

Part 4 Making turns

Division 1 Left turns at intersections

26 Division does not apply to certain turns

- (1) This Division does not apply to:
 - (a) a driver turning from a road into a road-related area or adjacent land, or from a road-related area into a road; or
 - (b) a driver entering or leaving a roundabout.

- (2) In this rule:

road does not include a road-related area.

Note 1 **Adjacent land** is defined in the dictionary, **road-related area** is defined in rule 13, and **roundabout** is defined in rule 109.

Note 2 Division 5 of this Part deals with turning into or from a road-related area or adjacent land, and Part 9 deals with entering and leaving a roundabout.

Note 3 For the meaning of **left**, see rule 351 (1).

27 Starting a left turn from a road (except a multi-lane road)

- (1) A driver turning left at an intersection from a road (except a multi-lane road) must approach and enter the intersection from as near as practicable to the far left side of the road.

Offence provision.

- (2) In this rule:

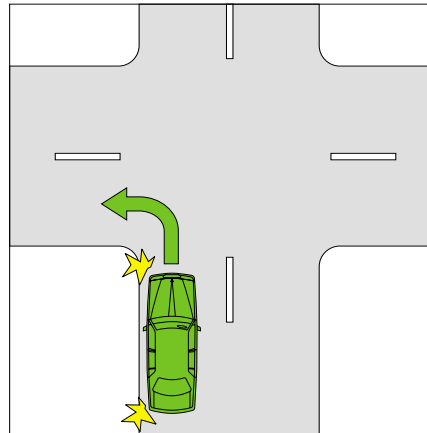
road does not include a road-related area.

Note 1 **Intersection** and **multi-lane road** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 **Road-related area** includes any shoulder of a road — see rule 13.

Example

Starting a left turn from a road (except a multi-lane road)



28 Starting a left turn from a multi-lane road

- (1) A driver turning left at an intersection from a multi-lane road must approach and enter the intersection from within the left lane unless:
 - (a) the driver is required or permitted to approach and enter the intersection from within another marked lane under rule 88 (1), 92 or 159; or
 - (b) the driver is turning, at B lights or traffic arrows, in accordance with Division 2 of Part 17; or
 - (c) subrule (2) applies to the driver.

Offence provision.

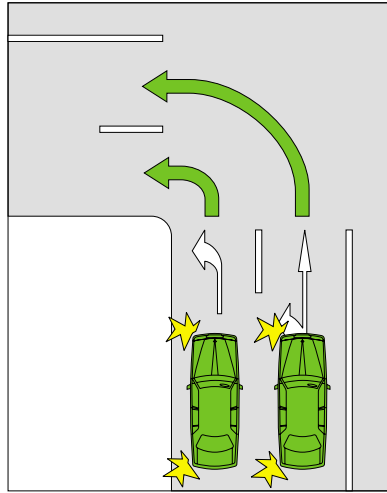
Note 1 **B lights, intersection, marked lane, multi-lane road, public bus** and **traffic arrows** are defined in the dictionary, and **left lane** is defined in subrule (3).

Note 2 Rule 88 (1) deals with *left turn only signs*, rule 92 deals with traffic lane arrows, and rule 159 deals with traffic signs requiring particular kinds of vehicles to drive in an indicated marked lane.

Note 3 Division 2 of Part 17 provides for priority to be given to public buses at intersections with B lights or a white traffic arrow.

Example for subrule (1) (a)

Starting a left turn on a multi-lane road with traffic lane arrows as required or permitted under rule 92



- (2) A driver may approach and enter the intersection from the marked lane next to the left lane as well as, or instead of, the left lane if:
- (a) the driver's vehicle, together with any load or projection, is 7.5 metres long, or longer; and
 - (b) the vehicle displays a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign*; and
 - (c) any part of the vehicle is within 50 metres of the nearest point of the intersection; and
 - (d) it is not practicable for the driver to turn left from within the left lane; and
 - (e) the driver can safely occupy the next marked lane and can safely turn left at the intersection by occupying the next marked lane, or both lanes.

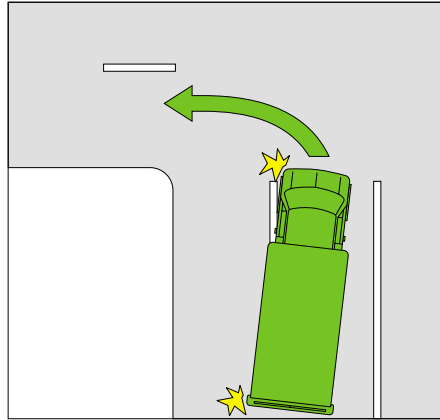
Note 1 **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 **Vehicle** includes a combination — see rule 15 (d).

Note 3 Under the law of this jurisdiction, only certain long vehicles may display a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign*.

Example

Long vehicle turning left from the left lane and next marked lane



(3) In this rule:

left lane means:

- (a) the marked lane nearest to the far left side of the road; or
- (b) if there is an obstruction (for example, a parked car or roadworks) in that marked lane — the marked lane nearest to that marked lane that is not obstructed.

marked lane, for a driver, does not include a special purpose lane in which the driver is not permitted to drive.

Note 1 ***Obstruction*** and ***special purpose lane*** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 95 deals with driving in an emergency stopping lane and Part 11, Division 6 deals with driving in other special purpose lanes.

Do not overtake turning vehicle signs



Note for diagrams These signs are displayed on certain long vehicles.

Rule 29

29 Making a left turn as indicated by a road marking

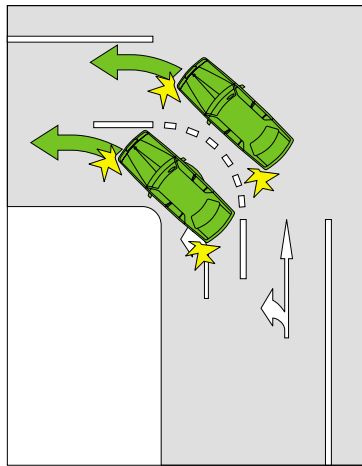
If a driver is turning left at an intersection and there is a road marking indicating how the turn is required to be made, the driver must make the turn as indicated by the road marking.

Offence provision.

Note **Intersection** and **road marking** are defined in the dictionary.

Example

Making a left turn as indicated by road markings



Division 2 Right turns (except hook turns) at intersections

30 Division does not apply to certain turns

- (1) This Division does not apply to:
 - (a) a driver turning right at an intersection where there is a *hook turn only sign*; or
 - (b) the rider of a bicycle making a hook turn under Division 3; or
 - (c) a driver turning from a road into a road-related area or adjacent land, or from a road-related area into a road; or
 - (d) a driver making a U-turn; or
 - (e) a driver entering or leaving a roundabout.

- (2) In subrule (1) (c):

road does not include a road-related area.

Note 1 **Adjacent land**, **bicycle**, **intersection** and **U-turn** are defined in the dictionary, **road-related area** is defined in rule 13, and **roundabout** is defined in rule 109.

Note 2 Division 3 of this Part deals with hook turns, Division 4 deals with U-turns, Division 5 deals with turns into or from a road-related area or adjacent land, and Part 9 deals with entering and leaving a roundabout.

Note 3 For the meaning of **right**, see rule 351 (2).

31 Starting a right turn from a road (except a multi-lane road)

- (1) A driver turning right at an intersection from a road (except a multi-lane road) must approach and enter the intersection in accordance with this rule.

Offence provision.

Note **Intersection** and **multi-lane road** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the road has a dividing line or median strip, the driver must approach and enter the intersection from the left of, parallel to, and as near as practicable to, the dividing line or median strip.

Note **Dividing line** and **median strip** are defined in the dictionary.

Rule 31

- (3) If the road does not have a dividing line or median strip and is not a one-way road, the driver must approach and enter the intersection from the left of, parallel to, and as near as practicable to, the centre of the road.

Note **Centre of the road** and **one-way road** are defined in the dictionary.

- (4) If the road is a one-way road, the driver must approach and enter the intersection from as near as practicable to the far right side of the road.

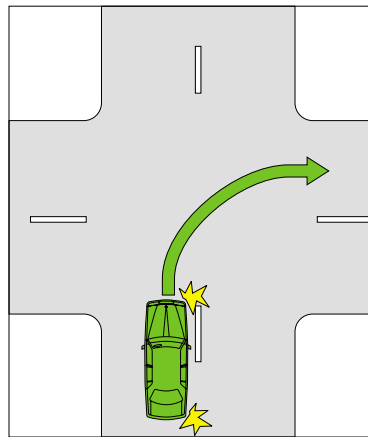
- (5) In this rule:

road does not include a road-related area.

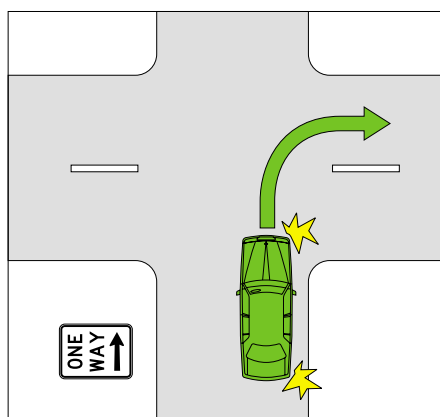
Note **Road-related area** includes any shoulder of a road — see rule 13.

Examples

Example 1
Starting a right turn from a road with a dividing line



Example 2
Starting a right turn from a one-way road



32 Starting a right turn from a multi-lane road

- (1) A driver turning right at an intersection from a multi-lane road must approach and enter the intersection from within the right lane unless:
 - (a) the driver is required or permitted to approach and enter the intersection from within another marked lane in accordance with rule 89 (1), 92 or 159; or
 - (b) the driver is turning, at B lights or traffic arrows, in accordance with Division 2 of Part 17; or
 - (c) subrule (2) applies to the driver.

Offence provision.

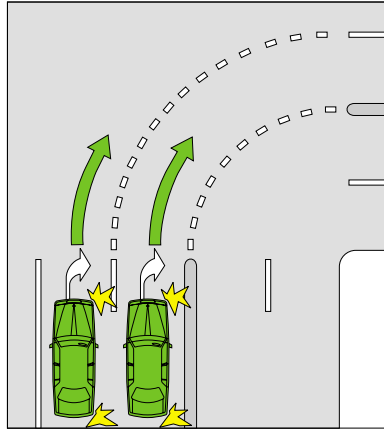
Note 1 **B lights, intersection, marked lane, multi-lane road, public bus** and **traffic arrows** are defined in the dictionary, and **right lane** is defined in subrule (3).

Note 2 Rule 89 (1) deals with *right turn only signs*, rule 92 deals with traffic lane arrows, and rule 159 deals with traffic signs requiring particular kinds of vehicles to drive in an indicated marked lane.

Note 3 Division 2 of Part 17 provides for priority to be given to public buses at intersections with B lights or a white traffic arrow.

Example for subrule (1) (a)

Starting a right turn on a multi-lane road with traffic lane arrows as required or permitted under rule 92



- (2) A driver may approach and enter the intersection from the marked lane next to the right lane as well as, or instead of, the right lane if:
- (a) the driver's vehicle, together with any load or projection, is 7.5 metres long, or longer; and
 - (b) the vehicle displays a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign*; and
 - (c) any part of the vehicle is within 50 metres of the nearest point of the intersection; and
 - (d) it is not practicable for the driver to turn right from within the right lane; and
 - (e) the driver can safely occupy the next marked lane and can safely turn right at the intersection by occupying the next marked lane, or both lanes.

Note 1 **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 **Vehicle** includes a combination — see rule 15 (d).

Note 3 Under the law of this jurisdiction, only certain long vehicles may display a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign*.

(3) In this rule:

marked lane, for a driver, does not include a special purpose lane in which the driver is not permitted to drive.

right lane means:

- (a) the marked lane nearest to the dividing line or median strip on the road; or
- (b) if there is an obstruction (for example, a parked car or roadworks) in that marked lane — the marked lane nearest to that marked lane that is not obstructed.

Note 1 **Dividing line, median strip, obstruction** and **special purpose lane** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 95 deals with driving in an emergency stopping lane and Part 11, Division 6 deals with driving in other special purpose lanes.

Do not overtake turning vehicle signs



Note for diagrams These signs are displayed on certain long vehicles.

33 Making a right turn

- (1) A driver turning right at an intersection (except a T-intersection) must make the turn in accordance with this rule.

Offence provision.

Note **Intersection** and **T-intersection** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If there is a road marking indicating how the turn is required to be made, the driver must make the turn as indicated by the road marking.

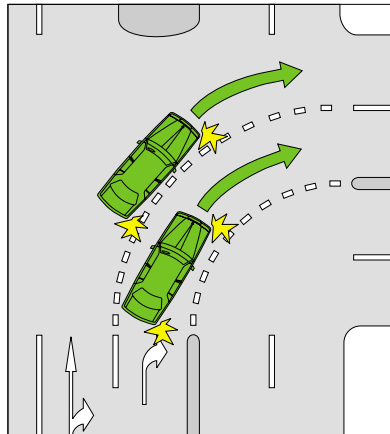
Note **Road marking** is defined in the dictionary.

Rule 33

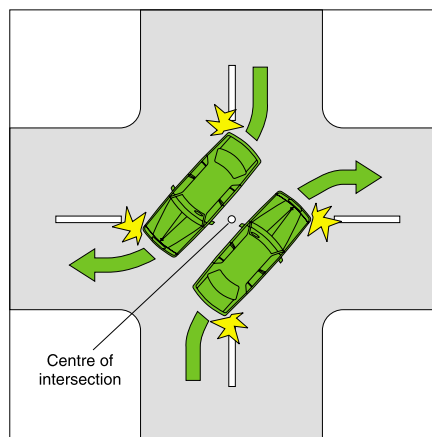
- (3) If there is no road marking indicating how the turn is required to be made, the driver must make the turn so the driver passes as near as practicable to the right of the centre of the intersection.

Examples

Example 1
Making a right turn as indicated by road markings



Example 2
Making a right turn from a road with no road marking indicating how to make the turn



Division 3 Hook turns at intersections

34 Making a hook turn at a hook turn only sign

- (1) A driver turning right at an intersection with traffic lights and a *hook turn only sign* must turn right by making a hook turn in accordance with this rule.

Offence provision.

Note **Intersection** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) To make a **hook turn**, the driver must take, in sequence, each of the following steps:

- 1 Approach and enter the intersection from as near as practicable to the far left side of the road that the driver is leaving.
- 2 Move forward, keeping as near as practicable to the left of the intersection and clear of any marked foot crossing, until the driver is as near as practicable to the far side of the road that the driver is entering.
- 3 Remain at the position reached under step 2 until the traffic lights on the road that the driver is entering change to green.
- 4 Turn right into that road.

Note **Marked foot crossing** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) In this rule:

road does not include a road-related area.

Note **Road-related area** is defined in rule 13.

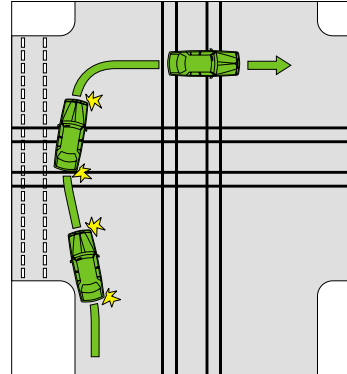
Rule 35

Hook turn only sign



Example

Making a hook turn at a hook turn only sign



35 Optional hook turn by a bicycle rider

- (1) The rider of a bicycle turning right at an intersection without a *hook turn only sign*, or a *no hook turn by bicycles sign*, may turn right at the intersection by making a right turn under Division 2 or a hook turn under this rule.

Note **Bicycle** and **intersection** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The rider must make a hook turn under this rule in accordance with subrule (3).

Offence provision.

- (3) To make a **hook turn** under this rule, the rider must take, in sequence, each of the following steps:

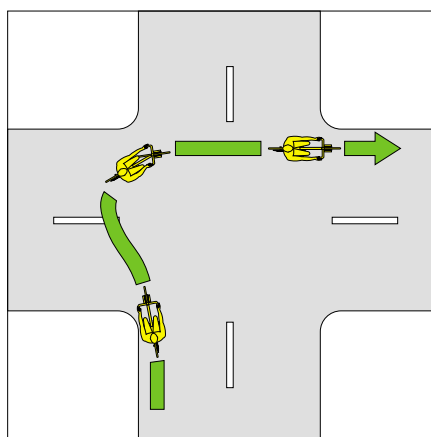
- 1** Approach and enter the intersection from as near as practicable to the far left side of the road that the rider is leaving.

- 2 Move forward:
 - (a) keeping as near as practicable to the far left side of the intersection; and
 - (b) keeping clear of any marked foot crossing; and
 - (c) keeping clear, as far as practicable, of any driver turning left from the left of the intersection;until the rider is as near as practicable to the far side of the road that the rider is entering.
- 3 If there are traffic lights at the intersection, remain at the position reached under step 2 until the traffic lights on the road that the rider is entering change to green.
- 4 If there are no traffic lights at the intersection, remain at the position reached under step 2 until the rider has given way to approaching drivers on the road that the rider is leaving.
- 5 Turn right into the road that the rider is entering.

Note **Approaching** and **marked foot crossing** is defined in the dictionary.

Example

Bicycle rider making a hook turn at an intersection without traffic lights



Rule 36

36 Bicycle rider making a hook turn contrary to no hook turn by bicycles sign

The rider of a bicycle must not make a hook turn at an intersection that has a *no hook turn by bicycles sign*.

Offence provision.

Note **Bicycle** and **intersection** are defined in the dictionary.

No hook turn by bicycles sign



Division 4 U–turns

Note *U–turn* is defined in the dictionary.

37 Beginning a U–turn

A driver must not begin a U–turn unless:

- (a) the driver has a clear view of any approaching traffic; and
- (b) the driver can safely make the U–turn without unreasonably obstructing the free movement of traffic.

Offence provision.

Note 1 **Approaching** traffic means traffic approaching from any direction — see the definition in the dictionary.

Note 2 **Traffic** is defined in the dictionary.

38 Giving way when making a U–turn

A driver making a U–turn must give way to all vehicles and pedestrians.

Offence provision.

Note For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary stop, to avoid a collision — see the definition in the dictionary.

39 Making a U–turn contrary to a no U–turn sign

- (1) A driver must not make a U–turn at a break in a dividing strip on a road if there is a *no U–turn sign* at the break in the dividing strip.

Offence provision.

Note 1 **Dividing strip** is defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 322 (5) and (6) deal with the meaning of a traffic sign **at** a break in a dividing strip.

Rule 40

- (2) A driver must not make a U-turn on a length of road to which a *no U-turn sign* applies.

Offence provision.

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

- (3) A *no U-turn sign* on a road (except a *no U-turn sign* at an intersection or at a break in a dividing strip) applies to the length of road beginning at the sign and ending at the nearer of the following:

- (a) the next intersection on the road;
- (b) if the road ends at a T-intersection or dead end — the end of the road.

Note 1 **Intersection** and **T-intersection** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 322 (1) and (2) deal with the meaning of a traffic sign *on* a road.

No U-turn signs

No U-turn sign
(Standard sign)



No U-turn sign
(Variable illuminated message sign)



Note for diagrams There is another permitted version of each of these *no U-turn signs* — see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

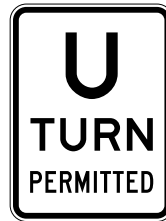
40 Making a U-turn at an intersection with traffic lights

A driver must not make a U-turn at an intersection with traffic lights unless there is a *U-turn permitted sign* at the intersection.

Offence provision.

Note **Intersection** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

U-turn permitted sign



41 Making a U-turn at an intersection without traffic lights

A driver must not make a U-turn at an intersection without traffic lights if there is a *no U-turn sign* at the intersection.

Offence provision.

Note 1 **Intersection** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 U-turns are permitted at intersections without traffic lights unless there is a *no U-turn sign*, even though traffic lane arrows indicate that the driver must or may turn right — see rule 92.

42 Starting a U-turn at an intersection

A driver making a U-turn at an intersection must start the U-turn:

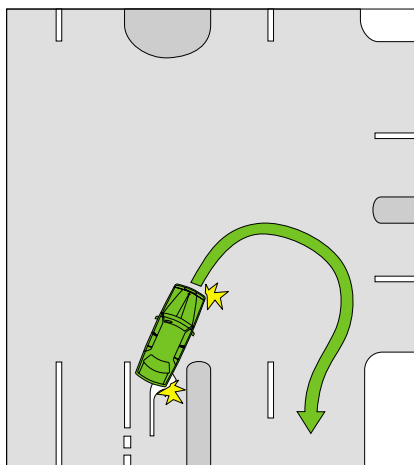
- (a) if the road where the driver is turning has a dividing line or median strip — from the marked lane nearest, or as near as practicable, to the dividing line or median strip; or
- (b) in any other case — from the left of the centre of the road.

Offence provision.

Note **Centre of the road**, **dividing line**, **intersection**, **marked lane** and **median strip** are defined in the dictionary.

Example

Starting a U-turn on a road with a median strip



Division 5 Turns into or from road-related areas or adjacent land

43 Starting and making turns

- (1) A driver turning left from a road into a road-related area or adjacent land, or from a road-related area into a road, must comply with Division 1 as if the driver were turning left at an intersection.

Offence provision.

Note 1 **Adjacent land** is defined in the dictionary, and **road-related area** is defined in rule 13. Adjacent land or a road-related area can include a driveway, service station or shopping centre — see the definitions. Some shopping centres may include roads — see the definition of **road** in rule 12.

Note 2 For the meaning of **left** and **right**, see rule 351 (1) and (2).

- (2) A driver turning right from a road into a road-related area or adjacent land, or from a road-related area into a road, must comply with Division 2 as if the driver were turning right at an intersection.

Offence provision.

- (3) In this rule:

road does not include a road-related area.

Note 1 A **road-related area** includes the shoulder of a road — see rule 13.

Note 2 Rule 74 deals with the give way rules applying to a driver entering a road from a road-related area or adjacent land, and rule 75 deals with the give way rules applying to a driver entering a road-related area or adjacent land from a road.

Note 3 Rule 212 deals with a driver entering and leaving a median strip parking area.