in the median space and wait until there is a safe gap in the traffic.
- Finish your crossing or turn into the second half of the dual carriageway and build up your speed to that of the normal flow of traffic, subject to speed limits and prevailing road conditions.



If another vehicle is already blocking the median space, wait on the minor road until there is enough space to clear the first half of the road without stopping on the carriageway.

When driving a large vehicle, it is generally not safe to treat each half of the dual carriageway as a separate road. You should remain on the minor road until you can cross both sides of the dual carriageway without having to stop.

Always take care when you are behind large vehicles or vehicles towing trailers when they are turning. Remember, a long vehicle or combination needs extra room to finish a turn. Cyclists, motorcyclists and pedestrians, in particular, should be extra careful when near these vehicles.

Roundabouts

Not every roundabout is the same. They are different shapes and sizes and can have different numbers of exits. Some are controlled by traffic lights. Regardless of the size of roundabouts, the general rules below must be applied.

The purpose of a roundabout is to:

- reduce delays – traffic flows smoothly compared to the stop and go traffic at normal intersections such as at traffic lights;
- significantly reduce the risk of collisions; and
- Reduce pollution – emissions from vehicles on roundabouts are less than they would be at traffic light junctions.

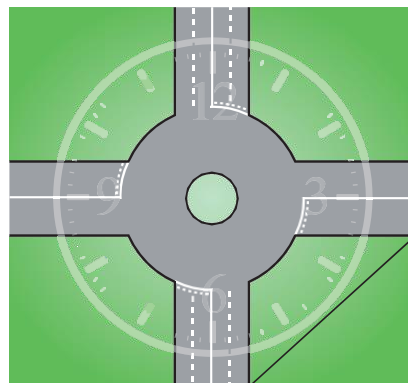
Golden rule

This 'golden rule' should help motorists to drive safely at any roundabout regardless of the number of exits. Think of the roundabout as a clock.

If taking any exit from the 6 o'clock to the 12 o'clock position, motorists should generally approach in the left-hand lane.

If taking any exit between the 12 o'clock to the 6 o'clock positions, motorists should generally approach in the right-hand lane.

If there are road markings showing you what lane you should be in, follow those directions. Traffic conditions might sometimes mean you have to take a different approach but, in the main, the 'golden rule' will help you to drive safely on almost any roundabout.

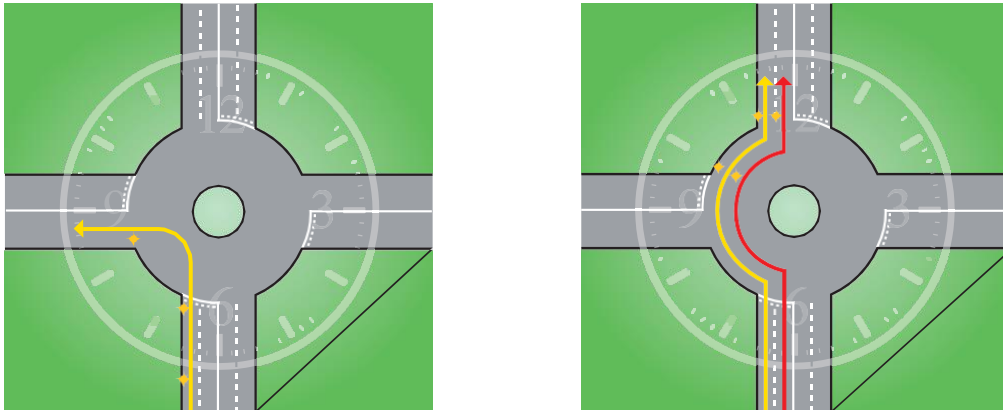


Approaching a roundabout

- Conditions at roundabouts may vary. When you are coming up to a roundabout, look for directional arrows, road markings or signs which might be indicating which lane you should use for the exit you're taking.
- Move into the correct lane in good time. Use the 12 o'clock 'golden rule' to help you plan a safe course of action unless road signs or road markings indicate otherwise.
- Treat the roundabout as a junction. You must yield to traffic coming from the right or already on the roundabout, but keep moving if the way is clear.

Making a left turn

Approach in the left-hand lane, indicate 'left' as you approach, and continue until you have taken the left exit.



Going straight ahead (any exit between 6 o'clock and the 12 o'clock position)

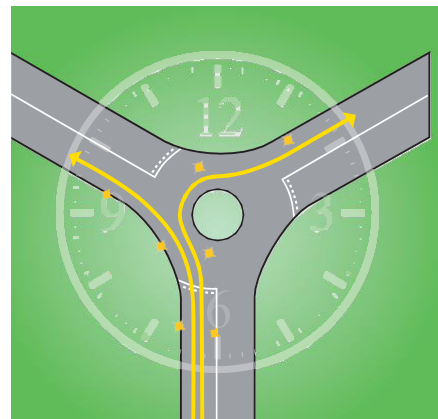
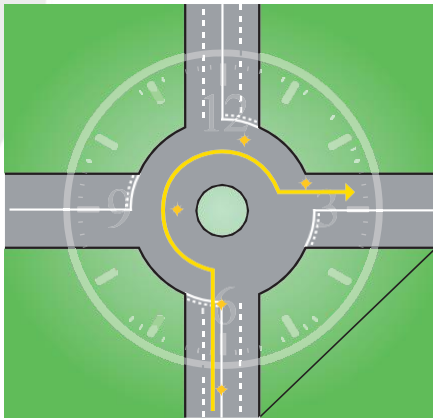
Approach in the left-hand lane (unless road markings say otherwise) but do not indicate 'left' until you have passed the exit before the one you intend to take. Where traffic conditions dictate otherwise, for example a long line of traffic in the left lane signaling left or roadwork in the left lane, you may follow the course shown by the red line.

When leaving the roundabout take extra care at all exits, checking for other road users – for example, cyclists and motorcyclists who may be continuing on the roundabout.

Taking any later exits (those from 12 o'clock to the 6 o'clock position)

Approach in the right-hand lane (unless road markings say otherwise), indicate 'right' on your approach and leave your indicator on until you have passed the exit before the one you intend to take. Then change to the 'left' turn indicator. Move over towards the left on the roundabout and continue signaling left to leave.





In all cases watch out for and give plenty of room to:

- Pedestrians who may be crossing the approach and exit roads,
- traffic crossing in front of you on the roundabout, especially vehicles intending to leave by the next exit,
- traffic that may be straddling lanes or positioned incorrectly,
- motorcyclists,
- cyclists and horse riders who may stay in the left-hand lane and signal right if they intend to continue round the roundabout,
- Long vehicles (including those towing trailers), which might have to take a different course approaching or on the roundabout because of their length. Watch out for their signal

REMEMBER

Conditions at roundabouts may vary. Exercise caution at all times. In particular, be aware of traffic signs, traffic lights, road markings and traffic coming from your right when approaching roundabouts.



Section 9-Parking, Stopping, or Standing

Not all crashes happen while a vehicle is moving. An improperly parked vehicle may also cause a crash. When you leave your vehicle, turn the motor off, set the parking brake and remove the key. Be sure to look behind you for any oncoming traffic before opening your car door.

Do Not Park, Stop, or Stand a Vehicle

In the following situations, you should not park, stop, or allow a vehicle to stand idling:

- On the road side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street
- On a sidewalk or crosswalk
- Within an intersection
- Between a safety zone and adjacent curb or within 30 feet of a place on the curb immediately opposite the end of a safety zone
- Alongside or opposite of any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic
- On a bridge or other elevated structure on a highway or within a highway tunnel
- On any railroad track
- At any place where an official sign prohibits stopping

Do Not Park or Stand a Vehicle

Whether occupied or not, do not park or allow a vehicle to stand idling:

- In front of a public or private driveway
- Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant
- Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection
- Within 30 feet upon the approach to any flashing signal, stop sign, yield sign, or other traffic control signal located at the side of a road
- Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within 75 feet of entrance
- At any place where an official sign prohibits parking or standing



Do Not Park a Vehicle

- Do not park a vehicle, occupied or not, within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a rail road crossing.
- Do not park a vehicle at any place where an official sign prohibits parking.

Parking, Stopping, or Standing on a Highway outside an Urban Area

Never park or leave a vehicle to stand idling on the paved part of any highway outside of a business or residential district when you can park off the road. If you cannot park off the road:

- Leave plenty of room for others to pass
- Be sure your vehicle can be seen for at least 200 feet from each direction
- If at night, use your parking lights or leave your headlights on dim
- A person may stop, stand, or park a bicycle on a sidewalk if the bicycle does not impede the normal and reasonable movement of pedestrian or other traffic on the sidewalk.

How to make sure your vehicle is parked safely

Make sure you do not interfere with normal traffic flow and that your vehicle does not disturb, block or endanger other road users.

Do's	Don'ts
Do park as close as possible to the kerb or edge of the road.	Don't park opposite another vehicle on a narrow road.
Do make sure the sides of your vehicle are parallel to the kerb or edge, unless a traffic sign indicates otherwise.	Don't double park.
Do park facing in the same direction as the traffic.	Don't park at road works.
Do make sure your vehicle can be	Don't park at the entrance or exit of a fire station, Police station, ambulance



seen at night.

station or hospital.

Do park courteously, without blocking other road users' views of a traffic signal or the road ahead.

Don't park where you would block other road users' views of a traffic signal or the road ahead.

Do park where you would not block the entrance to a property unless you have the owner's permission.

Don't park where parking is forbidden by traffic signs or road markings.

Don't leave headlights switched on when parking at the side of the road, or just off the side of the road.

General rules for parking

- Where possible, park facing in the direction of traffic flow.
- Park close to, and parallel with, the curb or edge of the road, except at any location where straight or angled parking bays are marked out on the surface of the road.
- Where a parking bay is marked out on a road, you must park your vehicle fully within the parking space.
- Apply the handbrake.
- Switch off the engine.
- Leave the vehicle in first gear or reverse, or, in the case of an automatic, select P.
- Before opening any doors, check for other road users nearby, in particular motorcyclists, cyclists and pedestrians.
- Open your doors only when you need to and keep them open only for as long as necessary.
- Get out of your vehicle only when it is safe and you and your passengers are not blocking other road users.
- Passengers should exit on the curb side.
- Lock your vehicle as you leave it.
- You should not leave headlights on when parked.

Section 10- Speed and Speed Limits

Speed

A vehicle must not be driven at a speed exceeding that which will enable its driver to bring it to a halt within a distance the driver can see to be clear.

This section describes the rules for keeping pace in traffic and the speed limits that apply on different types of road and to different vehicles.

As a driver, you must always be aware of your speed and judge the appropriate speed for your vehicle, taking into account:

- driving conditions;
- other users of the road;
- current weather conditions;
- all possible hazards; and
- Speed limits.

Driving conditions relate to the volume of traffic around you and the quality of the road.

Other users of the road include motorcyclists, cyclists, pedestrians, school children, animals and all others you, as a driver, should expect to see on the road.

Possible hazards include anything you can see that could cause an emergency, such as oncoming traffic if you are turning onto a major road. They also include anything you cannot yet see and anything you can reasonably expect to happen, such as a pedestrian walking onto the road in front of you, a child running onto the road between parked cars, or animals on the roadway. It includes your own physical and mental state while driving (for example whether you are stressed or tired) and the condition of your vehicle.

Avoid driving too slowly

In normal road and traffic conditions, keep up with the pace of the traffic flow while obeying the speed limit. While you must keep a safe distance away from the vehicle in front, you should not drive so slowly that your vehicle unnecessarily blocks other road users. If you drive too slowly, you risk



Frustrating other drivers and this could lead to dangerous overtaking. However, remember: you must not drive at a speed at which you cannot stop the vehicle within the distance you can see to be clear ahead.

Speed limits

Signed speed limits set the maximum speed at which vehicles may legally travel on a section of road between speed limit signs, assuming the vehicles are not restricted in any way.

The signs indicate the maximum speed at which your vehicle may travel on a particular road or stretch of road, not the required speed for the road.











There are two types of speed limit:

- Speed limits that apply to roads; and
- Speed limits that apply to certain types of vehicles.

Speed limits on roads

All public roads have speed limits. In most cases, a 'default' speed limit applies. This automatically applies to a particular type of road if there is no speed limit sign to show otherwise.

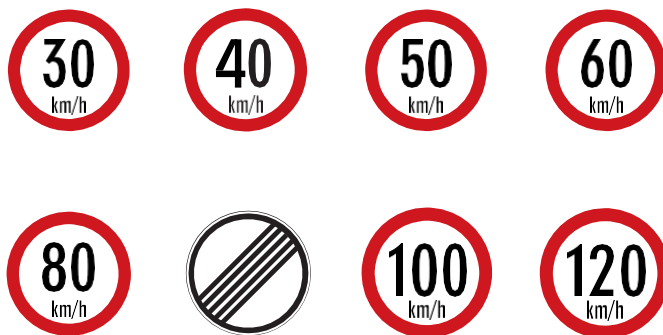
The following table sets down the default speed limits for different roads:

	Type of road		Speed limit
	Motorway (Blue Signs - M numbers)		120kmh
	National roads (primary and secondary) (Green Signs - N numbers)		100kmh
	Non-national roads (regional and local) (White Signs - R or L numbers)		80kmh
	Roads in built-up areas, such as cities, towns and boroughs		50kmh
	Special speed limits for roads in built up areas and densely populated areas.		30kmh

Local authorities can apply special speed limits to roads, for example:

- at particular times, such as when children are entering or leaving schools;
- on different sides on a dual carriageway;
- at selected locations such as a tunnel, where the limit may be lowered if one lane must be closed;
- Where there is a series of bends; and at road works.

If the local authority sets a special speed limit, you will see one of the signs below. Speed limit signs, like most other regulatory signs, have a red border, white background and black numbers and letters. They show the speed in kilometers per hour (km/h).



The main speed limit signs on national primary and other roads are sometimes followed by small repeater signs to remind you of the road's speed limit.

No vehicle other than fire engines, ambulances or Police vehicles may exceed the road speed limit at any time.

Periodic speed limits

Normally, speed limits apply 24 hours a day and all year round. In certain situations, local authorities can apply a special speed limit to certain stretches of road for particular periods of time or particular days. Outside these times or days, the usual speed limit at that location is in force.

An example of a periodic speed limit is one used near school grounds. One way to show this special limit is through a standard upright sign with an information plate underneath that shows the periods and days when the speed limit applies.

Checking speed

From time to time and on various stretches of road, authorized agencies may use certain equipment to check if vehicles are obeying the speed limit. It is against the law to supply, carry or use any device that can detect or interfere with any speed monitoring equipment under authorized agencies' control.



Speed limits for vehicles

Drivers are required to obey posted minimum and maximum speed limits. These limits are designed to provide for the orderly flow of traffic under normal driving conditions. During periods of heavy traffic, bad weather, low visibility, or other poor driving conditions, you must adjust your speed and following distance to help avoid crashes.

The Speed Limits table shows the maximum speed limits for all vehicles under different conditions. Drivers must also be aware cities and counties have the authority to change these limits. Entities that establish or alter a speed limit must establish the same speed limit for daytime and night time.

Slow Down or Move Over

If an emergency medical vehicle, law enforcement vehicle, fire truck or tow truck is stopped on the road with its lights activated (the lights are on or flashing), then the driver is required:

- To reduce his/her speed to 20 mph below the speed limit; or
- Move out of the lane closest to the emergency medical vehicle, law enforcement vehicle, fire truck, tow truck vehicle if the road has multiple lanes traveling in the same direction.

There are other instances where it is important to be observant of vehicles



stopped in the road. Mail, delivery, and trash-collection vehicles often make frequent stops in the roadway. Drivers must proceed with caution, and, if possible, change lanes before safely passing one of these vehicles on the road.

Street Racing

Street racing, also known as drag racing, is illegal and can result in serious injuries or fatalities. Illegal street racers put other drivers at risk because races are typically held on public roads. Due to the high speeds, drivers are unable to react to common road hazards or other driving situations, which often results in crashes.

Illegal street racing also causes unnecessary property damage, including extensive wear on roads (due to the high-powered engines damaging asphalt), which requires costly repairs at the expense to the tax-payer.

A person may not participate in:

- A race;
- A vehicle speed competition or contest;
- A drag race or acceleration contest;
- A test of physical endurance of the operator of a vehicle; or
- In connection with a drag race, an exhibition of vehicle speed or acceleration, or to make a speed record.

Some drivers must obey speed limits for their vehicles as well as speed limits for the roads on which they are travelling.

The table below outlines the speed limits that apply to different vehicles:

Vehicle speed limit	Type of vehicle to which it applies
65 kilometers an hour (65kmh) On all roads	A single or double deck bus or coach designed for carrying standing passengers



80 kilometers an hour (80kmh)
On all roads except motorways

A goods vehicle with a maximum authorized mass (MAM) of more than 3,500 kilograms



90 kilometers an hour (90kmh)
On motorways

A goods vehicle with a maximum authorized mass (MAM) of more than 3,500 kilograms



80 kilometers an hour (80kmh)
On all roads

Any vehicle towing a trailer, caravan, horsebox or other attachment



80 kilometers an hour (80kmh)
On all roads except motorways or dual carriageways

A single or double deck bus or coach that is not designed for carrying standing passengers



100 kilometers an hour (100kmh)
On motorways or dual carriageways where no lower speed limit is in place

A single or double deck bus or coach that is not designed for carrying standing passengers



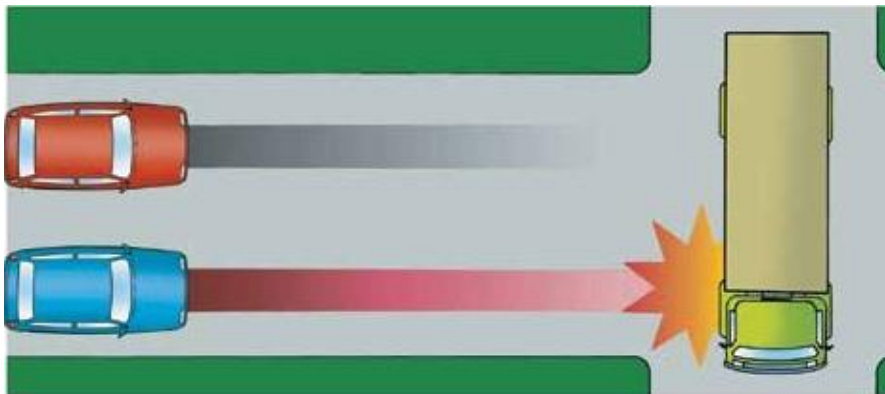
If the vehicle and road speeds are different, the driver must obey the lower of the two. For example, if a bus designed to carry standing passengers is travelling on a road with a speed limit of 80kmh, it cannot travel faster than its vehicle speed limit of 65kmh. But if it is travelling on a road with a speed limit of 50kmh, it must obey this limit regardless of the maximum speed at which it might otherwise be allowed to travel.

Stopping distance for cars

Many drivers have a false belief that if the car in front starts braking, they can react, brake and come to a stop, still leaving the same distance between the two vehicles. The total minimum stopping distance of your vehicle depends on four things:

- your perception time,
- your reaction time,
- your vehicle reaction time, and
- Your vehicle braking capability.

Your perception time is how long it takes you to see a hazard and for your brain to realize it is a hazard requiring you to take immediate action. This can be as long as 0.25 to 0.5 of a second.



Your reaction time is how long you take to move your foot from the accelerator to the brake pedal once your brain understands you are in danger. Your reaction time can vary from 0.25 to 0.75 of a second or more. It can be as long as 1.5 seconds.

These first two components of stopping distance are down to you, and they can be affected by alcohol, drugs, tiredness, fatigue or lack of concentration. A perception and reaction time of 4 seconds at 100kmh means the car travels 110 meters before the brakes are applied (this is more than the length of a football pitch).

Once you apply the brake pedal it will take time for your vehicle to react. This depends on the condition of your vehicle and, in particular, the condition of the braking system.

The final factor that determines your total minimum stopping distance is the vehicle's braking capability. This depends on many things, for example:

- brakes;
- tire pressure, tread and grip;
- the weight of the vehicle;
- the vehicle's suspension; and
- Road surface.

Skidding

Any factor which reduces the grip of your tyres on the road is a possible source of skidding. Wet or greasy roads, overloading, worn or improperly inflated tyres, mud, leaves, ice, snow, harsh acceleration, sudden braking, or excessive speed for the conditions can all cause or contribute to a skid.

'Aquaplaning' occurs when a car is being driven on a wet road and a film of water builds up between the tyres and the road surface.

When that happens, the car loses contact with the road, and braking and steering are affected.

Section 11- Correct behavior at the scene of an accident



This section covers what you must do if you have been involved in an accident, whether with another vehicle, another user of the road or with an object along the road. It also outlines what to do if you come across an accident.

What drivers must do at an accident or in an emergency?

- If you are involved in an accident, you must stop your vehicle and remain at the scene for a reasonable time. If anyone is injured or appears to need assistance, the driver of the vehicle must offer assistance. If vehicles are blocking the roadway or posing a danger to other road users, the roadway should be marked and the vehicle should then be removed as soon as possible.
- If you are asked by a Police, you must give your name and address, the address where the vehicle is kept, the name and address of the vehicle owner, the vehicle's registration number and evidence of insurance, such as the name of your insurance company or a disc or motor insurance certificate. If there is no Police at the scene, you must give this information to any person involved in the crash or, if requested, to an independent witness.
- If you or another person is injured and there is no police at the scene, the accident must be reported to the nearest police station.

If you fail to comply with the above requirements, with the intent of escaping civil or criminal liability, in situations where:

- you know someone has been injured and needs medical attention, or
- you know someone has been killed, or are reckless as to that fact,

You may be convicted and receive a fine or a prison.

- If the accident damages property only and there are police in the immediate vicinity, you must report it to the Police. If there are no Police available, you must provide this information to the owner or the person in charge of the property. If, for any reason, neither a Police nor the owner is immediately available, you must give all relevant information at a Police station as soon as reasonably possible.
- You are advised, where possible, to take pictures at the scene of an accident, showing the conditions, the position of vehicles and any damage done.
- Take care when moving damaged or broken-down vehicles and make every effort to warn oncoming traffic of the accident.
- You can warn them by using your hazard lights.
- If you need to ask for another road user's help to warn traffic, do so right away.
- If you have a reflective advance-warning triangle, (heavy vehicles and buses must have one), place it on the road far enough from the scene of the accident to give enough warning to approaching traffic. A warning triangle should not, however, be used on a motorway or in a place where it would be unsafe.
- When placing a triangle, you should take account of prevailing road conditions, traffic speed and volume. This is particularly important on motorways and dual-carriageways.
- If the breakdown occurs near a bend in the road, make sure you give warning to traffic on both sides of the bend.
- Leaking fuel from a crashed vehicle is dangerous, so be careful approaching any vehicle after an accident.

What to do if you arrive at the scene of an accident

Dos	Don'ts
Do remain calm.	Don't panic – assess the situation before taking action.
Do switch off the engine and apply the handbrake.	Don't stay at the scene if there are enough people helping and keeping it under control.

Do use a reflective advance-warning triangle if available, except on a motorway.

Do switch on hazard warning lights and parking lights.

Do make sure you are safe as you try to help others.

Do make sure others are safe. You **should** keep any injured people warm by placing coats or rugs around them.

Do organize bystanders to warn oncoming traffic from both directions, if this has not already been done. Be particularly careful at night so that People giving help are visible (by wearing reflective armbands or bright clothes or carrying lit torches).

Do call for help. Contact the emergency services

Don't get injured yourself – park your vehicle safely out of the way.

Don't move an injured person unless there is a risk of fire or of the vehicle turning over.

Don't attempt to lift a car off an injured person without help.

Don't remove helmets from injured motorcyclists. Neck injuries are common in motorcycle collisions, and any attempt by inexperienced people to remove the helmet may leave the injured person paralyzed from the neck down.

Don't allow anyone to smoke at, or close to, the scene.

Don't give an injured person anything to eat or drink.

Accidents involving dangerous goods

If a vehicle is carrying petrol, heating fuel or acid is in an accident, you should:



- keep well clear of the scene;
- position yourself, if possible, to make sure that the wind is not blowing from the accident towards you;
- warn other road users about the danger;
- give as much information as possible about the marking labels on the vehicle when summoning help; and
- Let the emergency services do any rescuing.

The signs for vehicles carrying hazardous chemicals are shown below.



Harmful to skin



Explosive



Bio Hazard



Acid

Section 12- Rules for motorcyclists and cyclists

A bicycle is a vehicle. Any person riding a bicycle has all of the rights and responsibilities as a driver of a vehicle. For various reasons drivers may not see the motorcyclist, and approximately one-half of all motorcycle crashes involve another vehicle. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, motorcyclists are about 35 times more likely to die in a traffic crash than passenger car occupants. A few of the most common reasons are provided below.

- Many drivers tend to look for other cars, not for motorcyclists.
- The profile of a motorcycle is much smaller than the profile of a car, making an approaching motorcyclist harder to see.
- Estimating the distance and speed of a motorcycle is more difficult than it is for a car.
- Motorcycle riding requires frequent lane movements to adjust to changing road conditions.
- Distracted driving, such as texting or talking on a cell phone.

Rules for Motorcyclists

- I. Bicyclists are not restricted to the right lane of traffic. One-way, multi-lane streets are one example of this. Another instance is when the bicyclist is changing lanes to make a left turn. The bicyclists should follow the same path any other vehicle would take traveling in the same direction.
- II. A motorist should merge with bicycle traffic when preparing for a right turn. Avoid turning directly across the path of bicycle traffic.
- III. Bicyclists are required to ride as far to the right in the lane as possible only when the lane can be shared safely by a car and a bicycle, side-by-side. Even then there are certain conditions which allow a bicyclist to take the full lane.
 - a. The bicyclist is overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction.
 - b. The bicyclist is preparing for a left turn at an intersection or onto a



- private road or driveway.
- c. There are unsafe conditions in the road such as fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, pedestrians, animals, potholes, or debris.
 - d. The lane is of substandard width making it unsafe for a car and a bicycle to safely share the lane side-by-side. When this is the case, it is best for the cyclist to take the full lane whether riding single file or two abreast.

Daylight riding

- Make yourself as visible as possible from the side, as well as the front and rear.
- Wear a white helmet and fluorescent clothing or strips.
- Use dipped headlights. Even in good daylight, they may make you more visible.

Night-time riding

Wear reflective clothing or strips to improve your chance of being seen in the dark. These reflect light from the headlamps of other vehicles, making you more visible from a long distance.

Lights

You must have on your motorcycle or moped:

- a white or yellow head lamp;
- a red rear lamp;
- a red rear reflector; and
- a number plate light on the back

Personal Protective Equipment

Wear appropriate clothing and a secure helmet every time you get on your bike.

Protective clothes

- Jackets and trousers should give you enough protection from impact, abrasion, cold and weather conditions
- Use body armor on exposed areas such as the back, knees, elbows, shoulders, hips and shins. This should be adjustable so it fits snugly and does not move in a crash.
- You should wear a good reflective jacket, to make you more visible on the road.
- Wear protective gloves, and footwear that comes above the ankle at least.



Helmets

- Buy from reputable dealers. Try several different sizes and makes. Make sure the dealer knows how to assess fit.
- Never buy or use second-hand helmets.
- Never lend your helmet to someone else.
- If your helmet is damaged, replace it.
- Read the manual for your helmet and follow the care instructions.
- Clean your visor gently with warm soapy water.
- Use a helmet with a clear visor. If you use a dark visor, it will be almost impossible for you to see oil on a wet road.
- Replace the visor if it is scratched.
- Make sure your helmet is securely fastened. An unsecured helmet is illegal and useless in a crash.

Eye and ear protection

- Use ear protection on long journeys.
- If you wear an open-face helmet (one without a chin bar), make sure you wear eye protection.
- When riding a motorcycle, do not use a personal entertainment system.



Car-Bicycle Crashes

Be on the lookout for cyclists on the road, especially at intersections. The most common car-bicycle crashes caused by a motorist are:

- A motorist turns right in front of oncoming bicycle traffic. Oncoming bicycle traffic is often overlooked or its speed misjudged.
- A motorist turns left across the path of the bicycle. The motorist should slow down and merge with the bicycle traffic for a safe left turn.
- A motorist pulls away from a stop sign and fails to yield the right-of-way to bicycle cross traffic. At intersections, the right-of-way rules apply equally to motor vehicles and bicycles.
- Motorcyclists are often hidden in a vehicle's blind spot or missed in a quick look due to their smaller size. Always make a visual check for motorcycles by checking mirrors and blind spots before entering or leaving a lane of traffic and at intersections
- Road conditions that are a minor annoyance to you may pose a major hazard to motorcyclists. Motorcyclists may suddenly change speed or adjust their position within a lane in reaction to changes in the weather, road, or traffic conditions. This may include potholes, gravel, railroad crossings, and wet or slippery surfaces which impair the motorcyclists' braking and handling abilities. Expect and allow room for such actions by the motorcyclist.
- A strong gust of wind can move a motorcycle across an entire lane if the rider isn't prepared for it. Wind gusts from large trucks in the other lane can also be a hazard.
- A large vehicle such as a van, bus, or truck can block a motorcycle from a driver's view and the motorcyclist may seem to suddenly appear from nowhere.

Rules for cyclists

This section covers the rules for keeping your bicycle roadworthy, wearing proper equipment and cycling safely and considerately

Keeping your bicycle roadworthy

- Your brakes, tires, chain, lights, reflector and bell must all be in good working order.
- Your bicycle should be the right size to allow you to touch the ground with both feet.
- When carrying goods, you should use a proper carrier or basket and take care that nothing is hanging loose.
- When carrying goods, you should use a proper carrier or basket and take care that nothing is hanging loose.
 - a. add strips of reflective material to the bike (white to the front and red to the back);
 - b. wear a reflective armband; and
 - c. wear a 'Sam Browne' reflective belt or reflective vest.



A bicycle should have the following braking system:

- If it has one fixed wheel or is designed for a child under 7 years of age, it must have at least one brake.
- If it is designed for an older child or an adult, or if neither wheel is fixed, it must have two brakes – one brake acting on the front wheel and another for the back wheel.

Protective clothing and equipment

As a cyclist, you are a vulnerable road user and your bicycle will not protect you if there is a crash. The law does not require you to wear a helmet. However, in the interest of road safety, and in your personal interest, you should wear a helmet when cycling.

When buying a helmet

- Look for a mark to show that it has been made to a recognized national standard.
- Check that it does not restrict your field of vision or your hearing.

When you own a helmet, you should

- Replace it when it is damaged or dropped.
- Adjust the straps on your helmet to fit you correctly. Always check the manufacturer's instructions.

Bicycle trailers

Carrying children on bicycles exposes them to the dangers of the road. Bicycle trailers are generally low to the ground. Due to their low profile, HGV and car drivers may not be aware of them immediately behind the bike. Towing a trailer will have an adverse effect on the handling of a bicycle. The way you corner may have to be adapted and stopping times may increase as a result of the increased weight of the trailer. In busy urban areas you will have to take account of the extra width, especially in cycle tracks where you might take up the full width of the lane.



If you intend to use a child seat for carrying a child on your bicycle, make sure that it is fit for purpose and securely fitted by a competent person. Make sure your child is wearing a suitable cycle helmet and check that the seat's restraining straps are in good condition. Be aware of the risk of your child's feet getting caught in the wheel spokes. The seat should have secure foot straps.

Ensure clothing like scarf's and shoe laces cannot get caught in the wheels.

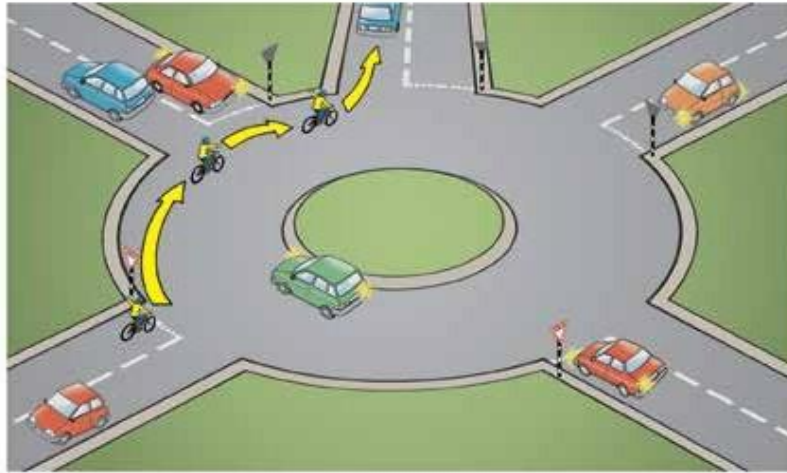
Cycling safely

- Make sure you keep to the left. Always look behind and give the proper signal before moving off, changing lanes or making a turn.
- You must obey the rules of the road, particularly those that relate to traffic lights, pedestrian crossings, pelican crossings and zebra crossings.
- Keep both hands on the handlebars except when signaling or changing gears.
- Keep both feet on the pedals.
- Do not take up a position on the 'inside' of a large vehicle out of view of the driver. Instead, stay behind if the large vehicle has stopped at a junction with the intention of turning left.
- Keep clear of the curb – riding clear will make you more visible and help reduce unsafe overtaking.
- When turning left, keep close to the left-hand side of the road, watch out for pedestrians and give the proper signal in good time.
- Beware of blind spots – all vehicles have blind zones and a driver may not be able to see you.
- If you cannot see the driver, the driver cannot see you, so stay back and stay safe.
- In poor weather conditions, or if you are not confident about taking up the position for turning right as outlined above, it may be safer to get off your bike and cross the roadway on foot. Where available, you should use a pedestrian or controlled crossing.
- Wear reflective clothing at all times.

Cyclists on roundabouts

- Be particularly careful when approaching a roundabout.
- Be aware that drivers may not see you easily.
- Watch out for vehicles crossing your path as they leave or enter the roundabout.
- Take extra care when cycling across exits.
- Give plenty of room to long vehicles on the roundabout, as they need more space. Do not ride in the spaces they need to use to get around the roundabout. Be aware of the driver's blind spots. If you can't see the

driver, they can't see you. It may be safer to wait until they have cleared the roundabout before you go on it.



REMEMBER

Check your gear, be seen, wear a helmet and listen-**never** listen to music or use radios or mobile phones when cycling.

Section 13- Rules for Pedestrians

A driver should always pay special attention to pedestrians (persons on foot). Pedestrian deaths account for 1 in 5 deaths on our roads. However, there are certain safety rules pedestrians should follow. This section covers the rules on walking along and crossing roads.

The most important rule for all pedestrians is to behave responsibly, exercise care and not endanger or inconvenience other users of the road.

Laws and Safety Tips for Pedestrians

- If there is a footpath, you must use it.
- If there is no footpath, you must walk as near as possible to the right-hand side of the road (facing oncoming traffic).
- Do not walk more than two abreast. If the road is narrow or carries heavy traffic, you should walk in single file.
- You should always wear bright and hi-viz clothing during the day and reflective clothing at night when walking outside built-up areas.
- You should always carry a torch when walking at night time.
- You should always be aware of other road users.
- Obey traffic control signals unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal.
- Do not cross the street between two intersections. It is dangerous to cross in the middle of a street.
- Use sidewalks when available, and do not walk in the street.
- Do not suddenly walk or run into the street in the path of a vehicle. These sudden actions may make it impossible for the vehicle operator to yield.
- Wait on the curb, not in the street, until the traffic signals change to green or read "Walk."
- Look both ways before crossing the street and before stepping out from behind parked cars.
- Be extra careful when getting off a streetcar or bus.
- Get in and out of cars on the curb side of the road when possible.
- Do not walk on a road when you are under the influence or consuming an alcoholic beverage. Alcohol is a contributing factor to pedestrian traffic crashes.

Crossing the road

Follow the DOs and DON'Ts below to make sure you cross the road safely.

Dos	Don'ts
Do look for a safe place to cross.	Don't cross at a corner or bend in the road.
Do stop and wait near the edge of the path. If there is no path, stand close to the edge of the road.	Don't cross near the brow of a hill.
Do look right and left and listen for traffic.	Don't cross near or at parked vehicles.
Do let any traffic coming in either direction pass, then look right and left again.	Don't cross where there are guard rails along the footpath.
Do walk briskly straight across the road when it is clear.	Don't hold onto or climb onto moving vehicles
Do continue to watch and listen for traffic while crossing.	Don't run across the road.

Safe crossing places

Use the following places to cross the road safely.

Zebra crossing

This is marked by yellow flashing beacons. The actual crossing area is marked by black and white 'zebra' stripes.

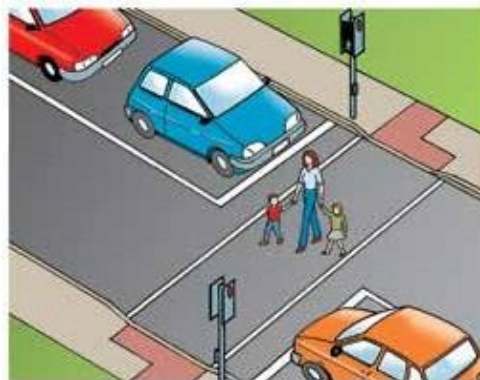


Drivers must stop to let you cross. As they approach the crossing, they should slow down and be prepared to stop. They must stop behind the stop line if there is one and must not enter any part of the crossing.

Pedestrian lights

Pedestrian lights consist of a set of traffic lights for drivers and a set of light signals for pedestrians. Usually there is a push button for pedestrians. When you press it, the traffic lights will turn to red after a short while.

- Do not cross while the 'wait' or 'red man' light is showing.
- Cross with care when the 'cross now' or 'green man' is showing.



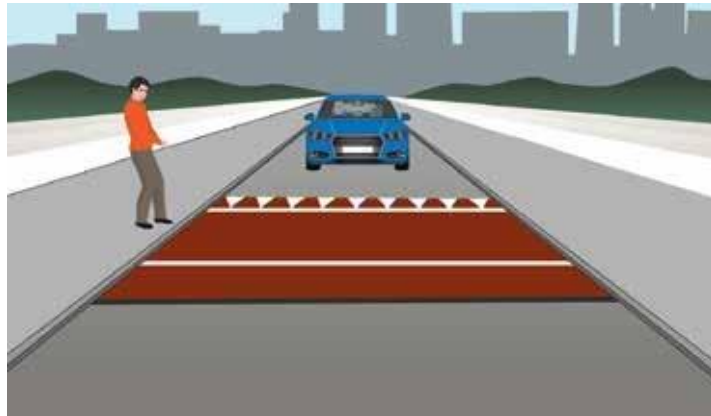
Uncontrolled crossing places

Generally uncontrolled crossing places (courtesy crossings) are designated shared areas of road. They are colored, slightly raised or patterned cobbled sections of road, and drivers should be aware of the potential dangers of pedestrians approaching or crossing on them.

It is also important to point out that pedestrians do not have an automatic right of way when using these crossings. Pedestrians need to be alert and



aware that traffic may suddenly approach from either direction.



Motorists entering uncontrolled crossing places (courtesy crossing) should react by driving very slowly, aware of the potential dangers of pedestrians using the area.

Safety Tips for Motorists

- If you see a pedestrian crossing or attempting to cross the street, slowdown, use your horn if necessary, and be prepared to stop.
- Be alert to a pedestrian guided by an assistance animal or carrying a white cane. The white cane indicates the person may be blind, partially blind, or disabled. A driver shall take the necessary pre-cautions to avoid injuring or endangering a pedestrian crossing or attempting to cross the street. The driver shall bring the vehicle to a full stop if injury or danger can only be avoided by that action.
- Watch for individuals who are blind at bus stops, intersections, business areas, and near schools for the blind.

Section 14-Respecting other road users

This section is aimed at motor vehicle drivers and builds on the information on good driving practice.

Your vehicle does not have greater right of way than any other road user, so, for safety reasons, you should drive defensively. This means expecting the unexpected and making way for other road users when necessary.

Some of the actions you might need to take in normal conditions include:

- making way for an ambulance, fire engine or Garda vehicle;
- watching and stopping for children emerging from between cars; and
- Waiting until a vehicle has started its left-hand turn before you emerge from a side road.

To make sure all road users are safe, be aware of your responsibilities towards:

- Pedestrians, children, older people, people with disabilities and wheelchair users;
- cyclists and motorcyclists; and
- Any animal traffic on the road

This helps drivers to become safer and more socially responsible, not only to themselves, but to their families and other road users.

Pedestrians

As a driver, you must not put a pedestrian at risk. In particular, you must give way to pedestrians:

- on or at a zebra crossing (even if they are only waiting to cross);
- on or at a pelican crossing, when the amber light is flashing;
- crossing the road, if you are moving off from a stationary position (for example at a traffic light or a parking space); and
- At a junction, if they have started crossing the road.

Watch out for pedestrians who might attempt to cross the road suddenly from between parked vehicles. Make extra allowances for older people, people with disabilities and children. Watch for pedestrians walking to and from buses.

REMEMBER

It is an offence to drive a vehicle partly or fully along or across a footpath, unless you are crossing a footpath to enter or leave a building or other place beside it.

Children

Children have less experience than other people in using the road, so you should make extra allowances for their behavior.

Take care when you are:

- driving beside footpaths where there are young children;
- coming out from side entrances or driveways;
- driving in car parks; and
- Reversing, in particular where there are young children. You cannot see a small child behind your vehicle through your mirrors or back window. If in doubt, get out and check.

Schools

Do not park at a school entrance. Thoughtless parking can confuse parents and their children or block the entrance or exit of a school. It can also force children onto the road to get around your vehicle. It is an offence if your vehicle blocks a footpath or a cycle track.

You should also take care near school buses, especially if overtaking a bus that children are boarding or leaving. School buses are clearly marked with stickers. Do not leave any room for doubt. If you see school children, particularly young children, you may use your horn to let them know you are there.



Be careful near children who are cycling. Take extra care near a school, where cyclists may emerge in groups. Remember, it is hard to predict a young cyclist's balance and behavior.

School wardens

Adult school wardens provide safe road crossing places for children outside or near schools. They wear a hat and an overcoat, which include reflective material. Wardens carry a special sign and are allowed by law to stop traffic. When a warden raises the 'Stop' sign (shown below), you must stop and remain stopped until:

- the school children have crossed the road;
- the sign is lowered; and
- The school warden has safely returned to the footpath.



Animal traffic

Always slow down and be prepared to stop when approaching or overtaking animals. If a person in charge of animals gives a signal to slow down or stop, you must obey it. Avoid using your horn if animals are in front of you, as it might frighten them.

If you are travelling on a road where animals are common, you will see a warning sign like the ones below.



Section 15- Other road users

Emergency services vehicles

In the course of their duty, Police, fire brigade vehicles or ambulances and other emergency vehicles can be exempt from some of the road traffic law as long as this does not put other road users in danger. As a user of the road, if you hear or see a Police or emergency vehicle approaching under emergency conditions using a siren or flashing lights, you should exercise caution, and give way if it is safe to do so.

You need to know what to do when you see an emergency vehicle. You must react quickly, safely and carefully to allow emergency service vehicles to pass. It is important to be alert and attentive at all times. You should keep noise levels in your vehicle at a level that allows you to hear the sirens from emergency vehicles. Be alert at intersections and observe your surroundings as emergency service vehicles may come from behind you or from a secondary road.

You should also leave plenty of space between you and the vehicle in front when stopped in traffic. This will give you room to maneuver your vehicle if, for example, you need to pull in to let the emergency service vehicles pass – something you cannot do if you are sandwiched between two vehicles in traffic.

Policemen, fire fighters and ambulances save lives in the course of their work and every second counts when they are responding to an emergency.

When an emergency vehicle approaches:

- Clear the way as soon as you can do so safely when you see the flashing lights or hear the sirens.
- Never mount the curb unless you absolutely have to and, even then, only if you are certain that there are no pedestrians there.
- Check your rear mirror and both side mirrors to gauge the speed of the emergency vehicle and also look out for pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists and other road users. Indicate your intention to pull over. Pull over only in a place which has enough space for the emergency vehicle to pass you safely.
- Stay there until the emergency vehicle has passed. Watch out for other

emergency vehicles as there may be more than one.

- Indicate that you are going to pull out again. When it is safe to do so, gradually merge back into traffic.

Never

- Tailgate or overtake an emergency vehicle with lights or sirens unless directed to do so.
- Race after an emergency service vehicle to get through a traffic light
- Break a red light or speed to allow emergency service vehicles to pass you unless you're directed to do so by the policemen or emergency service personnel.
- Brake suddenly or block the road.
- Overtake a moving emergency service vehicle that is displaying flashing lights.

People using agricultural machinery

Tractors

Tractors are governed by normal road traffic laws on driver licensing, insurance, motor tax and vehicle lighting.

All tractors used in a public place must be fitted with safety frames. The purpose of the frame is to protect the driver from being crushed underneath if the tractor overturns. The frame must comply with approved standards. It is up to the owner or driver to fit a safety cab.

Tractor drivers must carefully transport loose material such as silage, slurry, sand or gravel, so that the material does not spill onto a public road and cause a crash. Loads of lime or other dusty materials, offal or other offensive material must be fully covered with a tarpaulin.

Farmers using agricultural tractors and trailers to haul agricultural produce must not:

- Use exceptionally high frames on trailers which could endanger the stability, steering and braking of an agricultural tractor and trailer combination; or
- Exceed the maximum legally permissible combination weight or the design gross vehicle weight.



Tractors on the road

A tractor used in a public place must obey the laws governing road traffic. If you are driving a tractor, you should keep left to let faster traffic pass. Your driving mirror must provide an adequate view of the road behind you. Do not carry a passenger unless the tractor is equipped to carry one.

People in charge of animals

Horse-drawn vehicles

The normal rules apply, including the general rule to keep left. The hand signals to be given by the driver are the same as those given by a cyclist. A horse-drawn vehicle must be equipped with two red rear reflectors and, at night, must also carry on the right-hand side of the vehicle a lamp showing a white light to the front and a red light to the back.

You must not drive a horse-drawn vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.



Riding or leading horses

If you are riding or leading a horse, you must remain on the left-hand side of the road and obey all Rules of the Road.

You should wear a high-visibility vest and an approved riding helmet.

When leading a horse, you should walk so as to ensure that you are between the horse and the traffic, so as to prevent the horse from



interfering with the traffic.

When riding one horse and leading a second horse, you must remain on the left-hand side of the road. You should ensure the led horse is on the left-hand side of the ridden horse, to ensure that you are positioned between the horse and the traffic. This is in order to control the led horse, in the interest of the safety of other users of the road.

Drivers should take special care when:

- Approaching riding schools or places where horses are likely to appear,
- Overtaking horses, especially loose horses or horse-drawn vehicles, and
- Approaching a horse and rider. If appropriate a driver must stop a vehicle and allow them to pass.

Driving animals on the road

If you are in charge of animals on a roadway, you must take reasonable steps to make sure the animals do not block other traffic or pedestrians. If you are in charge of animals on the road at night, you should carry a lamp showing a white light to the front and a red light to the back. You should also wear a reflective armband.

Chapter 16 - Appendix

What to do if your vehicle breaks down

- Look out for marked parking areas.
- Move your vehicle to the hard shoulder. Park as near to the left as you can. If you cannot do this, take steps to warn other drivers such as switching on your hazard warning lights.
- Where possible always step over and stay behind the crash barrier, ensuring your passengers do the same.
- Use the roadside phone to contact the policemen. This automatically lets them know your exact location. If you cannot use this phone, use your mobile but be aware they will need information about your location.
- Do not place any warning device such as a triangle on the motorway as it is too dangerous.
- Never try to do repairs yourself on the hard shoulder.
- Wear a high visibility vest. Always carry at least two in the vehicle.
- Do not walk on the motorway. Leave your vehicle through the left-hand door and make sure your passengers do the same.
- Make sure that passengers keep away from the motorway lanes and hard shoulder, and keep children under control.
- Wait for help on the embankment side of the motorway well behind the crash barrier.
- If, for some reason, you are unable to follow the advice above, you should stay in your vehicle with your safety belt securely fastened and switch on your hazard lights.
- Many motorways (and dual carriageways) now include important information about location and direction of travel on the surface of the hard shoulder. This information includes Location Reference Indicator (LRI) signs and Location Reference Marking (LRM) signs and is aimed at assisting road users in accurately communicating their location in the event of an incident or breakdown.



CAR-CARE TIPS

1. Rainproof Your Windshield

Manufacturers recommend replacing your blades every three months. Keep a spare set in your trunk.

2. Skip the DIY Car Wash

Washing a car at home uses five to 20 times more water than a professional car wash. You also aren't doing your car any favors: A recent study at the University of Texas proved that a single DIY wash can leave scratches as deep as a tenth of the paint's total thickness.

3. Eliminate Distractions

As driving instructors stress, your hands tend to follow where your eyes are looking. Adjusting the radio dial takes 5.5 seconds—and that's 5.5 seconds when his eyes may not be on the road and both hands may not be on the wheel. Dialing a phone triples your risk of a crash. Reaching for a moving object increases it nine times. Worst of all is texting, which makes you 23 times more likely to crash.

Avoid the temptation to multitask behind the wheel altogether.

4. Assume the Position

Smaller blind spots mean you'll crane your neck less. Try this mirror adjustment method from Tom and Ray Magliozzi, hosts of NPR's Car Talk: Set your rearview mirror as you normally would, then tilt it upward so you sit up straight. Lean your head against the driver's window then set your left mirror so you can see the back corner of your car. Lean right to do the right mirror.

5. Save Your Clutch

Don't ride your clutch in anticipation of shifts. You'll accelerate quicker and your clutch will last longer if you use it like expensive cologne—sparingly.

6. Check Your Hands

Your seat is positioned properly when you can hang your wrists over the top of the steering wheel. And remember not to grip the wheel as you would a tennis racket, with your thumbs wrapped around so that they connect in back with



your fingers. Instead, leave your thumbs on top of the wheel. Otherwise, in a collision, the wheel can whip back around and snap your thumbs.

7. Deal with animal on the Road

Don't take radical evasive action to avoid a collision, which is more likely to cause you bodily harm than making contact with the animal will. Plus, you're facing a wild animal, and there's no way to tell in which direction it will flee. If you have time, flash your headlights to try to scare the creature out of your path. If a collision is imminent, brake with your steering wheel straight. At the last possible second, steer away from the animal's midsection to prevent the animal from crashing through your windshield and landing on your lap.

8. Downshift like a Racer

Try the heel-toe shift, recommends driver Robby Gordon, winner of three Baja 1000s. "Use your foot to apply the accelerator and brake at the same time," he says. "As you apply the brake, keep your right foot on the right side of the pedal so you can rock your foot over and use your heel to blip the throttle, which raises the rpms and allows the car to drop into gear more easily."

9. Ford a Stream

Do not drive in water higher than the air intake, which is typically on the front side fender. Pick an area where the flow of water is slow and enter at an angle to cut down on the surface area of the vehicle being pushed against by the stream. Enter gently but with enough speed to cause a bow wave, which pushes the water forward, creating a shallower area, and ford at a constant speed.

10. Corner on Dirt

Going sideways is the quickest way through a corner on dirt, driver Rhys Millen, who was the General Lee's main stunt driver in Dukes of Hazzard. "To do it well," he says, "initiate the slide through input to the steering wheel—you over steer into the turn. Flick the wheel in the opposite direction of the curve to break traction, then whip it back the other way to initiate a slide in the direction you want to go. Once the car starts to slide, you can 'steer' by adjusting the throttle. More or less throttle will make the car slide at a wider or tighter arc, respectively. More gas makes for a more sideways slide. If you lift off the throttle, the car will still go sideways, but it will start to reduce speed

and straighten out again."

11. Drive on Sand

Before driving onto a beach or into the desert, get out and drop your tire pressure to 12 psi, which helps you "float" on the sand. If you do start to sink into the sand, keeps the momentum going: Do not stop. If you really feel the car getting stuck, reverse, back out, and look for a better way forward.

12. Survive a Rear-End Collision

First, pull your seatbelt taut. Next, release your foot from the brake and put the car in neutral. This will help distribute the force and may prevent you from being rear-ended twice, which can happen if you're applying the brakes after being hit and the car behind you is still moving forward.

13. Get Unstuck

If your tires have sunk into mud, snow, or sand, driver Cameron Steele, a Baja 1000 winner, says to lower the tire pressure way down—as low as 5 or 6—and dig out space in front of the tires to give yourself a run. "If you still don't get traction, put down some pieces of carpet," he says. "But always put a leash on what you use for traction—say 50 feet long—and tie it to your bumper so you don't have to run back into the mud or gunk to pick up the pieces."

14. Survive a Water Landing

Almost all cars have electronic windows that short out when they come in contact with water. So, invest in a center punch, a device shaped like a screwdriver but with a sharp center point. It makes breaking a window a cinch. Store it in your center console or glove box—not your trunk.

15. Maneuver Tight Corners

At the BMW Performance Driving School, instructor Jim Clark says these four words over and over: "Slow in, fast out." When taking a corner, you need to scrub as much of that speed as you can while the car is braking in a straight line, then you can accelerate out of the curve. The converse is "Fast in, maybe no out."

16. Add Trees to Your Commute

Even if it takes you out of your way, trees may make your ride less stressful. An Ohio State University study found that scenic drives were more calming than those involving strip malls and endless asphalt.

17. Add Some Horsepower

If you drive a turbo, all you need is a bit of computer programming to add some power. A few minutes of "chip tuning" by your mechanic can add 20 percent more power.

18. Get Out of a Lease

If your lease is in its final six months, you can sometimes buy the car outright at a huge discount—below wholesale in some cases.

19. Give It a Rest

Shift into neutral at traffic lights. The transmission doesn't care, and it makes life a bit easier for the engine. This technique reduces the amount of heat carried by the cooling system and can increase gas mileage a tick or two.

20. Use Your Headrest

Before you hit the road, sit up straight, raise your head as high as you can, and press it into the headrest. Hold it there for five seconds, then relax and repeat five times. This will improve your posture and put muscles like your multifidus to work to keep your spine erect. This, in turn, will reduce the strain on your neck.

21. Jump-Start a Dead Battery

If your battery terminals are corroded, open a can of cola and pour it directly onto the battery terminals. The acid in the cola will bubble away the corrosion, improving both your connection and the odds of a successful jump-start. Once you're home, run water over the battery to remove the cola residue and dry it with an old rag.

22. Ace the Details

If you want to customize a new car without making it look like something out of Pimp My Ride, start with the wheels. A rim upgrade can be inexpensive and



quick (your car won't be laid up for a week). If you have a higher-end car, you don't even need custom rims—just get the wheels powder coated in a new color.

23. Roll 'Em up

Nixing the AC lowers fuel consumption, but only if you're not driving on the highway. Otherwise, opening the windows uses more gas because of the drag you're putting on the car. Instead, run your AC in recirculation mode, which recycles some already-cooled air from inside the car, requiring less energy than completely cooling the air that comes in from outside.

24. Buy, Don't Lease

Leasing is more expensive because you're using up the best years of the car's life. A monthly lease payment is precisely calculated to ensure that you pay for every penny of that dizzying depreciation, along with interest and other fees. If you'll keep the car at least 5 years, buying is usually a better deal.

25. Hide Your Emotions

If a car takes on human attributes, you're more likely to evaluate it positively, according to Canadian researchers. That's why your salesperson calls it "she." Keep the talk technical and ignore the rep's attempts to humanize the vehicle. Similarly, the longer you sit inside a new vehicle the more you'll feel as if it's yours.

26. Empty Your Pockets

The average guy spends 67 minutes each day behind the wheel. A thick wallet in your back pocket raises one hip above the other, twisting your spine and straining your lower back. Plus it can put pressure on your sciatic nerve, a common source of lower-back pain, says Stuart McGill, Ph.D., of the University of Waterloo, in Ontario.

27. Beat Frost

Run the air-conditioning while defrosting the windshield. (New cars do this automatically, but in older cars, turn it on you) AC air is dry, so it will take the moisture out of the air by dehumidifying as it cools. If you're cold, adjust the temperature so that the AC pumps out warm air.

28. Use Your Eyes

A bad driving habit is focusing on the road in front of you or at the bumper of the car ahead. Practice looking farther ahead. By the time you're in the turn, for instance, you should be looking ahead at your exit. It may feel like this will cause you to run off the road, but it won't. Your peripheral vision will keep you in line.

29. Quickness Counts

Slipping a 5-speed's clutch—that is, pausing briefly as it engages a gear—ensures a smooth start, but it also generates heat that diminishes its life. So don't be bashful. Get in gear, then get off of the left pedal as soon as the car is rolling.

30. Get Some Support

If your car doesn't have adjustable lumbar supports, buy your own backrest—or simply roll up a towel and place it behind you to fill in the small curve between your waist and hips. The more you support your spine, the less your back will ache.

31. Lose the Junk

Every 100 pounds you remove improves economy by 1 to 2 percent, so clear your trunk and your backseat before you leave home. Both of them are preferable to a loaded-down roof rack, however, which can fuel economy by as much as 5 percent.

32. Take Breaks

On long drives, take at least one 10-minute break every two hours. The combination of tight hamstrings and the pumping of your foot can stretch your sciatic nerve and lead to chronic pain. Muscles are meant to stretch—nerves aren't.

33. Check Your Tire Pressure

Less air means more contact and friction between the tire and road, which wears the rubber faster, makes the engine work harder, and uses more gas, says Chris Johanson, author of *Auto Diagnosis, Service and Repair*. Just don't overinflate: The harder the tires, the fewer grips they'll have.



34. Keep Your Focus

Staring down long straight roadways for longer than 5 minutes at a time fatigues the visual cortex of your brain, causing you to speed and underestimate distances between cars, according to a study in Human Perception and Performance. Check all three mirrors and your gauges at the end of every song on the radio to keep your vision—and brain—sharp.

35. Beat Carsickness

If a passenger is prone to motion sickness or turns pale during a road trip, have him or her eat gingersnap cookies. Hunger worsens carsickness, but research has shown that ginger root can help alleviate and prevent it.

36. Let Loose

Getting the engine up to 70 mph for 10 miles once a month (on an open freeway) evaporates any water and gas build up in the engine and exhaust system, says Chris Johanson, author of Auto Diagnosis, Service and Repair.

37. Add space

Tailgating destabilizes traffic flow, says Tom Vanderbilt, author of the bestseller Traffic. "People brake more than they have to when they follow too closely, so the drivers behind them do as well," says Vanderbilt. "This creates 'shock waves,' which lead to stop-and-go traffic." Aim for a 4-second cushion between vehicles. Drivers with less than a 2-second cushion are almost three times more likely to cause collisions, according to data from Drive Cam, a driving safety service.

38. Stay in Gear

While coasting in neutral does improve gas mileage by a hair, it also levies a heavier burden on your brakes, leading to premature—and expensive maintenance. Constantly reengaging an automatic transmission at speed also causes gear wear. So, let your transmission provide engine braking as the engineers intended.

39. Mind the Music

A heavy beat might get your blood pumping, but it can also lead to unsafe speeds and accidents—particularly when you crank up the volume. Loud or up-tempo music slows your reaction time. Britain's Royal Automobile Club



Foundation recently named Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries" the most dangerous piece to play while driving.

40. Replace the Filter

Just as a colander separates cooked pasta from water, the oil filter traps dirt that would otherwise harm your engine. Today's best oil filters trap particles just 10 microns in diameter, a rate not possible 10 years ago and far superior to that of budget filters. Replace your filter every time you change your oil, lest old oil get mixed with the pristine stuff.

41. Rub It Down

Cleaning and moisturizing your dash, doors, and seats will extend their lives. Try to clean twice and condition four times annually.

42. Warm Your Engine

Store your ride indoors when temperatures drop below 14 degrees. Very cold batteries produce almost no power, and they won't send enough energy to the starter motor when you turn the key.

43. Know the Numbers

Modern motor oils are engineered to flow at low temperatures and to provide adequate lubrication at high ones. Take oil labeled 5W-30, for instance, which is suitable for all weather conditions except desert Southwest climates. The first number indicates viscosity (the ability to flow) at low winter (W) temperatures. Five will work in the coldest of U.S. climates. The other number indicates lubrication performance under extreme heat. The higher the number, the better the performance under hot engine operating conditions.

44. Buckle Your Seat Belt

One in five men think airbags make seatbelts unnecessary, when in fact going unbuckled turns an airbag into a deadly weapon. After reviewing 12 years-worth of car crashes in which airbags had deployed, University of Pittsburgh scientists found that the incidence of neck or spine injury was 70 percent higher for drivers who'd gone sans seatbelt. That's because if you aren't buckled up during a collision, you're likely to be propelled headfirst into an airbag coming at you at 200 mpg, say the study authors.

45. Fix Your Footing

Most people use their toe on the accelerator, which makes it harder to keep steady pressure and leads to excess gas consumption. Drive with your foot flat on the pedal, ease up on the accelerator a bit, and lower your top speed on the freeway.

46. Brake, Then Park

Putting a car into park and then activating the parking brake causes the car to settle back, putting unnecessary weight on the transmission. With the car still in drive and your foot on the brake, activate the parking brake. Then put the car in neutral and release the foot brake. It should stay at rest with only the parking brake. Shift to park and all is good.

47. Use Your Fog Lights

These beams can cut through water vapor better than regular headlights can. Fog lights are mounted low on the grille to prevent bounce-back glare off the mist—which is why high beams are your worst choice.

48. Stop a Spreading Crack

If a rock has chipped your windshield, you can act fast and to avoid the \$200 to \$500 cost of a replacement. So long as the chip is smaller than a dime, a glass shop can fill the crevice with an optically matched resin that should forestall the spread of cracks. Most insurance companies waive the deductible and cover this cost-saving procedure. But anything larger and you might need a new pane of glass.

PIT YOUR WITS

Puzzle 1: Invincible car

Name the part of a car which on paper seems the strongest by far.
It can hit pedestrians at any speed but will not make them cry or bleed.
You can drive this into a wall; there'll be no damage, the bricks won't fall.

Wind will not cause it to break and it can move from under the heaviest weight.

No matter whether on a Fiesta or Ferrari, this part of the car always comes free.

Sometimes seen but never heard, name this part: what is the word?

Puzzle 2: Catch me if you can

A driving instructor was driving a small car on a motorway in England when he saw a speed camera coming up ahead.

He looked down at the needle on his speed which read 95. He continued at that speed past the camera and wasn't caught speeding.

The camera was turned on, facing him in his lane and was working perfectly. His speed was 100% accurate and nothing about his car was illegal such as hiding the plates or using anything to evade cameras.
How come he wasn't caught speeding?

Puzzle 3: Street race

It was 2 am and a group of instructors and examiners were taking part in a street race around the roads of Birmingham.

As Pete rounded a corner he accelerated and passed Terry who was in 2nd place.

What place was Pete in now?

Puzzle 4: The tired teacher

A driving instructor was travelling along a road after a long week of work. He was tired and just wanted to get home.

As he looked behind him and saw the police he momentarily lost concentration. He went up the pavement and bumped into a pedestrian. He then went the wrong way round a roundabout and through a red light.

The police saw all of this, took no notice and did nothing.
Why didn't the police do anything?

Puzzle 5: A hole lot of trouble

An examiner walked out the back of a driving test centre to take a break between driving tests. He saw another examiner digging a hole and asked him what he was doing. "I'm sick of these sat-nav's." said the examiner. "I'm burying mine so I don't have to use it." The other examiner agreed it was a great idea, grabbed a spade and helped him dig. If it takes one examiner ten minutes to dig one hole, how long does it take two examiners to dig half a hole?

Here are the answers to Paul's puzzles.

Puzzle 1: Invincible car

The answer is the car's shadow. It wouldn't hurt a pedestrian when it hits them and wouldn't do any damage to a wall. The wind won't break it and if someone parks a car on top of it you can still move off. It's free on any car and you can see it but not hear it.

Puzzle 2: Catch me if you can

He was doing 95 km/h (kilometers per hour) not 95 mph (miles per hour). When converted that's about 59 mph so he was well under the 70 mph speed limit.

I thought of this when a pupil misread the speed on a lesson recently. Many drivers never notice the km/h reading on their speed but they are there for if you drive abroad or need them for any reason.

These questions are designed to teach you things so I didn't mention what the

speed limit was. I did say he was driving a small car and it was on a motorway in England so you could easily look it up.

Puzzle 3: Street race

Pete was in 2nd. If you pass someone in 2nd place then you become 2nd, not 1st.

Puzzle 4: The tired teacher

The driving instructor was walking. Did you assume he was driving?

Puzzle 5: A hole lot of trouble

There's no such thing as half a hole – a hole is always whole!

100 Question & Answer related to Driving Test

1	Pedestrian can cross a road at any point.		False
2	Where there are no footpaths pedestrian should walk along right edge of the road.		False
3	At a zebra crossing right-of-way belongs to pedestrian.	True	
4	A pedestrian should cross at an intersection when light is red.	True	
5	While following behind another vehicle, the minimum distance between the two vehicles should be equal to one length.		False
6	It is alright to overtake another vehicle by crossing single continues road provided no vehicle is coming from opposite direction.		False
7	It is alright to overtake going through an intersection.		False
8	While turning left at an intersection on red signal, you have the right of way.		False
9	You must use your horn while going through an intersection.		False
10	It is not essential to dip your lights at night time for on-counting vehicle.		False
11	Turn your light on half before sunset.		False
12	According to traffic law a vehicle driver can overtake the way left side provided the front vehicle driver is going turn right side.	True	
13	It is alright to overtake provided you flash your head lights at the vehicle coming from opposite direction.		False
14	It is alright to drive at night without tail lights if you have the proper head lights.		False
15	It is not necessary to stop at a stop sign if there is no traffic on the other road.		False
16	At a round about the right-of-way belongs to traffic on main road.	True	
17	It is alright to overtake a vehicle which is overtaking another vehicle provided no traffic is coming from opposite direction.		False
18	Yellow flashing signal light means caution.	True	
19	Before crossing a major road come to complete stop only if there is traffic on the major road.		False
20	While parking the distance from an intersection should not be less than 30 feet.	True	
21	While parking the distance from free fire-hydrant should not	True	



	be less than 10 feet.		
22	While parking behind on in front or another parallel parked vehicle the distance should not be less than one feet.	True	
23	It is alright to park on a bus stop provided no bus is approaching.		False
24	On a red light it is legal to turn right.		False
25	It is alright to make a U-turn at any place provided it is not specifically prohibited.	True	
26	While turning right on green light it is not necessary to yield to the traffic coming from opposite direction.		False
27	In case of four lane highway, it is legal to turn right from left lane.		False
28	In case of rear-end accident due to sudden stoppage of vehicle in front, the responsibility lies in the driver in front.		False
29	Safe following distance rule does not apply in case of overtaking.		False
30	It is not essential to always keep rear screen clear.		False
31	In case of doubt about the right-of-way at an intersection, always yield to the traffic approaching from right.	True	
32	Bad roads cause more accidents than bad driving.		False
33	It is not illegal to park the vehicle on the right hand side of the road.		False
34	One single lane road you must stop to let the vehicle pass if you are going downhill.	True	
35	It is not essential to drive within the marked lanes if there is no other traffic on the road.		False
36	It is not necessary for cyclist to have a reflector in the rear if he has a light in the front for night time driving.		False
37	You must use your indicator to help the following driver to overtake if he cannot see the road ahead.	True	
38	A traffic police officer on duty can over-rule an indication given by a sign, signal or lane marking.		False
39	On hearing the siren or seeing the flashing signal of an approaching emergency vehicle such as ambulance, fire engine, police vehicle etc. You must pull to the kerb and remain stationery till the emergency vehicle has passed.	True	
40	Pedestrian can cross a road only at designated point if there is one in the vicinity.	True	
41	Where there are no footpaths the pedestrian should walk along left edge of the road.	True	



42	At a zebra crossing right of way belongs to motorists.		False
43	A pedestrian should cross at an intersection when light is green.		False
44	While following behind another vehicle, the minimum distance between the two vehicles should be equal to two feet of every mile per hour speed.	True	
45	It is alright to overtake another vehicle by crossing double continuous line marked on the road if no vehicle is approaching from opposite direction.		False
46	While turning left or right at an intersection you must stop for the pedestrian crossing the street you are turning on.	True	
47	It is alright to overtake going over a level rail crossing.		False
48	You must use your horn while going through a blind curve.	True	
49	It is not necessary to dim your light at night time while following behind another vehicle.		False
50	Turn your light on two hours before sunset.		False
51	It is legal to overtake on the left provided the facility is four lane highways.		False
52	It is not necessary to stop at a stop sign if you are taking left turn.		False
53	It is alright to reverse in a one way street if you have gone slightly beyond your destination.		False
54	At a round about the right-of-way belongs to traffic approaching from the right.	True	
55	Yellow flashing signal always means road is closed.		False
56	Before crossing a major road come to a complete stop even if there is no traffic on the major road.	True	
57	While parking the distance from an intersection should not be less than one car length.		False
58	While parking behind or in front of another parallel parked vehicle the distance should not be less than a car length.		False
59	While parking the distance from after a fire-hydrant should be at least one foot.		False
60	It is alright to park in front of an entrance to a building provided the gate is closed.		False
61	On a red light it is legal to turn left only after yielding to the traffic approaching from the right.		False
62	In case of four lane highway it is not essential to turn right from right lane.		False
63	In case of rear-end accident due to sudden stoppage of	True	



	vehicle in front, the responsibility lies on driver following behind.		
64	It is alright to pass a stationery school bus stopped for letting-off or picking-up school children provided the road is four lane highway.		False
65	In case of doubt about right-of-way at an intersection always yield to traffic approaching from left.		False
66	Red flashing sign means road closed.		False
67	Ordinary traffic safety rules do not apply to animal drawn vehicles.		False
68	On hearing the siren or seeing the flashing signal of an approaching emergency vehicle such as ambulance, fire engine, police vehicle etc. You are only required to slow down.		False
69	While following behind another vehicle, the minimum distance between the two vehicles should always be equal to ten feet.		False
70	It is alright to overtake another vehicle by crossing a single continuous line with a broken line on your side, even if a vehicle is approaching from opposite direction.		False
71	You must use your horn while going through a crowded street.		False
72	You		False
73	It is legal to turn left by overtaking a vehicle stopped in front for red light by using the left shoulder.		
74	It is not necessary to stop for a stationery school bus picking up and letting off children if you are proceeding in the opposite.		False
75	On a round about the right-of-way belongs to traffic approaching from the left.		False
76	It is illegal for all heavy vehicles to overtake any vehicle while going up a steep stop turn on from lane highways.	True	
77	Before crossing a major road, you are only required to slow down.		False
78	Night time speed should always be 10mgh less than the day time speed limit.	True	
79	A right turn green arrow appearing alone on a signal does not mean one cannot go straight.	True	
80	It is alright to take a left turn by overtaking a vehicle on the right provided the vehicle ahead is stopped at a red light for		False



	going straight.		
81	It is alright to park on the right side of the road provided it is a one way street and parking is not specifically prohibited.		False
82	In case of four lane highway, it is not essential to turn left from left lane only.		False
83	You must use your horn while overtaking any vehicle.		False
84	Red flashing sign has the same meaning as a stop sign.	True	
85	The safety helmet for motorcycles, etc. is desirable but it is not a legal requirement.		False
86	It is alright to overtake another vehicle by crossing single continuous line with a broken line on the other side, provided no vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction.		False
87	You must use your horn while going over a rail crossing.		False
88	Turn your light on till half an hour after sunrise.		False
89	It is not necessary to keep within the lane if there is no other traffic on the road.		False
90	It is alright to park on the road proper where there is a shoulder provided the road is not too busy.	True	
91	In case of four lane highway it is legal to turn left from right lane.		False
92	You must use your horn while going pass a school.		False
93	A single continuous line has the same meaning as a double continuous line.		False
94	It is alright to park on a footpath provided somebody is walking on the footpath.		False
95	You must use your horn while reversing.		False
96	At a yield sign, give right-of-way only if there is traffic on the other road.		False
97	It is not illegal to park on pedestrian cross walks.		False
98	You must use your horn only when a violation is being committed and at no other time.	True	
99	Light decoration (specially blinking ones) in addition to those required under law is desirable visibility at night time.		False
100	It is absolutely essential for public transport vehicle while crossing at rail track to stop and listen before crossing the rail tracks.	True	

Test of competence to drive

The candidate shall satisfy the person conducting the test that he is able to:

1. Start the engine of the vehicle;
2. Move away straight ahead or an angle;
3. Overtake, meet or cover the path of another vehicle and take an appropriate
4. Turn right and left corners correctly;
5. Stop the vehicle in an emergency and normally, and in the latter case bring that at an appropriate part of the road;
6. Drive the vehicle backwards whilst so doing enter a limited opening either to the left or right;
7. Cause the vehicle to face in the opposite direction by means of forward and reverse gears;
8. Give by hand and mechanical means (if fitted to the vehicle) or in the case of disabled driver for whom it is impracticable or understandable to give signals by hand, by mechanical means in a clear and unmistakable manner, appropriate signals at appropriate times to "indicate" his intended actions;
9. Act correctly and promptly on all signals often by traffic signs and traffic controllers, and take appropriate action on signs given by other road users.

NOTE: - REQUIREMENTS 6 & 7 are not applicable in the case of: -

- I. Motorcycle or tricycle not equipped with means for reversing;
- II. Requirements 6, 7 & 8 are not applicable, if during a road test, he does any three or more of the following acts or any one of such acts more than once.

STARTING:

1. Fails to look around before starting;
2. Noisy and uncertain gear shifting;
3. Stays too long in low or second gear;
4. Un-necessary fast get away;
5. Stalls motor;
6. Fails to signal.

STOPPING:



1. Fails to signal;
2. Slows down too suddenly;
3. Fails to use rear-view glass.

TURNING:

1. Fails to get into proper lane in time;
2. Fails to signal;
3. Fails to check traffic;
4. Swings wide to the right or cuts corners to the left;
5. Fails to complete turn in proper lane.

BACKING:

1. Fails to look behind before or while backing;
2. Uncertain steering when backing.

PARKING:

1. Hits with a jolt other cars in parking;
2. Climbs curb in parking;
3. Parks too far from curb;
4. Forgets to set EMERGENCY brakes;
5. Parks too fast for proper control.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS:

1. Fails to notice signals;
2. Runs through a traffic signal.

SIGNS:

1. Does not come to a stop on a signal or at a sign required him to stop;
2. Does not notice caution or warning signs;
3. Fails to observe direction signs.

PASSING:

1. Does not await clear distance ahead;
2. Passes a vehicle in intersection when unlawful or dangerous to do so;
3. Passes vehicles on right where unlawful;

4. Fails to use horn when necessary;
5. Too little speed in over-taking;
6. Cuts in too quickly ahead.

HILLS:

1. Cannot shift gears on an upgrade or when going down;
2. Cannot stop or start on hill without rolling backward;
3. Descends in neutral.

SPEED:

1. Drives at speed greater than ability warrants;
2. Too fast over rough roads, around corners, through blind intersections in business districts;
3. Tendency to lag and catch up;
4. Slow down when passing an intersection or around a curve, rather than be reaching;
5. Hinders traffic by driving slowly in center of street.

ATTENTION:

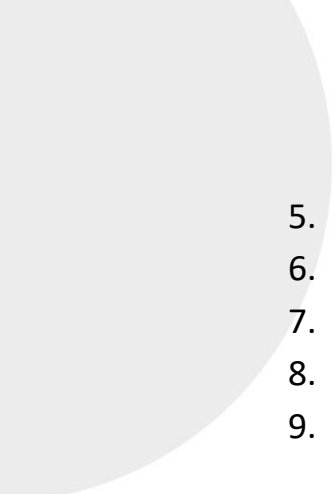


1. Looks down when shifting gear;
2. Turns his head when talking;
3. Fails to notice dangerous spots;
4. Does not give complete attention to all traffic intersections.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS OTHERS:

1. Depends on others for safety;
2. Takes right of way at intersection when not entitled thereto;
3. Inconsiderable to pedestrians;
4. Fails to anticipate what others may do.

MISCELLANEOUS:

1. Stalls at intersection;
2. Fails to keep in correct lane;
3. Follows too closely other vehicles;
4. Uses horn too much;

- 
- 
- 
5. Shifts into wrong gear, such as reverse instead of second;
 6. Passes standing street cars where unlawful;
 7. Speeds up when being over-taken;
 8. Reacts slowly when in emergency;
 9. Careless about using proper hand signals or does not make signal clearly;
 10. Unduly nervous;
 11. Over cautious;
 12. Reckless or careless;
 13. General inexperience.

TOP 10 AUTO MAINTENANCE NEEDS

Top 10 Critical Auto Maintenance Needs

HILLSIDE IMPORTS
503-293-0146 | Portland, OR

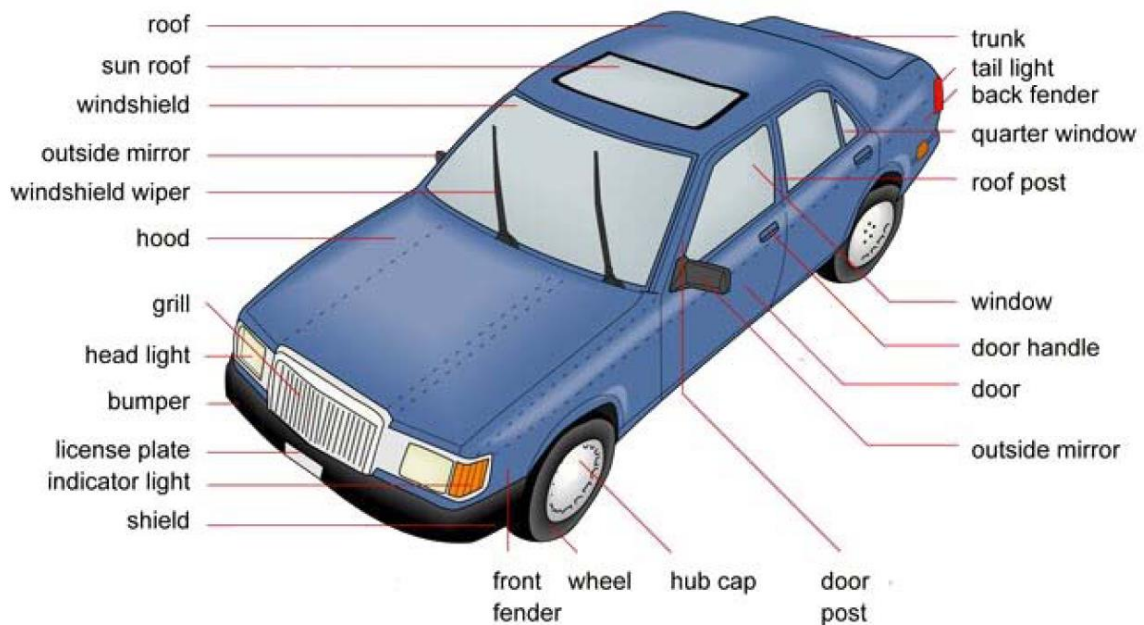
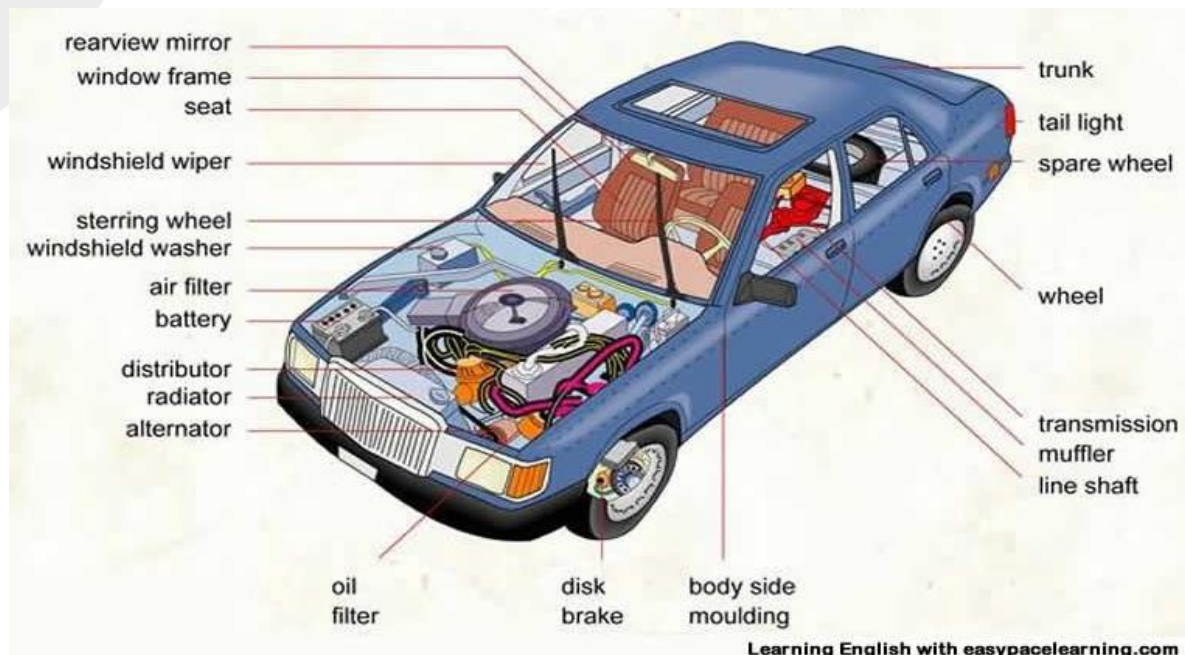


The top 10 critical maintenance tasks that a responsible car owner should never ignore.

1. Power Steering Fluid Inspect fluids regularly	6. Oil Change Must be done every 3K-6K miles*
2. Tires Check for tire wear, periodic tire rotation and alignments	7. Windshield Wipers Inspect with each oil change
3. Fuel Filter Inspect and replace periodically	8. Brakes Regular inspection of the calipers, cylinders, brake shoes, the hydraulic mechanism, and other parts
4. Battery Check often, clean terminals, check cables	9. Coolant Flush and refill periodically
5. Timing Belt Replace every 80K-100K miles*	10. Spark Plugs Inspect and change as needed

*DISCLAIMER: Every make and model has different recommendations for the intervals at which certain maintenance should be completed. For recommendations for your automobile, consult your owner's manual or trusted, professional maintenance experts.

ANATOMY OF AN AUTOMOBILE



HOW TO CHECK YOUR OIL

How to Check Your Oil

Oil keeps your vehicle's engine running smoothly. Check it regularly to prevent problems in the future.

1 Check in the morning, when oil has thoroughly drained from the engine.



2 Lift your hood. Locate the dipstick. (Unscrew it, if necessary.) Have wiping towel ready. Pull dipstick out.



3 Wipe the dipstick clean and familiarize yourself with the markings. There should be two marks, one for minimum and one for maximum oil levels.

4 Completely reinsert the entire dipstick so you get a proper reading.

5 Pull out the dipstick a second time. Compare the oil level to the marks. The oil level should be at or near the maximum oil mark. If the oil level is near or below the minimum oil mark, schedule an oil change.



6 Reinsert the dipstick, screw it tight (if necessary) and close your hood.



You're all set to get back on the road.



GLOSSARY

Definitions: In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say -

1. "Ambulance" means a vehicle designed for the carriage of sick, wounded or invalid persons or animals;
2. "Axle weight" means in relation to an axle of vehicle the total weight transmitted by the several wheels attached to axle to the surface whereon the vehicle rests;
3. "Corporation" means the Road Transport Corporation established under section 70;
4. "certificate of registration" means the certificate issued by the competent authority to the effect that a Motor Vehicle has been registered in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III ;
5. "contract carriage" means a Motor Vehicle which carries a passenger or passengers for hire or reward under a contract expressed or implied for the use of the vehicle as a whole at or for a fixed or agreed rate or sum and from one point to another without stopping to pick up or set down along the line of route passengers not included in the contract; and includes a motor cab notwithstanding that the passengers may pay separate fares ;
6. "delivery van" means any goods vehicle the registered laden weight of which does not exceed 5,000 pounds avoirdupois;
7. "driver" includes, where a separate person acts as steersman of a Motor Vehicle, that person as well as any other person engaged in the driving of the vehicle;
8. "emergency vehicle" means a Motor Vehicle used solely for police, fire-brigade or ambulance purposes or to relieve distress;
9. "fares" includes sums payable for a season ticket or in respect of the hire of a contract carriage ;
10. "goods" include live-stock and anything (other than equipment ordinarily used with vehicle carried by a vehicle except living persons, but does not include luggage or personal effects carried in a motor car or in a trailer attached to a motor car or the personal Luggage of passengers travelling in the vehicle ;
11. "goods vehicle" means any Motor Vehicle constructed or adapted for use for the carriage of goods, or any Motor Vehicle not so constructed or



adapted when used for the carriage of goods, solely or in addition to passengers.

12. "Government" means the Government of Baluchistan/N.W.F.P./Punjab/Sind ;
13. "heavy transport vehicle" means a transport vehicle the registered axle weight of which exceeds 10,600 pounds avoirdupois, or the registered laden weight of which exceeds 14,500 pounds avoirdupois ;
14. "intersection" shall include the area bounded by the side lines, real or projected, of two or more public highways which meet or cross each other ;
15. "invalid carriage" means a Motor Vehicle the unladen weight of which does not exceed five hundred weights, specially designed and constructed, and not merely adapted, for the use of a person suffering from some physical defect or disability, and used solely by or for such a person ;
16. "license" means the document issued by a competent authority authorizing the person specified therein to drive a Motor Vehicle or a Motor Vehicle of any specified class or description ;
17. "licensing authority" means an authority empowered to grant licenses under this Ordinance ;
18. "light transport vehicle" means any public service vehicle other than a motor cab, or any goods vehicle other than a heavy transport vehicle or a delivery van ;
19. "locomotive" means a Motor Vehicle which is itself not constructed to carry any load (other than equipment used for the purpose of propulsion), the unladen weight of which exceeds 16,000 pounds avoirdupois, but does not include a road roller ;
20. "motor cab" means any Motor Vehicle constructed, adapted or used to carry not more than ten passengers excluding the driver, for hire or reward
21. "Motor car" means any Motor Vehicle other than a transport vehicle, locomotive, road roller, tractor, motor cycle or invalid carriage.
22. "motor cycle" means a Motor Vehicle, other than an invalid carriage, with less than four wheels, the unladen weight of which, inclusive of any side-car attached to the vehicle, does not exceed 300 pounds avoirdupois ;
23. "motor vehicle" means any mechanically propelled vehicle adapted for use upon roads whether the power of propulsion is transmitted thereto from an external or internal source, and includes a chassis to which a body has not been attached [or a tractor] and a trailer ; but does not include a vehicle running upon fixed rails or used solely upon the premises of the owner;

24. "owner" means the person in whose name the Motor Vehicle is registered and includes— (a) a transferee of the Vehicle from such person ; (b) in relation to a Motor Vehicle which is the subject of a hire-purchase agreement, the person in possession of the vehicle under that agreement; and (c) where the person in whose name the Motor Vehicle is registered or the person in possession of the motor vehicle under a hire purchase agreement— (i) a minor, the guardian of such minor ; (ii) a company registered under the Companies Act, 1913, the directors of such company ; (iii) a society registered under the Societies Registration Act. 1860, or under any law relating to cooperative societies, the principal officer of such society by whatever designation known ; (iv) a firm, all the partners of such firm ; and (v) any other association of persons, all the members of such association : Provided that where such company, firm, society or other association of persons has given notice to the registering authority that it has nominated a director, partner, office bearers, member or officer, as the case may be of the company, firm, society or association to be the owner of the vehicle, for the purposes of this Ordinance, the person so nominated shall alone be deemed to be owner for the purposes of this Ordinance ;
25. "permit" means the document issued by the Provincial Transport Authority or a Regional Transport Authority, authorizing the use of a transport vehicle as a contract carriage or stage carriage, or authorizing the owner as a private carrier to use such vehicle ; (26) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance ;
26. "private carrier" means an owner of a transport vehicle other than a public carrier who uses that vehicle solely for the carriage of goods which are his property or the carriage of which is necessary for the purposes of his business not being a business of providing a transport, or who uses the vehicle for any of the purposes specified in sub-section (2) of section (44) ; N.W.F.P. Addition : N.W.F.P. Ordinance I of 1972 : The following new clause shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been so inserted on and from 1st July, 1970 :— Punjab Addition-Punjab Ordinance XXII of 1971:
27. "Province" means the Province of the Punjab ;".
28. "public carrier" means an owner of a transport vehicle who transports or undertakes to transport goods, or any class of goods, for another person at any time and in any public place, for hire or reward, whether in pursuance of the terms of a contract or agreement or otherwise, and includes any person* body, association or company engaged in the business of earning of the goods of persons associated with that person, body. association or company for the purposes of having their goods transported ;



29. "public highway" shall include any highway, road, street, avenue, alley, public place, public driveway or any other public way ;
30. "public place" means a road, street, way or other place, whether a thoroughfare or not to which the public have a right of access, and includes any place or stand at which passengers are picked up or set down by a stage carriage ;
31. "public service vehicle" means any Motor Vehicle used or adapted to be used for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward, and includes a motor cab, contract carriage, and stage carriage ;
32. "registered axle weight" means in respect of any vehicle the axle weight certified registered by the registering authority as permissible for that vehicle ;
33. "registered laden weight" means in respect of any vehicle the total weight of the vehicle and load certified and registered by the registering authority as permissible for that vehicle ;
34. "registering authority" means an authority empowered to register Motor Vehicles under Chapter-III;
35. "school bus" means any Motor Vehicle used exclusively for the carriage of students of any educational institution, recognized by Government or the managing committee of which is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 ;
36. "semi-trailer" means any vehicle which is so designed that when operated, the forward end of its body or chassis rests upon the body or chassis of the towing Motor Vehicle ;
37. "stage carriage" means a Motor Vehicle carrying or adapted to carry more than six persons excluding the driver which carries passengers for hire or reward at separate fares paid by or for individual passengers, either for the whole journey or for stages of the journey ;
38. "street (roadway)" means that part of the public highway which is intended for vehicular traffic ;
39. "tractor" means Motor Vehicle which is in itself constructed to carry and load (other than equipment used for the purpose of propulsion) the unladen weight of which does not exceed 16,000 pounds avoirdupois, but does not include a road-roller ;
40. "traffic signs" includes all signals, warning signs posts, direction posts, or other devices for the information, guidance or direction of drivers of Motor Vehicles ;
41. "trailer" means any vehicle other than a side-car drawn or intended to be

- drawn by a Motor Vehicle;
42. "transport vehicle" means a public service vehicle, a good vehicle, a locomotive or a tractor; Punjab Addition: Punjab Ordinance IX of 1970 : In clause (42) of section 2, after the word "tractor" occurring for the second time, the words and commas "with or without trailer," shall be inserted.
43. "unlade weight" means the weight of a vehicle or trailer, including all equipment ordinarily used within the vehicle or trailer when working. but excluding the weight of the driver or attendant; and where alternative parts or bodies are used, the unlade weight of the vehicle means the weight of the vehicle with the heaviest such alternative part or body;
44. "weight" means the total weight transmitted for the time being by the wheels of a vehicle to the surface on which the vehicle rests.

COMMENTARY

"Motor vehicle" and "transport vehicle"—Scope of terms. Our Supreme Court has held that trailer is included in the terms "motor vehicle" and from the definition-given in section 2 (42) of the West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Ordinance. 1955, a tractor is within the expression "transport vehicle" unless it is used solely for agriculture purpose.

"Owner" does not include person other than stated in definition. The definition of "owner" is made unambiguously clear by the use therein of the word "means" which has the effect of excluding in either of the given contingencies the real owner i.e., the owner in the ordinary or popular sense of that term or for the matter of that every one other than those specified therein.

A person selling out motor vehicle may still continue to be owner for purposes of Ordinance.

Where a vehicle is in possession of hire purchaser at the time of accident results in death of plaintiff's husband and the driver, under terms of agreement, is an employee of hire purchaser, held neither the original owner nor its department would be vicariously liable for negligent act of driver.

Appellate Court or Authority has inherent jurisdiction to order remand. It is manifestly clear from the definition of the term "appeal" that it is inherent in the right of appeal that the whole case, including the facts, is within the jurisdiction of the appellate authority, unless and until in a particular statue



the right of appeal is whittled down or hedged in by certain limitations. In other words, the appellate Court has the jurisdiction of giving all the relief which the original Court or tribunal can give. It would, therefore, follow that the power of remand which is merely ancillary and incidental, is inherent in the appellate authority in that in certain cases where the Court or tribunal has violated the statutory provision it may become impossible for the appellate authority to give an effectual and proper decision without remitting the cases to the Court of first instance.

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