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VEHICLE COMPONENTS and CONTROLS

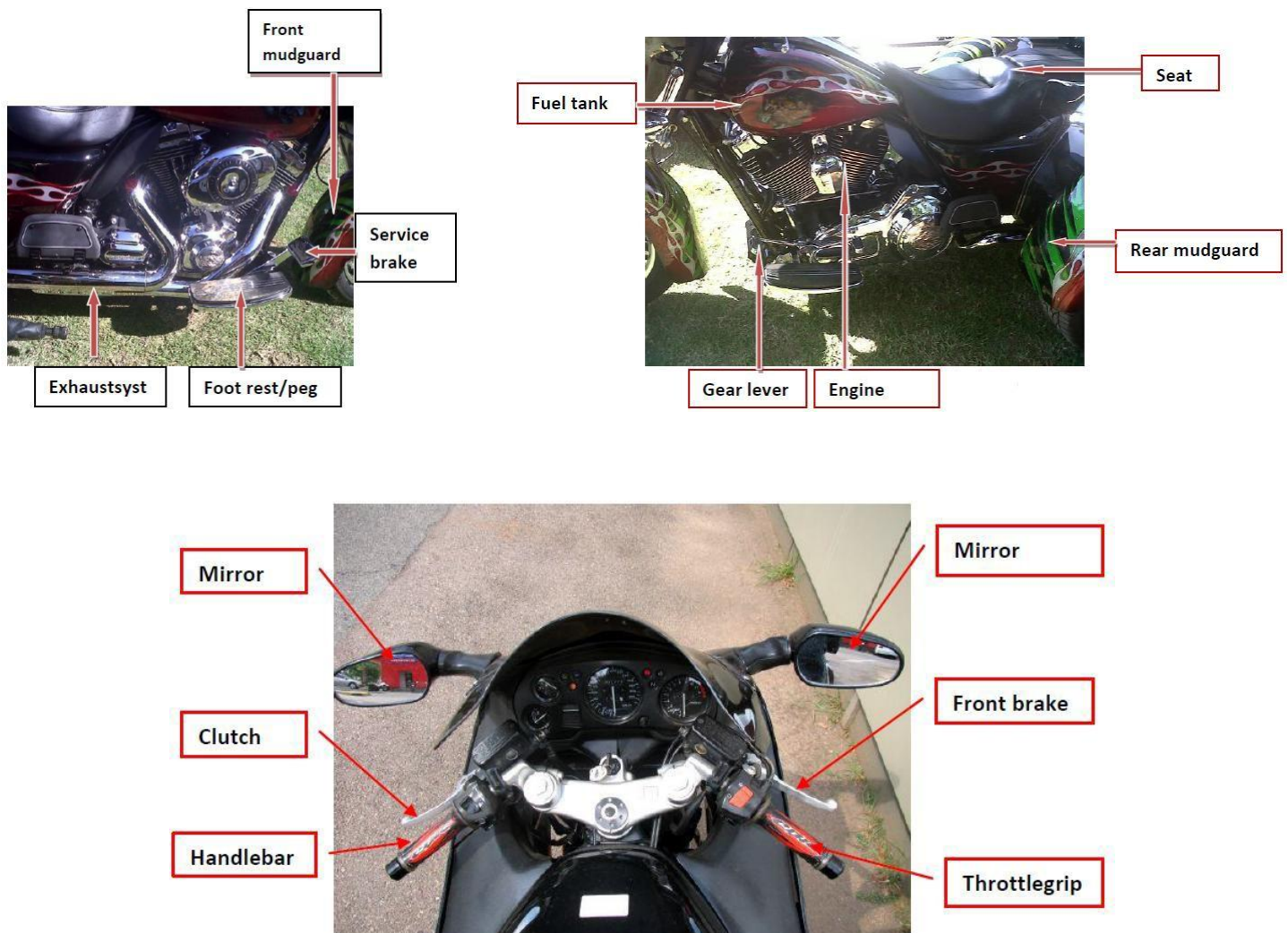
General

The aim of this document is to familiarize a learner driver with the major visual components of a motor vehicle or motor cycle. The intention is also to assist the learner driver to identify the controls that needs to be used in conjunction to complete a certain maneuver or action.

The controls/components of the following vehicles are covered in this guide.

- Motor cycles (Electric Scooter and motor cycle)
- Light motor vehicles (Manual and automatic gear box)
- Heavy Motor Vehicle (Manual and automatic gear box)

Components and controls of a Motor cycle





Front mudguard

Front wheel

Shock absorber



Ignition

Speedometer

Starter button

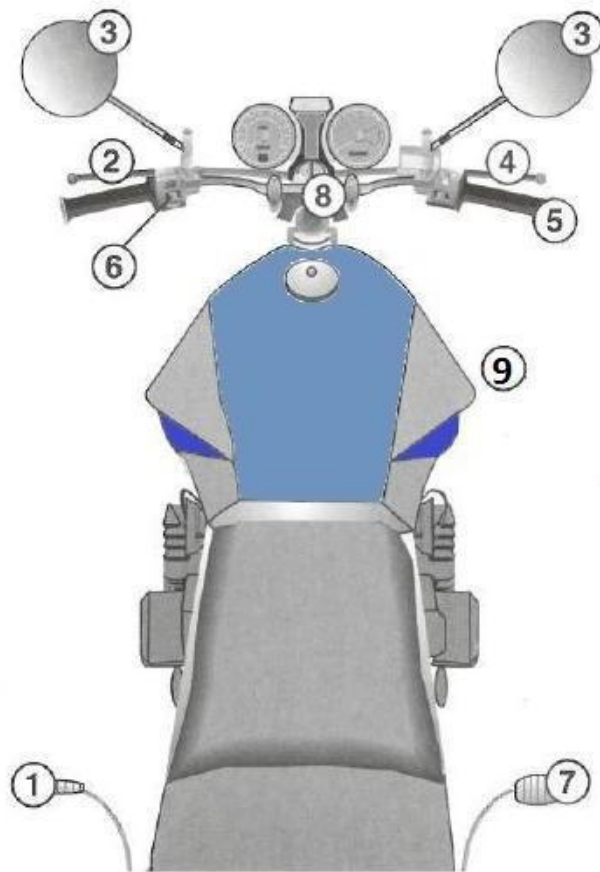


Rear wheel

Silencer

Front foot
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Gear lever

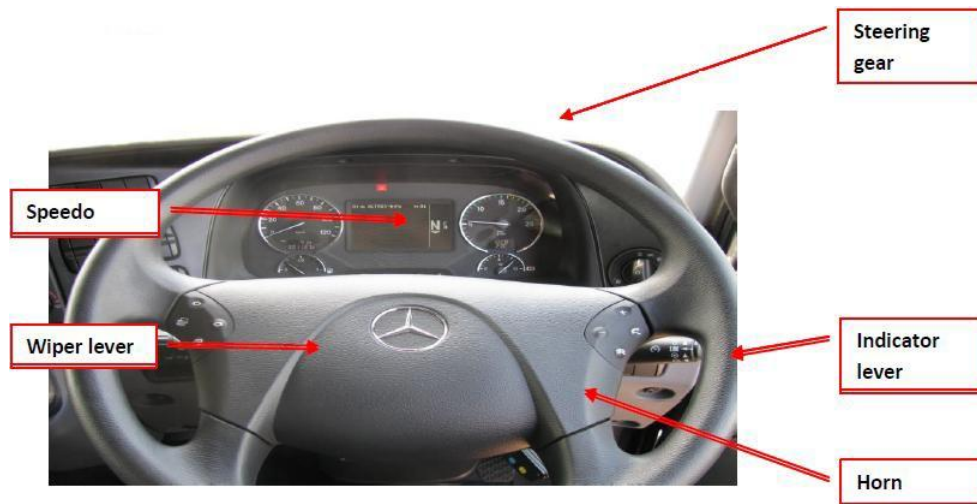


Component Number	Description of Components
1	Gear Lever
2	Clutch
3	Left and right rear view mirrors
4	Front brake
5	Throttle
6	Indicator light switch
7	Rear brake (operated by foot)
8	Handle bars
9	Fuel tank

Sample Questions

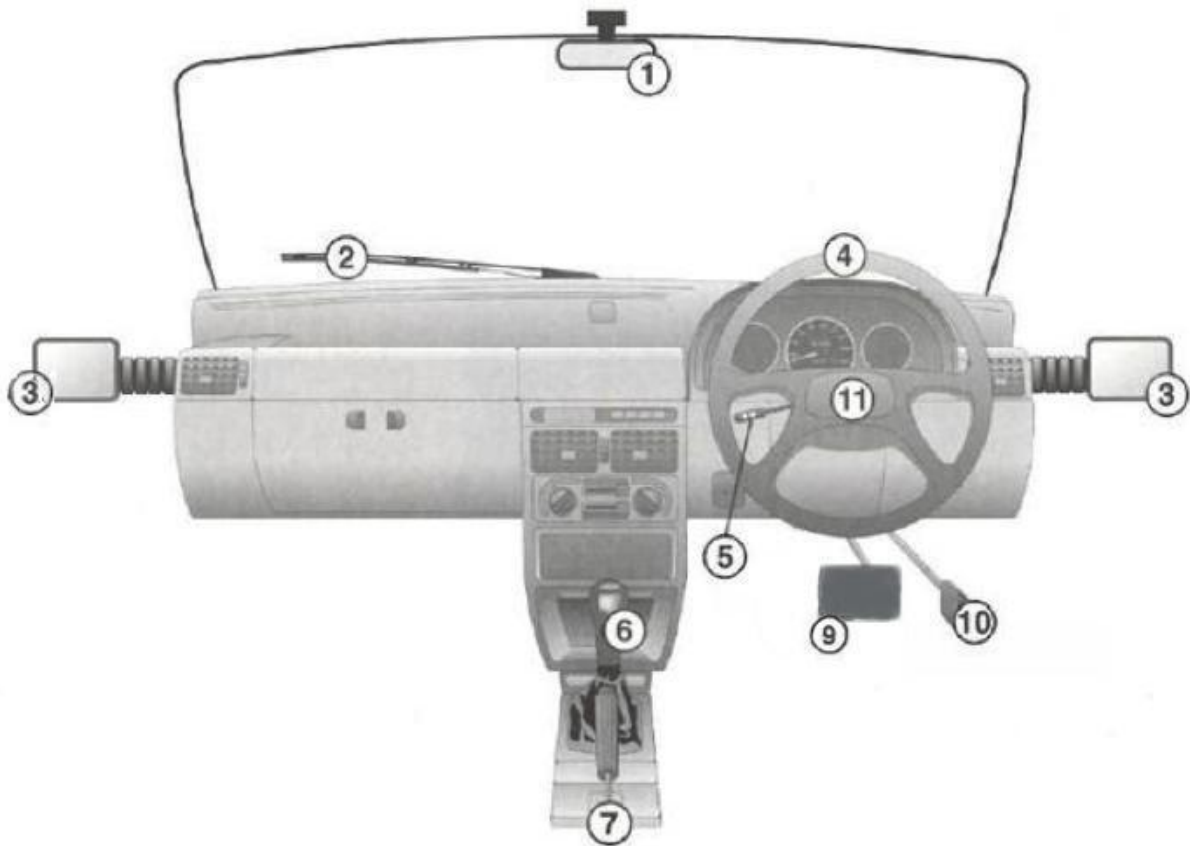
To regulate the fuel supply to the engine you will make use of the	5
In the case of a motorcycle the lever that applies the front brake and activates the stop lamp is ...	4
On a motorcycle the lever that applies the rear brake is ...	7
The following controls are used in combination to bring the motorcycle to a complete standstill. ()	Front and rear brakes no 4 and 7
The following control is used to increase or decrease the speed of a motorcycle	5
The following controls are used to control the speed of a motorcycle.	4 + 5 + 7
The switch to activate indicator signals and thereby to communicate your intentions, is ...	6
The twist grip that controls the engine speed, is ...	5
The following controls are used to change gears...	1 and 2
The following control is used to indicate that you are going to turn ...	6
To ride faster, you must use control...	5
To stop, you must use the following controls ...	4 and 7
In order to turn the motor cycle, you must use control ...	8
When controls 4 and 7 are used, the distance it takes you to stop your motor cycle is ... (i) longer on a wet road than on a dry road. (ii) longer if you ride at a higher speed. (iii) longer if carrying a passenger. SELECT THE CORRECT COMBINATION	All of the options are correct
Which control is used by the rider of a motorcycle to monitor the traffic situation to the rear of the motorcycle?	3
Which control is used to disengage the engine from the gearbox?	2
Which control is used to check traffic to the rear?	3
Which control is used when the rider of a motorcycle wants to signal his intention to steer to the left?	6
Which controls must be used in combination immediately before coming to a standstill?	2 , 4 and 7
In order to negotiate a sharp turn in the road the following controls must be used...	1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 7 and 8
Which lever is used to change the gears?	1

Light Motor Vehicle - Manual gearbox

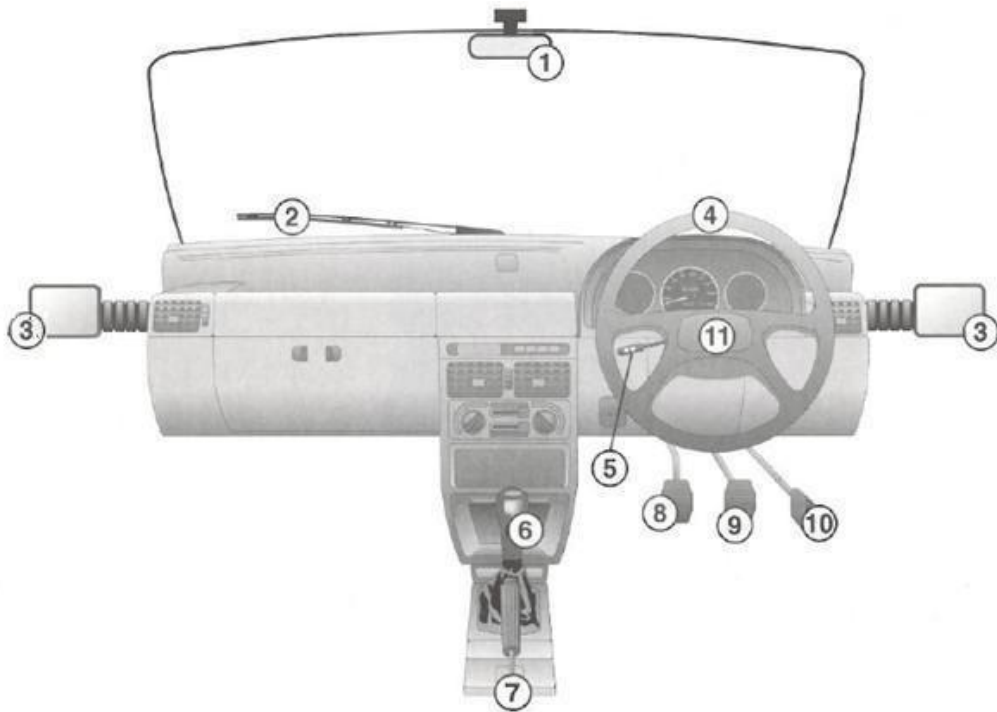


Component Number	Description of Manual Components		Description of Automatic Components
1	Centre rear view mirror Note: The driver must always first check the mirrors to be aware of the traffic situation behind him or her. This will assist the driver to avoid possible unsafe situations.		
2	Window wiper		
3	Left and right rear view mirrors		
4	Steering wheel		
5	Indicator light switch		
6	Gear lever		Gear lever– Note: The gear lever for an automatic vehicle operates differently from a manual gear box system.
7	Parking brake-Note: that some vehicles might have the parking brake as a foot operated control (e.g. Mercedes-Benz)		
8	Clutch		Automatic vehicles do not have a clutch control.
9	Brake		
10	Accelerator		
11	Horn		

Light Motor Vehicle - Automatic Gear Box



Light motor vehicle manual gear box

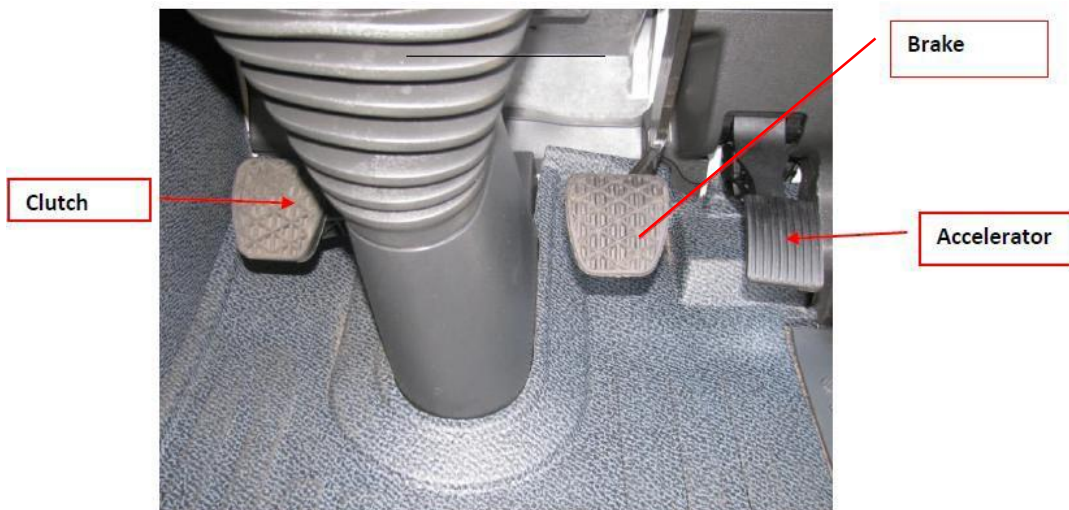


Sample Questions	
Which control is not found in an automatic vehicle?	8
Which control would you use to look what is on the right hand rear-side of your vehicle?	3
The following control is used to accelerate your vehicle...	10
What control is used to ensure that your parked vehicle does not move...	7
In order to change a gear, you must use control/s ...	6 and 8
To stop your vehicle you must use number ...	9
When braking, the distance it takes the driver of a motor vehicle to stop is (i) longer on a wet road than on a dry road. (ii) longer if the vehicle is travelling at a higher speed. (iii) longer if the vehicle is loaded. SELECT THE CORRECT COMBINATION	All of the options are correct
The control that assists the driver when engaging or disengaging a gear is?	8
The speed of the vehicle can be increased by control?	10
Which control is used before applying the brake in order to slow down or stop.	1
Which control is used before changing direction of a vehicle?	5
Which control is used before changing the speed of the vehicle?	1
Which control is used to advise other road users of your intention to steer to the left or right, or to turn to the left or right.	5
The following control is used to alert other road users in order to avoid a collision?	11
Which control is used to avoid the vehicle stalling just before coming to a complete standstill?	8
In order to bring the vehicle to a complete standstill, what control is used?	9
Which control is used to change the direction of the vehicle?	4
Which control is used to clean the front windscreen of the vehicle?	2
Which control is used to decrease speed or stop?	9
Which control is used to keep the vehicle stationary after parking?	7
Which control is used to see what is to the rear of the vehicle?	1
Which control is used to select a gear?	6
The control used to steer the vehicle to the left or right is?	4
The following control is used to turn...	4
When driving in the rain the following control is used...	2
Which control is used when parking and leaving a vehicle unattended?	7
The control that must be used to ensure the vehicle remains stationary is?	7
Which control(s) is used to stop the vehicle in an emergency?	9
Which control(s) is/are used to see what is to the rear and sides of the vehicle?	1 and 3
Which control(s) is/are used when changing from one gear to another?	8 and 6
Which controls must you use when there is a sharp turn in the road?	1, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10 only

Heavy Motor Vehicle

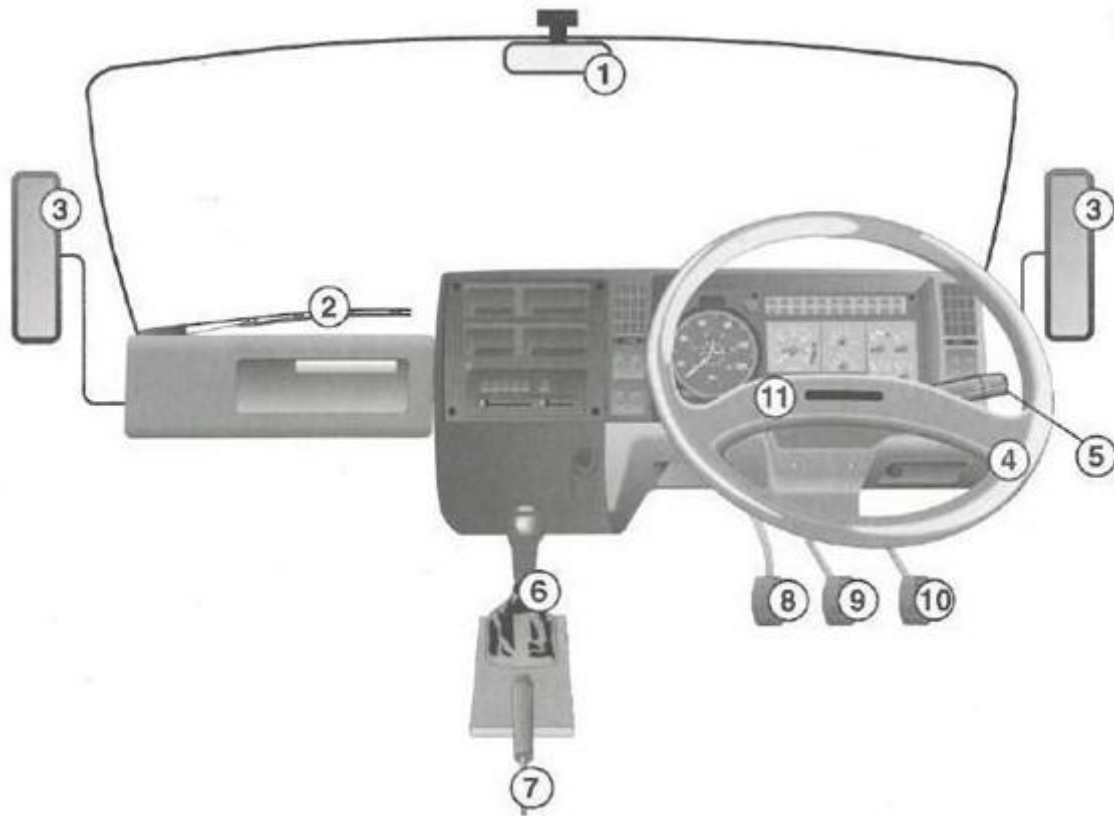


Light motor vehicle manual gear box



Light motor vehicle manual gear box





Component Number	Description of Components
1	Centre rear view mirror
2	Window wiper
3	Left and right rear view mirrors
4	Steering wheel
5	Indicator light switch
6	Gear level – Note: The gear level for an automatic vehicle operates differently from a manual gear box system.
7	Hand brake
8	Clutch control.
9	Brake
10	Accelerator
11	Horn









Sample Questions	
Control no 8 is used to ...	change gears
Control no. 1 is the ...	rearview mirror (interior).
Control no. 2 is the ...	windscreen wipers
Control no. 4 is the ...	steering wheel
Control no. 5 is the ...	direction indicator
Control no. 6 is the ...	gear lever
The following control assists the driver when changing gears:	8
The following control is used to change the direction of the vehicle:	4
The following control is used to keep a parked vehicle stationary:	7
The following control is used to select the appropriate gear of the vehicle:	6
The following is a foot control	9
The following is not a hand control	10
The following is used to indicate the intention to change direction:	5
The following is used to monitor traffic:	3
To accelerate your vehicle, you must use number ...	10
To bring a vehicle to a complete standstill control no..... is used	9
To bring the speed down or stop the vehicle completely the following control is used:	9
To ensure that your parked vehicle does not move, use number ...	7
To increase and decrease the speed of the vehicle, the following control is used:	10
To indicate that you are going to turn you must use number ...	5
To keep the windscreen clear during rainy conditions, the following is used ...	2
To monitor traffic to the rear the following is used ...	3
To select a gear, you must use numbers ...	6 and 8
To stop your vehicle, you must use number ...	9
To turn your vehicle, number ... is used.	4
When control number 9 is used, the distance it takes the driver of a motor vehicle to stop it is ... (i) longer on a wet road than on a dry road. (ii) longer if the vehicle is travelling at a higher speed. (iii) longer if the vehicle is loaded. SELECT THE CORRECT COMBINATION	All of the above are correct
When intending to change direction the following controls are used:	1 + 3 + 5
When you stop on a steep incline and want to prevent the vehicle from rolling backwards, you use control(s) no. ...	7
Which controls must you use when there is a sharp turn in the road?	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10 only

ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS AND MARKINGS

The purpose of road traffic signs is to regulate traffic in such a way that traffic flow and road traffic safety are promoted.

1. SIGNS IN GENERAL

Road traffic signs can be divided into the following six main groups:

TYPE OF SIGN	PURPOSE	ORDINARY SHAPE
Regulatory Signs	Regulatory signs regulate and control the actions of road users. They prohibit or command road users to perform certain actions. Failure to obey these signs is an offence and is punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both.	Round  
Warning Signs	Warning signs alert road users in time to dangerous conditions on or next to the road.	Triangle 
Guidance Signs	Guidance signs are an aid to the road user. If the message is short, these rectangular signs are small. However, these signs used for guidance or directing as well as those, which are fairly complicated, are relatively big.	Rectangle 
Information Signs	Information signs supply general information to the road user.	
Road Markings	Road markings regulate, control and warn traffic by; defining carriageway and traffic lane limits; and to direct in a specific direction. As in the case of regulatory signs, it is an offence to disregard regulatory markings.	
Traffic Signals	Traffic signals regulate vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Failure to obey traffic signals is punishable.	 

Exceptions

Although *Regulatory signs* are usually round, there are exceptions, such as the:

- Octagonal Stop Sign 
- Triangular Yield Sign 
- Diamond-shaped pedestrian priority Signs 

A sign with a yellow background is a *temporary sign*, which is used to indicate a change in normal circumstances, whether for a few minutes, hours or even months. The message of temporary signs is that normal standards are not applicable and that as a result more attention must be given to the specific circumstances.



Typical circumstances under which temporary signs are used include:

- road works, maintenance, construction and other building sites.
- collision scenes
- temporary traffic accommodation or control, including school grounds and scholar patrols.

2. SIGN INTERPRETATION

This guide will discuss each group of signs.

Each road traffic sign has its own number. (A Number which begins with a T indicates a temporary sign)

The different signs and markings will be explained and discussed under the following items:

- Name and number of each sign
- Where it can normally be expected
- Purpose and
- Action to be taken by the driver




Remember that the System of Vehicle Control must be applied during any action. The system of vehicle control is the sequential step process of Defensive driving as covered in the driving license part of the guide.







3. REGALUTORY SIGNS

Regulatory signs are divided into the following:







- Control Signs
- Command Signs
- Prohibition Signs
- Reservation Signs
- Comprehensive signs
- Selective Restriction Signs
- Combination Signs
- De-restriction Signs

3.1. REGALUTORY SIGNS












	Name:	Stop sign (R1.1)	
	Where:	At intersections, railway crossings and scholar patrols.	
	Purpose:	To bring traffic to a stop.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bring your vehicle to a stop behind the stop line.• If there is no stop line, the front of the vehicle must come to a standstill in line with the stop sign.• At a three or four-way stop you may not move off before all the other vehicles which stopped before you have moved off.• Proceed only when it is safe.	
	Name:	Stop/yield sign (R1.2)	
	Where:	At intersections.	
	Purpose:	To allow traffic turning left, to do so (if it can be done without interfering with cross traffic) without stopping.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you intend to carry straight on, bring your vehicle to a standstill behind the stop line.• When turning left, yield to all traffic, which is close enough to pose a hazard.• Proceed only when it is safe.	











	Name:	3-way stop (R1.3)	
	Where:	At intersections.	
	Purpose:	To bring traffic from all three directions to a stop	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If more than one vehicle stops at the intersection, the vehicle, which stopped first, should move off first. 	
	Name:	4-way stop (R1.4)	
	Where:	At intersections.	
	Purpose:	To bring traffic from all four directions to a stop.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring your vehicle to a standstill behind the stop line. If there is no stop line, the front of your vehicle must be brought to a stop in line with the stop sign. Proceed only when it is safe. If more than one vehicle stops at such an intersection, the vehicle, which stopped first, should move off first. 	
	Name:	STOP/RY-GO sign (R1.5)	
	Where:	Usually at road works for temporary traffic control.	
	Purpose:	These are two different signs, which are mounted back to back. It indicates whether you may proceed or must stop.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop if the STOP sign is displayed and move off or proceed with caution if safe when the GO sign is displayed. 	
	Name:	Yield sign (R2)	
	Where:	At intersections and railway crossings.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that you must yield to other traffic.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If other traffic is approaching the intersection, reduce speed and, if necessary, stop. 	
	Name:	Yield to pedestrians (R2.1)	
	Where:	At intersections and pedestrian crossings	
	Purpose:	To compel you to give priority to pedestrians crossing the road or wanting to cross the road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for pedestrians crossing the road or near the road and be ready to stop. 	
	Name:	Yield at traffic circle (R2.2)	
	Where:	At traffic circles, particularly mini circles.	
	Purpose:	To warn you that there is a traffic circle ahead where they must expect to yield.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for other vehicles and yield to vehicles already in the circle or that will cross the yield line at their entrance to the circle before you will cross yours. Stop if necessary. The driver who reaches his/her yield line first may proceed first. At a mini circle you must, as at a normal intersection, signal in time in which direction you want to turn. 	





























	Name:	No entry (R3)	
	Where:	Usually found at the end of a one-way street, at the end of an off-ramp or at intersections where two-way traffic roads change to one-way traffic.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that no traffic may proceed past the sign on the road, carriageway or lane.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter the carriageway where this sign is displayed. 	
 	Name:	One-way roadway (R4.1, R4.2 and R4.3)	
	Where:	At intersections where a one-way road joins another road.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that there is a one-way carriageway to the left, right, or ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proceed in the direction of the arrow only if you want to use that specific carriageway. 	
	Name:	Pedestrian priority (R5)	
	Where:	At the entrance to an area intended for pedestrians.	
	Purpose:	To give priority to pedestrians but limit other traffic to emergency vehicles, vehicles loading and off-loading goods and maintenance vehicles.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When driving any of the above-mentioned vehicles, drive carefully in the area at a maximum speed of 15 km/h. Priority must be given to pedestrians crossing or wanting to cross the road. When loading or off-loading goods, only do so in areas marked by road traffic signs. No other vehicles are permitted in such an area. 	
	Name:	Yield to oncoming traffic (R6)	
	Where:	At the entrance to any road intended for dual way traffic.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that there is a single carriageway ahead for use by vehicle from both directions.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for other vehicles and yield to vehicles already in the carriageway. 	









3.2. COMMAND SIGNS

	Name:	Minimum speed sign (R101, TR101)	
	Where:	On any road where slow-moving vehicles could disrupt the traffic flow.	
	Purpose:	To regulate the minimum speed of traffic.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not drive slower than the speed indicated in km/h. 	
	Name:	Vehicles exceeding mass only (R102)	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To compel drivers of certain heavy vehicles to use the road or part of the road indicated by this road traffic sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When driving a vehicle with a Gross Vehicle Mass (GVM) or Gross Combination Mass (GCM) in excess of the mass indicated in tons, use only the part of the road indicated by this sign. If the GVM or GCM of your vehicle is less than the mass indicated in tons, use a part of the road not indicated by this sign. 	
	Name:	Keep left (R103) - Keep right (R104)	
	Where:	At obstructions such as traffic islands. Only one of these signs will be displayed at a time.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that you must drive to the left or right of an obstruction where the sign is displayed.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass to the left or right of the obstruction, as indicated by the sign. 	
 	Name:	Proceed left only (R105) Proceed right only (R106) Proceed straight only (R107)	
	Where:	At intersections.	
	Purpose:	To indicate the direction in which you must proceed.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive only in the direction indicated by the arrow. 	
	Name:	Turn left only (R108) Turn right only (R109)	
	Where:	At intersections.	
	Purpose:	To indicate to drivers the direction in which they must turn at the intersection ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proceed only in the direction indicated by the arrow. 	
	Name:	Pedestrians only (R110)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of a road.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that the road or part of the road may be used by pedestrians only.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use the road or part of the road indicated by this sign. Pedestrians may use only the part of the road indicated by this sign. 	
	Name:	Cyclists only (R111)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of a road.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that the road or part of the road may be used by cyclists only.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use the road or part of the road indicated by this sign. Cyclists may use only the part of the road indicated by this sign. 	

	Name:	Cyclists and pedestrians only (R112, R113, R114, R115, TR112, TR113, TR114 and TR115)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of the road.	
	Purpose:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To indicate that a road or part of a road may be used by cyclists and/or pedestrians only. To indicate to cyclists and pedestrians which part of a road they must use. Signs R113 and TR115 indicate that part of the road is divided and that part may be used by cyclists and pedestrians only. A certain part may be used by cyclists or by pedestrians only, as indicated by the road traffic sign. 	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not drive on this road or part of this road. Cyclists and pedestrians may use only that part of the road indicated by these signs. Where this part of the road is divided, cyclists may use the part indicated on the sign by a bicycle symbol. Pedestrians may use the part indicated on the sign by a pedestrian symbol. 	
	Name:	Motorcycles only (R116, TR116)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of a road.	
	Purpose:	Indicate that a road or part of a road may be used by motorcyclists only.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motorcyclists must follow the route indicated by the road traffic sign. No driver of any other vehicle may use the road or part of the road indicated by this sign. Motorcyclists may use only that part of the road indicated by this sign. 	
	Name:	Taxis only (R118, TR118)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of a road.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that the road or portion of the road is set aside for use by taxis.	
	Action:	The driver of the taxi shall use that road.	
	Name:	Motor cars only (R117, TR117)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of the road.	
	Purpose:	Indicate that a road or part of a road may be used by motorcars only.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may only drive a motorcar on this road or this part of the road. Where this sign is displayed, you must use that part of the road indicated by this sign. When driving one of the following vehicles, you may use such a road only when the sign depicting your type of vehicle is displayed. 	
	Name:	Minibuses only (R119, TR119)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of a road.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by minibuses	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of a minibus shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	













	Name:	Midi buses only (R120, TR120)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of a road.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by minibuses.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and that the driver of a midi bus shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	
	Name:	Buses only (R121, TR121)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of a road.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by buses.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of a bus shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	
	Name:	Delivery vehicles only (R122, TR122)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of a road.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by delivery vehicles only	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of a delivery vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	
	Name:	Goods vehicles only (R123, TR123)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of a road.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or portion of the road is set aside for use by goods vehicles.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of such goods vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	
	Name:	Goods vehicles exceeding an indicated GVM (R124, TR124)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of a road.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by goods vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or a gross combination mass (GCM) exceeding the mass indicated in tones by means of a number on such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of such goods vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	
	Name:	Construction vehicles only (R125, TR125)	
	Where:	In areas where there is mining and industrial activities taking place.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by construction vehicles	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of a construction vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	
	Name:	Vehicles transporting dangerous substances only (R126, TR126)	
	Where:	In areas where there is mining and industrial activities taking place.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by vehicles conveying dangerous goods	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of a vehicle conveying dangerous goods shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	

	Name:	Abnormal vehicles only (R127, TR127)	
	Where:	In areas where there is mining and industrial activities taking place.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by abnormal vehicles.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of an abnormal vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	
	Name:	Rickshaws only (R128, TR128)	
	Where:	In areas where there many tourist tractions.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by rickshaws.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The person pulling a rickshaw shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	
	Name:	Tour buses only (R129, TR129)	
	Where:	In areas where there are tourist attractions or at stations and airports.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by tour buses.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of a tour bus shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	
	Name:	Agricultural vehicles only (R130, TR130)	
	Where:	In areas where there are farms and other activities that require agricultural vehicles.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by agricultural vehicles	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of an agricultural vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	
	Name:	Animal-drawn vehicles only (R131, TR131)	
	Where:	On any road	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by animal-drawn vehicles	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of an animal-drawn vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	
	Name:	Buses and minibuses only (R134, TR134)	
	Where:		
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or portion of the road is set aside for use by buses and minibuses.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of a bus or minibus shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	
	Name:	Buses and midi buses only (R135, TR135)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of a road.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or portion of the road is set aside for use by buses and minibuses.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of a bus or midibus shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	

	Name:	Buses, midi buses and minibuses only (R136, TR136)	
	Where:	At the beginning of any road or part of a road.	
	Purpose:	Indicates that the road or portion of the road is set aside for use by buses, minibuses and minibuses.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver of a bus, midi bus or minibus shall only use such road or portion of such road. 	
	Name:	Pay toll (R132)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To give you a last opportunity to follow an alternative route, or to proceed on the route and pay toll fees.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider both the alternative and the route indicated by this road traffic sign and decide in good time which to follow. 	
	Name:	Switch headlamps on (R133, TR133)	
	Where:	On any road especially in mountainous areas before a tunnel.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that you must switch on your headlights in order to see and be seen.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Switch the lights of your vehicle on in the dip position. 	
	Name:	Roundabout (R137, TR137)	
	Where:	On any road where there are multiple roads intersecting.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that you must move in a clockwise direction at the junction.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yield right of way to vehicle approaching from the right within the roundabout, where such vehicles are close enough to cause a danger or potential danger. Proceed clockwise at the junction if it is safe to do so. 	



3.3. PROHIBITION SIGNS







	Name:	Speed limit (R201, TR201)	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	Inform you of the speed limit applicable on this road. The restriction applies from the sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not exceed the speed indicated by this sign. 	
	Name:	Mass limit (R202, TR202)	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To prevent certain heavy vehicles from using a road or part of a road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the GVM or GCM of your vehicle exceeds the mass indicated in tons, use another road or part of the road, which is not indicated by this sign. If your vehicle's GVM or GCM is less than the indicated mass in tons, you may use this road. 	
	Name:	Axle mass limit (R203, TR203)	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To prohibit certain heavy vehicles from using the road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the axle mass of any of your vehicle's axles exceeds the indicated mass in tons, use another road or part of the road not indicated by this sign. 	
	Name:	Height limit (R204, TR204)	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To warn you against a height restriction ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If your vehicle (or load) is higher than the indicated height in meters, another road not indicated by this sign, must be used. 	
	Name:	Length limit (R205, TR205)	
	Where:	On any public road, especially in mountainous areas.	
	Purpose:	To prohibit long vehicles from using a road where such a vehicle will not be able to negotiate a curve or will turn in such a manner that it will disrupt or endanger other traffic.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If applicable, take an alternative route. 	
	Name:	Excessive noise prohibited (R206)	
	Where:	On any public road usually near hospitals, churches and homes for the aged.	
	Purpose:	To prohibit noise.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the noise level of your vehicle is high, you may not proceed past the sign, and for 100 meters after passing the sign, the vehicle's hooter may not be used. 	
	Name:	Hitch-hiking prohibited (R207)	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To prohibit pedestrians and stationary vehicles.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No pedestrian may attempt to be picked up by a passing vehicle. A driver of a vehicle may not pick up passengers for the next 500m. 	

	Name:	Unauthorized vehicles prohibited (R208, TR208)	
	Where:	On any public road where it is necessary to close the road for general traffic. The temporary sign is usually displayed at road works.	
	Purpose:	To prohibit drivers without special authorization from entering a certain road or section of a road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not proceed past the sign or enter the road without special permission. 	
	Name:	Left turn ahead prohibited (R209, TR209) Right turn ahead (R210, TR210) prohibited	
	Where:	On any public road before a junction.	
	Purpose:	To prohibit vehicles from turning at an intersection.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not turn left or right at the intersection, depending on the sign. 	
	Name:	Left turn prohibited (R211, TR211) right turn (R212, TR212) prohibited.	
	Where:	At intersections on any public road.	
	Purpose:	To prohibit traffic from turning left or right.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a left-turn prohibition is displayed, you may proceed straight or turn right. Where a right-turn prohibition is displayed, you may proceed straight or turn left. 	
	Name:	U-turn prohibited (R213)	
	Where:	On a public road before or on the far side of an intersection.	
	Purpose:	To vehicles from turning around so that it faces the opposite direction.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not turn your vehicle around so that it faces the opposite direction. 	
	Name:	Overtaking prohibited (R214, TR214, R215, TR215)	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To inform drivers that overtaking vehicles is prohibited for the next 500m.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If sign R214 or TR214 is displayed, do not overtake any vehicle for the next 500m. If you are driving a heavy motor vehicle, do not overtake another heavy vehicle if sign R215 is displayed. 	
	Name:	Parking prohibited (R216, TR216)	
	Where:	On a public road where the road is narrow, near an intersection or where a parked vehicle can impair the vision of other drivers.	
	Purpose:	To prohibit drivers from parking during any time of the day or night.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not park where these signs are displayed. 	
	Name:	Stopping prohibited (R217, TR217)	
	Where:	On any public road. The sign may be supplemented by a red "no stopping line".	
	Purpose:	To ensure traffic flow and prevent that driver's views are not impaired by stationary vehicles.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not stop unless to obey a traffic light or a traffic officer or to avoid a collision. 	









	Name:	Pedestrians prohibited (R218, TR218)	
	Where:	At the beginning of and at entrances to any carriageway, lane or path.	
	Purpose:	To prohibit pedestrians from proceeding past this sign where they could cause a danger to themselves and to vehicles.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite the fact that pedestrians are prohibited on such a road, you must still look out for them. Pedestrians may not enter or cross a road where this sign is displayed. 	
	Name:	Pedal cycles prohibited (R219, TR219)	
	Where:	At the beginning of or entrance to any carriageway, lane or path.	
	Purpose:	To prohibit cyclists from using the carriageway, lane or path where they can cause a danger to themselves and to other road users.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for cyclists who use the road despite the prohibition. Cyclists must follow a different route and may not proceed beyond this sign. 	
	Name:	Pedal cycles and pedestrians prohibited (R220, TR220)	
	Where:	At the beginning of or entrance to a carriageway, lane or path.	
	Purpose:	To prevent cyclists and pedestrians from using a certain road or a certain section of a road where they can cause a danger to themselves or other road users.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for cyclists and pedestrians who use the road despite the prohibition. Cyclists and pedestrians must follow a different route and may not proceed beyond this sign. 	
	Name:	Motorcycles prohibited (R222, TR222)	
	Where:	On any public road and at the beginning of pedestrian and separate cycle lanes.	
	Purpose:	To prohibit motorcycles, on part of a carriageway, for safety reasons.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motorcyclists may not enter this part of the carriageway, or if this sign is displayed on a freeway, motorcyclists must leave at the first exit. 	
	Name:	Motorcars prohibited (R223, TR223)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	To prohibit motorcars from entering the area, for safety or any other reasons.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving a motorcar. 	
	Name:	Taxis prohibited (R224, TR224)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of a taxi that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving a taxi. 	

	Name:	Minibuses prohibited (R225, TR225)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of a minibus that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving a minibus. 	
	Name:	Midi buses prohibited (R226, TR226)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of a midi bus that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving minibus. 	
	Name:	Buses prohibited (R227, TR227)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of a bus that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving bus. 	
	Name:	Delivery vehicles prohibited (R228, TR228)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of a delivery vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving delivery vehicle. 	
	Name:	Goods vehicles prohibited (R229, TR229)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of a goods vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving a goods vehicle. 	
	Name:	Goods vehicles exceeding an indicated GVM (R230, TR230)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of a goods vehicle with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or a gross combination mass (GCM) in excess of that mass indicated in tones, by means of a number on such sign, that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving a Goods vehicle. 	
	Name:	Construction vehicles prohibited (R231, TR231)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of a construction vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving a Construction vehicle. 	
























	Name:	Vehicles transporting dangerous substances prohibited (R232, TR232)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of a vehicle conveying dangerous goods that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving a vehicle transporting dangerous substances. 	
	Name:	Abnormal vehicles prohibited (R233, TR233)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of an abnormal vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving an abnormal vehicle. 	
	Name:	Rickshaws prohibited (R234, TR234)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to a person pulling a rickshaw that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are a rickshaw. 	
	Name:	Tour buses prohibited (R235, TR235)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to a driver of a tour bus that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving a tour bus. 	
	Name:	Agricultural vehicles prohibited (R236, TR236)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of an agricultural vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving a tractor or agricultural vehicles. 	
	Name:	Animal-drawn vehicles prohibited (R237, TR237)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of an animal-drawn vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are driving animal-drawn vehicle. 	
	Name:	Horses and riders prohibited (R238, TR238)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to a horse rider that horses and riders, whether mounted on or leading a horse, are prohibited beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are riding a horse. 	


















	Name:	Width limit (R239, TR239)	
	Where:	On any public road where there is a limit in the road width.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond the sign unless the overall width of the vehicle, is less than the width indicated in meters, by means of a number on such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if the overall width of the vehicle you are driving exceeds the width indicated on the sign. 	
	Name:	Towed vehicles prohibited (R240, TR240)	
	Where:	On any public road, lane, path or area.	
	Purpose:	Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that no vehicle which is towing another vehicle shall proceed beyond such sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area if you are towing another vehicle or trailer. 	
	Name:	Hawkers prohibited (R241, TR241)	
	Where:	On a public road where the road is narrow, near an intersection, or where a parked vehicle can impair the vision of other drivers.	
	Purpose:	To prohibit hawkers in this area during any time of the day or night.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not stop or park for hawkers where these signs are displayed. 	










3.4. RESERVATION SIGNS


	Name:	Bus reservation (R301, TR301) and Bus parking reservation (R301-P, TR301-P)	
	Where:	At the entrance to any carriageway, lane or parking area.	
	Purpose:	Indicate that the road or part of the carriageway is reserved for buses only and that only buses may park in the area indicated by sign (R301-P).	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter this area or park here if you are not driving a bus. 	
	Name:	Bus lane reservation (R302, TR302) and Begin Bus lane reservation (R303, TR303)	
	Where:	On any road, particularly in urban areas.	
	Purpose:	Signs R302 and TR302 indicate that no other class of vehicle may use that part of the road.	
	Signs:	R303 and TR303 indicate where the reserved traffic lane which only buses may enter, starts.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not follow this bus route if you are not driving a bus. 	
	Name:	Pedal cycle lane reservation (R304, TR304) and Pedal cycle parking reservation (R304-P, TR304-P)	
	Where:	At the entrance to or in a demarcated area.	
	Purpose:	To inform you that a parking area is reserved for bicycles only.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you are not riding a bicycle, do not enter or use this area. 	
	Name:	Parking (R305-P, TR305-P) and limited parking (R306-P, TR306-P) reservation	
	Where:	On any road or other area where parking bays are demarcated.	
	Purpose:	<p>Sign (R305-P) indicates a parking area for vehicles with a GVM of less than 3 500 kg where no time limit applies but a fee must be paid.</p> <p>Sign (R306-P) indicates a parking area that may be used free of charge or at a fee and the maximum time allowed for a vehicle to be parked, is displayed.</p>	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park in accordance with the road traffic sign and road traffic markings. If necessary pay the tariff and do not park for longer than the time indicated. 	
	Name:	Motorcycle reservation (R307, TR307) and Motor cycle parking reservation (R307-P, TR307-P)	
	Where:	On any road or at an entrance to a parking area.	
	Purpose:	To reserve a portion of a road or a parking area for use by motorcycles only.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use this road (R307, TR307) or parking area (R307-P, TR307-P) if you are not riding a motorcycle. 	


The following road traffic signs require the same action from a driver, but the areas concerned are reserved for the vehicle as depicted on sign:

Vehicle Reservation		Parking Reservation
	Motor Car (R308, TR308, R308-P, TR308-P)	 
 	Taxi (R309 and TR309, R309-P and TR309-P)	
	Minibus (R310 and R310-P, TR310 and TR310-P)	
	Midi-bus (R311 and R311-P, TR311 and TR311-P)	
	Delivery vehicle (R312 and R312-P, TR312 and 312-P)	
	Goods vehicle (R313, TR313) and (R313-P, TR313-P)	
	Goods vehicles over the indicated gross vehicle mass (GVM) (R314, TR314) and (R314-P, TR314-P)	 
 	Construction vehicle (R315, TR315) and (R315-P, TR315-P)	
	Vehicles Conveying Hazardous Substances (R316, TR316) and (TR316-P, TR316-P)	 




	Abnormal Vehicle (R317, TR317) and (R317-P, TR317-P)	
	Rickshaw Reservation (R318, TR318) and (R318-P, TR318-P)	
	Tour Bus (R319, TR319) and (R319-P, TR319-P)	
	High Occupancy Vehicle (R320, TR320) and (R320-P, TR320-P)	
	Ambulance/ Emergency Vehicle (R321, TR321) and (R321-P, 321-P)	
	Disabled Persons Vehicle (R323, TR323) and (R323-P, TR323-P)	
	Authorized Vehicle (e.g. Diplomatic Corps) (R324, TR324) and (R324-P, TR324-P)	
	Bus and minibus reservation (R327, R327-P)	
	Bus and minibus lane reservation (R328, TR328)	

	Bus and minibus lane reservation begins (R329, TR329)	
	Bus and midi bus (R330 and TR330, R330-P and TR330-P)	
	Bus and midi bus lane reservation (R331, TR331)	
	Bus and midi bus lane reservation begins (R332, TR332)	
	Bus, midi bus and minibus (R333, TR333, R333-P)	
	Bus, midi bus and minibus lane reservation (R334, TR334)	
	Bus, midi bus and minibus lane reservation begins (R335, TR335)	











	Name:	Bus Stop Reservation - R325 and 325-P, TR325 and 325-P	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To allow minibuses to take up and drop passengers off. Such a vehicle must display an appropriate emblem, logo or any other indication that they are minibuses.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not stop to take up or drop passengers off if you are not driving a mini-bus of the organization indicated on the sign. You may only wait with or park your mini-bus here if the road traffic sign indicates that the stop is a terminus. 	



	Name:	Minibus stop reservation (R326, TR326)	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To allow minibuses to take up and drop passengers off. Such a vehicle must display an appropriate emblem, logo or any other indication that they are minibuses.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not stop to take up or drop passengers off if you are not driving a mini-bus of the organization indicated on the sign. You may only wait with or park your mini-bus here if the road traffic sign indicates that the stop is a terminus. 	

3.5. COMPREHENSIVE SIGNS

	Name:	Dual-carriageway freeway begins (R401)	
	Where:	At the beginning of a dual-carriageway freeway.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that a freeway begins at the sign and that the rules that apply to freeways are effective from here.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow all the rules that apply to freeways. 	
	Name:	Single-carriageway freeway begins (R402)	
	Where:	At the beginning of a single-carriageway freeway.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that a single-carriageway freeway begins at the sign and that all rules that apply to freeways are effective from here.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow all the rules, which apply, to freeways. 	
	Name:	Residential Area (R403) "Woon Erf"	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prohibit the entry of all vehicles with a mass exceeding 3 500 kg, or vehicles, which have more than 10 seats, except for local access or delivery. To yield right of way to pedestrians in the street. To prohibit vehicles from driving through the area without breaking their journey. To limit the speed of vehicles in the area to 30km/h 	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive slowly, obey the special rules mentioned above and be particularly on the lookout for children playing in the street. 	

3.6. SELECTIVE RESTRICTIVE SIGNS EXCLUSIVE SECONDARY SIGNS

	Name:	Time limit subgroup	
	Where:	Below a regulatory sign on any public road.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that the regulatory sign applies only for the period(s) or during conditions indicated on this sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obey the times on this sign. 	
	Name:	Maximum stay during two periods/days (R505, R506)	
	Where:	Below a regulatory sign on any public road.	
	Purpose:	To limit the times and periods of stopping.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not stop or park for longer than the times indicated. 	
	Name:	Reduced visibility (R)510	
	Where:	Below a regulatory sign on any public road.	
	Purpose:	To inform you that the regulatory sign applies when visibility is reduced.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obey the regulatory sign when visibility is reduced. 	
	Name:	Daytime (R)511	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To inform you that the regulatory sign applies during daytime.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obey the regulatory sign during daytime. 	
	Name:	Night time (R)512	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To inform you that the regulatory sign only applies during night time.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obey the regulatory sign during night time. 	
	Name:	Reserved movement left by vehicle class (R520)	
	Where:	Below a regulatory sign.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that the restriction indicated on the regulatory sign applies in the direction of the arrow.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obey the primary sign according to the direction indicated. 	
	Name:	Pay and display (R523)	
	Where:	Below a regulatory sign.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that parking fees must be paid in the parking area.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay the parking fee and display the receipt on or within your vehicle. 	

	Name:	Operator identity (logo) (R530) Operator identity (text) (R531)	
	Where:	Below an appropriate regulatory sign.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organization indicated by the logo or words.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If your vehicle belongs to the company or organization indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign. 	
	Name:	Maximum number of vehicles (R540)	
	Where:	Below the appropriate regulatory sign.	
	Purpose:	To indicate to the driver that the reservation indicated on the regulatory sign is further restricted by a maximum number of vehicles as indicated on this sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter an area if that would mean there would be more than the number of vehicles indicated. 	

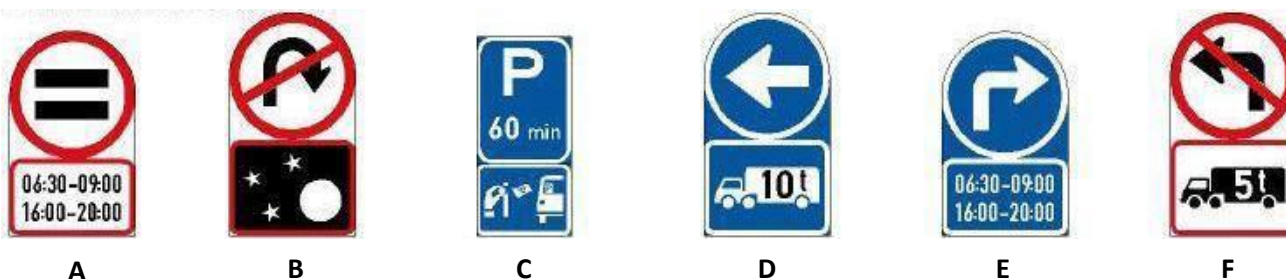
REGULATORY SIGNS IN GUIDANCE SIGNS - DIRECTION SIGNS

A regulatory sign is sometimes included in a guidance sign. Examples are those

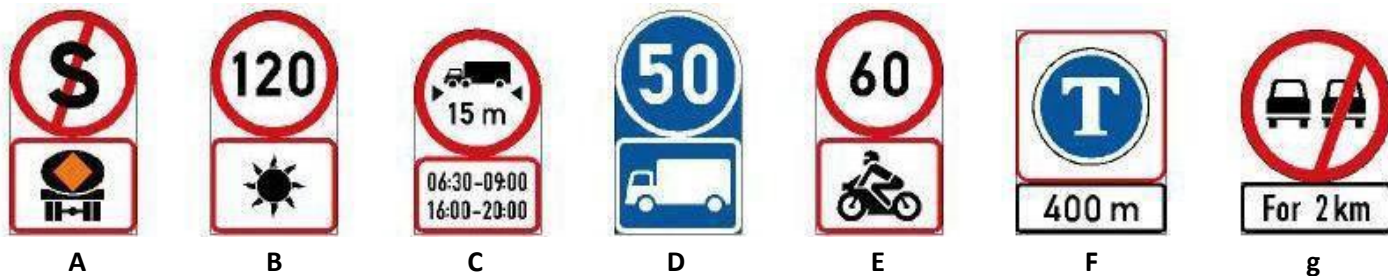
- at toll roads,
- speed limits on one of the lanes of a road or
- a prohibition on heavy vehicles.



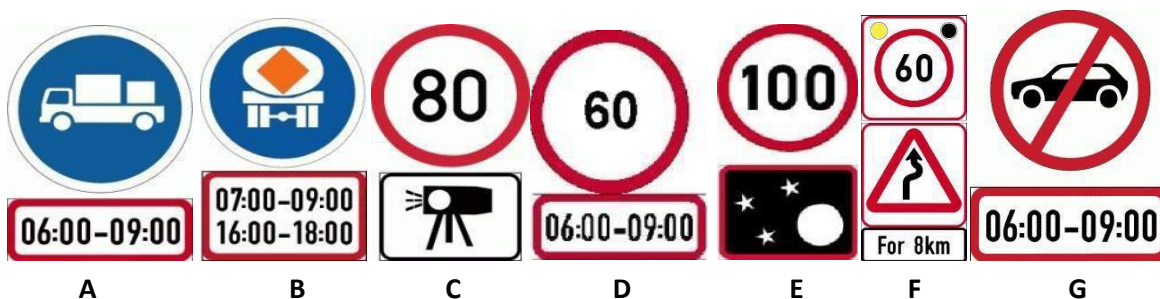
3.7. COMBINATION SIGNS (REGULATORY)



A	R208-502 – No unauthorized vehicles, two limited time periods
B	R213-512 – No U-turn, night-time
C	R306-523 – Limited parking, pay & display
D	R105-569 – Proceed left only, goods vehicle over indicated GVM
E	R109-502 – Turn right, two time periods
F	R209-569 – No left turn ahead, goods vehicle over indicated GVM





A	R217-571 – No stopping, vehicle conveying dangerous goods
B	R201-511 – Speed limit, daytime
C	R205-502 – Length limit, two time periods
D	R101-568 – Minimum speed, goods vehicle
E	R201-562 - Speed limit, motor cycle
F	R132+IN11.3 – Pay toll (on high visibility background), for a distance
G	R214+IN11.2 – No overtaking – all vehicle, for distance



A	R122-501 – Delivery vehicle, limited time period
B	R126-502 - vehicle conveying dangerous goods, two time periods
C	R201-80+Camera – Speed limit, speed prosecution by camera
D	R201-60-510 – Speed limit, time period
E	R201-100-512 –Speed limit, night time
F	R201-RC-W208-WC-IN11-2-SS3 -
G	R223-501 – No motor cars, during indicated period









3.8. DESTRUCTION SIGNS

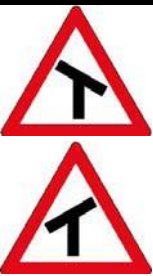

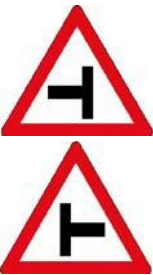

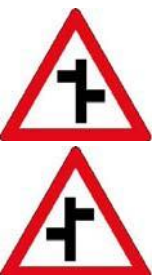






	Name:	De-restriction signs (R600)	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To cancel a restriction.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From here you do not have to comply with the restriction sign with a symbol similar to this sign but without the red cross. 	

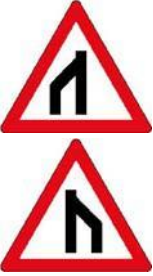
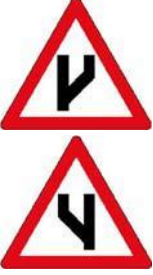



4. WARNING SIGNS



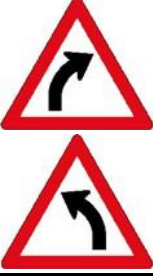



4.1. ROAD LAYOUT SIGNS













	Name:	Crossroad (W101) (TW101)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that a hazard in the form of a crossroad is ahead	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approach cautiously, look carefully and be able to stop if cross-traffic requires it. 	
	Name:	Priority crossroad (W102, TW102)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that you are approaching an intersection where you have right of way. (The thicker leg of the cross on the signs indicates which road has priority.)	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approach cautiously, look carefully and be able to stop if cross-traffic does not yield. 	
	Name:	Secondary crossroad (W103, TW103)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that you are approaching an intersection where you have to yield to cross-traffic. (The thicker leg of the cross on the sign indicates which road has priority.)	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approach cautiously, and yield to traffic approaching from left or right. 	
	Name:	T-junction (W 104, TW104)	
	Where:	On any road before you reach the place where two roads meet.	
	Purpose:	To warn that you are approaching an intersection where you have to turn sharp to the right or left.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for cross-traffic. Slow down and be prepared to stop and go round the corner at a safe speed. 	



	Name:	Skew T-junction (W105, W106, TW105, TW106)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that you are approaching an intersection where another road meet yours at an angle.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for cross-traffic. Slow down and be prepared to stop. 	
	Name:	Side road junction from the left (W107, TW107) or Side road junction from the right (W108, TW108)	
	Where:	On any road before you reach the place where another road joins your road from the left (W107)(TW107) or from the right (W108)(TW108).	
	Purpose:	To warn that traffic may be approaching you from the left or right-hand side.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down so that you will be able to stop, or go around the corner or pass the intersection at a safe speed. Look out for other traffic at the intersection that might not yield. 	
	Name:	Staggered junctions (W109, TW109, W110, TW110)	
	Where:	On any road before you reach the place where two roads join your road within a short distance.	
	Purpose:	To warn that your road is first joined by another road from the left hand side first and within a short distance by another from the right hand side (W110,TW110) or from the right first and then from the left (W109,TW109).	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and be prepared to stop or turn at a safe speed. Look out for traffic at the intersection that might not yield. 	
	Name:	Sharp junction (W112, TW112, W114, TW114)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that traffic could merge from the left (W112, TW112) or from the right (W114, TW114) at sharp angles.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass the intersection at a safe speed and look out for merging traffic that might not yield. 	
	Name:	Sharp junctions (W111, TW111, W113, TW113)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the road you are travelling on will soon split in two and you will have to make a choice which road to take.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide well in time which road to take. Be on the lookout for approaching traffic whose path you will cross when taking the right hand side road. 	
	Name:	Y-junction (W115, TW115)	
	Where:	On any road before you reach a place where your road splits in two.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the road forks into two roads.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide well in time which road to take. Look out for approaching traffic whose path you will cross when taking the right hand road 	

	Name:	End of dual roadway (W116, TW116, W117, TW117)	
	Where:	On any dual roadway.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the one-way roadway is ending soon and that approaching vehicles will use the same carriageway as you.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Position your vehicle on the road where it will not endanger approaching traffic. It may be necessary to change lanes. 	
	Name:	Beginning of dual roadway (W118, TW118, W119, TW119)	
	Where:	On any single carriage way road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the single carriageway is ending and that you will soon enter a one-way road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You will be able to overtake more safely after entering the one way road. This sign does not indicate a freeway and intersections can still be found on such a road. 	









4.2. DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT SIGNS













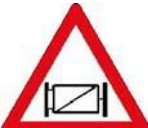
	Name:	Traffic circle (W201, TW201)	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a traffic circle ahead where you may need to yield to other traffic.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down so that you can stop or drive around the circle at a safe speed. Look out for road traffic signs and markings which will tell you whether you have the right of way or whether you have to yield. If there is no indication you have to give way to traffic approaching from the right. Vehicles within a traffic circle have right of way. If you have right of way still look out for traffic in the circle which may not yield to you. If sign R2.2 is displayed at the traffic circle, you must yield to any driver who crosses his yield line first before you cross yours. 	
	Name:	Gentle curve (W202, TW202, W203, TW203)	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a gentle curve ahead to the left or right.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that you drive at such a speed that you can take the curve safely or stop within the distance that you can see. 	
	Name:	Sharp curve (W204, TW204, W205, TW205)	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a sharp curve ahead to the left or right.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down so that you can take the curve safely or stop within the distance that you can see. 	












	Name:	Hairpin bend (W206, TW206, W207, TW207)	
	Where:	On any public road especially in mountainous areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a very sharp, U-shaped curve ahead to the left or right.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down so that you can take the curve safely or stop within the distance you can see. 	
	Name:	Winding road (W208, TW208, W209, TW209)	
	Where:	On any public road especially in mountainous areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn of a series of curves ahead. In the case of W209 the first curve is to the left and in the case of W208 the first bend is to the right.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down enough to take the curves safely or stop within the distance you can see. Remember that there could be any number of curves after the first one without further warning. 	
	Name:	Combined curves (W210, TW210, W211, TW211)	
	Where:	On any public road especially in mountainous areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there are two sharp curves ahead in opposite directions. W210 indicates the first curve is to the right and W211 that the first curve is to the left.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down enough to be able to round the curves safely or stop within the sight distance you can see. 	
	Name:	Two-way traffic (W212, TW212)	
	Where:	On any one-way road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the one-way roadway you are travelling on will soon become a two-way roadway.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware that you are entering a roadway with two-way traffic and have to be more careful when overtaking to allow for oncoming vehicles. 	
	Name:	Two-way traffic crossroad (W213, TW213)	
	Where:	In urban areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn that one-way street you are driving on will soon be crossed by a street that carries two-way traffic.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you are driving in the left hand lane and want to turn to the right at the first intersection, change to the right hand lane in good time. If you are driving in the right hand lane and wish to turn to the left at the first intersection, change to the left hand lane in good time. 	
	Name:	Lane ends (W214, TW214, W215, TW215)	
	Where:	On any road with more than one traffic lane in the direction you are travelling.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the double-lane road you are driving on narrows by a full lane from the left (W215 or TW215) or from the right-hand side (W214 or TW214).	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on which sign is displayed, change in good time to the lane that carries on. 	















	Name:	Concealed driveway (W216, TW216, W217, TW217, W218, TW218)	
	Where:	On any public road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that one or more concealed driveways enter the road you are driving on from the left or right in such a way that you cannot easily see the road or traffic travelling on that road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down so that you can stop or yield if there is cross traffic that do • not yield at the intersection. Remember that a driver of such a vehicle that joins your road from the concealed driveway sometimes finds it also difficult to see you. 	












4.3. SYMBOLIC SIGNS










	Name:	Traffic signals ahead. (W301, TW301)	
	Where:	On any road before a intersection with traffic light.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there are isolated and particularly new traffic lights or traffic lights near an isolated traffic light at a pedestrian crossing ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down immediately and be ready to stop if the light changes from green to amber. Make sure there are no pedestrians or cross-traffic who might not obey the signals. 	
	Name:	Traffic control "STOP" ahead (W302, TW302)	
	Where:	On any road before a intersection with a stop sign.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a stop sign ahead, which cannot be seen in time.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down in good time and be ready to stop as required for sign R1.1. 	
	Name:	Traffic control "YIELD" ahead (W303, TW303)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a yield sign ahead, which you may not be able to see in time without a warning.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down and be ready to stop if necessary. 	
	Name:	Traffic control ahead (TW304)	
	Where:	On any road but especially in rural areas near schools.	
	Purpose:	Indicate that there is a traffic officer ahead controlling the traffic.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down and be ready to stop the vehicle if the officer instructs you to do so. 	
	Name:	Scholar patrol ahead (TW305)	
	Where:	On any road near schools.	
	Purpose:	Indicate that there is a scholar patrol operating ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down and look out for a stop sign displayed by the scholar patrol. • Look out at all times for children who may suddenly cross the road. 	









	Name:	Pedestrian crossing (W306, TW306)	
	Where:	On any road especially in rural areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a demarcated pedestrian crossing ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down and stop if a pedestrian is waiting at the crossing. • Do not overtake other vehicles that have stopped at the pedestrian crossing. 	
	Name:	Pedestrians (W307, TW307)	
	Where:	On roads where there are more pedestrians than normally can be expected.	
	Purpose:	To warn that pedestrians may be crossing the road for the next 2 km.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down and look out for pedestrians who may be crossing the road. 	
	Name:	Children (W308, TW308)	
	Where:	On any road especially near schools, playgrounds and sports fields.	
	Purpose:	To warn that children might be crossing the road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down immediately and look out for children who could be crossing • the road unexpectedly or even be playing the road. 	
	Name:	Pedal cyclists (W309, TW309)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn the driver that there can be cyclists ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down and be on the lookout for cyclists using or crossing the road for the next 2 km. 	
 	Name:	Domestic animals (W310, TW310, W311, TW311, W312, TW312)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there may be free ranging animals such as cattle, horses or sheep on the road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down and be on the lookout for the next 2 km for animals. 	
	Name:	Wild animals (W313, TW313)	
	Where:	Especially on rural roads.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there may be wild animals on the road or crossing the road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down and be on the lookout for the next 2 km for wild animals. 	
	Name:	Gate (W314, TW314)	
	Where:	At a railway crossing or roadway ahead.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a gate or boom across the road ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down and be prepared to stop should the gates be closing or are closed. 	












	Name:	Motor gate (W315, W316, W317)	
	Where:	Especially on rural roads.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a motor gate to the left or right or in the middle of the road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and make sure there is no oncoming traffic about to cross the same gate. 	
	Name:	Railway crossing (W318, TW318)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a railway crossing ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and look to the right and left for oncoming trains. If a train is approaching stop in time, but not within the railway crossing reserve. 	
	Name:	Tunnel (W319)	
	Where:	On any road especially in mountainous areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a tunnel ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and switch your car's headlights on in the dim position. 	
	Name:	Height restricted (W320, TW320)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a structure ahead of which the height is indicated on the road traffic sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If your vehicle is higher than the bridge or structure as indicated by this sign, find an alternative route 	
	Name:	Length restricted (W321, TW321)	
	Where:	On any road but especially in mountainous areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn that curves in the road or other structures on the side of the road make it impossible for vehicles longer than the length indicated on this road sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find an alternative route if your vehicle is longer than the length indicated in meters on this sign. 	
	Name:	Steep ascend and steep descend (W322, TW322, W323) TW323)	
	Where:	On any road but especially in mountainous areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the road will climb or descend steeply.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware of slow-moving traffic, particularly in mountainous areas with sharp curves. Allow for a longer stopping distance on a descent and especially when your vehicle is heavily laden. 	
















	Name:	Slow-moving heavy vehicles (W324, TW324)	
	Where:	Especially in mountainous areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn that heavy vehicles travel slowly down a descent.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and, particularly in mountainous areas with sharp curves, be able to stop within the distance you can see. Remember to allow for a longer stopping distance on a descent especially when your vehicle is heavily laden. 	
	Name:	Gravel road begins (W325, TW325)	
	Where:	On any tarred road, especially in the vicinity of farms.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the tarred road you are driving on will end soon and will have a gravel surface ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and look out for a ditches or potholes at the joint between the gravel and the tarred surface. Steering will be lighter on the gravel, vehicles will tend to skid easier and will need a longer stopping distance. 	
	Name:	Narrow bridge (W326, TW326)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the road narrows when crossing a bridge.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and, if there is oncoming traffic, try not to cross the bridge at the same time as an approaching vehicle. 	
	Name:	One vehicle width structure (W327, TW327)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the carriageway ahead narrows to a width that will make it possible for only one vehicle at a time to pass.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down if there is oncoming traffic, stop at least 6m from the structure and yield to the other vehicle. 	
	Name:	Road narrows from both sides (W328, TW328)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the road ahead narrows from both sides.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and adjust your position on the carriageway since oncoming vehicles will pass close to you. 	
	Name:	Road narrows from one side only (W329, TW329, W330, TW330)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the road ahead narrows from the left (W330, TW330) or from the right-hand (W329, TW329) side.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and adjust your position on the roadway. 	
	Name:	Uneven roadway (W331, TW331)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a depression or a ridge in the road, or that the road in general is uneven and potholed.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down to avoid potholes without endangering other traffic. 	








	Name:	Speed humps (W332, TW332)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there are speed humps on the carriageway ahead which require a reduction of speed.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down so that you can drive over the speed humps without damaging your vehicle or losing control. 	
	Name:	Slippery road (W333, TW333)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn about unusually slippery conditions on the road ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down since any sudden braking or harsh steering could cause your vehicle to start skidding sooner than usual for the next 2 km. 	
	Name:	Falling rocks (W334, TW334, W335, TW335)	
	Where:	Especially in mountainous areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn that rocks could fall on the carriageway from the left (W334, TW334) or from the right-hand side (W335, TW335).	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down to be able to stop within their sight distance if a fall occurs or has occurred. Such falls occur more often when it rains and therefore reduce your speed further since your stopping distance during rainy weather will be longer. 	
	Name:	Road works (TW336)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there are temporary construction or maintenance works ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and look out for other temporary road traffic signs, people regulating the traffic or who might be crossing the road. 	
	Name:	Grader working (TW337)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that a grader is working on the carriageway ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and drive slowly past the grader. The full width of the road may not be available and there could be sand or gravel on the carriageway that could affect the handling of their vehicles. 	
	Name:	Loose stones (TW338)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there are loose stones or gravel on the road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and be aware that oncoming vehicles could throw up stones that could cause damage. Your vehicle's braking and turning capacity could also be affected negatively. 	
	Name:	General warning (W339, TW339)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is danger of some kind ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and look out for anything on or next to the carriageway that could cause you to change speed or direction. 	

	Name:	Surface step (TW340, TW341)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the level of the right-hand side of the carriageway is higher than the left-hand side (TW340), or the left-hand side of the carriageway is higher than the right-hand side (TW341).	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and be aware that your vehicle may tend to the left or right if you straddle the step between the higher and lower level. Because of the ridge vehicles may also be slow to return to the higher level and could react suddenly if the wheel mounts the ridge. Do not make any sudden jerking steering motions, because it could cause you to lose control completely. 	
	Name:	Soft shoulder (TW342)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the material of the road shoulder may be softer than reasonably expected and could be dangerous for anyone who wants to move off the road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not drive or stop on the shoulder. If this is unavoidable, for example to avoid a collision, slow down as much as possible because the vehicle will pull in the direction of the shoulder when you move off the road. 	
	Name:	Stop/Ry-Go control ahead (TW343)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that traffic ahead is being controlled temporarily by a "Stop/Ry-Go" sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and get ready to stop. 	
	Name:	Truck crossing (W344, TW344) and (W345)(TW345)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that heavy vehicles regularly cross or join the road from the left or right.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for trucks that could force you to slow down. Slow down and look out for trucks that want to cross or join the road. Also look out for anything spilt or dropped on the road by the trucks like gravel, sand or water that could affect the handling of your vehicle. 	
	Name:	Emergency flashing light (W346, TW346)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn of a hazard ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and look out for other road traffic signs that indicate a specific hazard. 	
	Name:	Temporary police flashing light (TW347)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn about a temporary stop sign, a collision scene, roadblock or similar scene where police are on duty.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be ready to stop at the stop sign that follows after the flashing blue light or on demand of a police officer. 	

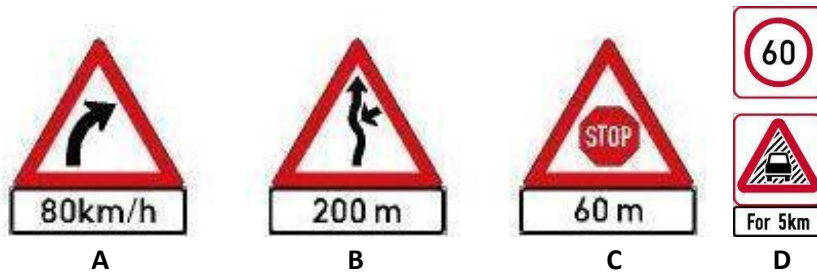
	Name:	Jetty edge or river bank (W348)	
	Where:	On any road close to water, harbours.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the road leads to a jetty edge or riverbank.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and look out for the end of the road so that you can stop in time. 	
	Name:	Crosswinds (W349, TW349)	
	Where:	On any the road especially in rural and mountainous areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn about strong crosswinds that could force your vehicles off course.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine if a wind is blowing and from which direction. Any shielding of the wind by a truck, bridge or excavation will affect your vehicle and you should adjust the steering in time. 	
	Name:	Low water bridge or Drift (W350, TW350)	
	Where:	On any road especially in rural areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn the driver that there is a low water bridge ahead and that the road could be flooded.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and if it is not known how deep the water is, stop. If passable, drive through the water slowly. 	
	Name:	Low-flying aircraft (W351)	
	Where:	on any road especially near airports.	
	Purpose:	To warn of the possibility of low-flying aircraft and sudden aircraft noise near the road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not get a frightened and do not brake suddenly. 	
	Name:	Agricultural vehicles (W352)	
	Where:	On any road especially in rural areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn that tractors or other slow-moving agricultural vehicles could cross or enter the road ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for agricultural vehicles and slow down of they want to cross the road or are crossing it. 	
	Name:	Collision (TW353)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	<p>To warn the driver that -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the road ahead may be obstructed, there could be pedestrians, rescue teams and police or traffic officers controlling the traffic at the scene, there could be wreckage, injured persons, animals or broken glass on the road surface. 	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down immediately, look out for someone controlling the traffic and be ready to stop. If there is enough or professional help on the scene, do not stop out of curiosity. Do not look at the collision scene or wreckage, concentrate on the route to be followed without driving over or into anything. 	

	Name:	Reduced visibility (W354, TW354)	
	Where:	On any road where there is fog or smoke.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a possibility reduced visibility on the road ahead that might cause a hazard to road users.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for Fog or smoke and slow down. Be on the lookout for other slow moving vehicles. 	
	Name:	Congestion (W355, TW355)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a possibility of congested traffic.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for slow moving vehicle and adapt speed accordingly. 	
	Name:	Horses and riders (W356, TW356)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a possibility of horses and riders being present on the road ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for horses and riders ahead and be prepared to slow down or stop. 	
	Name:	Elephant (W357)	
	Where:	On any road, especially in wildlife sanctuaries.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a possibility of elephants being present on the road ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for elephants ahead and be prepared to slow down or stop. 	
	Name:	Warthog (W358)	
	Where:	On any road, especially in wildlife sanctuaries.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a possibility of warthogs being present on the road ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for warthogs ahead and be prepared to slow down or stop. 	
	Name:	Hippo (W359)	
	Where:	On any road, especially in wildlife sanctuaries and rivers.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a possibility of hippos being present on the road ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for hippos ahead and be prepared to slow down or stop. 	
	Name:	Width (W360, TW360)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is overall width of vehicles restriction as indicated in meters on the road ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not continue of your vehicle is wider than indicated on the sign. 	

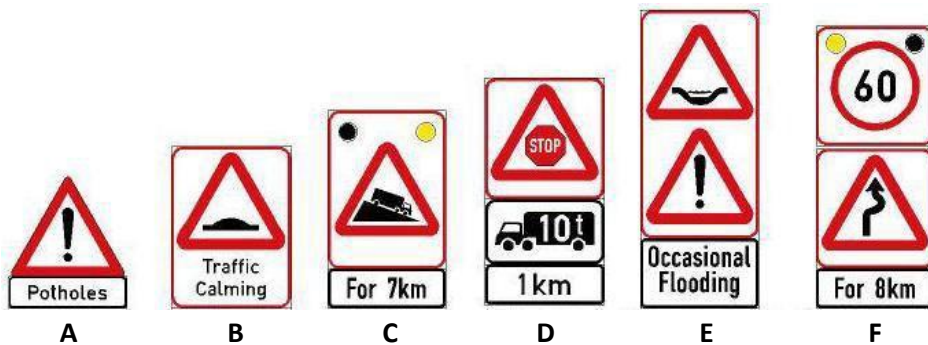
	Name:	Electrical shock (W361, TW361)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a possibility of electrical shock from the overhead electrical power cables on the road ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Look out for electrical cables on the road way ahead.	
	Name:	Gravel road ends (W363, TW363)	
	Where:	On any gravel road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the gravel road you are travelling on will end ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Look out for an asphalt, tar or concrete road ahead.	
	Name:	Danger plates (W401, TW401) Delineator plates (W402, TW402)	
	Where:	On any road especially in rural areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn that there is an obstruction or temporary obstruction next to the road and that the road alignment to the left or right hand side is altered.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Do not pass to the right of W401 or TW401 and to the left of W402 or TW402	
	Name:	Railway crossing (W403, W404)	
	Where:	On any road close to a railway line.	
	Purpose:	To that there is a railway crossing with one (W403) or more tracks (W404) ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Slow down and if a train is approaching the crossing, stop. If there is no stop line or sign, the driver should stop no closer than 3m from the nearest track, and not on the track or in the railway reserve.	
	Name:	Sharp curve chevron <ul style="list-style-type: none">Left (W405, TW405),(W407)(TW407)Right (W406)(TW406, W408, TW408)	
	Where:	On any road especially in mountainous areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the road ahead curves suddenly <ul style="list-style-type: none">to the left (W406, W408, TW406, TW408) orto the right (W405, W407, TW405, TW407).	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Slow down to take the curve at a safe speed or to be able to stop within the distance you can see.	
	 		
	 		
	Name:	T-junction chevron (W409, TW409)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the road ahead does not carry on straight, but merges with another road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Slow down to turn left or right or to stop.	

			
	Name:	Dead-end (W410), Road closed chevron (TW410)	
	Where:	On any road, where the carriageway ends.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the road does not continue beyond the sign and that a turn either to the left or to the right must be made.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide which direction to go and slow down. 	
			
	Name:	Temporary barricade (W411)	
	Where:	On any road, where the carriageway is closed.	
	Purpose:	To warn that part of the road is temporarily closed to traffic.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and do not attempt to drive past the sign. Look out for a additional regulatory signs that will indicate an alternative route. 	
	Name:	Gore Plate	
	Where:	On any road especially in urban areas.	
	Purpose:		
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
	Name:	Gore Chevron	
	Where:	On any road especially on carriage way.	
	Purpose:		
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
			
	Name:	Overhead Danger Plate	
	Where:	On a road under a bridge	
	Purpose:		
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
	Name:	Traffic signals out of order (TW412)	
	Where:	On any road especially in urban areas.	
	Purpose:	To warn that the robot ahead or to which the sign is attached is out of order.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down, yield to other traffic and be ready to stop if traffic intensity and volume require it. Look out for a traffic officer or stop sign that might be controlling the traffic. 	

4.4. COMBINATION SIGNS (WARNING)

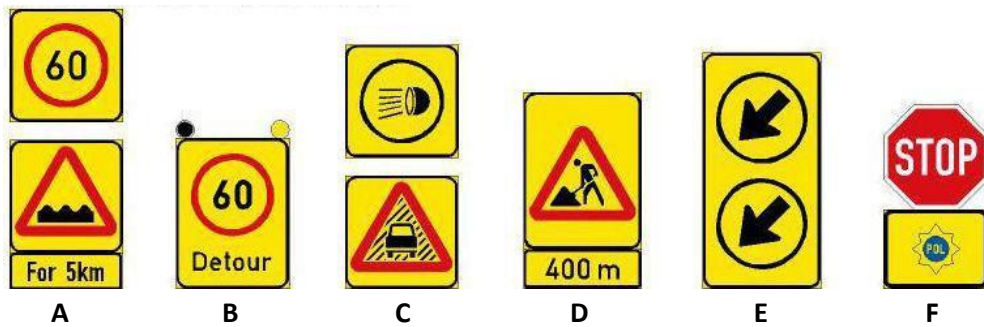


A	W202+IN11.1 – Gentle curve (right), recommended speed
B	W216+IN11.3 – Concealed driveway (from right), a distance ahead
C	W302+IN11.3 Traffic control “stop ahead”, a distance ahead
D	R201-RC+W354-WC+IN11.2 – Speed limit (on high visibility background), reduced visibility (on high visibility background) for a distance

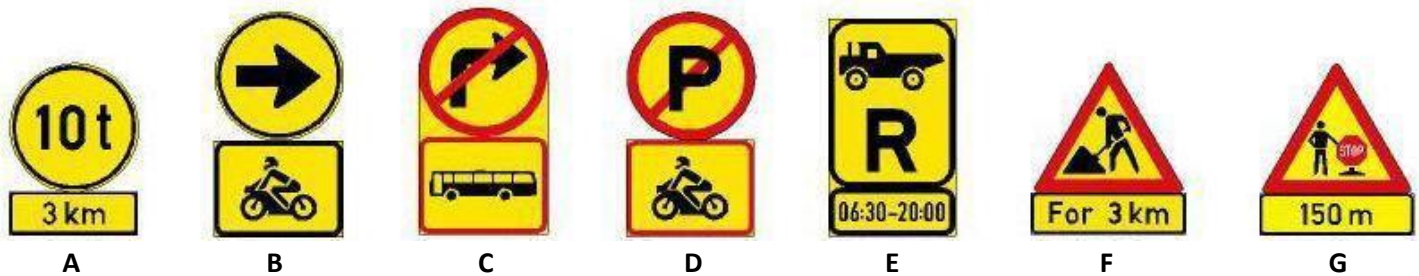


A	W339+IN11.4 – General warning, text message
B	W332-RB – Speed humps plus text message (on a high visibility background)
C	W322-WF+IN11.2-SS3 – Steep descent (on a high visibility background), for a distance, with flashing lights
D	W302-WA+IN11.569+IN11.3 – Traffic control “stop” ahead (on a high visibility background), goods vehicle over indicated GVM, a distance ahead
E	W350+W339-WD+IN11.4 – Drift plus general warning (on a high visibility background), text message
F	R201-RC+W208-WC-IN11.2-SS3 – Speed limit (on a high visibility background), winding road (right-left) (on a high visibility background), for a distance, with flashing lights

TEMPORARY COMBINATION SIGNS

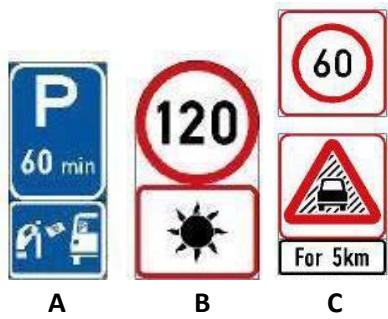


A	TR201-RC+TW331-WC+TIN11.2-SS3 – Speed limit (on a high visibility background) on an uneven roadway for a distance plus flashing lights
B	TR201-RB / RE – Speed limit (on a high visibility background) with a text message
C	TR133-RC+TW354-WC – Switch lamps on (on a high visibility background) reduced visibility (on a high visibility background)
D	TW336-WF+TIN11.3 – Road works (on a high visibility background) a distance ahead
E	TR103-RD – Keep left (on a high visibility background)
F	R1+TIN11.577 – Stop by police







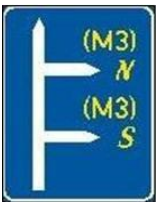



A	TR102+TIN11.3 – Vehicles exceeding mass only a distance ahead
B	TR106-562 – Proceed right only, motor cycles
C	TR210-560 – No right turn ahead, buses
D	TR216-562 – No parking, motor cycles
E	TR315-501 – Construction vehicle, one time period
F	TW336+TIN11.2 – Roadworks, for a distance
G	TW343+TIN11.3 – “Stop/GO” control ahead, a distance ahead








LIMIT SIGN EXAMPLES






A	R306-P-523 - Limited parking – Pay & display
B	R201-511 - Speed limit - daytime
C	TR201-510 - Speed limit - reduced visibility (temporary)

4.5. ROUTE MARKERS

	Name:	Advance trailblazer (GE2, TGE2)	
	Where:	On the left-hand side of a road.	
	Purpose:	To point out the direction you must follow to reach the more important route.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the traffic signs if you want to join the more important route and look out for the next trailblazer. 	
	Name:	Advance transport trailblazer (GE9)	
	Where:	On the left-hand side of any road which is not a freeway.	
	Purpose:	To point out the direction of a transport terminus from a route that would otherwise have taken you past a bus terminus, harbour, airport or helipad.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the traffic signs if you want to go to the terminus and look out for the transport trailblazer that follows. 	
	Name:	Map-type advance trail blazer (GE11)	
	Where:	On the left-hand side of any road where two routes join the numbered route by means of a set of one-way carriageways.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that a route of equal or higher status can be entered from the road on which you are travelling. This new route consists of a pair of one-way roadways.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You need to know beforehand in which direction you want to travel, North(N) or South(S). 	
	Name:	Alternative route marker (GE16, GE16.2, GE16.3, GE16.5)	
	Where:	At the intersection of toll and alternative routes.	
	Purpose:	To point out that a route other than the toll route can be followed.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide in advance whether you want to take the toll or alternative route. If you want to take the alternative route, slow down for the intersection. Remember that the alternative route is usually not of the same high standard as the toll route. 	
	Name:	Bicycle route marker (GE17, GE17.1, GE17.3, GE17.5)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To indicate to cyclists and other road users that there is a special route for cyclists only.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use this route and look out for cyclists that could suddenly change direction to follow the cycle route. 	
	Name:	Stack-type advance direction (GD1, TGD1)	
	Where:	On the left-hand side of any road before an intersection.	
	Purpose:	To indicate the - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> numbers of the routes leading from an intersection and destinations that can be reached from this intersection. 	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure which route you want to follow, slow down for the intersection and take the correct route. 	

	Name:	Stack-type direction (GD1.112, TGD1.112)
	Where:	On the far left-hand corner of an intersection.
	Purpose:	To indicate the- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • numbers of the routes leading from this intersection and • destinations that can be reached from this intersection.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down and make sure you take the correct route. Also look out for other traffic at the intersection that might not yield.
	Name:	Confirmation (GD3, TGD3)
	Where:	On the left-hand side of the road a short distance beyond an intersection.
	Purpose:	To confirm the route to a destination and the distance indicated in kilometers to such destinations.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note the destination and in particular note the distance to the destination so that you can plan your trip to fill up with petrol or rest.
	Name:	Fingerboard (GD4, TGD4)
	Where:	On the far left-hand corner of an intersection.
	Purpose:	To guide you to small locations or to destinations on less travelled routes.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down and look out for traffic that might not yield at the intersection.
	Name:	Map-type advance direction (GD5, GD7, GD9, TGD9)
	Where:	On the left-hand side of the road before an intersection.
	Purpose:	To give advance guidance regarding the shape of the intersection ahead, the numbers and destinations of the routes leaving the intersection.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of this advance direction sign to decide where you want to go before reaching actual intersection.
	Name:	Overhead direction (GD12, GD13, GD15/16/17)
	Where:	On any road with more than one traffic lane, especially in rural areas.
	Purpose:	To inform in advance which lane leads to a specific destination.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move in good time to the correct lane that leads to your destination or route.
	Name:	Pre-advance exit direction (GA1)
	Where:	On the left-hand side or in an overhead position on a freeway, about 2 km before an off-ramp exit.
	Purpose:	To indicate early on that there is an exit from the freeway to certain routes ahead.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you want to leave the freeway, move to the left hand lane in good time.
	Name:	Advance exit direction (GA2)
	Where:	On the left-hand side of a freeway, about 1 km before an off-ramp exit.
	Purpose:	To indicate early on that there is an exit from the freeway to certain destinations ahead.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you want to leave the freeway, move to the left hand lane in good time.










	Name:	Supplementary exit direction (GA2/3, TGA2/3)
	Where:	On the left-hand side of a freeway, about 500m before an off-ramp exit.
	Purpose:	To confirm early on that there is an exit from the freeway to certain destinations ahead.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you want to leave the freeway, you should be in the extreme left hand lane by now.
	Name:	Exit direction GA3
	Where:	On the left-hand side of a freeway and as close as possible to the off-ramp.
	Purpose:	To indicate exactly where the exit is.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only leave the freeway if you are in the left-hand lane.
	Name:	Gore exit (GA4, TGA4)
	Where:	Between the right hand side of an off-ramp and the continuing freeway.
	Purpose:	To indicate the separation between the off-ramp and the main road.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always pass on the left-hand side of this road traffic sign if you want to leave the freeway and on the right-hand side if you do not want to leave.
	Name:	Confirmation (GA7)
	Where:	On the left hand side of the road about 750 m after entering a freeway and after that every 5 to 10 km.
	Purpose:	To confirm that you are on your way to the places as indicated and that these destinations are at the distances indicated.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take note of the destinations and in particular note the distances to plan your trip to fill up with fuel and rest.
	Name:	Exit sequence (GA8)
	Where:	On the left-hand side of a freeway about 2km before the first exit indicated.
	Purpose:	To indicate in good time exits that is close together, all leading to the same town.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure which exit you need to take and move in good time to the correct lane to leave the freeway.
	Name:	Cross-route advance direction Rural(GB1), Urban (GB1.11)
	Where:	On the left-hand side of an ordinary road.
	Purpose:	To indicate that the road crosses a freeway and show where that freeway is leading to.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide on the direction and route you want to follow and position your vehicle to join the on-ramp at the freeway or proceed straight ahead.
	Name:	Near-side on-ramp direction (GB2)
	Where:	On the left-hand side of an ordinary road on the far side of an on-ramp.
	Purpose:	To indicate the position of the near-side on-ramp at a freeway access interchange, with the freeway route number and the destination of the freeway.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and turn in the direction of the sign or proceed straight ahead.

	Name:	Far-side advance on-ramp direction (GB3)
	Where:	On the left-hand side of an ordinary road after a “Near-side on-ramp direction” sign.
	Purpose:	To indicate that the far-side on-ramp to a freeway access interchange, is some distance ahead and to indicate the route number and the destination that will be reached by turning onto that on-ramp.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and move to the right-hand side of your traffic lane if you want to join the freeway.
	Name:	Far-side on-ramp direction (GB4)
	Where:	Usually on the left-hand side of an ordinary road, opposite an on-ramp.
	Purpose:	To indicate the position of the far-side on-ramp at a freeway access interchange.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and make sure you are in the right-hand lane if you want to join the freeway.
	Name:	Overhead freeway direction (GC3U)
	Where:	On any freeway.
	Purpose:	To indicate that the freeway splits ahead and that the lanes lead to different destinations as indicated.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signal in time and make sure you are in the right-hand lane if you want to turn right to join the freeway.



4.6. DIAGRAMATIC SIGNS

Action to all the diagrammatic signs:



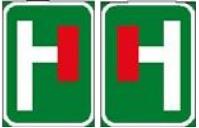


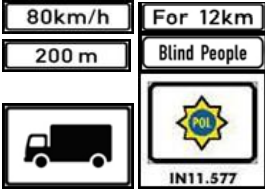
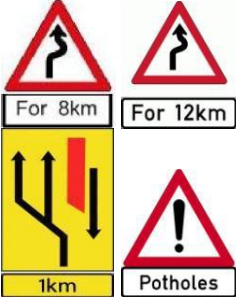
Whenever a lane ends, converges, merges or is added, make sure in time that there is a big enough gap in the traffic to merge with the traffic. Also yield to other traffic, which might merge.






	Name:	Traffic movements affected by an obstruction (GS103, GS104)(GS105)	
	Where:	On any road	
	Purpose:	To guide you by means of a diagram which indicates that one of the lanes of a carriageway comes to an end.	
	Name:	Additional lane (GS201, GS202, GS210, GS212)(GS211, GS214)	
	Purpose:	To inform you by means of a diagram that the number of lanes of the road which you are travelling on will be increased soon. Opposing traffic flow is indicated by a dotted arrow.	
	Name:	Lane-use control by regulation (GS301, TGS302, TGS306, GS305)	
	Purpose:	To guide you by means of a diagram, which indicates that, the right-hand lane of a two-lane carriageway or part of a carriageway is subject to a compulsory requirement of a 'command' or 'prohibition' regulatory sign. Opposing traffic flow is indicated by a dotted arrow.	
	Name:	Lanes merge (GS401, TGS403, GS404, TGS406)	
	Purpose:	To guide you by means of a diagram, which indicates that, a lane merges with another lane or that roadways join.	
 	Name:	Arrestor bed (GS501, GS502, GS503, GS504)	 
	Where:	On descents.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that there is an arrestor bed ahead and to indicate the entrance to such an arrestor bed.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should the brakes of your vehicle fail, drive straight into the arrestor bed. 	
	Name:	Engage lower gear (GS505, TGS505)	
	Where:	On the left-hand side of the road.	
	Purpose:	To warn that, because of a steep descent, it is necessary to engage a lower gear.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you are driving a heavy motor vehicle, engage a lower gear so that the vehicle will move down the descent more slowly. If the lower gear does not have the desired effect, engage an even lower gear to keep the speed constant and protect the brakes against overheating. 	

4.7. OVERHEAD DIAGRAMATIC SIGNS

	Name:	Overhead lane use control by regulation (GS603, TGS604, GS605)	
	Where:	In any lane of any road.	
	Purpose:	To inform you by means of a diagram that the lane below the sign is subject to a compulsory requirement indicated by a 'command' or 'prohibition' regulatory sign.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not turn in at such a road unless you are going to a destination in the road that ends. 	



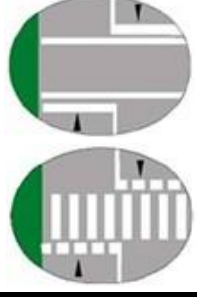

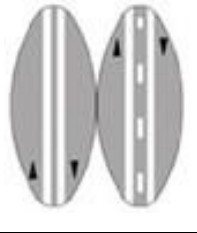

5. INFORMATION SIGNS

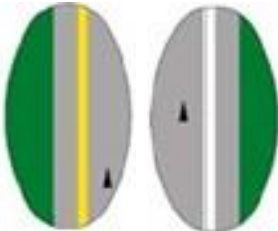
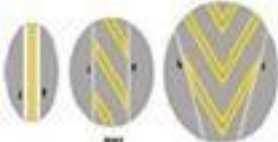

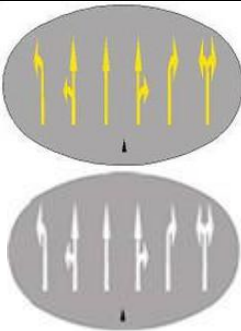
	Name:	Count down signs (IN3, IN2, IN1, TIN3, TIN2, TIN1)(blue-yellow-brown)	
	Where:	On the left-hand side of any road.	
	Purpose:	To indicate that there is an exit about 300m, 200m and 100m ahead.	
	Action:	If possible, enter the exit at the same speed as the maximum speed for that road.	
	Name:	Cul-de-sac (IN4, IN6, IN5)	
	Where:	Displayed on the left-hand side of any road.	
	Purpose:	To inform you that the road ahead or the road to the left or right ends.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not turn in at such a road unless you are going to a destination in the road that ends. 	
	Name:	Right-of-way (IN7)	
	Where:	On any road.	
	Purpose:	To inform you that you have the right of way at the intersection ahead.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not slow down unnecessarily, but make sure that other traffic will yield. 	
	Name:	Park and ride (IN9, IN10)	
	Where:	At the entrance to a parking area.	
	Purpose:	To inform you of the existence of a park-and-ride terminus that has a bus (IN9) or train (IN10) service.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop in this parking area if you want to reach your destination using other transport. 	
	Name:	Supplementary plates (IN11.1, TIN11.2, IN 11.3, TIN11.4, IN11.5)	
	Where:	Below another sign.	
	Purpose:	To give more information about the main message on regulatory, warning or diagrammatical guidance signs.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay attention to these signs in order to realise what the danger is, what a safe speed is, how far away the danger is and the distance the danger will continue. 	

	Name:	Information centre (IN12)	
	Where:	Next to the entrance of a parking area or in the top right-hand or top left-hand corner of a notice board.	
	Purpose:	To inform you of the existence of an information office or notice board.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can obtain information about the area at this sign. 	
	Name:	Road experiment (TIN13)	
	Where:	On the left-hand side of the road.	
	Purpose:	To inform you of a temporary experiment or research being carried out on the road.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obey all other road traffic signs. Look out for vehicles, pedestrians and other hazards engaged in the experiment. 	
	Name:	Co-ordinated traffic signals (IN14)	
	Where:	On the left-hand side of the carriageway before an intersection.	
	Purpose:	To inform you that the traffic signals on this route are co-ordinated and that the signals will be green at all the subsequent intersections if you maintain the indicated speed.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If possible, maintain the recommended speed. However, make sure that it is safe to enter every intersection and look out for drivers that do not yield. The speed indicated is a recommendation and not a speed limit. 	
	Name:	Multi-phase traffic signals (IN15)	
	Where:	At intersections at the same pole as traffic signals (robot) under signal head.	
	Purpose:	To point out that the signals at this intersection does not follow the normal sequence. At a normal intersection you would expect that the signal in your direction will change to green after the signal for cross traffic was yellow. At this intersection your signal may remain red whilst the signal in the opposite direction changes to green.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not move off when approaching traffic moves off. Wait until the signal is green. The sequence of the traffic signals at this intersection can be different during normal and during peak times. 	
	Name:	Modal transfer (IN17, IN18, IN19)	
	Where:	On the left-hand side of any road.	
	Purpose:	To show that there is a transport modal transfer point or terminus nearby where passengers may change their mode of transport.	
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure that it is safe to slow down and stop to drop someone off or pick someone up. Also look out for pedestrians who may cross the road. 	

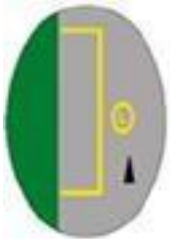
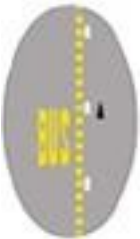


6. ROAD MARKING

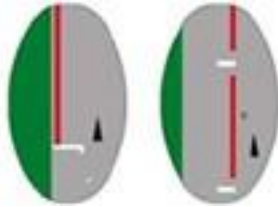
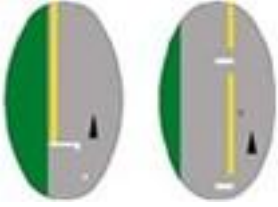


6.1. REGULATORY MARKING

	Name:	Stop line (RTM1)
	Where:	On any road especially at intersections and pedestrian crossings.
	Purpose:	To indicate where you must bring your vehicle to a standstill.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop with the front of your vehicle behind the stop sign. If there is no stop sign, the stop line will have the same meaning as a stop sign.
	Name:	Yield line (RTM2)
	Where:	On any road especially at intersections.
	Purpose:	To indicate that you must give priority to all who cross in front of you at this point.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give way to anyone who crosses your path of travel or who wants to cross your path. Even if there is no yield sign, you still have to give way.
	Name:	Pedestrian crossing lines (RTM3), Block pedestrian crossing (RTM4)
	Where:	On any road especially in urban areas at intersections and close to schools.
	Purpose:	To inform you that priority must be given to pedestrians crossing or wanting to cross the road at these places.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for any pedestrians crossing or wanting to cross the road and give them priority by slowing down or stopping.
	Name:	No overtaking lines (RM1)(7.3.1)(7.3.2)(7.3.3)
	Where:	On any road that carries two-way traffic (traffic from opposite directions).
	Purpose:	To inform that it is prohibited to drive with any part of your vehicle on the right-hand side of this line.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not cross the line, except to gain direct access to an entrance on the other side of the line, to gain direct access from such an entrance to the road or to pass a stationary obstruction. In all these cases you must ensure that it is safe to do so.
	Name:	No crossing Lines (RM2)
	Where:	On any road with two-way traffic.
	Purpose:	To inform you that you may not cross this line.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may under no circumstances drive on the right hand side or cross these lines with any part of your vehicle, except to drive around a stationary vehicle or stationary obstruction in the road.
	Name:	Channelizing line (RM3)
	Where:	On carriageways and at intersections where traffic moves in the same direction.
	Purpose:	To prohibit you from crossing the line.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive in such a way that no part of your vehicle crosses the line.


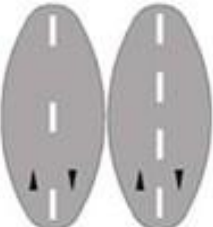
	Name:	Left-edge (RM4.1) and right-edge line marking (RM4.2)
	Where:	On the left and right-hand edge of the road.
	Purpose:	To indicate where the left or right-edge of the road is.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid driving to the left of the left-edge line. You may, however drive here only; • whilst being overtaken by another vehicle, • if you can so without endangering yourself, other traffic, pedestrians or property, • during daytime and • if persons and vehicles on the road are clearly discernible at a distance of at least 150 meters. • It is not compulsory to drive to the left of the line when you are being overtaken, keep in mind that you have very little space when doing so. • If your vehicle breaks down, stop as far left from the line as possible and switch on your emergency lights. • The right-edge line is usually found on one-way roads such as dual carriageways or freeways and may not be crossed.
	Name:	Painted island (RM5)
	Where:	On any road.
	Purpose:	To prohibit drivers from driving in this area.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive in such a way that you do not stop, park or drive over the island, unless on the orders of a traffic or police officer, to avoid a collision or in an emergency.
	Name:	Parking bay (RM6)
	Where:	On any road especially in urban areas.
	Purpose:	To indicate where you may park.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that your vehicle is parked completely inside the lines that mark the parking bay. • In the case of angle parking you must park as far as possible from the road, with the front of your vehicle not further than 150mm from the curb but no part of the vehicle may be on or over the sidewalk.
	Name:	Mandatory direction arrows (RM8)
	Where:	On any road before an intersection
	Purpose:	To show that you may only proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow in your lane.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose the correct lane in time to travel in the direction you want to go. • ☑ Make sure that other traffic is obeying the mandatory direction arrows in their lanes. • ☑ Check your blind spot before turning right to see that a vehicle in the lane next to you who is supposed to turn right (because of the mandatory right-turn arrow in his lane) is not carrying straight on.

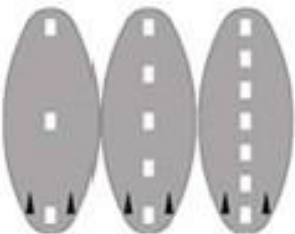



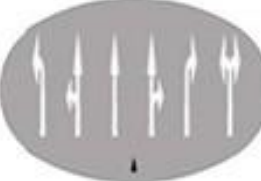
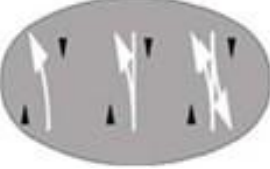



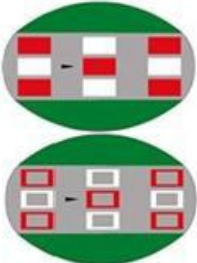
	Name:	Exclusive parking bay (RM7) A - AMBULANCE B - BUS L - LOADING ZONE T - TAXI F - FIRE-FIGHTING R - RICKSHAW CD - DIPLOMATIC MB - MINIBUS SOS - SOS PHONE D - DEFENCE FORCE P - SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
	Where:	At parking bays.
	Purpose:	To identify parking only for road users identified by the symbol.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you are not part of the group identified by the sign, you may not park here. In an emergency you may stop or park at the sign that indicates the SOS telephone. Only goods vehicles may stop or park in the demarcated area that indicates a loading zone.
	Name:	Bus lane marking (RM9)
	Where:	On the left or right-hand side of a road in an urban area.
	Purpose:	To identify that part of the carriageway which is reserved for buses only during the periods indicated on the sign.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you are not driving a bus do not drive in the lane indicated by the sign during the times on the sign.
	Name:	Box junction (RM10)
	Where:	At intersections.
	Purpose:	To prohibit drivers from stopping in the demarcated area because this could prevent other traffic from turning or driving further forward.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not stop in the demarcated box and make sure that you will be able to drive through the intersection before entering the intersection.
	Name:	Pedestrian crossing ahead lines (RM11)
	Where:	On any road before a pedestrian crossing.
	Purpose:	To indicate an area where you may not stop except for pedestrians crossing or wanting to cross the road or for a vehicle that has already stopped.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for pedestrians that may cross the road, slow down and stop if someone wants to cross the road. Do not overtake inside this area or a vehicle that has stopped at any pedestrian crossing.

	Name:	No stopping lines (RM12)
	Where:	On any road.
	Purpose:	To prohibit drivers from stopping where stationary vehicles may disrupt the traffic or where the environment obstructs the view and such vehicles may obstruct the view more.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except in any emergency, do not stop at these lines. In the case of a broken line, you may not stop during the times indicated by a road traffic sign.
	Name:	No parking line (RM13)
	Where:	On any road.
	Purpose:	To prevent drivers from stopping where stationary vehicles may disrupt the traffic, or where the environment obstructs the view and such vehicles obstruct the view more.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exception an emergency, you may stop for short periods, but may not park here. Parking means that a vehicle is stationary (whether the engine is running or not) for a longer period than is longer than that needed to on or off load goods or passengers.
	Name:	Bicycle lane lines (RM14)
	Where:	On the left-hand side of any road.
	Purpose:	To indicate the limits within which only cyclists may travel.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do no drive in the demarcated area.
	Name:	Traffic circle mandatory directional arrows (RM15)
	Where:	At traffic circles and mini-circles.
	Purpose:	To indicate the direction you must follow around the circle or mini-circle.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only drive around the circle in the direction indicated by the arrows. Yield to traffic coming from your right hand side. At a mini-circle yield to traffic that reaches their yield line first before you reach yours. Drive slowly so that you can stop if someone does not yield.


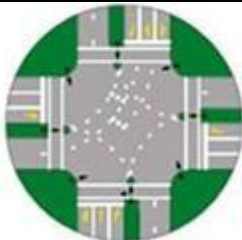
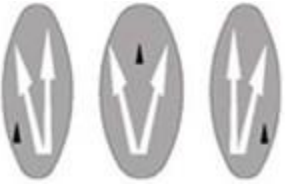
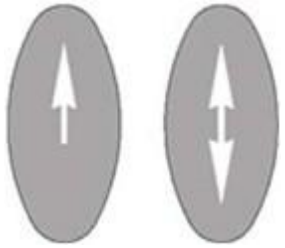


6.2. WARNING MARKING


	Name:	Railway crossing ahead (WM1)
	Where:	On any road before a railway crossing between the warning sign and the railway crossing.
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a railway crossing ahead.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and if necessary, stop before the crossing.
	Name:	Dividing lines (WM3)
	Where:	On any road with two-way traffic.
	Purpose:	To warn that vehicles on the other side of the road marking are moving in the opposite direction.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be on the lookout for approaching vehicles which may move over onto your side of the road.

	Name:	Continuity lines (WM2)
	Where:	On any road.
	Purpose:	To warn you that there is a break (intersection or off ramp) in the continuing part of the roadway and to inform you that if you are in a lane that has a line on one side, that lane will soon turn off from the road which you are now travelling.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yield to any traffic that wants to change lanes. The continuity lines will soon change to a channelizing line or painted island, which will make it illegal to change direction. Check your blind spot to make sure there are no other vehicles that might cut in front of you.
	Name:	Reversible lane lines (WM4)
	Where:	On any road.
	Purpose:	To warn drivers that the lane indicated by this marking can be used for traffic from the opposite direction at various times of day or night.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be on the lookout for approaching vehicles.
	Name:	Yield control ahead (WM5)
	Where:	On any road before coming to an intersection.
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a yield sign ahead.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down if other traffic is approaching the intersection and stop if necessary.
	Name:	Lane reduction arrows (WM6.1, WM6.2, WM6.3)
	Where:	On a multi-lane carriageway.
	Purpose:	To warn that the traffic lanes are reduced from the left (WM6.1) or right (WM6.3) or from both (WM6.2) sides.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change lanes in time if the lane you are travelling in ends. Check both the blind spots where two lanes end from both sides to make sure there is no other vehicle that is also changing lanes.
	Name:	Mandatory direction arrow ahead (WM7)
	Where:	In a traffic lane on any road especially in urban areas.
	Purpose:	To warn in time that you will be obliged to follow a certain direction at the first intersection.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose the correct lane in time to drive in the direction that you want to
	Name:	No overtaking or no crossing line ahead (WM8)
	Where:	On any road.
	Purpose:	To warn you that there is a no-overtaking line or no-crossing line ahead.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure not to cross the prohibition line that follows the sign. If you are on the right-hand side of the road move back to the left-hand lane as soon as possible before the prohibition line starts.
	Name:	Speed hump (WM10)
	Where:	On any road especially in urban areas.
	Purpose:	To warn that there is a speed hump in the road.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow down and release your brake before driving over the speed hump.

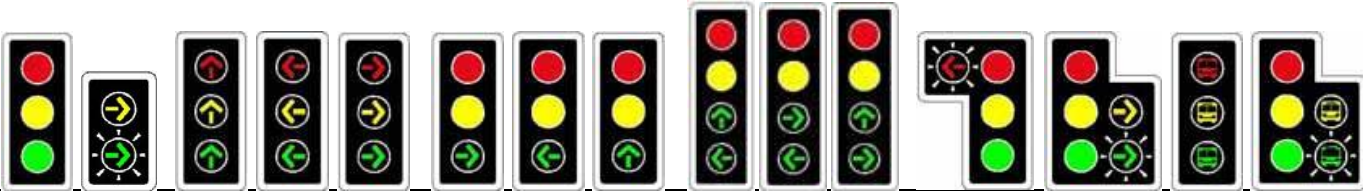
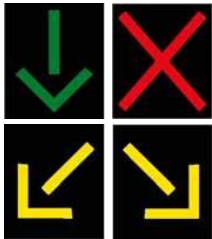
	Name:	Arrestor bed ahead (WM9)
	Where:	On any rural road especially in mountainous areas.
	Purpose:	To indicate where especially drivers of heavy vehicles who become aware that a vehicle's brakes became defective, can drive such a vehicle off the road and it will be stopped by the gravel section ahead.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only drive into this arrestor bed when your brakes fail.

6.3. GUIDANCE MARKING

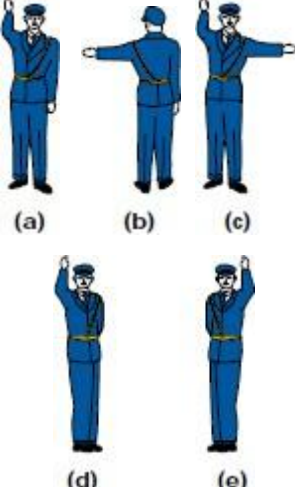



	Name:	Lane lines (GM1)
	Where:	On any road.
	Purpose:	To show that you are using a part of the road with traffic in the same direction.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive in the centre of your demarcated lane.
	Name:	Guide lines (GM2)
	Where:	In an intersection.
	Purpose:	To guide you to follow the correct route in the intersection.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turn according to the markings.
	Name:	Bifurcation arrows (GM3)
	Where:	On any road.
	Purpose:	To indicate an increase in the number of lanes ahead.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that you do not straddle any lane markings.
	Name:	Information arrows (GM4.1, GM4.2)
	Where:	On any road especially one way streets or wide intersections with a complex layout.
	Purpose:	To indicate the direction you may drive in a lane or on a road.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The driver must be guided by the arrows and never, unless otherwise requested by a traffic officer, drive in the direction opposite to what the arrows show.
	Name:	Bicycle crossing lines (GM5)
	Where:	On any road especially in urban areas.
	Purpose:	To indicate a section of the road to be used by cyclists to cross the road.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look out for cyclists crossing or who want to cross the road.
	Name:	Road marking symbols (GM6.1, GM6.2, GM6.3)
	Where:	On any road. At a cycle lane, a road that leads to an airport and where a parking bay is reserved for the handicapped only.
	Purpose:	As additional markings with standard signs and markings to inform you that an area is reserved for a specific group or that a road is leading to a specific destination.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use a road or a marked portion of a road if you are not part of the group identified by the marking.

	Name:	Word markings (GM7)
	Where:	On any road.
	Purpose:	To supply you with additional information.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read the message on the road and then concentrate on the possible danger indicated by the message.

7. TRAFFIC SIGNALS

		
	Name:	Traffic lights
	Where:	Where traffic density can be better controlled by traffic lights at intersections, junctions, pedestrian crossings, etc.
	Purpose:	To regulate traffic coming from different directions.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These lights must be obeyed at all times in the following manner: Red - Stop Flashing red arrow to the left - After stopping, the driver may turn if there is no traffic. Remember to yield to pedestrian traffic and oncoming traffic that wants to turn right, and traffic from the right passing through the intersection. Amber - Stop, except where it cannot be done safely. Constant amber arrow - Stop and wait until the flashing green arrow shows you may go. Green - Go if it is safe. Flashing green arrows - Right of way in the direction of the flashing arrow. Constant green arrow - Shows the direction in which traffic must go, for example one-way streets. Flashing amber disc - Drive on carefully, but yield to pedestrians. Pedestrians may cross the roadway. Flashing red signal - Indicates that the driver must stop and may carry on when it is safe (as at stop sign). At a railway crossing a flashing red light indicates that a train is coming and you may not drive on until the light stops flashing. (Red) figure light signal. Shows pedestrians that they may not cross the road until the green figure light signal is shown. If this sign flashes pedestrians who have not entered the roadway must wait until a green figure light signal shows. Pedestrians who are already in the intersection must cross the intersection as quickly as possible.
	Name:	<p>Overhead lane direction control</p> <p>Steady green downward pointing arrow (S16) – Indicates to the driver that he/she may drive in the lane over which the arrow is displayed</p> <p>Steady red cross (S17) – Indicates to a driver that he/she shall not drive in the lane over which the cross is displayed. Lane might be open to vehicles travelling in the opposite direction.</p> <p>Yellow arrow left (S18) and right (S19) – Indicates to the driver that the lane he/she is driving in is closed ahead. The driver must leave the lane in the direction of the arrow.</p>

7.1. OTHER REGULATORY SIGNALS

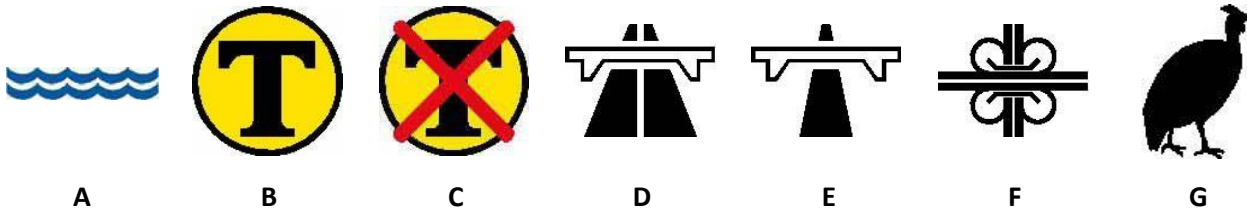
 <p>(a) (b) (c)</p> <p>(d) (e)</p>	Name:	Control hand signals for use by traffic officers (SS1)
	Where:	To direct traffic in areas where there is high traffic congestion, at the scene of an accident or the normal traffic signals are not operational.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver must focus on the signals given by the officer, and strictly adhere to the signal given. • The traffic officer signals take precedence over any other traffic signal. <p>a) Stop – Stop traffic approaching from the front b) Stop – Stop traffic approaching from the rear c) Stop – Stop traffic approaching from the front and rear d) Go/Proceed – Indicates to the driver that he/she may proceed e) Go/Proceed - Indicates to the driver that he/she may proceed</p>
	Name:	Flag signals – Stop / Proceed (SS2)
	Where:	To direct traffic in areas where there is road works ahead, herdsman leading cattle or other animals across or next to a roadway.
	Action:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i) Flag signal to stop - indicating to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall stop until the proceed flag signal is displayed; and • (ii) Flag signal to proceed - indicating to the driver that he or she shall proceed when the flag signal is displayed.
	Name:	Flag signals - Warning flag signal
	Purpose:	Warns a road user to proceed slowly and be alert.

ROAD SIGNS – SELF STUDY

GUIDANCE SIGNS

The purpose of guidance signs is to help you with your navigation by giving early indications that you will soon reach a particular place.

7.2. ROAD LAYOUT SIGNS

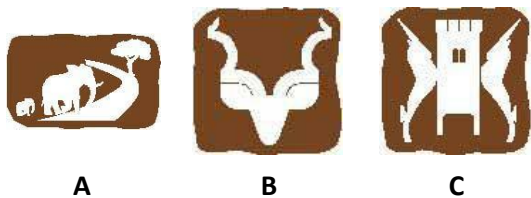


	Name		Name
A	River name	E	Freeway name (single)
B	Toll route name	F	Interchange name
C	End of toll route	G	Conservancy area
D	Freeway name (dual)		



	Name		Name
A	Railway station	M	Harbour
B	Bus terminus	N	Shopping Centre
C	Airport	O	Library
D	Freeway (dual)	P	Bicycle route
E	Freeway (single)	Q	Park-'n-ride (train) GDS-2
F	Power station	R	Park-'n-ride (bus) GDS-3
G	Industrial area	S	Pick-up point
H	City centre/central business district	T	Parking
I	Toll route	U	Minibus rank GDS-6
J	Alternative route	V	Toll plaza ahead
K	Heliport	W	Border/Customs post GDS-8
L	Mine		

National Parks Attractions



	Name		Name
A	Generic – National Park	C	National Park (Namibia)
B	National Park (RSA)		

Provincial/Regional/District Parks Attractions



A



B



C



D



E

	Name		Name
A	Generic–Provincial park	D	Provincial parks Western Cape
B	Provincial parks Gauteng	E	Provincial parks Kwazulu-Natal
C	Provincial parks Free State		

Resort Attractions



A



B



C



D



E



F

	Name		Name
A	Generic - Resorts	D	Inland water resort
B	Country clubs (Golf)	E	Seaside/beach resort
C	Hot springs	F	Berg/Mountain resort

Scenic Attractions



A



B



C



D



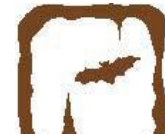
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F



G



H



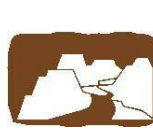
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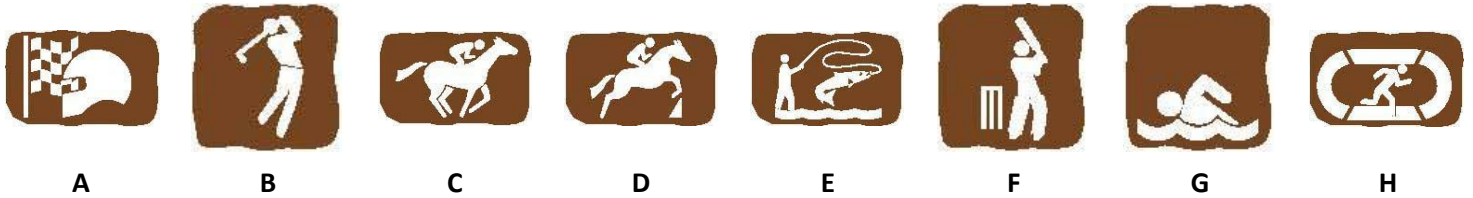
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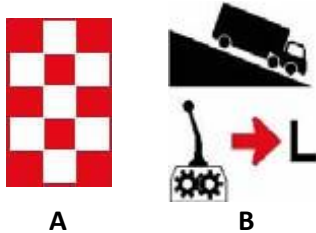
	Name		Name
A	Generic – Scenic	G	Lake or dam (No water sport)
B	Nature reserve Trail	H	Caves
C	National Heritage site	I	View point
D	Botanical gardens	J	Forest (Natural)
E	Gardens (Flowers)	K	State forest
F	Waterfall	L	Mountain/berg

Sport Attractions



	Name		Name
A	Motor racing track	E	Fishing
B	Golf course	F	Cricket field
C	Horse racecourse	G	Swimming pool
D	Equestrian events	H	Sport stadium

Truck



	Name		Name
A	Arrestor bed	B	Change to lower gear

Road Traffic Rules:

1. LIGHTS

a. Motorcycles

You may not operate any motorcycle, on a public road unless all lamps fitted to such motorcycles are undamaged, properly secured and capable of being lighted at all times;

When riding a motorcycle on a public road, the headlamp must be lighted at all times.
(During night and day)

b. Light and Heavy Motor Vehicles

When using any light or heavy motor vehicle on a public road; all lamps must be undamaged, un-obscured, properly secured, and capable of being lit at all times;

The headlamps, rear lamps and number plate lamps must be kept lighted during the period;

- between sunset and sunrise, and
- at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavorable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150 meters.

Provided that these provisions shall not apply to a motor vehicle, which is parked;

- off the roadway of a public road,
- in a parking place demarcated by an appropriate road traffic sign, or
- within a distance of 12 meters from a lighted street lamp illuminating the road on which such vehicle is parked.

2. MAIN BEAM (BRIGHT)



Every headlamp emitting a main-beam (bright), must be so adjusted and maintained that it shall be capable of adequately illuminating an area ahead of the motor vehicle, enabling the driver/rider to see any person, vehicle or substantial object at a distance of 100 meters.

Remember to dip the main-beam (bright) of your vehicle for oncoming traffic, as well as when following another vehicle.

3. DIPPED BEAM



Every headlamp emitting a dipped-beam must be so adjusted and maintained to be capable of adequately illuminating an area ahead of the motor vehicle, enabling the driver/rider to see any person, vehicle or substantial object at a maximum distance of 45 meters ahead of the motor vehicle.

4. PARKING LAMPS

A vehicle may not be driven on a public road with only the parking lamps lighted while such vehicle is in motion.

5. REAR LAMPS

You may not ride any motorcycle or a motor tricycle on a public road unless such cycle is fitted with a rear lamp emitting a red light to the rear.

You may not drive a light motor vehicle on a public road unless it is fitted with lamps at the rear, emitting a red light to the rear.

You may not drive a heavy motor vehicle on a public road unless such motor vehicle is fitted with at least one lamp on each side at the rear emitting a red light to the rear.

6. STOP LAMP

You may not drive a light motor vehicle or motorcycle on a public road unless it is fitted with stop lamps at the rear. When in use, they must emit a red light, which must be greater than that of the light emitted by the rear lamps and must be visible in normal sunlight at a distance of 30 meters to a person of normal eyesight.

A person may not drive a heavy motor vehicle on a public road unless it is fitted with at least one stop lamp on each side at the rear of the motor vehicle which shall, when in use, emit a red light and the intensity of which shall be greater than that of the light emitted by the rear lamp on the motor vehicle and shall be visible in normal sunlight at a distance of not less than 30 meters to a person of normal eyesight.

When a stop lamp is illuminated, this indicates that the vehicle is decreasing speed and may stop.

7. NUMBER PLATE LAMP

You may not drive a motor vehicle on a public road, unless it is fitted with at least one number-plate lamp at the rear, illuminating the number plate. Every letter and figure of such plate must be visible from a distance of 20 meters by a person of normal eyesight.

8. NUMBER PLATES

A South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) approve number plate shall be affixed—

- in such a manner that it is not easily detachable;
- in an upright position or within 30 degrees of such position;
- in such a manner that each letter and figure thereon is clearly legible;
- in such a manner that the whole number plate is clearly visible;
- to the back of a motor cycle, motor tricycle, or trailer; and
- one to the back and one to the front of all other motor vehicles.

9. FOG LAMPS

Front fog lamps -  Rear fog lamps - 

No vehicle may be driven on a public road while any fog lamp fitted to such vehicle is lit, except in conditions of poor visibility caused by;

- snow,
- fog,
- mist,
- dust, or
- smoke.

10. SPOT LAMP

A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road if it is fitted with a spot lamp, which can be so adjusted as to enable a beam of light emit there from to be deflect in any direction;

Provided that a spot lamp which is adjustable—

- may be fitted and used for official purposes on any ambulance, rescue vehicle, fire- fighting vehicle, police vehicle or traffic control vehicle,
- may be fitted to a vehicle owned by a medical practitioner or veterinarian, and used for professional duties only; or
- may be fitted to a breakdown vehicle or a vehicle employed in connection with the supply of electricity or other public essential services: Provided that it is used solely at the scene of an accident or breakdown or for the examination of overhead telephone, telegraph or power lines.

11. DRIVING VIEW TO BE UNOBSTRUCTED – (REAR-VIEW MIRRORS)

No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle—

- if the driver/rider thereof have a full and clear view of the roadway ahead and to his or her right and left when the vehicle is in use;
- which is not fitted with a rear-view mirror or mirrors enabling the driver/rider of
- such vehicle, to see in clear weather, a clear reflection of traffic to the rear: Provided that this shall not apply in respect of a tractor; which is a motor car, minibus, bus or goods vehicle, unless it is fitted with an exterior rear-view mirror on the driving side and an interior rear-view mirror: Provided that where the interior rear-view mirror does not enable the driver, when he or she is in the driving position, to see in clear weather, a clear reflection of traffic to the rear, an additional exterior rear-view mirror shall be fitted on the side opposite to the driving seat and in such a case it shall not be necessary to fit an interior rear-view mirror;

12. STEERING GEAR

a. Motorcycle

You may not use a motorcycle on a public road-

unless all parts of the steering gear are maintained in a condition, which enables the motorcycle to be steered safely and efficiently;

unless the distance between the outside edges of the handlebars is

- i. between 600 and 800 millimeters in respect of motorcycles having an engine with a cylinder capacity of 200 cubic centimeters more, and
- ii. between 500 and 800 millimeters in respect of motorcycles having an engine with a cylinder capacity of less than 200 cubic centimeters.
- iii. of which the outer ends of the handgrips on the handlebars are-
- iv. higher than 500 millimeters above the seat height; or
- v. lower than the seat height,

b. Light and Heavy motor vehicles

A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road unless all parts of the steering are maintained in a condition, which enables the vehicle to be steered safely and efficiently

13. TURNING RADIUS

A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road if the turning radius of such vehicle exceeds 13,1 meters.

14. BRAKES

a. Motorcycle

You may not ride a motorcycle on a public road, which is not equipped with two independent braking systems -

- one of which shall act on the front wheel, and
- and the other which shall act on the rear wheel or wheels. which is in good working order.

b. Light and Heavy motor vehicles

Every light and heavy motor vehicle used on a public road must be equipped with;

- a service brake,
- a parking brake, and
- an emergency brake. (Same as parking brake)

which is in good working order.

Provided that the emergency brake and parking brake may be one and the same brake.

15. HOOTER

No person shall use the hooter of a vehicle except when such use is necessary on the grounds of safety.

You may not use a light motor vehicle on a public road unless-

- it is equipped with a warning device (hooter), which is in good working order and,
- when used, capable of emitting a sound, which is clearly audible by a person of normal hearing from a distance of 90 meters.
- Sirens or warning devices that play a tune may not be used in private vehicles.

16. EMERGENCY WARNING DEVICE (SIREN)

The driver/rider of a motor vehicle shall give immediate right of way to all emergency vehicles sounding a siren and displaying emergency warning lights.

The following vehicles are regarded as emergency vehicles-

- a fire-fighting vehicle (red warning light),
- a fire-fighting response vehicle (red warning light),
- a rescue vehicle (red warning light),
- a emergency medical response vehicle (red warning light),
- ambulance (red warning light),
- vehicle driven by a traffic officer in the carrying out of his or her duties (blue warning light),
- to a vehicle driven by a person while engaged in civil protection (green warning light).

17. SEATBELTS

Seatbelts are compulsory to wear when moving forward for children and adults but it only covers persons 3 years of age and older. If seatbelts are fitted, rear-seat passengers must wear such seatbelts whilst the vehicle is driven.

A child is defined as a person between the ages of 3 and 14 years, except when such person is taller than 1,5 meters, then he or she is regarded as an adult, irrespective of age. A person older than 14 years is defined as an adult.

No adult shall;

- occupy a seat in any motor vehicle unless such person wears a seatbelt:
- occupy a seat on a row of seats, which is not fitted with a seatbelt, unless all other seats on such row which are fitted with seatbelts, are already occupied.

a. Children

The driver of a motor vehicle shall ensure that a child seated on a seat;

- where it is available, uses an appropriate child restraint; or
- if no child restraint is available, wears a seatbelt when available.

If a seat, equipped with a seatbelt, is not available, the driver shall ensure that a child shall, if such motor vehicle is equipped with a rear seat, be seated on the rear seat.

It is not compulsory to wear a seatbelt while reversing or moving in or out of a parking bay or area.

The driver of a motor vehicle shall ensure that all persons travelling in such motor vehicle shall wear a seat belt.

18. PROTECTIVE HELMET FOR MOTORCYCLE RIDERS

You may not ride a motorcycle or be a passenger on a motorcycle, motor tricycle or a motor quadrucycle, or be a passenger in the sidecar attached to a motorcycle, on a public road, unless a protective helmet is worn-

- which is specially designed for use in connection with such cycle; and
- which fits properly and of which the chin strap is properly fastened under the chin.

The rider of a motorcycle shall ensure that any passenger in or on such cycle who is younger than 14 years, wears such protective helmet. The rider and passenger on a motorcycle may not wear a protective helmet when the motorcycle is equipped with a seatbelt that complies with the requirements of the SABS, and the engine cannot move unless the driver and passengers (if any), of the motorcycle wear such seatbelt.

19. WINDSCREEN

The transparent windscreen of a light motor vehicle, must; afford the driver sufficient visibility for safe driving, be of safety glass, and have visible light transmittance through the windscreen of at least 70%

20. WINDSCREEN WIPERS

A light and heavy motor vehicle with a windscreen must be fitted with at least one windscreen wiper and must, when in operation, wipe the outside of the windscreen directly in front of the driver, continuously, evenly and adequately.

21. EXHAUST SILENCERS / EXHAUST PIPES

A motor vehicle must be equipped with an efficient exhaust silencer, which must;

- allow the exhaust gas from the engine to be projected through such silencer;
- not emit exhaust gas or smoke from the engine which is so dense as to cause a nuisance to, or obstruct the vision of other road users, or
- be in such a position that oil or other flammable liquid or material cannot drip or fall onto it,
- be so maintained that exhaust gas or smoke does not leak into the driving cab or passenger compartment of the vehicle.

A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road-

- without an efficient exhaust silencer.
- unless the gas from the engine is projected through such silencer
- if the exhaust gas or smoke from the engine is so dense as to cause a nuisance to, or obstruct the vision of other road users, or
- if the exhaust pipe or silencer thereof is in such a position that oil or other flammable liquid or material can drip or fall onto it, or
- is not in efficient working order, or
- is so placed and maintained that exhaust gas or smoke leaks into the driving cab or passenger compartment of the vehicle.

22. FUEL TANK, ELECTRICAL WIRING AND BATTERY

A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road—

- if the fuel tank, carburetor, fuel receptacle or fuel pipes thereof is defective or so exposed that it constitutes a source of danger;
- if the fuel tank is not fitted with an effective cap; or
- unless the electrical wiring and battery are properly installed, insulated and maintained so that such wiring and battery do not constitute a source of danger.

23. ENGINE

- A light and heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road, unless the engine thereof is so covered as not to be a source of danger.

24. EMERGENCY WARNING SIGNS (TRIANGLES)



Any heavy motor vehicle (GVM exceeds 3500kg), all goods vehicles, minibuses and busses, (excluding motor cars, ambulances and motorcycles) may not be used on a public road, unless there is carried on such vehicle at least one emergency warning sign.

Provided that in the case of a combination of motor vehicles (vehicle with one or more trailers), the emergency warning sign for every motor vehicle of such combination may be carried on the drawing vehicle.

Where a motor vehicle is for any reason stationary on the roadway of a public road, the driver of such vehicle shall display at least one emergency warning sign in the following manner—

- the sign shall be placed not less than 45 meters from the motor vehicle along the roadway of the public road concerned in the direction from which traffic will approach such vehicle when travelling on the side of the roadway closest to such motor vehicle;
- the sign shall be placed approximately as far from the edge of the roadway as the transverse centre of the motor vehicle is from the edge of the roadway; and
- the reflective side of the sign shall face in the direction from which any traffic will approach.

This shall not apply where a motor vehicle is stationary—

- in a place where a road traffic sign authorises the loading or unloading of a vehicle;
- in compliance with any direction conveyed by a road traffic sign or given by a traffic officer;
- on account of other traffic on the public road concerned and while the driver occupies the driving seat of such motor vehicle; or
- in the course of events accompanying the carrying out of a State or municipal function.

25. EXCESSIVE NOISE

No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle in such a manner as to cause any excessive noise.

26. SPEEDOMETERS

A motor vehicle, which is designed for or capable of reaching a speed of 60 km/h or more, must be equipped with a speedometer, which is in a good working order.

27. SPEED LIMITS

A general speed limit is applicable on all roads and does not have to be displayed by a road traffic sign.

- Unless otherwise indicated by a road traffic sign, a speed limit of—
- 60 kilometers per hour shall apply in respect of every public road situated within an urban area;
- 100 kilometers per hour shall apply in respect of every public road other than a freeway, situated outside an urban area; and
- 120 kilometers per hour shall apply in respect of every freeway.

Exceeding the speed limit is an offence.

28. SPEED LIMIT IN RESPECT OF PASSENGER VEHICLES CONVEYING PERSONS FOR REWARD

A speed limit of 100 kilometers per hour shall apply in respect of-

- bus, and
- a minibus

29. SPEED LIMIT FOR A PARTICULAR CLASS OF VEHICLES

A speed limit of 80 kilometers per hour shall apply in respect to-

- a goods vehicle with a GVM of more than 9000 kilograms;
- a combination of motor vehicles consisting of a goods vehicle, being the drawing vehicle, and one or two trailers of which the sum of the gross vehicle mass of the goods vehicle and of the trailer or trailers exceeds 9 000 kilograms; or
- an articulated motor vehicle, of which the gross combination mass of the truck-tractor exceeds 9000 kilograms;
- Any breakdown vehicle that is towing another vehicle:

30. OVERALL LENGTH OF VEHICLES

Legislation provides for restrictions on the overall length of certain types of vehicles.

The restricted lengths are as follows;

- a trailer (not semi-trailer) of which the GVM is less than 12 000 kilograms - shall not exceed 8 meters
- a trailer (not semi-trailer) of which the GVM is more than 12 000 kilograms - shall not exceed 12,5 meters
- an articulated motor vehicle - shall not exceed 18,5 meters
- a bus-train - shall not exceed 22 meters
- any other vehicles - shall not exceed 12,5 meters
- any combination of motor vehicles _1 shall not exceed 22 meters

31. OVERALL HEIGHT OF VEHICLE

The following motor vehicles may not be used on a public road together with any load thereon, if the overall height-

- in the case of a double-deck bus exceeds 4,65 meters; and
- in the case of any other motor vehicle exceeds 4,3 meters.

32. OVERALL WIDTH OF VEHICLES

The following motor vehicles may not be used on a public road-

- a bus of which the distance between the centre-lines of the tyres of the two front wheels exceeds 1,9 meters, if the overall width of such bus exceeds 2,6 meters;
- a goods vehicle the gross vehicle mass of which is 12 000 kilograms or more, if the overall width thereof exceeds 2,6 meters, or
- any other vehicle, if the overall width thereof exceeds 2,5 meters.

33. CONVEYANCE OF GOODS

Goods may not be loaded onto a vehicle in such a manner that it may-

- come into contact with the surface of the road,
- obscure the drivers/riders view of traffic to the front or on either side, or his or her view in the rear-view mirror or mirrors of traffic to the rear;

which are not—

- safely contained within the body of such vehicle; or
- securely fastened to such vehicle,

and which are not properly protected from being dislodged or spilled from such vehicle;

- on the roof thereof, in the case where such vehicle is a motorcar, if the height of such goods measured from the highest point of such roof exceeds one-half of the height of the motor car, measured from ground level: Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be applicable in respect of pedal cycles being transported on the roof of a motor vehicle. Any container, which has provision for fastening by means of “twist locks”, unless such container is securely fastened by at least four “twist locks”.

Transporting baggage on a motorcycle in the best possible way is to place the baggage into suitable carriers attached securely to the motorcycle.

34. CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH PERSONS MAY BE CARRIED ON GOODS VEHICLE

If persons are carried on a goods vehicle, that portion of the vehicle in which the persons are being conveyed must be enclosed to a height of—

- at least 350 millimeters above the surface upon which such person is seated; or
- at least 900 millimeters above the surface on which such person is standing. It is against the law for passengers to ride in a caravan.

35. PROJECTIONS/OVERHANG

A motorcycle may not be used on a public road if any goods carried thereon, or on any sidecar project more-

- than 600 millimeters to the front of the axle of the front wheel;
- than 900 millimeters to the rear of the axle of the rear wheel;
- than 450 millimeters on either side of the wheels, and
- than 300 millimeters to the outside of the wheel of the sidecar.

A light & heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road carrying any goods, which project:

- a) either side of the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle by more than;
- i. in the case a bus or a goods vehicle of which the gross vehicle mass of exceeds 12 000 kilograms - 1,3 meters; or (therefore maximum width of goods is 2,6 meters)
- ii. in the case of any other vehicle, 1,25 meters. (therefore maximum width of goods is 2,5 meters)

Provided that any side mirror or direction indicator on the vehicle shall not be taken into account;

A light & heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road carrying any goods, which project:

- a) more than 300 millimeters beyond the front end of the vehicle.
- b) more than 1,8 meters beyond the rear end of the vehicle.

A light & heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road:

- Of which any bracket projects more than 150 millimeters beyond the widest part of the vehicle. (Side rear view mirrors or direction indicators are excluded)

36. WARNING FLAGS/REFLECTORS

Where any load projects more than 150 millimeters to the side, or more than 300 millimeters to the rear, it must be marked by means of;

- a red flag or flags (300mm x 300mm) during the day, and
- retro reflectors at night, or
- any other time when persons and vehicles are not clearly visible due to unfavorable conditions. White retro reflectors to the front and red retro reflectors to the rear.

37. DRIVING ON DIVIDED PUBLIC ROAD

Whenever any public road has been divided into two or more roadways, no person shall drive/ride a vehicle upon such public road except upon the left hand roadway, unless directed or permitted by an appropriate road traffic sign or a traffic officer to use another roadway.

38. DRIVING ON LEFT SIDE OF ROADWAY

Any person driving a vehicle on a public road shall drive on the left side of the roadway and, where the roadway is wide enough, in such manner as not to encroach on that half of the roadway to his or her right:

Provided that such encroachment shall be permissible—

- where it can be done without obstructing or endangering other traffic, or
- in compliance with a direction of a traffic officer or a road traffic sign.

When you become aware of other traffic proceeding in the same direction and wishing to pass your vehicle –

- drive as near to the left edge of the roadway as is possible, without endangering yourself, other traffic or property, and
- do not accelerate the speed of your vehicle until the other vehicle has passed.

When about to pass oncoming traffic, the driver of a motor vehicle must ensure that his/her vehicle does not encroach on the roadway to his/ her right in such manner as may obstruct or endanger such oncoming traffic The driver of a vehicle intending to pass a stationary bus must do so with due care for the safety of persons who are approaching or leaving or may approach or leave such bus.

39. PROHIBITION ON DRIVING ON SHOULDER OF ROAD, EXCEPT IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES

No person shall drive a light motor vehicle on the shoulder of a public road, however, during the period between sunrise and sunset, such vehicle may be driven on the shoulder of a public road which is designated for one lane of traffic in each direction while such vehicle is being overtaken by another vehicle; and ;

- while such motor vehicle is being overtaken by another vehicle; and
- if he or she can do so without endangering himself or herself, other traffic, pedestrians or property on such public road; e.g. when you have a flat tyre.
- if persons and vehicles upon such public road are clearly discernible at a distance of
- at least 150 meters.

40. LANE CHANGING

When driving a motor vehicle on a public road which is divided into traffic lanes by means of road markings, the driver/rider shall not turn from one lane into another unless he or she can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic.

41. DRIVING SIGNALS

The driver/rider of a vehicle who intends to stop, or to turn such vehicle to the left or to the right, shall in good time, give a conspicuous signal of his or her intention, visible to any person approaching him or her from the front or from the rear or from the side, and of a duration sufficient to warn any such person of his or her intention.

42. DIRECTION INDICATORS

You may not drive your motor vehicle on a public road, unless it is equipped on both sides with flasher type direction indicators.

Each time when turning left or to the right and when changing lanes on a public road, it is compulsory to make use of direction indicators.

A light motor vehicle must be equipped with direction indicators. and;

- each indicator must have a lamp;
- when in use, the lamp must show an intermittently flashing light of such intensity that it is clearly visible in normal daylight at a distance of 30 meters to a person of normal eyesight.

Indicator lamps, when in use, must emit white, yellow or amber light to the front, and yellow, amber or red light to the rear.

43. RETRO-REFLECTORS

a. Motorcycles

You may not ride your motorcycle, motorcycle with a sidecar or motor tricycle, on a public road unless there is fitted on the rear of such cycle a red retro reflector.

b. Light Motor Vehicles

A light motor vehicle must be fitted on the rear of it with two red retro-reflectors, one on each side.

c. Heavy Motor Vehicle

A heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road unless there are fitted on the rear of such vehicle at the same height two red retro-reflectors, one on each side.

A heavy motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles may not be used on a public road, if the overall length of such vehicle or combination exceeds 7 meters,

unless there is fitted, on each side of such vehicle so many yellow retro-reflectors as may be necessary to ensure that no two successive yellow retro-reflectors are more than 3,6 meters apart,

If yellow reflective strips are fitted to a goods vehicle, yellow retro-reflectors are not necessary.

44. YELLOW REFLECTIVE MATERIAL

As from 1 January 2001, yellow reflective material (as prescribed), shall be fitted to the sides and rear of all goods vehicles of which the gross vehicle mass exceeds 10000 kilograms.

Goods vehicles of which the GVM does not exceed 10000 kilograms, may be fitted with such strips on the sides and rear, but is not compulsory.

45. OVERTAKING / PASSING

The driver/rider of a vehicle intending to pass any other vehicle proceeding in the same direction on a public road shall pass to the right thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive on the left side of the roadway until safely clear of the vehicle so passed.

Exceeding the speed limit when overtaking/passing is not permissible.

Passing on the left of such vehicle shall be permissible if the person driving the passing vehicle can do so with safety to himself or herself and other traffic, and—

- a) the vehicle being passed is turning to its right or the driver/rider thereof has signaled his or her intention of turning to his or her right;
- b) such road is a public road in an urban area and—
 - a. is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction; and
 - b. the roadway is of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles;
- c) such road is a public road in an urban area and the roadway is of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles moving in each direction;
- d) the roadway of such road is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction and is divided into traffic lanes by appropriate road traffic signs; or
- e) he or she is driving in compliance with the directions of a traffic officer.

Provided further that in no event shall any passing be done by driving on the shoulder of the roadway or on the verge of a public road.

The driver/rider of a vehicle shall not pass other traffic moving in the same direction on a public road when approaching—

- a) the summit of a rise;
- b) a curve; or
- c) any other place where the view is so restricted that any such passing could create a hazard in relation to other traffic, which might approach from the opposite direction, unless—
 - i. he or she can do so without encroaching on the right-hand side of the roadway; or
 - ii. the roadway of such road is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction.

When you become aware of other traffic proceeding in the same direction and wishing to pass your vehicle –

- drive as near to the left edge of the roadway as is possible, without endangering yourself, other traffic or property, and
- do not accelerate the speed of your vehicle until the other vehicle has passed.

When about to pass oncoming traffic, the driver/rider of a motor vehicle must ensure that his/her vehicle does not encroach on the roadway to his/ her right in such manner as may obstruct or endanger such oncoming traffic

The driver/rider of a vehicle intending to pass a stationary bus must do so with due care for the safety of persons who are approaching or leaving or may approach or leave such bus.

A driver of a vehicle who wishes to overtake another vehicle ahead that is not in the left hand lane can make the driver of such vehicle aware that he or she intends to overtake by giving a visible signal by means of flashing the headlights of his or her vehicle.

Vehicles must kept left and overtake to the right on any freeway.

46. INTERSECTIONS

The driver/rider of a vehicle on a public road shall, when he or she intends entering any portion of a public road which constitutes a junction of two or more public roads where vehicular traffic is required to move around a traffic island within such junction, yield the right of way to all vehicular traffic approaching from his or her right within such junction, unless his or her entry into such junction is controlled by an instruction given by a traffic officer or a direction conveyed by a road traffic sign requiring him or her to act differently.

47. PARKING

No person shall park a vehicle on the roadway of a public road—

- with a direction given by a traffic officer,
- for any cause beyond the control of the driver/rider,
- in any place where “Stopping” is not permitted.
- in contravention of any road traffic sign;
- on the same side as a fire hydrant within 1,5 meters on either side of the hydrant,
- in any place where the vehicle would obscure any road traffic sign;
- in such manner as to encroach upon the sidewalk; or
- in such manner as to obstruct any private or public vehicular entrance.
- except for any reason beyond the control of the driver/rider.
- on any portion of the roadway (excluding the shoulders) of a public road outside an urban area or with any part of such vehicle within 1 meter of the edge of such roadway.

No person shall park on the roadway of a public road within an urban area—

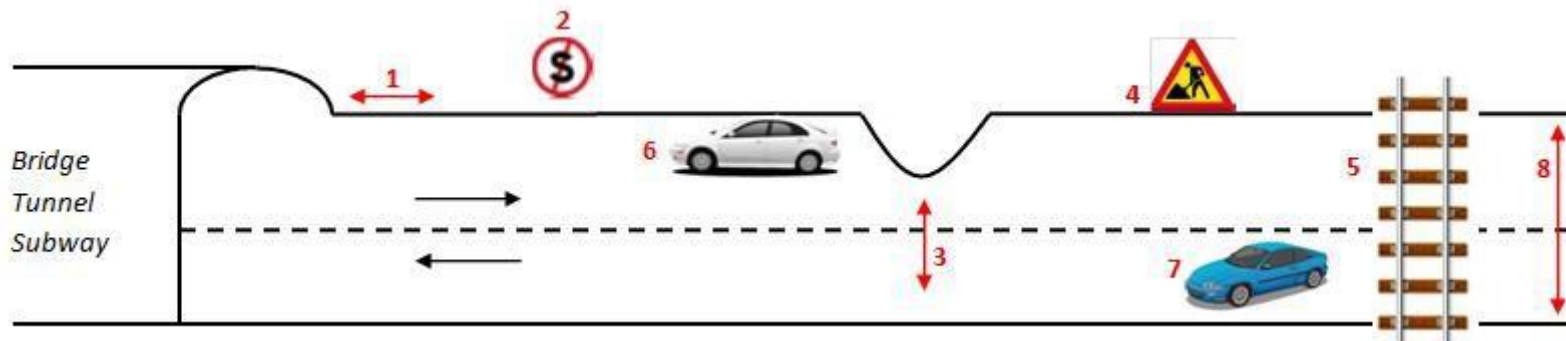
- within 9 meters of the side from which he or she approaches a pedestrian crossing.
- within 5 meters of any intersection.
- upon or over the actuating mechanism of a traffic signal.
- with the outside of any left-hand wheel thereof more than 450 millimeters within the roadway.
- which is less than 5,5 meters wide.
- on a traffic island or in a pedestrian mall or pedestrian lane.

48. STOPPING

No person shall stop a vehicle on the roadway of a public road-

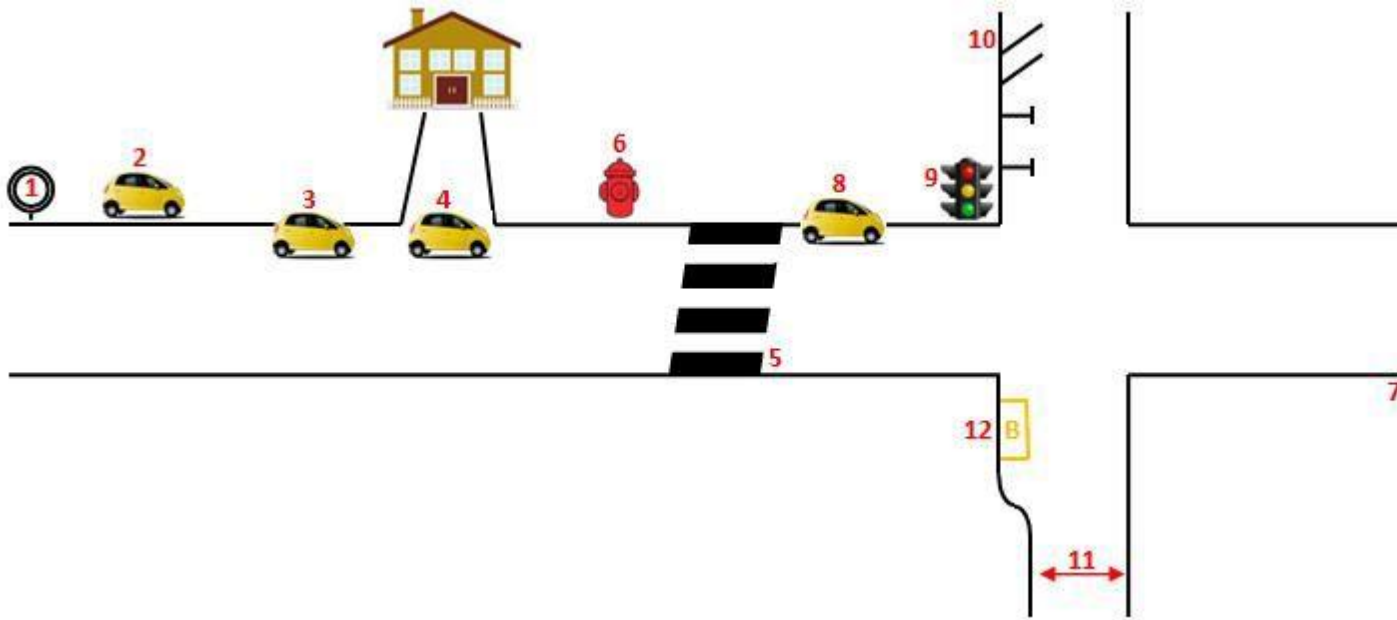
- except in order to avoid an accident,
- with a direction given by a traffic officer,
- for any cause beyond the control of the driver/rider, alongside or opposite an excavation or obstruction on the public road if other traffic would be obstructed or endangered by such stopping;
- within any tunnel or subway or on any bridge or within 6 meters of any tunnel, subway or bridge;
- on, or within 6 meters from the beginning or end of, any part of such roadway where the normal width thereof has for any reason been constricted;
- in contravention of any road traffic sign;
- on the right-hand side of such roadway facing oncoming traffic;
- alongside or opposite any other vehicle on such roadway where such roadway is less than 9 meters wide;
- within the railway reserve at a level crossing;
- within 9 meters of his or her approaching side of a demarcated pedestrian crossing;
- in any other place where the stopping of a vehicle would constitute a danger or an obstruction to other traffic.

NO STOPPING



- 1) Tunnel / subway / bridge > 6m
- 2) Sign
- 3) Where road has been constricted; within 6m thereof (not less than 5.5)
- 4) Roadworks (excavation, obstruction)
- 5) Within railway reserve (not less than 6m from the gate)
- 6) Opposite side (facing oncoming traffic)
- 7) Danger other traffic (hazardous)
- 8) Road less than 9m (I can't talk to my friend next or opposite)

NO PARKING



- 1) Sign
- 2) Pavement (only to open a gate to get into your property)
- 3) Obscuring sign
- 4) In front of entrance
- 5) Within 9m from marked pedestrian crossing (not closer than 9m)
- 6) Not closer than 1.5m from fire hydrant
- 7) Outside urban area 1m (not closer than 1m)
- 8) Within 5m from intersection (not closer than 6m)
- 9) Upon mechanism robot (not closer than 1m)
- 10) More than 450mm from curb if it is not marked
More than 150mm angle parking
- 11) Road less than 5.5m wide (unless it is a one-way)
- 12) Loading zones, bus stops (they are marked for loading or bus stop)
- 13) 24 hours rural
7 days urban

49. GENERAL DUTIES OF DRIVER/RIDER

No person driving a vehicle on a public road shall-

- disobey any road traffic sign or rule of the road unless so ordered to do so by a traffic officer.
- cause such vehicle to travel backwards unless it can be done in safety,
- follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable, INCLUDE FOLLOWING DISTANCE. See Australia Drivers Handbook Crash Facts (Rear end Crashes)
- Maintain a minimum 2-second following distance for light motor vehicles and motorcycles.
- Maintain a minimum 3-second following distance for heavy motor vehicles.
- Under adverse conditions such as rain, slippery surface, poor visibility or when being followed too closely, the following distance shall be increased.
- permit any person, animal or object to occupy any position in or on such vehicle which may prevent the driver/rider thereof from exercising complete control over the movements of the vehicle,
- when driving/riding such vehicle, permit any person to take hold of or interfere with the steering or operating mechanism of the vehicle;
- when driving/riding such vehicle, occupy a position that he or she does not have complete control over the vehicle or does not have a full view of the roadway and the traffic ahead of such vehicle. allow such vehicle to remain unattended on such road without setting its brake or adopting such other method as will effectively prevent the vehicle from moving from the position in which it is left;
- if such vehicle is parked or is stationary at the side of such road, drive the vehicle from that position unless he or she is able to do so without interfering with moving traffic approaching from any direction and with safety to himself or herself and others;
- fail to give an immediate and absolute right of way to a vehicle sounding a device or bell.
- allow any portion of his or her body to protrude beyond such vehicle while it is in motion on such road except for the purpose of giving any hand signal
- permit any person or animal to occupy the roof, any step or running board or any other place on top of a vehicle while such vehicle is in motion;
- cause or allow the engine thereof to run in such manner that it emits smoke or fumes which would not be emitted if the engine were in good condition;
- cause or allow the engine thereof to run while the motor vehicle is stationary and unattended;
- negligently or willfully deposit any petrol or other liquid fuel or any oil or grease or other flammable or offensive matter, ashes or other refuse, of whatever nature, from such vehicle upon or alongside such road; or
- cause or allow the engine thereof to run while petrol or other flammable fuel is being delivered into the fuel tank.
- drive, pull or push a vehicle upon a sidewalk.

50. DUTIES RELATING TO MOTORCYCLES

When riding any motorcycle on a public road -

- A rider may not disobey any road traffic sign or rule of the road unless so ordered to do so by a traffic officer.
- a riders feet must rest on the front foot rests;
- a rider must be seated astride on the saddle;
- a rider must have at least one hand on the handlebars of such motorcycle at all times;
- a passenger must be briefed by the rider and shall be seated on securely fastened seat and their feet must rest on securely fastened foot rests astride the motorcycle;
- not more than two persons shall ride upon such cycle, excluding a person riding in a
- side car attached to such motorcycle;
- a rider is not allowed to carry a passenger on a motorcycle unless such cycle has an engine with a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cubic centimeters and unless such passenger is seated in a side car or astride on a pillion attached to such motorcycle;
- a rider is not allowed to carry more than two adult persons in a side car attached to a motorcycle;
- a rider may not carry any person or animal or object in front of him/her. Provided that an object of a non bulky nature may be so carried, if securely attached or placed in a suitable carrier fitted thereon and carried in such a way as not to obstruct the rider's view or prevent his or her exercising complete control over such motorcycle;
- a rider or his/her passenger shall not take hold of any other vehicle in motion;
- a rider shall do so in such manner that all the wheels of such motorcycle are in contact with the surface of the road at all times;
- all riders, shall drive in single file in the same lane, except in the course of overtaking another motorcycle in such lane, and two or more persons driving motorcycles shall not overtake another vehicle at the same time: Provided that where a public road is divided into traffic lanes, each such lane shall be regarded as a public road.

51. MANNER IN WHICH SIDE CAR TO BE ATTACHED TO MOTORCYCLE

No person shall use a motorcycle with sidecar on a public road, unless such sidecar is attached to the left side of the motorcycle. No sidecar may be attached to a motorcycle having an engine with a cylinder capacity of less than 50 cubic centimeters.

52. CELL PHONES

No person shall drive/ride a vehicle on a public road while holding a cellular or mobile telephone or any other communication device in one or both hands or with any other part of the body.

53. PEDESTRIANS RIGHT OF WAY

The driver/rider of a vehicle must yield right of way, slow down or stop, if necessary in order to yield right of way to a pedestrian crossing a roadway within a pedestrian crossing.

Whenever any vehicle has stopped at a pedestrian crossing, the driver/rider of any other vehicle may not pass the stopped vehicle.

The “red man” light signal shows pedestrians that they may not cross the road at an intersection until the green man light signal is displayed. The pedestrians must remain stationary on the sidewalk until a “green man” light signal is displayed. If red man light signal flashes, pedestrians who have not entered the roadway must wait until a “green man” light signal is displayed. Pedestrians who are already in the intersection must cross the intersection as quickly as possible.

54. VEHICLE LEFT / ABANDONED

Any vehicle left for a continuous period of more than;

- 24 hours in the same place on a public road outside an urban area;
- 7 days in the same place on a public road within an urban area, shall be deemed to be abandoned by the owner.

55. DAMAGE TO PUBLIC ROADS

You may not;

- cause any wheel of a vehicle to drag or spin upon the surface of the roadway, except in the case of an emergency;
- make use of chocks or shoes between any wheel of a vehicle moving along the roadway and the surface of that roadway, or
- use any vehicle or thing or move any vehicle or thing on a roadway in a manner causing damage thereto.

56. FREEWAYS

The following vehicles may not be used on a freeway—

- a vehicle drawn by an animal;
- a pedal cycle;
- a motorcycle having an engine with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50cc (cubic centimeters) or which is propelled by electrical power;
- a motor quadrucycle;
- a vehicle with a mass not exceeding 230 kilograms and specially designed, constructed or adapted for the use of a person suffering from a physical defect or disability; or
- a tractor, except when such tractor is used in connection with the construction or maintenance of a freeway.

No person shall stop a vehicle on a freeway except—

- in compliance with a road traffic sign or a direction given by a traffic officer;
- within an area reserved for the stopping or parking of vehicles by an appropriate road traffic sign, or
- for any reason beyond his or her control.

No person shall –

- give a hand signal when driving/riding a motor vehicle on a freeway except for a reason beyond his or her control.
- be on a freeway on foot under normal circumstances.
- leave or allow an animal to be on a freeway or leave an animal in a place from where it may stray onto a freeway.

When a driver/rider of a vehicle travelling on a freeway notices a vehicle in front of him/her wishing to merge from an On-ramp, such driver/rider must allow a vehicle to merge in front of them.

57. TOWING

No person shall use any motorcycle to tow another vehicle.

No person shall be allowed to tow another vehicle on a public road—

- if the length of the tow-rope, chain or tow-bar between the two vehicles exceeds 3,5 meters;
- with a tow-rope or chain in excess of 30km/h, unless the towing vehicle is connected to the towed vehicle by means of a draw bar or a tow-bar;
- if the towed vehicle is conveying persons at a speed in excess of 30 km/h, unless the towed vehicle is a semi-trailer. Therefore a towed vehicle not exceeding 30km/h may convey passengers.
- unless the steering gear of the vehicle being towed is controlled by a person holding a code of driving license authorising him or her to drive the class of such vehicle.
- if the brakes of the towed vehicle do not comply with the provisions, unless the towing vehicle is connected to the towed vehicle by means of a draw bar or tow-bar.

58. RESTRICTION ON COMBINATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

A combination of motor vehicles is restricted to a drawing vehicle, and—

- a maximum of two trailers;
- one other motor vehicle which is not a trailer;

In an emergency it is permitted to draw or tow one other motor vehicle, which is not a trailer, and a trailer.

59. CROSSING / ENTERING PUBLIC ROAD

The driver/rider of a vehicle shall not cross a public road unless the road is clear of moving traffic for a sufficient distance to allow him or her to cross the road without obstructing or endangering any traffic.

The driver/rider of a vehicle shall not enter a public road unless he or she can do so with safety to himself or herself and other traffic.

60. COMPULSORY STOPS

The driver/rider of a vehicle on a public road shall stop such vehicle—

- in compliance with any direction conveyed by a road traffic sign or given by a traffic officer in uniform; or
- at the request or on the signal of a person leading or driving any bovine animal, horse, donkey, mule, sheep, goat, pig or ostrich on the road.
- when animals are seen crossing a road and driver/rider may only move when all the animals have crossed and the road is safe to continue driving.

61. TYRES

a. Light Motor Vehicle

A light motor vehicle must be fitted with pneumatic tyres, which display throughout, across the breadth and around the entire circumference, a pattern that is clearly visible, and has a tread of at least 1 millimeter in depth.

b. Motorcycle

You may not ride a motorcycle on a public road-

- having an engine with a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cubic centimetres, every tyre displays throughout, across its breadth and around its entire circumference, a pattern which is clearly visible, and has a tread of at least one millimeter in depth;
- with an engine having a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cubic centimetres, which
- is fitted with a pneumatic tyre which does not at any position on the tread thereof have a visible tread pattern over at least 80 percent of the full width of the tread, or which is equipped with a retreated tyre.

62. ACCIDENTS

Any driver/rider of a motor vehicle involved in an accident or who contributes to any accident must –

- immediately stop his/her vehicle;
- ascertain the nature and extent of any injuries;
- render such assistance to an injured person as he/she may be capable of rendering;
- ascertain the nature and extent of any damage sustained;
- if required to do so by any person having reasonable grounds to request it, give his/her name and address, name and address of the owner of the vehicle driven by him/her, and the registration number of the vehicle;
- if he/she has not already furnished his/her and the owner's names and addresses, and the registration number a traffic officer at the scene of the accident, within 24 hours report it to a police station and furnish any additional information that may be required of him/her.
- not, except on the instructions of a medical practitioner, take any intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs before he/she has reported the accident.
- If a person has been killed or injured in an accident, and such accident causes a complete obstruction on the roadway, no vehicle may not be moved from the position from where it came to rest, unless its position has been clearly marked on the road surface by the person moving the vehicle, or such removal has been authorised by a traffic officer.

The driver or owner of a vehicle, which was damaged in a collision/accident, must give permission before such vehicle can be removed from the scene of an accident/collision.

63. INCONSIDERATE DRIVING

No person shall drive a vehicle on a public road without reasonable consideration for any other person using the road.

64. RECKLESS OR NEGLIGENT DRIVING

No person shall drive a vehicle on a public road -

- recklessly or negligently; and
- in a manner that willfully disregard the safety of persons or property.

65. DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR DRUGS

No person shall drive a motor vehicle on a public road while the concentration of alcohol in a person's body is:

- 0,05 grams per 100ml of blood or more, and;
- 0,02 grams per 100ml of blood or more in a case of a professional driver.

No person shall -

- drive a vehicle on a public road; or
- occupy the drivers/riders seat of a motor vehicle of which the engine is running,
- while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug having a narcotic effect.

66. FUEL TANK, ELECTRICAL WIRING AND BATTERY

A heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road-

- if the fuel tank, carburetor, fuel receptacle or fuel pipes thereof is defective or so exposed that it constitutes a source of danger;
- if the fuel tank is not fitted with an effective cap; or
- unless the electrical wiring and battery are properly installed, insulated and maintained so that such wiring and battery do not constitute a source of danger.

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS



“acceptable identification” means—

- a) in the case of a person, a temporary identity certificate, an identity document or identity card issued in terms of the Identification Act, 1997 ([Act No. 68 of 1997](#));
- b) in the case of a person, a valid South African passport issued to a South African citizen;
- c) in the case of a person not permanently resident in the Republic, an identity document issued by a foreign country or a traffic register number certificate issued in terms of regulation 335; Traffic Register Number Certificate
- d) in the case of a person, a driving licence card issued in terms of regulation 108;



“articulated motor vehicle” means a combination of motor vehicles consisting of a truck-semi-trailer;

tractor and a

“bridge” includes a culvert and a causeway;

“bus” means a motor vehicle designed or adapted for the conveyance of more than 16 persons (including the driver, if any);

“combination of motor vehicles” means two or more motor vehicles coupled together;

“cross”, or any like expression, means to move on a public road in a direction, which intersects the normal course of travel of traffic on such road;

“dedicated lane” means a portion of the public road reserved during certain period for the exclusive use of a certain categories of motor vehicles, the use and the categories of vehicles of which are prescribed by an appropriate sign;

“direction indicator” means a device fitted to a motor vehicle for the purpose of enabling the driver of such motor vehicle to intimate his or her intention to change the direction of travel of such motor vehicle to the right or to the left;

“DLTC” means driving licence testing centre, which is registered according to the National Road Traffic Act (93 of 1996);

“drawing” means drawing a vehicle designed or adapted solely for the purpose of being drawn, by a motor vehicle that is designed or adapted solely for the purpose of drawing such vehicle;

“driver” means any person who drives or attempts to drive any vehicle or who rides or attempts to ride any pedal cycle or who leads any draught, pack or saddle animal or herd or flock of animals, and “drive” or any like word has a corresponding meaning;

“driving licence card” means a driving licence card issued in terms of the Act;

“driving time” means any period of time that the driver of a motor vehicle contemplated in the regulations occupies the drivers’ seat of such motor vehicle, whilst such motor vehicle is being operated on a public road or occupies the drivers’ seat of such motor vehicle, whilst the engine is running;

“edge of the roadway” means the boundary between the roadway and the shoulder, which is indicated by an appropriate road traffic sign, or in the absence of such sign —

- a) in the case of a road with a bituminous or concrete surface, the edge of such surface; or
- b) in the case of any other road, the edge of the improved part of the road intended for vehicular use;

“emergency brake” means a brake, other than a service brake, which can stop a vehicle; **“freeway”** means a public road or a section of a public road, which has been designated as a freeway by an appropriate road traffic sign;

“front end”, in relation to—

- a) a vehicle, other than a semi-trailer, means that part of the vehicle which projects furthest forward; or
- b) a semi-trailer, means a line running parallel with the centre-line of the kingpin and connecting the sides of the semi-trailer at the widest and furthest point in front of the kingpin;

“goods” means any movable property;

“goods vehicle” means a motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, motor tricycle, motor quadrucycle, motorcar, minibus or bus, designed or adapted for the conveyance of goods on a public road and includes a truck-tractor, adaptor dolly, converter dolly and breakdown vehicle;

GOODS VEHICLE

This is a very important definition and is used throughout the regulations. Note that the following vehicles are by definition goods vehicles:

- Truck-tractor
- Breakdown vehicle
- Converter dolly
- Adopter dolly

“gross combination mass (GCM)”, in relation to a motor vehicle which is used to draw any other motor vehicle, means the maximum mass of any combination of motor vehicles, including the drawing vehicle, and load as specified by the manufacturer thereof or, in the absence of such specification, as determined by the registering authority;

“gross vehicle mass (GVM)”, in relation to a motor vehicle, means the maximum mass of such vehicle and its load as specified by the manufacturer thereof or, in the absence of such specification, as determined by the registering authority;

“haulage tractor” means a motor vehicle, designed or adapted mainly for drawing other vehicles, and with a gross combination mass exceeding 24 000kg, but does not include a truck-tractor or tractor;

“instructor” means any person who for direct reward—

- a) instructs any other person in the driving of a motor vehicle;
 - b) teaches any other person the rules of the road or road traffic signs in order to obtain a learner’s or a driving licence;
- “intersection”** means the area embraced within the prolongation of the lateral boundary lines of two or more public roads, open to vehicular traffic, that join one another at any angle, whether or not one such public road crosses the other;

“junction” means that portion of an intersection contained within the prolongation of the lateral limits of the intersecting roadways and includes any portion of the roadway between such lateral limits, and any stop or yield line marking which is painted at such intersection;

INTERSECTION AND JUNCTION

A junction is the area within the intersection on the improved part of the road. An intersection includes all parts of the road (sidewalks, verges, etc.)

“curb line” means the boundary between the shoulder and the verge or, in the absence of a shoulder, the part between the edge of the roadway and the verge;

“licence disc” means a disc issued in terms of the Act that licensed a vehicle to be used on a public road and is only valid for 12 months;

PLACEMENT OF DISC

Cut out disc and affix to the lower left-hand corner on the inside of windscreen or disc holder as per Regulation 36.

“medical practitioner” means any person registered as such in terms of the Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Service Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974);

“midibus” means a sub-category of a bus, designed or modified solely or principally for the conveyance of more than 16 and not more than 35 persons (including the driver);

“minibus” means a motor vehicle designed or adapted solely or principally for the conveyance of more than nine, but not more than 16 persons, including the driver;

“motor car” means a motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle, designed or adapted solely or principally for the conveyance of not more than nine persons, including the driver;

“motorcycle” means a motor vehicle that has two wheels and includes any such vehicle having a sidecar attached;

“motor quadrucycle” means a motor vehicle, other than a tractor, which has four wheels and which is designed to be driven by the type of controls usually fitted to a motorcycle;

“motor tricycle” means a motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle or a tractor, which has three wheels and which is designed to be driven by the type of controls usually fitted to a motorcycle; “motor vehicle” means any self-propelled vehicle and includes—

- a) a trailer; and
- b) a vehicle having pedals and an engine or an electric motor as an integral part thereof or attached thereto and which is designed or adapted to be propelled by means of such pedals, engine or motor, or both such pedals and engine or motor, but does not include—
 - a. any vehicle propelled by electrical power derived from storage batteries and which is controlled by a pedestrian; or
 - b. any vehicle with a mass not exceeding 230 kilograms and specially designed and constructed, and not merely adapted, for the use of any person suffering from some physical defect or disability and used solely by such person;

“number plate” means a prescribed plate on which the licence number of a motor vehicle or motor trade number is displayed;

“operate on a public road” or any like expression, in relation to a vehicle, means to use or drive a vehicle or to permit a vehicle to be used or driven on a public road, or to have or to permit a vehicle to be on a public road;

“owner”, in relation to a vehicle, means—

- a) the person who has the right to the use and enjoyment of a vehicle in terms of the common law or a contractual agreement with the title holder of such vehicle;
 - b) any person referred to in paragraph (a), for any period during which such person has failed to return that vehicle to the title holder in accordance with the contractual agreement referred to in paragraph (a); or
 - c) a motor dealer who is in possession of a vehicle for the purpose of sale,
- and who is licensed as such or obliged to be licensed in accordance with the regulations made under section 4, and ‘owned’ or any like word has a corresponding meaning;

“overall length”, in relation to a vehicle, means the distance between the front end and the rear end of the vehicle and, in relation to a combination of vehicles, the distance between the front end of the leading vehicle and the rear end of the rearmost vehicle;

“overall height”, in relation to a vehicle, means the distance measured from ground level to the highest part of—

- any part of such vehicle; or
- any load thereon, whichever part is the highest but, in the case of a vehicle driven by electrical power, the overall height does not include any overhead electrical contacting gear or catwalk protruding above such vehicle;

“overall width” in relation to a vehicle, means the width measured between two planes parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle and passing through the extreme projecting points on either side of such vehicle, excluding any side mirror or direction indicator or 30 millimeters on either side in respect of the fitment of air deflectors, reflectors or dangerous goods placards;

“park” means to keep a vehicle, whether occupied or not, stationary for a period of time longer than is reasonably necessary for the actual loading or unloading of persons or goods, but does not include any such keeping of a vehicle by reason of a cause beyond the control of the person in charge of such vehicle;

“parking brake” means a brake, normally a hand brake, used in the ordinary course of events to keep a vehicle stationary;

“pedestrian crossing” means—

- a) any portion of a public road designated as a pedestrian crossing by an appropriate road traffic sign; or
- b) that portion of a public road at an intersection included within the prolongation or connection of the curb line and adjacent boundary line of such road, when no pedestrian crossing has been designated by appropriate road traffic sign;

“public road” means any road, street or thoroughfare or any other place (whether a thoroughfare or not) which is commonly used by the public or any section thereof or to which the public or any section thereof has a right of access, and includes—

- a) the verge of any such road, street or thoroughfare;
- b) any bridge, ferry or drift traversed by any such road, street or thoroughfare; and
- c) any other work or object forming part of or connected with or belonging to such road, street or thoroughfare;

Take note: For the purpose of this document a “road” refers to a public road.

“professional driver” means the driver of a motor vehicle, which drive a motor vehicle of a prescribed class;

No person shall drive a motor vehicle of a prescribed class on a public road except in accordance with the conditions of a professional driving permit issued to him or her and unless he or she keeps such permit with him or her in the vehicle: Provided that this shall not apply to the holder of a learner’s licence who drives such vehicle while he or she is accompanied by a person registered as a professional driver in respect of that class of vehicle.

“rear end”, in relation to a vehicle, means that part of the vehicle which projects furthest to the rear;

“retro-reflector” means a reflector which complies with the standard specification SABS 513 “Retro- reflectors (reflex reflectors)”, and which bears a certification mark or an approval mark, but where a reflector is incorporated in a cluster of lamps, the certification or approval mark can be on the cluster instead of the reflector;

“road traffic sign” means a road traffic sign for the purpose of prohibiting, limiting, regulating or controlling traffic in general or any particular class of traffic on a public road or a section thereof;

“roadway” means that portion of a road, street or thoroughfare improved, constructed or intended for vehicular traffic, which is between the edges of the roadway;

“roadworthy”, in relation to a vehicle, means a vehicle, which complies with the relevant provisions of this Act and is otherwise in a fit condition to be operated on a public road;

“semi-trailer” means a trailer having no front axle and so designed that at least 15 per cent of its tare is super-imposed on and borne by a vehicle drawing such trailer;

“service brake” means a brake, normally a footbrake, used in the ordinary course of events to reduce the speed of a vehicle or to stop the vehicle;

“shoulder” means that portion of a road, street or thoroughfare between the edge of the roadway and the curb line;

“sidewalk” means that portion of a verge intended for the exclusive use of pedestrians;

“stop” means the bringing to a standstill of a vehicle by the driver thereof;

“stop lamp” means a device fitted to a vehicle for the purpose of signaling, by means of a light, the intention of the driver of such vehicle to stop or reduce the speed of such vehicle;

“tare”, in relation to a motor vehicle, means the mass of such vehicle ready to travel on a road and includes the mass of—

- a) any spare wheel and of all other accessories and equipment supplied by the manufacturer as standard for the particular model of motor vehicle concerned;
- b) anything, which is a permanent part of the structure of such vehicle;
- c) anything attached to such vehicle so as to form a structural alteration of a permanent nature; and
- d) the accumulators, if such vehicle is self-propelled by electrical power, but does not include the mass of— fuel; and anything attached to such vehicle, which is not of the nature referred to in paragraph (b) or (c);

“the Act” means the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996);

“towing” means towing a vehicle that is not designed or adapted for the purpose of being drawn;

“traffic island” means a physical island that serves as a channelizing device within a junction or on a public road;

“traffic lane” means a longitudinal division of a public road of sufficient width to accommodate the passage of a single line of vehicles;

“traffic signal” means a road traffic sign, which, by means of automatic light signals, alternately directs traffic to stop and permits it to proceed;

“tractor” means a motor vehicle designed or adapted mainly for drawing other vehicles and with a gross combination mass not exceeding 24 000kg, but does not include a truck-tractor;

“trailer” means a vehicle which is not self-propelled and which is designed or adapted to be drawn by a motor vehicle, but does not include a side-car attached to a motorcycle;

“truck-tractor” means a motor vehicle designed or adapted—

- a) for drawing other vehicles; and
- b) not to carry any load other than that imposed by a semi-trailer or by ballast, but does not include a tractor or a haulage tractor;

“urban area” means that portion of the area of jurisdiction of a local authority, which has by actual survey been subdivided into even or is surrounded by surveyed even, and includes the public roads abutting thereon;

“vehicle” means a device designed or adapted mainly to travel on wheels or crawler tracks and includes such a device which is connected with a draw-bar to a breakdown vehicle and is used as part of the towing equipment of a breakdown vehicle to support any axle or all the axles of a motor vehicle which is being salvaged other than such a device which moves solely on rails; and

“verge” means that portion of a road, street or thoroughfare, including the sidewalk, which is not the roadway or the shoulder.

“LMV” - means Light Motor Vehicle of which the Tare/Gross Vehicle Mass shall not be more than 3500 kg.

“HMV” - means all Heavy Motor Vehicle of which:

- the T (Tare) exceeds 3500 kg.
- a minibus, a bus or a goods vehicle GVM (gross vehicle mass) exceeds 3500 kg.
- articulated vehicle and combinations of vehicles of which GCM (gross combination mass) of the drawing vehicle exceeds 3500 kilograms and
- combinations of vehicles of which the (GVM) of the trailer exceed 750kg.

“MC” - means Motorcycle that includes a motorcycle, tricycle and quadrucycle.

INFORMATION FOR LEARNER'S LICENCE TEST AND THE APPLICATION THEREOF

A learner's licence is required before a person can legally be trained to drive a vehicle on a public road.

You can apply to be tested for a learner's licence at any registered driving licence testing centre (DLTC) on the appropriate application form (form LL1).

On issuance of the receipt, the DLTC will determine a date and time on which you will have to report for the approved learner's licence test.

The test will cover the following aspects;

- a) rules of the road and other legislative matters,
- b) road traffic signs, signals and road markings, and
- c) the use of controls of a vehicle.

Once the approved learner's licence test was passed, your learner's licence will be valid for a period of 24 months from the day of the test.

Special requirements are covered by the legislation as follows:

A PERSON IS DISQUALIFIED FROM OBTAINING OR HOLDING A LEARNER'S OR DRIVING LICENCE:


- a) If such person is addicted to the use of any drug having a narcotic effect or the excessive use of intoxicating liquor and ;
- b) during any period in respect of which he or she has been declared by a competent court or authority to be disqualified from obtaining or holding a licence to drive a motor vehicle, while such disqualification remains in force;
- c) where a licence to drive a motor vehicle held by him or her has been suspended by a competent court or authority, while such suspension remains in force;
- d) where a licence to drive a motor vehicle held by him or her has been cancelled by a competent court or authority, for such period as he or she may not apply for a licence;
- e) if such licence relates to a class of motor vehicle which he or she may already drive under a licence held by him or her;
- f) If suffering from one of the following diseases or disabilities:
 - a. uncontrolled epilepsy; sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting due to hypertension or any other cause;
 - b. any form of mental illness to such an extent that it is necessary that he or she be detained, supervised, controlled and treated as a patient in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No. 18 of 1973);
 - c. any condition causing muscular in coordination;
 - d. uncontrolled diabetes mellitus;
 - e. defective vision ascertained in accordance with a prescribed standard;
 - f. any other disease or physical defect which is likely to render him or her incapable of effectively driving and controlling a motor vehicle of the class to which such licence relates without endangering the safety of the public: Provided that deafness shall not of itself be deemed to be such a defect.

The codes are covered by the legislation as follows:

1. TYPE OF LEARNER'S LICENCE CODES


Code 1 learner's licence

- a) The holder of a code 1 learner's license is authorised to ride motorcycle on a public road however a motor quadrucycles are not allowed to be ridden on a public road.
- b) To obtain a code 1 learner's licence you must be at least 16 years of age.
- c) If you are under the age of 18, you may only ride a motorcycle with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 125 cubic centimeters.
- d) A code 1 learners license does not authorise the carrying of passengers.
- e) A learner's licence in respect of a motorcycle, shall not authorise the holder to drive a motorcycle on a public road while carrying another person.

Code 1	Motorcycles	
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Code 2 learner's licence

- a) The holder of a code 2 learner's license is authorised to drive any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles other than a motorcycle or a motor tricycle, of which neither the "Tare", "Gross Vehicle Mass", nor the "Gross Combination Mass" of such vehicle, or vehicles exceeds 3500 kilograms.
- b) The holder of a code 2 learner's licence shall drive only those vehicles he or she is authorised to drive while under the direct supervision of a person who holds a driving licence for the applicable class of vehicle.
- c) To obtain a code 2 learner's licence you must be at least 17 years of age.
- d) Your learner's licence will be valid for 24 months from the date on which the approved test was passed.

Code 2	Light Motor Vehicles	
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Code 3 learner's licence

- a) The holder of a code 3 learner's license is authorised to drive any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles other than a motorcycle, a motor tricycle or a motor quadracycle, of which neither the "Tare", "Gross Vehicle Mass", nor the "Gross Combination Mass" of such vehicle, or vehicles exceeds 3500 kilograms.
- b) The holder of a code 3 learner's licence shall drive any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles other than a motorcycle, or tricycle while under the direct supervision of a person who holds a driving licence for the applicable class of vehicle.
- c) To obtain a code 3 learner's licence you must be at least 18 years of age.
- d) Your learner's licence will be valid for 24 months from the date on which the approved test was passed.

Code 3	Light and Heavy Motor Vehicle	
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2. DRIVER OF MOTOR VEHICLE TO BE LICENSED

No person shall drive a motor vehicle on a public road—

- a) except under the authority and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued to him or her in terms of the National Road Traffic Act
- b) unless he or she keeps such license or document with him or her in the vehicle.

3. LICENCE TO DRIVE, EITHER LEARNER'S OR DRIVING LICENCE

A license authorising the driving of a motor vehicle shall be issued by a driving licence testing centre in accordance with the National Road Traffic Act and shall be either—

- a) a provisional licence, to be known as a learner's licence; or
- b) a licence, to be known as a driving licence,

4. MANNER OF APPLICATION FOR LEARNER'S LICENCE

An application in terms of the National Road Traffic Act shall be made by the applicant at a driving licence testing centre on form [LL1](#) and shall be accompanied—

- a) by two identical black and white or colour photographs of the applicant;
- b) acceptable identification of the applicant and a photo copy thereof;
- c) in the case of an applicant who is 65 years of age or older, by the medical certificate on form [MC](#) signed by a medical practitioner or occupational health practitioner, certifying that the applicant is not disqualified in terms of National Road Traffic Act from obtaining a learner's or driving licence; and
- d) by the appropriate fee as determined by the MEC of the province concerned.

5. HOLDER OF LICENCE TO DRIVE MOTOR VEHICLE SHALL GIVE NOTICE OF CHANGE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE

When the holder of a licence to drive a motor vehicle which was issued in terms of the National Road Traffic Act has changed his or her place of residence permanently, he or she shall, within 14 days after such change, notify in the prescribed manner the registering authority in whose area he or she is ordinarily resident of his or her new residential and postal address.

6. UNLICENSED DRIVER NOT TO BE EMPLOYED OR PERMITTED TO DRIVE MOTOR VEHICLE

No person who is the owner or operator, or is in charge, or control, of a motor vehicle shall employ or permit any other person to drive that vehicle on a public road unless that other person is licensed in accordance with the National Road Traffic Act to drive the vehicle.

7. PROFESSIONAL DRIVER TO HAVE PERMIT

No person shall drive a motor vehicle of a prescribed class on a public road except in accordance with the conditions of a professional driving permit issued to him or her in accordance with the National Road Traffic Act and unless he or she keeps such permit with him or her in the vehicle: Provided that this requirement shall not apply to the holder of a learner's licence who drives such vehicle while he or she is accompanied by a person registered as a professional driver in respect of that class of vehicle and unless he or she keeps such professional driving permit with him or her in the vehicle.

8. PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCE AND LICENCE DISC

A motor vehicle licence and licence disc shall be valid for a period of 12 months from the first day of the month in which such licence and licence disc were issued and the date of expiry of such licence shall be shown on the motor vehicle licence and licence disc. Period of Grace - A motor vehicle may within a period of 21 days after the date of expiry, be operated on a public road while the licence number allocated to such motor vehicle and the licence disc issued in respect of such motor vehicle prior to the date on which the motor vehicle licence and licence disc became null and void, are displayed in the manner prescribed.

9. OFFENCES

The owner of a vehicle is also responsible for all offences committed with his/her vehicle on a public road, if he/she permitted the use of the vehicle.