



Road rules

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Signs and signals

Signs

Traffic signs and signals are an essential part of the road traffic system. Paying attention to traffic signs helps you move around safely and efficiently.

There are three common types of traffic signs:

- regulatory signs
- warning signs
- guide signs and information signs.

Regulatory signs

You must obey the instructions on these signs.



Stop

Come to a complete stop and obey the give way rules.



Give way

Slow down or stop if required and obey the give way rules.



Roundabout

Slow down or stop and give way to all vehicles on the roundabout.



No U-turn

Do not make a U-turn on a length of road where this sign applies.



Wrong way – go back

This sign tells you that you are driving in the wrong direction.



No turns

Do not turn right or left or make a U-turn at the intersection – you must only drive in the direction indicated by the arrow.

**No left turn**

Do not turn left at the intersection.

**Keep left**

You must drive to the left of this sign.

**No right turn**

Do not turn right or make a U-turn at the intersection.

**Two way**

Vehicles travel in both directions on this road.

**No entry**

Do not drive onto the road beyond this sign.

**One way**

You must drive only in the direction indicated by the arrow.

**No overtaking or passing**

Overtaking or passing another vehicle is not allowed from the NO OVERTAKING OR PASSING sign to:

- a distance past the sign indicated on the sign
- the end of the bridge, if the sign applies to a bridge
- the end of a narrow length of road, if the sign applies to a narrow length of road
- an END NO OVERTAKING OR PASSING sign.

**Trucks and buses use low gear**

Trucks and buses must drive in a gear low enough to limit their speed without relying on the primary brake. This sign is used on steep routes.

**Keep left unless overtaking**

When you drive past this sign on a multi-lane road, you must not drive in the right lane unless overtaking, turning right, making a U-turn, avoiding an obstacle or driving in congested traffic.

For more regulatory signs – see *Hazardous localities*.



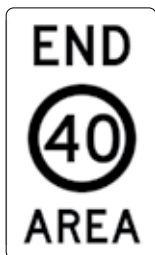
You must not drive faster than the km/h speed shown in the circle. In poor conditions, it is safer to drive slower than the speed limit –see *Bad weather*.



The (speed limit) AREA sign indicates the speed limit within the area you are about to enter.



The END (speed limit) sign indicates that the previous speed limit has ended and the general default speed limit applies.



The END (speed limit) AREA sign indicates you are leaving the area covered by the area speed limit and re-entering a general speed limit area.



School zone speed limits only apply on school days between the hours shown on the sign. At any other time, the speed limit shown on the last speed limit sign before you enter the school zone will apply. School zone hours and speed limits may differ between schools, so read the sign, read the time and read your speed.



A variable speed zone has different speed limits applying in the zone at different times of the day or days of the week. These different speed limits may be shown by special speed limit signs that may be electronically controlled.

When an electronic variable speed limit sign is blank you must follow the speed limit shown on static signs.



Shared zone

A shared zone is an area where pedestrians have total priority over all other traffic. Do not drive faster than the km/h speed shown in the circle between this sign and the next END SHARED ZONE sign.



End shared zone

You have reached the end of a shared zone. If there is no sign indicating a different speed limit, the default speed limit applies. Standard rules for giving way to pedestrians apply.

Warning signs

These signs warn you of hazards.



Steep descent or steep downgrade



Railway level crossing ahead



Railway level crossing – flashing signal ahead



Roundabout ahead



GIVE WAY sign ahead



STOP sign ahead



Traffic lights ahead



Side road intersection



Crossroad intersection



T-intersection ahead



Divided road



End divided road



Road narrows



Merging traffic



Added lane



One-lane bridge



Arrows indicate direction of traffic
Traffic travels in each direction



Turn



Reverse turns



Curve



Reverse curves



Winding road



Sharp depression in road



Water flows across road



Raised area on road



Road hump



Advisory speed limit



Sharp bend ahead with recommended maximum safe speed in good conditions



School



Pedestrian crossing ahead



Pedestrian crossing



Children could be on the road



Children getting on and off buses



School bus turning



People on bicycles may be using the road



Pedestrians may be using the road



Trucks crossing or entering



Beware of kangaroos



Low clearance ahead



Low-flying aircraft ahead



Hazard ahead. Be prepared to take action



Slippery road

Hazard markers

You will see these signs on hazards on the road. They show you the direction to take when driving past the hazard. You must obey these signs. The points of the V-shaped bars are the direction you must drive.

Unidirectional hazard markers



Drive to the left of the hazard.



Drive to the right of the hazard.



Bidirectional hazard marker



Driver either side of the hazard.

Width markers

These signs are normally used in pairs. They show the width of a bridge, stock grid crossing or a narrow section of road.



Drive to the right of the sign.



Drive to the left of the sign.

Guide and information signs

These signs give you information about safe road use, routes, directions, destinations and points of interest.



Form one lane

The number of marked lanes for vehicles travelling in the same direction has been reduced to one. Form a single lane with other drivers.



Turn left at any time with care

This sign indicates the presence of a slip lane. A slip lane is a lane for left turning traffic that is separated from the rest of the road by a traffic island.



Slow vehicles use left lane

You may see this sign at the beginning of a long or steep climb where a slow-moving vehicle may delay other vehicles. If you are driving a slow-moving vehicle, use the left lane and leave the other lane clear for passing vehicles.



No through road

The road you are about to enter is a dead end.



Reduce speed now

The motorway you are on is ending. Slow down from the motorway speed limit to the much slower speed limit on the next section of road.



Services

The services shown on this sign are available on the road ahead or on a side road, and include first aid, tourist information, caravan parks or meals. The sign may also show your distance from these services.



Local traffic only

The road past the sign is not intended for through traffic. The sign may be at the entrance to a local area or at detours where local traffic is allowed to enter the work area.



Tourist drive information

A scenic drive or route, which connects a number of tourist attractions, goes this way. The route may be identified by a particular number.

Traffic lights

Traffic lights control the flow of traffic and pedestrians to improve safety and access to roads. You should be prepared to react if the traffic lights change.

If you disobey a red or yellow traffic light, you may receive an infringement notice from a police officer. If you disobey a red traffic light, you may be sent a *Photographic Detection Device Offence* notice in the mail – see *Red light cameras*.

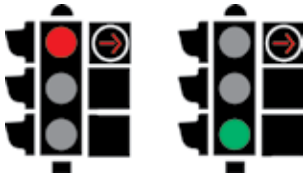
For information about how pedestrians, bicycles and personal mobility device riders should respond to traffic lights – see *Rules for other road users*.

Obeying traffic lights

Stop



You must not drive past the STOP line at the red traffic light/red traffic arrow or, if there is no STOP line, the traffic light.



You must not drive past the STOP line at the yellow traffic light /yellow traffic arrow or, if there is no STOP line, the traffic light.

The yellow light is the beginning of the red light phase, NOT the end of the green light phase. You must STOP on a yellow light, unless it is unsafe to do so.



If it is unsafe to stop, for example if you are very close to the light when it changes from green to yellow, you may proceed through the yellow light.

Drive with caution

If you face a flashing yellow traffic light or arrow, you may drive past it. Apply give way rules and caution to avoid a collision with other vehicles and pedestrians.



Drive past the light

Drive past the green traffic light or arrow, as long as the intersection is clear.



Traffic lights showing a white B light

If you are driving a bus, taxi, limousine, emergency vehicle or a bicycle, you may drive past the white B light.



Turning right at traffic lights

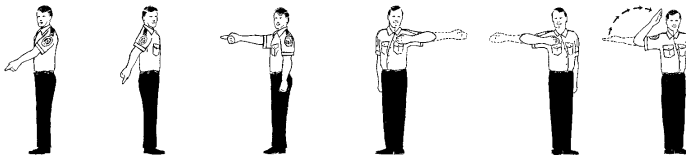
If the light is green and there are vehicles approaching from the opposite direction, you should move forward into the intersection past the STOP line if you can do so safely. If there is a safe gap in oncoming traffic, you may complete the turn. If you are in the intersection and the oncoming traffic continues until the lights turn yellow or red, you must complete the turn on the yellow or red light.

Obeying lawful directions

Police officers and Department of Transport and Main Roads inspectors

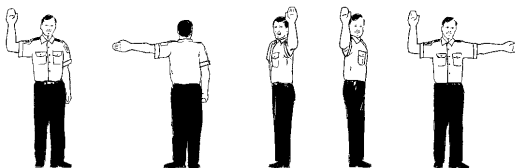
Police officers and Department of Transport and Main Roads inspectors may direct road users with hand signals. A direction given by a police officer overrules a GIVE WAY or STOP sign, or a traffic light.

You must obey these signals and any directions given.



Stop where indicated and wait

Go as directed



Stop

Traffic controllers

A traffic controller may direct traffic at a worksite, an event where a road closure is necessary, or where traffic control is otherwise required. You must obey a lawful direction or signal given by a traffic controller within a designated worksite.



Stop



Go slow



Go slow

Sample questions – signs and signals

1. What does this sign mean?

- A. Danger – road bends sharply to the right.
- B. You must not turn right.
- C. Speed zone ends.
- D. No sharp right-hand bends ahead.



2. When a traffic light turns from green to yellow, you must:

- A. Speed up and go through the lights before they turn red.
- B. Stop, even if you must stop on the intersection and then reverse back to the stop line.
- C. Stop, even if you are in the intersection.
- D. Stop if you can do so safely before reaching the STOP line, or if no stop line, the traffic light.

3. What does this sign mean?

- A. U-turns allowed.
- B. No right turn.
- C. Give way to vehicles on the roundabout.
- D. Turning area for heavy vehicles ahead–give way.



4. What does this sign mean?

- A. Vehicles travel in both directions on this road.
- B. No right or left turn.
- C. No parking.
- D. No U-turns allowed.



5. What does this sign mean?

- A. Crossroad intersection ahead.
- B. Helicopter landing pad ahead.
- C. Ambulance station ahead.
- D. Hospital emergency entrance ahead.



Speed limits

Speed limit sign



A speed limit sign has a number in a circle on it showing the maximum speed in km/h that you may drive your vehicle on the road in good conditions. In poor weather or hazardous conditions, you should drive at a lower speed to suit those conditions. You must not exceed the signposted speed limit even when overtaking.

Electronic variable speed limit signs allow the displayed speed to be reduced to respond in real time to the road and traffic conditions, for example congestion, crash or adverse weather. To indicate the speed limit has changed, the lights surrounding the speed limit flash. Responding to the displayed speed will help keep traffic flowing and minimise stop-start driving.

Learner and provisional licence holders

There are no specified reduced speed limits in Queensland for learner or provisional licence holders. You should drive according to the speed limit and the conditions for the road on which you are driving.

In a built-up area



The default speed limit on a road in a built-up area is 50km/h. This means you may only drive at a maximum speed of 50km/h in a built-up area, unless you see a speed limit sign on the road showing a different speed limit.

Not all roads in a built-up area will have a speed limit sign on them. In that case, you should only drive at a maximum speed of 50km/h until you pass a speed limit sign showing a different speed limit.

A built-up area includes any area where there are buildings on land next to a road, or street lighting, at intervals of not more than 100m for a distance of 500m. If the road is less than 500m long, it includes the whole road.

This includes roads in residential, commercial and industrial areas.

Outside a built-up area

The default speed limit on a road outside a built-up area is 100km/h unless otherwise signed. On a small number of higher standard roads, you may be allowed to drive at a maximum speed limit of 110km/h, but only if a speed limit sign on the road shows that speed limit.

Heavy vehicles over 12 tonnes GVM or buses over 5 tonnes GVM are restricted to travelling at a maximum speed of 100km/h, regardless of any higher speed limit that may be shown – see *Speed limiters*.

Area speed zones



The speed limit area sign shows you the speed limit you must travel within in the zoned area.

A speed limited area is a network of local roads with these signs placed at the entry and exit of the area.

An end speed limit area sign will tell you when you have left the speed limited area.

Variable speed zones



A variable speed zone has different speed limits applying in the zone at different times of the day or days of the week. These different speed limits may be shown by special speed limit signs that may be electronically controlled.

A variable speed limit zone may also be applied on a motorway, long bridge or in a tunnel to allow the speed to be changed if required. A variable speed limit zone is shown through the use of electronic variable speed limit signs and selected static signs. If an electronic variable speed limit sign is blank you must follow the speed limit on static signs.

See also *Regulatory signs*.

School speed zones



School zone speed limits only apply on school days between the hours shown on the sign. School zone hours and speed limits may differ between schools, so read the sign, read the time and check your speed.

Warning sign with advisory speed limit



This sign tells you the recommended speed limit through the curves ahead in good driving conditions. It is placed where extra caution is needed and where the speed of your vehicle should be reduced temporarily.

See also *Warning signs*.

Sample questions – speed limits

1. What does this sign mean?

- A. You must travel more than 60km/h.
- B. You must not travel more than 60km/h.
- C. You are on Highway 60.
- D. The next town is 60km away.



2. Can you legally drive over the speed limit?

- A. Yes, as long as you do not go over the speed limit by 10 km/h.
- B. Yes, when you are overtaking a slower moving vehicle.
- C. No.
- D. Yes, when you have a good excuse.

3. Speeding is dangerous because:

- A. The faster you drive, the more time and space you need to stop.
- B. Increasing speed also increases the severity of crashes.
- C. Driving too fast around a corner can cause you to lose control of your vehicle.
- D. All of the above.

4. What is the maximum speed limit (unless otherwise signposted) in a built-up area?

- A. 70km/h.
- B. 80km/h.
- C. 50km/h.
- D. 60km/h.

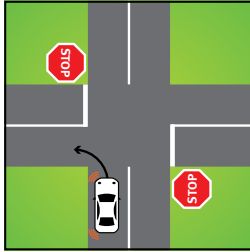
5. What does this sign mean?

- A. 40km/h is the advised maximum speed to travel around the curve ahead under good conditions.
- B. Winding road for next 40km.
- C. 40km/h is the legal maximum speed limit for the curve ahead when the road is wet.
- D. You can only turn left for the next 40km.

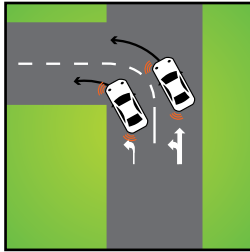


Making turns

Left turns



- If turning left at an intersection, position your vehicle so you are close to the far left side of the road.
- If there is a slip lane, the left turn must be made from the slip lane.

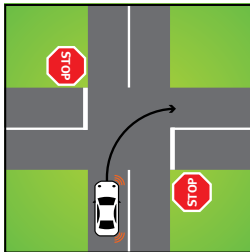


Turning left on a multi-lane road with traffic arrows.

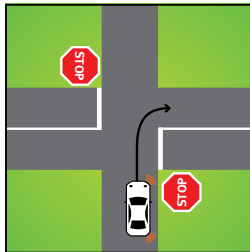
When you turn left at an intersection from a multi-lane road, you must approach and enter the intersection from within the left lane unless:

- there is a slip lane for left turns
- there is an obstruction in the left lane
- road markings allow the turn to be made from another lane
- your vehicle is showing a DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE sign - see *Long Vehicles*.

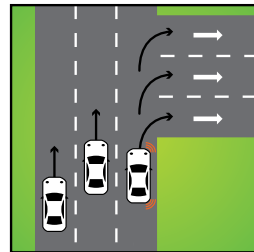
Right turns



When turning right into a two-way road, keep left of the centre of the road you enter. If the road is marked with turn lines to show the path to take when turning, follow the turn lines.



When turning right from a one-way street, drive up to the intersection, keeping your vehicle close to the right and parallel to the side of the road.

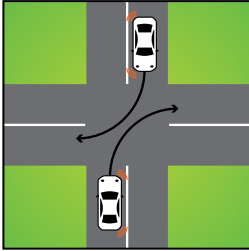


When turning right from a one-way street, you must make the turn as indicated by the arrows.

Turning from a single lane road into a multi-lane road

You can choose which lane to turn into—unless there are marked turning lines to indicate a particular path. You must give way to vehicles in the lane you are turning into. You must also give way to any pedestrians, bicycle and personal mobility device riders that are crossing the road you are entering.

Turning right at unmarked intersections



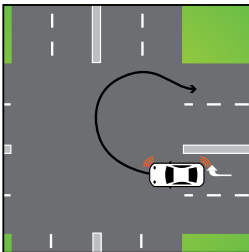
When you turn right from a two-way road at an unmarked intersection, pass to the right of the centre of the intersection unless turn lines indicate differently. Give way rules apply.

Tips – turning

When turning:

- check your road position
- check the position of approaching traffic
- check the road markings
- check traffic signs
- check the direction of traffic
- obey the give way rules
- give way to pedestrians, bicycle and personal mobility device riders crossing the road you are turning into
- make sure your entry position is correct.

U-turns

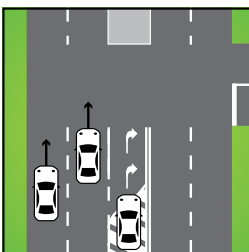


You must only make a U-turn when necessary. You can make a U-turn if:

- you have a clear view of approaching traffic
- you give way to all vehicles, pedestrians, bicycle and personal mobility device riders, including traffic that is facing STOP or GIVE WAY signs
- you can safely make a U-turn without obstructing the free movement of traffic
- there are no signs or road markings prohibiting a U-turn.

Do not make a U-turn at traffic lights or crossings unless there is a sign that states you can.

Turning across painted traffic islands



You may drive on or over a painted island surrounded by one continuous line for up to 50m to enter or leave the road or to enter a turning lane that begins immediately after the painted island.

You must not drive on or over a painted island surrounded by one continuous line if the island is at a merge point and separates vehicles travelling in the same direction or if the island separates parts of a road to create a slip lane.

Roundabouts



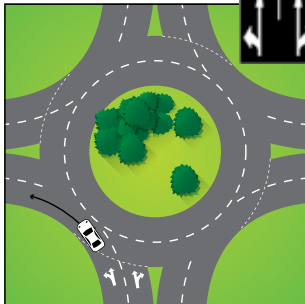
This sign means that you are approaching a roundabout.



This sign means that you must give way to all vehicles on the roundabout.

- Indicate, if necessary, as you approach and enter the roundabout.
- Drive clockwise around the roundabout.
- Follow the road arrows and direction signs.
- Drive within marked lanes.
- Indicate when you are going to change lanes.
- Indicate, unless impractical, before exiting the roundabout.

Driving on a roundabout with marked lanes



To make a left turn at the roundabout:

1. signal left as you approach and enter the roundabout
2. approach and enter the roundabout from the left marked lane or line of traffic
3. give way to vehicles, bicycle and personal mobility device riders already on the roundabout
4. if traffic lane arrows apply to the lane, drive in the direction of the arrows. If the arrows indicate two or more directions, you may drive in any of the directions indicated
5. continue to signal left as you exit the roundabout
6. turn off your indicator after you have left the roundabout.

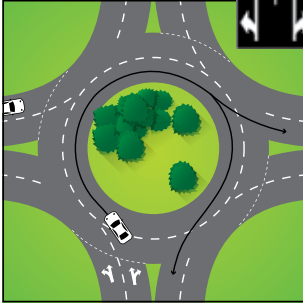


To drive straight ahead at the roundabout:

1. approach and enter the roundabout from the left or right lane or line of traffic (do not use your indicator as you enter the roundabout when going straight ahead)
2. give way to vehicles, bicycle and personal mobility device riders already on the roundabout
3. if traffic lane arrows apply to the lane, drive in the direction of the arrows. If the arrows indicate two or more directions, you may drive in any of the directions indicated
4. if practical, signal left as you exit the roundabout
5. turn off your indicator after you have left the roundabout.



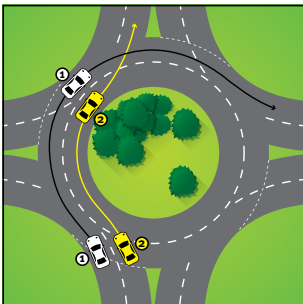
To make a right or U-turn at the roundabout:



1. signal right as you enter the roundabout and continue to signal right while driving on the roundabout
2. approach and enter the roundabout from the right marked lane or line of traffic
3. give way to vehicles, bicycle and personal mobility device riders already on the roundabout
4. if traffic lane arrows apply to the lane, drive in the direction of the arrows. If the arrows indicate two or more directions, you may drive in any of the directions indicated
5. if practical, signal left as you exit the roundabout
6. turn off your indicator after you have left the roundabout.



1. **Left turn** – Signal left on your approach to the roundabout and continue to signal left as you exit the roundabout.
2. **Straight ahead or second left exit** – You are not required to signal on the approach to the roundabout, but if practical, signal left as you exit the roundabout (this is the same for both lanes).
3. **Right turn** – Signal right on the approach to the roundabout and if practical, signal left as you exit the roundabout.
4. **Right turn** – Signal right on the approach to the roundabout and if practical, signal left as you exit the roundabout.

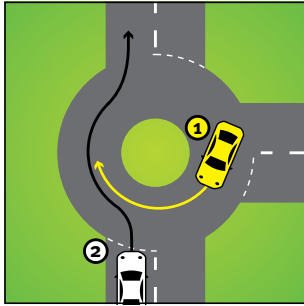


Lane changes are permitted on roundabouts as long as they are conducted legally and safely.

Bicycle riders may travel on a roundabout in either lane to exit more than halfway around but when in the left lane must give way to vehicles exiting the roundabout.

Only use the left lane to leave the roundabout halfway around or earlier, unless traffic lane arrows indicate otherwise. In this diagram, the path taken by vehicle 1 is illegal.

Giving way at roundabouts



When entering a roundabout, you must give way to any vehicles, bicycle and personal mobility device riders already on the roundabout.

In this situation, vehicle 2 must give way to vehicle 1, because vehicle 1 is already on the roundabout.

Tips – roundabouts

Keep a special lookout for motorbike, bicycle and personal mobility device riders, as they can be hard to see. Also watch out for large trucks as they may need more space to complete their manoeuvre.

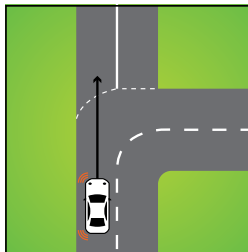
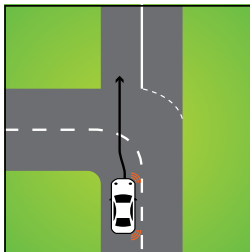
Indicating and signalling

You must signal your intention to:

- stop or slow down – use brake lights or a hand signal
- turn right, move right or make a U-turn – use indicators or hand signal
- turn left or move left – use indicators only (there is no left hand signal).

You must give the change of direction signal for long enough to give sufficient warning to other road users, bicycle and personal mobility device riders and pedestrians. Turn off your indicator after you have completed the manoeuvre. You must signal for at least five seconds when moving off from a parked position.

If the continuing road at a T-intersection bends to the left or right, you must indicate if you are turning off the continuing road and going straight ahead.



Vehicle must indicate right if the continuing road curves to the left.

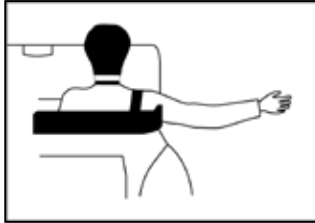
Vehicle must indicate left if the continuing road curves to the right.

Hand signals

There are two official hand signals.



About to stop or slow down.



About to turn, move right or make a U-turn.

Using hand signals is the only time when part of your body may protrude outside the vehicle. Do not use hand signals to tell drivers behind to overtake – this can be dangerous.

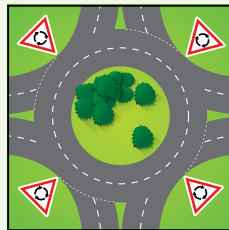
Using your horn

You may only use the horn of your vehicle to warn other road users or animals of your approach or the position of your vehicle.

Sample questions – turns, roundabouts and signalling

1. You are driving your vehicle towards a multi-lane roundabout. You want to travel straight through the roundabout to the road opposite. What lane must you take?

- A. You must enter and leave the roundabout in the left lane.
- B. You may enter and leave the roundabout in either lane.
- C. You must enter and leave the roundabout in the right lane.
- D. You must move to the left lane before the roundabout, then leave by the right lane.

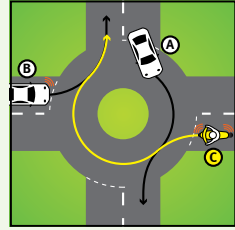


2. You can do a U-turn at an intersection with traffic lights:

- A. Between 9 pm and 6 am.
- B. If there is no oncoming traffic.
- C. When there is a U-TURN PERMITTED sign.

3. You are riding vehicle C. You must give way to:

- A. Both vehicle A and B.
- B. Vehicle A only.
- C. Neither vehicle A or B.



4. When are you allowed to sound your horn?

- A. Only in a built-up area.
- B. To say goodbye to friends.
- C. At any time.
- D. To warn others of your approach.

Giving way

Give way for a driver or pedestrian means:

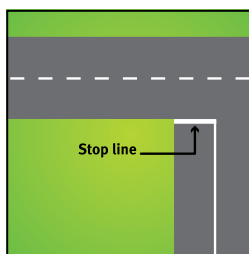
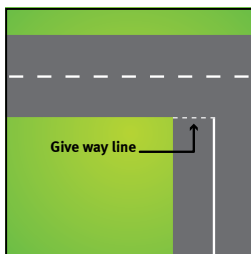
- if a driver or pedestrian is stopped—remain stationary until it is safe to proceed
- in any other case: slow—down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision.

Learners will be tested in detail about giving way, so it's important to know all the rules. Give way rules are designed to allow road users and pedestrians to move predictably without the danger of a crash. Drivers who don't give way are dangerous to themselves and other road users.

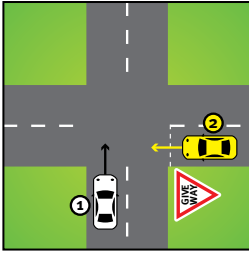
GIVE WAY and STOP

GIVE WAY and STOP signs are placed at intersections where extra care is needed because of limited visibility, or where vehicles on the other road have priority.

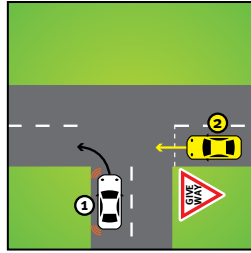
STOP lines and GIVE WAY lines on the road have the same meaning as STOP signs and GIVE WAY signs. They are used in case a sign is missing, for example stolen or knocked down. This also applies at railway level crossings.



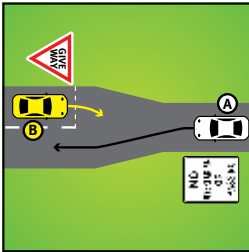
GIVE WAY signs



Vehicle 2 must give way to vehicle 1.



Vehicle 2 must give way to vehicle 1.

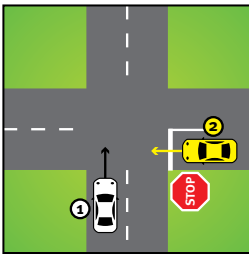


When you face a GIVE WAY sign or GIVE WAY line at an intersection, you must slow down or, if necessary, stop.

You must then give way to vehicles approaching, entering or on the intersection. If you turn at the intersection, you must also give way to any pedestrian, bicycle or personal mobility device rider, crossing the road you are entering.

Do not drive past a GIVE WAY sign on a narrow section of road when a vehicle is approaching.

STOP signs

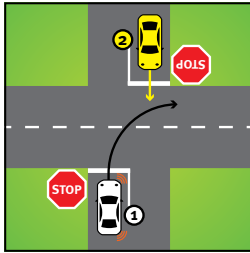


Vehicle 2 must stop and give way to vehicle 1.

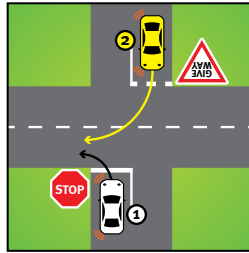
When you face a STOP sign or STOP line, you must bring your vehicle to a complete stop just behind the STOP line. You must give way to vehicles approaching, entering or on the intersection. If you turn at the intersection, you must also give way to any pedestrian, bicycle or personal mobility device rider, crossing the road you are entering. If there is no STOP line, you should stop where you have a clear view of the intersection before entering it.

Giving way at GIVE WAY and STOP signs

When two or more drivers face each other at STOP or GIVE WAY signs at an intersection, they must first give way to all other vehicles. The drivers must also give way to all pedestrians, bicycles and personal mobility device riders, on the road they are entering. They then apply the give way rules – see also *Giving way to the right* below.



After both vehicles have stopped and given way to all other vehicles, vehicle 1 must give way to vehicle 2 because vehicle 1 is turning right across vehicle 2's path.

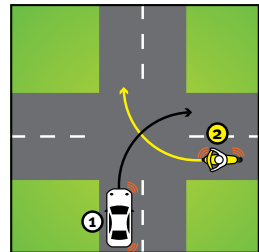
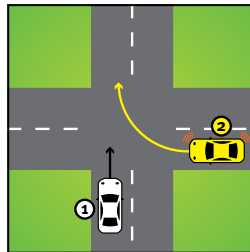
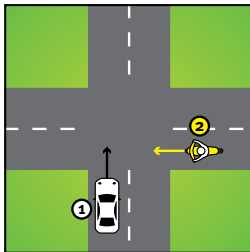


After both vehicles have given way to all other vehicles, vehicle 2 must give way to vehicle 1 because it is turning right across vehicle 1's path.

Giving way when changing lanes

When you are changing lanes, you must give way to the traffic already in the lane you are moving to.

Giving way to the right



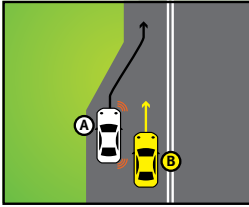
In all these situations, vehicle 1 must give way to vehicle 2.

When you come to a crossroad intersection without any signs or lines, you must give way to all vehicles on your right if they are approaching, entering or on the intersection.

However, you do not have to give way to vehicles:

- coming from the opposite direction and turning right at the intersection
- making a U-turn.

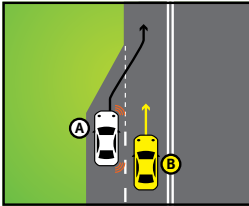
Giving way when merging



Example 1

When lines of traffic merge, you must give way to any vehicle that is ahead of you.

In example 1, vehicle B gives way to vehicle A.

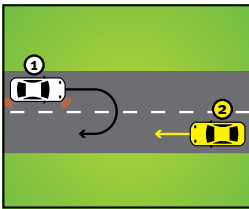


Example 2

If your lane comes to an end, you must give way to traffic already in the lane you are moving to.

In example 2, vehicle A gives way to vehicle B.

Giving way when making a U-turn



You must give way to all vehicles and pedestrians when you make a U-turn, including traffic that is facing STOP or GIVE WAY signs – see *U-turns*. Vehicle 1 must wait for vehicle 2 to pass before making the U-turn.

Giving way to emergency vehicles

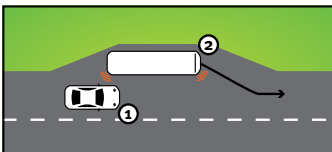
You must do everything practical to give way to an emergency vehicle sounding a siren, bell or flashing warning lights – see also *Emergency vehicles*.



Giving way to buses

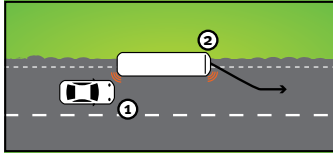
You must give way to a bus ahead of you with this sign on its right-hand rear side, when you are in a built-up area where the speed limit is not more than 70km/h, if the bus is signalling to enter traffic from:

- a bus stop bay



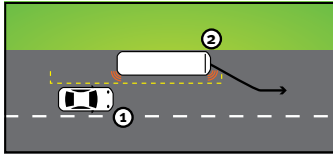
Vehicle 1 gives way to a bus leaving a bus stop in a specially constructed bus bay.

- the shoulder of the road



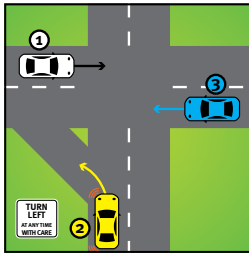
Vehicle 1 gives way to a bus moving away from the road shoulder or the left side of the road.

- the bus zone or bus stop.



Vehicle 1 gives way to a bus leaving a bus zone or a bus stop.

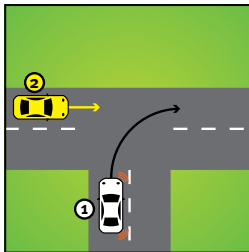
Giving way from a slip lane with or without a **TURN LEFT AT ANY TIME WITH CARE** sign at the intersection



When you drive onto a road from a slip lane with or without a **TURN LEFT AT ANY TIME WITH CARE** sign on it, you must give way to all pedestrians, bicycle and personal mobility device riders on or entering the slip lane and all vehicles (except vehicles making a u-turn) on the road you are entering.

Vehicle 2 must give way to vehicle 3. Vehicle 1 may continue without giving way.

Giving way at a T-intersection

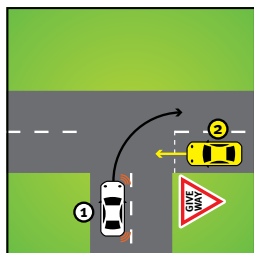


A T-intersection consists of two roads where one road continues through the intersection and the other road ends at the intersection.

If you are driving on the road that ends at a T-intersection, you must give way to all vehicles travelling on the road continuing through the intersection if they are approaching, entering or on the intersection.

You must also give way to all pedestrians, bicycle and personal mobility device riders crossing the road you are entering.

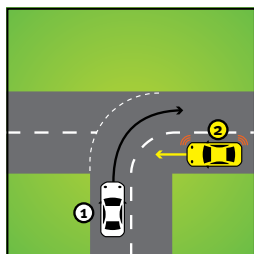
Vehicle 1 must give way to vehicle 2.



If you are on the road that ends at a T-intersection and a vehicle on the road continuing through the T-intersection faces a STOP or GIVE WAY sign, you do not have to give way to that vehicle.

However, you must give way to all pedestrians, bicycle and personal mobility device riders crossing the road you are entering.

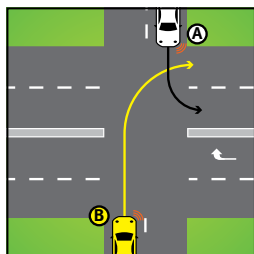
Vehicle 2 must give way to vehicle 1.



At this T-intersection, the continuing road (marked with broken white lines) goes around a corner. If you are leaving the continuing road to go straight ahead on the terminating road, you must give way to a vehicle going through the intersection on the continuing road – you should also signal right in this scenario.

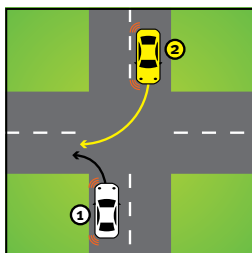
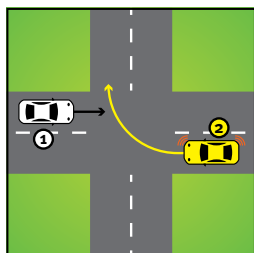
The road vehicle 1 is travelling on is a continuing road. Vehicle 2 is turning off the continuing road and must give way to oncoming vehicles travelling on the continuing road.

Giving way when turning right



If you are turning right into a multi-lane road from a single lane road you must give way to the oncoming vehicle that is turning left.

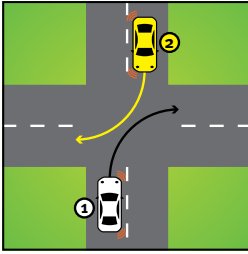
Vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.



If you are turning right at an intersection, you must give way to vehicles coming from the opposite direction if they are approaching, entering or already on the intersection and are:

- not turning at the intersection
- turning left at the intersection.

In both cases, vehicle 2 must give way to vehicle 1.



However, you don't have to give way to a vehicle if it is:

- oncoming, and it is also turning right
- driving on to the road from a slip lane
- making a U-turn
- facing a STOP or GIVE WAY sign.

You must give way if you are turning across the path of a vehicle.

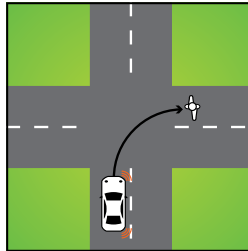
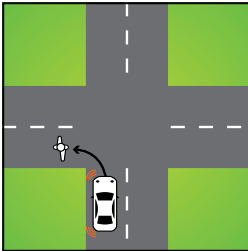
Reversing

You may reverse, only when it is safe to do so and only as far as is reasonable. This includes reversing out of a driveway, but once again, only when it is safe to do so.

Tips – reversing

You should take extra care when reversing near intersections or reversing out of driveways.

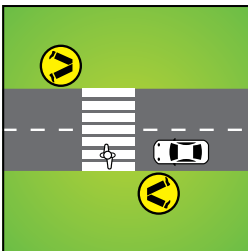
Giving way to pedestrians, bicycle and personal mobility device riders



When you turn at an intersection, you must give way to pedestrians crossing the road you are entering.

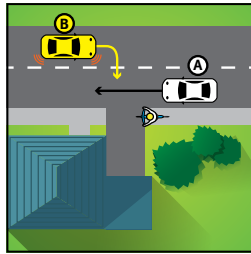
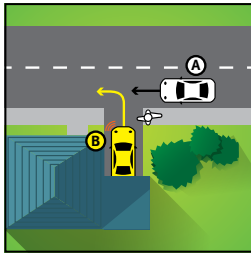
In both situations, the vehicle must give way to the pedestrian before turning.

Giving way at pedestrian and children's crossings



You must give way to pedestrians, bicycle and personal mobility device riders who are on or entering a pedestrian or children's crossing. If a vehicle has stopped to give way at a pedestrian or children's crossing, you must not overtake the stopped vehicle. For more information about sharing the road with pedestrians, see *Sharing the road safely with pedestrians*.

Giving way when entering or leaving a road

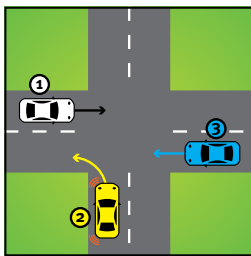


You must give way to vehicles, pedestrians, bicycle and personal mobility device riders when entering or leaving a road-related area or adjacent land.

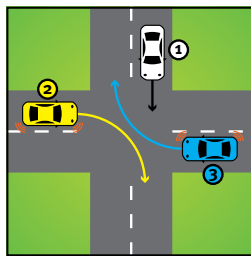
In both cases, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A as well as the pedestrian and bicycle rider before turning.

Giving way when there are multiple vehicles

When there are more than two vehicles at an intersection, you must combine the give way rules.



Vehicles 1 and 3 are not required to give way to any other vehicle. Vehicle 2 must give way to vehicle 3 coming from the right.



Vehicle 1 must give way to vehicle 2 on the right. Vehicle 2 does not have to give way to any other vehicle. Vehicle 3 must give way to vehicle 1 on the right. Vehicles 2 and 3 are not required to give way to one another as their paths will not cross.

Giving way from a parked position

Give way to all other vehicles when you drive out of a parking area on the side of the road or in a median strip. You must signal for at least five seconds – see *Indicating and signalling*.

Giving way at a railway level crossing

When you face a GIVE WAY or STOP sign or line at a level crossing, you must give way to a train approaching the level crossing – see *Railway level crossings*.

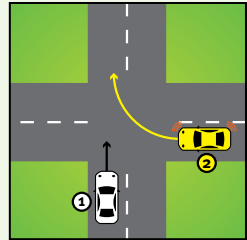
Giving way to horses

When a person in charge of a horse that appears to be hard to control gives a signal – by raising a hand and pointing to the horse – you must give way. You should drive to the side of the road, stop your vehicle and turn off the engine. Keep the engine off and the car stopped until there is no reasonable chance that the noise of the engine or movement of your vehicle will further upset the horse.

Sample questions – giving way

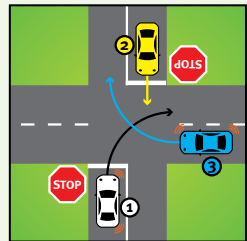
1. Which car must give way?

- A. Vehicle 1.
- B. Vehicle 2.



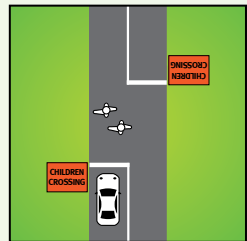
2. In what order should the vehicles go through the intersection?

- A. Vehicle 1, then vehicle 2, then vehicle 3.
- B. Vehicle 2, then vehicle 3, then vehicle 1.
- C. Vehicle 3, then vehicle 2, then vehicle 1.
- D. Vehicle 3, then vehicle 1, then vehicle 2.



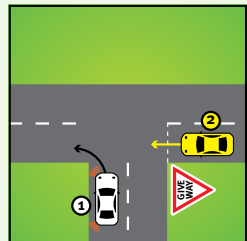
3. You are stopped at a children's crossing displaying orange flags. You can drive on when:

- A. Pedestrians are not in your vehicle's path.
- B. Pedestrians have left the crossing and there is no one about to enter the crossing.
- C. Pedestrians are about to enter the crossing.



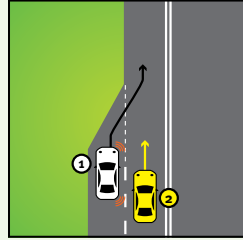
4. Which vehicle goes first?

- A. Vehicle 1.
- B. Vehicle 2.



5. You are driving vehicle 1 (white car). Your lane ends and you need to change lanes (there are line markings). Which is correct?

- A. You have to give way to vehicle 2 as you are moving into its lane.
- B. Vehicle 2 has to give way to you as you are travelling ahead of it.
- C. Vehicle 2 has to give way to you as it is in the right lane.



Road markings

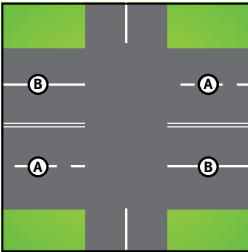
Lanes

Lane markings

There are four types of lane markings that indicate where you must travel on the road:

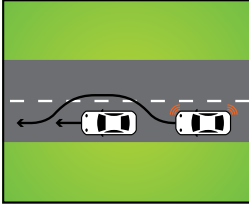
- lane lines
- dividing lines or centre lines
- edge lines
- arrows.

Lane lines

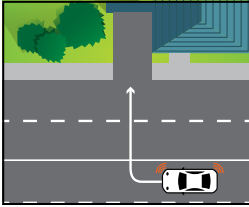


Lane lines are usually broken (A). You can cross broken lines to turn or overtake when safe to do so. However, lane lines are continuous (B) close to a controlled situation, such as traffic lights or a STOP sign. You must not cross continuous lane lines to turn or to overtake another vehicle. You are allowed to cross or straddle continuous lane lines to safely pass a bicycle rider. A motorbike rider may cross continuous lane lines when lane filtering.

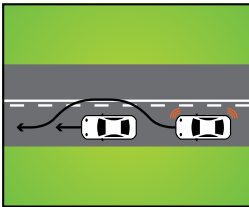
Dividing lines or centre lines



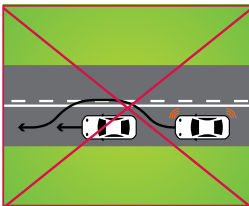
You are allowed to cross a single broken dividing line to overtake a vehicle, to do a U-turn or to enter or leave a road.



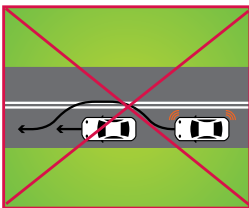
You are allowed to cross a single continuous dividing line to enter or leave a road or property, or to safely pass a bicycle rider. You must not cross a single continuous dividing line to overtake another vehicle or to do a U-turn.



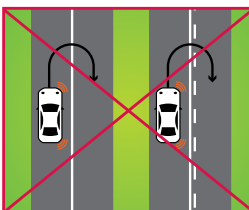
You are allowed to cross a dividing line that has a broken line to the left of a continuous line to overtake a vehicle, to do a U-turn or to enter or leave a road.



You are allowed to cross a dividing line that has a continuous line to the left of a broken line to enter or leave a road or property, or to safely pass a bicycle rider. You must not cross a continuous line to the left of a broken line to overtake another motor vehicle or to do a U-turn.



You must not cross a dividing line that has two continuous lines, unless you are safely passing a bicycle rider.



You must not cross a dividing line that has a continuous line or a continuous line to the left of a broken line to do a U-turn.

Edge lines

You must not drive on or over a continuous white edge line unless you are:

- overtaking a vehicle that is turning right or making a U-turn from the centre of the road
- driving a slow-moving vehicle
- driving a vehicle that is too wide or long to fit within the marked lane
- riding a bicycle or personal mobility device
- riding a motorbike and riding on a road shoulder or in an emergency stopping lane.

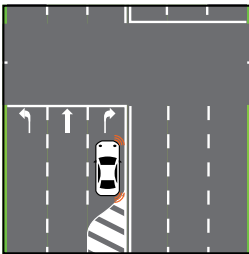
In addition to the above, there are certain times when you can drive on or over a continuous white edge line for up to 100m only.

These are:

- turning at an intersection
- entering or leaving the road
- stopping at the side of the road.

Note: A driver turning left from a multi-lane road must turn from within the marked lane (or lanes in the case of a long vehicle). If there is a slip lane, the left turn must be made from the slip lane.

Arrows



In a lane marked with arrows, you must drive only in the direction of the arrows.

Overhead lane control

You must not travel in a lane marked with a red cross above it or pass a traffic sign above a lane displaying a red cross.



A flashing red cross means that you must leave the marked lane as soon as it is safe to do so.

A white, green or yellow arrow, or a speed limit sign above the lane, means that you may drive in that lane.

A LANE CONTROLS END sign means that you may use any lane as you pass the sign even if there were red crosses showing above a lane or lanes.

Special purpose lanes

Some lanes can only be used by certain vehicles.

Bus lane



You must not drive in a bus lane unless you are driving a bus, taxi or limousine, or riding a bicycle.

Bus only lane



You must not drive in a bus only lane unless you are driving a bus.

Transit lane



You must not drive in a transit lane during the hours of operation (the hours will be marked on the transit lane sign) unless you are driving a vehicle with the minimum number of people specified by the sign (including the driver), or you are driving a bus, taxi or limousine, or riding a bicycle or motorbike:

- Transit lane T₂ – you can drive in the transit lane if you have at least two people in the vehicle.
- Transit lane T₃ – you can drive in the transit lane if your have at least three people in the vehicle.

Bicycle lane



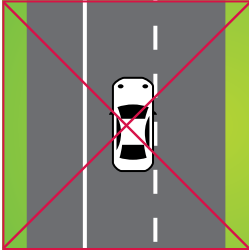
Bicycle lanes are intended for use by bicycle and personal mobility device riders. You may stop or park in a marked bicycle lane unless there are signs or road markings prohibiting you from doing so. You must give way to bicycle and personal mobility device riders when moving into a bicycle lane.

Exemptions for driving in special purpose lanes

You may drive in a bicycle lane for up to 50m and all other special purpose lanes for up to 100m to:

- enter or leave a road
- overtake a vehicle that is turning right or making a U-turn from the centre of the road
- enter a marked lane or line of traffic from the side of the road.

Keeping left

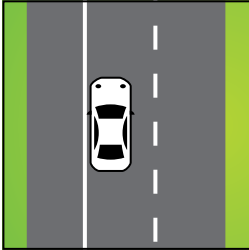


When you drive on a two-way road, the basic rule is to keep as close as practical to the left.

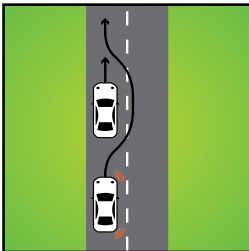
When you drive on a multi-lane road where the speed limit is 90km/h or more, you must not travel in the far right lane unless you are:

- overtaking
- turning right
- making a U-turn
- avoiding an obstacle
- entitled to drive in that lane because of an official traffic sign
- driving in congested traffic.

You could be fined for driving in the right-hand lane.



Overtaking



Overtaking on the right

You may overtake a vehicle only if you have a clear view of any approaching traffic and you can do so safely.

If you are being overtaken

When you are being overtaken, and the overtaking vehicle is crossing the centre of the road, do not speed up.

Follow these steps for safer overtaking

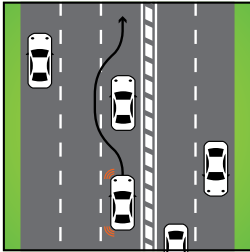
1. Keep a safe following distance behind – see *Safe following distance*.
2. Check ahead for approaching traffic and other vehicles.
3. Check behind for other vehicles.
4. Signal right to give sufficient warning to other road users.
5. Accelerate and move right but do not exceed the speed limit.
6. Turn off right indicator.
7. Signal left as you move ahead and clear of the vehicle you are overtaking.
8. Move back to the left lane or line of traffic as soon as it is safe.
9. Turn off left indicator.

Overtaking more than one vehicle at a time increases your risk of a crash.

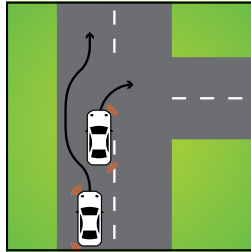
Overtaking on the left

You can overtake a vehicle on the left if:

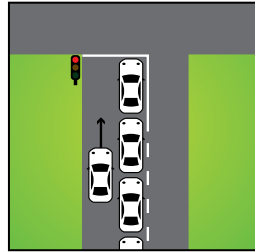
- you are driving on a multi-lane road and the vehicle can be safely overtaken in a marked lane to the left of the vehicle
- the vehicle is turning right or making a U-turn from the centre of the road and is indicating right
- the vehicle being overtaken is stationary and it is safe to do so
- you are riding a motorbike and lane filtering or riding on a road shoulder or in an emergency stopping lane.



You can overtake a vehicle on the left on a multi-lane road if it is safe to do so.



You can overtake a vehicle on the left if the vehicle is turning right and it is safe to do so.



You can overtake a vehicle on the left if the vehicle is stationary and it is safe to do so.

Overtake correctly or the results could be fatal. Before overtaking, consider:

- Is it necessary?
- Could I wait?
- Is it safe?
- Is it legal?
- What are the road markings?
- What is my speed? (Remember you must never exceed the speed limit.)

Overtaking or passing



NO OVERTAKING OR PASSING:

- You must not drive past this sign when a vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction.
- You must not overtake another vehicle going in the same direction when you have passed this sign.



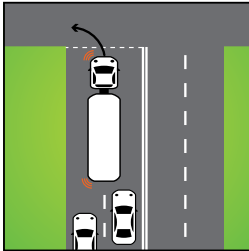
NO OVERTAKING ON BRIDGE

You must not overtake any vehicle on a bridge where this sign appears.

Overtaking long vehicles



You must not overtake a vehicle displaying a DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE sign if the vehicle is signalling its intention to turn left or right, unless you can do so safely.



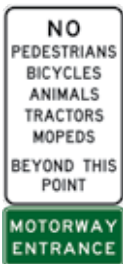
A long vehicle on a multi-lane road may use the left-hand lane or the marked lane next to the left lane to turn left – see *Sharing with other road users – Heavy vehicles*.

Similarly, a long vehicle on a multi-lane road may use the right-hand lane or the marked lane next to the right lane to turn right – see *Sharing with other road users – Heavy vehicles*.

Overtaking bicycle riders

You must leave a safe distance between your vehicle and a bicycle rider when you are overtaking or passing – see *Sharing with other road users – bicycles*.

Motorway and highway driving



Motorways are divided roads designed for fast-moving vehicles.

For safety reasons, slower vehicles and pedestrians are not allowed on these roads. Most motorway entrances list the vehicles not allowed to travel on the road.



If you face the sign, WRONG WAY – GO BACK, as you enter a motorway, stop and reverse back when it is safe to do so – you are on an exit ramp.

On a motorway you must:

- be prepared to give way to vehicles already on the motorway as you enter along the on-ramp
- not stop, except in an emergency or if you break down. If you must stop, use the emergency lane or bay and switch on your hazard lights
- not travel in the emergency lane (unless you are edge filtering on a motorbike, see *Additional rules for motorbike riders*)
- not make U-turns
- not drive in the right-hand lane unless overtaking, avoiding an obstruction or travelling in congested traffic
- check your mirrors and blind spots before changing lanes
- signal for long enough to give sufficient warning to other road users before you change lanes
- enter the exit lane and slow to the appropriate speed when you are about to leave the motorway.

Tips – motorway driving

- Plan your route before you enter a motorway.
- When entering the motorway, look for a gap between the vehicles in the closest lane and safely build up speed on the on-ramp so you enter at the speed of the motorway traffic.
- Watch for other vehicles entering the motorway from an on-ramp and adjust your speed to allow them to enter safely.
- Be ready and in the correct lane as your exit approaches.
- If you miss your exit, continue to the next exit.

Sample questions – road markings and positioning

1. When entering a freeway using an on-ramp:

- A. Give way to vehicles on the freeway and adjust your speed accordingly.
- B. Vehicles on the freeway should give way to you.
- C. Stop and wait for a gap.

2. What distance are you allowed to drive in a special purpose lane, (not a bicycle lane) when entering or leaving a road?

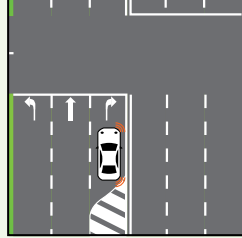
- A. Not at all.
- B. 25m.
- C. 50m.
- D. 100m.

3. Where the road is marked with two continuous dividing lines, when may you cross the double lines?

- A. To overtake a vehicle in front.
- B. To turn into a driveway.
- C. Only to safely pass a bicycle rider.
- D. To do a U-turn.

4. You are driving the vehicle in the diagram. In what direction must you travel?

- A. Turn right or go straight ahead.
- B. Turn right only.
- C. Straight ahead only.
- D. Turn left only.



5. You are driving behind a truck that is signalling and starting to turn left. The truck is displaying a DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE sign and is in the second lane from the left side of the road. You also want to turn left. What must you do?

- A. If it is unsafe to overtake, allow the truck to complete its turn before you turn left.
- B. Use the far left lane to pass the truck and turn left.
- C. Sound your horn and quickly pass the truck on the left before it turns.
- D. Indicate and quickly pass the truck on the right-hand side before it turns.



Hazardous localities

Roadwork sites

Roadworks improve the roads for everyone, ensuring a safer, more efficient and more convenient road network. For more information on safety at roadworks please visit www.qld.gov.au.

Roadwork signs

Roadwork signs are provided to ensure everyone's safety and are enforceable and regulated by law. Disobeying roadworks signs means:

- you are committing an offence, which may lead to fines and demerit points
- you may be liable for damage caused to roadwork equipment and materials
- vehicles may be damaged by loose stones and gravel.



The ROADWORK AHEAD sign gives advance warning of roadwork sites.

Be prepared for changed road conditions and slow down if required.



The workers sign is a temporary sign that warns motorists that there are roadworkers ahead on or adjacent to the travelled path. This sign is only used while workers are in the area.

Drive with due care and attention for your own and roadworkers' safety.



This multi-message sign gives advance warning of roadwork sites, and imposes a speed limit that applies until the next speed limit sign.

You are required to reduce speed to, or below, the speed limit indicated.



This multi-message sign warns motorists that there are roadworkers ahead on or adjacent to the road, and imposes a speed limit that applies until the next speed limit sign.

You are required to reduce speed to, or below, the speed limit indicated.



The SPEED LIMIT sign is used at roadworks to create a temporary speed zone, and indicates the speed limit that applies until the next speed limit sign.

You MUST obey all speed limit signs.



The STOP/SLOW bat is used by a traffic controller.

You must stop at a safe distance from the traffic controller and wait when facing a STOP bat. You may proceed with caution when faced with a SLOW bat.



The TRAFFIC CONTROLLER AHEAD/PREPARE TO STOP sign gives advance warning that traffic may be required to stop in compliance with the directions of a traffic controller. It is only used when a traffic controller is on duty.



The PREPARE TO STOP and SIGNALS AHEAD signs give advance warning of temporary traffic signals.



The SIGNALS AHEAD sign warns that you are approaching traffic lights. You should be prepared to obey the traffic signals ahead.



The STOP HERE ON RED SIGNAL sign is used to indicate where traffic must stop when faced with a red light. There may or may not be a STOP line marked on the road.



The TRAFFIC HAZARD AHEAD sign is only used for emergency purposes to warn motorists of an unexpected hazard ahead. Take care and drive to the prevailing conditions.



The SLIPPERY ROAD sign warns motorists of hazardous road surface conditions ahead.

Take care and drive to the prevailing conditions.

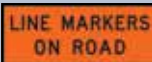


The LOOSE STONES sign warns motorists of hazardous road surface conditions ahead.

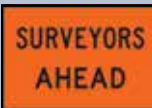
Take care and drive to the prevailing conditions.



The LANE STATUS signs give motorists advance warning that one or more lanes of a multi-lane roadway are closed ahead. The bars indicate the closed lanes, while the arrows indicate lanes available to traffic.



The LINE MARKERS ON ROAD and SURVEYORS AHEAD signs warn motorists that there are line markers or surveyors working ahead on or adjacent to the road. This sign is only used while workers are in the area.

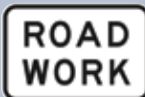


Drive with due care and attention for your own and roadworkers' safety.



The ROAD PLANT AHEAD sign is used at work sites where machinery is working on the roadway.

Take care and be prepared for plant being operated on the road without any form of delineation or traffic control.



The ROAD WORK supplementary plate may be used with a SPEED RESTRICTION sign at roadworks.



The END ROADWORK sign may be used to define the end of a work site. This sign does not cancel out any previous speed restriction. You should be aware that roadwork speed limits continue to apply until the next speed restriction sign.



This multi-message sign defines the end of a work site and reinstates the speed limit.

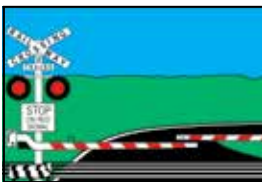
You may now travel in a safe manner up to the speed limit indicated.

Reduced speed limits through roadworks

Reduced speed limits in and around roadworks are in place to protect the road user and roadworker because:

- Speeding vehicles are a very real threat to the safety of other drivers and roadworkers.
- The road condition may have changed but you may not be aware of this. While under construction or repair, the road surface may not be safe to drive on at the normal speed.
- Loose gravel on the road surface may cause damage to vehicles.
- The road surface may be uneven.
- The road lanes may have narrowed.
- Often hidden from view are kilometres of utilities such as drainage pipes, electrical and telecommunication lines. When roads are widened, many of these have to be relocated. Relocation takes time.
- Some roadwork activities are mobile, such as line markings, road patching and mowing. The roadworker may be moving through the zone and needs a reduced speed limit for safety reasons.
- Roadworkers may not always be visible when working in the road area.

Railway level crossings



Disobeying the road rules near railway level crossings can be fatal.

Crashes at railway level crossings are generally more severe than other types of crashes because trains are heavy and fast.

Any yellow painted cross hatching at a level crossing is legally classed as being part of the crossing.



Stopping and giving way at a level crossing

You must stop at a STOP sign or STOP line and give way to any trains approaching or entering the crossing.

You must give way at a GIVE WAY sign or GIVE WAY line to any train approaching or entering the crossing.



Entering or leaving a level crossing

You must not enter a level crossing if:

- warning lights, warning bells or boom gates are operating
- you can see or hear a train approaching the crossing
- the road beyond the crossing is blocked or your whole vehicle cannot immediately clear the crossing.

You must get off the crossing as soon as you can do so safely.

At a level crossing where boom gates or flashing lights are not installed, extra care should be taken.

- Slow down, or stop if facing a STOP sign, and look both ways and listen for trains.
- Take extra care if the sun, fog, vegetation or buildings obscure your view of the train tracks.
- If you have stopped for a train, don't move off until warning lights (if installed) have stopped flashing, and you have checked that another train is not following or coming the other way.

Alcohol and drugs

Alcohol

Drink driving

Drinking alcohol impairs your ability to drive safely. Alcohol affects your judgment, vision, coordination and reflexes. It also increases your risk of having a crash.

If you have consumed alcohol, you must not drive a motor vehicle if the level of alcohol in your blood or breath is over the alcohol limit for the type of licence you hold or the type of vehicle that you want to drive.

When you are over the alcohol limit

There are four alcohol limits:

- ‘no alcohol’ limit – you will be over this limit if the concentration of alcohol in your blood or breath is more than 0.00 (zero)
- general alcohol limit – you will be over this limit if the concentration of alcohol in your blood or breath is equal to or more than 0.05
- middle alcohol limit – you will be over this limit if the concentration of alcohol in your blood or breath is equal to or more than 0.10
- high alcohol limit – you will be over this limit if the concentration of alcohol in your blood or breath is equal to or more than 0.15.

What your alcohol limit should be

If you hold a learner, provisional or probationary licence and you are driving, or in charge of, any motor vehicle.	0.00 (zero)
If you do not hold a driver licence and you are driving, or in charge of, any motor vehicle.	0.00 (zero)
If you hold a restricted licence (see <i>Restricted licences</i>) and you are driving, or in charge of, any motor vehicle.	0.00 (zero)
If you are a section 79E order driver and you are driving, or in charge of, any motor vehicle.	0.00 (zero)
If you are driving, or in charge of, a truck, bus, articulated motor vehicle, B-double, road train, public passenger vehicle (for example bus, taxi or booked hire vehicle), specially constructed vehicle, tow truck, pilot or escort vehicle, a vehicle that is licensed or required to be licensed to carry dangerous goods, or a vehicle being used by a driver trainer to give driver training.	0.00 (zero)
If you hold a class RE licence and you are riding or in charge of a motorbike during the first year of holding your class RE provisional, probationary or open licence.	0.00 (zero)
If you hold a class RE licence and are learning to ride a class R motorbike under the authority of your RE provisional, probationary or open licence.	0.00 (zero)
If you are participating in the Alcohol Ignition Interlock Program and you are driving or in charge of, any motor vehicle.	0.00 (zero)
If you hold an open licence and you are driving, or in charge of, any other motor vehicle.	Below 0.05

Police regularly carry out random breath tests to detect and deter drink drivers. Refusing to take a roadside breath test is an offence. For more information, see *Random breath testing*.

If you drive when over your alcohol limit

If you drive when over your alcohol limit, you may be charged. If you are convicted, you face serious penalties and consequences:

- your licence will be cancelled
- you will be disqualified from holding or obtaining a further licence for a stated period
- you will be fined and may be jailed as well

- you may be required to complete a drink driving course or participate in the *Alcohol Ignition Interlock Program*.

If you crash your vehicle when driving with a level of alcohol in your blood or breath over your alcohol limit, your comprehensive insurance cover will not apply.

You will have to pay for any damage caused.

Your Compulsory Third Party insurance (CTP) may also be affected. Check with your CTP insurer.

Drinking Responsibly

For information on drinking responsibly, please visit www.qld.gov.au

Tip – how to avoid drink driving

- If you are planning to drink, plan alternative travel – catch a taxi, booked hire service or public transport, get a lift with a non-drinking driver or plan to stay overnight.
- Discourage friends or family from driving when they have been drinking.
- Nominate one person in your group as the non-drinking driver.
- Serve non-alcohol and low alcohol drinks at parties. Let people ask for a refill rather than continually topping up their drinks.
- Do not mix drugs and alcohol.

Drink walking

Many people assume walking is a safe alternative to drink driving. However, alcohol also impairs your ability to walk safely and judge traffic situations correctly.

If you are walking while drunk, take care to ensure you make it home safely:

- Plan travel arrangements to avoid walking or driving home.
- Catch public transport, a courtesy bus, a taxi, a booked hire service or get a lift home with a non-drinking driver.
- Walk with a sober friend or in a group, if possible. A group or a pair is more visible than one person.
- Always walk on the footpath rather than the road and, if there isn't one, walk on the left or right-hand side of the road, as close to the edge as possible, facing oncoming traffic.
- Cross at traffic lights, crossings or crosswalks.
- Don't expect drivers to see you at night. Carry or wear something light in colour. If possible, wear reflective clothing or reflective bands to increase visibility.
- Cross under a streetlight if there are no marked crossings, crosswalks or signals.

For more information about road rules for pedestrians – see *Rules for other road users – pedestrians*.

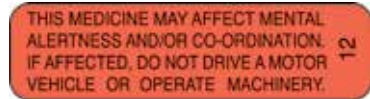
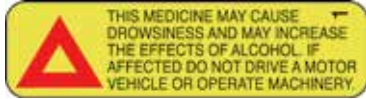
Common myth

Walking when intoxicated is safe.

Truth

Each year, around 17 intoxicated pedestrians are killed on Queensland roads.

Drugs and driving



Many drugs can impair your ability to drive. It is important to be aware of the effects drugs can have on your driving ability. They can affect your vision, mood, judgment, muscle control, reflexes, coordination and level of alertness. This can increase your risk of having a crash. If you combine drugs with alcohol, the risk is even greater.

Over-the-counter and prescribed medications

Common myth

If you can buy a medication without a prescription, or if you have been prescribed a medicine, then it must be okay to drive after taking it.

Truth

Many over-the-counter and prescription drugs can reduce your ability to drive safely. This can occur even if you take the recommended dosage.

- Always ask your doctor or pharmacist if the medication you take could impair your driving.
- Avoid driving if you are taking prescription or over-the-counter medications that could affect your driving ability.
- Always read the consumer medicine information and take note of the warning label.

Illegal drugs

- Many other drugs (including illegal drugs such as ice, cannabis, speed, ecstasy and heroin) can affect your ability to drive safely.
- Never drive when you have consumed recreational or illegal drugs.

Mix at your own risk

- Mixing drugs, or mixing drugs and alcohol, can seriously affect your ability to drive safely.

If you are caught drug driving

Drug driving is treated as a serious offence. If a police officer reasonably suspects that your driving ability has been impaired by any drug (prescription or illegal), you may be required to provide a specimen of blood for analysis, and you may be charged.

Police also conduct random roadside saliva tests for illegal drugs such as marijuana, speed, ice and ecstasy. There is no legal limit for driving with any of these drugs in your system. If you are detected with a trace of these illegal drugs in your system, you will be penalised.

For more information – see *Random roadside drug testing*.

If you fail to provide a specimen as required or a drug is detected, you will be charged. If you are convicted you face serious penalties and consequences:

- your driver licence will be cancelled
- you will be disqualified from holding or obtaining a further licence for a stated period
- you will be fined and may be jailed as well.

If you crash while driving under the influence of drugs, your comprehensive insurance does not apply. You will have to pay for any damage.

Your CTP insurance may also be affected. Check with your CTP insurer.

For more information, visit www.qld.gov.au.

Sample questions – hazardous localities, alcohol and drugs

1. What is the maximum breath or blood alcohol concentration (BAC) for a learner driver?

- A. 0.05%.
- B. 0.02%.
- C. 0.08%.
- D. 0.00%.

2. What does this sign mean?

- A. Roadworkers on the road. You must not travel any more than 60km/h.
- B. You can travel at the speed that normally applies to the road – it is only a warning sign suggesting that you slow down.
- C. You can travel at any speed – it only applies to road construction vehicles.
- D. You can travel at any speed if you are driving to or from work.



3. What does this sign mean?

- A. Left lane closed, right lane open.
- B. Left lane open, right lane closed.
- C. Trucks must use right lane.
- D. T-intersection ahead.



4. At a railway crossing, when the boom gates are down and the red lights are flashing, you should:

- A. Drive on once the boom gates begin to rise.
- B. Drive around the boom gates once the train has passed.
- C. Drive around the boom gates if you can see that the train is not close.
- D. Wait until the red lights stop flashing before driving on.



5. Can a police officer stop you and require you to undergo a random breath test for alcohol when you are driving?

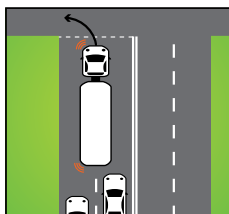
- A. No.
- B. Yes.
- C. Only after a crash.
- D. Only if you cannot walk in a straight line.

Heavy vehicles

Maximum vehicle dimensions

Height	4.3m (except as specified below) 4.6m (vehicles built to carry cattle, sheep, pigs or horses) 4.4m (double-decker bus) 4.6m (loaded height of a multi-deck car carrier only when loaded with vehicles on the upper deck)
Length	12.5m (rigid vehicles) 18m (articulated bus) 19m (combination vehicles such as a rigid vehicle and trailer. Does not include B-doubles and road trains, which operate under National Notices issued by the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator)
Width	2.5m (the maximum width of a vehicle does not include any anti-skid device mounted on wheels, central tyre inflation systems, lights, mirrors, reflectors, signalling devices and tyre pressure gauges)

Vehicles exceeding these dimensions are required to operate under specific guidelines or permits.



Long vehicles

Vehicles 7.5m or more in length (which would include a car towing a normal caravan) showing the sign DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE may turn left from, or partly from, the lane next to the left lane. These vehicles can also turn right from, or partly from, the lane next to the right lane.

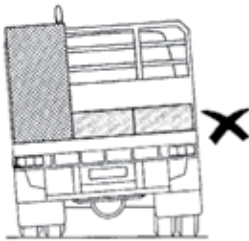
If driving a long vehicle (7.5m or longer):

- you must drive at least 60m behind another long vehicle in front of you, unless you are driving on a multi-lane road, or on a length of road in a built-up area, or overtaking
- you must drive at least 200m behind another long vehicle travelling in front of you, if you are driving a road train.

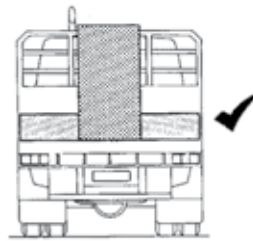
Note: Only vehicles 7.5m or more in length are allowed to show a DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE sign.

Loading your vehicle

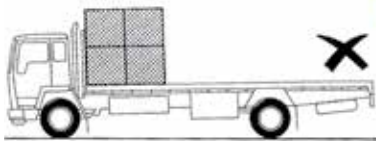
Drivers who fail to secure loads safely on a heavy vehicle risk injuring themselves and other road users, as well as running up a large damages bill.



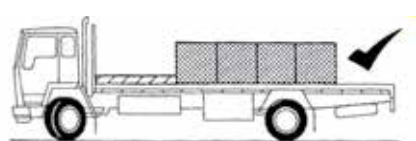
Incorrect positioning



Correct positioning



Incorrect positioning



Correct positioning

The diagrams above show examples of the incorrect and correct way of loading a heavy vehicle.

The load of a heavy vehicle must not be more than the regulated mass for an axle or axle group or the vehicle's GVM/GCM (whichever is the least), or the registered seating capacity.

If your vehicle has a GVM of more than 4.5 tonnes, you must enter a weighbridge checking station if the station is open, or if directed by an authorised officer.

All loading must be fastened safely and correctly. If you are carrying iron, timber, piping or similar material, it should be fastened so it will not flap or sway. It should be parallel with the sides of the vehicle as far as practical. If you are carrying a loose load such as gravel or quarry products, it must be loaded or covered so that no part of the load can fall or dislodge from the vehicle during transport.

If you carry freight containers, you should be aware of the difference in the height of some containers. The safest way to secure containers is by using twist locks.

All freight containers transported by road must be accompanied by a container weight declaration.

Load your vehicle so you have a good view of other vehicles to the front and on both sides and, using mirrors, behind.

If for any reason a load or equipment falls from your vehicle, you must remove this from the road as soon as possible.

Queensland law requires all loads to be restrained to the performance standards of the *Load Restraint Guide*. The guide outlines the safety principles that should be followed to ensure the safe carriage of loads, and all heavy vehicle drivers should have a copy. The guide can be downloaded from the National Transport Commission website at www.ntc.gov.au.

Parking restrictions for heavy and long vehicles

If you drive a heavy vehicle (GVM of 4.5 tonnes or more) or a long vehicle (7.5m or more in length), you must not stop for more than one hour in a built-up area unless otherwise permitted to do so by signs, or you are actively dropping off or picking up goods.

Your local government may make provision for you to stop longer than this under a local law.

Warning signs

If you are driving a vehicle that is required to display a sign with the words ROAD TRAIN, LONG VEHICLE, OVERSIZE, OVERSIZE LOAD AHEAD or SLOW VEHICLE because of a condition of a guideline, permit or authorisation, you must remove or cover any sign that is no longer required.

For information about vehicle dimensions and mass limits, please refer to the *Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation* by visiting the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator website at www.nhvr.gov.au.

Speed limiters

Heavy vehicles over 12 tonnes GVM or buses over 5 tonnes GVM are restricted to travelling at a maximum speed of 100km/h, regardless of any higher speed limit that may be shown on road signs.

Speed limiters are compulsory for trucks over 12 tonnes GVM built after 1 July 1991, and with engines up to 300hp (224kw) and for higher horsepower engines built after 1 January 1991.

Buses over 14.5 tonnes GVM or prime movers are to be fitted with speed limiters if they were manufactured after 1987.

Buses over 5 tonnes GVM and up to 14.5 tonnes GVM have speed limiters fitted from 1 July 1991.

If a heavy vehicle is required to be speed limited, it is an offence to use or allow others to use the vehicle without a properly functioning speed limiter. Penalties apply.

Any heavy vehicle driven in excess of 110km/h will be issued a defect notice requiring it to comply with Australian Design Rule (ADR) 65/00. The vehicle will not be allowed to operate on the road until all repairs or modifications have been completed and cleared by the Department of Transport and Main Roads.

Portable warning signs

A vehicle (including a combination of vehicle and trailer) either carrying a placard load of dangerous goods or weighing more than 12 tonnes must carry three portable triangular, red, reflectorised warning signs.

If the speed limit on the road is less than 80km/h

You must display portable warning signs if your vehicle has broken down or has lost some or all of its load, and your vehicle or load is not visible in all directions for 200 metres.

You must display the signs as follows:

- one triangle should be placed at least 50m but not more than 150m in front of the vehicle
- one triangle should be placed at least 50m but not more than 150m to the rear of the vehicle
- one triangle should be placed to the side of the vehicle, or fallen load, in a position that gives sufficient warning to other road users.

If the speed limit on the road is 80km/h or more

You must display portable warning signs if your vehicle has broken down or has lost some or all of its load, and your vehicle or load is not visible in all directions for 300 metres.

You must display the signs as follows:

- one triangle should be placed at least 200m but not more than 250m in front of the vehicle
- one triangle should be placed at least 200m but not more than 250m to the rear of the vehicle
- one triangle should be placed to the side of the vehicle, or fallen load, in a position that gives sufficient warning to other road users.

Driver fatigue

All drivers of fatigue regulated heavy vehicles or combinations (with a GVM of more than 12 tonnes) and buses of more than 4.5 tonnes GVM (with a seating capacity of more than 12 adults, including the driver) must comply with fatigue management legislation. Under the fatigue chain of responsibility provision parties in the logistics chain must take all reasonable steps to ensure that drivers don't drive while impaired by fatigue.

Signs of fatigue can include:

- lack of alertness
- inability to concentrate
- reduced ability to recognise or respond to external stimuli
- poor judgment or memory
- making more mistakes than usual
- drowsiness, or falling asleep at work (including micro sleeps)
- finding it difficult to keep eyes open
- needing more frequent naps than usual
- not feeling refreshed after sleep
- excessive head nodding or yawning
- blurred vision
- mood changes, increased irritability or other changes to the person's mental health
- changes to the person's health or fitness.

If you experience any of these signs of fatigue, you should rest until the sign is no longer present.

The national driver work diary

All drivers of fatigue regulated heavy vehicles must record work times and rest times in their national driver work diary during any trip that takes them further than 100km *(A) from their driver base.

The national driver work diary is available from any Department of Transport and Main Roads Customer Service Centre, any of the agencies listed on the Department of Transport and Main Roads website at www.tmr.qld.gov.au/about-us/contact-us, or by phoning **13 23 80**.

When applying for a national work diary:

- present your current driver licence, and national driver work diary (if you have one)
- complete an application form provided in the front of the work diary in the presence of the issuing officer
- pay the application fee.

For further information, call **13 23 80** or visit www.tmr.qld.gov.au/heavyvehicles.

Standard hours

Time	Work	Rest
In any period of...	A driver must not work for more than a <u>maximum</u> of...	And must have the rest of that period off work with at least a <u>minimum</u> rest break of...
5 ½ hours	5¼ hours work time	15 continuous minutes rest time
8 hours	7½ hours work time	30 minutes rest time in blocks of 15 continuous minutes
11 hours	10 hours work time	60 minutes rest time in blocks of 15 continuous minutes
24 hours	12 hours work time	7 continuous hours stationary rest time*(B)
7 days	72 hours work time	24 continuous hours stationary rest time
14 days	144 hours work time	2 x night rest breaks*(C) and 2 x night rest breaks taken on consecutive days

Basic fatigue management

Time	Work	Rest
In any period of...	A driver must not work for more than a <u>maximum</u> of...	And must have the rest of that period off work with at least a <u>minimum</u> rest break of...
6 ¼ hours	6 hours work time	15 continuous minutes rest time
9 hours	8½ hours work time	30 minutes rest time in blocks of 15 continuous minutes
12 hours	11 hours work time	60 minutes rest time in blocks of 15 continuous minutes
24 hours	14 hours work time	7 continuous hours stationary rest time*(B)
7 days	36 hours long/night work time*(D)	
14 days	144 hours work time	24 continuous hours stationary rest time taken after no more than 84 hours work time and 24 continuous hours stationary rest time and 2 x night rest breaks*(C) and 2 x night rest breaks taken on consecutive days

- * (A) Under the fatigue provisions in the HVNL the distance from base is 100km. Drivers operating more than 100km (not 200km as previously) from their base are required to carry and complete a national driver work diary. Further information about these laws is available at www.nhvr.gov.au.
- * (B) Stationary rest time is the time a driver spends out of a regulated heavy vehicle or in an approved sleeper berth of a stationary regulated heavy vehicle.
- * (C) Night rest breaks are 7 continuous hours stationary rest time taken between the hours of 10 pm on a day and 8am on the next day (using the time zone of the base of the driver) or 24 continuous hours of stationary rest break.
- * (D) Long/night work time is any work time in excess of 12 hours in a 24 hour period or any work time between midnight and 6am (or the equivalent hours in the time zone of the base of a driver).

Advanced fatigue management

In any period of...	Operating limits	Work maximum outer limits	Rest minimum outer limits
24 hours	Operator to propose	16 hours in Queensland 15 hours in New South Wales or Victoria	6 continuous hours or 8 hours in 2 parts
14 days	Operator to propose	154 hours	2 blocks of 7 hours continuous stationary rest taken between 10pm and 8am (night rest)
28 days	Operator to propose	288 hours	4 periods of 24 hours continuous stationary rest

Advanced fatigue management requires businesses to apply for accreditation under the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator on 1300 **MYNHVR** (1300 696487).

Normal operating limits are used to guide operators when developing everyday schedules and driver rosters, taking into account all foreseeable contingencies and reflecting the inherent fatigue risks (for example the amount of night driving balanced against longer rest breaks).

Outer limits represent the point at which further work poses an unacceptable fatigue risk. The maximum outer limit cannot be exceeded. This limit is set nationally and based on robust advice from fatigue experts and experience from current transport industry practices.

Fatigue offence demerit points and penalties

Fatigue offences may attract demerit points and significant fines. Information on these offences can be found on the fatigue management page at www.nhvr.gov.au/fatigue-management. Generally, demerits apply to offences that have a potential impact on a driver's safety, including failing to record work and rest, or providing false information in a work diary, or falsely claiming to be in an accreditation scheme. There are no penalties for spelling mistakes or correcting your own incorrect entry in a work diary.

However, all pages with a correction must still be legible. If a page becomes too messy or difficult to read, the driver must cancel the page by drawing two parallel lines across it and writing the word 'CANCELLED' and rewrite the correct information on the next page.

Passenger transport

Public passenger services are provided to transport members of the public for a fare or consideration, or in the course of a trade or business. Examples of public passenger services are:

- school services
- personalised transport services (taxis, booked hire and limousines)
- tourist services
- charter bus services
- community services
- scheduled services.

If you drive a vehicle that provides a public passenger service, you are required to hold the appropriate kind of driver authorisation issued by the Department of Transport and Main Roads, in addition to holding the appropriate kind of driver licence.

For further information about driver authorisation, contact your nearest Department of Transport and Main Roads Customer Service Centre or Passenger Transport office, visit www.qld.gov.au.

School buses

School buses that provide a school service and operate outside or partly outside an urban area must have flashing yellow warning lights fitted to the front and rear of the bus. If you drive a school bus, you must flash its warning lights when children are being picked up or set down.

Sample questions – heavy vehicles

1. Does a school bus that operates outside or partly outside an urban area have to operate flashing warning lights when picking up and setting down passengers?

- A. No.
- B. Yes.
- C. Only when road conditions are bad.

2. What is the maximum speed allowed for a heavy vehicle over 12 tonnes GVM?

- A. 60km/h.
- B. 10km/h under the signed speed limit.
- C. 100km/h.

3. When travelling outside a built-up area on single-lane roads (but not in a road train area), what is the minimum distance to be maintained between long vehicles?

- A. 60m.
- B. 100m.
- C. 10m for every 10 km/h you are travelling.

4. If you are driving a heavy or long vehicle, you must not park for more than one hour in a built-up area unless:

- A. No other vehicles are close by.
- B. It is after 5pm and before 8am.
- C. A sign permits it, or you are actively involved in loading or unloading.

5. What is the minimum rest period for a solo driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle who has completed 12 hours work operating under standard work and rest arrangements?

- A. 6 continuous hours.
- B. 7 continuous hours.
- C. 8 continuous hours.
- D. 12 continuous hours.

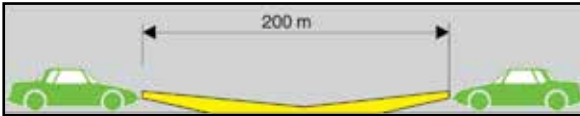
Other rules and responsibilities

Use of lights

When you drive at night (between sunset and sunrise) or in hazardous weather conditions, your vehicle's headlights, rear lights and rear number plate light must be switched on and clearly visible. You should turn your headlights on when you cannot clearly see people or vehicles.

While you may drive with your headlights on high beam in a built-up area, you must dip your headlights when:

- an oncoming vehicle is within 200m



- you are within 200m of the vehicle ahead.



You may only drive with fog lights on if you are in fog or hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility. If you are caught using fog lights where conditions are not hazardous, or where visibility is not reduced, you can be fined.

Driving lights are different to fog lights. Fog lights can be switched on and off independent of any other light, whereas driving lights are additional headlights and are only allowed to be on while your headlights are on high beam.

Tips – headlights

- To see better at night, you may switch your headlights to high beam or drive more slowly so that you have time to react to traffic conditions.
- Wearing tinted glasses reduces your vision. Only wear tinted glasses at night when an eye specialist has prescribed them for night driving.

Following distance

You must drive at a sufficient distance behind another vehicle so that you can, if necessary, stop safely to avoid a collision with the vehicle – see *Safe following distance*.

Following other long vehicles

When towing a caravan or trailer, if your towing vehicle combined with the length of the caravan or trailer is 7.5m or longer, it is considered to be a long vehicle – See *Long vehicles*. You must leave at least 60m between your

vehicle and another vehicle 7.5m or longer in front of you on single-lane roads outside built-up areas.

If you tow a caravan in road train areas, leave at least 200m between your vehicle and another long vehicle. Vehicles towing caravans driving too close together make it hard for other motorists to overtake safely.

Towline

If you are towing a car with a towline, the towline must not be more than 4m long.

Parking

Regulated parking

Parking on roads and in regulated parking areas is regulated and enforced by local governments. Parking is also enforced by the Queensland Police Service.

How to park

You must obey an official sign or line marking telling you how to park. If there is no sign or line marking on the road, park the left side of your vehicle parallel to and as close to the left side of the road as you can safely. This is called parallel parking.

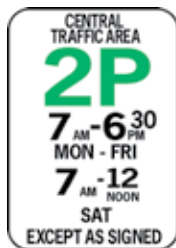
You must park facing the same direction as traffic in the adjacent lane or line of traffic.

If you are in a one-way street (not a divided road), you may park parallel to and as close to the left or right side of the road as you can safely.

Where parking spaces are marked on the road, you must not take up more than a single space, unless your vehicle is longer than the length of space.

You must not park closer than 1m to any other vehicle in front of or behind your vehicle.

Parking signs



Official signs indicate where you can and cannot park. If these signs show hours or days, directions given by the signs apply during those hours and days. For example, this sign indicates you can park for up to two hours between 7am and 6.30pm Monday to Friday and between 7am and noon Saturday, but that there are no restrictions at other times. These signs may also state the types of vehicles that must not be parked in an area, for example heavy vehicles may be restricted.

Certain vehicles (for example those belonging to local residents) may be excluded from a sign's parking restrictions. These exceptions will be shown on the sign.

The letter P alone means there is no time limit. If there is a time limit, it is shown by the number in front of the P. For example, this sign indicates that motorbikes can park for up to two hours between 9am and 5pm.



Parking is free, except where there is a metered space. If certain hours and days apply to the meters, you can park in this section for free outside these times.

There are several different types of metered parking in Queensland, including:

- single meters – located at the front of individual parking bays
- multi-bays, controlling up to four parking bays – located on the footpath central to all bays
- pay and display, controlling up to 10 parking bays – coupons are dispensed from a machine located on the footpath near the bays and must be displayed on your vehicle's dashboard.

To operate a meter or coupon dispenser, follow the instructions.

Some metered parks become clearways during peak hours. Always check the traffic signs before leaving your vehicle – see *Clearway*.

Unregulated (private property) parking

Parking in unregulated parking areas, such as in shopping centre car parks or in private car parks for entertainment or hospitality businesses, is controlled by the owner or occupier of the parking area. There is no general right to park on private property – if you park somewhere you are not authorised to park your vehicle may be towed. The owner or occupier can choose whether to apply and enforce parking conditions in their parking areas. This may include towing unauthorised vehicles from the car park. Private property owners and occupiers who want to enforce parking conditions by towing must ensure they have a legal basis to remove unauthorised vehicles from their parking area.

When parking your vehicle, it's important to remember:

- **Motorists** should not assume it is OK to park somewhere just because the business premises are vacant, it's outside business hours, you aren't going to be very long, there are plenty of vacant spaces, you have parked there before, or other people are parked there. You, as the motorist are responsible for determining if you are allowed to park somewhere and for complying with any terms and conditions of parking in that parking area.
- **Motorists** should read signs carefully before you leave your vehicle in a private parking area. If signs indicate parking is not permitted or if it's not clear whether you can park in that location, you should find somewhere else

to park. If parking is permitted under terms and conditions detailed on the signs, and you do not comply with these conditions, then your vehicle may be towed.

- **If you think your vehicle has been towed** you should contact the towing operator using the details on the signs in the parking area, or contact the Queensland Police Service via PoliceLink on 131 444 to find out where your vehicle has been taken. Towing operators are required to advise QPS when they tow a vehicle from private property. Towing operators are also required to enter into a contract with private property owners or occupiers that authorises the removal of vehicles in that area. You can request to see a copy of the *Towing Consent*, as evidence that the contract exists.

Under the *Tow Truck Regulation 2009* if a vehicle is towed from private property maximum fees apply for the following:

- a standard tow of a motor vehicle from private property
- the releasing of a motor vehicle that has been loaded on a tow truck but the driver returns to the vehicle before it is towed away from the private property
- daily charges for storing a motor vehicle at a tow truck holding yard

Tow truck operators cannot charge fees for taking steps to locate you, allowing you access to your vehicle at their holding yard or other incidental fees.

A list of the maximum fees that apply to private property towing fees is available at www.tmr.qld.gov.au/business-industry/Accreditations/Tow-truck-licensing-scheme.

If you think that you complied with the parking conditions and your vehicle should not have been towed, you should seek independent legal advice. You may be able to pursue a civil action through the courts. If you feel that a tow truck operator or driver is not complying with the requirements, please ring 1800 681 636 to provide the Department with information so the matter can be investigated.

- Private property owners or occupiers who want to enforce parking conditions by towing must ensure they have a legal basis to remove unauthorised vehicles from their parking area. If you want to remove unauthorised vehicles from your carpark carefully consider your legal obligations.

LOADING ZONES

You must not stop in a loading zone, unless you are:



- a bus that is dropping off or picking up passengers
- a truck that is dropping off or picking up passengers or goods
- a motor vehicle displaying a commercial vehicle identification label
- any vehicle that is dropping off or picking up goods (no longer than 20 minutes)
- any vehicle that is dropping off or picking up passengers (no longer than two minutes)
- any vehicle that is dropping off or picking up passengers with a disability (no longer than five minutes).

NO PARKING



You are not allowed to park in this area at any time. You may stop only to pick up or set down passengers or goods for a maximum of two minutes, unless the sign allows a longer time. You must not leave the vehicle unattended.

NO STOPPING



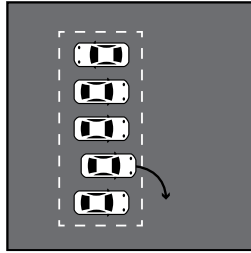
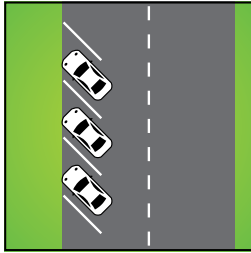
You must not stop your vehicle at any time where a NO STOPPING sign is placed, except when obeying an official direction. This includes a traffic light or if you have to stop or park for safety.

CLEARWAY



Vehicles are not allowed to stop on this section of road, though buses, taxis and limousines may pick up or set down passengers. This sign usually applies in peak-hour traffic – the sign will show the hours that it applies. If you park or stop in a clearway, you may be fined and have your vehicle towed away.

Angle or centre parking



You may only angle or centre park where there is an official traffic sign permitting it. Park at the angle shown by the road markings for the parking space. Park in the direction stated on the parking sign.

When moving out of a centre parking area, you must enter and leave the parking area by driving forward unless a traffic sign indicates otherwise.

Leaving your vehicle

When you open your car door, you must check that there is no one on the road, such as a bicycle rider, close enough to hit your door.

Secure your vehicle before you leave it unattended and if you are going to be more than 3m away. You must:

- apply the parking brake
- switch off the engine
- remove the ignition key
- close the windows if possible (a gap of 5cm or less from the top of the window frame is permitted)
- lock the doors if possible.

However, if somebody over 16 years of age is staying in the vehicle, the doors do not need to be locked and the ignition key may be left with them. Never leave children younger than 16 years, or animals, unattended in a vehicle.

Disability parking



The Australian Disability Parking Permit provides parking concessions in Queensland for people with severe mobility impairment allowing them easier access to services such as hospitals, shopping centres and entertainment venues.

The permit allows parking in any parking bay provided for a person with a disability in an on-street or off-street parking location.

The permit also allows parking in local government metered or regulated parking areas free of charge for the following periods:

- where the time limit specified by a sign is less than 30 minutes, permit holders will be able to park for 30 minutes
- where the time limit specified by a sign is 30 minutes or more, permit holders will be able to park for an unlimited time.

Holders of red disability parking permits may continue to access parking concessions. Red permit holders are entitled to park in any off-street parking bay (regardless of the colour of the signage) situated in areas such as shopping centres. Red permit holders may use their permit when travelling interstate and must park according to the conditions on their permit. Red permit holders are not permitted to park in on-street disability parking bays.

Temporary permits, once expired, are not valid and are not eligible for renewal. If you continue to experience severe functional mobility impairment, you will need to make a new application for an Australian Disability Parking Permit.

If you are caught misusing a disability parking permit or parking illegally in a disability parking space, you can be fined.

Prohibited parking places

You must not park or stop:

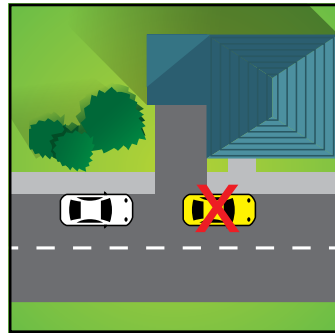
- on a road with a yellow edge line
- on a painted island
- within 1m of another parked car
- where you would have less than 3m of road between your car and the other side of the road, or any continuous marked centre line or double lines
- where you would have less than 3m of road between your car and a vehicle parked on the other side of the road
- in a mail zone
- in a special purpose lane other than a bicycle lane
- between the centre of the road and another vehicle already parked (known as double parking), except when centre parking
- within 1m of a fire hydrant or fire plug indicator
- in an emergency lane on a motorway, unless this is necessary for safety
- on a safety ramp or arrester bed, unless necessary for safety
- in a disability parking space without a disability parking permit
- in a loading zone, unless you are permitted to do so – see *Loading zones*
- in between signs that mark a bus zone.

Unless there is an official sign saying you can, you must not park or stop:

- less than 10m from an intersection without traffic lights
- less than 20m from an intersection with traffic lights
- less than 20 m before and 10m after a children's crossing (when CHILDREN CROSSING flags are displayed)
- less than 20m before and 10m after a pedestrian crossing, unless a parking sign applies
- less than 20m before and 10m after a bus stop
- less than 20m from a level crossing
- on the crest of a hill or curve outside a built-up area unless the rear of the vehicle is visible for at least 100m.

Also, ensure your vehicle is not blocking or partly blocking:

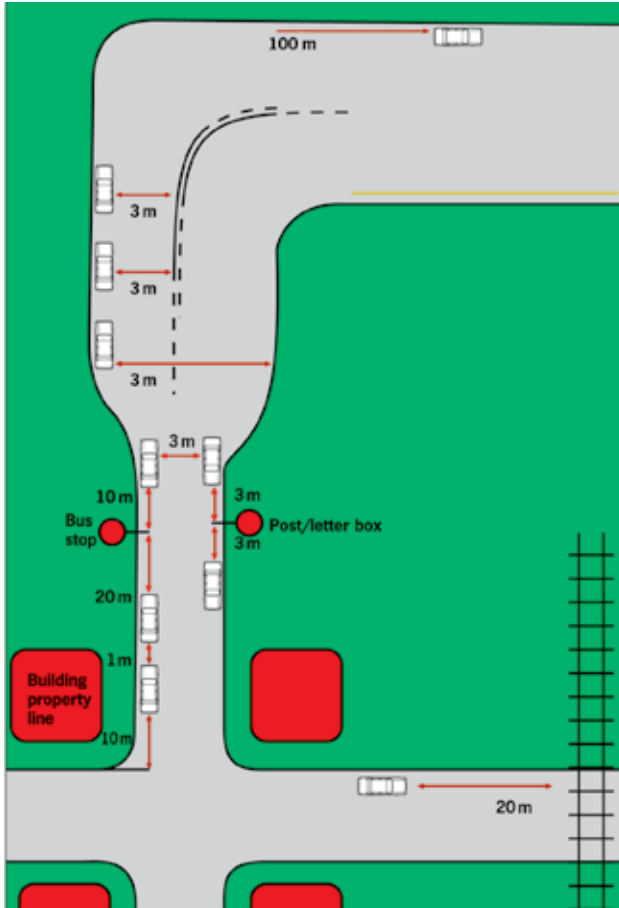
- an intersection
- a footpath
- a pedestrian crossing
- a traffic light-controlled crossing
- a railway level crossing
- a bicycle path
- a driveway or property entrance, except for up to two minutes when you are dropping off or picking up passengers or goods
- vehicles moving from one road to another road, ferry, wharf or driveway
- a tunnel or underpass.



You must ensure your vehicle is not blocking or partly blocking a driveway.

If your vehicle has a GVM of 4.5 tonnes or more, or is 7.5m or more in length, you must not park it in a built-up area for more than one hour unless otherwise signed, or if you are actively engaged in dropping off or picking up goods.

Prohibited parking places



Seatbelts and child restraints

Everyone in a vehicle must wear a fastened seatbelt at all times.

The only exceptions are if:

- you are the driver and are reversing the vehicle
- you carry a current medical certificate that states you cannot wear a seatbelt for medical reasons. The medical certificate must have an end date no later than 12 months from the date it was given
- you are required to get in and out of the vehicle frequently while engaged in door-to-door pick-up or delivery of goods, and you drive at no more than 25km/h

- the vehicle was originally manufactured without seatbelts fitted and passengers are seven years or older. Passengers under seven years are not permitted to travel in any vehicle without a correctly fitted child restraint.

Under Queensland law, if you are the driver, you are responsible for ensuring that every passenger – regardless of age – wears a correctly fitted child restraint or seatbelt. Passengers 16 years or older who fail to wear a seatbelt will also be fined (in addition to the driver) and get four demerit points.

If the driver or front seat passenger fails to wear their seatbelt, the driver may receive a *Photographic Detection Device Offence* notice in the mail – see *Mobile phone and seatbelt cameras*.

For further information, see *Correct seatbelt and child restraint use* and *Double demerit points*.

Mobile phones

It is illegal to hold a mobile phone in your hand or have it resting on any part of your body when driving, even when you are stopped at traffic lights. The phone does not need to be turned on or in use for it to be an offence.

You can only hold your phone in your hand when stopped to pay at a drive through, to gain access to/from a car park or similar area, or present a digital driver licence. You must pull over and park in a safe place to pick up the mobile phone to make or receive a call, text message or operate the phone in another way. If you hold an open or P2 licence, or are a P1/learner licence holder 25 years or older, you may use your phone when it is in a mount or cradle if you maintain control of your vehicle and are not distracted.

If you are caught with a mobile phone in your hand or resting on any part of your body while driving, you will be given a ticket. Demerit points will be recorded against your traffic history.

Tips – mobile phones

- Switch your phone to silent, do not disturb or flight mode and put it away as soon as you get behind the wheel.
- Phone home before you leave work and check if you need to pick anything up on the way home.
- Pull over and park safely before picking up your phone.

See *Learning to drive* and *Provisional licences* for special conditions relating to learner drivers and provisional licence holders.

Animals

A driver must not have an animal in their lap while operating a vehicle. A person riding a motorbike must not carry an animal between their arms and the handlebars.

It is recommended that pets do not ride unrestrained in either the front or back seats of any vehicle. A special pet harness can be attached to your vehicle's seatbelt. Smaller pets can also be transported in pet carriers.

Pets can be put in the back of a station wagon with a cargo barrier that complies with Australian standards. Dogs should not ride unrestrained in the back of trucks or trailers. Special pet restrainers for dogs travelling in utes can restrain your dog safely.

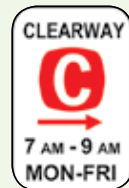
Sample questions – other rules and responsibilities

1. As a driver, you must wear a seatbelt:

- A. When travelling over 60km/h.
- B. When the vehicle is moving or stationary in traffic, unless you are reversing.
- C. When the vehicle is parked.
- D. When convenient.

2. What does this sign mean?

- A. You cannot stop for more than five minutes to pick up or drop off passengers.
- B. You must not stop at any time.
- C. You cannot stop during the times and days stated.
- D. You can only stop during the times and days stated.



3. When towing a car with a towline, what is the maximum permissible length of the towline?

- A. 4m.
- B. 6m.
- C. 10m.
- D. 15m.

4. You can hold a mobile phone in your hand or have it resting on your lap when sitting in the driver's seat:

- A. At any time when you are driving an automatic vehicle.
- B. If the phone is turned off.
- C. When you are stopped at traffic lights or stopped in traffic.
- D. Only when your vehicle is legally parked or stopped to pay at a drive through, to gain access to/from a car park or similar area, or to present a digital driver licence.

5. Are you permitted to drive with your lights on high beam in a built-up area?

- A. Yes, but not within 200m of another vehicle.
- B. Yes, but not within 100m of another vehicle.
- C. No.

Rules for other road users

Bicycle riders

A bicycle is a legal vehicle and bicycle riders have the same rights and responsibilities as any other driver on the road. However, there are also some road rules just for bicycle riders.

As a bicycle rider, you are legally required to:

- wear an *Australian Standard AS2063 or AS/NZS2063* bicycle helmet, correctly fitted and fastened – helmets can be effective in reducing the risk of head and brain injuries
- fit your bicycle with a working bell, horn or similar warning device and at least one effective brake
- obey all traffic signs and lights – see *Signs and signals*
- be astride the seat and keep at least one hand on the handlebars at all times
- use hand signals when turning right
- have a red reflector at the rear of your bike that can be seen for at least 50m. If riding at night, have a flashing or steady front white light and rear red light fitted to your bicycle that can be seen for at least 200m
- fasten any luggage safely and securely
- not carry other people unless the bicycle is designed to carry more than one person and each person wears a helmet
- never ride on the wrong side of the road (including in a bicycle lane) towards oncoming traffic
- stop before riding your bicycle across a children's crossing or zebra crossing
- give way to pedestrians on footpaths and shared use paths – keep to the left
- never ride on that part of a separated footpath designed for pedestrians.

You may ride your bicycle across a pedestrian crossing at traffic lights.

You may ride bicycles on roads and footpaths unless otherwise signed. Local governments may make local laws prohibiting the use of bicycles on specific footpaths within the local government area. These footpaths must be identified by NO BICYCLE signs.

When riding on roads with no marked lanes, you must ride as near as practical to the far left side of the road. However on a roundabout with no marked lanes you may take up any part of the road space you need to ensure your safety.

You must not ride closer than 2m to the rear of a moving motor vehicle continuously for more than 200m.

Two bicycle riders may legally ride beside each other as long as they are not more than 1.5m apart. If necessary, another bicycle rider can overtake these bicycle riders. On a multi-lane road you can occupy any part of a lane and travel in the right hand lane where necessary (for example to make a right turn).

As a bicycle rider, you can:

- ride in bus lanes, transit lanes and bicycle storage areas
- overtake a vehicle on the left, unless the vehicle is turning left and signalling to turn left
- travel in the left lane of a multi-lane roundabout if leaving more than halfway around a roundabout, but must give way to vehicles exiting from the roundabout.

Bicycle storage areas

Bicycle storage areas may be provided at an intersection with traffic lights. A bicycle storage area has one or more bicycle symbols painted on the road between two parallel stop lines.

Special rules apply to you when using a bicycle storage area, including:

- you must give way to any vehicle that is in the bicycle storage area
- where there is a green or yellow light in front of the bicycle storage area, you must give way to any vehicle entering the area.

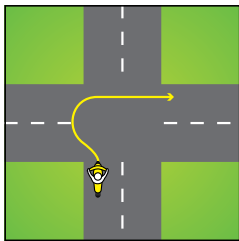
Penalties

Infringement notices can be issued to bicycle riders. While you may be required to pay a fine for disobeying a road rule, you cannot accumulate any demerit points because they don't apply to bicycle offences.

It is an offence to ride a bicycle under the influence of alcohol or drugs. If you are charged with this offence you will need to appear in court.

Optional hook turn by a bicycle rider

You may turn right at an intersection on your bicycle using a hook turn.



To make the turn:

1. Approach and enter the intersection from as near as practical to the far left side of the road you are leaving.
2. Move forward until you are as near as practical to the far side of the road you are entering. Keep as near as possible to the far left side of the intersection. Keep clear of any marked foot crossings. Keep clear of any driver turning left from the intersection.

3. If there are traffic lights, wait until you are facing a green light before moving forward.
4. If there are no traffic lights on the intersection, give way to approaching drivers on the road you have just left, then move forward.

Obeying traffic lights



Stop

Do not ride past the red traffic light unless a green bicycle crossing light is also facing you. You can cross the road if another traffic light you are facing shows a green WALK, walking pedestrian or bicycle symbol.



Stop if it is safe to do so

Do not ride past the yellow traffic light unless a green bicycle crossing light is also facing you or you are so close to the yellow traffic light when it changes from green to yellow that you can't stop safely.

If you face a flashing yellow traffic light or arrow, this is a warning to use caution near the traffic light when you enter the road and to follow the general give way rules.



Go

Ride past the green traffic light if you can do so safely.

Tips – bicycle riders

To stay safe, you should:

- Check your bicycle's tyres and brakes regularly.
- Be courteous to motorists and ride in a predictable manner so that road users know what you are doing.
- Be seen. Light coloured clothing can make you more visible to motorists. At night, use lights and reflectors on your bicycle and wear reflective clothing or reflective wrist and ankle bands to attract motorists' attention.
- Be mindful of heavy vehicle blind spots. Truck drivers may not be able to see you, particularly if you are alongside, directly in front of, or behind them.

Electric bicycles

There are currently two types of power-assisted bicycles that can be legally ridden in public spaces, such as roads and paths.

The first type is a power-assisted bicycle with an electric motor that must not be capable of generating more than 200 watts of power. The pedals must be the main source of power and can only assist with pedalling. The motor can only operate without pedalling up to 6km/h and must cut out at 25km/h.

The second type is known as an Electrically Power-Assisted Cycle (EPAC) or 'pedalec', which must comply with the European Standard for Power Assisted Pedal Cycles (EN15194). This can have an electric motor up to 250 watts of power, however, the motor must also only operate without pedalling up to 6km/h and must cut out at 25km/h.

These requirements ensure that only bicycles that are considered safe, particularly in relation to interactions with pedestrians, are allowed to be used on roads and paths.

Your power-assisted bike is non-compliant and can't be ridden on public roads or paths if it has any of the following:

- a petrol-powered or internal combustion engine
- an electric motor capable of generating over 200 watts (that isn't an EPAC or pedalec)
- an electric motor that is the primary source of power.

Non-compliant bikes may only be ridden on private property with no public access.

You do not require a driver licence to ride an electric bicycle and they are exempt from registration and Compulsory Third Party (CTP) insurance. For more information on electric bicycles, please visit www.qld.gov.au.

Personal mobility devices

What is a personal mobility device?

A personal mobility device (PMD) is a small, electric device generally used by people to transport themselves short distances instead of walking or riding a bicycle.

A PMD in Queensland must:

- be designed for use by a single person only
- fit the following dimensions:
 - 1250mm in length by 700mm in width by 1350mm in height, or
 - 700mm in length by 1250mm in width by 1350mm in height



- have a maximum weight of 60kg—when not carrying a person or load
- be powered by an electric motor
- have 1 or more wheels
- if the device has handlebars, it must also have a working bell, horn or similar warning device
- have an effective stopping system controlled by using brakes, gears or motor control
- not have any sharp protrusions.

Where to ride

PMD riders can ride on:

- paths (including footpaths, shared paths, separated paths and bike paths)
- local streets (with a speed limit of 50km/h or less and with no dividing line or median strip, or one-way streets with only 1 marked lane)
- some bike lanes, including:
 - bike lanes on roads with a speed limit of 50km/h or less
 - bike lanes that are physically separated from other lanes of traffic (for example, by bollards or raised median strip).

PMD riders can also ride on the road in some limited circumstances to:

- avoid an obstruction on a path or bike lane for up to 50m
- cross a road by the shortest safe route
- access a bicycle storage box at an intersection
- get out of the way of an emergency vehicle
- travel through an intersection between a road, bike lane or path that they are permitted to be in.

PMD riders must not ride on main roads or CBD streets.

Key rules

To operate a PMD you must:

- be at least 16 years of age, or 12 with adult supervision
- wear an approved bicycle or motorbike helmet that is securely fitted (unless an exemption has been granted for medical or religious reasons)
- not carry passengers or ‘double’
- not be under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- not use a mobile device or have it resting on any part of your body while riding a PMD
- signal when turning right (either by using indicators or a hand signal)

- not lead an animal.

Specific speed limits apply to PMD riders:

- 25km/h is the maximum speed on bike paths, bike lanes and roads
- 12km/h is the maximum speed on footpaths and shared paths, unless signed otherwise
- Other speed signs apply, for example 10km/h shared zones.

When riding on a path, you must:

- only use the bicycle side of a path
- keep left and give way to pedestrians
- keep left of oncoming pedestrians, bicycles and other PMDs
- stop before riding across a marked crossing.

When riding on a road, you must:

- obey traffic lights and signals
- keep as far to the left side of the road as practicable
- not ride with more than 2 riders side by side unless you are overtaking another rider
- not ride more than 1.5m apart when riding side by side
- not overtake another vehicle on the left if that vehicle is indicating and turning left
- not cause a traffic hazard by moving into the path of a driver
- not be towed by another vehicle
- not hold on to the back of another vehicle.

You must not ride past a 'Personal mobility devices prohibited' sign—your local council or land owners may prohibit PMDs in areas like malls, esplanades or jetties.



Example 'Personal mobility device prohibited' sign.

Tips – parking

Poor parking creates problems for other path users, particularly people with a disability. Follow these simple tips:

- Park in designated e-mobility parking areas, where available.
- If there isn't a designated parking area, always park on the kerbside, ensuring your PMD is upright and stable.
- Don't block paths:
 - In CBD areas, ensure sufficient space for a wheelchair to pass along the path.
 - In suburban areas, park PMD on the grass nature strip and not the paved footpath.
- Keep clear of:
 - Crossings and kerb ramps
 - Access points and emergency exits
 - Tactile ground surface indicators
 - Audio tactile push buttons at road crossings
 - Loading zones, taxi zones and bus stops
 - Fire hydrants and mailboxes.

Penalties

You must follow the road rules if you want to ride on Queensland roads. In most cases, PMD riders who break the road rules will be given the same fines as motorists, but demerit points do not apply. If you ride under the influence of alcohol or drugs you will need to appear in court.

Pedestrians

We are all pedestrians at some time. Pedestrians include people:

- walking
- using wheelchairs (including registered motorised mobility devices)
- on rollerblades, skateboards, rollerskates and other wheeled recreational devices.

Staying safe

- Always cross at the safest possible point – at a crossing, lights, refuge or where you can see drivers and they can see you.
- When crossing a road, STOP, LOOK for traffic, LISTEN for approaching cars and WAIT until there is a safe break in traffic before crossing.
- Obey traffic signals.
- Cross the road by the most direct route.
- Allow yourself enough time to cross the road.

- Always walk on the footpath or nature strip. If there isn't one, you must walk as close to the edge of the road as practical, facing oncoming traffic.
- Do not travel on a dedicated bicycle path, or on that part of a separated path designated for bicycles, unless you are in or pushing a wheelchair, or you are using a wheeled recreational device – see *Rollerblades, skateboards and other wheeled recreational devices*.

Tips – pedestrians

- Take care if walking after drinking alcohol, – see *Drink walking*.
- You should always keep to the left when walking on a footpath.
- Cross the road with a group, if possible. A group or a pair is more visible than one person.
- Don't expect drivers to see you at night. Carry or wear something light in colour and cross under a streetlight if there are no marked crossings, crosswalks or signals.

Motorised mobility device

A motorised mobility device (MMD) is a motorised wheelchair or a mobility scooter. If you are using an MMD, extra rules apply to you.

- Use footpaths at all times or, if there is no footpath, travel as close as possible to the left-hand or right-hand side of the road. (**Note:** Be aware that your smaller size and slower speeds often make you less visible in traffic.)
- You must not go over 10km/h on a path.
- Cross the road by the most direct route.
- Pay attention to others' safety.
- Never use the device on a road in the same way you would drive a car.

MMDs can be registered to an individual or an organisation.

For more information about registering, see *Register a motorised mobility device (motorised wheelchair or mobility scooter)*, visit www.qld.gov.au.

Rollerblades, skateboards and other wheeled recreational devices

If you are using rollerblades, rollerskates, a skateboard or other wheeled recreational devices, extra rules apply to you. These rules also apply to children under 12 years of age using a wheeled toy such as a pedal car, scooter or tricycle.

- Do not travel on a road where the speed limit is 50km/h or more.
- Do not travel on roads with a white centre line or median strip or where there are marked lanes.
- Do not travel on a road at night (you may, however, travel on a footpath and cross a road by the most direct route at night).
- Do not use wheeled recreational devices where a sign prohibits their use.
- Give way to bicycle riders on a bicycle path or separated path.

- Keep to the far left side when travelling on a road or footpath.
- Give way to pedestrians on a footpath or shared path.
- Local council laws may affect wheeled recreational devices. Check the local laws in the local area.

Pedestrians obeying traffic lights



Stop

If you face a red DON'T WALK or illuminated red pedestrian symbol, do not cross the road.



Walk

If you face a green WALK or illuminated green pedestrian symbol, start to cross the road with care.

Caution

If you face a flashing red DON'T WALK or flashing red illuminated pedestrian signal, complete the crossing if you have started – do not start to cross the road.

Quad bikes and utility off-road vehicles

A quad bike is a four-wheeled motorbike designed to travel on four low-pressure tyres, with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, and handlebars for steering control.

A utility off-road vehicle is a two to six person vehicle based on a quad bike but with a side-by-side bucket seating arrangement and steering wheel.

To operate quad bikes and utility off-road vehicles on a road or road-related area:

- the vehicle must be conditionally registered.
- the driver and passenger must at all times wear an approved motorbike helmet.

The driver must not allow children under the age of 8 to be carried as passengers, as well as any child of any age if they are unable to sit with their feet flat on the floor and hands on handholds.

Further information on the operation and conditional registration of quad bikes and utility off-road vehicles, including vehicle information sheets, please visit www.qld.gov.au.

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