

## Part 13 Lights and warning devices

### Division 1 Lights on vehicles (except bicycles, animals and animal-drawn vehicles)

#### 214 Division does not apply to riders of bicycles, animals or animal-drawn vehicles

This Division does not apply to the rider of a bicycle, animal or animal-drawn vehicle.

*Note 1* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* The rules for using lights when riding a bicycle or an animal-drawn vehicle at night, or in hazardous weather conditions, are:

- for riders of bicycles — rule 259
- for riders of animal-drawn vehicles — rule 223.

#### 215 Using lights when driving at night or in hazardous weather conditions

- (1) A driver must not drive at night, or in hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility unless:
- (a) the headlights, tail lights and number plate light fitted to the driver's vehicle are operating effectively and are clearly visible; and
  - (b) if the vehicle is fitted with clearance lights or side marker lights — those lights are operating effectively and are clearly visible.

Offence provision.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** and **night** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* **Drive** includes be in control of — see the definition in the dictionary.

- (2) However, this rule does not apply to a driver if the driver's vehicle is stopped or parked at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop or park at that place under the Australian Road Rules.

*Note* **Length** of road and **parking control sign** are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) Also, a driver driving during the day in fog, or other hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility, may drive without the headlights of the driver's vehicle operating if the vehicle is fitted with front fog lights and those lights are operating effectively and are clearly visible.
- (4) In subrule (1), a reference to a kind of **light** fitted to a vehicle is a reference to a light of that kind required to be fitted to the vehicle under another law of this jurisdiction.

## **216 Towing a vehicle at night or in hazardous weather conditions**

- (1) A driver must not tow a vehicle at night, or in hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility unless:
- (a) if the towed vehicle is being towed from the front of the vehicle:
- (i) the tail lights of the vehicle are operating effectively and are clearly visible; or
  - (ii) the vehicle has portable rear lights that are operating; or
- (b) if the towed vehicle is being towed from the rear of the vehicle — the vehicle has portable rear lights that are operating.

Offence provision.

*Note* **Night** is defined in the dictionary.

**Rule 217**

---

- (2) However, this rule does not apply to the driver of a tow truck if:
- (a) the driver is towing a disabled vehicle carrying a placard load of dangerous goods to a place that is safely off the road; and
  - (b) a vehicle carrying a warning to other traffic is following immediately behind the disabled vehicle.

- (3) In this rule:

*dangerous goods* has the meaning given, for the Australian Road Rules, under another law of this jurisdiction.

*placard load* has the meaning given, for the Australian Road Rules, under another law of this jurisdiction.

*portable rear lights* means:

- (a) for a vehicle being towed from the front of the vehicle — a pair of lights attached to the rear of the vehicle that, when operating, show a red light that is clearly visible for at least 200 metres from the rear of the vehicle; and
- (b) for a vehicle being towed from the rear of the vehicle — a pair of lights attached to the front of the vehicle that, when operating, show a red light that is clearly visible for at least 200 metres from the front of the vehicle.

*road* does not include a road-related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* *Road-related area* is defined in rule 13, and *shoulder* is defined in rule 12.

## **217 Using rear fog lights**

- (1) The driver of a vehicle fitted with a rear fog light must not operate the fog light unless the driver is driving in fog or other hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility.

Offence provision.

- (2) In this rule:

*rear fog light* means a light fitted to a vehicle to make it more easily visible from the rear in fog.

## 218 Using headlights on high-beam

- (1) The driver of a vehicle must not use the vehicle's headlights on high-beam, or allow the vehicle's headlights to be used on high-beam, if the driver is driving:
  - (a) less than 200 metres behind a vehicle travelling in the same direction as the driver; or
  - (b) less than 200 metres from an oncoming vehicle.

Offence provision.

*Note* **High-beam** and **oncoming vehicle** are defined in the dictionary.

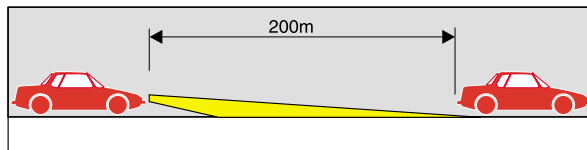
- (2) However, if the driver is overtaking a vehicle, the driver may briefly switch the headlights from low-beam to high-beam immediately before the driver begins to overtake the vehicle.

*Note* **Low-beam** and **overtake** are defined in the dictionary.

*Examples*

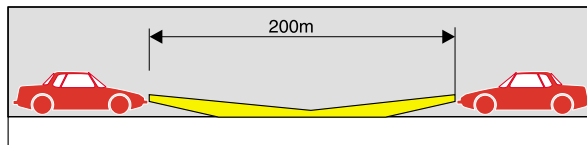
### Example 1

Using headlights on low-beam when travelling less than 200 metres behind another vehicle travelling in the same direction



### Example 2

Using headlights on low-beam when travelling within 200 metres of an oncoming vehicle



**Rule 219**

---

**219 Lights not to be used to dazzle other road users**

A driver must not use, or allow to be used, any light fitted to or in the driver's vehicle to dazzle, or in a way that is likely to dazzle, another road user.

Offence provision.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary, and **road user** is defined in rule 14.

*Note 2* **Driver** includes a person in control of a vehicle — see the definition of **drive** in the dictionary.

**220 Using lights on vehicles that are stopped**

- (1) A driver must not stop on a road at night unless:
  - (a) if the driver's vehicle is 2.2 metres wide, or wider — the clearance and side marker lights fitted to the vehicle are operating effectively and are clearly visible; or
  - (b) in any other case — the parking lights fitted to the driver's vehicle are operating effectively and are clearly visible.

Offence provision.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** and **night** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) This rule does not apply to a driver if the driver stops on a length of road, or in an area, with street lighting and the driver's vehicle is visible for at least 200 metres in all directions from the vehicle.

*Note* **Length** of road is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) In subrule (1), a reference to a kind of **light** fitted to a vehicle is a reference to a light of that kind required to be fitted to the vehicle under another law of this jurisdiction.

- (4) In this rule:

**road** does not include a road-related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road-related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

## **221 Using hazard warning lights**

The driver of a vehicle fitted with hazard warning lights must not use the hazard warning lights, or allow them to be used, unless:

- (a) the vehicle is stopped and is obstructing, or is likely to obstruct, the path of other vehicles or pedestrians; or
- (b) the vehicle is a slow-moving vehicle and is obstructing, or is likely to obstruct, the path of other vehicles or pedestrians; or
- (c) the vehicle is stopped in an emergency stopping lane; or
- (d) the driver stops the vehicle to sell a product (for example, ice creams) that may attract children onto the road; or
- (e) the driver is driving in hazardous weather conditions (for example, fog or smoke); or
- (f) the vehicle is a bus carrying children, and the driver stops the vehicle to drop off or pick up a child and is required or permitted to operate the hazard warning lights under another law of this jurisdiction; or
- (g) the hazard warning lights are operating as part of an anti-theft device fitted to the vehicle.

Offence provision.

*Note 1* **Bus** and **hazard warning lights** are defined in the dictionary, and **emergency stopping lane** is defined in rule 95.

*Note 2* **Driver** includes a person in control of a vehicle — see the definition of **drive** in the dictionary.

*Note 3* A vehicle does not obstruct another vehicle only because the vehicle is stopped in traffic or is travelling more slowly than other vehicles — see the definition of **obstruction** in the dictionary.

**Rule 222**

---

**222 Using warning lights on buses carrying children**

- (1) This rule applies to the driver of a bus carrying children if the bus is required to be fitted with warning lights under another law of this jurisdiction.

*Note* **Bus** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The driver must not stop the bus to drop off or pick up a child unless the warning lights are operating as required under the law of this jurisdiction.

Offence provision.

## **Division 2 Lights on animal-drawn vehicles**

### **223 Using lights when riding an animal-drawn vehicle at night or in hazardous weather conditions**

A person must not ride an animal-drawn vehicle at night, or in hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility, unless the vehicle is fitted with, and displays:

- (a) a white light fitted at or towards the front of each side of the vehicle that is clearly visible for at least 200 metres from the front of the vehicle; and
- (b) a red light fitted at or towards the rear of each side of the vehicle that is clearly visible for at least 200 metres from the rear of the vehicle; and
- (c) a red reflector fitted at or towards the rear of each side of the vehicle that is:
  - (i) not over 1.5 metres above ground level; and
  - (ii) clearly visible for at least 50 metres from the rear of the vehicle when light is projected onto it by another vehicle's headlight on low-beam.

Offence provision.

*Note* **Low-beam** and **night** are defined in the dictionary.

## **Division 3      Horns and radar detectors**

### **224 Using horns and similar warning devices**

A driver must not use, or allow to be used, a horn, or similar warning device, fitted to or in the driver's vehicle unless:

- (a) it is necessary to use the horn, or warning device, to warn other road users or animals of the approach or position of the vehicle; or
- (b) the horn, or warning device, is being used as part of an anti-theft device fitted to the vehicle.

Offence provision.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary, and **road user** is defined in rule 14.

*Note 2* **Driver** includes a person in control of a vehicle — see the definition of **drive** in the dictionary.

### **225 Using radar detectors and similar devices**

- (1) A person must not drive a vehicle if the vehicle has in or on it a device for preventing the effective use of a speed measuring device, or a device for detecting the use of a speed measuring device, unless the person is exempt from this rule under another law of this jurisdiction.

Offence provision.

*Note* **Drive** includes be in control of — see the definition in the dictionary.

- (2) Subrule (1) applies whether or not the device is operating or in working order.

*Note* Under the law of this jurisdiction, radar detectors and similar devices may be subject to confiscation.

## **Division 4 Portable warning triangles for heavy vehicles**

### **226 Heavy vehicles to be equipped with portable warning triangles**

- (1) A person must not drive a vehicle with a GVM over 12 tonnes unless the vehicle is equipped with at least 3 portable warning triangles.

Offence provision.

*Note* **GVM** and **portable warning triangle** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The person must produce the portable warning triangles for inspection if the person is directed to do so by a police officer or an authorised person.

Offence provision.

*Note* **Authorised person** and **police officer** are defined in the dictionary.

### **227 Using portable warning triangles**

- (1) This rule applies to a driver if the GVM of the driver's vehicle is over 12 tonnes.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** and **GVM** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the driver stops on a road and the vehicle is not visible at any time for at least 200 metres in all directions from the vehicle, the driver must use at least 3 portable warning triangles, positioned in accordance with subrule (4), to warn other road users of the vehicle.

Offence provision.

*Note 1* **Portable warning triangle** is defined in the dictionary, and **road user** is defined in rule 14.

*Note 2* See rule 220 for the requirement to operate certain lights on vehicles that are stopped.

**Rule 227**

---

- (3) If some or all of any load being carried by the vehicle falls onto a road and is not clearly visible at any time for at least 200 metres in all directions from the fallen load, the driver must use at least 3 portable warning triangles, positioned in accordance with subrule (4), to warn other road users of the fallen load.

Offence provision.

- (4) The driver must position the portable warning triangles so:
- (a) 1 triangle is at least 50 metres, but not over 150 metres, in front of the vehicle or fallen load; and
  - (b) 1 triangle is at least 50 metres, but not over 150 metres, behind the vehicle or fallen load; and
  - (c) 1 triangle is at the side of the vehicle, or fallen load, in a position that gives sufficient warning to other road users of the position of the vehicle or fallen load.
- (5) In this rule:

**road** does not include a road-related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road-related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.