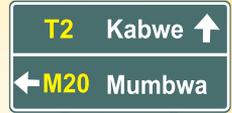




ZAMBIAN HIGHWAY CODE



FOREWORD

It is with great pleasure and honour that I write the Foreword to the Sixth Edition of the Zambian Highway Code.

The success of the Road Transport Sector reforms is evidence of the importance that Government attaches to issues of Road Safety.

Road traffic crashes do not just happen- they are caused, and usually by human error. All the lives and property that our country has lost in the past, arising from road traffic accidents could have been avoided if all the road users involved had behaved safely.

On the part of the motorist, safe road user behaviour goes beyond observing the traffic rules and regulations. It includes having the right attitude towards driving. It calls for utmost courtesy, cooperation, patience and giving space to other road users. A good driver does not take risks on the road. Indeed road safety is not a game of chance, and with road safety, patience is always a virtue. All these values call for a change of culture in the way we use our roads. It calls for personal commitment to these values at the individual level for us to see a meaningful change in the levels of safety on our roads as a country. It is for this reason that road safety education needs to be imparted to our children at an early stage so that they can grow with it as part of their upbringing and culture.

I am particularly concerned that most victims of road accidents are young people. For this reason, I attach particular emphasis to the safety of school going children, who are most vulnerable to road accidents whilst traversing and crossing roads on their way to and from school. These children are the future of the country and should therefore be properly cultured and protected by all of us. Equally in need of similar protection on our roads are the elderly and the differently-abled persons, who may find it difficult to move safely on the roads. Our road crash statistics show that more than 50% of the people who die from accidents on our roads are pedestrians and cyclists.

The Highway Code is a guide of good conduct for all road users. I am happy that we have published this new version which has been updated not only to meet the requirements of present day road transportation and usage conditions but also to take into account the harmonization efforts both at the regional and international level.

I wish to urge all road users to acquire for themselves, a copy of this booklet and put its contents to good practical use at all times when using the road so that together we can collectively improve the standards of road safety in our country and prevent the unnecessary loss of life and property.

Road safety is of paramount importance on our roads at all times. As road users, each one of us should take personal responsibility for our road safety and that of others.

Remember, "Road safety is Everyone's responsibility!"

Thank you.



Hon. Brian Mushimba, MP
Minister

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The revision of this High Way Code has been a lengthy and rigorous process involving wide consultations with a number of stakeholders in the Road Transport Sector.

The process also involved intensive research and made reference to, among others, internationally recognized documents such as:

- i. The British High Way Code;
- ii. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Highway Code (1990);
- iii. The South African Road Traffic Signs Manual; and
- iv. The SADC traffic Signs Manual
- v. The Northern Ireland Official Highway Code

It was important that a research of the above documents were carried out g as to ensure that the contents of this Highway Code meet acceptable standards and applicability as modern Road Transport is an international activity that cuts across regional and intercontinental borders. It is therefore hoped that this Highway Code will be useful not only within Zambia but also in the Southern African Region and the rest of the world.

The Ministry of Transport and Communications is therefore deeply indebted to the various stakeholders that contributed to the production of this Highway Code. Special thanks go to the Road Development Agency (RDA), the Industrial Training Center (ITC), Ministry of General Education, Lusaka City Council (LCC), the Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport (CILT), the University of Zambia (UNZA), the Zambia Police Service, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Private Institutions, members of the general public, to mention but a few and of course, the Road Transport and Safety Agency (RTSA) who relentlessly drove the process of revising the Highway Code.

It is not Government's intention to ignore other organizations and individuals that contributed to the revision and production of this Highway Code but suffice to say that it would be impossible to list them all in this short paragraph. We however sincerely recognize their invaluable contribution.

Government is confident and expects that road users will put to practical use, the guidance contained in this Highway Code, and in doing so greatly contribute to the reduction of road traffic crashes and enhancement of safety on the Zambian road network.

The Ministry of Transport and Communications believes and trusts that this Highway Code shall be found to be a useful tool in management of road traffic and ultimate promotion of safety on our roads.

LEGALITY AND AUTHORITY OF THE HIGHWAY CODE

The legality and authority of The Zambian Highway Code, here in referred to as The Highway Code, is drawn from the powers conferred upon the Minister under section 231 of the Road traffic Act. No. 11 of 2002 to revise the Highway Code.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABS	Anti-lock Braking System
CILT	Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport
IMT	Intermediate Means of Transport
ITC	Industrial Training Centre
RDA	Road Development Agency
RTSA	Road Transport and Safety Agency
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SATCC	Southern Africa Transport and Communication Commission
UNZA	University of Zambia

INTRODUCTION

The Highway Code is a set of rules, guidance, advice and information for all road users in Zambia. Its objective is to promote road safety for all road users including safeguarding of the road infrastructure. Road users include pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, motorists and animals. The most vulnerable road users are pedestrians, particularly children, the elderly and physically challenged people.

It is important to apply the rules contained in *the Highway Code hereinafter referred to as the "Code"*. This will significantly reduce road crashes, minimize the number of deaths and injuries that occur on our roads every day. It is therefore, the responsibility of all road users to adhere to the contents of the Highway Code.

Many of the rules in *The Highway Code* are legal requirements in accordance with the provisions of the Road Traffic Act No. 11 of 2002. Disobeying these rules may not constitute a criminal offence in itself. However, one may be fined or imprisoned, and if one is a motorist, his/her Driving licence may be revoked. Such rules are identified by the use of words '**MUST/MUST NOT**'. Although failure to comply with the rules of the Highway Code will not in itself cause a person to be prosecuted, any such failure may be used as evidence in any court proceedings under the Road Traffic Act No.11 of 2002 to establish liability.

This Code gives guidance to all road users on how they should conduct themselves as they use the road. It is therefore, a road user ethical Code of Conduct. Particular emphasis has been given to some common situations that are likely to pose crash risks and respective rules have been provided. The Code is presented in a total of **6** sections which account for the **297** rules.

SECTION 1

(RULE 1 TO 37)

RULES FOR PEDESTRIANS

YOU MUST OBEY ALL TRAFFIC RULES, SIGNS AND TRAFFIC LIGHT SIGNALS.

GENERAL GUIDANCE

1. **Pedestrian walkways or footpaths** should be used if provided. Where possible, avoid walking next to the kerb with your back to the traffic. If you have to step into the road, look both sides before you proceed. Always show due care and consideration for other road users.
2. **Where there is no pedestrian walkway or footpath**, walk on the right side of the road to face oncoming traffic. This will allow traffic coming up from behind you to pass safely on your left. Keep as close as possible to the side of the road and do not walk more than two persons abreast. Take care at right hand bends and **walk behind each other**.



Pedestrians walking behind each other

3. Do not wander, sit, sell goods, or play on the road.
4. **Walking with young children.** If you have children with you, hold their hands and walk between them and the traffic. Do not let them run onto the road.

5. **Walking in organized groups.** A group of people marching on the road should keep on the left hand side. They should have **look-outs** holding flags well to the front and back. At night, the **look-outs** should carry lights, which should be white at the front of the group, and red at the back. People on the outside of large groups should also carry lights and wear reflective clothing.
6. **Help other road users to see you.** At night or in poor daylight conditions, **help other road users to see you, by** carrying a light, wearing or carrying something white or reflective gear.
7. **Be alert to all traffic.** When a vehicle is passing you, do not get distracted from noticing the presence of other vehicles which may pose a danger to you.
8. **Look all around for traffic and listen.** Traffic could come from any direction. Listen as well, because you can sometimes hear traffic before you see it.
9. **Routes shared with Cyclists.** Some cycle tracks may run alongside footpaths, with a dividing line separating cyclists from people on foot. Keep to the section for pedestrians. Take extra care where cyclists and pedestrians share the same path without separation.
10. **Walking while drunk.** Being drunk impairs your vision and judgment. Avoid walking along the road or crossing it when you are drunk. If you are going to drink, arrange a safe means of movement.

Procedure for crossing the road, also known as Kerb Drill under

11. Before you cross, **first find a safe place to cross**, then do the following:
 - a) **stop just before you get to the kerb or edge of the road;**
 - b) **look all around for traffic and listen;**
 - c) look right, look left and right again;
 - d) **if at the pedestrian crossing and traffic is coming, wait until the driver has given you the right of way.**
 - e) do not cross until the road is clear;
 - f) **when it is safe, keep to the left of the crossing path and go straight across the road using** the shortest route;
 - g) cross the road as quickly as you can but do not run.
 - h) do not wander or loiter whenever you are crossing the road; and
 - i) keep looking around and listening for traffic while you cross, in case there is any traffic you did not see, or in case other traffic appears suddenly.

CROSSING THE ROAD

12. **Refuge island.** Where there is an island, stop on it where drivers on the next half of the road can easily see you, especially at night. When the road is clear, complete the crossing.



LOOK RIGHT



LOOK LEFT



LOOK RIGHT AGAIN



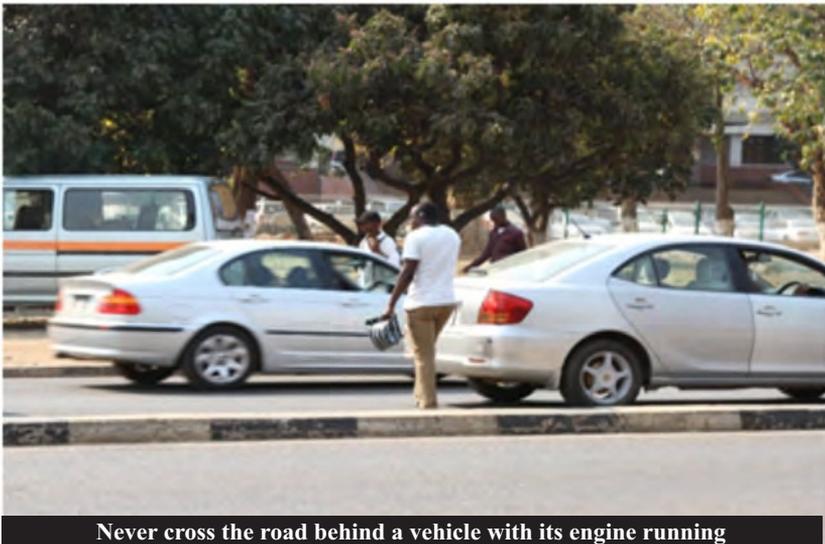
Refuge Island



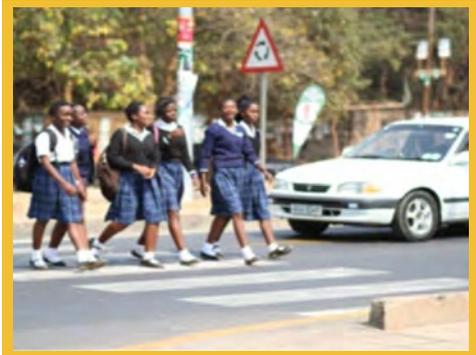
Crossing on the Refuge Island

SECTION 1

13. **At a junction.** When crossing the road look out for traffic turning into the road especially from behind you. If you have started crossing and traffic wants to turn into the road you have priority and they should give way. Never cross diagonally.
14. **One way streets.** Check which way the traffic is moving. Do not cross the road until it is safe to do so without stopping. Take care as cycle lanes may operate in the opposite direction to the rest of the traffic.
15. **Bus and cycle lanes.** Take care when crossing these lanes as traffic may be moving faster than in other lanes or against the flow of traffic.
16. **Pedestrian safety barriers.** Where there are pedestrian safety barriers, cross the road only at the designated crossing provided for pedestrians. Do not climb over the barriers or walk between them and the road.
17. **Parked vehicles.** If you have to cross between parked vehicles use the outside edges of the vehicles as if they were the kerb. Stop there and make sure you can see all around and that the driver can see you. Ensure there is a gap between any parked vehicles on the other side so you can reach the walkway or footpath. Never cross the road in front or behind any vehicle with its engine running especially a large vehicle as the driver may not be able to see you.



X



Never cross the road in front of a vehicle with its engine running

18. **Reversing vehicles.** Never cross behind a vehicle which is reversing showing white reversing lights or sounding a warning.
19. **Moving vehicles.** You **MUST NOT** get on or hold on to a moving vehicle.
20. **At night.** Wear something reflective to make it easier for others to see you (see rule 6). If there is no pedestrian crossing nearby, cross the road near a street light so that traffic can see you more easily.

CROSSINGS

21. **At all crossings.** When using any type of crossing, you should:-
 - always check that the traffic has stopped before you start to cross or push a push-chair or wheelbarrow onto the crossing;
 - always cross over the pedestrian cross markings. Do not cross at the side of the crossing as it can be dangerous;
 - do not loiter on any type of crossing; and
 - do not use a mobile phone or anything that may distract your attention.
22. **At marked pedestrian crossings.** You **MUST** give traffic plenty of time to see you and to stop before you cross. Wait until traffic has stopped from both directions and the road is clear before crossing. Remember that traffic does not have to stop until someone has moved onto the crossing. Keep looking both ways and listening in case a driver or rider

SECTION 1

has not seen you and attempts to overtake a vehicle that has stopped.

23. Where there is an island in the middle of the pedestrian crossing, wait on the island and **follow Rule 12** before you cross the second half of the road - it is a separate crossing.
24. If no pedestrian signals have been provided, watch carefully and do not cross until the traffic lights are red and the traffic has stopped. Keep looking and check for traffic that may be turning at the corner. Remember that traffic lights may let traffic move in some lanes while traffic in other lanes has stopped.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS



DO NOT CROSS



CROSS NOW

25. **At traffic lights.** At intersections or junctions controlled by traffic lights, watch the traffic as well as the lights, and cross only when the green human figure comes on and it is safe to do so. If you have started to cross the road and the green human figure goes out, you should still have time to reach the other side, but do not delay.
26. **Do not** try to cross the road just as the traffic is about to start moving.
27. **Pelican crossings.** These are signal-controlled crossings operated by pedestrians. Push the control button to activate the traffic signals. When the red figure shows, do not cross. When a steady green figure shows, ensure that the traffic has stopped and then cross with care. When the green figure begins to flash you should not start to cross. If you have already started you should have time to finish crossing safely.
28. At some pelican crossings there is a bleeping sound to indicate to visually impaired or partially-sighted people when the steady green figure is showing, and there may be a tactile signal to help visually impaired people.
29. When the road is congested, traffic on your side of the road may be forced to stop even though their lights are green. Traffic may still be moving on the other side of the road, so press the button and wait for the signal allowing you to cross.
30. **Staggered pedestrian crossings.** When the crossings on each side of the central refuge are not in line they are two separate crossings. On reaching the central island wait on the island and follow **Rule 12** - it is a separate crossing.
31. **Crossings controlled by authorized person.** Do not cross the road, either at a pedestrian crossing or elsewhere, against a signal to stop given by a police traffic or warden controlling traffic. Always cross in front of them.

Situations needing extra care

32. **Emergency vehicles.** If an ambulance, fire engine, police or any other emergency vehicle approaches using flashing lights, headlights and/or sirens, keep off the road.
33. **Getting on and off buses or other vehicles.** Do not get on or off the bus or any other vehicles while it is moving or when it is not at a designated (recognized) stopping place. Do not step out suddenly from the front of or behind a stationary or slowly moving bus or any other vehicles; look carefully in both directions first. If you want to get on a bus or any other vehicles do not step onto the road until it has stopped. When you get off a bus or any other vehicle, get off the road as soon as you can.



34. **White Cane.** Give way to visually impaired people crossing the road with a white cane. Assist them where necessary.
35. **Persons with disabilities:** Give way to persons who are differently abled such as those in wheel chairs, clutches and tricycles and assist where necessary.
36. **Railway level crossings.** You **MUST NOT** cross or pass a stop line when the red lights show, (including a red pedestrian figure). Also do not cross if an alarm is sounding or the barriers are being lowered.
37. **Street, walkway and footpath repairs.** A walkway or footpath may be closed temporarily because it is not safe to use. Take extra care if you are directed to walk on or to cross the road.

SECTION 2 RULES FOR PARENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF CHILDREN

SECTION 2 (RULE 38 TO 52)

RULES FOR PARENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF CHILDREN

38. **Children's safety is your responsibility.** Always remember that your children's safety is your own responsibility. Schools and teachers may do all they can, but they cannot succeed without your constant help and support.
39. **Educate/Train your children on road safety.** Train your children in road-sense and safety as soon as they are old enough. Further train your children not to get on vehicles driven by under age and strangers. Never let the children be on the roads without the care of some older reliable persons. When children are on the road with you hold their hands as you walk and do not let them escape from you because they may run into danger.
40. **Keep Children in your vehicle under control.** Do not let them put their hands, arms or heads out of the windows. It is dangerous for the them and they would distract you and other road users. If you have child-locks on your car, use them. Keep children below the age of ten in the rear seats with seat belts fastened.
41. **Children should not sit in the compartment behind rear seats.** Drivers who are carrying children in cars should ensure that children do not sit in the compartment behind the rear seats in an estate car or hatchback, unless a special child seat has been fitted.
42. The driver should ensure that a rear-facing baby seat is **NEVER** fitted into a seat protected by an airbag.
43. **Sending Children on Errands.** Do not send children on errands unless you are sure they are able to cope with any road dangers they may find.
44. **Children's recreation.** Insist that your children play only in a play park, a recreation ground, an open space or some other safe place. Impress on your children the wisdom of staying on the pedestrian walkway or footpath unless they have to cross the road.
45. **Crossing of the road by children.** Impress on your children the wisdom of crossing a road only at the safest places; that is, where there is police, road traffic inspector in uniform or warden control, traffic light control, a pedestrian crossing, or a central island.
46. **Children should not play on the roads.** Forbid your children from playing with such things as roller skates, fairy cycles, scooters, kites, hoops and balls on public roads.

SECTION 2

RULES FOR PARENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF CHILDREN



Do not let your children play on the road (Rule 46)

47. **Dashing onto the road is a danger.** Make your children realize the great danger of dashing onto the road for any purpose. Children are naturally impulsive, and this is one of the major causes of road accidents involving them.
48. **Practice and Demonstrate good road user behaviour.** Practice good road user behaviour with your children, and stress its importance and value. Whenever you are out with them, demonstrate good road user behavior as you show courtesy to other road users.
49. **Study the Highway Code with your children.** Study the Highway Code, and teach your children clearly and progressively the rules given in it for the guidance of all road users.

SECTION 2

RULES FOR PARENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF CHILDREN

- 50. Explaining good road conduct is necessary and desirable,** because children respond much more willingly and intelligently when they know the reasons for what they are told to do.
- 51. Children and bicycles** If your children cycle, make sure that the bicycles are of a suitable size and kept in good condition, so that they can control them properly, know how to make the right signals in the right way and are familiar with all the advice which the Highway Code gives for guidance of cyclists.
- 52. Set a good example.** Above all, never fail to set your children an example in good road user conduct. Your influence is greater than any other, and continuous good road user behavior on your part means saving their lives.

SECTION 3 PASSENGERS

SECTION 3 (RULE 53 TO 57)

PASSENGERS

53. Planning your trip and selecting bus transport

The passenger has the right to:

- choose the type of transport of their choice:
- know the schedule for the bus

54. Boarding and Disembarking a Bus

- Passengers should only board and disembark at designated areas.
- If the bus is not close to the curb, be careful when climbing the first step because it may be higher than you realize.
- If you drop something, never go under or near the bus to retrieve papers or other objects. The driver may not be able to see you. Alert the driver and ask for assistance.
- The need for safety does not stop when the bus comes to a standstill! Many injuries occur through absent mindedness and pedestrian distractions when disembarking the bus.



Be careful when disembarking the bus

SECTION 3 PASSENGERS

55. **Passengers Safety on the Bus**

- Do not talk to or distract the bus operator while he or she is driving.
- Nothing should be in the aisle, no legs, arms, book, bags, or other objects that someone could trip over
- Do not put any part of your body outside the bus window. This includes events such as weddings and political party trips
- Where provided, use the seat belts at all times as this will enhance your safety in the event of a crash.
- Avoid opening or tampering with emergency windows, except during an emergency.

56. **Courtesy to other passengers on the bus**

On the bus you are sharing a small space with several passengers. Ensure that you:

- Avoid conduct that could lead to physical and verbal confrontation with other passengers, thereby endangering your safety, the safety of other passengers and distracting the driver.
- Do not smoke.
- Do your part to prevent fires and littering.
- Allow the elderly and people that are differently abled to use the priority seating in the front of the bus.

57. **In Case of Emergency**

- In an emergency stay calm. Listen to the bus driver and follow instructions carefully.
- It is best to carry with you an identification which will inform emergency rescue personnel of your identity, your next of kin and contact numbers, allergies, medical fund details etc.
- In an extreme emergency situation, the windows can also serve as exits. Follow the instruction markings on the windows or the window frames.

SECTION 4 THE ROAD USER AND ANIMALS

SECTION 4 (RULE 58 TO 65)

THE ROAD USER AND ANIMALS

58. You **MUST NOT** leave your pets or animals in a place from which they may stray on to the road. When you take pets for a walk on the road, keep them on a leash.
59. If you have a pet in your vehicle, keep it under control. Make sure it cannot disturb you while you are driving. When you stop do not let the pet out of a vehicle on to the road unless you have it on a leash for restraint or control.
60. When transporting livestock, use an appropriate vehicle. Do not carry animals on vehicle roof- tops, side steps, or any other place on top of a vehicle.
61. If you are herding animals along or across the road and there is someone with you, send that person along the road to warn drivers at places such as bends and brows of hills where they may not be able to see. Carry lights after sunset. It is safer not to move animals after dark, but if you do, then wear reflective clothing and ensure that lights are carried (white at the front and red at the rear of the herd).
62. If you are riding an animal such as a horse or donkey, keep to the right. If you are leading an animal while riding another, keep to the right and keep the led animal on your right. If you are leading an animal, keep to the right with the led animal on your right. Always keep close to the edge of the road.
63. You **MUST** make sure that domesticated animals do not wander on the road.
64. When driving past animals, go slowly. Give them plenty of room and be ready to stop if necessary. Do not frighten them by sounding your horn or revving your engine. Watch out for animals being led on your side of the road, and be specifically careful at a left hand bend as there may be on-coming animals on the same side.

SECTION 4 THE ROAD USER AND ANIMALS



Animal handler and animals

65. Take care when travelling in rural areas and game parks. Animals may cross the road at any time. Be particularly careful if you meet the larger game animals. Always stop at a safe distance and wait for them to clear off the road. **DO NOT** sound your horn or rev your engine as they may be frightened and charge on your vehicle, causing damage and endangering your life.



Motorists giving way to animals crossing the road

SECTION 5 INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

SECTION 5 (RULE 66 TO 95)

INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

The general rules associated with Intermediate Means of Transport (IMTs) such as motorcycles, bicycles, and scotch carts, are similar to those for motor vehicles. Only those rules that are peculiar to IMTs have been included in this chapter.

NOTE: YOU MUST OBEY ALL TRAFFIC RULES, SIGNS AND TRAFFIC LIGHT SIGNALS.

MOTORISED ROAD TRANSPORT

66. Most rules for motorists apply to motorcyclists, unless otherwise stated.
67. A motorcycle should have front and rear light. It **MUST** also be fitted with a red rear reflector. White front reflectors will also help you to be seen.
68. Whenever you are riding a motorcycle, ensure that the headlamp is always on.
69. You **MUST** obey all traffic signs and traffic light signals.
70. Do not start off, turn right or left or pull up without first glancing behind to see if it is safe to do so. Give a clear signal of what you intend to do.
71. **When** manoeuvring, you should be aware of what is behind and to the sides before manoeuvring. Look behind you; use mirrors if they are fitted. When overtaking traffic queues look out for pedestrians crossing between vehicles, those emerging from junctions and on coming vehicles trying to overtake.
72. You **MUST NOT** cross the stop line when the traffic lights are red. Remember that some junctions have an advanced stop line to enable you to position yourself ahead of other traffic.
73. Motor cyclists must wear protective clothing and be visible. They should wear:
 - a) an appropriate helmet which conforms to current regulations;
 - b) appropriate clothes for riding. Avoid clothes which may get tangled in the chain, in a wheel or may obscure your lights;

SECTION 5 INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

- c) light-coloured or fluorescent clothing which helps other road users to see you in daylight and poor light; and
- d) reflective clothing and/or accessories (belt, arm or ankle bands) in the dark.



NON-MOTORISED ROAD TRANSPORT

CYCLISTS

Please note that rules 67 to 73 under motorcycles apply to cyclists as well.

- 74. Make sure your cycle is in good condition - particularly the brakes, tyres, lamps, rear reflector and bell - before you ride it.
- 75. When approaching a junction on the left, slow down and watch out for vehicles turning in front of you, out of or into the side road.
- 76. If you are turning right, check the traffic to ensure it is safe to proceed, then signal and move to the centre of the road. Wait until there is a safe gap in the oncoming traffic before completing the turn. It may be safer to wait on the left until there is a safe gap or

SECTION 5 INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

to dismount and push your cycle across the road.

77. Pay particular attention to long vehicles which need a lot of room to manoeuvre at corners. They may have to move over to the right before turning left. Wait until they have completed the manoeuvre because the rear wheels come very close to the kerb while turning. Do not be tempted to ride in the space between them and the kerb.
78. Remember that traffic on most dual carriageways moves relatively fast. When crossing wait for a safe gap and cross each carriageway in turn. Take extra care when crossing slip roads.
79. At the Roundabout it is safer either keeping to the left or dismounting and walking your cycle round on the pavement or verge. If you decide to keep to the left you should:
- be aware that drivers may not easily see you;
 - take extra care when cycling across exits and you may need to signal right to show you are not leaving the roundabout ; and
 - watch out for vehicles crossing your path to leave or join the roundabout.
80. When there is more than one cyclist heading in the same direction they **MUST** ride in a single file.
81. Do not ride across a road, including at any pedestrian crossing. Dismount and wheel your cycle across.
82. Do not leave your cycle where it would endanger or obstruct road users or pedestrians, for example, lying on the pavement. Use cycle parking facilities where provided.
83. While cycling-
- always hold the handlebars and keep your feet on the pedals;
 - use a cyclist track, where available;
 - take care when passing pedestrians, especially children, elderly or persons that are differently abled, and allow them plenty of room. Always be prepared to slow down and stop if necessary;
 - let other road users know you are there when necessary, for example by ringing your bell in good time;
 - look well ahead for obstructions in the road, such as drains, pot-holes and parked vehicles so that you do not have to swerve suddenly to avoid them. Leave plenty of room when passing parked vehicles and watch out for doors being opened into your path;
 - take extra care near road humps, narrowings and other traffic calming features;

SECTION 5 INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

- g) do not hold on to a vehicle or another cyclist;
- h) do not carry anyone or anything that may interfere with your proper control of the cycle;
- I) do not carry a passenger unless your cycle has been built or adapted to carry one;
- j) do not carry parcels under your arm or in your hand;
- k) do not ride close behind a vehicle;
- l) do not lead an animal;
- m) do not ride in a dangerous, careless or inconsiderate manner;
- n) do not ride when under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
- o) do not use the phone while cycling; and
- p) do not use ear phones while cycling.

84. A cycle should have front and rear lights. It **MUST** also be fitted with a red rear reflector and amber pedal reflectors. White front reflectors and spoke reflectors will also help you to be seen.

SCOTCH CARTS (ANIMAL DRAWN CARTS)

85. All animal drawn carts **MUST NOT** be left or abandoned on any road.

86. All animal drawn carts **MUST NOT** move on a road unless such animals are led or controlled by a skilled person using reins.



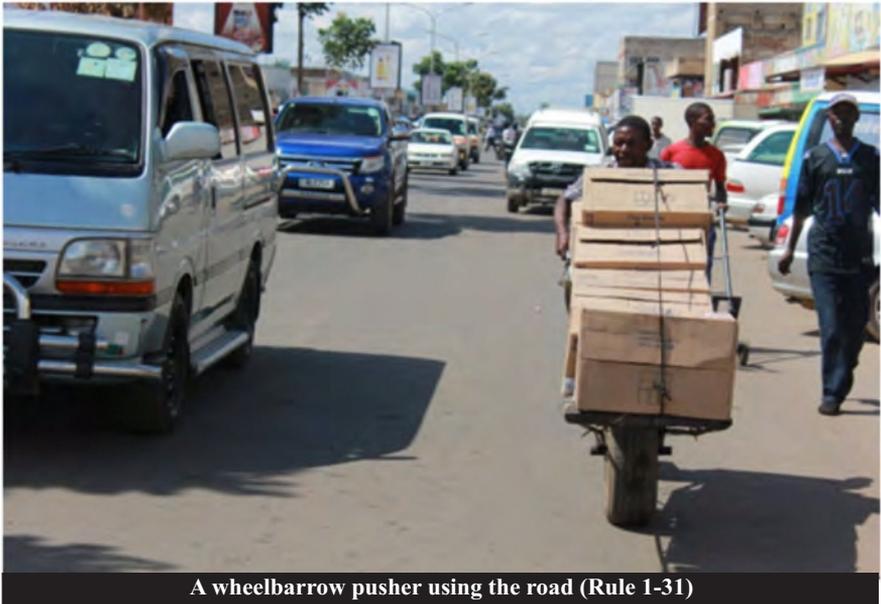
Animal handler and the Scotch Cart

SECTION 5 INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

87. As far as possible, use those roads which are not public. If you must use public roads, you must follow traffic rules in the same way vehicles do.
- a) The animal header must be well skilled to control the animals. Only a skilled person who is mature and responsible should handle the scotch cart.
 - b) Avoid over loading the scotch cart with goods.
 - c) The animal header must know the road rules.
 - d) The scotch cart must be in sound mechanical condition with reflectors and chevrons.
 - e) The animal header should ride on the left side.
 - f) When the header is approaching a bridge and sees a vehicle coming he must always stop the animals and allow the vehicles to pass.
 - g) The scotch cart must not cross the road at a curve and at brow of a hill as this may endanger them.
88. You must keep your animals under control. (See Rules 58-65)

WHEELBARROWS AND HUMAN DRAWN CARTS

89. You are advised to follow the rules that relate to pedestrians.



A wheelbarrow pusher using the road (Rule 1-31)

SECTION 5
INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

90. You must not overload a wheelbarrow or human drawn cart with goods.
91. Ensure that your load does not obstruct you or inconvenience others.
92. You must be courteous as you use the public road.
93. At no time should the wheelbarrow pusher be under the influence of alcohol/drugs.

SECTION 6 RULES FOR DRIVERS

SECTION 6 (RULE 94 TO 297)

RULES FOR DRIVERS

The rules for motorists are guidelines for their conduct during road usage. They include rules pertaining to journey planning and management, vehicle inspection, road use, accident prevention and accident management.

94. Before setting off, you should ensure that -
- a) your vehicle and where applicable, trailer complies with legal requirements of vehicles to be on the road;
 - b) you have planned your route and allowed for sufficient journey time;
 - c) clothing and footwear do not prevent you from using the controls in the correct manner;
 - d) you know where all the controls are and how to use them before you need them;
 - e) your mirrors and seat are adjusted correctly to ensure comfort, full control and maximum vision;
 - f) head restraints are properly adjusted to reduce the risk of neck injuries in the event of a crash;
 - g) you have sufficient fuel before commencing your journey, especially if it includes highway driving; and
 - h) you wear the seat belt.

LEARNER DRIVER

95. Before getting a provisional driving licence you **MUST** get a medical report signed by a registered medical practitioner. It is advisable to get a medical report on every renewal of the licence to ascertain your fitness.
96. **Provisional Driving Licence** - All learners driving a vehicle **MUST** hold a valid Provisional Driving Licence.
97. Learner drivers **MUST** be supervised by someone at least 21 years old who holds a valid driving licence for that category of a vehicle (automatic or manual), with 3 years driving experience. The vehicle driven by a learner **MUST** display the **L** plates at all times. **The plates must be removed or covered when being driven by an experienced driver.**

SECTION 5 INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

- 98. One **MUST** pass the mandatory theory and practical driving tests for the class and category of vehicle one wishes to drive before driving unaccompanied.
- 99. Before moving off, always look round, as well as using your mirror. Signal before moving out; then move off when you can do so safely and without making other road users change speed or direction.

DRIVERS AND MOTOR CYCLISTS' LEGAL DOCUMENTATION

- 100. In order to comply with the law, different types of road users require the following documents -
 - a) **Driving Licence:-** One **MUST** have a valid driving licence for the class and category of vehicle one is driving. It is an offence to drive a vehicle without a valid driving licence. It is a requirement by Law for all motorists to carry a valid driving licence whenever they are in control of a motor vehicle or motor cycle.

DRIVER FITNESS

- 101. Ensure that you minimize any form of risk at all times.
- 102. Make sure that you are fit to drive.
- 103. Do not begin a journey if you are tired. Get a good night's sleep before embarking on a long journey.
- 104. Avoid undertaking long journeys between midnight and 6 AM, when natural alertness is at a minimum.
- 105. Plan your journey to take sufficient breaks. A minimum break of at least 15 minutes after every two hours of driving is recommended.
- 106. If you feel at all sleepy, stop in a safe place. Do not stop on the hard shoulder of a highway.
- 107. Vision. You should be able to read a vehicle number plate, in good daylight, from a distance of 20 metres (If you need to wear glasses (or contact lenses) to do this, you must wear them at all times while driving. The traffic law enforcement officers have the power to require a driver to undertake an eyesight test.
- 108. When you are dazzled by bright sunlight, slow down, and if necessary, stop.

SECTION 5 INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

109. At night or in poor visibility, do not use tinted glasses, lenses or visors if they restrict your vision.

110. FOLLOW THE TEN BASIC RULES OF DRIVING

(I) KNOW THE HIGHWAY CODE VERY WELL AND PUT IT INTO PRACTICE

The Highway Code is the road user's guide and by keeping to the rules you will contribute to keeping our roads safe and more pleasant for all.

(ii) CONCENTRATE ALL THE TIME ON YOUR DRIVING TO AVOID CRASHES

It is often the smallest detail that gives the clue to what will probably happen.

(iii) INTERPRET THE TRAFFIC SITUATION CORRECTLY BEFORE YOU ACT

Every traffic situation is unique therefore, a driver should be able to interpret it correctly before making any manouvre.

(iv) EXERCISE PATIENCE AND 'HANG BACK' WHEN NECESSARY

To 'hang back' is to follow at a safe distance the vehicle ahead which you eventually intend to overtake when the road is clear. When in doubt, 'hang back'.

(v) DRIVE WITH CARE AND GIVE COURTESY TO OTHER ROAD USERS

Good driving continually calls for the making of quick and correct decisions, all of which must be carried out with care, especially when overtaking. Be considerate to other road users.

(vi) ADAPT YOUR SPEED ACCORDING TO ROAD AND TRAFFIC CONDITIONS AND NEVER EXCEED SPEED LIMITS

It is not always safe to drive at the highest speed allowed, even though the law permits you to do so. In some cases such a speed is dangerous. Only unwise persons can drive fast enough to be dangerous.

SECTION 5 INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

(vii) DEVELOP YOUR CAR SENSE AND REDUCE WEAR AND TEAR

Car sense is the ability to get the best out of your car; it entails smooth and thoughtful operation of the controls with hands and feet. This can only be reached if the operations are carried out in good time. Car sense adds to your safety.

(viii) USE YOUR HORN CONSIDERATELY AND GIVE PROPER SIGNALS

Use the horn to give warning only. Use the signals given in the Highway Code. An incorrect signal is misleading and always dangerous.

(ix) BE SURE YOUR CAR IS ROADWORTHY AND KNOW ITS LIMITATIONS

Before driving any vehicle get to know its capabilities and limitations.

(x) PERFECT YOUR ROADCRAFT AND ACKNOWLEDGE COURTESIES SHOWN TO YOU BY OTHER ROAD USERS

The Highway Code urges all to be courteous, but a good driver goes further and acknowledges the courtesies shown to him by every other road user.

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND THE MOTORIST

- 111. YOU MUST NOT DRIVE WITH A BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL OF MORE THAN 80 MG/100 ML.** Drinking alcohol and taking drugs seriously affects your driving. It reduces your co-ordination, slows down your reactions, affects your judgment of speed, distance and gives you a false sense of confidence. A word of caution—you may still be unfit to drive in the evening after drinking at lunch time or in the morning after drinking the previous evening.
- 112. During wedding processions do not allow passengers to have any part of the bodies protrude beyond the vehicle while it is in motion.**
- 113.** Drivers of Public Service Vehicles (PSV) must not take any intoxicating liquor and narcotic substances when driving.
- 114.** You **MUST NOT** drive under the influence of drugs or medicine. Check the instructions or ask your doctor or pharmacist if it is in order to take such medicine and

SECTION 5 INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

drive. Using narcotic drugs is highly dangerous. Never take them before driving as the effects are unpredictable and can even be more severe than alcohol and may result in fatal or serious road crashes.

MOBILE PHONES AND IN-CAR-TECHNOLOGY

115. You **must** exercise proper control of your vehicle at all times. You **MUST NOT** use a hand-held mobile phone, or similar device, when driving or when supervising a learner driver, except to call 991 or 999 in an emergency when it is unsafe or impractical to stop. Never use a hand-held microphone when driving. Using hands free equipment is also likely to distract your attention from the road. It is far safer not to use any telephone while you are driving - If necessary find a safe place to stop.
116. There is a danger of driver distraction being caused by in-vehicle systems such as route guidance and navigation systems, congestion warning systems, personal computers and multi-media.



An accident scene

SECTION 5 INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

- 117.** There may have been an accident if you see several vehicles in the distance which are going very slowly or have stopped or if you see warning signs and the flashing lights of police, and ambulance vehicles. Slow down and be prepared to stop. Take safety precautions as you approach an accident scene.
- 118.** When passing the scene of an accident do not be distracted or slow down unnecessarily (for example if an accident is on the other side of a dual carriageway). This may cause another accident or traffic congestion.
- 119.** In case you arrive at a scene of a road crash, you **MUST** stop to give assistance as follows:
- I. stop the vehicle and switch off the engine;
 - ii. use your hazard warning lights to warn other traffic;
 - iii. arrange for the emergency services to be called immediately with full details of the accident location and any casualties (If you use a mobile phone, first make sure you have identified your location from the marker posts on the side of the hard shoulder);
 - iv. move uninjured people away from the vehicles to safety; on a highway this should, if possible, be well away from the traffic, the hard shoulder and the central reservation;
 - v. do not move injured people from their vehicles unless they are in immediate danger from fire or explosion;
 - vi. do not remove a motorcyclist's helmet unless it is essential to do so;
 - vii. be prepared to give first aid as shown on page 63; and
 - viii. stay at the scene until emergency services arrive.
- 120.** After attending to the casualties, remove all obstructions that may increase the risk of other road users or cause another accident.
- 121.** You must formally report the accident to the nearest police station as soon as reasonably practical.
- 122.** You are required to give the police or an authorised officer your details to include the name, address, and vehicle registration mark.
- 123.** If an accident involves a vehicle containing dangerous goods, follow the advice in **Rule 119** above and, in particular:
- a) Switch off the engine and **DO NOT SMOKE**.
 - b) Keep well away from the vehicle and do not be tempted to try to unnecessarily rescue casualties as you yourself could become one.

SECTION 5 INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

- c) Call the emergency services (991,999 or 983) and give as much information as possible about the labels and markings on the vehicle. **DO NOT** use a mobile phone close to a vehicle carrying flammable loads.

124. VEHICLE SAFETY CHECKS

- a) **FLUIDS:** Before starting the engine the driver must ensure that fluids such as engine oil, coolant, brake/clutch fluid, power steering fluid, and battery-acid levels are at correct levels.
- b) **TYRES:** Tyres must be correctly inflated and be free from hazardous cuts and other defects. Every vehicle must have a spare tyre.
- c) **Toolkit (Vehicle Accessories)** Triangles, wheel spanner, First Aid Kit, fire extinguisher, jack and jack handles.

SEAT BELT

- 125. It is a **MUST** that seat belts are fitted in your vehicle and are always used, even on short trips.
- 126. It is the responsibility of the driver and the passenger to ensure that they fasten seat belts before the vehicle starts off-
 - a) A driver **MUST** wear a seat belt always when driving a motor vehicle.
 - b) A driver **MUST** ensure that a child under 10 years of age and is less than 1.5 metres in height sits in the rear seat and wears a sit belt when being driven in a motor vehicle.
 - c) A passenger seating in the front seat and is above the age of 10 year **MUST** always wear a seat belt when being driven in a motor vehicle.

THE DRIVER

- 127. **MUST ensure that all children under the 10 years of age wear seat belts or sit in an approved** child restraint. This should be a baby seat, child seat, booster seat or booster cushion appropriate to the child's weight and size, fitted to the manufacturer's instructions.

SECTION 5

INTERMEDIATE MEANS OF TRANSPORT

128. Ensure to remind passengers above the age of 10 years that failure to wear the seat belt constitutes an offence.

EXHAUST EMISSION SYSTEM

129. The owner and driver of any motor vehicle **MUST** take proper precautions to prevent the unnecessary discharge of fuel, oil or lubricants on any road, and the unnecessary discharge of smoke from any motor vehicle (exhaust emissions **MUST NOT** exceed prescribed levels).

INDICATORS

130. Indicators **must** be kept clean and clear.

LIGHTING

131. Lights **MUST be:**
- i. kept clean and clear;
 - ii. properly adjusted to prevent dazzling other road users. Extra attention needs to be paid to this if the vehicle is heavily loaded;
 - iii. kept switched on when driving on the highways; and
 - iv. Spot lights **MUST NOT** be fitted on a motor vehicle.

REFLECTORS

132. Reflectors **MUST** be kept clean and clear.

LUGGAGE MANAGEMENT :

133. Items of the luggage must be securely stowed.

USING THE ROAD

BRAKING

- 134. In normal circumstances,** the safest way to brake is to do so early and lightly. Brake more firmly as you begin to stop. Ease the pressure off just before the vehicle comes to rest to avoid a jerky stop.
- 135. In an emergency,** brake immediately. Try to avoid braking so harshly that you lock your wheels. Locked wheels can lead to skidding.
- 136.** Skidding is caused by the driver braking, accelerating or steering too harshly or driving too fast for the road conditions. If skidding occurs, ease off the brake or accelerator and try to steer smoothly in the direction of the skid. For example, if the rear of the vehicle skids to the right, steer quickly and smoothly to the right to recover.
- 137.** Vehicles with anti-lock braking system (ABS) should not cause you to alter the way you brake. However, in the case of an emergency, apply the footbrake rapidly and firmly; do not release the pressure until the vehicle has slowed to the desired speed. You should ensure that the steering control is not affected by ABS.
- 138.** If you have driven through deep water, your brakes may be less effective. Test them at the first safe opportunity by pushing gently on the brake pedal to make sure that they work. If they are not fully effective, gently apply light pressure while driving slowly. This will help to dry them out.
- 139. Do not switch off the engine while the vehicle is in motion,** whatever the driving conditions. It reduces driver control because:-
- engine braking is eliminated;
 - vehicle speed downhill will increase quickly;
 - increased use of the footbrake can reduce its effectiveness;
 - power steering response will be affected particularly on bends and corners; and
 - it may be more difficult to select the appropriate gear when needed.
- 140.** The speed limit is the absolute maximum and does not mean it is safe to drive at that speed irrespective of conditions. Driving at speeds too fast for the road and traffic conditions can be dangerous. You should always reduce your speed when:-
- the road layout or condition presents hazards, such as accident scene and bends
 - sharing the road with pedestrians and cyclists, particularly children, motorcyclists, and wheelbarrow pushers;

USING THE ROAD

- c) weather conditions make it safer to do so; and
- d) driving at night as it is harder to see other road users and hazards.

141. Drive at a speed that will allow you to stop well within clearing distance.

You should:-

- a) leave enough space between you and the vehicle in front so that you can pull up safely if it suddenly slows down or stops. The safe rule is never to get closer than the overall stopping distance (see Stopping Distances in the table below); and
- b) allow at least a two-second gap between you and the vehicle in front on roads carrying fast traffic. The gap should be at least doubled on wet roads and increased still further on icy roads remember, large vehicles and motorcycles need a greater distance to stop.

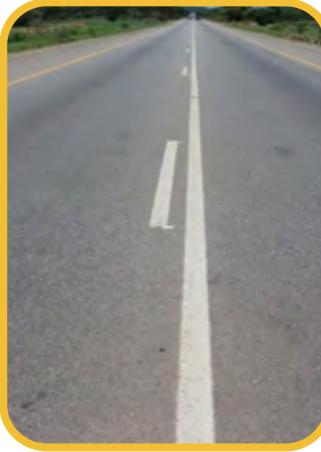
Shortest stopping distances table (Rule 141)

Speed (km/h)	Thinking Distance (m)	Braking Distance (m)	Overall Distance (m)
30	6	6	12
40	8	10	18
50	10	15	25
60	12	21	33
70	14	29	43
80	16	38	54
90	18	48	66
100	20	59	79
110	22	71	93
120	24	84	108

Note: On a dry tarred road, a good car with good brakes and tyres and an alert driver will stop in the distances shown above. Remember these are the shortest stopping distances. Stopping distances increase greatly with wet and slippery roads, poor brakes and tyres, and tired drivers.

LINES AND LANES

142. White lines on the road guide, warn or give orders on what you should do when driving.



Broken and Solid line



Unbroken line



Broken line

143. Single or double unbroken white lines in the middle of the road are hazard warning lines. Do not cross them except when you are ordered to cross the lines by a policeman, road traffic inspector or traffic warden, or when you have to avoid an obstruction. Take extreme care if you are forced to cross unbroken lines and give way to all other traffic.
144. Where there are double solid white lines in the middle of the road and the line nearest to you is broken, you may cross it to overtake if you can do so safely, and before reaching an unbroken white line on your side. A broken white line means that you may overtake with caution.
145. Areas of white or yellow diagonal stripes painted on the road are to separate oncoming traffic or to protect traffic turning right. Do not drive on these areas if you can avoid doing so.

ONE-WAY STREET



In one-way streets, choose the correct lane for your exit in good time and obey any lane direction arrow mark on the road

146. Keep between traffic lane markings - the short broken white lines which divide the road into lanes. Keep in the left hand lane unless you are going to overtake, or turn right, or pass parked vehicles.
147. Do not wander unnecessarily from lane to lane; if you need to move into another lane, first use your mirror. If it is safe to move over, signal before doing so. Make sure you will not force another driver to swerve or slow down.
148. When coming to junctions, obey any lane indication arrows marked on the road.
149. In a traffic hold-up, do not be impatient and cut into another lane or overtake the vehicles waiting in front of you.
150. On **One-way streets**, traffic **MUST** travel in the direction indicated by signs. Choose the correct lane for your exit as soon as you can. Do not change lanes suddenly, unless road signs or markings indicate otherwise, you should use-
 - (a) the left-hand lane when going left; and
 - (b) the right-hand lane when going right.

SINGLE TRACK ROADS

151. Some roads (often called single track roads) are only wide enough for one line of vehicles at a time. They have special passing places. When you see a vehicle coming towards you, or the driver behind you wants to overtake, you should stop at a passing place. Give way to vehicles coming up hill whenever possible.

LANE DISCIPLINE

152. If you need to change lane, first use your mirrors and check your blind spots (the areas you are unable to see in the mirrors) to make sure you will not force another driver or rider to swerve or slow down. When it is safe to change the lane, signal to indicate your intentions to other road users and when clear move over.
153. Where a single carriageway has four or more lanes, use only the lanes that signs or markings indicate.
154. On a two-lane dual carriageway, you should stay in the left-hand lane. Use the right-hand lane for overtaking or turning right. If you use it for overtaking move back to the left-hand lane when it is safe to do so.
155. On a three-lane dual carriageway, you may use the middle lane or the right-hand lane to overtake but return to the middle and then the left-hand lane when it is safe.
156. On a three-lane dual carriageway you may stay in the middle lane where there are slower vehicles in the inside (left-hand) lane, but you should return to the inside lane when you have passed them. The outside (right-hand) lane is for over-taking or turning right only. If you use it, move back into the middle lane as soon as you can but without cutting in.
157. Use **climbing and crawler lanes** if you are driving a slow moving vehicle or if there are vehicles behind you wishing to overtake.
158. You **MUST NOT** drive or park in a pedestrian or cycle lane.
159. Keep to your own side of the road at the brow of a hill.



Keep to your own side of the road at the brow of a hill

OVERTAKING

- 160.** Do not overtake unless you are sure it is safe for yourself and other road users. Before you start to overtake make sure that the road is clear far enough ahead and behind by using your mirror. Signal before you start to move out. Be particularly careful at dusk and in mist, fog or dust, when it is more difficult to judge speed and distance. Remember - MIRROR – SIGNAL - MANOEUVRE.
- 161.** On fast roads, vehicles may be coming up behind much more quickly than you think. Make sure that the lane you will be going into is clear for a long way behind.
- 162.** Once you have started to overtake, move past the vehicle you are overtaking quickly, and leave it plenty of room. Then move back to the left side of the road as soon as you can, but without cutting in.
- 163.** In a single carriage way do not come out to overtake until the vehicle ahead of you completes overtaking then you can come out to overtake.
- 164.** Overtake only on the right, except, when the driver in front has signaled that he intends to turn right and you can overtake him safely on the left lane without getting in the way of others; and
- 165.** Do not accelerate when you are being overtaken. Slow down, if necessary, to let the overtaking traffic pass.

USING THE ROAD

166. On an ordinary two-lane road, give way to vehicles coming towards you before you overtake parked vehicles, or other obstructions on the left hand side of the road.
167. When you leave the middle of a dusty road to let another vehicle pass or overtake you, do not return to the middle until the dust has settled enough for you to see a safe distance ahead.
168. When passing or overtaking cyclists, do not drive too close. Leave them enough room to wobble.
169. Vehicles in a convoy must leave enough space to provide overtaking opportunities for faster moving vehicles in the traffic.
170. Do not overtake at, or when coming to -
- a) a pedestrian crossing;
 - b) a road junction or intersection;
 - c) a corner or bend;
 - d) a hump-back or narrow bridge;
 - e) the brow of a hill; or
 - f) a level crossing
171. Do not overtake-
- a. where the road narrows;
 - b. when to do so would force another vehicle to swerve or slow down;
 - c. if you would have to cross single or double unbroken white lines or double white lines with an unbroken line nearest you; or
 - d. when you see a **NO OVERTAKING** sign.
172. **If in doubt do not overtake.**

DRIVING ALONG

173. Take care when moving out to overtake. Be particularly careful if you are driving a left-hand-drive vehicle as your view in traffic is limited.
174. Keep to the left, except when you intend to overtake, or turn right or when you have to pass stationary vehicles or pedestrians on the road. Allow others to overtake you if they want to.

USING THE ROAD

175. Use your mirror often, so that you always know what is behind you.
176. Well before you overtake, or change lanes, or turn left, or turn right, or slow down, or stop, use your mirror (motor cyclists should always glance behind, even if they have mirrors fitted) and then signal. Remember the routine —MIRROR — BLIND SPOT-SIGNAL — MANOEUVRE.
177. Do not drive if you are tired or unwell. Driving for long distances may make you feel sleepy. To help prevent this, make sure there is plenty of fresh air in your vehicle, or stop at a lay-by and walk around.
178. Do not exceed the speed limit for the road or your vehicle: Correct speed takes account of the traffic, the road, visibility, the vehicle and the driver's ability.
179. Never drive so fast that you cannot stop well within the distance you can see to be clear. Go much more slowly if the road is wet or if there is fog or dust. Always anticipate trouble in time so as to avoid violent braking or swerving.
180. Leave enough space between you and the vehicle in front so that you can pull up safely if it slows down or stops suddenly. The safe rule is never to get closer than the overall stopping distance. (Refer to table in Rule 141)
181. On open tarred road and in good driving conditions, a gap of one metre for each km/h (e.g. if you are driving at 60 kilometers km/h leave 60m or if at 80km/h leave 80m) of your speed may be enough. On wet or earth roads the gap should be much more. Drop back if an overtaking vehicle fills the gap in front of you.
182. Go slow in narrow or winding roads however well you know them.
183. If anything falls on to the road, stop and remove it only if it is safe to do so.
184. Where the road is narrow, give other traffic a fair share of it. Always slow down for oncoming traffic. Cyclists or other slower moving traffic should, when being overtaken, get right off the tarred strip so as to avoid being covered in dust and hit by flying stones.
185. The recommended maximum speed limit for gravel road is 60km/h outside residential areas while the speed limit in residential areas is 40km/h.



Share narrow roads with other traffic

186. When the road is wet do not splash other traffic and pedestrians by driving without consideration, especially through puddles or potholes.
187. Give way to emergency vehicles such as ambulances, fire engines, Road Transport and Safety Agency enforcement vehicles and police vehicles when their lights (beacons) are flashing, or their bells, two-tone horns or sirens are sounding.
188. All road users are advised to be courteous to public processions such as funerals, weddings, and fundraising walks.
189. Where there is an island on the road, pass on the left of it unless signs or road markings show otherwise.
190. **In slow moving traffic:** You should: -
 - a) reduce the distance between you and the vehicle ahead to maintain traffic flow;
 - b) never get so close to the vehicle in front that you cannot stop safely;
 - c) leave enough space to be able to manoeuvre if the vehicle in front breaks down or an emergency vehicle needs to get past;
 - d) not change lanes to the left to overtake; and
 - e) allow access into and from side roads, as blocking these will add to congestion.

USING THE ROAD

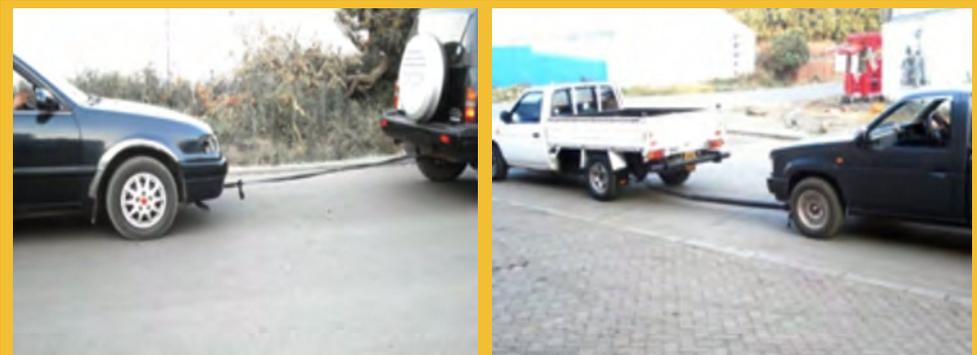
X



Allow access into and from side road (RULE 190)

191. You **MUST** tow a vehicle using a towing bar. Do **NOT** use a flexible link such as a rope, wire and chain;

X



Vehicle towing and loading (RULE 191)

192. You **MUST NOT** tow more than the category of the vehicle your driving licence permits you to;
193. You **MUST NOT** overload your vehicle or trailer. You should not tow a weight greater than that recommended by the manufacturer of your vehicle;
194. You **MUST** secure your load and it **MUST NOT** protrude dangerously.

USING THE ROAD

195. You should properly distribute the weight in your caravan or trailer with heavy items mainly over the axle(s) and ensure a downward force on the tow bar; and
196. You **MUST NOT** throw or allow any passenger to throw litter through the window and make use of the next available litter bin.

ROAD WORKS

197. When the 'Road Works Ahead' sign is displayed, you will need to be cautious and look for additional signs providing more specific instructions.
- a) You **MUST NOT** exceed any temporary maximum speed limit.
 - b) Use your mirrors and get into the correct lane for your vehicle in good time and as the signs direct.
 - c) Do not switch lanes to overtake queuing traffic.
 - d) Do not drive through an area marked off by traffic cones.
 - e) Watch out for traffic entering or leaving the works area, but do not be distracted by what is going on there.
 - f) Switch on lights when on a road under construction including detours.

Pedestrian Crossings

198. When approaching a pedestrian crossing, be ready to slow down or stop to let people cross. Give way once they have stepped on to a crossing. Signal to other drivers that you mean to slow down or stop by switching on hazard lights. Give yourself more time to slow down or stop on wet roads.
199. You **MUST NOT** park or stop on a pedestrian crossing.



USING THE ROAD

200. Never overtake just before a pedestrian crossing.
201. You should take extra care where the view of either side of the crossing is blocked by queuing traffic or incorrectly parked vehicles. Pedestrians may be crossing between stationary vehicles.
202. At pedestrian crossings controlled by lights, or by a police traffic or a traffic warden, give way to pedestrians who are still crossing when the signal is given for vehicles to move.
203. On **pelican crossings**, you **MUST** stop when the red light shows. When the amber light is flashing, you **MUST** give way to any pedestrians on the crossing.
204. Consider pelican crossings which go straight across the road as one crossing, even when there is a central island. You **MUST** wait for pedestrians who are crossing from the other side of the island.
205. When turning at a road junction or intersection, give way to pedestrians who are crossing.

THE SAFETY OF PEDESTRIANS (VULNERABLE ROAD USERS)

206. Drive carefully and slowly when pedestrians are about to cross the road particularly in crowded shopping streets. Watch out for pedestrians coming from behind parked or stopped vehicles, or from other places where you might not be able to see them.



Drive with care near a busy trading area (Rule 208)

207. The young and elderly or persons who are physically challenged may not judge speed very well, and may step onto the road when you do not expect them. Give them plenty of time to cross the road.
208. Drive slowly near schools, and watch out for children getting on or off school buses.
209. You **MUST** stop when signaled to do so by a school traffic warden and other authorised traffic officers showing a **STOP - CHILDREN** sign.
210. Be careful when approaching a large group of people - children are much more interested in refreshments than in traffic.
211. Be careful when there are pedestrians, processions or other marching groups on the road, particularly where there is no footpath. Give them plenty of room. Be especially careful on a left hand bend and keep your speed low.
212. On country roads watch out for pedestrians and animals, give them plenty of room, especially on left hand bends, and sound your horn in good time.
213. Remember that a group of pedestrians might scatter on first being aware of the approach of a motor vehicle and then, at the last moment cross the road to rejoin those on the other side.
214. Take extra care on unpaved roads joining main roads. Also reduce your speed as you approach bends, which can be sharper than they appear, and at minor junctions and turnings, which may be partially hidden. Be prepared for pedestrians, horse riders, animal/human drawn carts, wheelbarrows and cyclists on the road as you drive through villages.

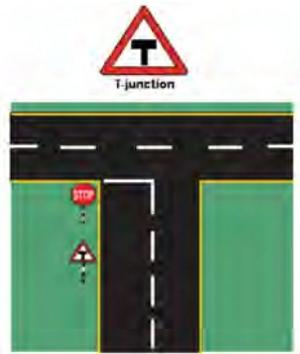
ROAD JUNCTIONS AND INTERSECTIONS

215. Take extra care at junctions. You should –
 - a) Apply the principle of first come first go basis at a three or four way stop junction ;
 - b) watch out for cyclists, motorcyclists and pedestrians as they are not always easy to see. Be aware that they may not have seen or heard you if you are approaching from behind;
 - c) watch out for pedestrians crossing a road into which you are turning. If they have started to cross they have priority, so give way;
 - d) watch out for long vehicles which may be turning at a junction ahead; they may have to use the whole width of the road to make the turn;
 - e) not assume, when waiting at a junction, that a vehicle coming from the right and

USING THE ROAD

- signalling left will actually turn; and
f) not cross or join a road until there is a gap large enough for you to do so safely.

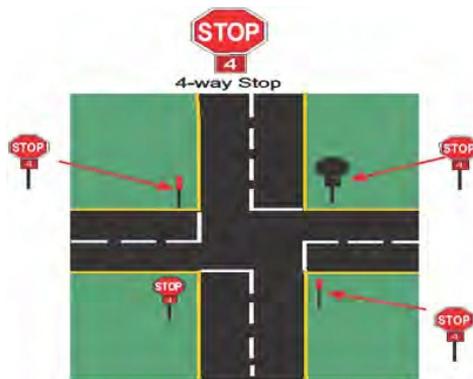
216. Always approach a junction with great care and be ready to stop. Before crossing or turning, look right, then left and then right again. Do not go on until you are sure it is safe, and that you will not block the road. Do not rely on signals to go on given by anybody except a police officer, road traffic inspector or traffic warden.



T-Junction

217. At a junction with a **GIVE WAY** sign, there is a broken line across the road and a triangle marked on the road. You must slow down and be ready to stop to let traffic on the major road pass. If in doubt, give way to traffic crossing in front of you.

218. You **MUST** stop at every junction with a **STOP** sign. Only proceed when the road is clear.



Four-way Junction

USING THE ROAD

219. When crossing or turning right on a dual carriageway, first assess whether the dividing strip (central reservation) is wide enough to protect the full length of your vehicle. If it is, then you should treat each half of the carriageway as a separate road. Wait in the central reservation until there is a safe gap in the traffic on the second half of the road.



If the central reservation is too narrow for the length of your vehicle, wait until the road is clear on the second half of the road (Real picture to be inserted)

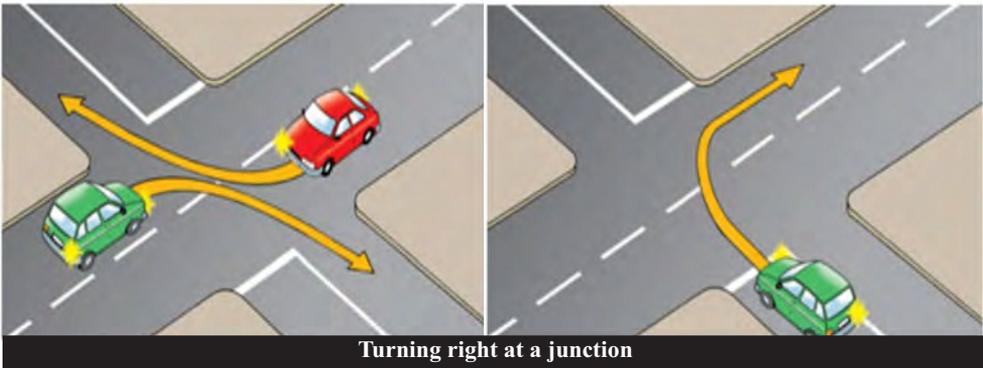
220. At a yellow box, you **MUST NOT** enter the box until your exit road or lane is clear. However, you may enter the box and wait when you want to turn right, and are only stopped from doing so by oncoming traffic or by other vehicles waiting to turn right. At signaled junctions, you **MUST NOT** enter the box unless you can cross over it completely without stopping.



The yellow box

- 221. When turning** at a cross road where an oncoming vehicle is also turning right, there is a choice of two ways:-
- turn right side to right side; keep the other vehicle on your right and turn behind it. This is generally the safest method as you have a clear view of any approaching traffic when completing your turn; or
 - turn left side to left side, turning in front of each other. This can block your view of oncoming vehicles, so take extra care.

Road layout, markings or how the other vehicle is positioned can determine which course should be taken.



JUNCTIONS CONTROLLED BY TRAFFIC LIGHTS

- 222.** Do not go forward at green traffic lights unless there is room for you to clear the junction and you are sure it is safe. Stop for the amber traffic light unless it is dangerous to do so and may cause an accident. Always stop for the red traffic light.
- 223.** Where traffic lights have a green arrow filter signal, do not get into the lane where filtering is allowed unless you want to go in the direction shown by the arrow. If you are filtering, give way to other traffic going in the same direction.



At traffic lights, only use filter lane if you are going to turn left (RULE 225)

JUNCTIONS CONTROLLED BY TRAFFIC PERSONNEL

224. When traffic going straight ahead is held up, do not turn to the left until the traffic personnel signals you to do so.

TURNING LEFT

225. Well before you turn left, use your mirror and give a left turn signal. Do not swing out to the right before or after the turn. Make sure a cyclist or motorcycle is not coming up from behind on your left. Remember – MIRROR BLIND SPOT - SIGNAL - MANOEUVRE.

TURNING RIGHT

226. Well before you turn right; use your mirror to make sure you know the position and movement of traffic behind you. When it is safe, give a right turn signal and, as soon as you can do so safely, take up position just left of the middle of the road, or in the space marked for right turning traffic.



Position your vehicle correctly when waiting to make a right turn (RULE 228)

227. If you can, leave room for other vehicles to pass on the left. Wait until there is a safe gap between you and any oncoming vehicle, then make the turn, but do not cut the corner. Remember – MIRROR - BLIND SPOT - SIGNAL – MANOEUVRE.

ROUNDBABOUTS

228. On approaching a roundabout, remember to use **Mirror - Blind Spot - Signal - Manoeuvre** at all stages, decide as early as possible which exit you intend to take and get into the correct lane and reduce your speed. On reaching the roundabout, you should give way to traffic on your right unless road markings indicate otherwise. Watch out for the traffic already on the traffic roundabout.
229. Always obey road markings and signs which have been placed at roundabouts.
230. When taking the first exit –
- signal left and approach in the left-hand lane; and
 - keep to the left on the roundabout and continue signaling left to leave.
231. When taking any intermediate exit –
- select the appropriate lane on approach to and on the roundabout, signaling as

necessary;

- b) stay in this lane until you need to alter course to exit the roundabout; and
- c) signal left after you have passed the exit before the one you want.

232. When taking the last exit or going full circle-

- a) signal right and approach in the right-hand lane;
- b) keep to the right on the roundabout until you need to change lanes to exit the roundabout; and
- c) signal left after you have passed the exit before the one you want.

When there are more than three lanes at the entrance to a roundabout, use the most appropriate lane on approach and through it.





Roundabouts with filter lanes (RULE 230)

REVERSING

233. Before you reverse make sure that there are no pedestrians - particularly children - or obstructions in the road behind you. Be especially careful about the 'blind area' behind you that is, the part of the road you cannot see from the driving seat
234. If you cannot see clearly behind, get someone to guide you when you reverse.
235. Never reverse into a *main road*.
236. Be especially careful when reversing out of a place where you have 'angle parked'.
237. Do not rely on your rear or side-view mirrors when reversing.
238. Make sure the road is clear behind.
239. You **MUST NOT** reverse your vehicle further than necessary.



Make sure the road is clear behind you before you reverse (RULE 240)

240. Do not reverse to turn around but to proceed or drive forward into the immediate lane

VEHICLE LIGHTS

- 241.** Make sure all your lights work and that your headlights are properly adjusted - badly adjusted headlights can dazzle other road users and lead to accidents.
- 242.** If you are dazzled by approaching headlights slow down or stop.
- 243.** When it is dark, drive at a speed so that you can stop well within the distance you can see.
- 244.** Keep your headlights dimmed (low beam)
- a) at night in built-up areas with street-lighting.
 - b) when there is an oncoming vehicle, cyclists, pedestrians or when you are following another vehicle closely.
 - c) overtaking until you are level with the other vehicle and then change to main beam if necessary, unless this would dazzle oncoming traffic.
 - d) When driving in heavy rains, behind a vehicle on a dusty road, smoke, fog or smog.
- 245. Hazard warning lights** may be used when your vehicle is stationary to warn other road

users that it is temporarily obstructing traffic. Never use them as an excuse for dangerous or illegal parking. You **MUST NOT** use hazard warning lights whilst driving unless you are on a highway and you need to warn drivers behind you of a hazard or obstruction ahead. Only use them for long enough to ensure that your warning has been observed.

- 246. Use your headlights in daytime mist, fog, heavy rain, dust, or if the day light is bad-to see and be seen. Lighting up time is from sunset to sunrise.
- 247. The flashing of headlights has the same meaning as sounding your horn - to let other road users know you are there. Do not flash your head lights to convey any other message or to intimidate other road users. Never assume that flashing head lights is a signal inviting you to proceed. Use your own judgement and proceed carefully.

USE OF THE HORN

- 248. Every person has a right to use the roads. Use the horn to let another road user know you are there. Give plenty of time. A sudden late warning on the horn might scare other road users, Sound your horn when about to overtake a cyclist who has just been overtaken by a vehicle ahead of you; after being overtaken by one vehicle; cyclists often swing back into the middle of the road.
- 249. You **MUST NOT** sound your horn unnecessarily, especially in built-up areas, or near hospitals.

WAITING AND PARKING

- 250. Do not park or let your vehicle stand:
 - a) where you see these signs –
 - i) no parking; no stopping
 - ii) yellow lines beside the kerb or enclosing an area
 - iii) continuous white lines in the middle of the road
 - b) where it would make it difficult for others to see clearly; that is, at or near a -
 - i) Junction
 - ii) bend or corner
 - iii) brow of a hill

- iv) hump-back or narrow bridge
- v) level crossing
- vi) gate

c) where it would be a danger to other road users; that is –

- i) at or near a bus stop
- ii) on a pedestrian crossing, or on either side of it
- iii) at or near a school entrance or exit
- iv) on a footpath, walkway or cycle path
- v) on the right-hand side of the road at night (excepting one way streets)
- vi) where it would hide a traffic sign

d) where it would hold up traffic or inconvenience others; that is -

- i) on a narrow road
- ii) on bridges, in tunnels or in underpasses (unless there are signs to say you may park there)
- iii) on fast main roads (except in a lay-by)
- iv) on a single track road, or in a passing place on such a road
- v) outside a private entrance for vehicles

e) where emergency vehicles stop or go in and out; such as –

- i) hospital entrances
- ii) doctors' entrances
- iii) fire service entrance and hydrants
- iv) Police Station

f) where you would make the road narrow –

- i) opposite an island;
- ii) alongside another parked vehicle; and
- iii) opposite another parked vehicle if this would narrow the road to less than the width of two vehicles and near road works.



Do not park your vehicle on an island or where it obscures a traffic sign (Rule 252)



Do not park your vehicle where it would hold up traffic or where it will inconvenience others

251. Make sure you always park your vehicle safely. It is safer to park your vehicle further than your intended parking point and walk a distance after parking, rather than park wrongly thereby inconveniencing other road users or cause an accident.
252. Before opening any door of a vehicle make sure there is no one on the road, pavement or footpath close enough to be hit by the door. Be particularly careful about cyclists. Get out on the side nearest the kerb whenever you can, and make sure your passengers (especially children) do so too.
253. Stop as close as you can to the edge of the road. Before leaving your vehicle, switch off the engine and make sure your Park Brake (handbrake) is firmly on. Always lock your vehicle. At night, switch off your headlights and leave your parking lights on for temporary parking.
254. Do not load or unload where there are yellow markings on the kerb and traffic signs or where advise restrictions are in place. You must only load and unload at designated points or areas.

RAILWAY (LEVEL) CROSSING

255. Never drive 'nose to tail' over any level crossings. Never drive on to the rail unless you can see that the road is clear on the other side. Never stop on or immediately beyond any level crossing.
256. Some level crossings have gates or barriers with skirts, whilst others have flashing red warning lights. Do not cross the railway once the lights have started to flash. Take extra care - the lights may have failed.
257. At level crossings with no gates or warning lights, stop if necessary, listen, look both ways and make sure there is no train coming before you cross. Always give way to trains.
258. Some level crossings only have flashing red warning lights. When the red lights flash, you must stop and wait. Do not cross - a train will reach the crossing soon after the lights begin to flash. The lights will go out when it is safe to cross.
259. If your vehicle stalls or breaks down, or if you have an accident on the crossing - **FIRST** - get your passengers out of the vehicle and clear off the crossing. **SECOND** - if possible, push the vehicle clear of the crossing. If the warning signal starts, stand well clear of the crossing.

260. If you are already crossing when the warning signal starts, KEEP GOING.
261. ROAD USERS take note that at every railway crossing even in the absence of signs, you **MUST** stop before crossing



You must STOP and wait until the train has passed (Rule 263). Do not cross the rail line when the train is nearby

BREAKDOWN

262. If you have a breakdown, think first of all other road users and -
- Get your vehicle off the road if possible;
 - Warn other traffic by using your hazard warning lights if your vehicle is causing an obstruction.;
 - Put a retro reflective warning triangle on the straight road at least 50 metres, on sharp bends almost 100 metres behind and in front and 50 meters in residential area of your broken down vehicle on the same side of the road or use other permitted warning devices if you have them. Never forget the danger from passing traffic;
 - Keep your side lights on if it is dark or visibility is poor;
 - Do not stand(or let anybody else stand) between your vehicle and oncoming traffic;
 - At night or in poor visibility do not stand where you will prevent other road users

USING THE ROAD

- seeing your lights; and
g) At night or in poor visibility, put on bright or reflective clothing.

Drivers with disabilities

263. If you have a disability which prevents you from following the above advice you should do the following:
- Stay in your vehicle;
 - Switch on hazard warning lights; and
 - Display a 'Help' pennant or, if you have a mobile phone, contact the emergency services and be prepared to advise them of your location.

Obstructions

264. If anything falls from your vehicle or any other vehicle on the road, stop and retrieve it only when it's safe to do so.
265. Ensure that you use two triangles if you are towing two trailers (use one for each).



Carry a triangle and use it as an advance warning sign where necessary (Rule 264)

OTHER PURPOSE VEHICLES (OPVS)

Other Purpose Vehicles include emergency vehicles such as ambulances, fire engines, Road Transport and Safety Agency and police patrol vehicles. They also include state motorcade, security vehicles, breakdown recovery vehicles, farming, mining, construction and abnormal load equipment on wheels, and racing vehicles.

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

DUTY OF DRIVER TO GIVE WAY OR STOP FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES SUCH AS AMBULANCES AND FIRE ENGINES

266. You should look and listen for ambulances, fire engines, or other emergency vehicles using flashing blue, red or green lights, headlights or sirens. When one approaches, do not panic. Consider the route of the emergency vehicle and take appropriate action to let it pass. If necessary, pull to the side of the road and stop, but do not endanger other road users.

DUTY OF DRIVER TO STOP FOR THE STATE MOTORCADE

267. On the approach and during the passing of the State motorcade the driver of every vehicle on the road shall give way to the motorcade and stop. No vehicle shall overtake the motorcade or follow immediately behind.

DUTY OF DRIVER TO STOP FOR TRAFFIC AND SECURITY PATROL

268. If the police or road traffic inspectors want to stop your vehicle they will, where possible, attract your attention by-

- a) flashing blue lights or headlights or sounding their siren or horn; or
- b) directing you to pull over to the side by pointing and/or using the left indicator, you **MUST** then pull over and stop as soon as it is safe to do so. Then switch off your engine.

DUTY OF OPERATORS OF BREAKDOWN RECOVERY VEHICLES

- 269. If you are an operator of a break down vehicle, you must ensure that your vehicle is fitted with an amber flashing light.
- 270. When recovering vehicles involved in an accident or a broken down vehicle, you must ensure that safety and pre-cautionary measures are put in place to ensure the safety of other road users and smooth flow of traffic. (Refer to Rule No. 264)

FARMING, MINING, AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT THAT FALLS IN THE CATEGORY OF ABNORMAL LOADS ON WHEELS

- 271. All farming, mine, and construction equipment that falls in the category of abnormal load must only use public roads under escort unless otherwise authorised to move without such escort.
- 272. Abnormal load equipment on wheels must be clearly marked “**ABNORMAL LOAD**”, and fitted with adequate warning signs.
- 273. Drivers of vehicles carrying construction materials such as blocks, sand, stones, fresh concrete and gravel **MUST ENSURE** that the load is secured with nets, tarpaulins (tents) to prevent materials from falling or spilling off.

RACING (RALLY) VEHICLES

- 274. Where a racing circuit is provided, racing vehicles must be confined to the circuit.
- 275. On public roads, racing vehicles must obey traffic rules in the same way as any other vehicles.

First Aid on the road



GUIDANCE FOR ADMINISTERING FIRST AID

Be prepared to carry simple First aid materials with you and Learn First Aid from designated organisations approved by Government.

When an accident happen:

- a. Control traffic so as to avoid further accident (ask motorist and bystanders for help).
- b. Use protective gloves when handling all road crash victims.
- c. If you are near town or hospital send for help immediately. If you are far from the hospital, act as follows:
 - If the injured person is conscious and can move arms or legs and there is no indication of back injury carry them in any vehicle to the hospital.
 - If the injured person is unconscious or cannot move arms, legs or suspected back injury, Move them to the hospital in a vehicle in which they can lie down. Carry them only on an improvised stretcher with a pad or rolled up garment under the neck.
 - Keep the injured person lying down and keep them warm.
- d. As general rule, the injured person should not be moved from the scene of an accident. Any movement may make the injury worse if there has been the head, neck, back, leg or arm injury. Where the injured must be moved, handle them with great care and only move them if:
 - The injured person is in more danger if they are left there such as fire from spilled inflammable materials or danger from traffic cannot be averted
 - The situation cannot be made safe
 - Medical help will not arrive soon
 - You can do so without putting yourself in danger
 - Do an initial assessment to determine whether there are life threatening injuries.
 - Check the **A.B.C.** Rule of life.
 - I. **C = Communication** - to verify whether the injured is conscious or not.
 - ii. **A = Airway** - clear the Airway and maintain it open by Tilting the Head or Lifting the chin.
 - iii. **B = Breathing** - Feel for warm air and look for the chest movements and listen to the breathing sounds.

FIRST AID ON THE ROAD

iv. **C = Circulation** - check for Circulation (Pulse).

If **ALL** the ABC Rule of Life are absent, commence Chest Compressions. Compress the chest 30 times and give 2 breaths of Artificial Ventilations until the heart starts pumping or help arrives (CPR).

- If there is bleeding:

- Stop bleeding with a clean dry pad of dressings or cloth.
- Do not remove the impaled object.
- Immobilise all suspected fractures

Note: Do not give an injured person anything to drink or eat.



All vehicles should carry a First Aid Box

RULES FOR ROAD TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS

GENERAL SIGNALS

General signals are warning signs for motorists, meant to warn other road users of their next intended movement.

276. Signals warn and inform other road users, including pedestrians, of your intended actions. It is important to give clear signals in time, ensuring that it is not misleading to other road users. You should signal before changing course or direction, stopping or moving off and cancel them after use.
277. Hand signals are usually better than indicator signals during the day, particularly in strong sunlight and when approaching any person controlling traffic.
278. Give signals if they would help or warn other road users. Always give the correct signal, give it in good time and give it clearly. Always be sure that your direction indicators are cancelled after a manoeuvre.
279. Watch out for other road users' signals, and act on them promptly. (e.g. you should brake when the vehicle in front brakes, do not immediately overtake).
280. You should also look out for signals given by other road users and proceed only when you are satisfied that it is safe. **Be aware that an indicator on another vehicle may not have been cancelled.**

SIGNALS BY TRAFFIC PERSONNEL

281. You **MUST** obey signals given by traffic personnel and other authorised officers.



Vehicle approaching from the front **COME ON**



Vehicle approaching from behind and front **STOP**



Vehicle approaching from opposite sides **COME ON**



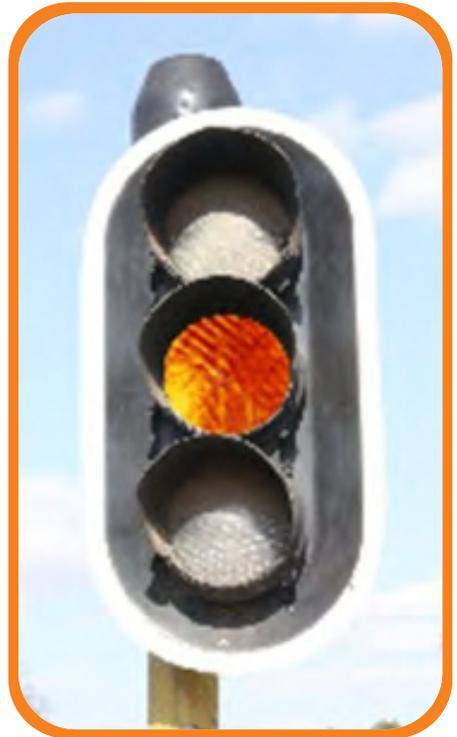
Vehicle approaching from the front **STOP**

AUTOMATED SIGNALS

282. You **MUST** obey all traffic light signals and traffic signs giving orders, including temporary signals and signs. Make sure you know, understand and act on all other traffic and information signs and road markings.



RED means **STOP**. Wait behind the Stop line on the Carriage way.



AMBER means **STOP** at the stop line. You may only go on if the **AMBER** appears after you have crossed the stop line or are so close to it that to pull up might cause

AUTOMATED SIGNALS



GREEN means you may **GO ONLY** if the way is clear. Take special care if you mean to turn left or right and give way to pedestrian who are crossing.



GREEN ARROW means that you may go in the direction shown by the arrow. You may do this whatever other lights may be showing.

OTHER SIGNALS

283. Only flash your headlights to let other road users know that you are there. Do not flash your headlights in an attempt to intimidate other road users.
284. If another driver flashes his headlights never assume that it is a signal to go. Use your own judgment and proceed carefully.
285. Use the horn only while your vehicle is moving and you need to warn other road users of your presence. Never sound your horn aggressively. You **MUST NOT** use your horn-
 - (a) while stationary on the road; or
 - (b) when driving in a built up area **EXCEPT** when another vehicle poses a danger.

Road Traffic Signs and Markings

Zambia uses the Southern African Development Community (SADC) system of traffic signs which conforms to international conventions on traffic signing. Details of the SADC system can be found in the National Guidelines for Traffic Signing and the SADC Road Traffic Signs Manual (SADC - RTSM).

Traffic Signs serve to warn, regulate, guide and inform road users. They include road signs on upright poles, traffic light signals, and road markings. There are four groups of road signs:

Regulatory Signs Regulatory signs are used to control actions of road users in the interest of safety and the efficient use of road space. Failure to obey regulatory signs is an offence. There are four groups of regulatory signs:

There are four groups of regulatory signs.

Group	Sample sign	Function	Sign numbers
CONTROL		Exercise control over the right of way of traffic	R1 –R6
COMMAND		Instruct drivers what to do	R103 -R137
PROHIBITION		Instruct drivers what they must <u>not</u> do	R201 -R245
RESERVATION		Reserve road space for specific vehicle types	R301 -R360

Warning Signs

Warning road users of dangers or difficulties on the road ahead. They are used to alert drivers of hazardous conditions, on or adjacent to the roadway.

Warning Signs indicate a need for extra caution by road users, and may require a reduction in speed or other manoeuvre, in the interest of their safety and that of other drivers, pedestrians and other road users.

There are two groups of warning signs:

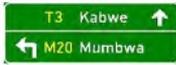
Group	Sample sign	Description	Sign numbers
Advance Warning Signs		Road Layout	W100 Series
		Movement	W200 Series
		Symbol	W300 Series
Hazard Marker Signs		Curve and object markers etc.	W400 Series

Information Signs

Guidance Signs

Helping road users to find the way to their destination. It is important that road users travelling receive information and guidance from road traffic signs, and guidance signs in particular, in a uniform and consistent manner.

ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS AND MARKINGS

Group	Sample sign	Description	Sign number prefix
LOCATION		Place names, river names	GL
DIRECTION		Direction signs before and at junctions	GD
TOURISM		Directions to tourist attractions, services and facilities	GF
LOCAL DIRECTION		Direction signs for minor, local destinations in urban areas	GDL
DIAGRAMMATIC		Signs warning of a change in road layout ahead (e.g. start and finish of climbing lane)	GS

Signs in some groups have special shape and colour to help road users recognize them quickly. Two very important signs, the “STOP” and “YIELD” signs have their own unique shapes to give them greater prominence. Where there is need to qualify or expand the message on the main sign the additional information is contained on supplementary plate beneath the main sign.

Traffic Signals

Traffic signals are used for the control and direction of vehicles and pedestrians at:

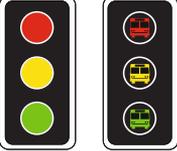
- Road junctions
- Pedestrian crossings
- Railway crossings.

Traffic signals other than rail crossing signals should normally be used only on streets and roads with a speed limit of 50 km/h or lower. They can, exceptionally, be used on roads with speed limits between 50 km/h and 80 km/h, provided the visibility is good, warning signs are used, the right turns are fully-controlled (no conflicting traffic movements) and at least one signal on each high-speed approach is mounted overhead.

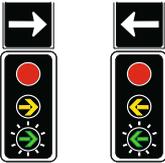
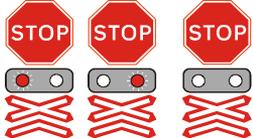
The main signals and their meanings are shown below

ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS AND MARKINGS

The main signals and their meanings are shown below;

 <p>S1B is for exclusive bus lanes</p>	  	  
<p>S1 -Standard signal face Red means 'stop'; yellow means 'stop unless you are so close to the stop line that you cannot stop safely'; green means 'you may go straight ahead or turn left or right, if your way is clear.'</p>	<p>S2 – Green arrow right S3 – Green arrow left S4 - Green arrow up (straight on) When the green arrow is lit you may proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow. Should preferably be used only at junctions with ONE WAY roads and streets.</p>	<p>S5 – Green arrows up and left S6 – Green arrows right and left S7 – Green arrows up and right When the green arrows are lit you may proceed in either of the directions indicated by the arrows. Should be used only where traffic moving in the direction of the green arrow will not come into conflict with other traffic.</p>

ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS AND MARKINGS

		
<p>S1R + ST2 & S1L + ST3 – Signal face that provides for a fully-controlled (protected) right-turn (left-turn) phase. When the green arrow is flashing it means that right (left) turning traffic has right of way (no conflicting traffic movements).</p>	<p>S8 & S9 – Signal face that provides for a permissive - protected right -turn (left-turn) phase. When the green arrow is flashing it means that right (left) turning traffic has right of way (no conflicting traffic movements). When the green disc is lit, but the green arrow is not flashing, traffic may turn right (left) through gaps in the opposing traffic.</p>	<p>S10R & S10L These signals may be used as far-side repeaters for the S8 and S9 signals</p>
<p>ST1 ST2 ST3 ST4 ST5</p> 		
<p>ST1 - ST5 Traffic signal arrow signs (non-illuminated) - attached to signal heads to indicate which movement (s) the signals refer to</p>	<p>S11–Pedestrian signal Red man means ‘do not cross’; green man means ‘cross with care’; flashing red man means ‘do not start to cross’</p>	
		
		

ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS AND MARKINGS

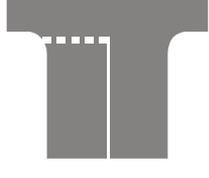
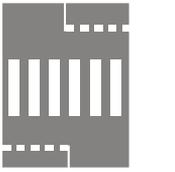
<p>S16 Lane direction control signal meaning 'you may drive in this lane.' Mounted above the lane.</p>	<p>S17 Lane direction control signal meaning 'you shall not drive in this lane.' Mounted above the lane.</p>	<p>S18 & S19 Lane direction control signal meaning 'the lane ahead is closed, and you must leave the lane in the direction shown by the arrow'</p>	<p>FRD—Flashing red discs means STOP – a train is approaching. Used only in conjunction with signs R1 and W403 or W404.</p>
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Road Markings

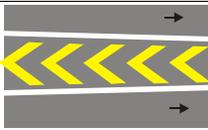
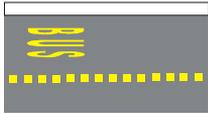
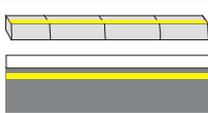
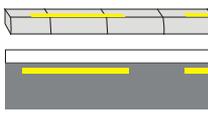
Road Markings are subdivided into regulatory, warning and guidance markings.

Road markings can be used to control, warn, or guide road users. Regulatory markings have legal backing, so a driver who disobeys the instruction is committing an offence. Other markings are for guidance only. Markings comprise longitudinal lines (centre lines, edge lines, etc.) transverse lines (stop lines, and give way lines, etc.) and other types, such as arrows, symbols, patterns and words. Longitudinal lines are good for giving a continuing message to the driver - for example they can be used to guide drivers in the correct positioning of their vehicles so that the traffic flows more smoothly and safely. Road studs can be used to make longitudinal lines more effective.

Regulatory markings

			
<p>RTM1 Stop Line (use of GM7 STOP marking is recommended)</p>	<p>RTM2 Give Way Line (use of WM5 GIVE WAY symbol is recommended)</p>	<p>RTM3 Pedestrian Crossing Lines (signal-controlled crossing)</p>	<p>RTM4 Pedestrian Crossing (zebra) Markings</p>
			
<p>RM1 No Overtaking Line</p>	<p>RM2 No Crossing Lines</p>	<p>RM3 Channelizing Line (do not cross)</p>	<p>RM4.1 Left Edge Line RM4.2 Right Edge Line (white) – one way roads only</p>

ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS AND MARKINGS

			
RM5.1 Channelizing Island (do not drive over the marking except in an emergency)	RM5.2 Channelizing Island (do not drive over the marking except in an emergency)	RM5.3 Channelizing Island (do not drive over the marking except in an emergency)	RM6 Parking Bays
			
RM9 Exclusive Use Lane Line Plus Word Marking RM17.2	RM10 Box Junction (do not enter the box unless your exit is clear)	RM11 Zig Zag Zone Line on approach to zebra crossing (do not overtake; do not stop except to allow pedestrians to cross)	RM13 No Parking Line (no parking at any time)
			
RM13 No Parking Line (selective times – as shown on secondary message sign to R216)	RM15 Roundabout Mandatory Direction Arrows	RM8.1 Mandatory Direction Arrow (left) RM8.5 (right)	
		RM8.2 Mandatory Direction Arrow (ahead and left) RM8.4 (ahead and right)	
		RM8.3 Mandatory Direction Arrow (ahead)	RM17.1 Exclusive Use Lane Symbol - Bicycle RM17.2 - Bus

Warning markings

WM1 Railway Crossing Ahead		WM2 Continuity Line – between through lanes and turning lanes/lays/bys/junction mouths		WM3 Dividing Line – between traffic moving in opposite directions		WM5 Give Way Control Ahead	
WM6.4 Lane Reduction Arrow (right) WM6.5 (left)	WM7.1 Lane Direction Arrow (left) WM7.5 (right)	WM7.2 Lane Direction Arrow (ahead and left) WM7.4 (ahead and right)	WM7.3 Lane Direction Arrow (ahead)	WM8.1 No Overtaking Line Ahead	WM11.1 End Of Exclusive Use Lane (left turn) WM11.2 (ahead)	WM10 Speed Hump	

Guidance markings

GM1 Lane Line		GM2.1 Turning Guide Line		GM2.2 Pedestrian Guide Line		GM3.1 Bifurcation Arrow (left) GM3.3 (right)	
GM6.1 Cycle Facility		GM7 Word Marking		GM9 Speed Limit Roundel			

Colour

Road studs are usually bidirectional, meaning that they have two reflectors, each facing opposite directions. The three permissible colours for the reflectors are:

RED - which means **PROHIBITION**
YELLOW - which means **WARNING**
WHITE - which provides **GUIDANCE**

Regulatory Signs

R1 STOP, R1.1, R1.2, R1.3, R1.4

Warning Signs

W101, W102, W103, W104

Information Signs

In4, IN5, In12

Guidance Signs

Gd1, GD3, GL3, GL4, GS101, GS205, Gs805

Traffic Signals

S1, S2-S7, S1H, S11, FRD

Road Markings

Regulatory markings (You **MUST** obey these markings)

Rm1, RM2, RTM1, RTM2, RTM4

Warning Markings

Wm1, WM2, WM3, Wm5

Guidance Markings

Gm1, GM2.1, GM3, GM7, GM9

Road Markings

ROAD SIGNS

Road traffic signs may either contain-

instructions which the road user is required to obey; **warning** of hazards which may not be evident; or **information** about routes, destinations and points of interest or leisure. These devices can therefore be regarded as the primary means of **regulating**, **warning** or **guiding** traffic on all streets and roads. **Permanent** signs include all road signs used to indicate normal conditions - the status quo. A **temporary** sign on the other hand is any sign which is placed in view of road users to indicate a change to normal circumstances, whether this be for a few minutes, hours or for several months.

The framework regarding sign shape and colour code for the various classes of regulatory signs is indicated in the figure below, while examples of regulatory signs in the different classes or combinations are shown on the pages that follow.

Road Studs

Road studs can be very effective at night, being much brighter than reflectorised road markings. They are expensive, and so are likely to be used only where clear guidance at night is critical for safety or smooth traffic flow. Conditions that may justify the use of road studs include:

- frequent mist, fog or rain (making it difficult to see the road markings)
- poor visibility due to glare from the headlights of oncoming vehicles
- difficult alignment (e.g. roads with many bends, some of which may be hard to see)
- roadside hazards (e.g. reduced carriageway width or limited clearance to obstacles)

REGULATORY SIGNS



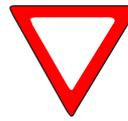
R1
STOP



R1.4 4-Way STOP
R1.3 3-Way STOP



R1.5 STOP / GO
Control at
Roadworks



R2
Yield



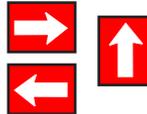
R21
Yield to Pedestrian



R22
Yield at
Mini Circle



R3
No Entry



R4 One Way (Left
Right, Straight on)



R6 Give Way to
oncoming Traffic



R103
Keep Left



R104
Keep Right



R105
Proceed Left
only



R106
Proceed Right
only



R107
Proceed Straight
only



R108
Turn left Ahead



R109
Turn Right Ahead



R110
Pedestrian only



R111
Cyclists only



R121
Buses only



R137
Roundabout



R201
Speed Limit



R202
Speed Limit



R203
Axie Load Limit



R204
Height Limit



R205
Length Limit



R206
No excessive
Noise



R209
No Left Turn
Ahead



R210
No Right Turn
Ahead



R211
No Left Turn



R212
No Left Turn

ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS AND MARKINGS



R213
No U-turn



R214
No Overtaking



R216
No Parking



R217
No Stopping



R218
No Pedestrians



R219
No Cyclists



R220
No Cyclists and Pedestrians



R222
No Motorcycles



R223
No Motor Cars



R224
No Taxis



R225
No Minibuses



R227
No Buses



R229
No Goods Vehicles



R239
Width Limit



R241
No Hawkers



R242
No Motor Vehicles



R202-600
End of Restriction
(EXAMPLE)



R301
Reserved for Buses



R301-P
Parking Area



R302
Bus Lane



W301
Traffic Signals Ahead



W301
Traffic Signals Ahead



W301
Traffic Signals Ahead



W301
Traffic Signals Ahead



W301
Traffic Signals Ahead



W301
Traffic Signals Ahead



W301
Traffic Signals Ahead



W301
Traffic Signals Ahead



W301
Traffic Signals Ahead



W301
Traffic Signals Ahead

Secondary Message Signs for use with Regulatory Signs (Example)



(R) 501
One Time Period



(R) 503
Two Time Period



(R) 520
Reserved Movement
by Vehicle Class



(R) 535
Distance over
which the limit
applies



(R) 560
Bus
(Message on primary sign
applies to buses only)

WARNING SIGNS

W102 Crossroads on priority roads	W104 T-junction	W105 Skew T-junction (Right)	W106 Skew T-junction (Left)	W107 Side Road junction (Left)
W108 Side Road junction (Right)	W109 staggered junctions (Right-Left)	W110 staggered junctions (Left-Right) roads	W111 Sharp junction (Half Left)	W112 Sharp junction (Left)
W113 Sharp junction (Half Right)	W114 Sharp junction (Right)	W115 Y-junction	W116 End of Dual Roadway (To Right)	W117 End of Dual Roadway (Straight on)
W118 Start of Dual Roadway (Straight on)	W119 Start of Dual Roadway (To Left)	W201 Roundabout	W202 Gentle Curve (Right)	W203 Gentle Curve (Left)
W204 Sharp Curve (Right)	W205 Sharp Curve (Left)	W206 Hairpin Bend (Right)	W207 Hairpin Bend (Left)	W208 Winding Road (Right-Left)
W209 Winding Road (Left-Right)	W210 Combined Curves (Right-Left)	W211 Combined Curves (Left-Right)	W212 Two-Way Traffic	W213 Two-Way Traffic Cross roads
W301 Traffic Signals Ahead	W302 Traffic Control "Stop" Ahead	W303 Traffic Control "Yield" Ahead	W306 Pedestrian Crossing	W307 Pedestrians

ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS AND MARKINGS



W308
Children



W309
Cyclist



W310
Domestic Animals



W313
Wild Animals



W318
Railway Crossing



W319
Tunnel



W320
Height Restricted



W321
Length Restricted



W322
Steep Descent



W323
Steep Ascent



W326
Narrow Bridge



W327
One Vehicle width
Structure



W328
Road Narrows
both sides



W329
Road Narrows
from Right side



W330
Road Narrows
from Left side



W331
Uneven Roadway



W332
Road humps



W333
Slippery Road



W334
Falling Rocks
(from Right)



W335
Falling Rocks
(from Left)



TW336
Roadworks



TW338
Loose Stones



W339
General Warning



TW340
Edge drop



TW343
STOP/GO
Control Ahead



W348
Jetty Edge or
River bank



W349
Crosswinds



W350
Drift



W351
Low-Flying Aircraft



W352
Agricultural Vehicles



TW353
Road Crash



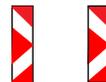
W355
Traffic Queue



W360
Width Restriction

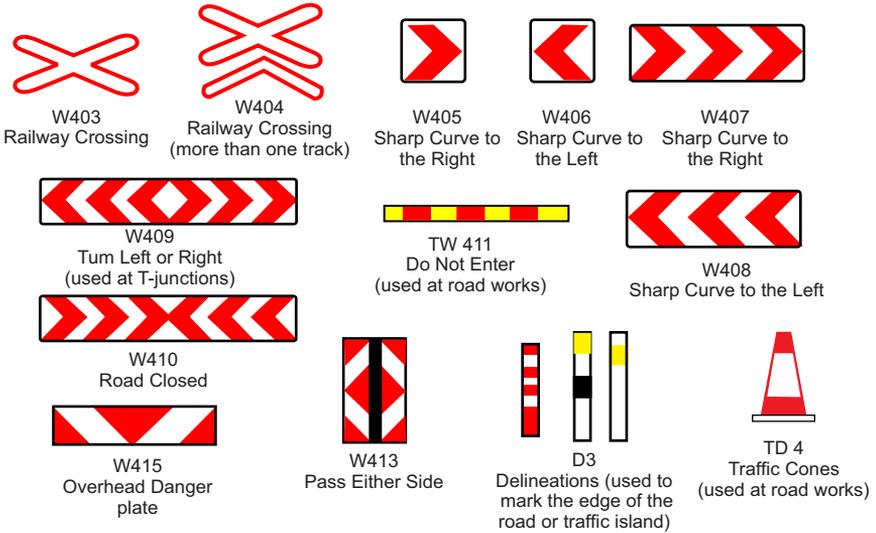


W365
Opening Bridge



W401-W402
Danger Plate

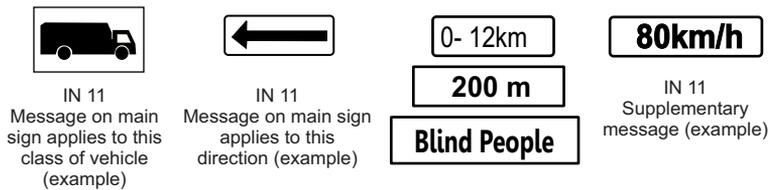
WARNING SIGNS



INFORMATION SIGNS



SECONDARY MESSAGE SIGNS



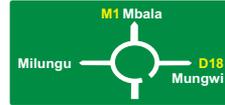
GUIDANCE SIGNS



GD 1
Direction Sign
(in advance of a junction)



GD 1
Direction Sign
(in advance of a junction
with Street names)



GD 8
Direction Sign
(in advance of a roundabout)



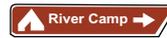
GD 2
Direction Sign
(at a Junction)



GD 2
Direction Sign
(at a Junction) with Tourist
Destination Panel - Local Roads



GD 4
Fingerboard



GF 3
Final Turn Sign
Tourist Destination



GD 3
Confirmation Sign
(after a Junction)



GDL 2
Direction Sign
(at a Junction)
Local Roads



Hospital - First Aid - Police
GFS Services & Attractions
(Examples)



GI3
Name of Built-Up Area



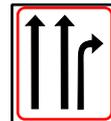
GI4
River Name



GS 101
Left-Hand
Lane ends



GS 205
Left-Hand
Lane ends side



GS 805
Lane Pre-selection Sign
(Example)

ROAD MARKINGS

Dividing Lines



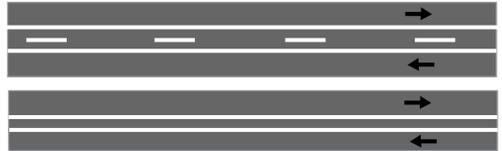
RM1 NO Overtaking Line
You **MUST NOT** Cross the line



WM3 Dividing Line
You may **CROSS** if it is safe to do so



GM1 Dividing Line
You may **CROSS** if it is safe to do so



RM2 No Crossing Lines
You **MUST NOT** cross the lines



No Overtaking line and Dividing line
you may cross if the line nearest to you is broken



Rm3 Channelising line
Do not cross

Transverse Markings (Marked Across the Road)



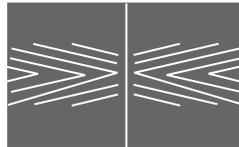
RTM1 Stop line



RTM4 Pedestrian (Zebra) Crossing
Must give way to pedestrians that are waiting to cross



RTM2 Give Way line



WM10 Speed Hump



WM12 Rumble Strip
Slow down

Edge Lines



RM4.1 Edge line
Marks the edge of the carriageway



WM2 Continuity line
Marks the edge of the through lanes at junctions and lay-bys

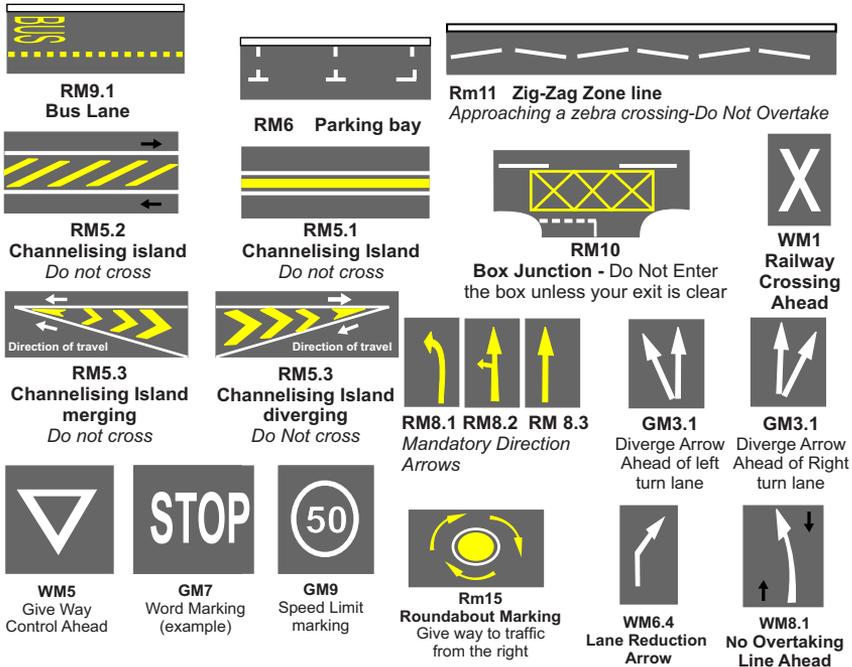


RM 13 No Parking line



RM13 No Parking during certain times
(shown on upright sign)

ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS AND MARKINGS



TRAFFIC SIGNALS

STANDARD SIGNALS



RED means you MUST STOP

GREEN means you may proceed straight ahead or turn left or right, if your way is clear

YELLOW means you must STOP, unless you are so close to the stop line that you cannot stop safely.

ARROW SIGNALS



A **GREEN** Arrow means you may proceed in the direction shown by the arrow. When the green arrow flashes, it means that traffic turning in that direction has right of way.

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING SIGNALS



RED standing man means you MUST NOT Cross the cross

Steady **GREEN** walking man means you may CROSS with care

Flashing **RED** man means that you MUST NOT start to cross as the time when pedestrians have priority is coming to an end.

RAILWAY CROSSING SIGNALS



RED flashing signals mean you MUST STOP - a Train is coming.

VEHICLE MARKINGS

- 286. Vehicles carrying dangerous goods are required by law to display hazard information panels.
- 287. Heavy goods vehicles **MUST** have chevrons behind.
- 288. Long vehicles **MUST** be clearly marked behind “LONG VEHICLE”
- 289. Vehicles which are abnormally loaded **MUST** be clearly marked in front and rear “**ABNORMAL LOAD**”



Abnormal Load (Rule 289)

Heavy goods vehicles **MUST** have longitudinal markings all around them.

NIGHT CONDITION

290. At night, it is important to be able to see clearly and for others to see you. Keep your lights, windscreen and mirrors clean. For more, refer to rule number **133** and **134** (Vehicle Lights)

WEATHER

291. You **MUST** use headlights when visibility is seriously reduced, generally when you cannot see for more than **100** metres. You may also use front or rear fog lights but you **MUST** switch them off when visibility improves.

292. In wet weather, stopping distances will be at least double those required for stopping on dry roads refer to **Page 33**. This is because your tyres have less grip on the road. In wet weather:-

- a) you should keep well back from the vehicle in front. This will increase your ability to see and plan ahead in case of a sudden stop or hazard up ahead;
- b) if the steering becomes unresponsive, it probably means that water is preventing the tyres from gripping the road. Ease off the accelerator and slow down gradually;
- c) the rain and spray from vehicles may make it difficult to see and be seen; and
- d) beware of the dangers of spilt diesel, oil and other lubricants that may make the surface very slippery.
- e) You should slow down when approaching ponds of water on the road because it may lead to loss of grip on the road surface.

293. In very windy weather your vehicle may be affected by turbulence created by large vehicles. Motorcyclists are particularly affected, so keep well back from them when they are overtaking a high-sided vehicle.

294. Keep your vehicle well ventilated as you shut your windows against adverse conditions.

295. Be aware that the road surface may become soft if it rains after a dry spell or it may become slippery. These conditions could affect your steering and braking.

DUSTY CONDITIONS

296. On a dusty road, when you see a vehicle approaching, always look out for another vehicle behind it being driven near the centre of the road, to avoid the dust of the front vehicle.

297. On dusty conditions, move with your headlights switched “ON”.

ZAMBIAN HIGHWAY CODE