

Authorised Version No. 029
Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009

S.R. No. 118/2009

Authorised Version incorporating amendments as at
1 July 2018

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Chapter 1—Preliminary

Part 1.1—Preliminary

1 Objectives

The objectives of these Regulations are—

- (a) to establish a registration and permit system for motor vehicles and trailers used on highways that—
 - (i) ensures that motor vehicles and trailers are appropriately registered having regard to whether they meet standards for registration; and
 - (ii) records the identification details of registered vehicles and trailers and the names and addresses of the persons responsible for them; and
 - (iii) provides for the collection of associated fees; and
- (b) to ensure that when motor vehicles and trailers are used on highways they are safe for use and are used in a safe way; and
- (c) to provide the general mass and dimension limits and other requirements for light motor vehicles and trailers; and

Reg. 1(a)(i)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 4(1).

Reg. 1(c)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 4(2).

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Reg. 1(d)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 4(3).

- (d) to provide for uniform conditions under which light motor vehicles and trailers may safely exceed general mass and dimension limits; and
- (e) to improve road safety; and
- (f) to minimise the wear and damage caused by vehicles to roads and road infrastructure.

2 Authorising provisions

These Regulations are made under section 95 of the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

3 Commencement

These Regulations come into operation on 9 November 2009.

4 Revocations

The Regulations set out in Schedule 1 are **revoked**.

Part 1.2—Interpretation

5 Definitions

In these Regulations—

*	*	*	*	*	Reg. 5 def. of 3 axle dog trailer combination revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(1).
*	*	*	*	*	Reg. 5 def. of 4 axle dog trailer combination revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(1).

administrative fee means a fee charged by the Corporation under section 97A of the Act;

ADR means Australian Design Rule;

agricultural combination means a combination that includes at least one agricultural vehicle;

agricultural implement means—

- (a) a vehicle without its own motive power, not designed to carry a load and used exclusively to perform agricultural tasks; or
- (b) an agricultural trailer;

Reg. 5 def. of
*agricultural
implement*
substituted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 4(a).

agricultural machine means a vehicle with its own motive power, built to perform agricultural tasks;

agricultural task includes cultivation of land, growing and harvesting of crops and rearing of livestock;

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Part 1.2—Interpretation

Reg. 5 def. of
*agricultural
trailer*
inserted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 4(e).

agricultural trailer means a trailer designed to carry a load and used exclusively to perform agricultural tasks, but does not include a semi-trailer or a trailer to which regulation 12(g) applies;

agricultural vehicle means an agricultural implement or agricultural machine;

agricultural vehicle area of operation means an area declared under regulation 6(a) as an agricultural vehicle area of operation;

Reg. 5 def. of
*appointment
fee*
revoked by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 22(a).

* * * * *

approved air suspension system, in relation to a vehicle, means a suspension system where—

- (a) vertical movement between each axle and the body of the vehicle is controlled by variations in the pressure of air in an air spring; and
- (b) the proportion of the vehicle's mass that is borne by the air spring remains substantially constant despite variations in the pressure of air in the air spring; and
- (c) in the case of an axle group, is a load sharing suspension system;

approved form means a form approved by the Corporation under these Regulations;

approved training scheme has the same meaning as it has in the **Education and Training Reform Act 2006**;

Reg. 5 def. of *approved training scheme* inserted by S.R. No. 118/2015 reg. 5.

* * * * *

Reg. 5 def. of *articulated bus* revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(1).

association means an association incorporated under the **Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012**;

Reg. 5 def. of *association* amended by S.R. No. 201/2014 reg. 4(a).

ATM means aggregate trailer mass;

Australian court means any court or Tribunal of a State or Territory of Australia;

authorised officer means a person authorised under regulation 7;

axle group means a single axle group, tandem axle group, twinsteer axle group, tri-axle group, quad-axle group or oversize tri-axle group;

* * * * *

Reg. 5 def. of *B-double* revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(1).

bicycle carrier means a device that can be attached to the rear of a motor vehicle to enable one or more bicycles to be carried by the vehicle, but does not include a trailer;

bus means a motor vehicle built mainly to carry people and that seats over 9 adults (including the driver);

centre line, in relation to an axle, means—

- (a) in the case of an axle consisting of one shaft, a line parallel to the length of the axle and passing through its centre; and
- (b) in the case of an axle consisting of 2 shafts, a line that is in the vertical plane passing through the centre of both shafts and that passes through the centres of the wheels on the shafts;

Reg. 5 def. of
*centre of an
axle group*
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 5(3)(a).

centre of an axle group means—

- (a) a line located midway between the centre lines of the outermost axles of the group; or
- (b) if the group consists of 2 axles, one of which is fitted with twice the number of tyres as the other axle—a line located one third of the way from the centre line of the axle with more tyres towards the centre line of the axle with fewer tyres;

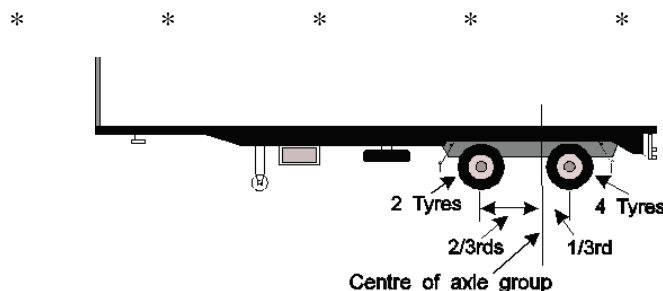


Figure 2: Illustration showing the centre of a typical tandem axle group fitted with an unequal number of tyres on each axle.

certificate of approved operations means a certificate issued in respect of a vehicle in accordance with regulation 21;

certificate of inspection means a certificate issued by the Corporation that—

- (a) specifies the components of the vehicle requiring inspection; and
- (b) states that the components are not defective;

certificate of roadworthiness means a certificate issued under Part 6.4 of Chapter 6 by a licensed tester;

charitable body means an association or another corporation, the principal purpose of which is to provide assistance to the community or animals for reasons other than profit;

class O notice means a notice published by the Corporation under regulation 178;

Reg. 5 def. of *class 1 notice* amended as *class O notice* by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(3)(b).

* * * * *

Reg. 5 def. of *class 2 notice* revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(1).

* * * * *

Reg. 5 def. of *class 3 notice* revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(1).

class O permit means a permit issued by the Corporation under regulation 180;

Reg. 5 def. of *class 1 permit* amended as *class O permit* by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(3)(c).

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Part 1.2—Interpretation

Reg. 5 def. of <i>class 2 permit</i> revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(1).	*	*	*	*	*
Reg. 5 def. of <i>class 3 permit</i> revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(1).	*	*	*	*	*
Reg. 5 def. of <i>class 1 vehicle</i> amended as <i>class O vehicle</i> by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(3)(d).	<i>class O vehicle</i> has the meaning given in regulation 177;				
Reg. 5 def. of <i>class 2 vehicle</i> revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(1).	*	*	*	*	*
Reg. 5 def. of <i>class 3 vehicle</i> revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(1).	*	*	*	*	*

combination means a group of vehicles consisting
of a motor vehicle connected to one or more
other vehicles;

compliance plate has the same meaning as in
Schedule 4;

compliant system of electronic stability control
means a system of electronic stability control
that—

- (a) complies with the United Nations
electronic stability control standard; or
- (b) has been determined to be acceptably
equivalent to that standard by the
Corporation under regulation 33 as in
force before 1 November 2013; or
- (c) complies with ADR 31/02 or
ADR 35/03;

Reg. 5 def. of
*compliant
system of
electronic
stability
control*
amended by
S.R. No.
133/2013
reg. 4.

complying bus means a bus that—

- (a) has two or three axles and a single steer
axle; and
- (b) is fitted with a compliance plate in
accordance with the Motor Vehicle
Standards Act 1989 of the
Commonwealth indicating that the bus
was manufactured after June 1994; and
- (c) meets the emergency exit specifications
set out in ADR 44; and
- (d) meets the rollover strength
specifications set out in ADR 59; and
- (e) meets the occupant protection
specifications set out in ADR 68; and
- (f) is equipped with an approved air
suspension system;

Reg. 5 def. of
*complying
bus*
substituted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 4(b).

container vehicle means a 3 axle prime mover
and tri-axle semi-trailer combination
carrying one or more containers when—

- (a) operating on a container vehicle route;
or

(b) operating solely within a container vehicle area of operation;

container vehicle area of operation means an area declared under regulation 6(b) as a container vehicle area of operation;

container vehicle route means a route over highways declared under regulation 6(d) as a container vehicle route;

Reg. 5 def. of
*controlled
access bus*
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 4(c),
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 5(1).

* * * * *

converter dolly means a trailer with one axle group or single axle and a fifth wheel coupling, designed to convert a semi-trailer into a dog trailer;

corresponding registration authority means a person or body appointed under the law of another State or a Territory that has responsibility for the registration of vehicles in that State or Territory;

current certificate of roadworthiness means a certificate of roadworthiness issued not more than 30 days previously;

daytime means the period beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset;

dealer means a licensed motor car trader within the meaning of the **Motor Car Traders Act 1986**;

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Part 1.2—Interpretation

* * * *

Reg. 5 def. of
*declared
apprentice-
ship*
inserted by
S.R. No.
118/2015
reg. 5,
revoked by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 5(1).

dog trailer means a trailer, including a trailer consisting of a semi-trailer and converter dolly, with—

- (a) one axle group or single axle at the front that is steered by connection to the towing vehicle by a drawbar; and
- (b) one axle group or single axle at the rear;

domestic partner of a person means an adult person to whom the person is not married but with whom the person is in a relationship as a couple where one or each of them provides personal or financial commitment and support of a domestic nature for the material benefit of the other, irrespective of their genders and whether or not they are living under the same roof, but does not include a person who provides domestic support and personal care to the person—

Reg. 5 def. of
*domestic
partner*
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 4(b).

- (a) for fee or reward; or
- (b) on behalf of another person or an organisation (including a government or government agency, a body corporate or a charitable or benevolent organisation);

Reg. 5 def. of
*electric
powered
passenger car*
inserted by
S.R. No.
136/2010
reg. 4.

drawbar means a part of a trailer, other than a semi-trailer, that connects the trailer body to a coupling for towing purposes;

electric powered passenger car means a vehicle that is a passenger car (MA) equipped to run solely on electricity and that is not a vehicle referred to in item 7 of the Table to Schedule 3;

eligible beneficiary means a person who is an eligible beneficiary within the meaning of the **State Concessions Act 2004**;

eligible pensioner means a person who is an eligible pensioner within the meaning of the **State Concessions Act 2004**;

Reg. 5 def. of
*eligible
vehicle*
amended by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 5.

eligible vehicle (except in Part 3.4 of Chapter 3) means a vehicle that is eligible for registration in accordance with regulation 14;

Reg. 5 def. of
escort vehicle
substituted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 4(d),
amended by
S.R. Nos
150/2013
reg. 5(3)(e),
201/2014
reg. 4(c).

escort vehicle means a motor vehicle that is being used for the purpose of—

- (a) transporting an authorised officer, a police officer or another person authorised to direct traffic; and
- (b) warning other highway users of the presence of a class O vehicle;

fifth wheel coupling means a device, other than an upper rotating element and a kingpin, used with a prime mover, semi-trailer or converter dolly to—

- (a) permit quick coupling and uncoupling; and
- (b) provide for articulation;

forward-control passenger vehicle (MB) has the same meaning as in the relevant design rules;

full volume has the same meaning as in regulation 3 of the Motor Vehicle Standards Regulations 1989 of the Commonwealth;

GCM (gross combination mass) has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the **Road Safety Act 1986**;

ground clearance, in relation to a vehicle, means the minimum distance to the ground, measured with the vehicle fully laden, from a point on the underside of the vehicle, except a point on a tyre, wheel, wheel hub, brake backing plate or flexible mudguard or mudflap of the vehicle;

ground contact width—

- (a) in relation to an axle, means the distance between the outermost point of ground contact of the outside tyres on each end of the axle; and
- (b) in relation to an axle group, means the greatest ground contact width of all the axles in the group;

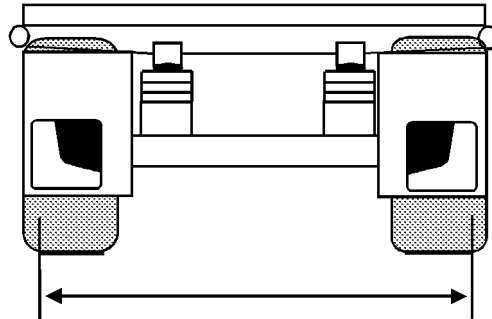


Figure 3: Illustration of ground contact width of an axle.

GTM (gross trailer mass) means the mass transmitted to the ground by the axles of a trailer when the trailer is loaded to its GVM and connected to the vehicle towing it;

GTMR means gross trailer mass rating;

GVM has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the **Road Safety Act 1986**;

Reg. 5 def. of
hauling unit
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 5(1).

* * * * *

hazardous area means an area in respect of which a declaration under regulation 262 is in force;

Reg. 5 def. of
heavy trailer
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 5(3)(f).

heavy trailer means a trailer or semi-trailer which is a heavy vehicle;

high-beam, in relation to a headlight fitted to a vehicle, means the light is built or adjusted so that, when the vehicle is standing on level ground, the top of the main beam of light projected is above the low-beam position;

hybrid vehicle means a vehicle equipped to run on electricity and another fuel or other fuels;

identification plate has the same meaning as in the Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 of the Commonwealth;

illegally imported, in relation to a motor vehicle or vehicle part, means a motor vehicle or vehicle part that—

- (a) must not be imported into Australia unless it has an approval under the Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 of the Commonwealth; and
- (b) has been imported without that approval or in contravention of a condition of that approval;

indivisible item means an item that cannot be divided without extreme effort, expense or risk of damage to it;

jinker means an axle or axle group that—

- (a) is built to support part of a load; and
- (b) is connected to the vehicle in front of it by the load or a pole or cable;

km/h means kilometres per hour;

large indivisible item means an indivisible item that cannot be carried on any vehicle without the vehicle exceeding a dimension limit relevant to the vehicle under Part 5.1 of Chapter 5;

Reg. 5 def. of *large indivisible item* amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(3)(g).

light combination means a combination that does not include a heavy vehicle;

Reg. 5 def. of *light combination* inserted by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(2).

Reg. 5 def. of
light trailer
inserted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 5(2).

light motor vehicle means a motor vehicle with an MRC not exceeding 4.5 tonnes;

light trailer means a trailer with an MRC not exceeding 4.5 tonnes;

Reg. 5 def. of
light vehicle
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 5(3)(h).

light vehicle means a light motor vehicle or light trailer;

load, in relation to a vehicle, includes anything that is removed from the vehicle when not in use;

load-carrying vehicle means a vehicle that is carrying, or is built to carry, a load;

load-sharing suspension system means an axle group suspension system that—

- (a) is built to divide the load between the tyres on the group so that no tyre carries a mass more than 10% greater than the mass it would carry if the load were divided equally; and
- (b) has effective damping characteristics on all axles of the group;

low-beam, in relation to a headlight or front fog light fitted to a vehicle, means the headlight or front fog light is built or adjusted so that, when the vehicle is standing on level ground, the top of the main beam of light projected is—

- (a) not higher than the centre of the headlight or fog light, when measured at a point 8.0 metres in front of the vehicle; and
- (b) not more than 1.0 metre higher than the level on which the motor vehicle is standing, when measured at a point 25.0 metres in front of the vehicle;

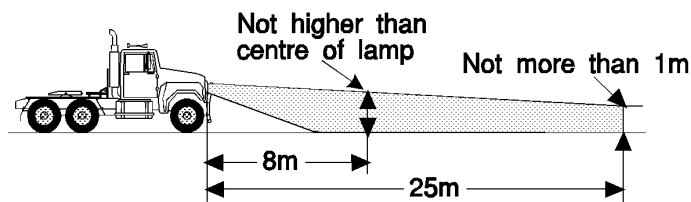


Figure 4: Illustration of a low-beam headlight.

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Reg. 5 def. of
low floor bus
inserted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 4(e),
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 5(1).

low loader means a semi-trailer—

- (a) with a loading deck no more than 1.0 metre above the ground; or
- (b) if there is more than one loading deck, the longest loading deck is no more than 1.0 metre above the ground;

low loader dolly means a mass-distributing trailer that—

- (a) is usually coupled between a prime mover and a low loader;
- (b) consists of a rigid frame;

(c) does not directly carry any load on itself; and

(d) is equipped with one or more axles, a kingpin and a fifth wheel coupling;

major road means a highway declared under regulation 6(e) as a major road;

motor car trader has the same meaning as it has in the **Motor Car Traders Act 1986**;

MRC (mass rating for charging) in relation to a vehicle, means—

(a) the maximum mass of the vehicle, including any load, recorded on the compliance plate as the GVM, GTMR or ATM of the vehicle; or

(b) in relation to a vehicle for which there is no compliance plate—its operating mass;

Reg. 5 def. of
*national
heavy vehicle
number plate*
inserted by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 5(2).

national heavy vehicle number plate means a number plate assigned to a heavy vehicle;

Reg. 5 def. of
*NHVR Code
of Practice for
the Approval
of Heavy
Vehicle
Modifications*
inserted by
S.R. No.
23/2014 reg. 3.

NHVR Code of Practice for the Approval of Heavy Vehicle Modifications means the NHVR Code of Practice for the Approval of Heavy Vehicle Modifications as published from time to time by the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator within the meaning of the Heavy Vehicle National Law (Victoria).

night means the period beginning at sunset and ending at sunrise;

nominated configuration means the configuration in which a heavy vehicle will operate for the registration period, as nominated by the registered operator of the vehicle;

off-road passenger vehicle (MC) has the same meaning as in the relevant design rules;

operating mass, in relation to a vehicle, means the maximum mass of the vehicle, including any load;

operations plate means a plate placed on a vehicle in accordance with regulation 21;

oversize tri-axle group means a group of 3 axles in which the horizontal distance between the centre lines of each axle is 1.8 metres;

passenger car (MA) has the same meaning as in the relevant design rules;

pig trailer means a trailer—

- (a) with one axle group or single axle near the middle of its load-carrying surface; and
- (b) that connects to the vehicle towing it by a drawbar;

pilot vehicle means a vehicle, other than an escort vehicle, being used to warn other highway users of the presence of a class O vehicle;

Reg. 5 def. of
pilot vehicle
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 5(3)(i).

pole-type trailer means a trailer that—

- (a) is attached to the vehicle towing it by means of a pole or an attachment fitted to a pole; and
- (b) is ordinarily used for transporting loads, such as logs, pipes, structural members or other long objects, that are generally

capable of supporting themselves like beams between supports;

primary producer means a person—

- (a) engaged solely or substantially in agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, dairying, pastoral or other like activities; or
- (b) who is the holder of a licence under the **Fisheries Act 1995** to take fish for sale;

primary producer vehicle means a vehicle referred to in item 6 of the Table to Schedule 3;

Reg. 5 def. of
*primary
producer
vehicle*
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2013
reg. 10(1).

public auction means an auction that is open to the general public;

quad-axle group means a group of 4 axles, in which the horizontal distance between the centre lines of the outermost axles is more than 3.2 metres but not more than 4.9 metres;

rear overhang means the distance between the rear overhang line and the rear of the vehicle;

rear overhang line, in relation to a vehicle, means—

- (a) if there is a single axle at the rear of the vehicle, the centre line of the axle; or
- (b) if there is an axle group at the rear of the vehicle, the centre of the axle group, determined without regard to the presence of any steerable axle unless all axles in the group are steerable;

recreation motor cycle means a motor cycle with 2 wheels that—

- (a) is generally constructed so that it will not cause, or be likely to cause, a danger to its driver or to any person on a highway; and
- (b) is so constructed that its driver has a sufficient view of traffic to its front and rear and to both sides to enable the driver to drive it safely; and
- (c) has a braking system comprising brakes fitted to both wheels of the vehicle; and
- (d) has fixed to it—
 - (i) one headlamp;
 - (ii) one rear red lamp;
 - (iii) one rear red brake lamp; and
- (e) if fitted with an internal combustion engine, has securely fixed to its engine a silencing device constructed so that—
 - (i) all the exhaust gases from the engine pass through the silencer in a manner which prevents undue noise; and
 - (ii) there is no attached cut-out or device capable of producing an open exhaust; and
- (f) is not used to carry goods or passengers;

registered vehicle means—

- (a) a vehicle registered under Part 2 of the Act; or

(b) a vehicle the registration of which under Part 2 of the Act has expired—

(i) in the case of a vehicle that was registered for part of a year, in the preceding 12 months; or

(ii) in any other case, in the preceding 3 months;

Reg. 5 def. of
registration fee
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2013
reg. 10(2).

registration fee means the fee (if any) for registration or renewal of registration of a vehicle as determined under section 9 of the Act or regulation 101 or 102;

registration number means a combination of one or more letters or numbers (or both) determined by the Corporation;

registration period means the period during which a motor vehicle is registered;

Reg. 5 def. of
relevant design rules
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 5(3)(j).

relevant design rules means Vehicle Standard (Australian Design Rule—Definitions and Vehicle Categories) Compilation 3, dated 19 September 2007, published by the Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure and Transport;

residential address, in relation to a corporation, means its registered office or any place recorded in the register as its residential address or business address;

Reg. 5 def. of
retractable axle
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 5(1).

* * * * *

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Part 1.2—Interpretation

*	*	*	*	*	
					Reg. 5 def. of <i>road friendly suspension</i> revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(1).

Road Rules means the Road Safety Road Rules 2017;					Reg. 5 def. of <i>Road Rules</i> amended by S.R. No. 42/2017 reg. 12.

*	*	*	*	*	
					Reg. 5 def. of <i>road train</i> revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 5(1).

safety risk means danger to a person, to property or to the environment;

security interest means an interest in, or a power over, goods that secures payment of a debt or other pecuniary obligation or the performance of any other obligation and includes any interest in, or power over, goods of a lessor, owner or other supplier of goods, but does not include a possessory lien or pledge;

short term unregistered vehicle permit means a permit granted under Part 3.2 of Chapter 3 of these Regulations for the purposes of section 7(1) of the Act;

single axle means an axle not forming part of an axle group;

single axle group means a group of 2 or more axles, in which the horizontal distance between the centre lines of the outermost axles is less than 1·0 metre;

Reg. 5 def. of
*special
purpose
vehicle*
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 5(3)(k)(l).

special purpose vehicle means—

- (a) a light vehicle (other than a caravan, a mobile home, a mobile library, a mobile workshop, a mobile laboratory, a mobile billboard) where the primary purpose for which it was built, or permanently modified, was not the carriage of goods or passengers; or
- (b) any of the following light vehicles—
 - (i) a forklift;
 - (ii) a straddle carrier;
 - (iii) a mobile cherry picker;
 - (iv) a mobile crane;

special work vehicle means a motor vehicle that—

- (a) is a light motor vehicle not constructed as a tractor; and
- (b) is primarily constructed and used for off road transportation; and
- (c) is undertaking agricultural, maintenance or service tasks; and
- (d) does not comply with an ADR;

specially constructed motor vehicle means a vehicle that is—

- (a) not designed primarily for carrying passengers or goods on a highway; and
- (b) determined by the Corporation to be a specially constructed motor vehicle;

sporting body means an association or corporation the principal purpose of which is to facilitate and co-ordinate the sporting activities of its members;

spouse, in relation to a person, means a person to whom the person is married;

standard number plate means a number plate that, at the time of issue, is of the design, size, colour and material of number plates then generally issued on payment of the basic fee prescribed for the issue of number plates;

standards for registration means—

- (a) for a heavy vehicle, the heavy vehicle standards within the meaning of the Heavy Vehicle National Law (Victoria) and if the heavy vehicle is a bus Division 18 of Part 8 of Schedule 2; and
- (b) for any other vehicle, the Vehicle Standards set out in Schedule 2;

Reg. 5 def. of
*standards for
registration*
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 5(3)(m).

tandem axle group means a group of at least 2 axles, in which the horizontal distance between the centre lines of the outermost axles is at least 1·0 metre, but not more than 2·0 metres;

the Act means the **Road Safety Act 1986**;

trade plate means a plate issued by the Corporation under Division 2 of Part 3.3 of Chapter 3;

transfer fee means the fee (if any) for transfer of registration of a vehicle payable under regulation 103;

Reg. 5 def. of
transfer fee
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 22(b).

transport accident charge means a charge payable under Part 7 of the **Transport Accident Act 1986**;

tri-axle group means a group of at least 3 axles, in which the horizontal distance between the centre lines of the outermost axles is more than 2·0 metres, but not more than 3·2 metres;

twinsteer axle group means a group of 2 axles—

- (a) with single tyres; and
- (b) fitted to a motor vehicle; and
- (c) connected to the same steering mechanism; and
- (d) the horizontal distance between the centre lines of which is at least 1·0 metre, but not more than 2·0 metres;

unladen mass means the mass of a vehicle without any load;

United Nations electronic stability control standard means Global technical regulation No. 8 published by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and established in the Global Registry on 26 June 2008 [ECE/TRANS/180/Add.8], as amended by the Corrigendum established in the Global Registry on 12 November 2008 [ECE/TRANS/180/Add.8/Corr.2];

urban area means an area declared under regulation 6(f) as an urban area;

used, in relation to a vehicle referred to in regulation 25(g), means—

- (a) previously registered in Victoria or elsewhere; or
- (b) used in Victoria or elsewhere in circumstances in which it was not required to be registered, otherwise

than in connection with the delivery
and sale of the vehicle;

vehicle fee code means a combination of 2, 3
or 4 letters or numbers or both, chosen and
used by the Corporation to designate the
registration fee for a vehicle;

vehicle registration authority, in relation to a
vehicle, means—

- (a) the authority that last registered the
vehicle; or
- (b) if the vehicle has not been registered,
the authority responsible for registering
vehicles in the jurisdiction in which the
vehicle is used or is intended to be
used;

vehicle standards means the standards for
registration described in clause 1 of
Schedule 2;

wheelbase, in relation to a vehicle, means the
distance from the centre line of the vehicle's
foremost axle to the rear overhang line;

yellow includes amber.

6 Corporation may declare matters for the purposes of Regulations

The Corporation, by notice published in the
Government Gazette, may declare—

- (a) an area to be an agricultural vehicle area of
operation for the purposes of these
Regulations;

* * * * *

Reg. 6(b)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 6(a).

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Part 1.2—Interpretation

Reg. 6(c) revoked by S.R. No. 116/2010 reg. 6.	*	*	*	*	*
Reg. 6(d) revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 6(a).	*	*	*	*	*
					(e) a highway to be a major road for the purposes of these Regulations;
					(f) an area to be an urban area for the purposes of these Regulations;
Reg. 6(g) revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 6(a).	*	*	*	*	*
					(h) a body to be an approved body for the purposes of regulation 215(1)(a);
Reg. 6(i) amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 6(b).					(i) a modification to a light vehicle to be an approved modification for the purposes of regulation 21(3);
Reg. 6(j) revoked by S.R. No. 26/2010 reg. 5.	*	*	*	*	*
Reg. 6(k) amended by S.R. Nos 150/2013 reg. 6(c), 118/2015 reg. 6(a), 89/2018 reg. 6(1).					(k) the operating mass of a light vehicle for the purposes of these Regulations.

* * * * *

Reg. 6(l)
inserted by
S.R. No.
118/2015
reg. 6(b),
revoked by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 6(2).

7 Corporation may authorise officers for the purposes of Regulations

The Corporation may authorise in writing a person to be an authorised officer for the purpose of any provision of these Regulations.

8 Interpretation—vehicles, combinations and loads

- (1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to a vehicle includes a reference to a combination.
- (2) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to a vehicle includes a reference to any load carried by that vehicle while on a highway.

9 Interpretation—distance between parallel lines

In these Regulations, a reference to a distance between 2 lines that are parallel means the distance measured at right angles between the lines.

* * * * *

Reg. 10
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010 reg. 6,
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 7.

10A Vehicle width

For the purposes of these Regulations, vehicle width must be measured without taking into account—

Reg. 10A
inserted by
S.R. No.
26/2010 reg. 7.

- (a) central tyre inflation systems;
- (b) anti-skid devices mounted on wheels;
- (c) tyre pressure gauges;
- (d) signalling devices;
- (e) any rear vision mirrors, lights or reflectors that—
 - (i) are mounted on the side of the vehicle;
and
 - (ii) comply with the standards for registration.

11 Approved forms, notices etc.

- (1) The Corporation may approve for the purposes of these Regulations—

- (a) application forms for the purposes of regulations 24, 59, 71, 77, 78, 79, 140, 155, 157C, 180, 200 and 206;
- (b) notices or labels for the purposes of regulations 91 and 92;
- (c) reports for the purposes of regulation 31, 98, 225 and 226.

- (2) The Corporation must ensure forms, notices, labels, records and reports approved under subregulation (1) are—

- (a) available at the offices of the Corporation; or
- (b) published on the Internet website of the Corporation.

Reg. 11(1)(a)
amended by
S.R. Nos
116/2010
reg. 7,
150/2013
reg. 8.

Chapter 2—Vehicle registration

Part 2.1—Exempt from registration

12 Exemptions from registration

For the purposes of section 7(1) of the Act, the following motor vehicles or trailers are exempt from registration under Part 2 of the Act—

- (a) a motor vehicle being towed;
- (b) a trailer that is used exclusively—
 - (i) as an agricultural implement; or
 - (ii) for transporting the combs of a grain header;
- (c) a trailer that is a bulk bin used exclusively for holding grain;
- (d) a trailer that is constructed and used exclusively for the carriage of bulk fruit bins;
- (e) a trailer towed by an agricultural machine operating as an agricultural machine;
- (f) a trailer under tow by a tow truck;
- (g) a trailer (other than a trailer specifically constructed to carry a boat) that is not used in the course of trade and that—
 - (i) weighs less than 200 kilograms unladen; and
 - (ii) does not exceed in width the width of its towing vehicle as produced by the manufacturer; and
 - (iii) is not more than 3·0 metres long including its drawbar and any load.

Reg. 12(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010 reg. 8.

Note

See also regulation 130, which gives an exemption from the requirement to be registered in certain circumstances.

Part 2.2—Eligibility for registration

13 Registered operator

A person is eligible to be the registered operator of a vehicle if—

- (a) the person is—
 - (i) an individual who—
 - (A) in the case of a heavy vehicle, has attained the age of 18 years; or
 - (B) in the case of a motor cycle, has attained the age of 17 years and 9 months; or
 - (C) in the case of any other vehicle, has attained the age of 17 years; or
 - (ii) a corporation; and
- (b) the vehicle is owned by, or is under the management of, that person.

14 Eligible vehicles

- (1) A vehicle is eligible to be registered without conditions if—
 - (a) the vehicle complies with the provisions of the standards for registration that apply to the vehicle; and
 - (b) the requirements of the **Transport Accident Act 1986** and the **Duties Act 2000** are complied with in relation to the vehicle.
- (2) Despite subregulation (1), the Corporation may refuse to register a vehicle if it is satisfied that—
 - (a) the vehicle has been registered in another State or a Territory; and
 - (b) the registration in that State or Territory has been cancelled or suspended; and

- (c) the reasons for the cancellation or suspension still exist.
- (3) If the Corporation refuses to register a vehicle under subregulation (2), it must give the applicant for registration written notice of the applicant's rights to internal and external review of the decision under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.

Part 2.3—Vehicle standards and certification

15 Compliance with standards for registration

- (1) The Corporation may accept as evidence that a vehicle complies with the standards for registration—
 - (a) an identification plate relating to the vehicle;
or
 - (b) a certificate to that effect issued by the manufacturer of the vehicle or another person the Corporation considers qualified to issue it.
- (2) In the absence of evidence referred to in subregulation (1), the Corporation may, after inspecting the vehicle, issue a certificate to the effect that the vehicle complies with the standards for registration if satisfied that the vehicle so complies.

16 Corporation may require new vehicle and engine identification numbers to be stamped or displayed

If a vehicle or engine identification number appears to have been altered, defaced, removed, substituted or tampered with, the Corporation may require a person specified in paragraph (a) or (b) to cause a new identification number, specified by the Corporation, to be stamped or displayed in accordance with the standards for registration—

- (a) if a person is applying to register the vehicle, the applicant for registration of the vehicle;
- (b) in any other case, the registered operator of the vehicle.

17 Duplicate vehicle and engine identification numbers

- (1) This regulation applies if any of the following is the same as the identification number of another vehicle or engine already registered by the Corporation—
 - (a) a vehicle or engine identification number on a vehicle for which registration is sought;
 - (b) the identification number on an engine substituted for the engine of a registered motor vehicle.
- (2) The Corporation may require a person specified in paragraph (a) or (b) to cause the duplicated number to be overstruck and a new identification number, specified by the Corporation, to be stamped or displayed in accordance with the standards for registration—
 - (a) if a person is applying to register the vehicle, the applicant for registration of the vehicle;
 - (b) in any other case, the registered operator of the vehicle.

18 Offence to alter, deface, remove, substitute or tamper with a vehicle identification number

A person must not alter, deface, remove, substitute or tamper with a vehicle identification number of a registered vehicle other than with the Corporation's written permission.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

19 Inspection of identification numbers

- (1) This regulation applies if—
 - (a) the vehicle or engine identification number of a registered vehicle is altered, defaced, removed, substituted or tampered with; or

- (b) the engine of a registered motor vehicle is removed and another engine substituted.
- (2) The registered operator of the vehicle to whom this regulation applies must inform the Corporation about the alteration, defacement, removal, substitution or any tampering within 7 days after the date it occurs.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (3) The registered operator of the vehicle to whom this regulation applies must, if asked by the Corporation, present the vehicle to the Corporation for inspection.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

20 Non-complying and non-standard vehicles

A vehicle that does not comply with the standards for registration may be conditionally registered if the vehicle has—

- (a) an operations plate attached to it in accordance with regulation 21; or
- (b) a certificate of approved operations issued in accordance with regulation 21; or
- (c) an identification plate relating to that vehicle.

20A Vehicles equipped with camera mounts

- (1) A vehicle that does not comply with the standards for registration only because it is equipped with a camera mount is taken to comply with the standards for registration if—
 - (a) the vehicle is solely used for filming—
 - (i) on a highway that is closed to the general public; or

Reg. 20A
inserted by
S.R. No.
26/2013
reg. 6.

- (ii) under the supervision of a police officer; and

Reg. 20A
(1)(a)(ii)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 5.

- (b) any side projection caused by the camera mount and camera does not exceed 1 metre; and
 - (c) any front or rear projection caused by the camera mount and camera does not exceed 1.2 metres; and
 - (d) the total height of the vehicle, including the camera mount and camera, complies with regulation 164; and
 - (e) the camera mount does not move relative to the vehicle during filming.
- (2) In this regulation—
- camera mount* means a structure temporarily fixed to the exterior of a vehicle that is used to support a camera.

21 Installation of operations plates and the modification of vehicles

- (1) The Corporation, or a person the Corporation considers qualified to do so, may—
 - (a) install an operations plate on; or
 - (b) issue a certificate of approved operations—for a vehicle that does not comply with the standards for registration.
- (2) An operations plate installed on, or a certificate of approved operations issued for, a vehicle must indicate—
 - (a) any deficiencies in the vehicle's operating characteristics; and

- (b) any conditions imposed, or to be imposed, by the Corporation on the vehicle's registration.
- (3) A person who modifies, or adds components to, a vehicle must ensure that—
 - (a) if the vehicle complied with the standards for registration immediately before the modification or addition, the vehicle continues to comply with those standards; and
 - (b) for a heavy vehicle, the modification or addition is certified by a person appointed as an authorised officer under regulation 7 as complying with the NHVR Code of Practice for the Approval of Heavy Vehicle Modifications; and
 - (c) for a light vehicle—
 - (i) the modification or addition is certified by an authorised officer as complying with the National Code of Practice for Light Vehicle Construction and Modification published by the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government as Vehicle Standards Bulletin No. 14; or
 - (ii) the modification or alteration is otherwise acceptable to the Corporation.

Reg. 21(3)(b)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 9,
amended by
S.R. No.
23/2014 reg. 4.

Reg. 21(3)(c)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 9.

Part 2.4—Application for registration

22 Names in which vehicle cannot be registered

A motor vehicle or trailer cannot be registered—

- (a) in a business name; or
- (b) in the names of more than one person; or
- (c) in the name of an unincorporated body or group.

23 Who may apply for registration

- (1) Application for registration of a vehicle may be made by—
 - (a) an individual who is eligible to be the registered operator of the vehicle; or
 - (b) an agent of—
 - (i) an individual who is eligible to be the registered operator of the vehicle; or
 - (ii) a corporation.
- (2) If it appears to the Corporation that an application for registration of a vehicle is made by an agent, the Corporation must not grant the application unless the agent produces—
 - (a) evidence of the agent's identity in a form acceptable to the Corporation; and
 - (b) a document evidencing the authority of the agent to act as agent of the person seeking registration as the registered operator.

24 Form of application

- (1) An application for registration of a vehicle must be in the approved form.

- (2) The application form may require the applicant to provide information about—
- (a) the identity and address of the individual seeking registration as the registered operator of the vehicle; and
 - (b) the proposed garage address of the vehicle; and
 - (c) any transport accident charges and duty paid or payable under the **Duties Act 2000** in relation to the vehicle.

25 Supporting evidence

The Corporation may require an applicant for registration of a vehicle to submit evidence, in a form acceptable to the Corporation, verifying the following—

- (a) the identity of the individual seeking to be the registered operator of the vehicle;
- (b) the means by which the vehicle came into the ownership, or under the management, of the individual;
- (c) if the vehicle is a heavy vehicle, that the proposed garage address of the vehicle will be the principal depot or base of operations of the vehicle;
- (d) if the vehicle is not a heavy vehicle, that the proposed garage address of the vehicle will be the place where the vehicle is normally kept;
- (e) that the vehicle complies with the standards for registration;
- (f) relevant information about the vehicle's particular and its intended use, which may render the vehicle a non-complying vehicle;

- (g) if the vehicle is one of the following, that it is roadworthy—
 - (i) a used motor vehicle that is not a specially constructed motor vehicle;
 - (ii) a used motor vehicle that is not to be registered as a recreation motor cycle;
 - (iii) a used heavy trailer;
- (h) if the motor vehicle's vehicle identifier is entered on the register of written-off vehicles or an interstate written-off vehicles register as a repairable write-off, that the vehicle is the original vehicle to which the vehicle identifier was assigned;
- (i) any other information specified by the Corporation and in the form approved by the Corporation under regulation 24.

26 Inspection of vehicles for the purpose of registration

- (1) For the purpose of verifying any of the matters specified in regulation 25, the Corporation may require the applicant for registration to submit the vehicle for inspection.
- (2) The Corporation may require the applicant for registration to pay the following fees specified in Schedule 5—
 - (a) a fee to make an appointment for a vehicle inspection;
 - (b) a fee to change the time or place of the vehicle inspection;
 - (c) the relevant fee for the inspection of the vehicle.

Reg. 26
substituted by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 23.

Reg. 26A
inserted by
S.R. No.
159/2015
reg. 13.

26A Verification of supporting evidence

- (1) The Corporation may require an applicant for registration of a vehicle to make an appointment with the Corporation for the purpose of verifying any of the matters specified in regulation 25, if the inspection of the vehicle under regulation 26 is not required.
- (2) An applicant for registration of a vehicle who is required to make an appointment under subregulation (1) must—
 - (a) provide the supporting evidence required under regulation 25 at the appointment; and
 - (b) pay the fee specified in Schedule 5 for an appointment under this subregulation.

27 Lodgement of application, supporting evidence and payment

An applicant for registration of a vehicle must give to the Corporation—

- (a) the application for registration; and
- (b) any supporting evidence required under regulation 25; and
- (c) any applicable duty under the **Duties Act 2000** for the vehicle; and
- (d) the registration fee; and
- (e) the appropriate transport accident charge under the **Transport Accident Act 1986** for the vehicle; and
- (f) the relevant administrative fee (if any); and

Reg. 27(f)
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 24(a).

- (g) any fees required to be paid under regulation 26.

Reg. 27(g)
inserted by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 24(b).

28 Inspection of vehicles

- (1) The Corporation, by written notice given to a person, may require the person to present a vehicle for inspection at a time and place specified in the notice if—
- (a) the person has control over the vehicle and has made an application for its registration; or
 - (b) the vehicle is a registered vehicle and the person is the registered operator of the vehicle.
- (2) Not less than 24 hours before the time specified in the notice, a person given a notice under subregulation (1) may request the Corporation to change the time or place of inspection.
- (3) If requested under subregulation (2) to change the time or place of an inspection, the Corporation must consider the request and—
- (a) if it is reasonable to do so, change the time or place of inspection as requested; and
 - (b) give the person who made the request written notice either—
 - (i) specifying the new time or place for the inspection; or
 - (ii) confirming the original time or place for the inspection.

Reg. 28(1)(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 10.

Reg. 28(5)
substituted by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 25.

- (4) A person must comply with a notice under subregulation (1) or (3), as the case requires.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (5) The Corporation may require a person to pay the following relevant fees specified in Schedule 5—
- (a) a fee to change the time or place of a vehicle inspection required under this regulation;
 - (b) the fee for a vehicle inspection to be conducted under this regulation.

29 Decision about application

- (1) The Corporation must refuse an application for registration of a vehicle if—
- (a) the vehicle is not eligible for registration; or
 - (b) a provision of the Act or these Regulations prevents approval of the application; or
 - (c) it appears to the Corporation that a vehicle identifier has been altered, defaced, removed, substituted or tampered with without lawful authorisation.
- (2) The Corporation may refuse an application for registration of a vehicle if—
- (a) the applicant is not adequately identified in the application; or
 - (b) the applicant has not complied with a provision of the Act, these Regulations or the **Duties Act 2000** in relation to the registration of the vehicle, including the payment of any fees or charges required to be paid under the Act or these Regulations in relation to the registration or inspection of the vehicle; or
 - (c) the vehicle is not fitted with an identification plate; or

- (d) the Corporation reasonably believes that—
 - (i) the vehicle or a part of the vehicle is or may be stolen; or
 - (ii) information given in the application is false or misleading; or
 - (iii) there are unpaid fines or pecuniary penalties arising out of the use of the vehicle in Australia; or
 - (iv) the vehicle or part of the vehicle has, or may have, been illegally imported.
- (3) If the Corporation approves the application, it must register the vehicle in the name of the proposed registered operator specified in the application.
- (4) If the Corporation refuses to register the vehicle, it must give the applicant written notice of the applicant's rights to internal and external review of the decision under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.

30 Conditional registration

- (1) If a vehicle does not comply with the standards for registration, the Corporation may register the vehicle conditionally.
- (2) The Corporation may refuse to register a vehicle conditionally if—
 - (a) the vehicle does not bear an operations plate or identification plate relating to the vehicle; or
 - (b) a certificate of approved operations has not been issued for the vehicle.
- (3) In determining the conditions to be imposed on the registration of a vehicle, the Corporation must take into account the nature and extent of any failure of the vehicle to meet the standards for registration.

Reg. 30(7)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 11.

- (4) The Corporation may vary any conditions that it has imposed on the registration of a vehicle.
- (5) The Corporation must give the registered operator of the vehicle written notice of the conditions, or any variation of the conditions, applicable to the conditional registration of the vehicle.
- (6) If the Corporation decides to refuse to register a vehicle under this regulation, or to impose or vary conditions of registration, it must give the applicant for registration or the registered operator written notice of the applicant's or operator's rights to an internal and external review of the decision under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.
- (7) A person must not use, or permit the use of, a vehicle that is conditionally registered under this regulation (other than a recreation motor cycle or a vehicle that has been fitted with an operations plate) without carrying a certificate of approved operations in the vehicle.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

31 Dealer certification scheme

- (1) The Corporation may enter into an arrangement with a person engaged in the sale, distribution or management of vehicles under which the Corporation agrees to delegate to that person, or specified employees of that person, specified powers of the Corporation in relation to the registration of vehicles.
- (2) An arrangement may be made subject to specified conditions including a condition that a dealer certification inspection report, in the approved form, is given to the Corporation for any vehicle registered in accordance with the arrangement.

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Part 2.4—Application for registration

(3) The Corporation must give dealer certification inspection report forms to a person with whom it has entered into an agreement under this regulation—

- (a) in a book of 25, on payment of the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5; or
- (b) in electronic form, on payment of the relevant administrative fee (if any).

*	*	*	*	*	Regs 32, 33 revoked by S.R. No. 133/2013 reg. 5.
*	*	*	*	*	Reg. 34 amended by Nos 26/2010 reg. 10, 51/2011 reg. 26, revoked by S.R. No. 133/2013 reg. 5.
*	*	*	*	*	Reg. 35 revoked by S.R. No. 26/2010 reg. 11.
*	*	*	*	*	Reg. 36 revoked by S.R. No. 26/2010 reg. 12.
*	*	*	*	*	Reg. 37 amended by S.R. Nos 26/2010 reg. 13, 80/2010 reg. 4, revoked by S.R. No. 133/2013 reg. 5.

Part 2.5—Registration

Division 1—Register

38 Information to be recorded in register

- (1) If the Corporation registers a vehicle it must record in the register the following details for the vehicle—
 - (a) the name of the vehicle's registered operator;
 - (b) any identification details for the vehicle the Corporation considers appropriate;
 - (c) the vehicle's garage address;
 - (d) the residential address of the vehicle's registered operator and, if there is another address for service of notices on the registered operator, that address;
 - (e) the start date and expiry date of the vehicle's registration;
 - (f) if the vehicle is conditionally registered, codes designating the conditions of registration;
 - (g) if the vehicle is a heavy vehicle, the vehicle's GVM;
 - (h) if the vehicle is a motor vehicle which is a heavy vehicle—
 - (i) the vehicle's GCM; and
 - (ii) the vehicle's nominated configuration.
- (2) The Corporation may record in the register other information in respect of a vehicle—
 - (a) for the purposes of registration; or
 - (b) for the purposes of the Act and these Regulations.

- (3) The Corporation must ensure the register contains details of all vehicles—
 - (a) that are currently registered; or
 - (b) that have been registered within the previous 24 months.

39 Changes to be recorded in the register

- (1) If the Corporation is notified under the Act or these Regulations of a change in the information recorded in the register about a vehicle, it must alter the register accordingly.
- (2) The Corporation may require evidence in a form acceptable to it verifying that the changes referred to in subregulation (1) are correct.

40 Registered operator may search the register

The registered operator of a vehicle is entitled, on payment of the relevant fee payable under regulation 104—

- (a) to search the register in relation to the registered operator's vehicle; and
- (b) to obtain a certificate as to any matter appearing in the register in relation to the vehicle.

Reg. 40
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 27.

Division 2—Certificates

41 Certificates of registration

- (1) If the Corporation registers a vehicle, it must issue to the applicant a certificate of registration for the vehicle that includes the following—
 - (a) the name of the vehicle's registered operator;
 - (b) the address (if any) for the service of notices on the vehicle's registered operator;

- (c) the vehicle's registration number;
 - (d) the make of the vehicle;
 - (e) the vehicle's vehicle identifier or, if the vehicle does not have a vehicle identifier, the vehicle's chassis number or engine number;
 - (f) if the vehicle is a heavy vehicle—
 - (i) the vehicle's GVM; and
 - (ii) the vehicle's GCM; and
 - (iii) the applicable vehicle charging category under Schedule 4;
 - (g) the expiry date of the vehicle's registration;
 - (h) if the vehicle is registered for part of the year only, the start date of the registration.
- (2) The Corporation may include in a certificate of registration any other information it considers appropriate.

Reg. 42
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 28.

42 Replacement of certificate of registration

On payment of the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5, the Corporation may issue a replacement certificate of registration to a vehicle's registered operator if the Corporation is satisfied the original certificate is lost, damaged, destroyed or stolen.

Division 3—Registration period

43 Period of registration

- (1) A vehicle may be registered—
- (a) in the case of a heavy vehicle—
 - (i) for a period of 3 months, 6 months or 12 months, as nominated by the applicant for registration; or

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Part 2.5—Registration

- (ii) with the Corporation's approval, for another period of not less than 3 months but not more than 9 months nominated by the applicant for registration; or
- (b) in the case of a light trailer, for a period of 12 months; or
- (c) in the case of a light motor vehicle, for a period of 3 months, 6 months or 12 months, as nominated by the applicant for registration.

Reg. 43(1)(b)
amended by
S.R. Nos
150/2013
reg. 12,
117/2017
reg. 5(1).

Reg. 43(1)(c)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2013
reg. 10(3),
substituted by
S.R. No.
117/2017
reg. 5(2).

* * * * *

Note to
reg. 43(1)
revoked by
S.R. No.
26/2013
reg. 10(4).

- (2) An applicant for registration of a vehicle may nominate, and the Corporation may approve, a different period of registration for the vehicle from the period specified in subregulation (1) if it is necessary so that the expiry date for the vehicle's registration is the same as, or different from, one or more other vehicles registered, or to be registered, in the name of—
 - (a) the same registered operator; or
 - (b) the registered operator and the registered operator's spouse or domestic partner.

Reg. 43(2)
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 6.

Division 4—Registration numbers

44 Registration numbers

- (1) If the Corporation registers a vehicle, the Corporation must assign a distinguishing registration number to the vehicle.
- (2) A registration number may consist of one or more numbers or letters or a combination of both.
- (3) A person who is the registered operator of a vehicle, or who is seeking registration as the registered operator of a vehicle, may apply to the Corporation for the assignment to the vehicle of—
 - (a) a registration number that is or was the registration number of another vehicle that is or was registered in the person's name; or
 - (b) a registration number for which the person is the owner of the registration number rights; or
 - (c) a registration number that is a national heavy vehicle number plate which is issued to the vehicle by another jurisdiction.
- (4) The Corporation may assign a number under subregulation (3), and do everything necessary to make the assignment effective, if the person—
 - (a) pays the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5; and
 - (b) in the case of an assignment under subregulation (3)(b), is the owner of the registration number rights for the registration number.

Reg. 44(3)(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 7(1).

Reg. 44(3)(c)
inserted by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 7(2).

Reg. 44(4)(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 29.

(5) A person does not have to pay the fee referred to in subregulation (4)(a) if—

- (a) the registration number to be assigned is in the series CC-000 to CC-999; or
- (b) the vehicle is licensed under the **Transport (Compliance and Miscellaneous) Act 1983** as a taxi-cab; or
- (c) the vehicle is a licensed tow truck within the meaning of the **Accident Towing Services Act 2007**; or
- (d) the registration number to be assigned is a national heavy vehicle number plate that is issued to the vehicle by another jurisdiction.

Reg. 44(5)(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
136/2010
reg. 5.

Reg. 44(5)(c)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 7(3).

Reg. 44(5)(d)
inserted by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 7(4).

Division 5—Number plates

45 Number plates

- (1) On payment by the registered operator of a vehicle of the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5, the Corporation must issue to the registered operator—
 - (a) in the case of a vehicle other than a motor cycle, 2 number plates bearing the registration number assigned to the motor vehicle; and
 - (b) in the case of a motor cycle or trailer, one number plate bearing the registration number assigned to the motor cycle or trailer.

* * * * *

Reg. 45(2)
revoked by
S.R. No.
89/2018 reg. 8.

- (3) If the Corporation cancels registration number rights under regulation 60(a) and assigns a new registration number to the vehicle under regulation 61(1)(b)(ii), the Corporation must issue—
- (a) for a motor vehicle other than a motor cycle, 2 number plates bearing the registration number assigned to it; and
 - (b) for a motor cycle or trailer, one number plate bearing the registration number assigned to it.

Reg. 46
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 14,
substituted by
S.R. No.
89/2018 reg. 9.

46 Replacement of lost, stolen etc. number plates

- (1) The registered operator of a vehicle must apply to the Corporation for a replacement number plate within 14 days after the registered operator of the vehicle—
- (a) informs a police officer or an authorised officer that the vehicle's number plate has been lost, damaged, destroyed or stolen; or
 - (b) is informed by a police officer or an authorised officer that the vehicle's number plate has been lost, damaged, destroyed or stolen.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (2) On receiving an application under subregulation (1), the Corporation may issue to the registered operator of the vehicle a replacement number plate on payment of the following fee—
- (a) for the replacement of the number plate with a standard number plate, the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5;
 - (b) for the replacement of a national heavy vehicle number plate, the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5;

- (c) for the replacement of the number plate with a non-standard number plate, the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5 and the fee fixed by the Corporation under section 5AE of the Act.
- (3) For the purposes of this regulation, a damaged number plate is a number plate that does not comply with regulation 48.

Note

Section 3(1) of the Act defines *non-standard number plate* to mean a number plate that, at the time of issue, is not of the design, size, colour or material of number plates then generally issued on payment of the basic fee prescribed for the issue of number plates.

47 Number plates property of the State

- (1) A number plate issued by the Corporation remains the property of the State.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the number plate is a national heavy vehicle number plate; and
 - (b) the number plate is issued by another jurisdiction; and
 - (c) the vehicle is registered in that jurisdiction.
- (3) A national heavy vehicle number plate issued by another jurisdiction becomes the property of the State when the vehicle is registered in Victoria.

Reg. 47
substituted by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 10.

48 Affixing number plate

- (1) The registered operator of a vehicle must ensure each number plate issued by the Corporation for the vehicle is permanently affixed to the vehicle so that, when the vehicle is on level ground—
 - (a) the number plate is at all times in an upright position parallel to the vehicle's axles; and
 - (b) the number plate is at all times not more than 1.3 metres above ground level; and

Reg. 48(1)(d)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 13(a).

- (c) for a motor cycle, the centre of the number plate is at all times at least 30 centimetres above ground level; and
 - (d) the number or letters, or both, on the number plate are clearly visible from a distance of 20 metres from the number plate at any point within the space produced by a horizontal arc of 90 degrees and a vertical arc of 45 degrees, as indicated by the shaded areas in figure 5; and
 - (e) any cover on the number plate—
 - (i) is clear, clean, untinted and flat over its entire surface; and
 - (ii) has no reflective or other characteristics that would prevent the successful operation of a device approved for use under a law relating to the detection of traffic offences; and
 - (f) for a motor vehicle other than a motor cycle, one number plate is affixed to the front of the vehicle and another to its rear; and
 - (g) for a motor cycle or trailer, the number plate is affixed to the rear of the motor cycle or trailer.
- (2) The requirements in subregulations (1)(a) to (d) do not apply to a number plate for a vehicle if—
- (a) due to the construction of the vehicle it is not practicable to comply with the requirements; and
 - (b) the number plate is affixed in a way that complies as far as practicable with the requirements.

- (3) If a vehicle is fitted with a bicycle carrier, the number plate required under subregulation (1)(f) to be fitted to the rear of the vehicle may instead be securely affixed to the bicycle carrier.

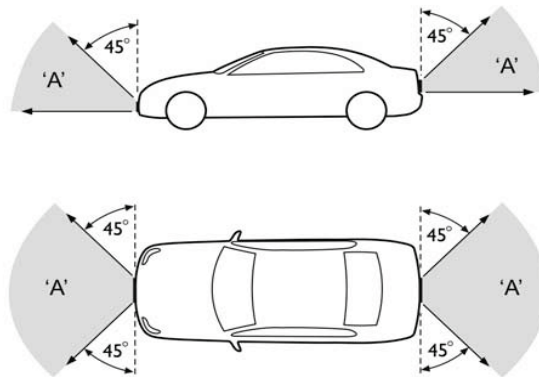


Figure 5: Number plates must be clearly visible from 20 metres at all points within the shaded arcs marked "A".

* * * * *

Reg. 48
(Figure 5)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 13(b).

Reg. 48
(Figure 6)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 13(c).

48A Hybrid vehicles

A hybrid vehicle must have fixed conspicuously to the front and rear number plates a label that is—

- (a) made of durable material; and
- (b) at least 25 millimetres wide and 25 millimetres high; and
- (c) mounted as a diamond; and
- (d) reflective green; and
- (e) marked "HYBRID" in capital letters at least 6 millimetres high.

Reg. 48A
inserted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 15.

Reg. 48B
inserted by
S.R. No.
136/2010
reg. 6.

48B Electric powered passenger cars

An electric powered passenger car must have fixed conspicuously to the front and rear number plates a label that is—

- (a) made of durable material; and
- (b) at least 25 millimetres wide and 25 millimetres high; and
- (c) mounted as a diamond; and
- (d) reflective blue; and
- (e) marked "EV" in capital letters at least 6 millimetres high.

49 Obligation if towing another vehicle

- (1) This regulation applies in the following circumstances—
 - (a) a motor vehicle (the *towing vehicle*) is towing another vehicle (the *towed vehicle*) that is not required to be registered; and
 - (b) the towed vehicle is obscuring the rear number plate of the towing vehicle.
- (2) The requirement under regulation 48(1) to have a number plate affixed to a vehicle to which this regulation applies includes a requirement that the registration number of the towing vehicle is displayed, by painting or otherwise, on the rear of the towed vehicle, as required by regulation 48(1)(d).
- (3) For the purposes of section 72(3) of the Act, a person who complies with subregulation (2) is using an identifying number in prescribed circumstances.

50 Offence—use of vehicles and number plates

Reg. 50
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
156/2012
reg. 3(1).

- (1) A driver of a vehicle must not use a vehicle on a highway unless—
- (a) the vehicle bears number plates affixed and displayed in accordance with this Part; or
 - (b) an authority under regulation 50A applies to the vehicle.

Reg. 50(1)
substituted by
S.R. Nos
26/2010
reg. 16(1),
156/2012
reg. 3(2),
amended by
S.R. No.
46/2014 reg. 6.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) The registered operator of a vehicle must ensure that a vehicle is not used on a highway without bearing number plates—

Reg. 50(2)
substituted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 16(2).

- (a) issued by the Corporation or in the case of a national heavy vehicle number plate, issued by another jurisdiction;
- (b) displaying a registration number properly assigned to the vehicle; and
- (c) affixed and displayed in accordance with this Part—

Reg. 50(2)(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 11.

unless exempt under these Regulations or under any other law.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (3) For the purposes of subregulation (2), a registered operator of a vehicle is exempt if the vehicle bears number plates affixed and displayed in accordance with an authority under regulation 50A.

Reg. 50(3)
inserted by
S.R. No.
156/2012
reg. 3(3).

Reg. 50(4)
inserted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 14.

- (4) This regulation does not apply to a heavy vehicle which is required to affix and display number plates in accordance with the Heavy Vehicle National Law (Victoria).

Reg. 50A
inserted by
S.R. No.
156/2012
reg. 4.

50A Authority given by Corporation

- (1) For the purpose of testing the ability of equipment used for road safety, enforcement or tolling purposes to read number plates or registration numbers, the Corporation may give an authority under this Division.
- (2) The authority must be in writing and may—
- (a) apply in respect of a particular case or a class of cases as specified in the authority; and
 - (b) permit the affixture and display of multiple number plates; and
 - (c) specify the manner in which number plates may be affixed and displayed; and
 - (d) be subject to any specified conditions.

Pt 2.5 Div. 6
(Heading and
regs 51–55)
amended by
S.R. Nos
26/2010
regs 17, 18,
51/2011
reg. 30,
153/2013
regs 4–7,
revoked by
S.R. No
89/2018
reg. 12.

* * * * *

Division 7—Obligations

56 Obligations of registered operators

- (1) The registered operator of a vehicle must notify the Corporation within 14 days after a change in—

- (a) the vehicle's garage address; or
- (b) the operator's name, residential address or address for service of notices.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (2) If a change is made to a vehicle that affects its description as recorded in the register, the registered operator must ensure the vehicle is not used until the Corporation has been notified of the change.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (3) If a change is made to a vehicle, or to its use, that would incur liability for an additional fee or charge, the registered operator must ensure the vehicle is not used until—

- (a) the Corporation has been notified of the change; and
- (b) the additional fee or charge has been paid.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

Example

A change from rigid truck to prime mover would require compliance with this provision.

- (4) Subregulations (2) and (3) do not apply to a primary producer vehicle that is being used to carry primary produce, without fee or reward to a primary producer—

- (a) to assist in the relief of an emergency as defined in section 3 of the **Emergency Management Act 2013**; or

Reg. 56(4)(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
131/2014
reg. 3.

- (b) to assist a charitable body or a sporting body.

- (5) If requested by the Corporation, the registered operator of a vehicle must give the Corporation information to demonstrate that the garage address recorded in the register for the vehicle is the vehicle's actual garage address.
- (6) If requested by the Corporation, a registered operator must give the Corporation evidence acceptable to the Corporation of—
 - (a) the correct tare mass of the vehicle; and
 - (b) the proportion of the correct tare mass carried on each tyre of the vehicle and on each axle of the vehicle.

Note

Regulation 114 of these Regulations sets out grounds on which the Corporation may suspend the registration of a vehicle. The grounds for suspension include failure by the registered operator to give the Corporation information or evidence relating to the registration of the vehicle when requested by the Corporation.

Part 2.6—Registration number rights and non-standard number plates

Division 1—Registration number rights

57 Sale of registration number rights

- (1) A person may apply to the Corporation to buy registration number rights in respect of a particular registration number.
- (2) The Corporation may sell registration number rights to a person who has made application under subregulation (1).
- (3) The sale of registration number rights is subject to the terms and conditions notified to the purchaser at the time of purchase.

58 Refusal to sell registration number rights

The Corporation may refuse to sell registration number rights in respect of a particular registration number if—

- (a) the Corporation decides to withhold the registration number from sale; or
- (b) the Corporation has agreed with the Commonwealth or an authority responsible for registering vehicles in another State or a Territory not to sell the registration number; or
- (c) in the Corporation's opinion, the registration number—
 - (i) may be mistaken for another registration number; or

- (ii) may give the misleading impression that a vehicle on which the registration number is displayed is owned by—
 - (A) a department or agency of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory, including, for example, a police force, a defence force, an official security organisation or a road authority; or
 - (B) a municipal council; or
- (iii) is offensive; or
- (iv) is otherwise inappropriate for public display.

59 Transfer of registration number rights

- (1) A person to whom registration number rights are transferred (a *transferee*) must, within 14 days after the transfer, give the Corporation notice of the transfer in the approved form that complies with subregulation (2).

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) The approved form must be signed by the transferee and—
 - (a) be signed by the person from whom the registration number rights have been transferred; or
 - (b) if the transferee is the legal personal representative of a deceased person from whom the rights are being transferred or have been transferred, accompanied by relevant evidence of the transferee's entitlement to become the owner of the registration rights in accordance with an order of a court in Australia or another legal process.

60 Grounds for cancellation of registration number rights

The Corporation may cancel registration number rights in respect of a registration number if—

- (a) in the Corporation's opinion, the registration number—
 - (i) may be mistaken for another registration number; or
 - (ii) may give a misleading impression that a vehicle on which the registration number is displayed is owned by—
 - (A) a department or agency of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory, including, for example, a police force, a defence force, an official security organisation or a road authority; or
 - (B) a municipal council; or
 - (iii) is offensive; or
 - (iv) is otherwise inappropriate for public display; or
 - (v) was issued in error; or
- (b) the Corporation reasonably believes the rights have not been lawfully acquired or were acquired by fraud, misrepresentation or other dishonest means; or
- (c) display of the registration number is prohibited by law; or
- (d) the requirements of regulation 76 and 77 have not been complied with in respect of the rights.

Reg. 61(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
199/2014
reg. 9.

61 Notice of cancellation of registration number rights

- (1) If registration number rights are cancelled by the Corporation under regulation 60, the Corporation must—
 - (a) give written notice to the owner of the registration number rights—
 - (i) that the registration number rights have been cancelled; and
 - (ii) if the registration number rights have been cancelled under regulation 60(a), that the owner may seek compensation under regulation 62; and
 - (b) if the registration number in respect of which the registration number rights have been cancelled has been assigned to a motor vehicle—
 - (i) give written notice to the registered operator of the vehicle informing the operator the rights have been cancelled and directing the operator to return all number plates bearing the registration number to the Corporation within the time stated in the notice; and
 - (ii) if the registration number rights have been cancelled under regulation 60, assign a new registration number to the vehicle.
- (2) A person given a notice under subregulation (1)(b)(i) must comply with the notice.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

62 Compensation

- (1) An owner of registration number rights cancelled under regulation 60(a) may apply in writing to the Corporation for compensation.
- (2) The amount of compensation payable by the Corporation for the cancellation of the rights is the amount determined by the Corporation to be the fair market value of—
 - (a) the registration number rights; and
 - (b) any number plate bearing the registration number.
- (3) If the Corporation makes a decision under subregulation (2), it must give written notice to the applicant of the applicant's rights to internal and external review of the decision under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.

Division 2—Non-standard number plates and slimline number plates

63 Non-standard number plates

- (1) A person may apply to the Corporation for the issue of non-standard number plates.
- (2) An owner of registration number rights in respect of a registration number may apply to the Corporation for the issue of non-standard number plates bearing that registration number.
- (3) An applicant under subregulation (1) or (2) must pay the fee fixed or determined under section 5AE of the Act.

Reg. 63
substituted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 19.

64 Slimline number plates

(1) In this regulation—

slimline number plate means a number plate,
other than one issued for a motor cycle or for
affixing to a bike carrier, that has a height of
not more than 120 millimetres and a width of
not more than 375 millimetres.

(2) A person may apply to the Corporation for the
issue of slimline number plates.

(3) An applicant under subregulation (2) must pay—

Reg. 64(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 20(1).

(a) the relevant fee (if any) in relation to the
application; and

Reg. 64(3)(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 31.

(b) the fee fixed by the Corporation under
section 5AE of the Act.

(4) The issue of slimline number plates to an
applicant under subregulation (2) does not, in
itself, confer on that applicant registration number
rights in the registration number displayed on the
slimline number plates.

Reg. 64(4)
inserted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 20(2).

Division 3—Authorised agents

65 Authorisation of agents

(1) The Corporation may, in writing, authorise a
person to be an agent of the Corporation for the
purposes of—

- (a) issuing number plates; or
- (b) selling registration number rights.

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009

S.R. No. 118/2009

Part 2.6—Registration number rights and non-standard number plates

- (2) An authorisation under subregulation (1) is subject to the terms and conditions (if any) specified by the Corporation.

Part 2.7—Renewal of registration

66 Notice of renewal of registration

- (1) The Corporation may send the registered operator of a vehicle a notice of renewal of registration stating that if the registration of the vehicle is not renewed on or before the date specified in the notice the registration of the vehicle will expire.
- (2) If the Corporation fails to send a notice of renewal of registration for a vehicle, the failure does not affect—
 - (a) the expiry of the vehicle's registration; or
 - (b) the obligation of the registered operator of the vehicle to renew the registration of the vehicle if the operator intends to use the vehicle on a highway after the expiry of its existing registration.

67 Application for renewal of registration

The registered operator of a vehicle may apply for renewal of the vehicle's registration by giving to the Corporation—

- (a) the registration fee; and
- (b) any appropriate transport accident charge for the vehicle payable under the **Transport Accident Act 1986**.

68 Period of renewal of registration

- (1) An applicant for renewal of registration of a light motor vehicle may nominate a period of renewed registration as specified in regulation 43(1)(c), even if the fee for the renewal is nil.

Reg. 68(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2013
reg. 10(5)(6),
substituted by
S.R. No.
117/2017
reg. 6.

(1A) Subsection (1) applies to a light motor vehicle, the registration of which expires on or after 1 January 2018.

Reg. 68(1A)
inserted by
S.R. No.
117/2017
reg. 6.

- (2) An applicant for renewal of registration of a heavy vehicle may nominate—
- (a) a period of renewed registration as specified in regulation 43(1)(a); or
 - (b) part-year registration by specifying a period of not less than 3 months or more than 9 months to start—
 - (i) not more than 12 months after the expiry date of the previous part-year registration; or
 - (ii) on the date specified by the registered operator in the application for renewal of registration, being a date not less than one month after the expiry date of the previous part-year registration.

69 Renewal of registration

- (1) On application under regulation 67, the Corporation may renew the registration of a vehicle—
- (a) not more than 3 months after the expiry of registration of the vehicle; or
 - (b) in the case of a vehicle in respect of which a nomination has been made under regulation 68(2)(b), not more than 12 months after the expiry of registration of the vehicle.
- (2) The expiry date of a renewed period of registration must be calculated as if the renewal had commenced—

- (a) on the day after the day recorded in the register as the expiry date of the period of registration; or
 - (b) in the case of a vehicle in respect of which a nomination has been made under regulation 68(2)(b), on the first day of the nominated period.
- (3) Subregulations (1) and (2) do not have the effect of retrospectively registering a vehicle.
 - (4) The Corporation may decide not to renew the registration of a vehicle if circumstances are such that if an initial application for registration of the vehicle were being made the Corporation would refuse the application.
 - (5) If the Corporation refuses to renew the registration of a vehicle under subregulation (4), it must give written notice to the applicant for renewal of the applicant's rights to internal and external review of the decision under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.

70 Return of number plates

- (1) The Corporation, by written notice to the registered operator of a vehicle, may request the registered operator to return the vehicle's number plates if—
 - (a) the period during which the registration of the vehicle may be renewed has expired; and
 - (b) the registration of the vehicle has not been renewed.
- (1A) The Corporation, by written notice to the registered operator of a vehicle, may request the registered operator to return the vehicle's number plates if new number plates have been assigned to that vehicle under the Heavy Vehicle National Law (Victoria).

Reg. 70(1A)
inserted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 15(1).

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Part 2.7—Renewal of registration

- (2) If the registered operator of a vehicle is given notice under subregulation (1) or (1A), the registered operator must return the number plates to the Corporation no later than the date specified in the notice.

Reg. 70(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 15(2).

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

Part 2.8—Transfer of registration

Division 1—Obligations of persons disposing of registered vehicles

71 Obligations of certain persons disposing of registered vehicle

- (1) A person who disposes of a registered vehicle (a *disposer*) must, immediately after disposing of the vehicle, complete an application for transfer of registration as disposer in the approved form and sign it.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) A disposer must give the person acquiring the vehicle (the *acquirer*) the completed application for transfer of registration.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) A disposer must give the acquirer a current certificate of roadworthiness for the vehicle unless—

- (a) the acquirer is a dealer; or
- (b) the acquirer is the disposer's spouse or domestic partner; or
- (c) the disposer is the legal personal representative of a deceased person and the acquirer is the surviving spouse or domestic partner; or
- (d) the vehicle is disposed of by way of sale at public auction by an agent of the disposer.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) This regulation is subject to regulations 72 and 73.

72 Dealer disposing of registered vehicle to person who is not a dealer must provide certificate of roadworthiness

- (1) A dealer who disposes of a registered vehicle to a person who is not a dealer must give to the person a current certificate of roadworthiness for the vehicle before the person takes possession of the vehicle.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply if an agent of the dealer disposes of the dealer's registered vehicle, by way of sale at public auction, to a person who is not a dealer.

73 Dealer disposing of registered vehicle to person other than dealer must give Corporation documents etc.

- (1) A dealer who disposes of a registered vehicle to a person who is not a dealer, must give the Corporation within 14 days after disposing of the vehicle—

- (a) a completed application for transfer of registration; and
- (b) any applicable duty; and
- (c) any transfer fee payable for the disposal of the vehicle; and
- (d) evidence that a current certificate of roadworthiness has been obtained for the vehicle.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply if an agent of the dealer disposes of the dealer's registered vehicle, by way of sale at public auction, to a person who is not a dealer and the person who acquires the vehicle is given, before or at the time of the sale, notice that—
- (a) the person selling the vehicle is acting as an agent on behalf of the dealer; and
 - (b) the person acquiring the vehicle will be required to comply with regulation 75(1) by giving the Corporation—
 - (i) a completed and signed application for transfer of registration; and
 - (ii) relevant evidence that a current certificate of roadworthiness has been obtained for the vehicle; and
 - (iii) any applicable duty and the transfer fee for transfer of registration of the vehicle.
- (3) If subregulation (2) applies, the dealer must comply with regulations 71(1) and (2), but not regulation 71(3).

Reg. 73(2)
(b)(iii)
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 32.

74 Division not applicable in certain circumstances

For the purposes of this Division, a disposal and an acquisition of a registered vehicle includes a delivery of possession of the vehicle as a gift or under a contract of sale, court order or distribution of a deceased estate or by operation of law, but does not include—

- (a) a temporary passing of possession of the vehicle to a person who is not intended to become its registered operator; or

- (b) a repossession or return of possession of the vehicle as referred to in regulation 77.

Division 2—Obligations of acquirers

75 Obligations of acquirers other than under legal process

- (1) A person who acquires a registered vehicle (an ***acquirer***) must, as soon as practicable after acquiring the vehicle obtain an application for transfer of registration from the disposer, completed and signed by the disposer.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An acquirer must complete the application referred to in subregulation (1) as acquirer and sign it.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) Not more than 14 days after acquiring the vehicle, the acquirer must give the application referred to in subregulation (1) to the Corporation accompanied by—

- (a) evidence satisfactory to the Corporation that a current certificate of roadworthiness has been obtained for the vehicle; and
(b) any applicable duty and the appropriate fee for transfer of registration of the vehicle.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) Subregulation (3)(a) does not apply to—

- (a) the acquisition of a light trailer, specially constructed motor vehicle or recreation motor cycle; or

- (b) the acquisition of a vehicle—
 - (i) from a person whom the Corporation is satisfied is the spouse or domestic partner of the person; or
 - (ii) from the legal personal representative of a deceased person by the surviving spouse or domestic partner; or
 - (c) a dealer who acquires a registered vehicle from another person, including a dealer, or the agent of another person.
- (5) A person, other than a dealer or a person given a notice under regulation 73(2), who acquires a vehicle from a dealer is not required to comply with subregulation (3) but must, at the time of acquiring the vehicle—
- (a) complete an application for transfer of registration form as acquirer, sign it and give it to the dealer; and
 - (b) unless the dealer otherwise agrees, pay to the dealer the applicable duty and the transfer fee.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (6) This regulation does not apply to a vehicle acquired in accordance with an order of an Australian court or another legal process.

76 Obligations of a person acquiring possession under court order or other legal process

If a person acquires possession of a registered vehicle in accordance with an order of an Australian court or another legal process, the person must—

- (a) obtain a form of notification of a court order or another legal process and complete the form as acquirer;

- (b) not more than 14 days after acquiring possession of the vehicle, give the application to the Corporation with any applicable duty and the transfer fee payable under Schedule 5.

Reg. 76(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2013
reg. 10(7).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

77 Repossession and restoration

- (1) A holder of a security interest in a registered vehicle must notify the Corporation in the approved form not more than 14 days after taking possession of the vehicle from the registered operator.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) A holder of a security interest in a registered vehicle must notify the Corporation in the approved form not more than 14 days after parting with possession of the vehicle where the vehicle has been taken from the registered operator (including returning possession to the registered operator).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) A person to whom subregulation (2) applies who parts with possession of the vehicle must apply for transfer of registration of the vehicle.
- (4) An application under subregulation (3) must be—
- (a) in the approved form; and
 - (b) accompanied by the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5.

78 Application for transfer by joint owners

- (1) The registered operator of a vehicle may apply to the Corporation for the transfer of the registration of the vehicle to another person who is eligible to be the registered operator of the vehicle.

- (2) An application under subregulation (1) must be—
 - (a) in the approved form; and
 - (b) accompanied by any applicable duty and the transfer fee for the transfer of the registration of the vehicle; and
 - (c) subject to subregulation (3), accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the Corporation that a current certificate of roadworthiness has been obtained for the vehicle.
- (3) Subregulation (2)(c) does not apply to an application for the transfer of the registration of a vehicle from a person to the person's spouse or domestic partner.

79 Application for transfer of registration by legal personal representative

If the registered operator of a vehicle dies, the operator's legal personal representative must, within 14 days after becoming the legal personal representative, give the Corporation—

- (a) evidence of the registered operator's death; and
- (b) an application, in the approved form, for transfer of the registration of the vehicle to the legal personal representative; and
- (c) the transfer fee for the transfer of the registration of the vehicle.

80 Mandatory refusal to record transfer

- (1) The Corporation must refuse to register the transfer of registration of a vehicle if—
 - (a) an order of an Australian court prohibits the sale, disposal or transfer of the registration; and

- (b) the Corporation has been given notice of the court order.
- (2) The Corporation is not required by subregulation (1) to refuse to register a transfer of registration if—
 - (a) the court order is not adequate to enable the Corporation to identify the vehicle; or
 - (b) the prohibition applies only to the sale or disposal of the vehicle, and the sale or disposal occurred before the court order was made.

81 Discretionary refusal to record transfer

- (1) The Corporation may refuse to record the transfer of registration of a vehicle if it is satisfied of any of the following—
 - (a) the vehicle is the subject of a vehicle defect notice that—
 - (i) prohibits use of the vehicle or imposes conditions on its use; and
 - (ii) has not been complied with and the date for compliance stated in the notice has expired;
 - (b) it appears to the Corporation that the vehicle is not fitted with an identification plate;
 - (c) it appears to the Corporation that a vehicle identifier has been altered, defaced, removed, substituted or tampered with, without lawful authorisation;
 - (d) the vehicle is registered on condition that its registration not be transferred;
 - (e) the transferee is not adequately identified in the application for transfer;

- (f) the requirements of the Act and these Regulations relating to the transfer of the registration have not been complied with;
 - (g) the Corporation reasonably believes the ownership, possession, control or description of the vehicle as recorded on the register is uncertain;
 - (h) the Corporation would refuse an application to register the vehicle under regulation 29(1) or (2).
- (2) The Corporation may record the transfer of the registration of a vehicle despite the failure of one of the parties to the transfer to meet a requirement of these Regulations relating to the transfer of the registration if—
- (a) the proposed new registered operator has possession of the vehicle; and
 - (b) the Corporation considers it appropriate to register the transfer in the circumstances.

82 Notice of refusal to record transfer

If the Corporation refuses to record the transfer of the registration of a vehicle under this Division, it must give the applicant for transfer a written notice stating the applicant's rights to internal and external review of the decision under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.

83 Corporation may make entry in register pending application for transfer

If the Corporation is advised by the registered operator of a vehicle that the vehicle has been disposed of, the Corporation may make an entry in the register to that effect until an application for transfer of the registration is received.

84 New certificate of registration to be issued

If the Corporation records a transfer of registration of a vehicle it may—

- (a) issue a new certificate of registration; or
- (b) make an endorsement on the certificate of registration; or
- (c) issue a form of transfer of registration to the person acquiring the vehicle.

Part 2.9—Written-off vehicles

85 Application of Part

This Part applies to motor vehicles, including motor cycles, that are light motor vehicles designed solely or principally for the transport on roads of people, animals or goods.

86 Definitions

In this Part—

authorised person means a person authorised under regulation 99(1);

relevant date means—

- (a) for a vehicle that is written off by an insurer or self-insurer, the date on which the insurer or self-insurer made a determination under section 16C(1)(b) of the Act in respect of the vehicle;
- (b) for a vehicle that is being demolished or dismantled by a motor wrecker, the date on which the motor wrecker began to demolish or dismantle the vehicle;
- (c) for a vehicle that is in the care, custody or control of a motor car trader, the date on which the vehicle came into the care, custody or control of the motor car trader;

relevant identification information, for a motor vehicle, means—

- (a) the registration number of the vehicle (if any); and
- (b) the vehicle identifier of the vehicle; and
- (c) the make and model of the vehicle; and

- (d) whether the vehicle is—
 - (i) a light motor vehicle other than a motor cycle; or
 - (ii) a motor cycle;

usual information means—

- (a) the relevant identification information for the vehicle; and
- (b) the relevant date for the vehicle; and
- (c) any other information required by the Corporation by notice in writing; and
- (d) the date on which the information in paragraphs (a) to (c) is given to the Corporation;

VIV certificate means a certificate issued in respect of a vehicle by an authorised person certifying that—

- (a) the vehicle is the original vehicle to which the relevant vehicle identifier was assigned; and
- (b) the damage or condition, or the damaged part or component which caused the vehicle to be recorded on the register of written-off vehicles has been repaired, restored or replaced.

Note

The terms *insurer*, *self-insurer*, *written-off vehicle*, *interstate written-off vehicles register*, *late model vehicle*, *motor wrecker*, *statutory write-off* and *repairable write-off* are defined in section 16B of the Act.

87 Obligations of insurers and self-insurers in relation to write-offs

- (1) If a late model vehicle is written off, anywhere in Australia, in the course of the business carried on by an insurer, the insurer must give the Corporation the information specified in subregulation (3).

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) If a late model vehicle is written off, anywhere in Australia, by a self-insurer, the self-insurer must give the Corporation the information specified in subregulation (3).

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) The information specified for the purposes of subregulations (1) and (2) is—
- (a) the usual information; and
 - (b) whether the vehicle is a statutory write-off or a repairable write-off; and
 - (c) a statement of the event or circumstances that, in the opinion of the insurer or self-insurer, resulted in the vehicle being a statutory write-off or repairable write-off, described by reference to codes or terms approved by the Corporation from time to time; and
 - (d) the location and severity of the damage to the vehicle, described by reference to codes or terms approved by the Corporation from time to time; and
 - (e) the date on which the information in paragraphs (a) to (d) is given to the Corporation.

- (4) An insurer or self-insurer must give the Corporation the information specified in subregulation (3)—
- (a) before the insurer or self-insurer disposes of the vehicle and within 7 days after the relevant date; or
 - (b) the later time approved by the Corporation and notified to the insurer or self-insurer, either generally or in a particular case.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (5) Despite subregulations (1) and (2), an insurer or self-insurer is not required to give information to the Corporation under this regulation if information about the write-off of the vehicle has been given for inclusion on an interstate written-off vehicles register.

88 Obligations of motor wreckers in relation to write-offs

- (1) A motor wrecker must give the Corporation the usual information for any late model vehicle that is demolished or dismantled in the course of the business carried on by a motor wrecker.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A motor wrecker must give the Corporation the usual information—
- (a) before the motor wrecker disposes of the part or part of the vehicle on which the vehicle identifier is located and within 7 days after the relevant date; or
 - (b) the later time approved by the Corporation, either in a particular case or generally.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) Despite subregulation (1), a motor wrecker is not required to give information to the Corporation under this subregulation if—
 - (a) information about the vehicle has been given to the Corporation by an insurer or self-insurer under regulation 87; or
 - (b) the registered operator of the vehicle has given the Corporation written notice that the registered operator has written off the vehicle.

89 Obligations of motor car traders in relation to write-offs

- (1) A motor car trader must give the Corporation the usual information for each late model vehicle that is in the care, custody and control of the motor car trader in the course of the business carried on by the motor car trader if the motor car trader knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the vehicle is a written-off vehicle which has not already been reported.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A motor car trader must give the Corporation the usual information—
 - (a) before the motor car trader disposes of the vehicle and within 7 days after the relevant date; or
 - (b) the later time approved by the Corporation, either in a particular case or generally.
- (3) Despite subregulation (1), a motor car trader is not required to give information to the Corporation under this subregulation if—
 - (a) information about the vehicle has been given to the Corporation by an insurer or self-insurer under regulation 87; or

- (b) the person who was the registered operator of the vehicle has given the Corporation written notice that the person has written off the vehicle.

90 Obligation to disclose information to purchaser of written-off vehicle

Reg. 90
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 21
(ILA s. 39B(2)).

- (1) A person who sells a written-off vehicle must inform the purchaser in writing whether the vehicle is entered on the register of written-off vehicles or on an interstate written-off vehicles register.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) A motor car trader is taken to have complied with this regulation if he or she includes the information required by this regulation in a notice attached to the relevant motor car in accordance with section 52 of the **Motor Car Traders Act 1986**.

Reg. 90(2)
inserted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 21.

91 Obligation of insurer or self-insurer to affix notices or labels to write-offs

- (1) This regulation applies if a motor vehicle is a statutory write-off.
- (2) Unless a notice or label, in the approved form, has already been affixed to the motor vehicle, an insurer or self-insurer must affix to a motor vehicle to which this regulation applies a notice or label in the approved form within 7 days after the relevant date.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

92 Obligation of motor wrecker or motor car trader to affix notices or labels on write-offs

- (1) This regulation applies to a motor wrecker or motor car trader if the motor wrecker or motor car trader knows, or ought reasonably to know, that a late model vehicle in the care, custody or control

of the motor wrecker or motor car trader in the course of the motor wrecker's or motor car trader's business is a motor vehicle referred to in the definition of *statutory write-off* in section 16B of the Act.

- (2) Unless a notice or label, in the approved form, has already been affixed to a motor vehicle, a motor wrecker or motor car trader must affix a notice or label in the approved form to a vehicle to which this regulation applies within 7 days after the relevant date.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

93 Entering vehicle on the register of written-off vehicles

- (1) The Corporation must enter details of a motor vehicle on the register of written-off vehicles if information about the vehicle is given to the Corporation by an insurer or self-insurer under regulation 87.
- (2) The Corporation must enter details of a motor vehicle on the register of written-off vehicles if—
- (a) information about the vehicle is given to the Corporation by any of the following—
 - (i) a motor wrecker under regulation 88; or
 - (ii) a motor car trader under regulation 89; or
 - (iii) the registered operator under section 16C(1)(b) of the Act; or
 - (iv) the person who was the registered operator of the vehicle; or

Reg. 93(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 7.

- (b) the Corporation considers the vehicle has been written off.

Note

Section 16D(2A) of the Act states that, in entering a vehicle on the register of written-off vehicles, the Corporation is entitled to rely on a determination made by an insurer or self-insurer under section 16C(1)(b) that a written-off vehicle is a statutory write-off or a repairable write-off and is not required to make any enquiries of its own in relation to the matter before entering the vehicle on the register.

93A Register of written-off vehicles

For the purposes of section 16D(1) of the Act, the vehicles that must be included on the register of written-off vehicles are light motor vehicles that are not more than 15 years old at the date that a determination is made under section 16C(1)(b) of the Act.

Reg. 93A
inserted by
S.R. No.
176/2013
reg. 5.

94 Information to be included if motor vehicle entered on register

- (1) If the Corporation enters details of a motor vehicle on the register of written-off vehicles, the Corporation must, as part of the entry, record on the register—
- (a) if details of the vehicle are entered on the register on the basis of information provided to the Corporation under regulation 87, 88 or 89—
 - (i) the information provided under that regulation; and
 - (ii) the date on which the entry was made on the register; and
 - (b) in any other case—
 - (i) the relevant identification information for the vehicle; and

- (ii) whether the vehicle is a statutory write-off or a repairable write-off; and
 - (iii) the relevant date for the vehicle, if known; and
 - (iv) information relating to the damage or condition that caused the vehicle to be written off; and
 - (v) the date on which the entry was made on the register.
- (2) The Corporation may record as part of an entry on the register of written-off vehicles any other information in relation to that vehicle the Corporation considers appropriate.

95 Removal or amendment of entries on the register of written-off vehicles

- (1) The following persons may, in relation to a vehicle on the register of written-off vehicles, apply to the Corporation for an entry for that vehicle to be removed or amended—
- (a) a person who gave the Corporation notice that the vehicle was a written-off vehicle;
 - (b) a person who was the registered operator of the vehicle when it became a written-off vehicle or, if the registration of the vehicle was then cancelled, immediately before that cancellation;
 - (c) a person who was the spouse or domestic partner of a person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) when the notice was given or the vehicle became a written-off vehicle (as the case requires).
- (2) The Corporation may require an applicant under subregulation (1) to give the Corporation evidence, in a form acceptable to the Corporation—

- (a) of the applicant's identity; or
 - (b) that the applicant is a person referred to in subregulation (1)(a), (b) or (c); or
 - (c) regarding description, condition, ownership, possession or control of the vehicle.
- (3) If, after considering the applicant's application, the Corporation is satisfied that the entry is incorrect because the vehicle was not a written-off vehicle when it was entered on the register, the Corporation may remove the entry relating to that vehicle.
- (4) If, after considering the applicant's application, the Corporation is satisfied that the entry is incorrect because the vehicle did not satisfy the criteria for the category of written-off vehicle under which the vehicle was registered when it was entered on the register, the Corporation may amend the entry—
 - (a) in the case of a statutory write-off, by amending the entry to a repairable write-off; or
 - (b) in the case of a repairable write-off, by amending the entry to a statutory write-off.
- (5) If the Corporation refuses the applicant's application, it must give the applicant written notice of—
 - (a) the applicant's rights to internal and external review of the decision under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2; and
 - (b) the applicant's right under section 16E of the Act to appeal against the refusal.

Reg. 96
substituted by
S.R. No.
176/2013
reg. 6.

96 Certified extract of information from the register of written-off vehicles

On payment of the appropriate fee, a person may obtain a certified extract of the following information that has been entered on, or derived from, the register of written-off vehicles—

- (a) the date of the most recent determination under section 16C(1)(b) of the Act in relation to a vehicle; and
- (b) any information entered in, or derived from, the register of written-off vehicles that relates to the nature or extent of damage to any vehicle; and
- (c) a description of the type of write-off applicable to a vehicle entered on the register.

97 Register and renewal of registration of written-off vehicles

- (1) The Corporation may register a vehicle to which section 16F(3) or (4) of the Act applies only if all the requirements of these Regulations for registration have been satisfied and—
 - (a) the Corporation has been given a VIV certificate, issued not more than 3 months before the date of the application for registration, relating to the vehicle; or
 - (b) the application for registration is made more than 15 years after the date of manufacture of the vehicle; or
 - (c) if the vehicle's identifier is the same as that of a vehicle entered as a repairable write-off on an interstate written-off vehicles register and the application is not made more than 15 years after the date of manufacture of the vehicle—

- (i) if required by the Corporation, the Corporation is given a VIV certificate which complies with paragraph (a); or
- (ii) if the Corporation does not require that a VIV certificate be given—
 - (A) an interstate written-off vehicles register records that the vehicle has been subjected to an inspection to confirm that it is the vehicle to which the relevant vehicle identifier was assigned; and
 - (B) on or after the date of the record being made, the vehicle has been registered in that State or Territory.

Note

Vehicles to which sections 16F(3) and 16F(4) of the Act apply are vehicles that have the same vehicle identifier as a vehicle entered on the register of written-off vehicles (or an equivalent interstate register) as a repairable write-off. A vehicle that has the same vehicle identifier as a statutory write-off cannot be registered. See sections 16F(1) and 16F(2) of the Act.

97A Register and renewal of registration of repairable write-off where cosmetic hail damage only

- (1) This regulation applies to a vehicle that has a vehicle identifier that is the same as the vehicle identifier of a vehicle that is entered on the register of written-off vehicles as a repairable write-off due to the vehicle having sustained only cosmetic damage as a result of the direct impact of hail stones.

Reg. 97A
inserted by
S.R. No.
176/2013
reg. 7.

- (2) Despite regulation 97, the Corporation may register a vehicle to which this regulation applies if all the requirements of these Regulations for registration have been satisfied in relation to that vehicle.

98 Form and supply of VIV certificate

- (1) A VIV certificate must be in the approved form.
- (2) The Corporation must give forms of VIV certificates to authorised persons—
 - (a) in books of original forms, on payment of the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5; or
 - (b) in electronic form, on payment of the relevant administrative fee (if any).
- (3) Forms given by the Corporation under subregulation (2) remain the property of the Corporation.

99 Authorisation of persons to issue certificate

- (1) The Corporation, in writing, may authorise a person, or a class of persons, to issue certificates for the purposes of regulation 97(1)(a).
- (2) An authorised person must not issue a certificate for the purposes of regulation 97(1)(a) for a vehicle unless the vehicle has been inspected by, or under the supervision of, the person in accordance with any instructions issued to the person by the Corporation for the inspection of written-off vehicles.

100 Renewal of registration

The registration of a vehicle to which regulation 97 applies may be renewed under Part 2.7 of Chapter 2.

Part 2.10—Fees

101 Fees for registration and renewal of registration of heavy vehicles

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Subject to subregulations (2) and (3), the fee for registration or renewal of registration of a vehicle of a category referred to in Schedule 4 is the relevant fee calculated in accordance with that Schedule, unless this Part otherwise provides. | Reg. 101(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2013
reg. 7(1). |
| (2) A fee is not payable if, under Schedule 3, the calculated fee for registration of the vehicle is "nil". | Reg. 101(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2013
reg. 7(2). |

Example

Specified vehicles equipped for combating outbreaks of fire or for emergency response are subject to a "nil" fee under item 17 of the Table to Schedule 3. A fee is not payable for those vehicles under Schedule 4.

Example to
reg. 101(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2013
reg. 7(3).

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|---|--|
| (3) If a fee payable under Schedule 4 is greater than the fee that would be payable under Schedule 3 for a vehicle described in item 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 17 or 18 of the Table to Schedule 3, the fee is to be reduced by the amount of the difference. | Reg. 101(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2013
reg. 7(4). |
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102 Concessional registration fees for other vehicles

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Schedule 3 has effect. | Reg. 102
amended by
S.R. Nos
136/2010
reg. 7,
51/2011
reg. 33,
substituted by
S.R. No.
26/2013 reg. 8. |
| (2) If a motor vehicle is not to be used except for social, domestic or pleasure purposes and— | |
| (a) the vehicle is registered or to be registered in the name of a person who on the day of payment of the fee for registration or at the commencement of the period of registration, whichever is earlier, is an eligible | Reg. 102(2)(a)
substituted by
S.R. No.
153/2013
reg. 8(1). |

Reg. 102
(2)(b)(ii)
amended by
S.R. No.
153/2013
reg. 8(2).

- beneficiary or the spouse or domestic partner of an eligible beneficiary; and
- (b) the provisions of this subregulation are not, at the commencement of the period of registration, being applied to—
- (i) any other motor vehicle registered in the name of the applicant; or
 - (ii) if the applicant is not an eligible beneficiary, any motor vehicle registered in the name of the applicant or the applicant's spouse or domestic partner—
- the fee to be paid for registration or renewal of registration of the vehicle is 50% of the fee that would otherwise be payable under section 9 of the Act or Schedule 3 (as applicable).
- (3) If a motor vehicle is a hybrid vehicle or an electric powered passenger car, the fee to be paid for registration or renewal of registration of the vehicle is—
- (a) nil, if the fee that would otherwise be payable under section 9 of the Act or Schedule 3 is less than \$100; or
 - (b) in any other case, the fee that would otherwise be payable under section 9 of the Act or Schedule 3, less \$100.

Notes

- 1 A hybrid vehicle is a vehicle equipped to run on electricity and another fuel or other fuels—see regulation 5.
- 2 An electric powered passenger car is a vehicle that is a passenger car (MA) equipped to run solely on electricity and that is not a vehicle referred to in item 7 of the Table to Schedule 3—see regulation 5.

103 Fees for the transfer of registration

The fee payable for the transfer of registration of a vehicle is the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5.

Reg. 103
amended by
S.R. No.
35/2010 reg. 6,
substituted by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 34.

104 Search and extract fees

- (1) The fee payable for a search of, or extract from, the Corporation's records relating to registration of a vehicle or information relating to a vehicle on the register of written-off vehicles is the relevant fee specified in Schedule 6.
- (2) The relevant fee specified in Schedule 6 is payable in respect of a search, an extract, or certificate containing information from the register or the written-off vehicles register.
- (3) The Corporation may enter into an agreement with—
 - (a) a public authority, the Chief Commissioner of Police, a municipal council, an insurer, a self-insurer, a motor vehicle wrecker, a motor car trader, a tolling operator or an auction house for the Corporation to provide extracts for fees that—
 - (i) are less than the fees prescribed in subregulation (1); and
 - (ii) are not exceeding the costs incurred by it for providing the extracts; or
 - (b) a person for the purposes of historical research or the supply of statistical information on reasonable terms acceptable to the Corporation and not exceeding the costs incurred by it for providing that service.

Reg. 105
revoked by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 35.

* * * * *

106 Refunds

- (1) If the registration of a vehicle is cancelled, the Corporation may refund part of the registration fees calculated in accordance with the following formula—

$$R = \frac{A}{B} \times C$$

where—

R is the amount of the refund (in dollars); and

A is the unexpired number of days of duration of the registration; and

B is the total number of days for which the registration was granted; and

C is the amount paid for the registration (in dollars).

- (2) If there is a change in the registration of a vehicle as a result of which a lower registration fee is payable, the Corporation must refund the difference in fees in accordance with the following formula—

$$R = \frac{A}{B} \times C$$

where—

R is the amount of the refund (in dollars); and

A is the unexpired number of days of duration of the registration after the change; and

B is the total number of days for which the registration was granted; and

C is the amount of the difference in fees (in dollars).

- (3) The Corporation may require a person to pay the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5 for processing the refund.

Reg. 106(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 36(1).

- (4) The Corporation may deduct the fee referred to in subregulation (3) from any refund.

- (5) The Corporation is not required to refund an amount that would be payable if the amount of refund is equal to or less than the fee referred to in subregulation (3).

- (6) The Corporation may, if it considers it appropriate to do so in all of the circumstances, waive or refund, in whole or in part—

- (a) a fee to make an appointment for a vehicle inspection required under these Regulations; or

Reg. 106(6)(a)
substituted by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 36(2).

- (ab) a fee to change the time or place of a vehicle inspection required under these Regulations; or

Reg. 106
(6)(ab)
inserted by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 36(2).

- (ac) the fee for a vehicle inspection required under these Regulations; or

Reg. 106
(6)(ac)
inserted by
S.R. No.
159/2015
reg. 14(1).

- (ad) the fee for a vehicle registration appointment under these Regulations where supporting evidence is required under regulation 25 but

Reg. 106
(6)(ad)
inserted by
S.R. No.
159/2015
reg. 14(1).

inspection of the vehicle by the Corporation
is not required; or

Reg. 106(6)(b)
amended by
S.R. Nos
159/2015
reg. 14(2),
89/2018
reg. 13.

(b) the fee for the replacement of a certificate of
registration; or

Reg. 106(6)(c)
inserted by
S.R. No.
159/2015
reg. 14(3).

(c) the fee to clear a vehicle defect notice on
weekdays; or

Reg. 106(6)(d)
inserted by
S.R. No.
159/2015
reg. 14(3).

(d) the fee to clear a vehicle defect notice on
weekends.

107 Application of certain fees

Reg. 107
amended by
S.R. No.
117/2017
reg. 7(2) (ILA
s. 39B(2)).

(1) The following fees received by the Corporation
must be paid by it into its general fund—

Reg. 107(1)(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 22(1),
substituted by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 37,
amended by
S.R. Nos
150/2013
reg. 16,
159/2015
reg. 15.

(a) fees payable under items 1 to 10, 12, 14, 16,
17, 20 and 26 to 28 of Schedule 5;

(b) fees payable under regulations 104 and 108;

Reg. 107(1)(c)
amended by
S.R. No.
117/2017
reg. 7(1).

(c) administrative fees other than a fee charged
for a service provided in connection with the
registration of a light motor vehicle for a
period of 3 or 6 months;

- | | |
|---|--|
| (d) the fee for replacement of a non-standard number plate payable referred to in regulation 46(a); | |
| (e) the fee payable for the issue of non-standard number plates referred to in regulation 63(3); | Reg. 107(1)(e) amended by S.R. No. 26/2010 reg. 22(2). |
| (f) the fee payable for the issue of slimline number plates referred to in regulation 64(3)(b) | Reg. 107(1)(f) amended by S.R. No. 116/2010 reg. 8(1). |
| (g) the fee payable for the issue of slimline club permit number plates referred to in regulation 157G(4); | Reg. 107(1)(g) inserted by S.R. No. 116/2010 reg. 8(2). |
| (h) any fee payable for the replacement of club permit number plates or slimline club permit number plates referred to in regulation 157G(7). | Reg. 107(1)(h) inserted by S.R. No. 116/2010 reg. 8(2). |
| Note
<i>Administrative fee</i> is defined in regulation 5 and among other things includes the fee for a log book (regulation 157) and the fee for a replacement log book (regulation 157F). | Note to reg. 107(1) inserted by S.R. No. 116/2010 reg. 8(2). |
| (2) A fee charged for a service provided in connection with the registration of a light motor vehicle for a period of 3 or 6 months must be paid by the Corporation into the Consolidated Fund in accordance with section 97(a) of the Act. | Reg. 107(2) inserted by S.R. No. 117/2017 reg. 7(2). |

108 Fees for interstate registration functions

The fee payable for the performance of a function of the Corporation for Victoria under the Interstate Road Transport Act 1985 of the Commonwealth is the lesser of the following—

- (a) the fee payable for the performance of a corresponding function under these Regulations; and
- (b) the maximum fee specified in the regulations under the Interstate Road Transport Act 1985 of the Commonwealth.

Part 2.11—Expiry, surrender, suspension and cancellation of registration

Division 1—Expiry

109 Expiry of registration

The registration of a vehicle expires at the end of the day recorded in the register as the vehicle's registration expiry date.

Division 2—Surrender

110 Application for surrender

- (1) The registered operator of a vehicle may apply to the Corporation to surrender the registration of the vehicle.
- (2) An application by a registered operator under subregulation (1) may be made—
 - (a) personally; or
 - (b) by an agent who produces written evidence of his or her appointment as the registered operator's agent.

111 Requirements for surrender

The registered operator of a vehicle who applies to surrender the registration of the vehicle must, if required by the Corporation, return the vehicle's number plates to the Corporation or an agent nominated by the Corporation.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

112 Approval of application

The Corporation must approve an application by the registered operator of a vehicle for the surrender of the vehicle's registration unless—

- (a) the registered operator has failed to comply with the requirements of this Division; or

Reg. 111
amended by
S.R. No.
153/2013
reg. 9,
substituted by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 14.

- (b) the Corporation is taking action to suspend or cancel the registration under this Part, other than action to cancel the registration as a result of the surrender.

113 Cancellation of registration because of application to surrender registration

If the Corporation approves an application to surrender the registration of a vehicle under regulation 112, it must cancel the registration of the vehicle.

Division 3—Suspension

114 Grounds for suspension

The Corporation may suspend the registration of a vehicle if—

- (a) a vehicle defect notice relating to the vehicle has not been complied with and the date for compliance specified in the notice has expired; or
- (b) the vehicle does not comply with the standards for registration; or
- (c) any transport accident charge or duty payable in relation to the vehicle, or any amount payable in relation to the vehicle under the Act, these Regulations or the Heavy Vehicle National Law (Victoria), has not been paid; or
- (d) a non-cash payment given to the Corporation as payment of an amount referred to in paragraph (c) is dishonoured; or
- (e) a penalty imposed on the registered operator of the vehicle in respect of the operation of the vehicle is unpaid and no court order for the payment of the penalty by instalments has been made; or

Reg. 114(c)
amended by
S.R. No.
23/2014 reg. 5.

- (f) the registered operator of the vehicle has not complied with a court order for the payment by instalments of a penalty imposed on the registered operator in respect of the operation of the vehicle; or
- (g) the vehicle has been destroyed or damaged beyond repair; or
- (h) the registered operator of the vehicle has failed to comply with a notice under regulation 28 or section 13 of the Act to present the vehicle for inspection at the time and place stated in the notice; or
- (i) the Corporation reasonably believes the ownership, possession, control or description of the vehicle as recorded on the register is uncertain; or
- (j) the registered operator has failed to give the Corporation information or evidence relating to the registration of the vehicle requested by the Corporation in accordance with the Act or these Regulations; or
- (k) the Corporation reasonably believes the vehicle or part of the vehicle is or may have been stolen; or
- (l) the Corporation reasonably believes the vehicle or part of the vehicle has, or may have, been illegally imported; or
- (m) the vehicle does not have an identification plate; or
- (n) it appears to the Corporation that a vehicle identifier has been altered, defaced, removed, substituted or tampered with without lawful authorisation; or

Reg. 114(r)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 23(a).

Reg. 114(s)
inserted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 23(b).

- (o) the registered operator of the motor vehicle is a corporation that is convicted or found guilty of an offence against section 60 of the Act in relation to the vehicle; or
- (p) the requirements of these Regulations with respect to the transfer or registration of the vehicle have not been complied with; or
- (q) the registered operator of a vehicle has not complied with a direction under regulation 61(1)(b)(i) to return all number plates within the time stated in that notice; or
- (r) the requirements of regulations 73 and 75 have not been complied with; or
- (s) the vehicle does not comply with a condition of its registration.

115 Procedure for suspension

- (1) If the Corporation decides to suspend the registration of a vehicle under regulation 114, the Corporation must give the registered operator a written notice stating—
 - (a) the reasons for the suspension; and
 - (b) the date on which the suspension takes effect; and
 - (c) the action, if any, to be taken by the registered operator to avoid the suspension or to have the suspension lifted; and
 - (d) that the registration of the vehicle may be cancelled if the action referred to in paragraph (c) is not taken by a day stated in the notice (which must be at least 14 days after the date of the notice); and

- (e) the rights of the registered operator to an internal and external review under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply if the Corporation has not been given the name and address details of the proposed acquirer.

116 Effect of suspension

- (1) If the registration of a vehicle is suspended under this Division, the vehicle is unregistered for the purposes of Part 2 of the Act.
- (2) The suspension of a vehicle's registration under this Division does not alter the expiry date of the registration.
- (3) Despite subregulation (1) it is not an offence against these Regulations to leave a vehicle whose registration has been suspended standing on a highway.

Division 4—Cancellation

117 Cancellation of registration

- (1) This regulation applies if—
 - (a) the action required by a notice under regulation 115 is not taken within the period stated in the notice; and
 - (b) the Corporation reasonably believes that a reason for the suspension of the vehicle's registration still exists.
- (2) The Corporation may cancel the vehicle's registration at the end of that period.
- (3) If the Corporation cancels the registration, it must give the registered operator of the vehicle written notice of—

-
- (a) the cancellation; and
 - (b) the operator's rights to an internal and external review under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.

118 Obligation of registered operator if registration cancelled

Reg. 118(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
153/2013
reg. 10(1),
revoked by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 15(1).

* * * *

Reg. 118(2)
substituted by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 15(2).

- (2) If the registration of a vehicle is cancelled by the Corporation under regulation 113, the registered operator of the vehicle must, if required by the Corporation, return the vehicle's number plates to the Corporation or an agent nominated by the Corporation, within 14 days after the date of cancellation.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

Reg. 118(3)
substituted by
S.R. Nos
153/2013
reg. 10(2),
89/2018
reg. 15(3).

- (3) If the registration of a vehicle is cancelled by the Corporation under regulation 117, the registered operator of the vehicle must, if required by the Corporation, return the vehicle's number plates to the Corporation or an agent nominated by the Corporation, within 14 days after the date of cancellation specified in the notice given to the registered operator under regulation 117(3).

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

119 Cancellation of registration of written-off vehicles

- (1) If the Corporation enters a registered vehicle on the register of written-off vehicles, it must cancel the vehicle's registration.

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009

S.R. No. 118/2009

Part 2.11—Expiry, surrender, suspension and cancellation of registration

- (1A) Despite subregulation (1), the Corporation is not required to cancel the registration of a vehicle to which regulation 97A applies.

Reg. 119(1A)
inserted by
S.R. No.
176/2013
reg. 8.

- (2) If the Corporation cancels a vehicle's registration under subregulation (1) it must give the registered operator written notice of—
- (a) the cancellation of the registration; and
 - (b) the registered operator's right to an internal review of the decision to enter the vehicle on the register of written-off vehicles under Division 2 of Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.
- (3) If the Corporation cancels a vehicle's registration under subregulation (1) and subsequently removes the entry from the register of written-off vehicles (whether under regulation 95 or following an internal or an external review), the Corporation must restore the vehicle's registration.

Part 2.12—Review and appeal rights

Division 1—Internal review

120 Grounds for internal review

A person whose interests are affected by one of the following decisions may apply to the Corporation in writing for an internal review of the decision by the Corporation in respect of—

- (a) a decision not to register a vehicle under regulation 14(2), 29(1) or 29(2) or 30(2);
- (b) a decision to impose or vary a condition on the registration of a vehicle under regulation 30(3) or (4);
- (c) a decision as to fair market value decided by the Corporation under regulation 62(2);
- (d) a decision not to renew the registration of a vehicle under regulation 69(4);
- (e) a decision not to register the transfer of the registration of a vehicle under regulation 80(1), 81 or 82;
- (f) a decision to suspend the registration of a vehicle under regulation 114;
- (g) a decision to cancel the registration of a vehicle under regulation 117;
- (h) a decision not to exempt a vehicle under regulation 132(1) from the requirement to be registered;
- (i) a decision not to issue a short term unregistered vehicle permit for a vehicle under regulation 134(2);

Reg. 120(i)
amended by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 9(1).

- | | |
|---|--|
| (j) a decision to revoke the approval of an approved club under regulation 154(2); | Reg. 120(j)
inserted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 9(2). |
| (k) a decision to refuse an application for a club permit under regulation 155(2); | Reg. 120(k)
inserted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 9(2). |
| (l) a decision to suspend or cancel a club permit under regulation 157E(1) or (3); | Reg. 120(l)
inserted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 9(2),
amended by
S.R. No.
118/2015
reg. 7(a). |
| (m) a decision that item 19(a) or (b) in the Table to Schedule 3 does not apply in relation to an application for registration or renewal of registration of a vehicle. | Reg. 120(m)
inserted by
S.R. No.
118/2015
reg. 7(b). |

121 When application for internal review must be made

An application for internal review of a decision by a person affected by the decision must be made within 28 days after the later of—

- (a) the day on which the person is notified of the decision; and
- (b) the day on which the person is informed by the Corporation of the person's right to an internal review.

122 Who is to conduct internal review

An application for internal review must be considered by a person who was not involved in considering or making the decision the subject of the review.

123 Decision about internal review

- (1) After considering an application for internal review of a decision, the Corporation must make a decision—
 - (a) affirming the decision; or
 - (b) varying the decision; or
 - (c) revoking the decision and making another decision in substitution for it.
- (2) Within 28 days after it receives an application for internal review, the Corporation must give the applicant a written notice stating—
 - (a) its decision about the internal review; and
 - (b) the applicant's right to an external review of the decision under regulation 128.
- (3) A decision subject to an application for internal review under this Division is taken to be affirmed by the Corporation if the Corporation has not given written notice of its decision about the application to the applicant within 28 days after the day the application was made.

Division 2—Internal review of decisions about written-off vehicles

124 Who may apply for review

A person who, under section 16E(2) of the Act, could appeal against one of the following decisions may apply to the Corporation for an internal review of the decision by the Corporation—

- (a) a decision to refuse to enter a vehicle on the register of written-off vehicles;
- (b) a decision to refuse to remove an entry from the register of written-off vehicles;

- (c) a decision to amend, or refuse to amend, an entry on the register of written-off vehicles.

125 When application must be made

An application for internal review of a decision by a person must be made within 28 days after the later of—

- (a) the day on which the person is notified of the decision; and
- (b) the day on which the person is informed by the Corporation of the relevant person's right to an internal review of the decision.

126 Who must consider application for internal review

An application for internal review must be considered by a person who was not involved in considering or making the decision the subject of the review.

127 Decision about internal review

- (1) After considering an application for internal review of a decision, the Corporation must make a decision—
 - (a) affirming the decision; or
 - (b) varying the decision; or
 - (c) revoking the decision and making another decision in substitution for it.
- (2) The Corporation must give the applicant written notice of its decision about the internal review within 28 days after it receives the application for internal review.

- (3) A decision subject to an internal review under this Division is taken to be affirmed by the Corporation if the Corporation has not given written notice of its decision to the applicant for internal review within 28 days after the day the application was made.

Division 3—External review

128 Application for external review

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a person whose interests are affected by a decision of the Corporation on an internal review under regulation 120 may apply to VCAT for a review of the decision.
- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply if the person has a right to appeal to the Magistrates' Court under section 12 or 16E of the Act.
- (3) An application by a person for a review under subregulation (1) must be made within 28 days after the latest of—
- (a) the day on which the internal review decision is made; and
 - (b) the day on which the person is informed by the Corporation of the person's right to an external review; and
 - (c) if, under the **Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 1998**, the person asks for a statement of reasons for the decision, the day on which the statement of reasons is given to the person or the person is informed under section 46(5) of that Act that a statement of reasons will not be given.

Division 4—Appeals

129 Appeal to the Magistrates' Court

- (1) An appeal to the Magistrates' Court under section 12 or 16E of the Act by a person (the *affected person*) affected by a decision made by the Corporation must be made within 28 days after—
 - (a) the affected person is notified of the Corporation's decision, if the decision was not reviewed under regulation 127(1); or
 - (b) the affected person is notified under regulation 127(2) of the Corporation's decision, if the decision was reviewed under regulation 127(1).
- (2) If the Corporation fails to notify the affected person of its decision as required by regulation 127(2), the affected person may appeal to the Magistrates' Court within 28 days after the end of the period specified in that subregulation.
- (3) The Magistrates' Court must cause particulars of an order made on an appeal to be sent immediately to the Corporation.
- (4) A person who appeals to the Magistrates' Court under section 12 or 16E of the Act must—
 - (a) give written notice of the appeal to the Registrar of the Magistrates' Court, asking the clerk to endorse a copy of the notice with the date on which the appeal is to be heard; and
 - (b) serve on the Corporation the endorsed copy of the notice not less than 14 days before the hearing date.

Chapter 3—Use of unregistered vehicles

Part 3.1—Exemptions

130 Exemption for vehicles used for the purpose of obtaining registration

- (1) A vehicle is exempt from the requirement to be registered while it is being used on a highway—
 - (a) for the purpose of obtaining registration and the vehicle is proceeding by the most direct or convenient route to the nearest place at which registration under the Act is carried out; or
 - (b) for the purpose of attending an office of the Corporation to have a defect notice cleared.
- (2) A vehicle is exempt from the requirement to be registered if its registration has been suspended under regulation 114(a) and the vehicle is being used on a highway by a Licensed Vehicle Tester for the purpose of examination and testing.
- (3) In this regulation—

direct or convenient route includes—

 - (a) the route to the nearest place at which the vehicle can be weighed or inspected for the purpose of obtaining registration; and
 - (b) the route from that place to the place of registration.
- (4) A vehicle is not exempt under subregulation (1) from the requirement to be registered while the vehicle is being used on a highway for the purpose of—
 - (a) having the vehicle repaired; or

- (b) obtaining a certificate of roadworthiness for the vehicle.

131 Exemption for vehicles temporarily in Victoria

A vehicle is exempt from the requirement to be registered if—

- (a) the vehicle is in Victoria temporarily; and
- (b) the vehicle is—
 - (i) registered in another State, a Territory or a foreign country; or
 - (ii) permitted to be used in accordance with a law in force in another State or a Territory relating to the use of unregistered vehicles (including a law relating to trade plates); and
- (c) the vehicle is carrying, conspicuously displayed in the required way and condition, all number plates and labels that it is at that time required to carry—
 - (i) for a vehicle registered outside Victoria, in the State, Territory or country in which it is registered under the law of that State, Territory or country; or
 - (ii) for an unregistered vehicle permitted to be used in another State or a Territory, in that State or Territory under the law of that State or Territory; and
- (d) for an unregistered vehicle permitted to be used in another State or a Territory, the vehicle is being used in accordance with any conditions of any permit or other authority that apply in that State or Territory, to the extent they are capable of being applied to the use of the vehicle outside that State or Territory.

132 Exemption of vehicle by Corporation

- (1) The Corporation, by instrument, may exempt a vehicle from the requirement to be registered on the condition that the vehicle is not used on a highway other than to move directly across the highway from property on one side of the highway to property on the other side.
- (2) A person driving a vehicle that has been exempted under subregulation (1) must carry the instrument of exemption.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) If the Corporation refuses to exempt a vehicle under subregulation (1), it must give the person who asked for the exemption written notice of the person's rights to an internal and external review of the refusal under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.

Part 3.2—Short term unregistered vehicle permits

133 Application for permit

- (1) A person may apply to the Corporation for a short term unregistered vehicle permit.
- (2) An application under this regulation must be accompanied by the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5.

Reg. 133(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 38.

134 Decision about issuing permit

- (1) The Corporation may issue a short term unregistered vehicle permit for a vehicle if—
 - (a) it would be unreasonable or impracticable to require the vehicle to be registered during the period for which the permit is sought; or
 - (b) the vehicle has been driven to a place for the purpose of obtaining registration and the Corporation has refused to register the vehicle.
- (2) If the Corporation refuses to issue a short term unregistered vehicle permit, it must give the applicant for the permit written notice of the applicant's rights under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2 to an internal and external review of the decision.

135 Authorisation given by permit

A short term unregistered vehicle permit for a vehicle authorises the use of the vehicle on a highway or on particular roads or road-related areas, as specified in the permit.

Reg. 136
substituted by
S.R. No.
153/2013
reg. 11.

136 Permit may be subject to conditions

A short term unregistered vehicle permit is subject to the following conditions—

- (a) that the permit must be affixed as follows—
 - (i) in the case of a motor vehicle fitted with a windscreen or fixed windows—
 - (A) to the lower left or near side portion of the front windscreen of the vehicle; or
 - (B) to any fixed window on the left or rear side of the vehicle; or
 - (ii) in any other case, on or adjacent to the vehicle's rear number plate in a way that the characters on the number plate are not obscured;
- (b) any other conditions specified in the permit.

137 Variation, revocation or expiry of permit

(1) The Corporation may—

- (a) vary the conditions of a short term unregistered vehicle permit;
- (b) alter the date specified in an unregistered short term vehicle permit as the expiry date;
- (c) revoke a short term unregistered vehicle permit.

Reg. 137(1)(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 24.

Reg. 137(1)(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 24.

Reg. 137(1)(c)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 24.

Reg. 137(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 24.

- (2) The Corporation must give written notice to the holder of a short term unregistered vehicle permit if it takes an action under subregulation (1).

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Part 3.2—Short term unregistered vehicle permits

- (3) A short term unregistered vehicle permit expires at the end of the day specified in the permit, unless it is sooner revoked.

Part 3.3—General identification marks and trade plates

Division 1—Preliminary

138 Definitions

In this Part—

driving, in relation to a trailer, means towing the trailer behind a motor vehicle and, for a boat trailer, includes towing the trailer with a boat on it;

eligible person means—

- (a) a manufacturer of vehicles; or
- (b) a dealer in vehicles; or
- (c) a fleet owner; or
- (d) a licensed tester; or
- (e) a person or body of persons providing a service of inspecting and checking vehicles for mechanical condition and efficiency; or
- (f) a person engaged in the business of altering, modifying, repairing or transporting vehicles before first registration;

fleet owner means an owner of more than 50 vehicles.

139 Interpretation

- (1) For the purposes of section 7(1) of the Act, general identification marks and trade plates issued under this Part are registration permits.
- (2) For the purposes of sections 16 and 80A of the Act, a trade plate is a number plate.

Division 2—Identification marks and trade plates

140 Application for identification mark and trade plates

- (1) An eligible person may apply to the Corporation for the assignment of a general identification mark to the person.
- (2) An application under subregulation (1) must—
 - (a) be in the approved form; and
 - (b) for a general identification mark relating to motor vehicles, be accompanied by any transport accident charge payable under the **Transport Accident Act 1986** in respect of each trade plate for the period specified in the application.

141 Assignment of general identification mark and supply of trade plates

- (1) On an application under regulation 140(1), the Corporation may—
 - (a) assign a general identification mark to the eligible person; and
 - (b) supply one or more trade plates bearing that mark to the person.
- (2) The Corporation may limit the number of trade plates it supplies for a general identification mark.
- (3) The Corporation must issue a certificate of assignment of a general identification mark to a person to whom a general identification mark has been assigned.

142 Annual fee for general identification mark and trade plates

- (1) A person to whom a general identification mark has been assigned must pay the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5 annually to the Corporation for—

- (a) the general identification mark; and
 - (b) each trade plate for the general identification mark.
- (2) Payment of the annual fee under subregulation (1) must be accompanied by any applicable transport accident charge under the **Transport Accident Act 1986**.

Reg. 143
revoked by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 8.

* * * * *

144 Persons who cease to be eligible persons

- (1) If the holder of a general identification mark ceases to be an eligible person, the holder must—
- (a) notify the Corporation; and
 - (b) return to the Corporation all trade plates which have been issued to the person.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) The Corporation must cancel the general identification mark of a person who is not an eligible person.
- (3) A police officer or an authorised officer may seize the trade plates attached to a vehicle if it appears that the general identification mark of the person to whom they were issued has been cancelled.

Reg. 144(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 9.

Division 3—Use of unregistered vehicles on a highway

145 Use of unregistered vehicles with trade plates

If a trade plate is attached to the rear of an unregistered vehicle in accordance with regulation 48(1) as if it were issued under regulation 45 and the vehicle were a registered

vehicle, the vehicle may be used on a highway in accordance with this Division.

146 Use of unregistered vehicle on highway without trade plate

An unregistered vehicle may be used on a highway without having a trade plate attached to it if—

- (a) the vehicle is being used—
 - (i) on the premises of an eligible person; or
 - (ii) immediately outside and within 25 metres of the perimeter of the premises of an eligible person on a highway that adjoins the premises; and
- (b) at all times during the use there is a driver and no other person in the vehicle; and
- (c) the vehicle is owned by the eligible person who for the time being is the assignee of a general identification mark and has been supplied with one or more trade plates under regulation 141(1); and
- (d) the driver is employed by the vehicle's owner or by a person who is delivering the vehicle to the owner; and
- (e) the vehicle is being moved to the owner's premises or from one part of the owner's premises to another part and is not being used for any other purpose.

147 Use of unregistered vehicle with trade plates by manufacturer or dealer

An eligible person who is a manufacturer of vehicles or a dealer, or a person acting on behalf of that eligible person, may use the vehicle on a

highway with a trade plate attached to the rear of the vehicle—

- (a) to drive the vehicle in the process of manufacture from place to place; or
- (b) to drive the vehicle from the place of manufacture to the place where the vehicle will be offered for sale; or
- (c) to test drive the vehicle; or
- (d) to drive the vehicle to demonstrate its powers and qualities to a purchaser or prospective purchaser; or
- (e) to drive the vehicle in the course of its delivery before or after sale; or
- (f) to drive the vehicle to any premises to be repaired or modified, to drive it during the process of repair or modification or to drive it to return it to its owner after repair or modification.

148 Use of unregistered vehicle with trade plates by prospective purchaser

(1) This regulation applies if an eligible person is a dealer and—

- (a) the vehicle—
 - (i) for a heavy vehicle, has never been previously registered in Victoria or elsewhere; or
 - (ii) for any other vehicle, has not been driven more than 1000 kilometres since its manufacture; or
- (b) the dealer has acquired a certificate of roadworthiness for the vehicle since the dealer acquired the vehicle.

Reg. 148
(1)(a)(i)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 17.

- (2) A prospective purchaser of a vehicle to which this regulation applies, may test drive the vehicle on a highway to assess its powers and qualities.

149 Use of unregistered vehicle with trade plates by fleet owner

If an eligible person is a fleet owner, the fleet owner or a person acting for the fleet owner may use the vehicle on a highway in the course of preparing it for registration, including in the course of testing or modifying the vehicle.

150 Use of unregistered vehicle with trade plates by certain eligible persons

- (1) If an eligible person is a person referred to in paragraph (d) or (e) of the definition of *eligible person* in regulation 138, the eligible person or a person acting for the eligible person may use the vehicle on a highway—
- (a) to drive the vehicle from place to place to examine and test it; or
 - (b) to drive the vehicle in the process of examining and testing it; or
 - (c) to drive the vehicle in the course of collecting or returning it to its owner.
- (2) If an eligible person is a person referred to in paragraph (f) of the definition of *eligible person* in regulation 138, the eligible person or a person acting for the eligible person may use the vehicle on a highway—
- (a) to drive the vehicle to any premises to be altered, modified or repaired; or
 - (b) to drive it during the process of alteration, modification or repair; or
 - (c) to return it to its owner after alteration, modification or repair.

151 Unregistered vehicle with trade plates may be used to carry or tow another vehicle

- (1) A vehicle being used in accordance with regulation 147, 148, 149 or 150 may carry or tow another vehicle.
- (2) A vehicle being carried or towed under subregulation (1) does not need to have a separate trade plate attached to it.

Part 3.4—Club permits

Ch. 3 Pt 3.4
(Heading and
regs 152–157)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 25,
substituted as
Ch. 3 Pt 3.4
(Heading and
regs 152–
157J) by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

152 Definitions

Reg. 152
substituted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

In this Part—

45 day club permit means a club permit
authorising the operation of a vehicle for up
to 45 days in the permit period;

90 day club permit means a club permit
authorising the operation of a vehicle for up
to 90 days in the permit period;

approved club means a vehicle club approved
under regulation 154(1);

classic and historic vehicle means a vehicle
manufactured after 31 December 1930 and
more than 25 years before the date of an
application for a club permit under
regulation 155;

club permit means a permit issued under
regulation 156(1);

club permit label means a label issued under
regulation 156(3);

eligible vehicle means—

- (a) a veteran vehicle; or
- (b) a vintage vehicle; or

- (c) a classic and historic vehicle; or
- (d) a replica of a vehicle referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c);

financial member means a current member who has paid any applicable membership dues for the relevant period;

local zone in respect of a vehicle means the area within a radius of 100 metres from the entrance of the vehicle's garage address on a public road (within the meaning of the **Road Management Act 2004**);

log book means a book issued under regulation 156(5);

permit holder means the holder of a club permit;

permit period is the period of duration of a club permit specified in regulation 157A(1);

temporary club permit means a receipt issued by the Corporation that has validity as a club permit under regulation 156(6);

temporary log book means a form for recording vehicle use issued by the Corporation under regulation 156(6);

vehicle club includes a vehicle association but excludes a club or association which solely or primarily conducts its operations over the internet;

veteran vehicle means a vehicle manufactured before 1 January 1919;

vintage vehicle means a vehicle manufactured after 31 December 1918 and before 1 January 1931.

153 Club permit is a registration permit

For the purposes of section 7(1) of the Act, a club permit issued under this Part is a registration permit.

Reg. 153
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 25,
substituted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

154 Approval of vehicle club

- (1) The Corporation may approve a vehicle club for the purposes of this Part by giving a notice in writing to the club secretary.
- (2) If the Corporation considers that an approved club is no longer able to uphold the integrity of the club permit scheme, the Corporation may revoke its approval by giving a notice in writing to the club secretary.
- (3) If the Corporation revokes an approval under subregulation (2), it must give the vehicle club written notice of its rights to internal and external review of the decision under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.
- (4) If the Corporation revokes an approval under subregulation (2), and—
 - (a) the vehicle club does not seek review of that decision under subregulation (3); or
 - (b) the revocation is upheld on internal review under subregulation (3)—

the Corporation must notify each financial member of that club that he or she has 28 days to become a financial member of another approved club in order to comply with regulation 157A(2)(b).

Reg. 154
substituted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

Reg. 155
substituted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

155 Application for club permit

- (1) A person who is a financial member of an approved club may apply for a club permit for an eligible vehicle by giving to the Corporation—
 - (a) an application in the approved form, indicating whether the application is for a 45 day club permit or a 90 day club permit; and
 - (b) written verification by the club secretary of the approved club or another person authorised by the approved club indicating that the applicant is a financial member of the approved club, and that the vehicle is an eligible vehicle and is safe for use on a highway; and
 - (c) the relevant fee for a 45 day club permit or a 90 day club permit, as appropriate, as specified in Schedule 5; and
 - (d) any transport accident charge under the **Transport Accident Act 1986** for the vehicle in respect of the type of club permit applied for; and
 - (e) the administrative fee for a log book, as notified by the Corporation; and
 - (f) the following information in a form satisfactory to the Corporation—
 - (i) the name, residential address and date of birth of the applicant; and
 - (ii) the make, model and year of the vehicle; and
 - (iii) the garage address of the vehicle; and
 - (iv) any relevant vehicle identifier; and

Reg. 155(1)(c)
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 39.

- (v) the degree and nature of any modifications to the vehicle; and
 - (vi) any other information specified by the Corporation.
- (2) The Corporation may refuse an application for a club permit if—
- (a) a previous club permit held by the applicant was suspended or cancelled; or
 - (b) the vehicle is already covered by a current club permit; or
 - (c) the information provided with the application is incomplete or incorrect; or
 - (d) it is not satisfied that the applicant is a financial member of an approved club; or
 - (e) it is not satisfied that the vehicle is an eligible vehicle; or
 - (f) it is not satisfied that the vehicle is safe for use on a highway.
- (3) If the Corporation refuses an application under subregulation (2), it must give written notice of the refusal to the applicant, including—
- (a) the reasons for the decision; and
 - (b) written notice of the applicant's rights to internal and external review of the decision under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.

156 Issue of club permit, club permit label and log book

- (1) On receipt of an application under regulation 155, the Corporation may issue a club permit.
- (2) A club permit must—
 - (a) contain the permit holder's name and residential address; and

Reg. 156
substituted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

Reg. 156(4)
substituted by
S.R. No.
153/2013
reg. 12.

- (b) contain sufficient information to identify the vehicle, including the vehicle's garage address; and
 - (c) specify whether it is a 45 day club permit or a 90 day club permit; and
 - (d) specify the permit period.
- (3) When the Corporation issues a club permit in respect of a vehicle, it must also issue in respect of that vehicle a club permit label in the form determined by the Corporation.
- (4) A club permit label must be affixed as follows—
 - (a) in the case of a motor vehicle fitted with a windscreen or fixed windows—
 - (i) to the lower left or near side portion of the front windscreen of the vehicle; or
 - (ii) to any fixed window on the left or near side of the vehicle;
 - (b) in the case of a motor vehicle not fitted with a windscreen or fixed windows (other than a motor cycle), in a suitable holder on the left side of the vehicle;
 - (c) in the case of a motor cycle, in a suitable holder—
 - (i) to the left side of the motor cycle so that the front of the label faces outwards from the motor cycle; or
 - (ii) to the handlebar on the left side of the motor cycle so that the front of the label faces the front of the motor cycle; or
 - (iii) to the centre of the front of the motor cycle in a position as near as practicable to the top of the steering head so that the front of the label faces towards the front of the motor cycle; or

- (iv) on or adjacent to the motor cycle's number plate in a way that the characters on the number plate are not obscured;
 - (d) for a trailer—
 - (i) on or adjacent to the vehicle's number plate in a way that the characters on the number plate are not obscured; or
 - (ii) so that the label is displayed in a suitable holder on the left side of the trailer in a position not more than 1.5 metres above ground level with the front of the label facing outwards from the trailer towards the left; or
 - (iii) if the trailer has a window on the left side not more than 1.5 metres above ground level, so that the label is fixed horizontally to the window not more than 15 centimetres from the bottom corner of the window nearest to the front of the trailer, with the front of the label against the inside surface of the window;
 - (e) in any other case, on or adjacent to the vehicle's rear number plate in a way that the characters on the number plate are not obscured.
- (4A) A driver of a vehicle under a club permit issued under this Part in respect of that vehicle must not use that vehicle on a highway if a club permit label, issued under this Part, is not affixed in accordance with this Part unless exempt under these Regulations or under any other law.

Reg. 156(4A)
inserted by
S.R. No.
153/2013
reg. 12.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

Reg. 156(4B)
inserted by
S.R. No.
153/2013
reg. 12.

- (4B) A permit holder of a vehicle under a club permit issued under this Part must ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway if a club permit label, issued under this Part, is not affixed in accordance with this Part unless exempt under these Regulations or under any other law.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (5) When the Corporation issues a club permit in respect of a vehicle, it must also issue a log book in respect of that vehicle which has available entries for the operation of that vehicle for up to 90 days in the permit period.
- (6) On receipt of an application under regulation 155, the Corporation may issue a temporary club permit and temporary log book for use by the applicant until the applicant receives a club permit and log book.
- (7) If an applicant under regulation 155 is issued with a temporary club permit, the applicant may operate the vehicle under the temporary club permit as though it were a club permit provided that—
- (a) the applicant complies with the club permit conditions in regulation 157A(2) (except in relation to club permit labels); and
 - (b) the applicant destroys the temporary club permit and temporary log book on receipt of the club permit and log book.

Reg. 157
substituted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

157 Log book obligations

- (1) A permit holder must ensure that a club permit is correctly affixed inside a log book.
- (2) On each day that a vehicle operated under a club permit will be driven outside the vehicle's local zone, the driver must fully complete the next

available entry in the log book before beginning the journey.

- (3) If a journey begins before midnight and continues into the next day, an entry must be made in the log book in respect of each of those days.
- (4) If a club permit is a 45 day club permit, only the first 45 entries in the log book are available to be used, unless a second 45 day club permit is issued for the permit period and correctly affixed inside the log book.
- (5) If all available entries in a log book have been completed, or the club permit has expired or been cancelled, the permit holder must not drive the vehicle outside the vehicle's local zone until a new club permit is issued.
- (6) A permit holder must not complete or partially complete entries in a log book which relate to a future day.

157A Duration and conditions of club permit

Reg. 157A
inserted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

- (1) A club permit is valid for 12 months from the date of issue of the club permit or the corresponding temporary club permit, whichever is earlier, unless cancelled or suspended sooner.
- (2) A club permit is subject to the following conditions—
 - (a) the club permit and the log book must be carried in the vehicle operated under the club permit at all times the vehicle is being used on a highway;
 - (b) the permit holder must remain a financial member of an approved club, and must comply with the requirements for notification regarding club membership in regulation 157I;

- (c) the vehicle operated under the club permit must be safe for use on a highway;
 - (d) the vehicle operated under the club permit must display the club permit label as required by regulation 156(4) and the club permit number plate or plates as required by regulation 157G(6);
 - (e) the permit holder must comply with the log book obligations in regulation 157; and
 - (f) the vehicle operated under the club permit must be made available for a vehicle audit on request by the Corporation, in accordance with regulation 157D.
- (3) If a permit holder, being the holder of a 45 day club permit, is issued with a second 45 day club permit during a permit period, the second club permit must have the same expiry date as the initial club permit, and the duration of the second club permit is reduced accordingly.

Reg. 157B
inserted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

157B Authorisation given by club permit

A club permit authorises the unregistered vehicle specified in the permit to be used on a highway during the period for which the permit is valid if the vehicle is used in accordance with the conditions to which the permit is subject.

Reg. 157C
inserted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

157C Renewal of club permit

- (1) A permit holder may apply for the renewal of a club permit by giving to the Corporation—
- (a) a renewal application in the approved form, indicating whether the application is for a 45 day club permit or a 90 day club permit; and
 - (b) written verification by the club secretary of the approved club or another person authorised by the approved club indicating

that the applicant is a financial member of the approved club, and that the vehicle included in the renewal application is an eligible vehicle; and

- (c) the relevant fee for a 45 day club permit or a 90 day club permit, as appropriate, as specified in Schedule 5; and

Reg. 157C
(1)(c)
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 40.

- (d) any transport accident charge under the **Transport Accident Act 1986** for the vehicle in respect of the type of club permit applied for; and

- (e) the administrative fee for a log book, as notified by the Corporation.

- (2) A person may hold no more than two 45 day club permits or one 90 day club permit for an eligible vehicle during a permit period.

157D Vehicle audits

Reg. 157D
inserted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

- (1) At the written request of the Corporation, a permit holder must produce the vehicle operated under the club permit—

- (a) at a nominated testing site for vehicle inspection; and
(b) within a reasonable time period nominated by the Corporation in the written request.

- (2) If the nominated testing site or the nominated time period is inconvenient for the permit holder, he or she may notify the Corporation before the nominated time period is concluded, and the Corporation must provide an opportunity to reschedule the audit to an alternative testing site or time period, in accordance with the permit holder's reasonable request.

Reg. 157E
inserted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

- (3) Any audit conducted under this regulation must be carried out under the direction of and at the expense of the Corporation.

157E Suspension or cancellation of club permits

- (1) The Corporation may suspend a club permit if it reasonably suspects that—
- (a) the vehicle operated under the club permit is not an eligible vehicle; or
 - (b) the permit holder is failing to comply with any of the conditions of the club permit; or
 - (c) the permit holder has disposed of a vehicle without complying with regulation 157H(2); or
 - (d) the permit holder is engaging in conduct which threatens public safety or undermines the integrity of the club permit scheme.
- (2) If the Corporation suspends a club permit under subregulation (1), the Corporation must give the permit holder a written notice stating—
- (a) the reasons for the suspension; and
 - (b) the date on which the suspension takes effect; and
 - (c) the action, if any, to be taken by the permit holder to have the suspension lifted; and
 - (d) that the club permit may be cancelled if the action referred to in paragraph (c) is not taken by a day stated in the notice (which must be at least 14 days after the date of the notice); and
 - (e) the rights of the permit holder to an internal and external review under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.

- (3) The Corporation may cancel a club permit if—
 - (a) any action required by a notice under subregulation (2) is not taken within the period stated in the notice; and
 - (b) the Corporation reasonably believes that a reason for the suspension of the club permit still exists.
- (4) If the Corporation cancels a club permit under subregulation (3), it must give the permit holder written notice of—
 - (a) the cancellation; and
 - (b) the permit holder's rights to an internal and external review under Part 2.12 of Chapter 2.

157F Replacement log book

Reg. 157F
inserted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

- (1) If a log book is lost, damaged, destroyed or stolen, a permit holder may apply to the Corporation for a replacement log book.
- (2) If the Corporation is satisfied that a log book is lost, damaged, destroyed or stolen, it may issue a replacement log book on payment of the administrative fee for a replacement log book, as notified by the Corporation.
- (3) The permit holder must advise the Corporation how many entries in the previous log book had been completed at the time that the book was lost, damaged, destroyed or stolen, and the Corporation must delete that number of entries from any replacement log book.

157G Club permit number plates

Reg. 157G
inserted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

- (1) In this regulation—

streamline club permit number plate means a club permit number plate that has a height of not more than 120 millimetres and a width of not more than 375 millimetres.

- (2) On the first issue of a club permit to a permit holder in respect of an eligible vehicle, the Corporation must give the permit holder—
 - (a) in the case of a veteran vehicle, a vintage vehicle, a motorcycle or a trailer, one club permit number plate; or
 - (b) in any other case, two club permit number plates.
- (3) A permit holder may apply to the Corporation for the issue of slimline club permit number plates in respect of any eligible vehicle except a motorcycle.
- (4) An applicant under subregulation (3) must pay the fee fixed by the Corporation under section 5AE of the Act.
- (5) The issue of club permit number plates or slimline club permit number plates under this regulation does not confer on the applicant any rights in the number displayed on the number plates.
- (6) Regulation 48 applies to a number plate given to a person under this regulation as if—
 - (a) the number plate were issued under regulation 45; and
 - (b) the vehicle were a registered vehicle.
- (7) If a club permit number plate is lost, damaged, destroyed or stolen, the permit holder may apply to the Corporation for a replacement club permit number plate or a replacement slimline club permit number plate.
- (8) If the Corporation is satisfied that a club permit number plate is lost, damaged, destroyed or stolen, the Corporation may issue to the permit holder a replacement club permit number plate or a replacement slimline club permit number plate

on payment of the relevant fee fixed by the Corporation under section 5AE of the Act.

157H Disposal of vehicles operated under club permits

Reg. 157H
inserted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

- (1) If a vehicle operated under a club permit is disposed of during the term of the club permit, the club permit ceases to have effect.
- (2) The permit holder disposing of the vehicle must ensure that, immediately following delivery of the vehicle to its new garage address—
 - (a) the club permit, the club permit label and the vehicle's log book are removed from the vehicle and destroyed; and
 - (b) the club permit number plates are removed from the vehicle, and returned to the Corporation on request.

157I Notification regarding club membership

Reg. 157I
inserted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

- (1) Subject to subregulation (3), within 14 days after commencing financial membership of an approved club, the permit holder must send the Corporation a notice endorsed by the secretary of the approved club or another person authorised by the approved club stating the date that the financial membership commenced.
- (2) Subject to subregulation (3), a permit holder must notify the Corporation within 14 days of ceasing financial membership of an approved club, stating the date that the membership has ceased.
- (3) The notification obligations in subregulations (1) and (2) apply only in respect of the permit holder's primary club membership, being the membership under which the permit holder holds or intends to hold a club permit.

Reg. 157J
inserted by
S.R. No.
116/2010
reg. 10.

- (4) Subject to regulation 154(3), a permit holder's obligation to maintain financial membership of an approved club is satisfied provided that the time elapsed between ceasing financial membership of one approved club and commencing financial membership of another approved club is no more than 14 days.

157J Transitional arrangements

- (1) In this regulation—

commencement date means the date of commencement of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Club Permit) Regulations 2010;

prior permit means a club permit issued under Part 3.4 of Chapter 3 before the commencement date and that is in force immediately before the commencement date;

prior permit holder means a person who holds a prior permit;

transitional log book means a form for recording vehicle use issued by the Corporation under subregulation (2).

- (2) On or before the commencement date, the Corporation must issue each prior permit holder with a transitional log book, at no charge, in respect of each vehicle operated under a prior permit.
- (3) On and after the commencement date, each prior permit will be taken to be, until its expiry date, a club permit issued under Part 3.4 of Chapter 3, except that—
- (a) the prior permit holder is not required to comply with regulation 157(1); and

- (b) regulation 157A(2)(a) is satisfied if the prior permit holder carries the prior permit in the vehicle with the transitional log book whenever the vehicle is operated on a highway.

Ch. 4
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 18.

Chapter 4—General mass and dimension limits and other requirements for light vehicles

Ch. 4 Pt 4.0
(Heading and
reg. 157K)
inserted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 19.

Part 4.0—Preliminary matters

Reg. 157K
inserted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 19.

157K Non-application to heavy vehicles

This Chapter does not apply to a heavy vehicle.

Part 4.1—General mass limits

158 Mass limits for vehicles

(1) The mass limit for a motor vehicle is the lowest of—

(a) the motor vehicle's GVM;

* * * *

Reg. 158
(1)(b)(c)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 20(a).

(d) the sum of the mass limits of the tyres
calculated in accordance with regulation 159;

(e) the sum of the mass limits of the wheels
calculated in accordance with regulation 159.

(2) The mass limit for a trailer is the trailer's GVM.

159 Mass limits for tyres, wheels and axles

(1) The mass limit for a wheel or axle is the limit set
by the wheel's or axle's manufacturer.

(2) The mass limit for a tyre is the greatest load
capacity determined for the tyre by the
manufacturer at a cold inflation pressure that is
not more than—

(a) 825 kilopascals for a radial ply tyre; or

(b) 700 kilopascals for any other tyre.

* * * *

Reg. 159
(3)–(5)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 20(b).

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Part 4.1—General mass limits

Reg. 159(6) amended by S.R. No. 26/2010 reg. 26(1)(2), revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 20(b).	*	*	*	*	*
Reg. 159 (Table 1) amended by S.R. No. 26/2010 reg. 26(3), revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 20(b).	*	*	*	*	*
Regs 160–162 revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 20(c).	*	*	*	*	*

163 Mass limit for trailers being towed by light motor vehicles

- (1) The total mass limit for a trailer, including any load, being towed by a light motor vehicle is the lowest of the following—
 - (a) the capacity of the towing apparatus fitted to the motor vehicle;
 - (b) the maximum trailer mass specified by the light motor vehicle's manufacturer for trailers that may be towed by the light motor vehicle;
 - (c) the GVM of the trailer.
- (2) If the manufacturer of a light motor vehicle has not specified a maximum trailer mass for trailers that may be towed by the light motor vehicle, or it cannot be identified, the following is to be taken to be the light motor vehicle manufacturer's limit for the purposes of subregulation (1)—

- (a) if the trailer is fitted with brakes, one and half times the unladen mass of the motor vehicle; or
- (b) if the trailer is not fitted with brakes, the unladen mass of the motor vehicle.

Part 4.2—General dimension limits

164 Maximum heights

Reg. 164(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 21.

- (1) The maximum height for a vehicle is 4.3 metres.

Reg. 164(2)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 20(d).

* * * *

Reg. 165
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 10.

165 Maximum width for vehicles

- (1) A vehicle must not be wider than 2.5 metres.
- (2) For the purposes of subregulation (1), the width of a vehicle is measured disregarding the following—
- (a) any rear vision mirrors, signalling devices and side-mounted lamps and reflectors;
 - (b) any anti-skid devices mounted on wheels, central tyre inflation systems and tyre pressure gauges;
 - (c) any permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices, provided that the maximum distance across the body including any part of the devices does not exceed 2.55 metres.

Example

Curtain-side devices are an example of permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices.

166 Maximum length for motor vehicles

Reg. 166(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 22.

- (1) The maximum length for a motor vehicle is 12.5 metres.

* * * *

Reg. 166(2)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 20(e).

167 Maximum length for trailers

- (1) The maximum distance between the point of articulation at the front and the rear overhang line for a semi-trailer or a dog trailer is 9.5 metres.
- (2) If a semi-trailer or a dog trailer is used in a combination that consists of 2 or more trailers, the maximum distance between the point of articulation at the front of the trailer and the rear of the trailer is 12.3 metres.
- (3) A projection forward of the point of articulation at the front of a semi-trailer must be contained within a radius of 1.9 metres from the point of articulation.
- (4) If a semi-trailer has more than one point of articulation at the front, it must meet the requirements of subregulation (1) and, if applicable, subregulation (2), when measured at one of those points.

* * * *

Reg. 167
(5)–(7)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 20(f).

168 Maximum length for combinations

The maximum length for a combination is 19 metres.

169 Rear overhang

- (1) The maximum rear overhang for a semi-trailer or a dog trailer is the lesser of—
- (a) 60% of the distance between the point of articulation at the front and the rear overhang line; and
 - (b) 3·7 metres.

Reg. 169(2)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 20(g).

* * * *

- (3) The maximum rear overhang for a trailer with only one axle group or single axle, other than a semi-trailer, is the lesser of—
- (a) the length of the load carrying area, or body, ahead of the rear overhang line; and
 - (b) 3·7 metres.
- (4) The maximum rear overhang for a vehicle not referred to in subregulation (1) or (3) is the lesser of—
- (a) 60% of the distance between the centre of the front axle and the rear overhang line; and
 - (b) 3·7 metres.

Reg. 169(5)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 20(g).

* * * *

Reg. 170
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 23.

170 Trailer drawbar lengths

- (1) For a trailer with only one axle or axle group, other than a semi-trailer, the maximum distance between the coupling pivot point on a drawbar and the centre line of the axle group or single axle is 8·5 metres.

- (2) The maximum distance between the coupling pivot point on the drawbar of a dog trailer and the centre line of the front axle group or the centre line of the front single axle of the trailer is 5 metres.

171 Ground clearance

The minimum ground clearance for a vehicle is—

- (a) at least 100 millimetres at any point within 1 metre of an axle; and
- (b) at least one-thirtieth of the distance between the centres of adjacent axles at the mid-point between them; and
- (c) at any other point, the least distance that allows the vehicle or combination to pass over a peak in the road, the gradient on either side of which is 1:15, when—
 - (i) the wheels of one axle of the vehicle or combination are on the slope on one side of the peak; and
 - (ii) the wheels of the next axle are on the slope on the other side.

172 Front and side projections

- (1) The limit for a load's projection from the outermost part of either side of a vehicle is 150 millimetres.
- (2) The limit for a load's projection from the front of a motor vehicle is 1.2 metres.

Part 4.3—Other requirements

173 Warning signals for certain rear projections

- (1) The rear of a load on a vehicle must carry a warning signal if the load—
 - (a) projects more than 1·2 metres behind the vehicle; or
 - (b) projects to the rear of the vehicle so that the end of the load cannot be seen easily from behind; or
 - (c) is on a pole-type trailer.
- (2) The warning signal must be—
 - (a) in daytime, a brightly coloured flag or piece of material, with each side at least 300 millimetres long; and
 - (b) at night, a red light that can be seen for at least 200 metres.

Part 4.4—Offences and exemptions

174 Offence to use on a highway a vehicle that does not comply with a relevant dimension limit

- (1) A driver of a vehicle must not use a vehicle on a highway if the vehicle does not comply with a relevant dimension limit set out in regulation 167(1), 167(2), 167(3), 167(4), 169, 170, 171 or 172(2).

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) The registered operator of a vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway if the vehicle does not comply with a relevant dimension limit set out in regulation 167(1), 167(2), 167(3), 167(4), 169, 170, 171 or 172(2).

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units.

In any other case, 10 penalty units.

- (3) A person other than a person referred to in subregulation (1) or (2), must not cause or permit a vehicle that does not comply with a relevant dimension limit set out in regulation 167(1), 167(2), 167(3), 167(4), 169, 170, 171 or 172(2) to be used on a highway.

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units.

In any other case, 10 penalty units.

- (4) Subregulations (1), (2) and (3) do not apply to a class O vehicle.

**Reg. 174(4)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 24.**

175 Offence to use on a highway a vehicle that does not comply with regulation 173

- (1) A driver of a vehicle must not use a vehicle on a highway if the vehicle does not comply with a requirement set out in regulation 173(1) or 173(2).

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) The registered operator of a vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway if the vehicle does not comply with a requirement set out in regulation 173(1) or 173(2).

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units.

In any other case, 10 penalty units.

- (3) A person other than a person referred to in subregulation (1) or (2), must not cause or permit a vehicle that does not comply with a requirement set out in regulation 173(1) or (2) to be used on a highway.

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units.

In any other case, 10 penalty units.

- (4) Subregulations (1), (2) and (3) do not apply to a class O vehicle.

Reg. 175(4)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 25.

Reg. 176
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 26.

176 Dimension limits do not apply to certain class O vehicles

A width limit, length limit or height limit set out in Schedule 7 does not apply to a vehicle if—

- (a) the vehicle is exempt from compliance with the limit as a result of a notice published, or permit issued, under Chapter 5; and

- (b) the vehicle is being used in accordance with the notice or permit.

Ch. 5
(Heading)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 27.

Chapter 5—Dimension limits and other requirements for class O vehicles

Ch. 5 Pt 5.1
(Heading)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 28.

Part 5.1—Class O vehicles

Division 1—Interpretation

Reg. 177
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 27,
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 29.

177 Class O vehicle

- (1) A class O vehicle is any light vehicle or light combination with a dimension that exceeds a relevant dimension limit set out in Chapter 4.
- (2) Schedule 7 has effect.

Pt 5.1 Div. 2
(Heading)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 30.

Division 2—Class O notices

Reg. 178
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 31.

178 Exemption from Schedule 7 by class O notice

- (1) The Corporation, by a notice published in the Government Gazette, may exempt a category of class O vehicles from any of the following requirements set out in Schedule 7—
 - (a) a dimension limit, other than a limit that relates to a manufacturer's limit; or
 - (b) any other requirement, apart from a mass limit.
- (2) A class O notice under subregulation (1) may contain any conditions the Corporation thinks fit.

179 Contents of class O notices

A class O notice must specify—

- (a) the type of class O vehicles to which it applies; and
- (b) the provisions of Schedule 7 from which the type of class O vehicles is exempt; and
- (c) any conditions under which the exemption is given; and
- (d) the period for which the exemption is to be in force, being not more than 5 years.

Division 3—Class O permits

180 Exemption from Schedule 7 by class O permit

- (1) The Corporation may issue a permit that exempts one or more class O vehicles from any of the following requirements set out in Schedule 7—
 - (a) a dimension limit other than a limit that relates to a manufacturer's limit; or

Reg. 179
(Heading)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 32(1).

Reg. 179
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 32(2).

Reg. 179(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 32(2)(3).

Reg. 179(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 32(2)(4).

Pt 5.1 Div. 3
(Heading)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 33.

Reg. 180
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 34(1).

Reg. 180(1)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 34(2).

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Part 5.1—Class O vehicles

Reg. 180(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 34(3).

(b) any other requirement, apart from a mass limit.

- (2) A class O permit may be issued under subregulation (1) for more than one motor vehicle that is a class O vehicle only if the motor vehicles are registered in the name of the same registered operator.

Reg. 180(3)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 34(4).

* * * *

Reg. 180(4)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 34(5).

- (4) A class O permit may contain any conditions the Corporation thinks fit.

- (5) Conditions imposed under subregulation (4) may include conditions designed to secure payment for—

- (a) any damage or road wear caused by the vehicle when being used pursuant to the permit; and
- (b) any road work or other work required to allow the vehicle to use the roads specified in the permit.

Reg. 180(6)
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 41.

- (6) An application for a permit must be in the form approved by the Corporation under regulation 11, and be accompanied by the relevant fee set out in Schedule 5.

- (7) The Corporation may require that an application for a permit is submitted with—

- (a) a report and survey of the route;
- (b) an inspection and report on structures and other obstructions on the proposed route;

- (c) a report on proposed safety measures and traffic management measures;
- (d) details of the proposed escort of the oversize vehicle, complying with the relevant provisions of Part 5 of Schedule 7.

Reg. 180(7)(d)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 34(6).

181 Contents of class O permits

Reg. 181
(Heading)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 35(1).

A class O permit must specify—

Reg. 181
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 35(2).

- (a) the class O vehicle or vehicles to which it applies; and
- (b) the name and address of the registered operator of each class O vehicle that is a motor vehicle to which it applies; and
- (c) the registration number of each class O vehicle that is a motor vehicle to which it applies; and
- (d) the requirements of Schedule 7 from which the exemption is given; and
- (e) any conditions to which the exemption permit may be subject to; and
- (f) the period, not more than 12 months, for which the permit is to be in force.

Reg. 181(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 35(2).

Reg. 181(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 35(2).

Reg. 181(c)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 35(2).

Division 4—Offences

182 Offence to fail to comply with a relevant requirement of Schedule 7

Reg. 182(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 36.

- (1) A driver must not use a class O vehicle on a highway in contravention of a requirement set out in Schedule 7 (other than a relevant width limit, length limit or height limit) unless the vehicle is used in accordance with a class O notice or class O permit.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

Reg. 182(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 36.

- (2) The registered operator of a class O vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway if it does not comply with a requirement set out in Schedule 7 (other than a relevant width limit, length limit or height limit) unless the vehicle is used in accordance with a class O notice or class O permit.

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units.

In any other case, 10 penalty units.

Reg. 182(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 36.

- (3) A person (other than a person referred to in subregulation (1) or (2)) must not cause or permit a class O vehicle to be used on a highway in contravention of a requirement set out in Schedule 7 (other than a relevant width limit, length limit or height limit) unless the vehicle is being used in accordance with a class O notice or class O permit.

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units.

In any other case, 10 penalty units.

183 Offences for failing to comply with certain pilot vehicle requirements

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) A person must not use on a highway a class O vehicle that is accompanied by a pilot vehicle— | Reg. 183(1) amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 37. |
| (a) if the highway is in an area, or on a route, where the class O vehicle is not permitted to be used under Schedule 7, a class O notice or class O permit; or | Reg. 183(1)(a) amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 37. |
| (b) at a time at which the class O vehicle is not permitted to be used on that highway under a class O notice or class O permit; or | Reg. 183(1)(b) amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 37. |
| (c) if the class O vehicle exceeds a dimension limit under Schedule 7. | Reg. 183(1)(c) amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 37. |

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (2) A person must not drive on a highway a pilot vehicle that is accompanying a class O vehicle— | Reg. 183(2) amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 37. |
| (a) if the highway is in an area, or on a route, where the class O vehicle is not permitted to be used under Schedule 7, a class O notice or class O permit; or | Reg. 183(2)(a) amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 37. |
| (b) at a time at which the class O vehicle is not permitted to be used on that highway under a class O notice or class O permit; or | Reg. 183(2)(b) amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 37. |
| (c) if the class O vehicle exceeds a dimension limit under Schedule 7. | Reg. 183(2)(c) amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 37. |

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Reg. 183(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 37.

- (3) The registered operator of a class O vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that the class O vehicle is not used on highway while the class O vehicle is accompanied by a pilot vehicle—

Reg. 183(3)(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 37.

- (a) in an area, or on a route, on which the class O vehicle is not permitted to be used under Schedule 7, a class O notice or class O permit; or

Reg. 183(3)(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 37.

- (b) at a time at which the class O vehicle is not permitted to be used on that highway under a class O notice or class O permit; or

Reg. 183(3)(c)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 37.

- (c) if the class O vehicle exceeds a dimension limit under Schedule 7.

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units.

In any other case, 10 penalty units.

184 Offences for failing to comply with number of pilot vehicles required

Reg. 184(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 37.

- (1) A person must not use on a highway a class O vehicle unless it is accompanied by no less than the required number of pilot vehicles under Schedule 7, a class O notice or class O permit.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Reg. 184(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 37.

- (2) A person must not drive on a highway a pilot vehicle accompanying a class O vehicle unless the class O vehicle is accompanied by no less than the required number of pilot vehicles under Schedule 7, a class O notice or class O permit.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) The registered operator of a class O vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that the class O vehicle is not used on a highway while being accompanied by less pilot vehicles than are required under Schedule 7, a class O notice or class O permit.

Reg. 184(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 37.

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units.

In any other case, 10 penalty units.

185 Offences for failing to comply with pilot vehicle requirements contained in Part 5 of Schedule 7

- (1) A person must not drive a pilot vehicle on a highway while accompanying a class O vehicle unless that person complies with the relevant requirements set out in Part 5 of Schedule 7.

Reg. 185(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 37.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) The registered operator of a class O vehicle that is accompanied by a pilot vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that a person driving the pilot vehicle does not fail to comply with a relevant requirement set out in Part 5 of Schedule 7.

Reg. 185(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 37.

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units.

In any other case, 10 penalty units.

186 Failure of escort vehicle to comply with a relevant requirement set out in Schedule 7

- (1) A driver of an escort vehicle, when accompanying a class O vehicle on a highway, must comply with the relevant requirements in Part 5 of Schedule 7.

Reg. 186(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 37.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Part 5.1—Class O vehicles

Reg. 186(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 37.

- (2) The registered operator of a class O vehicle that is accompanied by an escort vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that a person driving the escort vehicle does not fail to comply with a relevant requirement in Part 5 of Schedule 7.

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units.

In any other case, 10 penalty units.

Reg. 186(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 11.

- (3) Subregulations (1) and (2) do not apply to an authorised officer or a police officer.

Pt 5.2
(Headings
and regs 187–
192)
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 42,
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 38.

* * * *

Pt 5.3
(Headings
and regs
193–198)
amended by
S.R. Nos
26/2010
reg. 28,
51/2011
reg. 43,
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 38.

* * * *

Chapter 6—Testing and repair of vehicles

Part 6.1—Licensing of testers

199 Corporation may license persons and approve premises for examining and testing vehicles

The Corporation may, in accordance with this Chapter—

- (a) license persons to examine and test vehicles at specified premises; and
- (b) approve additional or replacement premises for the examining and testing of vehicles.

200 Application for licence or approval

An application for the issue of a tester's licence or the approval of additional or replacement premises must be—

- (a) made in the approved form; and
- (b) accompanied by the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5.

Reg. 200(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 44.

201 Corporation may issue licence

- (1) The Corporation may issue a tester's licence to an applicant if the Corporation is satisfied—
 - (a) the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold a tester's licence; and
 - (b) the applicant's premises are suitable and equipped to carry out examinations and tests in accordance with this Chapter; and
 - (c) the applicant, or an employee of the applicant, is qualified to carry out examinations and tests in accordance with this Chapter; and

- (d) the applicant and any employee of the applicant involved in roadworthiness testing or issuing certificates have completed any training reasonably required by the Corporation.
- (2) A licence issued in accordance with subregulation (1) is only valid for the purposes of authorising the applicant or an employee of the applicant to carry out examinations or tests in accordance with this Chapter.

202 Approval of additional or replacement premises

The Corporation may approve additional or replacement premises for examining and testing vehicles if the Corporation is satisfied the premises are suitable and equipped to carry out examinations and tests in accordance with this Chapter.

203 Duration of tester's licence

A tester's licence is valid for a period of 12 months unless it is sooner cancelled, suspended or surrendered.

204 Tester's licence may be subject to conditions

- (1) A tester's licence may be issued subject to the conditions, limitations and restrictions the Corporation thinks fit.
- (2) Without limiting subregulation (1), a condition, limitation or restriction may relate to the classes of vehicles the licensed tester may examine and test.

205 Tester's licence may be for more than one premises

A tester's licence may be issued to a person who operates at more than one premises if each premises complies with the requirements of regulation 201(1)(b).

206 Renewal of licence

- (1) A licensed tester may apply to the Corporation for renewal of the tester's licence.
- (2) An application for renewal must be—
 - (a) in the approved form; and
 - (b) accompanied by the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5.

Reg. 206(2)(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 45.

207 Corporation to keep register of licensed testers

- (1) The Corporation must keep a register of licensed testers.
- (2) The Corporation must record in the register for each tester—
 - (a) the premises where the tester is licensed to carry out examinations and test; and
 - (b) the classes of vehicles the tester may examine and test.

208 Duplicate tester's licence

The Corporation must issue a duplicate tester's licence to a tester on payment by the tester of the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5 if—

- (a) the tester's licence is damaged or defaced and the tester produces it to the Corporation; or
- (b) the Corporation is satisfied the tester's licence is lost or destroyed.

Reg. 208
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 46.

209 Tester's licence not transferable

A tester's licence is not transferable.

Part 6.2—Supervision of testers

210 Failure to pay renewal fee

If a tester's licence is not renewed after 12 months the Corporation may give the registered operator a written notice stating—

- (a) that the licence has not been renewed after 12 months; and
- (b) that, if the licence is not renewed before a specified date, the licence will be cancelled from that date.

211 Suspension and cancellation of tester's licence

- (1) Before the Corporation suspends or cancels a tester's licence under section 15A(1) of the Act, the Corporation must give the licensed tester a written notice that—
 - (a) sets out the grounds for the suspension or cancellation; and
 - (b) informs the tester that he or she may make written submissions in response to the notice as to why the licence should not be suspended or cancelled; and
 - (c) informs the tester that any response should be given within 21 days.
- (2) The Corporation must consider any submissions provided under subregulation (1)(b) in making a decision on whether to suspend or cancel a tester's licence.
- (3) If, after the Corporation has given the licensed tester the opportunity to make written submissions as to why the tester's licence should not be suspended or cancelled, the Corporation suspends or cancels the licence, the Corporation must give the tester a written notice that sets out the period of the suspension or that the licence has been

cancelled and the period for which the tester is disqualified from reapplying for a tester's licence.

212 Failure to comply with notice

If a tester fails to comply with a notice under regulation 210, the tester's licence is cancelled from the date specified in the notice.

213 Action on expiry, surrender, suspension or cancellation of tester's licence

- (1) If the licence of a person to whom a tester's licence was issued—

- (a) expires without renewal; or
- (b) is surrendered by the person; or
- (c) is suspended or cancelled—

the person must, if required by the Corporation or an authorised officer, return all books, unused forms and documents given to the person by the Corporation for the licence.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) If a person returns books, unused forms and documents in accordance with a request under subregulation (1), the Corporation must refund the fee paid by the person for each unused certificate of roadworthiness and test report form returned.

Part 6.3—Standards of equipment and qualifications of persons employed in testing

214 Equipment to be used in examining and testing vehicles

A licensed tester must comply with any directions given by the Corporation or an authorised officer to the tester in relation to the equipment used for examining and testing vehicles.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

215 Qualifications of persons employed in testing

- (1) A person must not examine and test a vehicle unless the person—
 - (a) holds a certificate as a motor mechanic, at a level specified by the Corporation, issued by a body approved by the Corporation; or
 - (b) is a motor mechanic with at least 7 years of trade experience of a type which is recognised by the Corporation.
- (2) The Corporation may recognise a type of trade experience for the purposes of subregulation (1) by—
 - (a) publishing a notice on its internet website; or
 - (b) sending written notice to the person.
- (3) If a person who holds qualifications referred to in subregulation (1) does not perform work of a reasonable standard in examining and testing a vehicle, the Corporation, by written notice given to the person, may prohibit the person from examining and testing, or assisting in examining and testing, vehicles.

- (4) Within one month after being given the notice, a person prohibited by a notice under subregulation (3) may apply to VCAT for a review of the Corporation's decision to prohibit the person from examining and testing, or assisting in examining and testing, vehicles.

216 Proof of qualifications

When asked to do so by an authorised officer, a licensed tester must produce evidence that the tester or a person employed or apparently employed by the tester to examine and test vehicles is qualified as required by regulation 215(1).

Part 6.4—Duties of licensed testers

217 Display of signs

- (1) If required by the Corporation, a licensed tester must display at the tester's premises a sign, approved or provided by the Corporation, indicating the tester is a licensed tester.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not wholly or partly obscure a sign displayed under subregulation (1).

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not alter or deface a sign displayed under subregulation (1).

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (4) A person who is not a licensed tester must not, by displaying a sign or otherwise, indicate the person is a licensed tester.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

218 General duties of licensed tester

- (1) A licensed tester must provide and maintain in a fully serviceable condition all the equipment and facilities required to examine and test vehicles in accordance with this Chapter.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) A licensed tester must ensure that vehicles the tester is licensed to examine and test and that are presented for examination and testing are examined and tested by a person qualified in accordance with regulation 215(1).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) A licensed tester must give efficient service to any person presenting a vehicle for examination and testing within the limits of the tester's licence and, if asked by the person, produce evidence of being a licensed tester.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) A licensed tester must supervise the work of a person employed or authorised by a licensed tester to examine and test vehicles and ensure those persons properly discharge their duties under this Chapter.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (5) A licensed tester must ensure the provisions of this Chapter relating to certificates of roadworthiness and test reports are observed.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (6) A licensed tester must issue a certificate of roadworthiness for any vehicle examined and tested on the tester's premises for which no cause of rejection has been disclosed—

- (a) during an examination and test of the vehicle; or
- (b) if 2 examinations and test of the vehicle are carried out within 7 days, during a second examination and test.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (7) A licensed tester must give the Corporation prompt written notice of any change of the trade name, location or proprietorship of the tester's business.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

219 Duty of licensed tester to keep records

- (1) A licensed tester must keep records of all tests and examinations.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) Upon request by the Corporation, a licensed tester must provide the records kept under subregulation (1).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) A licensed tester must, before starting to examine and test a vehicle, record on a certificate of roadworthiness form and a test report—

- (a) the date of the first examination and test; and
- (b) the name and address of the person presenting the vehicle; and
- (c) any registration number of the vehicle; and
- (d) the make and type of the vehicle; and
- (e) the engine and vehicle identification number of the vehicle (if any).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) A licensed tester must keep separate records on and for each premises used by the tester to examine and test vehicles that specify—

- (a) persons employed or authorised by a licensed tester to examine and test vehicles on those premises; and
- (b) the qualifications of each of those persons; and
- (c) the vehicles examined and tested on the premises; and
- (d) persons who examined and tested each vehicle; and

- (e) the vehicles for which certificates of roadworthiness were issued.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (5) A licensed tester must, if a person who has presented a vehicle for examination and testing withdraws it before completion, issue a test report to the applicant stating the test is incomplete and record in a book kept for the purpose—
 - (a) the serial number of the test report; and
 - (b) the applicant's name and address; and
 - (c) any registration number of the vehicle; and
 - (d) the make and type of the vehicle; and
 - (e) the engine and vehicle identification number of the vehicle (if any).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (6) A licensed tester must keep each book of duplicate copies of certificates of roadworthiness and test reports for 7 years after the issue of the last certificate in the book.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

220 Corporation may give directions about examining and testing of vehicles

- (1) The Corporation may, from time to time, give written directions to a licensed tester as to the standards vehicles must meet to obtain certificates of roadworthiness.
- (2) A licensed tester must ensure that a vehicle examined and tested by the tester or a person employed or authorised by the tester is examined and tested in accordance with any directions given to the tester under subregulation (1).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) A licensed tester must ensure that the results of an examination and test of a vehicle are entered on the test report relating to the vehicle in accordance with this Part.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

221 First and second examination and test

- (1) If no cause for rejection of a vehicle is disclosed at a first examination and test, the licensed tester or a person employed or authorised by the licensed tester must, on the day of the examination and test, complete the certificate of roadworthiness for the vehicle in accordance with regulation 223.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) If no cause for rejection of a vehicle is disclosed at a first examination and test, the licensed tester or a person employed or authorised by the licensed tester must, on the day of the examination and test, issue a test report and certificate of roadworthiness to the applicant.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (3) If a cause for rejection of a vehicle is disclosed at a first examination and test, the licensed tester or a person authorised by the licensed tester must—
- (a) give a copy of the test report to the person on the day of the examination and test; and
 - (b) if the vehicle is returned to the licensed tester within 7 days of the first examination and test, ensure that a second examination and test is made of each item rejected in the first examination and test.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (4) If a second examination and test is made under subregulation (3), the licensed tester must ensure that the result of the second examination and test is entered in a panel to the right of each item on the test report in accordance with regulation 222.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (5) If no cause for rejection is disclosed at a second examination and test, the licensed tester or a person employed or authorised by the licensed tester must, on the day of the examination and test—
- (a) complete the certificate of roadworthiness in accordance with regulation 223; and
 - (b) issue a test report and certificate of roadworthiness to the applicant.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (6) If a cause for rejection is disclosed at a second examination and test, the licensed tester or a person employed or authorised by the licensed tester must, on the day of the examination and test issue a test report and give a copy of the test report to the person presenting the vehicle for examination and testing.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (7) An item passed on a first examination and testing of a vehicle is to be regarded as passed on the date of issue of any certificate of roadworthiness subsequently issued for the vehicle under subregulation (5)(a) unless the second examination and test discloses cause for rejection of the item.

- (8) A licensed tester must not conduct a second examination and test if the vehicle is not returned to the licensed tester within 7 days after the first examination and test.

222 Completing test reports

- (1) When a licensed tester or a person employed or authorised by the licensed tester examines and tests a vehicle the person must, at the time of examining and testing the vehicle, complete the test report on which the entries required by regulation 219 have been made.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) A test report must be—
 - (a) completed in the way approved by the Corporation; and
 - (b) signed and dated by the person completing the report.

223 Certificates of roadworthiness

A certificate of roadworthiness must—

- (a) include the information which, under regulation 227, must be recorded on a certificate of roadworthiness form; and
- (b) be signed by the licensed tester or a person employed or authorised by the licensed tester who completes the certificate.

224 Testers to operate at premises for which licensed

A licensed tester must ensure that all examinations and tests the tester is licensed to carry out are carried out at or, for the purpose of road testing, on-road testing, from the premises referred to in the tester's licence.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

Part 6.5—Issue of certificates of roadworthiness and test reports

225 Form of certificate of roadworthiness

A certificate of roadworthiness must be in the approved form.

226 Form of test reports

A test report must be in the approved form.

227 Issue of certificates of roadworthiness

- (1) A certificate of roadworthiness may only be issued by—
 - (a) a licensed tester; or
 - (b) a person employed or authorised by a licensed tester to issue a certificate of roadworthiness on behalf of the licensed tester and recorded as such by the Corporation.
- (2) A certificate has no effect if—
 - (a) it is not signed by the licensed tester or a person employed or authorised by a licensed tester; or
 - (b) any item has been altered.
- (3) A licensed tester or person referred to in subregulation (1) must not sign a certificate of roadworthiness for a vehicle unless—
 - (a) an examination and test of the vehicle has been made on that day and as required by this Chapter; and

- (b) the relevant details of the vehicle have been entered on the certificate as required by regulation 223.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) A licensed tester or a person employed or authorised by a licensed tester must not issue a certificate of roadworthiness for a vehicle unless an examination and test of the vehicle discloses no cause for rejection.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

228 Supply of certificates of roadworthiness and test reports

- (1) The Corporation must give forms of certificates of roadworthiness and test reports to licensed testers—

Reg. 228(1)(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 47.

- (a) in books of original forms and test reports, on payment of the relevant fee specified in Schedule 5; or

- (b) in electronic form, on payment of the relevant administrative fee (if any).

- (2) Forms given by the Corporation under subregulation (1)(a) remain the property of the Corporation.

229 Cancellation of unused certificates

The licensed tester must write the word "cancelled" diagonally across the face of the certificate of roadworthiness form on which the tester has made the entries required by regulation 219 if an item on a vehicle is rejected—

- (a) at a first examination and test and the person presenting the vehicle for examination and testing does not present the vehicle for a second examination and test within 7 days after the first examination and test; or
- (b) at a second examination and test.

230 Security of certificates and reports

- (1) A licensed tester must take reasonable precautions to keep control of certificate of roadworthiness forms and test report forms issued to the tester.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) A licensed tester must take all reasonable precautions to prevent the improper use of the forms referred to in subregulation (1).

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

231 Certificate and test forms not transferable

- (1) A person to whom a certificate of roadworthiness form or test report form has been issued by the Corporation must not transfer or deliver an unused form to another person.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the return of books of original forms to the Corporation under regulation 213(1).

232 Power to impound false certificate of roadworthiness

- (1) If an authorised officer or a police officer believes that a certificate of roadworthiness for a vehicle misrepresents the condition of the vehicle in a material respect, the authorised officer or police officer may impound the certificate.
- (2) A certificate impounded under subregulation (1) ceases to have effect.

Reg. 232(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 12(1).

Reg. 232(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 12(2).

- (3) An authorised officer or a police officer who impounds a certificate under subregulation (1) may require the person in charge of the vehicle described in the certificate to present the vehicle at a convenient place to be examined and tested by a licensed tester (other than the licensed tester who issued the impounded certificate) so that the vehicle may be examined and tested on behalf of, and at the expense of, the Corporation or Victoria Police.
- (4) A person must present a vehicle in accordance with a requirement under subregulation (3) within 4 days after the day the requirement is made.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

233 Offence to substitute equipment on tested vehicle

If a current certificate of roadworthiness exists for a vehicle, a person must not detract from its roadworthiness by adding, altering, removing or substituting equipment or fittings on the vehicle.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

Part 6.6—Records of repairs

234 Garages to keep record of repairs of vehicles

- (1) An occupier of a garage or other premises where or from which vehicles are repaired for reward must ensure a record is kept in accordance with subregulation (3) of each vehicle repaired at or from the garage or premises.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) An occupier of a garage or other premises where or from which vehicles are repaired for reward must ensure a copy of a record signed by a person leaving or presenting a vehicle under subregulation (3) for repair is given to that person.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (3) For the purposes of subregulation (1), the record must include—
- (a) the registration number (if any) of the vehicle; and
 - (b) the name and address of the person leaving or presenting the vehicle for repair; and
 - (c) the signature of the person leaving or presenting the vehicle for repair; and
 - (d) the name and address of the owner of the vehicle; and
 - (e) the date and time the vehicle was received at the garage or premises or presented for repair; and
 - (f) the make of the vehicle; and
 - (g) details of the vehicle's—
 - (i) type of body; and
 - (ii) colour of body; and

Reg. 234(4)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 13.

- (iii) any engine and vehicle identification number; and
- (h) details of the repairs.
- (4) The occupier of a garage or other premises who is required by this regulation to retain a record must produce that record for inspection if requested by an authorised officer or a police officer.
Penalty: 2 penalty units.
- (5) The occupier of a garage or other premises who is required by this regulation to ensure a record is kept must not make, or cause or permit to be made, a false, incorrect or misleading record.
Penalty: 2 penalty units.

Chapter 7—Vehicle defect notices for light vehicles

Ch. 7
(Heading)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 39.

234A Non-application to heavy vehicles

This Chapter, except regulation 242, does not apply to a heavy vehicle.

Reg. 234A
inserted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 40,
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 16.

235 Type of vehicle defect notice

- (1) A vehicle defect notice is a *major defect notice* if the person issuing the notice reasonably believes that any further use of the vehicle on a highway after the time specified in the notice would constitute an imminent and serious safety risk.
- (2) A vehicle defect notice is a *minor defect notice* if the person issuing the notice reasonably believes that any deficiency in the vehicle, if allowed to continue after the time specified in the notice, may constitute a safety risk.

236 What must be included in vehicle defect notice

A vehicle defect notice must state—

- (a) the vehicle's registration details including—
 - (i) the registration number; and
 - (ii) unregistered vehicle permit number (if practicable and applicable); and
 - (iii) expiry date; and
 - (iv) jurisdiction of registration; and
- (b) the name of the vehicle's driver or, if the driver is not present when the notice is issued, the words "registered operator"; and

- (c) to the extent practicable, the vehicle's identification details including—
 - (i) its vehicle identifier; or
 - (ii) if there is no vehicle identifier, the chassis number or engine number; and
 - (iii) its make and type; and
- (d) the type of inspection carried out; and
- (e) the details of the vehicle's defects and whether the notice is a major defect notice or a minor defect notice; and
- (f) the time and date after which the vehicle is not to be used on a highway; and
- (g) any restriction on the movement of the vehicle to another location following the issue of the notice; and
- (h) the clearance requirement, including the date after which the vehicle's registration may be suspended unless the notice has been cleared; and
- (i) the name, official number or other identification of the person who issued the notice.

237 How vehicle defect notice to be given to driver or registered operator

- (1) A person who issues a vehicle defect notice must—
 - (a) give the notice to the driver, if the vehicle's driver is present; or
 - (b) cause the notice to be affixed to the vehicle, if the vehicle is unattended.

- (2) For a major defect notice, a person who issues a vehicle defect notice must cause a label (a *defective vehicle label*) to be affixed to the vehicle.
- (3) A person who issues a vehicle defect notice for a minor vehicle defect notice must cause a defective vehicle label to be affixed to the vehicle.

238 Driver of vehicle to give notice to registered operator

A driver of a vehicle, other than the registered operator, who is given a vehicle defect notice under regulation 237, must cause the notice to be given to the registered operator of the vehicle.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

239 What defective vehicle label must contain

A defective vehicle label must state—

- (a) sufficient details to identify the vehicle; and
- (b) the time and date after which the vehicle is not to be used on a highway; and
- (c) any restriction on the movement of the vehicle to another location following issue of the notice; and
- (d) the name, official number or other identification of the person who issued the notice; and
- (e) the date of issue of the label; and
- (f) the serial number of the defect notice to which the label relates.

240 Use of vehicles in breach of notice conditions

- (1) A person must not use, or permit the use of, a vehicle in contravention of a condition of a vehicle defect notice issued for the vehicle.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) Despite subregulation (1), if the use of a vehicle on a highway is prohibited by a condition of a vehicle defect notice issued for the vehicle it may be used on a highway after it has been repaired—
- (a) to take it from a place of repair to a licensed tester; and
 - (b) to examine and test it; and
 - (c) to return it after it has been examined and tested; and
 - (d) to take it to the Corporation, or a place nominated by the Corporation, to be inspected or to have the defect notice cleared.

241 Recording of vehicle defect notices

If a vehicle defect notice is issued under the Act, or under a law in force in another State or a Territory, for a vehicle, the details of which are on the Corporation's register, the Corporation must record in that register in relation to the vehicle—

- (a) the serial number of the notice; and
- (b) the date after which the use of the vehicle on a highway is prohibited which is contained in the notice.

242 Clearance of vehicle defect notices

- (1) The Corporation may carry out, or require to be carried out, an inspection for the purposes of determining—
 - (a) whether defects described in a vehicle defect notice have been rectified; and
 - (b) that the vehicle does not have any other defects.
- (2) A vehicle defect notice may be cleared by the Corporation or a corresponding registration authority.
- (2A) A person must pay the applicable fee specified in Schedule 5 to clear a vehicle defect notice.
- (3) For the purposes of this regulation, a vehicle defect notice is cleared when—
 - (a) the Corporation or a corresponding registration authority receives evidence that the vehicle is no longer defective; and
 - (b) the Corporation or a corresponding registration authority causes any defective vehicle label affixed to the vehicle under regulation 237 to be defaced or removed.
- (4) If a vehicle defect notice is cleared, the Corporation must make a record in the register that the notice has been cleared.

Reg. 242(2A)
inserted by
S.R. No.
159/2015
reg. 16.

243 Withdrawal of vehicle defect notice

- (1) A person who issues a vehicle defect notice may withdraw that notice at any time.
- (2) A person who withdraws a vehicle defect notice must cause—
 - (a) notice of the withdrawal to be sent to the person to whom the notice was issued; and

- (b) a record to be made in the register to the effect that the vehicle defect notice has been withdrawn.

244 Offence for unauthorised removal or defacement of defective vehicle label

A person other than an officer of the Corporation or of a corresponding registration authority must not remove or deface a defective vehicle label.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Chapter 8—General offences

244A Non-application to heavy vehicles

This Chapter, except regulations 245, 245A, 246, 247, 252 and 253, does not apply to a heavy vehicle.

Reg. 244A
inserted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 41,
amended by
S.R. No.
23/2014 reg. 6.

245 Altered number plates

- (1) A person must not use a vehicle on a highway displaying an altered number plate.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) The registered operator of a vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway while displaying an altered number plate.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) An owner of an unregistered vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway while displaying an altered number plate.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) A person other than a person referred to in subregulation (1), (2) or (3), who has control or use of a vehicle, must not cause or permit the vehicle to be used on a highway while displaying an altered number plate.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (5) A person who has affixed, or who has caused or permitted another person to affix to a vehicle an altered number plate, is guilty of an offence if that vehicle is used on a highway by any person.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Reg. 245
substituted by
S.R. No.
153/2013
reg. 13.

245A Altered club permit labels

Reg. 245A
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 17(1).

Reg. 245A
inserted by
S.R. No.
153/2013
reg. 14.

Reg. 245A(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 17(2)(a).

Reg. 245A(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018 reg.
17(2)(a)(b).

Reg. 245A(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018 reg.
17(2)(a)(c).

Reg. 245A(4)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018 reg.
17(2)(a)(d).

Reg. 245A(5)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018 reg.
7(2)(a)(e).

- (1) A person must not use a vehicle on a highway displaying an altered club permit label.
Penalty: 10 penalty units.
- (2) The permit holder of a vehicle operating under a club permit must take reasonable steps to ensure that that vehicle is not used on a highway while displaying an altered club permit label.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) An owner of a vehicle operating under a club permit must take reasonable steps to ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway while displaying an altered club permit label.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) A person other than a person referred to in subregulation (1), (2) or (3), who has control or use of a vehicle operating under a club permit, must not cause or permit that vehicle to be used on a highway while displaying an altered club permit label.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (5) A person who has affixed, or who has caused or permitted another person to affix, to a vehicle operating under a club permit, an altered club permit label, is guilty of an offence if that vehicle is used on a highway by any person.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

246 Incorrect number plates

Reg. 246
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 18(1).

- (1) A person must not use a vehicle on a highway while displaying a number plate other than the number plate issued for the vehicle in accordance with these Regulations or another law.

Reg. 246(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 18(2).

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) The registered operator of a vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway while displaying a number plate other than the number plate issued for the vehicle in accordance with these Regulations or another law.

Reg. 246(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 18(2).

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) The owner of an unregistered vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway while displaying a number plate other than the number plate issued for the vehicle in accordance with these Regulations or any other law.

Reg. 246(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 18(2).

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) A person other than a person referred to in subregulation (1), (2) or (3), who has control or use of a vehicle must not cause or permit the vehicle to be used on a highway while displaying a number plate other than the number plate issued for the vehicle in accordance with these Regulations or another law.

Reg. 246(4)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 18(2).

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Reg. 246(5)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 18(2).

- (5) A person who has affixed, or who has caused or permitted another person to affix, to the vehicle a number plate other than the number plate issued for the vehicle in accordance with these Regulations or another law is guilty of an offence if the vehicle is used on a highway by any person.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Reg. 247
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 19(1).

247 Representations of number plates

Reg. 247(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 19(2).

- (1) A person must not use a vehicle on a highway while displaying a representation of a number plate that is likely to be mistaken for a number plate displayed in accordance with these Regulations.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Reg. 247(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 19(2).

- (2) The registered operator of a vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway while displaying a representation of a number plate that is likely to be mistaken for a number plate displayed in accordance with these Regulations.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

Reg. 247(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 19(2).

- (3) The owner of an unregistered vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway while displaying a representation of a number plate that is likely to be mistaken for a number plate displayed in accordance with these Regulations.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

-
- (4) A person other than a person referred to in subregulation (1), (2) or (3), who has control or use of a vehicle must not cause or permit the vehicle to be used on a highway while displaying a representation of a number plate that is likely to be mistaken for a number plate displayed in accordance with these Regulations.

Reg. 247(4)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 19(2).

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (5) A person who has affixed, or who has caused or permitted another person to affix to a vehicle, a number plate that is likely to be mistaken for a number plate displayed in accordance with these Regulations is guilty of an offence if that vehicle is used on a highway by any person.

Reg. 247(5)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 19(2).

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

248 Load restraint requirement

- (1) The following requirements apply to a vehicle that is carrying a load—
- (a) the load must be secured by a means that is appropriate to the vehicle and the nature of the load; and
 - (b) the load must be placed and secured on the vehicle in a way that prevents or would be likely to prevent, the load or any part of the load from—
 - (i) hanging or projecting from the vehicle; or
 - (ii) becoming dislodged or falling from the vehicle; and
 - (c) the load must not be placed or secured on the vehicle in a way that makes the vehicle unstable.

- (2) In proceedings for an offence against the Act in respect of the contravention of a load restraint requirement, evidence of non-compliance with the performance standards recommended in the Load Restraint Guide, Second Edition 2004, published by the National Transport Commission, is admissible in evidence.

249 Towing offences

- (1) A person must not, without the Corporation's approval, use, or cause or permit to be used, on a highway a motor vehicle that is towing more than one other vehicle.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

Reg. 249(2)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 42.

* * * *

- (3) A person must not use on a highway a combination where a vehicle forming part of the combination is not securely coupled to the vehicle in front of it.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) The registered operator of a vehicle must ensure that the vehicle is not used as part of a combination if any vehicle forming part of the combination is not securely coupled to the vehicle in front of it.

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units.

In any other case, 10 penalty units.

- (5) A person other than a person referred to in subregulation (3) or (4), who caused or permitted a combination or a vehicle comprising part of a combination to be used on a highway is guilty of an offence if any vehicle forming part of the combination is not securely coupled to the vehicle in front of it.

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units.

In any other case, 10 penalty units.

250 Attachment of sidecar

- (1) A sidecar attached to a motor cycle must be fixed to the left side of the motor cycle.

- (2) A sidecar attached to a motor cycle must not—

(a) be of a mass or dimensions; or

(b) be attached in a way—

such that the driver is prevented or is likely to be prevented from safely driving or controlling the motor cycle and sidecar.

- (3) A motor cycle must not have attached to it a sidecar, any part of which projects—

(a) for a distance of more than—

(i) 60 centimetres in front of the outer extremity of the front wheel of the motor cycle; or

(ii) 90 centimetres behind the outer extremity of the rear wheel of the motor cycle; or

(b) laterally beyond the extreme outer portion of the right side of the motor cycle.

- (4) A person must not use a motor cycle with a sidecar attached, or cause or permit it to be used, on a highway that does not comply with this regulation.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

251 Noise

A person must not use, cause or permit a vehicle to be used on a highway if the vehicle is creating undue noise.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

252 Offence for travel by vehicle where a posted mass or dimension limit would be exceeded

- (1) The driver of a vehicle must not travel beyond a sign erected on or adjacent to a highway to face an approaching driver if the sign is inscribed with a mass or dimension limit (other than a no trucks sign referred to in rule 104 of the Road Rules or a no buses sign referred to in rule 106 of the Road Rules) and the vehicle exceeds the mass or dimension limit displayed on the sign.
- (2) The driver of a vehicle must not use the vehicle in contravention of subregulation (1).

Penalty: For exceeding a displayed mass limit—
20 penalty units.

For exceeding a displayed dimension
limit—

20 penalty units.

- (3) The registered operator of a vehicle must ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway in contravention of subregulation (1).

Penalty: Where a displayed mass limit is exceeded—

in the case of a body corporate,
100 penalty units;

in any other case, 20 penalty units.

Where a displayed dimension limit is exceeded—

in the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units;

in any other case, 10 penalty units.

- (4) A person other than a person referred to in subregulation (2) or (3), must not cause or permit a vehicle to be used in contravention of subregulation (1).

Penalty: Where a displayed mass limit is exceeded—

in the case of a body corporate,
100 penalty units;

in any other case, 20 penalty units.

Where a displayed dimension limit is exceeded—

in the case of a body corporate,
50 penalty units;

in any other case, 10 penalty units.

253 Offence for vehicle to travel where height restriction would be exceeded

- (1) A person must not use a vehicle on a highway to travel or attempt to travel beneath a bridge or overhead structure that carries a sign with the words "LOW CLEARANCE" or "CLEARANCE" if the height of the vehicle is equal to or greater than the height shown on the sign.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not use a vehicle on a highway to travel or attempt to travel beneath any other overhead structures, cables, wires or trees unless there is at least 200 millimetres clearance to the highest point of the vehicle.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) The registered operator of a vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway in contravention of subregulation (1) or (2).

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
100 penalty units;
in any other case, 20 penalty units.

- (4) A person other than a person referred to in subregulation (2) or (3), must not cause or permit a vehicle to be used on a highway in contravention of subregulation (1) or (2).

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
100 penalty units.
In any other case, 20 penalty units.

254 Warning signs and warning lights must not be displayed if not required

- (1) A person must not on a vehicle display a warning sign or warning light of a type provided for in these Regulations if the vehicle is not required by these Regulations to display a warning sign or warning light of that type.
- (2) A person must not on a vehicle display a warning sign or warning light of a type provided for in these Regulations at a time other than a time required by these Regulations for a warning sign or warning light of that type to be displayed.
- (3) A person must not drive a vehicle on a highway in contravention of subregulation (1) or (2).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) The registered operator of a vehicle must take reasonable steps to ensure that the vehicle is not used on a highway in contravention of subregulation (1) or (2).

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
25 penalty units.

In any other case, 5 penalty units.

- (5) A person other than a person referred to in subregulation (3) or (4), must not cause or permit a vehicle to be used on a highway in contravention of subregulations (1) or (2).

Penalty: In the case of a body corporate,
25 penalty units.

In any other case, 5 penalty units.

255 Other lights to be in working order

- (1) A person must not use on a highway a vehicle that is or that would, if registered, be required by the standards for registration to be equipped with brake lights or signal direction indicator lights unless the lights are in working order in accordance with the standards.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not use on a highway a vehicle that is or that would, if registered, be required by the standards for registration to be equipped with brake lights or signal direction indicator lights unless the lights are clean and unobscured.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

256 Signs to be kept clean and unobscured

A person must not use a vehicle on a highway unless any sign, writing, colouring or band required to be displayed on the vehicle by the standards for registration is clean and unobscured.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

257 Use of modified vehicles

- (1) A person must not use on a highway a vehicle that has been modified from the condition in which it was in when first registered unless the modification—

- (a) has the Corporation's approval; or
- (b) has been carried out in accordance with guidelines published by the Corporation which are available—
 - (i) at the offices of the Corporation; or
 - (ii) on the internet website of the Corporation.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

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- (2) The Corporation must not give its approval to or in respect of a vehicle modification if the vehicle no longer complies with the standards for registration unless the Corporation proposes to register the vehicle under regulation 30(1).

258 Use of vehicles not complying with standards

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Reg. 258(1)
substituted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 29,
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 43(1).

- (2) A person must not use, or cause or permit to be used, on a highway a vehicle (whether or not registered) that does not comply with any standard for registration that is applicable to the vehicle, or that would be applicable if the vehicle were registered.

Reg. 258(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 43(2)(3).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) Subregulation (2) does not apply to non-compliance with a standard for registration if—
- (a) the vehicle is conditionally registered under these Regulations and the conditions of registration are being observed; or
 - (b) the vehicle is being operated under a registration permit issued by the Corporation and any conditions imposed on the permit by the Corporation are being observed; or
 - (c) the vehicle is temporarily in Victoria and is—
 - (i) registered in a State or Territory or in another country and the vehicle complies with any standards relating to that registration; or

Reg. 258(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 43(4).

- (ii) permitted to be used in a State or Territory under a law relating to the use of unregistered vehicles and any conditions imposed on the permit are being observed; or
- (d) at the time of the vehicle's registration under regulation 29(3) the applicant for registration produced a certificate under regulation 17(1)(b) and there has been no material alteration to the vehicle or its condition since the certificate was issued; or
- (e) the vehicle is being repaired, or is being tested in the course of being repaired, so it complies with the standards for registration; or
- (f) the vehicle is being driven or towed directly to a place where it is to be repaired so it complies with the standards for registration; or
- (g) the vehicle is a trailer—
 - (i) that is constructed and used exclusively as an agricultural implement or for transporting the combs of a grain header; or
 - (ii) that is a bulk bin used exclusively for holding grain; or
 - (iii) that is constructed and used exclusively for the carriage of bulk fruit bins.

259 Other use of vehicle offences

Reg. 259(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 44.

- (1) A person must not use, or cause or permit to be used, on a highway a vehicle or a combination of vehicles that is not in a safe and roadworthy condition.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not use on a highway a motor vehicle that has any equipment or fitting projecting from it, or from another vehicle attached to the motor vehicle, in a way likely to cause injury to another person.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

260 Keeping documents

- (1) The driver of a vehicle must carry in the driving compartment and produce to a police officer or an authorised officer if requested a copy of any class O notice that applies to the vehicle, or an information sheet or bulletin issued by the Corporation that sets out the obligations imposed under the notice.

Reg. 260(1)
amended by
S.R. Nos
150/2013
reg. 45,
201/2014
reg. 14.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) The driver of a vehicle must carry in the driving compartment and produce to a police officer or an authorised officer if requested a copy of any class O permit that applies to the vehicle.

Reg. 260(2)
amended by
S.R. Nos
150/2013
reg. 45,
201/2014
reg. 14.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

Chapter 9—Hazardous areas

261 Definitions and application of this Chapter

(1) In this Chapter—

hazardous area authority means an authority granted under regulation 264;

relevant vehicle means a vehicle that—

- (a) seats more than 12 people (including the driver) and—
 - (i) is operated by a person who is accredited under the **Bus Safety Act 2009**; and
 - (ii) is being used for carrying passengers—
 - (A) for hire or reward; or
 - (B) as part of a courtesy service; or
 - (C) for or in connection with the activities of a religious, philanthropic, educational, sporting or social body; or
- (b) seats more than 30 people (including the driver).

(2) This Chapter does not apply to a vehicle that moves on caterpillar tracks and is designed for use on or over snow.

262 Declaration of hazardous areas

(1) The Corporation, by notice published in the Government Gazette, may declare that an area that, in the Corporation's opinion, contains hazardous driving conditions for vehicles is a hazardous area for the purposes of these Regulations.

Reg. 261(1)
def. of
*relevant
vehicle*
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 15.

- (2) In making a declaration, the Corporation may specify that an area is only hazardous—
 - (a) for a specified period; or
 - (b) at certain times of the year.

263 Relevant vehicle not to be used in hazardous area without authority

A person must not use a relevant vehicle in a hazardous area unless the person holds a current hazardous area authority.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

264 Requirements for authority

- (1) A person may apply to the Corporation for the issue of a hazardous area authority.
- (2) The Corporation may require an applicant for a hazardous area authority to pass any test and hold any qualification specified by the Corporation that relates to the applicant's fitness to use a relevant vehicle in a hazardous area.
- (3) The Corporation may issue a hazardous area authority for any period up to 6 years to an applicant who passes all tests and holds all qualifications required under subregulation (2).

265 Driver to carry hazardous area authority

A person driving a relevant vehicle in a hazardous area must carry the person's hazardous area authority and produce such authority for inspection if requested by a police officer or an authorised officer.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

Reg. 265
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 16.

266 Relevant vehicle must be safe and roadworthy

A person must not use, or cause or permit to be used, in a hazardous area a relevant vehicle that is not in a safe and roadworthy condition.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

267 Requirements for relevant vehicles in hazardous areas

A person must not use a relevant vehicle in a hazardous area unless the vehicle has—

- (a) a full dual circuit service braking system; and
- (b) adequate demisting and saloon heating systems; and
- (c) a spare wheel, a jack and a wheel brace; and
- (d) wheel chains of a design approved by the Corporation that are in good condition and that are capable of being attached to the outer drive wheels of the vehicle; and
- (e) wheel chocks; and
- (f) a torch or portable lead light; and
- (g) a shovel.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

Note

Approved wheel chains are diamond pattern or a similar design. Ladder design chains are not approved wheel chains.

Chapter 10—General

268 Exemptions in emergencies

- (1) In an emergency, including a fire, explosion or natural disaster (including a drought), the Corporation may exempt a vehicle, or its driver or registered operator, or any person who causes or permits the vehicle to be used on a highway, from a requirement in these Regulations, if the Corporation is satisfied—
 - (a) the exemption will not result in an unreasonable danger to other highway users; and
 - (b) the vehicle is being used, or is intended to be used—
 - (i) to protect life or property; or
 - (ii) to restore communication or the supply of energy or water or services, including sewage disposal; or
 - (iii) to provide drought relief.
- (2) An exemption may be subject to any conditions imposed by the Corporation.
- (3) The Corporation must—
 - (a) make a written record of the exemption and any conditions to which it is subject; and
 - (b) may cause the exemption and the conditions to be communicated orally to the driver, registered operator or person who causes or permits the vehicle to be used on a highway.

269 Person may be found guilty of offence only once in respect of the same circumstances

If a person is—

- (a) both the registered operator and the driver of a vehicle; or
- (b) both the registered operator and the person who caused or permitted a vehicle to be used on a highway; or
- (c) both the driver of a vehicle and the person who caused or permitted the vehicle to be used on a highway—

the person must not be found guilty for more than one offence under these Regulations in respect of the same circumstances.

Chapter 11—Transitional provisions

270 Ownership of registration number rights

- (1) If at the time of the commencement of these Regulations a registration number that is the subject of registration number rights has been assigned to a vehicle, the registered operator of that vehicle is presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to be the owner of the registration number rights.
- (2) If at the time of commencement of these Regulations a registration number that is the subject of registration number rights is also the subject of an agreement between a person and the Corporation whereby the registration number is reserved for future use rather than being assigned to a vehicle, the person who has that agreement with the Corporation is presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to be the owner of the registration number rights.

271 Previously registered vehicles

- (1) A vehicle registered under Part 2 of the Act before the commencement of these Regulations continues to be registered until the registration expiry date and the registration has effect as if the person in whose name it is registered were the registered operator of the vehicle.
- (2) The person who, by force of subregulation (1), is to be regarded as the registered operator of a vehicle referred to in that subregulation may apply for renewal of the registration in accordance with Part 2.7 of Chapter 2 of these Regulations.

- (3) Despite anything to the contrary in these Regulations, the first renewal after the commencement of these Regulations of the registration of a vehicle referred to in subregulation (1)—
- (a) commences on the day after the day recorded in the register as the expiry date of its prior registration; and
 - (b) ends on the day (3, 6 or 12 months, as the case requires) after that expiry date—
- if the requirements of regulation 67 are met.

272 Previously issued number plates

- (1) If number plates were issued in relation to a vehicle registered before the commencement of these Regulations, the plates may be retained until the Corporation requires in writing that they be returned.
- (2) These Regulations apply to number plates referred to in subregulation (1) as if they were number plates issued under regulation 45.

273 Previously approved motor vehicle clubs

An association which was approved immediately before the commencement of these Regulations is taken to be an approved motor vehicle club for the purposes of regulation 153.

274 Permits

- (1) A permit issued under regulation 504(1) or an approval given under regulation 804(1) of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999 as in force immediately before the commencement of these Regulations—
 - (a) in respect of a vehicle that is a class 1 vehicle under these Regulations; and

- (b) that was in force immediately before the commencement of these Regulations—
continues after that commencement in accordance with its terms for the purposes of these Regulations as if it were a class 1 permit.
- (2) A permit issued under regulation 512(1) or an approval given under regulation 804(1) of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999—
 - (a) in respect of a vehicle that is a class 2 vehicle under these Regulations; and
 - (b) that was in force immediately before the commencement of these Regulations—
continues in force after that commencement in accordance with its terms for the purposes of these Regulations as if it were a class 2 permit.
- (3) A permit issued under regulation 518(1) or an approval given under regulation 804(1) of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999—
 - (a) in respect of a vehicle that is a class 3 vehicle under these Regulations; and
 - (b) that was in force immediately before the commencement of these Regulations—
continues in force after that commencement in accordance with its terms for the purposes of these Regulations as if it were a class 3 permit.

275 Notices

- (1) A notice published in the Government Gazette under regulation 502(1) or 804(1) of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999 and in force immediately before its revocation—
 - (a) relating to vehicles that are class 1 vehicles under these Regulations; and

- (b) that was in force immediately before the commencement of these Regulations—
continues after that commencement in accordance with its terms for the purposes of these Regulations as if it were a class 1 notice.
- (2) A notice published in the Government Gazette under regulation 510(1) or 804(1) of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999—
 - (a) relating to vehicles that are class 2 vehicles under these Regulations; and
 - (b) that was in force immediately before the commencement of these Regulations—
continues in force after that commencement in accordance with its terms for the purposes of these Regulations as if it were a class 2 notice.
- (3) A notice published in the Government Gazette under regulation 516(1) or 804(1) of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999—
 - (a) relating to vehicles that are class 3 vehicles under these Regulations; and
 - (b) that was in force immediately before the commencement of these Regulations—
continues in force after that commencement in accordance with its terms for the purposes of these Regulations as if it were a class 3 notice.

276 Continuation of dealer certification scheme

Despite the revocation of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999, an arrangement entered into by the Corporation with a person engaged in the sale, distribution or management of vehicles under which the Corporation has agreed to delegate to that person or specified employees of that person specified powers of the Corporation in relation to the registration of vehicles continues

to be in force until the expiry of that arrangement unless terminated earlier by the Corporation.

277 Savings provision—fees for certification of compliant system of electronic stability control

Reg. 277
inserted by
S.R. No.
133/2013
reg. 6.

The fee prescribed under regulation 34(3)(b)(iii), as in force immediately before the commencement of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Electronic Stability Control) Regulations 2013, may be charged after that commencement if—

- (a) the application for certification under that regulation was made before 1 November 2013; and
- (b) the compliant system of electronic stability control for a vehicle or model of vehicle was certified under regulation 32, as in force immediately before the commencement of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Electronic Stability Control) Regulations 2013.

278 Notices and permits following Heavy Vehicle National Law (Victoria)

Reg. 278
inserted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 46.

A notice published in the Government Gazette under regulation 178 or clause 7 of Schedule 7 or a permit under regulation 180—

- (a) that relates to vehicles that are class 1 vehicles under these Regulations; and
- (b) that was in force immediately before the commencement of section 4 of the **Heavy Vehicle National Law Application Act 2013**—

continues to have effect after that commencement, to the extent that it relates to light vehicles or light combinations, as a class O vehicle notice or class O vehicle permit under the relevant regulation or clause, until its expiry date.

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Schedules

Schedules

Schedule 1—Revocations

		Regulation 4
<i>S.R. No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	
29/1999	Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999	
54/1999	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Vehicle Standards) Regulations 1999	
146/1999	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Amendment) Regulations 1999	
58/2000	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Transfer Procedures) Regulations 2000	
83/2001	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Domestic Partner Concessions) Regulations 2001	
95/2001	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Fees) Regulations 2001	
29/2002	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Written-off Vehicles) Regulations 2002	
113/2002	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Amendment) Regulations 2002	
7/2003	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Fees) Regulations 2003	
36/2003	Road Safety (Registration Fees) Regulations 2003	
44/2003	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Miscellaneous Fees) Regulations 2003	
51/2003	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Transfer of Registration Fees) Regulations 2003	
38/2004	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Concession Fees) Regulations 2004	
49/2004	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Registration Fees) Regulations 2004	
82/2004	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Amendment) Regulations 2004	
86/2004	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Miscellaneous Fees) Regulations 2004	
46/2005	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Fees) Regulations 2005	
119/2005	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Mass, Dimension and Load Restraint) Regulations 2005	
145/2005	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Registration Renewal) Regulations 2005	

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009

S.R. No. 118/2009

Schedule 1—Revocations

<i>S.R. No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
177/2005	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Emergency Vehicles) Regulations 2005
53/2006	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Fees) Regulations 2006
176/2006	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Heavy Vehicle Fees) Regulations 2006
14/2007	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Hybrid Vehicles Amendment) Regulations 2007
39/2007	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Fees Amendment) Regulations 2007
90/2007	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Heavy Vehicles Fees Amendment) Regulations 2007
37/2008	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Heavy Vehicles Fees) Amendment Regulations 2008
60/2008	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Learner Approved Motor Cycle Scheme Amendment) Regulations 2008
62/2008	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Fees Amendment) Regulations 2008
131/2008	Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Assignment Fees) Regulations 2008
48/2009	Road Safety (Vehicles) (Heavy Vehicle Fees) Amendment Regulations 2009

Schedule 2—Vehicle Standards

Regulation 14

Part 1—Introductory

Division 1—General

Note to Sch. 2
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 47.

Note

This Schedule sets out standards that light vehicles must comply with to be eligible for unconditional registration and to be driven on roads and road-related areas.

The ADRs (Australian Design Rules) are rules for designing and building vehicles. Imported vehicles must also comply with the ADRs.

The Vehicle Standards require a vehicle that is subject to an ADR when built or imported to continue to comply with the ADR.

The Vehicle Standards also apply certain other standards (adopted standards) that are intended to complement the ADRs.

The ADRs do not cover:

- vehicles built before 1969
- combinations of vehicles of any age
- every safety feature for vehicles built between 1969 and 1988.

These matters are covered by the Vehicle Standards.

Sch. 2 cl. 1
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 48.

1 Vehicle standards

This Schedule contains the Vehicle Standards that form the standards for registration for light vehicles under the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

2 Object of vehicle standards

Sch. 2 cl. 2(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 49.

- (1) The object of the Vehicle Standards is to set standards about the construction and performance of light motor vehicles, light trailers and light combinations, that are uniform throughout Australia.

(2) The standards are intended—

- (a) to promote, throughout the life of light motor vehicles, light trailers and light combinations, their safe use and efficiency and the protection of the environment; and
- (b) to reduce the cost of transport administration.

Sch. 2
cl. 2(2)(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 49.

Division 2—Vehicle Standards

3 Definitions

In the Vehicle Standards—

*	*	*	*	*	Sch. 2 cl. 3 def. of <i>50 millimetre kingpin</i> revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 50.
*	*	*	*	*	Sch. 2 cl. 3 def. of <i>75 millimetre kingpin</i> revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 50.
*	*	*	*	*	Sch. 2 cl. 3 def. of <i>90 millimetre kingpin</i> revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 50.

adopted standard has the meaning given in clause 24;

air brake means an air-operated or air-assisted brake;

braking system, of a vehicle, means all the brakes of the vehicle and all the components of the mechanisms by which they are operated;

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Schedule 2—Vehicle Standards

Sch. 2 cl. 3
def. of *British
Standard*
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 17(a).

British Standard means a standard approved for publication on behalf of the British Standards Institution;

Note

Copies of British Standards are available from offices of the Standards Australia.

British Standards Institution means the institution of that name established under royal charter in the United Kingdom;

car means a motor vehicle built mainly to carry people that—

- (a) seats not over 9 adults (including the driver); and
- (b) has a body commonly known as a sedan, station wagon, coupe, convertible, or roadster; and
- (c) has 4 or more wheels;

drive includes be in control of;

driver, in relation to a vehicle, means the person driving the vehicle;

emergency brake means a brake designed to be used if a service brake fails;

emergency vehicle means any of the following—

- (a) a vehicle operated by or on behalf of and under the control of—
 - (i) an ambulance service created under section 23 of the **Ambulance Services Act 1986** or listed in Schedule 1 to that Act; or

Sch. 2 cl. 3
def. of
*emergency
vehicle*
amended by
S.R. Nos
25/2012 reg. 3,
156/2012
reg. 5,
131/2014
reg. 4,
201/2014
reg. 17(b),
substituted by
S.R. No.
42/2017
reg. 13.

- (ii) an ambulance service created under a law in force in another State or in a Territory of the Commonwealth;
- (b) a vehicle operated as an ambulance by the Australian Defence Force;
- (c) a vehicle operated by or on behalf of and under the control of—
 - (i) the Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board established by section 6 of the **Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958**; or
 - (ii) the Country Fire Authority appointed under section 6 of the **Country Fire Authority Act 1958**; or
 - (iii) a fire service established under a law in force in another State or in a Territory of the Commonwealth;
- (d) a fire service unit under the control of—
 - (i) the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning; or
 - (ii) the Australian Defence Force;
- (e) a vehicle under the control of the Emergency Management Commissioner;
- (f) a vehicle under the control of the Victoria State Emergency Service established by section 28 of the **Victoria State Emergency Service Act 2005**;

- (g) a vehicle being used to convey a member of the Australian Army engaged in connection with emergency ordnance disposal procedures;
- (h) a vehicle under the control of the Shepparton Search and Rescue Squad Inc. or the Echuca and Moama Search and Rescue Squad Inc.;
- (i) a vehicle under the control of Airservices Australia;

front fog light means a light used to improve the illumination of the road in case of fog, snowfall, heavy rain or a dust storm;

left, for a vehicle, means to the left of the centre of the vehicle when viewed by a person in the vehicle who is facing to the front of the vehicle;

moped means a motor cycle or trike with an engine cylinder capacity of not over 50 millilitres and a maximum speed of not over 50 kilometres per hour;

motor trike means a motor vehicle with 3 wheels, but does not include a 2 wheeled motor vehicle with a sidecar attached to it that is supported by a third wheel;

mudguard means a fitting or device, with or without a mudflap, that is built and fitted to a vehicle in a way that will, as far as practicable, catch or deflect downwards any stone, mud, water, or other substance, thrown up by the rotation of the wheel to which the fitting or device is fitted;

national standard has the meaning given in clause 15;

point of articulation means—

- (a) the axis of a kingpin for a fifth wheel;
or
- (b) the vertical axis of rotation of a fifth wheel coupling; or
- (c) the vertical axis of rotation of a turntable assembly; or
- (d) the vertical axis of rotation of the front axle group, or single axle, of a dog trailer; or
- (e) the coupling pivot point of a semi-trailer;

police vehicle means a vehicle driven by a police officer in the course of his or her duty;

Sch. 2 cl. 3
def. of *police vehicle*
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 17(c).

rear fog light means a light used on a vehicle to make it more easily visible from the rear in dense fog;

* * * * *

Sch. 2 cl. 3
def. of
repeater horn
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 50.

right, for a vehicle, means to the right of the centre of the vehicle when viewed by a person in the vehicle who is facing to the front of the vehicle;

* * * * *

Sch. 2 cl. 3
def. of
road tank vehicle
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 50.

second edition ADR has the meaning given in clause 17;

service brake, for a vehicle, means the brake normally used to decelerate the vehicle;

spring brake means a brake using one or more springs to store the energy needed to operate the brake;

street rod vehicle means a vehicle that has been modified for safe road use and that—

- (a) has a body and frame that were built before 1949; or
- (b) is a replica of a vehicle the body and frame of which were built before 1949;

Taxi Services Commission means the body established under Division 3 of Part 5 of the **Transport Integration Act 2010**;

Sch. 2 cl. 3
def. of
*Taxi Services
Commission*
inserted by
S.R. No.
87/2013
reg. 4(a).

third edition ADR has the meaning given in clause 18;

transport enforcement vehicle means a vehicle being used to convey an officer of the Roads Corporation, an employee of the Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure or a person who is employed in the Taxi Services Commission engaged in connection with the enforcement of—

- (a) the **Road Safety Act 1986**; or
- (b) the **Transport (Compliance and Miscellaneous) Act 1983**; or
- (c) the **Road Management Act 2004**; or
- (d) the **Accident Towing Services Act 2007**;

Sch. 2 cl. 3
def. of
*transport
enforcement
vehicle*
amended by
S.R. Nos
136/2010
reg. 8, 87/2013
reg. 4(b).

turntable means a bearing built to carry vertical and horizontal loads, but does not allow quick separation of its upper and lower rotating elements, and that is used to connect and allow articulation between—

- (a) a prime mover and semi-trailer; or
- (b) the steering axle or axle group of a dog trailer and the body of the trailer; or
- (c) a fifth wheel coupling and the vehicle to which it is mounted;

vacuum brakes means vacuum-operated or vacuum-assisted brakes;

VSB means Vehicle Standards Bulletin.

Note

The Vehicle Standards Bulletins provide information on the design, manufacture, sale, modification, maintenance, import and repair of road vehicles. The term **road vehicles** as used in the Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 of the Commonwealth includes both motor vehicles and trailers. The Bulletins are available from the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government (see http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/vehicle_regulation/bulletin/index.aspx).

4 Diagrams

- (1) A diagram in the Vehicle Standards is part of the Vehicle Standards.
- (2) A diagram of something is an illustrative example of the thing in black and white, but does not represent its dimensions or the dimensions of any part of it.

* * * * *

Sch. 2 cl. 4(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 51(1).

Note to Sch. 2
cl. 4(2)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 51(2).

5 Notes

A note in the Vehicle Standards is explanatory and is not part of the Vehicle Standards.

6 Examples

- (1) An example (whether or not in the form of a diagram) in the Vehicle Standards is part of the Vehicle Standards.
- (2) If the Vehicle Standards include an example of the operation of a provision of the Vehicle Standards, the example and the provision are to be read in the context of each other and of the other provisions of the Vehicle Standards, but, if the example and the provision as so read are inconsistent, the provision prevails.

Part 2—Application of the vehicle standards

7 Application to vehicles on roads and road-related areas

The Vehicle Standards apply to motor vehicles and trailers on roads and road-related areas.

8 What is a road?

A *road* is defined in section 3(1) of the Act as—

- (a) an area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as one of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles; or
- (b) a place that is a road by virtue of a declaration under section 3(2)(a) of the Act—

but does not include a place that is not a road by virtue of a declaration under section 3(2)(a) of the Act.

9 What is a road-related area?

A *road-related area* is defined in section 3(1) of the Act as—

- (a) an area that divides a road; or
- (b) a footpath or nature strip adjacent to a road; or
- (c) an area that is open to the public and is designated for use by cyclists or animals; or
- (d) an area that is not a road and that is open to or used by the public for driving, riding or parking vehicles; or
- (e) a place that is a road-related area by virtue of a declaration under section 3(2)(a) of the Act—

but does not include a place that is not a road-related area by virtue of a declaration under section 3(2)(a) of the Act.

* * * * *

Sch. 2 cl. 10
revoked by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 18.

11 Non-application of vehicle standards—exemption under other laws

- (1) A provision of the Vehicle Standards does not apply to a vehicle if the vehicle is exempt from—
 - (a) the provision under another law of this jurisdiction; or
 - (b) the corresponding provision of the law of another Australian jurisdiction.

- (2) The vehicle is exempt only if all conditions of the exemption (if any) are being complied with.

Example

An exemption permitting a greater dimension limit for a vehicle is subject to conditions about the route where, and times when, the vehicle is permitted to travel, and the escort vehicles required to accompany the vehicle. A relevant provision of the Vehicle Standards does not apply to the vehicle only if the conditions are complied with.

12 Non-application of Vehicle Standards to ADR-compliant matters

- (1) A requirement of Parts 5 to 13 does not apply to a vehicle if the requirement is inconsistent with a requirement of a second or third edition ADR that the vehicle complies with (regardless of whether or not the vehicle is required to comply with the ADR requirement).
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply if the vehicle is not of the same class or type as the vehicles to which the ADR requirement applies.

Example to
Sch. 2 cl. 12
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 52.

* * * * *

13 Non-application of vehicle standards—Motor Vehicle Standards Act approvals

A provision of Parts 5 to 13 of the Vehicle Standards does not apply to a vehicle if—

- (a) the vehicle does not comply with a requirement of an ADR applying to the vehicle; and
- (b) the provision of the Vehicle Standards corresponds to the requirement of the ADR; and

- (c) despite the non-compliance, approval has been given, under section 10A(2) or (3) of the Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 of the Commonwealth, to place identification plates on vehicles of that type; and
- (d) the vehicle complies with the approval conditions (if any).

Notes

- 1 Section 10A(2) of the Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 of the Commonwealth deals with vehicles that do not comply with an ADR, when the non-compliance is only minor and inconsequential.
- 2 Section 10A(3) of that Act deals with vehicles that do not comply with an ADR, and the non-compliance is not minor and inconsequential, but the vehicle will be safe to use if conditions are complied with.

Part 3—Australian Design Rules

Note

This Part applies the second and third edition ADRs to various vehicles.

Under the Part, a vehicle that is subject to ADRs when it is built generally remains subject to the ADRs throughout its life. However, a vehicle need not comply with a standard if the standard is replaced by, or inconsistent with, a later standard and the vehicle complies with the later standard. Older vehicles may, therefore, be fitted with any equipment allowed on newer vehicles.

Vehicles that are modified must continue to comply with the Vehicle Standards. For guidance on vehicle modifications see NHVR Code of Practice for the Approval of Heavy Vehicle Modifications—Vehicle Standards Bulletin No. 14 – National Code of Practice for Light Vehicle Construction and Modification. (See http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/roads/vehicle_regulation/bulletin/index.aspx.)

The following provisions of the Vehicle Standards extend the application of particular second or third edition ADRs to vehicles to which the ADRs are not expressed to apply:

- Clause 41(4) (electrical wiring, components, connections and installations).

**Note to
Sch. 2 Pt 3
amended by
S.R. Nos
150/2013
reg. 53,
23/2014 reg. 7.**

The following provisions of the Vehicle Standards apply to a vehicle instead of the corresponding ADR requirement:

- Clause 44(5) (window tinting)
- Clause 52 (tyre speed category requirements)
- Clause 114, 115 and 116 (warning lights and signs on buses carrying children)
- Clause 118(4) (display of certain lights and reflectors).

Division 1—Interpretation

14 What is an ADR?

An *ADR* (Australian Design Rule) is a national standard.

15 What is a national standard?

A *national standard* is a national standard under the Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 of the Commonwealth.

16 References to national standards

Unless the contrary intention appears, a reference in the Vehicle Standards to a national standard is a reference to the national standard as in force from time to time.

17 What is a second edition ADR?

A *second edition ADR* is a national standard incorporated in the document described as the Australian Design Rules for Motor Vehicle Safety, Second Edition, originally published by the then Commonwealth Department of Transport.

18 What is a third edition ADR?

A *third edition ADR* is a national standard incorporated in the document described as the Australian Design Rules for Motor Vehicles and Trailers, Third Edition, published by the Federal

Office of Road Safety of the then Commonwealth
Department of Transport and Regional
Development.

Division 2—Compliance with ADRs

19 Compliance with second edition ADRs

- (1) If a second edition ADR recommends that the ADR should apply to the design and construction of a vehicle, the vehicle must comply with the ADR.
- (2) If a second edition ADR contains a requirement for a type of equipment fitted to a vehicle built on or after a stated time any equipment of the same type fitted to the vehicle after it is built must comply with—
 - (a) the requirement as in force when the vehicle was built; or
 - (b) if the requirement is amended after the vehicle is built and before the equipment is fitted, the requirement as in force—
 - (i) when the vehicle was built; or
 - (ii) when the equipment was fitted; or
 - (iii) at any time between when the vehicle was built and the equipment was fitted.
- (3) A vehicle, or equipment fitted to a vehicle, need not comply with a recommendation or requirement of a second edition ADR if—
 - (a) the recommendation or requirement is replaced by, or is inconsistent with, a requirement of a third edition ADR applying to the vehicle or equipment; and
 - (b) the vehicle or equipment complies with the requirement of the third edition ADR.

- (4) If a second edition ADR allows a vehicle built on or after a stated time to be fitted with equipment, a vehicle built before the time may also be fitted with the equipment.

20 Compliance with third edition ADRs

- (1) If a third edition ADR applies to the design and construction of a vehicle, the vehicle must comply with the ADR.
- (2) If a third edition ADR contains a requirement for a type of equipment fitted to a vehicle built on or after a stated time, any equipment of the same type fitted to the vehicle after it is built must comply with—
- (a) the requirement as in force when the vehicle was built; or
 - (b) if the requirement is amended after the vehicle is built and before the equipment is fitted, the requirement as in force—
 - (i) when the vehicle was built; or
 - (ii) when the equipment was fitted; or
 - (iii) at any time between when the vehicle was built and the equipment was fitted.
- (3) However, a vehicle, or equipment fitted to a vehicle, need not comply with a requirement of a third edition ADR if—
- (a) the requirement is replaced by, or is inconsistent with, a requirement of a later version of the ADR applying to the vehicle or equipment; and
 - (b) the vehicle or equipment complies with the requirement of the later version.

- (4) If a third edition ADR allows a vehicle built on or after a stated time to be fitted with equipment, a vehicle built before the time may also be fitted with the equipment.

21 Exception to compliance with ADRs—vehicles that are not road vehicles

A vehicle need not comply with an ADR applied by clause 19(1) or 20(1) of this Schedule if a determination or declaration under section 5B of the Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 of the Commonwealth provides that the vehicle is not a road vehicle for that Act.

22 Exception to compliance with ADRs—Motor Vehicle Standards Act

- (1) A vehicle need not comply with an ADR applied by clause 19(1) or 20(1) if—
- (a) despite non-compliance with the ADR, approval has been given, under section 10A(2) or (3) of the Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 of the Commonwealth, to place identification plates on vehicles of that type; and
 - (b) the vehicle complies with the approval conditions (if any).

Note

See notes to clause 13.

- (2) A vehicle need not comply with an ADR applied by clause 19(1) or 20(1) if—
- (a) the vehicle may be supplied to the market under section 14A(1) of the Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 of the Commonwealth; and

- (b) for a vehicle for which an approval has been given under that subsection, the vehicle complies with the approval conditions (if any).
- (3) A vehicle need not comply with an ADR applied by clause 19(1) or 20(1) if—
 - (a) the vehicle may be used in transport in Australia under section 15(2) of the Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 of the Commonwealth; and
 - (b) for a vehicle for which an approval has been given under that subsection, the vehicle complies with the approval conditions (if any).

**23 Partial exception to compliance with ADRs—
personally imported vehicles**

- (1) In this clause—

personally imported vehicle means a vehicle built after 1968 that is imported into Australia under regulation 13 of the Motor Vehicle Standards Regulations 1989 of the Commonwealth by a person who owned and used the vehicle for a continuous period of at least—

- (a) in the case of a vehicle owned by the applicant before 9 May 2000, 3 months;
 - (b) in any other case, 12 months—
before it was imported into Australia.
- (2) A personally imported vehicle must be fitted with—
 - (a) seat belts that are as effective as seat belts that meet an Australian Standard or British Standard for seat belts as in force when this clause commenced; and

- (b) seat belt anchorages that meet the number and location requirements of second or third edition ADR 5; and
 - (c) child restraint anchorages that meet the number, location, accessibility, thread size and form requirements of second edition ADR 34 or third edition ADR 5 or 34; and
 - (d) head restraints that meet the number, location and size requirements of second or third edition ADR 22.
- (3) However, a personally imported vehicle need only meet the requirements of an ADR referred to in subclause (2) if the ADR recommends that it should apply, or applies, to a vehicle of the same type.
- (4) A personally imported vehicle need not otherwise comply with an ADR applied by clause 19(1) or 20(1).

Part 4—Adopted standards

24 What is an adopted standard?

An *adopted standard* is a standard, except a national standard, that is applied, adopted or incorporated by the Vehicle Standards.

Example

Clause 53 adopts Australian Standard AS 1973-1993 Pneumatic Tyres—Passenger Car, Light Truck and Truck/Bus—Retreading and Repair Processes.

Example to
Sch. 2 cl. 24
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 54.

25 Reference to adopted standards

Unless the contrary intention appears, a reference in a clause or subclause to an adopted standard is a reference to the standard as in force when the clause or subclause commenced.

26 Exception to compliance with adopted standards

A vehicle need not comply with an adopted standard if—

- (a) the standard is replaced by, or is inconsistent with, a later version of the standard; and
- (b) the vehicle complies with the later version of the standard.

Part 5—General safety requirements

Note

For a vehicle to be operated safely, the vehicle needs to be properly designed to minimise the potential for accidents and harm to other road users.

This Part sets out various requirements covering the driver's view from a vehicle, the driver's control of a vehicle, protection of vehicle occupants and other road users, and other general safety features.

Division 1—All vehicles

27 Steering

Sch. 2 cl. 27(1)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 55(1).

* * * *

Sch. 2 cl. 27(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 55(2).

- (2) A motor vehicle must have a right-hand drive if the vehicle is less than 30 years old.
- (3) A motor vehicle has a right-hand drive if the centre of at least one steering control of the vehicle is to the right of, or in line with, the centre of the vehicle.
- (4) A component of the steering system of a motor vehicle that is essential for effective steering of the vehicle must be built to transmit energy by mechanical means only.

- (5) Failure of a non-mechanical component of the steering system must not prevent effective steering of the vehicle.
- (6) This clause does not apply to a vehicle if the vehicle is built mainly for a purpose other than the transport of goods or people by road.

28 Turning ability

- (1) A motor vehicle must be able to turn in a circle not over 25 metres in diameter, measured by the outer edge of the tyre track at ground level.
- (2) The vehicle must be able to comply with subclause (1) whether it turns to the left or to the right.

29 Ability to travel backwards and forwards

A motor vehicle with an unloaded mass over 450 kilograms must be able to be driven both backwards and forwards when the driver is in the normal driving position.

30 Protrusions

- (1) An object fitted to a vehicle must be designed, built and fitted to the vehicle in a way that minimises the likelihood of injury to a person making contact with the vehicle.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to an object fitted to a vehicle if—
 - (a) the vehicle was designed before 1965 and the object was part of the design of the vehicle;
or
 - (b) the object was fitted to the vehicle before 1965 in accordance with the law of the place where the object was fitted.

31 Driver's view and vehicle controls

A motor vehicle must be built—

- (a) to allow the driver a view of the road and of traffic to the front and sides of the vehicle so the driver can drive the vehicle safely; and
- (b) with its controls located so the driver can drive the vehicle safely.

32 Seating

A seat for a driver or passenger in a vehicle must be securely attached to the vehicle.

33 Mudguards and spray suppression

Sch. 2 cl. 33(1)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 56(1).

- (1) A vehicle must have firmly fitted a mudguard for each wheel or for adjacent wheels.

Sch. 2 cl. 33(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 56(2).

- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to a vehicle if—
 - (a) the construction or use of the vehicle makes the fitting of mudguards unnecessary or impracticable; or
 - (b) the body or part of the body of the vehicle acts as a mudguard.

Example to
Sch. 2 cl. 33(2)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 56(3).

Example

Subclause (2)(a) would apply to:

- 1 Most road-making plant;
- 2 Some agricultural equipment.

Sch. 2 cl. 33(3)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 56(4).

* * * *

Sch. 2 cl. 33(4)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 56(5).

- (4) A mudguard may be up to—
 - (a) 230 millimetres above ground level; or
 - (b) on a vehicle built to be used off-road, 300 millimetres above ground level.

- (5) The outside of a rear mudguard, except a mudflap, of a vehicle that can be seen from the rear of the vehicle must be coloured white or silver if the vehicle—
- (a) is at least 2.2 metres wide; and
 - (b) has a body the vertical measurement of which is under 300 millimetres at the rear, measured from the lowest point of the body above ground level to the highest point; and
 - (c) is not fitted with rear marking plates in accordance with clause 119 of this Schedule.
- (6) For the purposes of subclause (5)(a), the width of a vehicle is measured disregarding the following—
- (a) any rear vision mirrors, signalling devices and side-mounted lamps and reflectors;
 - (b) any anti-skid devices mounted on wheels, central tyre inflation systems and tyre pressure gauges;
 - (c) any permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices, provided that the maximum distance across the body including any part of the devices does not exceed 2.55 metres.

Sch. 2 cl. 33(6)
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 19.

Example

Curtain-side devices are an example of permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices.

34 Horns, alarms etc.

- (1) A motor vehicle must be fitted with at least one horn or other device that can give sufficient audible warning to other road users of the approach or position of the vehicle.

(2) A motor vehicle must not be fitted with a device that can make a sound like the sound of a siren, exhaust whistle, compression whistle or repeater horn.

(3) Subclause (2) does not apply to—

- (a) a police vehicle; or
- (b) an emergency vehicle; or
- (c) a transport enforcement vehicle; or
- (d) an Australian Protective Service vehicle; or
- (e) an Australian Border Force vehicle; or

Sch. 2
cl. 34(3)(e)
amended by
S.R. No.
93/2016 reg. 5.

- (f) an Airservices Australia vehicle; or
- (g) a vehicle at least 25 years old that is fitted as a police or emergency vehicle if—

- (i) the vehicle is solely used for exhibition purposes; or

Sch. 2
cl. 34(3)(g)(i)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 20(1).

- (ii) it is part of a collection of former police vehicles or emergency vehicles; or

- (h) an anti-theft alarm if the alarm cannot be operated while the vehicle's ignition is on.

(4) A motor vehicle may be fitted with a device that emits a regular, intermittent sound while the vehicle is reversing or in reverse gear.

(5) The device must not be louder than is necessary so the driver, and a person near the vehicle, can hear the device when it is operating.

35 Rear vision mirrors

- (1) A rear vision mirror or mirrors must be fitted to a motor vehicle as required by this clause so that the vehicle's driver, when in a normal driving position, can clearly see by reflection the road behind the vehicle and any following or overtaking vehicle.
- (2) At least one rear vision mirror must be fitted to—
 - (a) a car; and
 - (b) a motor trike with 2 front wheels; and
 - (c) a motor cycle, or motor trike with one front wheel, built before July 1975.
- (3) At least one rear vision mirror must be fitted to each side of—
 - (a) a motor vehicle with a GVM over 3.5 tonnes; and
 - (b) a motor cycle, or motor trike with one front wheel, built after June 1975.
- (4) A motor vehicle with a GVM not over 3.5 tonnes (except a motor vehicle mentioned in subclause (2) or (3)) must be fitted with—
 - (a) at least one rear vision mirror on the right side of the vehicle; and
 - (b) at least one rear vision mirror on the left side of the vehicle or inside the vehicle.
- (5) A rear vision mirror fitted to a motor vehicle with a GVM over 3.5 tonnes must not project over 150 millimetres beyond the width of the vehicle, measured in accordance with subclause (7).
- (6) Despite subclause (5), the rear vision mirror may project up to 230 millimetres beyond the widest part of the vehicle or combination if it can fold to project not more than 150 millimetres beyond the

Sch. 2 cl. 35(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 20(1).

Sch. 2 cl. 35(5)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 20(2).

Sch. 2 cl. 35(6)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 20(3).

Sch. 2 cl. 35(7)
inserted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 20(4).

width of the vehicle, measured in accordance with subclause (7).

- (7) For the purposes of subclauses (5) and (6), the width of a vehicle is measured disregarding the following—
- (a) any rear vision mirrors, signalling devices and side-mounted lamps and reflectors;
 - (b) any anti-skid devices mounted on wheels, central tyre inflation systems and tyre pressure gauges;
 - (c) any permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices such as curtain-side devices, provided that the maximum distance across the body including any part of the devices does not exceed 2·55 metres.

Example

Curtain-side devices are an example of permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices.

36 Rear vision mirrors—surfaces

- (1) A rear vision mirror required to be fitted to the side of a motor vehicle with a GVM over 3·5 tonnes must have a reflecting surface of at least 150 square centimetres.

Sch. 2 cl. 36(2)
revoked by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 21.

* * * * *

- (3) The reflecting surface of the rear vision mirrors that are required to be fitted to a motor cycle or moped under clause 35 must—
- (a) each be of the same curvature; and
 - (b) if convex, be part of a notional sphere with a radius of at least 1·2 metres.

37 Additional rear vision mirrors

A motor vehicle may be fitted with additional rear vision mirrors or mirror surfaces that are flat or convex or a combination of flat and convex surfaces.

38 Automatic transmission

- (1) A motor vehicle fitted with an automatic transmission must have an engine starter mechanism that cannot operate when the transmission control is in a position to drive the vehicle.
- (2) A vehicle built after 1975 that is fitted with an automatic transmission must have an indicator in the driver's compartment showing the transmission control position.
- (3) Subclauses (1) and (2) do not apply to a motor vehicle with less than 4 wheels.

39 Diesel engines

A motor vehicle propelled by a compression ignition engine (commonly known as a diesel engine) must be fitted with a device preventing the engine from being started accidentally or inadvertently.

40 Bonnet securing devices

- (1) A motor vehicle with a moveable body panel forward of the windscreen that covers an engine or luggage storage or battery compartment, must have a device to secure the panel.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), if the panel opens from the front in a way that partly or completely obstructs the driver's forward view through the windscreen, the panel must have primary and secondary devices to secure the panel.

41 Electrical wiring, components connections and installations

- (1) The wiring of electrical equipment of a vehicle, except the high tension ignition wiring, must—
 - (a) be supported at intervals of not over 600 millimetres, unless the vehicle is a pole-type trailer with a pole with an adjustable length, or an extendible trailer; and
 - (b) be insulated at each of its joints; and
 - (c) be located where it cannot—
 - (i) become overheated; or
 - (ii) contact moving parts; or
 - (iii) come near enough to the fuel system to be a fire hazard; and
 - (d) be protected from chafing.
- (2) The electrical components of a vehicle must be securely mounted.
- (3) The electrical connectors between motor vehicles and trailers, for the operation of the vehicle lights required by the Vehicle Standards, must comply with at least one of the following—
 - (a) Australian Standard AS 2513—1982 Electrical Connections for Trailer Vehicles;
 - (b) International Standards Organisation ISO 1185—1997;
 - (c) Society of Automotive Engineers SAE J 560—1998;
 - (d) Australian Standard AS 4735—2003 Heavy road vehicles—Electrical connectors for articulated vehicles.

Sch. 2 cl. 41(3)
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 22.

- (4) A trailer must be equipped with an electrical conductor, independent of the trailer coupling, that provides a return path between the electrical circuits of the trailer and towing vehicle.

* * * *

Sch. 2 cl. 41(5)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 57.

42 Television receivers and visual display units

- (1) A television receiver or visual display unit must not be installed in a vehicle so any part of the image on the screen is visible to the driver from the normal driving position.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to—
- (a) a television receiver or visual display unit that cannot be operated when the vehicle is moving; or
 - (b) a driver's aid in any vehicle or a destination sign in a bus.

Example

- 1 Closed-circuit television security cameras.
 - 2 Dispatch systems.
 - 3 Navigational or intelligent highway and vehicle system equipment.
 - 4 Rearview screens.
 - 5 Ticket-issuing machines.
 - 6 Vehicle monitoring devices.
- (3) A television receiver, or visual display unit, and its associated equipment in a vehicle must be securely mounted in a position that—

- (a) does not obscure the driver's view of the road; and
- (b) does not impede the movement of a person in the vehicle.

43 Windscreens and windows

- (1) Transparent material used in a windscreen, window, or an interior partition, of a motor vehicle must be of approved material if—
 - (a) the vehicle was built after June 1953; or
 - (b) the material was first fitted to the vehicle after June 1953.
- (2) In this clause—

Sch. 2 cl. 43(2)
def. of
*approved
material*
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 58.

approved material means material with the same characteristics as material mentioned in any of the following standards—

- (a) Australian Standard AS R1–1965
Safety Glass for Land Transport;
- (b) Australian Standard AS R1–1968
Safety Glass for Land Transport;
- (c) Australian Standard AS 2080–1977
Safety Glass for Vehicles;
- (d) British Standard BS 857:1967
Specification for Safety Glass for Land Transport;
- (e) British Standard BS 5282:1975
Specification for Road Vehicle Safety Glass;
- (f) British Standard BS AU178:1980
Specification for Road Vehicle Safety Glass;
- (g) Japanese Industrial Standard
JIS R 3211–1979 Safety Glasses for
Road Vehicles;

- (h) American National Standard
ANSI Z26.1–1980 Safety Code for
Safety Glazing Materials for Glazing
Motor Vehicles Operating on Land
Highways;

transparent material does not include any coating
added to the windscreen, window or partition
after its manufacture.

44 Window tinting

Sch. 2 cl. 44
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 23.

- (1) Glazing used in a windscreen of a motor vehicle
must have a luminous transmittance of at
least 70%.
- (2) Glazing used in a windscreen of a motor vehicle
must not be coated in a way that reduces its
luminous transmittance.
- (3) Subclauses (1) and (2) do not apply to the greater
of the following areas of a windscreen—
 - (a) the area above the highest point of the
windscreen that is swept by a windscreen
wiper;
 - (b) the upper 10% of the windscreen.
- (4) Glazing used in a window or interior partition of a
motor vehicle must have a luminous transmittance
of at least 70%.
- (5) Glazing used in a window or interior partition of a
motor vehicle, other than rear glazing, may be
coated to achieve a luminous transmittance of not
less than 35%.
- (5A) If a motor vehicle is fitted with at least one rear
vision mirror to each side of the vehicle, the motor
vehicle's rear glazing may be coated to achieve a
luminous transmittance of at least 20%.

Sch. 2 cl. 44(5)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 20(2).

Sch. 2
cl. 44(5A)
inserted by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 20(3).

Sch. 2
cl. 44(5B)
inserted by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 20(3).

- (5B) Despite subclause (5A), a motor vehicle's rear glazing may be coated to achieve a luminous transmittance of 0% or more if the vehicle—
- (a) is fitted with at least one rear vision mirror to each side of the vehicle; and
 - (b) is designed primarily for the carriage of goods; and
 - (c) has at least—
 - (i) 4 wheels; or
 - (ii) 3 wheels and a GVM of more than 1 tonne.

Sch. 2 cl. 44(6)
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 20(4).

- (6) The requirements about luminous transmittance applying to glazing used in a window of a motor vehicle stated in a second edition ADR or third edition ADR do not apply to a window that has been coated as provided in subclause (5), (5A) or (5B)..
- (7) Glazing used in a windscreen, window or interior partition of a motor vehicle that has been coated to reduce its luminous transmittance must not have a reflectance of more than 10%.

- (8) In this clause—

glazing means material that may be used in a windscreen, window or interior partition of a motor vehicle, through which the vehicle's driver can see the road, but does not include a coating added after manufacture of the material;

Sch. 2 cl. 44(8)
def. of
*luminous
transmittance*
amended by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 20(5).

luminous transmittance, for glazing, means the amount of light that can pass through the glazing as a percentage of the amount of light that would be transmitted if the glazing were absent;

rear glazing, for a motor vehicle, means glazing used in a window or interior partition of the motor vehicle located behind the driver in the normal driving position.

Sch. 2 cl. 44(8)
def. of *rear
glazing*
inserted by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 20(6).

45 Windscreen wipers and washers

- (1) A motor vehicle with 3 or more wheels that is fitted with a windscreen must be fitted with at least one windscreen wiper unless a driver in a normal driving position can obtain an adequate view of the road ahead of the motor vehicle without looking through the windscreen.
- (2) At least one windscreen wiper fitted to the motor vehicle must—
 - (a) be able to remove moisture from the part of the windscreen in front of the driver to allow the driver an adequate view of the road ahead of the motor vehicle when the windscreen is wet; and
 - (b) be able to be operated from a normal driving position; and
 - (c) for a motor vehicle built after 1934, continue to operate until the wiper is switched off; and
 - (d) for a motor vehicle built after 1959 the driving position of which is nearer one side of the vehicle than the other—
 - (i) be able to remove moisture from the part of the windscreen in front of the driver, and a corresponding part of the windscreen on the other side of the centre of the motor vehicle, to allow the driver an adequate view of the road ahead of the motor vehicle when the windscreen is wet; and

- (ii) if the windscreen wipers are operated by engine manifold vacuum, be provided with a vacuum reservoir or pump to maintain the efficient operation of the wiper or wipers while the vehicle is in motion.

Sch. 2 cl. 45(3)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 59.

* * * * *

- (4) The windscreen washer must be able to be operated from a normal driving position.

46 Wheels and tyres—size and capacity

The wheels and tyres fitted to an axle of a vehicle must be of sufficient size and capacity to carry the part of the vehicle's gross mass transmitted to the ground through the axle.

47 Pneumatic tyres generally

A vehicle built after 1932 must be fitted with pneumatic tyres.

48 Pneumatic tyres—carcass construction

Sch. 2 cl. 48(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 60.

- (1) A vehicle must not have pneumatic tyres of different carcass construction fitted to the same axle, but the tyres may have different cord materials and a different number of plies.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to a tyre being used in an emergency as a temporary replacement for a tyre complying with that subclause.

49 Pneumatic tyres—size and capacity

The size and capacity of a pneumatic tyre to be fitted to a vehicle must be decided using a cold inflation pressure that is not more than the lesser of—

- (a) the pressure recommended by the tyre manufacturer; and
- (b) a pressure of—
 - (i) for a radial ply tyre, 825 kilopascals; or
 - (ii) for another tyre, 700 kilopascals.

50 Tyres—defects

A tyre fitted to a vehicle must be free of any apparent defect that could make the vehicle unsafe.

* * * * *

Sch. 2 cl. 51
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 61.

52 Tyres—manufacturer's rating

- (1) This clause applies to a motor vehicle if the vehicle—
 - (a) has 4 or more wheels; and
 - (b) was built after 1972.

Sch. 2
cl. 52(1)(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(a).

* * * * *

Sch. 2
cl. 52(1)(c)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(b).

- (2) This clause does not apply to a tyre if the tyre—
 - (a) is recommended by the vehicle builder as suitable for limited use on the vehicle in special circumstances at a speed less than the speed applying to the vehicle under subclause (3); or

- (b) is being used in an emergency as a temporary replacement for a tyre complying with this clause.
- (3) A tyre fitted to a motor vehicle must, when first manufactured, have been rated by the tyre manufacturer as suitable for road use at the lesser of—
 - (a) a speed of at least—
 - (i) for a car with special features for off-road use, 140 km/h; or
 - (ii) for any other car, 180 km/h; or
 - (iii) for any other motor vehicle, 120 km/h; and
 - (b) the vehicle's top speed.

Example

A four-wheel drive vehicle is a car referred to in clause 52(3)(a)(i).

- (4) This clause applies to a vehicle instead of the tyre speed category requirements in the relevant ADR.

53 Retreads

A tyre that is retreaded after the commencement of this clause on 8 November 2009 must not be used on a vehicle if—

- (a) Australian Standard AS 1973–1993 Pneumatic Tyres—Passenger Car, Light Truck and Truck/Bus—Retreading and Repair Processes applies to the tyre; and
- (b) the tyre was not retreaded in accordance with the Australian Standard.

Note

The Australian Standards mentioned in this clause require various markings on retreaded tyres. These may include a speed rating less than the rating originally marked on the tyre.

54 Tyre tread

- (1) A tyre on a motor vehicle must not have cleats or other gripping devices that could damage road surfaces.
- (2) Except at tread wear indicators, a tyre fitted to the vehicle must have a tread pattern at least 1.5 millimetres deep in a band that runs continuously—
 - (a) across the tyre width that normally comes into contact with the road; and
 - (b) around the whole circumference of the tyre.
- (3) A vehicle must not be fitted with a tyre that has been treated by recutting or regrooving the tread rubber, unless the tyre was—
 - (a) constructed with an extra thickness of rubber designed for recutting or regrooving; and
 - (b) labelled to indicate the construction.

Sch. 2
cl. 54(2)(a)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(c).

Division 2—Additional requirements for motor cycles

55 Steering gear and handlebars

- (1) The handlebars on a motor cycle must extend at least 250 millimetres, but not over 450 millimetres, on each side of the centre line of the vehicle.
- (2) In taking a measurement for subclause (1), mirrors and lights mounted on the handlebars of the motor cycle are disregarded.

- (3) The lowest part of the hand grip on the handle bars must not be higher than 380 millimetres above the attachment point of the handlebars to the motor cycle.
- (4) Hand grips on the handlebars must be fitted symmetrically.
- (5) If a motor cycle has the head stem as the steering pivot point, the horizontal distance from the midpoint between the head stem bearings to the centre of the front wheel must not be over 550 millimetres.

Example

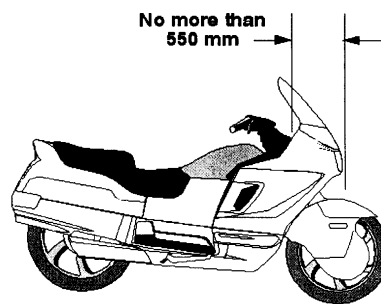


Illustration of maximum horizontal distance from midpoint between head stem bearings of motor cycle to centre of front wheel.

56 Foot rests

A motor cycle must be fitted with foot rests for the driver, and for any passenger for whom a seating position is provided.

57 Chain guards

- (1) If the engine power of a motor cycle is transmitted to the rear wheel by a chain, the driver and any passenger must be protected from the front sprocket and at least the upper part of the chain by—

- (a) the frame or equipment of the motor cycle;
or
 - (b) a chain guard.
- (2) A chain guard must cover the chain to a point—
- (a) at least 300 millimetres to the rear of the rearmost foot rest; or
 - (b) above the centre of the rear drive sprocket.

Part 6—Vehicle marking

Note

This Part contains requirements for a vehicle that help to identify the vehicle and, if the vehicle is unusually long, to warn other motorists.

58 Vehicle and engine identification numbers

- (1) In this clause, *number* includes letter.
- (2) A motor vehicle must have an individual engine identification number clearly stamped, embossed or otherwise permanently marked on it.
- (3) A motor vehicle built after 1930 must have the engine identification number on its engine block or the main component of its engine.
- (4) A vehicle must have an individual vehicle identification number clearly stamped, embossed or otherwise permanently marked on a substantial part of its frame or chassis.
- (5) A vehicle or engine identification number must be located where a person can read it easily without having to use tools to remove a part of the vehicle that would otherwise obstruct the person's view.

58A Identification plate

If a vehicle is required by the Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 of the Commonwealth to have an identification plate, it must have one.

59 White or silver band on certain vehicles

- (1) This clause applies to a vehicle that—
- (a) is at least 2·2 metres wide; and
 - (b) has a body with a vertical measurement under 300 millimetres at the rear, measured from the lowest point of the body above ground level to the highest point; and
 - (c) is not fitted with rear marking plates in accordance with clause 119.
- (2) For the purposes of subclause (1)(a), the width of a vehicle is measured disregarding the following—
- (a) any rear vision mirrors, signalling devices and side-mounted lamps and reflectors;
 - (b) any anti-skid devices mounted on wheels, central tyre inflation systems and tyre pressure gauges;
 - (c) any permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices, provided that the maximum distance across the body including any part of the devices does not exceed 2·55 metres.

Example

Curtain-side devices are an example of permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices.

- (3) The vehicle must have a white or silver band at least 75 millimetres high across the full width of the rearmost part of the body of the vehicle.

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Sch. 2 cl. 59(2)
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 24.

Sch. 2 cl. 60
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(d).

61 Warning signs for pilot and escort vehicles

The requirements for warning signs for pilot and escort vehicles that accompany class O vehicles are contained in Part 5 of Schedule 7.

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Sch. 2 cl. 61
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(e).

Sch. 2 cl. 62
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(f).

Sch. 2 cl. 63
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(g).

Part 7—Vehicle configuration and dimensions

Note

This Part sets out various requirements covering the suspension on vehicles and size limits for single vehicles and combinations of vehicles, so that they can be operated safely with other traffic, without taking up too much road space or damaging the road and structures on the road.

Generally, the limits in this Part apply to a vehicle and any load it may be carrying.

Specific requirements for loaded vehicles are covered by other laws.

Division 1—Axles

64 Axle configuration

(1) A motor vehicle must have only—

- (a) one axle group, or single axle, towards the front of the vehicle; and
- (b) one axle group, or single axle, towards the rear of the vehicle.

* * * *

Sch. 2 cl. 64(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(h).

Sch. 2 cl. 64(2)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(i).

- (3) A trailer must have only—
- (a) one axle group or single axle; or
 - (b) 2 axle groups, 2 single axles, or one axle group and single axle, in the following configuration—
 - (i) one axle group, or single axle, towards the front of the vehicle, with all the wheels on the axle group or single axle connected to the steering mechanism for that part of the trailer;
 - (ii) one axle group, or single axle, towards the rear of the vehicle.
- (4) A semi-trailer that is extendible, or is fitted with sliding axles, must—
- (a) have a securing device that—
 - (i) can securely fix the extendible part or sliding axles to the rest of the vehicle in any position of adjustment provided; and
 - (ii) is located in a position that can prevent accidental or inadvertent release, if the device is mounted on the chassis of the vehicle; and
 - (iii) is fitted with a visible or audible warning system to indicate to a person standing beside the vehicle that the device is not engaged; and
 - (iv) is fitted with a way of preventing loss of air from the air brake supply, if the device uses air from the brake system and fails in a way allowing air to escape; and

(v) is held in the applied position by direct mechanical action without the intervention of an electric, hydraulic or pneumatic device; and

(b) be built so the adjustable parts of the vehicle remain connected if the securing device fails.

* * * * *

Sch. 2 cl. 65
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(j).

Division 2—Dimensions

66 Width

The maximum width for a vehicle is specified in regulation 165 or in Schedule 7.

Sch. 2 cl. 66
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(k).

67 Length of single motor vehicles

The maximum length for a motor vehicle is specified in regulation 166 or in Schedule 7.

Sch. 2 cl. 67
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(k).

68 Length of single trailers

The maximum length for a trailer is specified in regulation 167 or in Schedule 7.

Sch. 2 cl. 68
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(k).

69 Length of combinations

The maximum length for combinations is specified in regulation 168 or in Schedule 7.

Sch. 2 cl. 69
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(k).

70 Rear overhang

The requirements in respect of the rear overhang of vehicles are specified in regulation 169 or in Schedule 7.

71 Trailer drawbar length

The requirements in respect of the length of trailer drawbars are specified in regulation 170.

Sch. 2 cl. 72
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(k).

72 Height

The maximum height for vehicles is specified in regulation 164 or in Schedule 7.

73 Ground clearance

The requirements for the ground clearance of vehicles are specified in regulation 171.

Part 8—Lights and reflectors

Note

This Part deals with how the lights on a vehicle must be fitted and works so that the driver can see the road, pedestrians and other vehicles at night, and can signal to others.

Other laws provide for when certain lights must be switched on.

In this Part, the description "yellow" is used as a more modern term, instead of the description "amber" which is used in earlier legislation and some ADRs.

Division 1—General requirements for lights

74 Certain requirements apply only at night

The requirements of this Part for a light, except a brake or direction indicator light, to be visible over a stated distance apply only at night.

75 Prevention of glare

A light, except a high-beam headlight, fitted to a vehicle must be built and adjusted to provide the necessary amount of light, without dazzling the driver of another vehicle approaching, or being approached by, the vehicle.

76 Pairs of lights

- (1) If lights are required under the Vehicle Standards to be fitted to a vehicle in pairs—
 - (a) a light must be fitted on each side of the longitudinal axis of the vehicle; and

- (b) the centre of each light in a pair must be the same distance from the longitudinal axis of the vehicle; and
 - (c) the centre of each light in a pair must be at the same height above ground level; and
 - (d) each light in a pair must project approximately the same amount of light of the same colour.
- (2) Subclause (1) applies to a motor cycle with an attached sidecar as if the sidecar were not attached.

Division 2—Headlights

77 Headlights to be fitted to vehicles

- (1) A motor vehicle must be fitted with—
- (a) one low-beam headlight if it is a moped, motor cycle, or motor trike with one front wheel; or
 - (b) a pair of low-beam headlights if it has 4 or more wheels or is a motor trike, except a moped, with 2 front wheels.
- (2) If a motor vehicle built after 1934 can travel at over 60 km/h—
- (a) each low-beam headlight mentioned in subclause (1) must be able to work in the high-beam position; or
 - (b) the vehicle must be fitted with—
 - (i) one headlight that can work in the high-beam position if the vehicle is required to have one low-beam headlight; or
 - (ii) a pair of headlights that can work in the high-beam position.

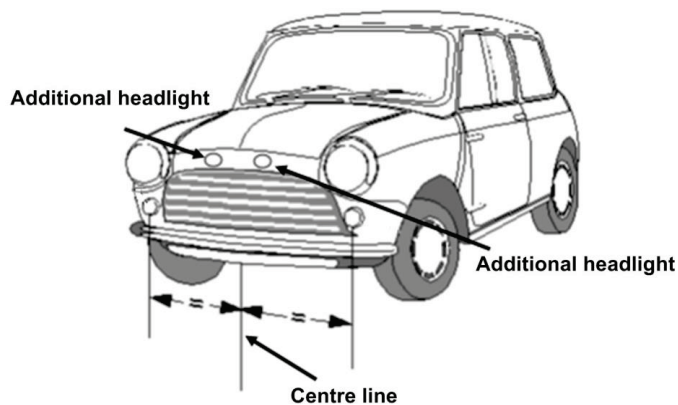
Sch. 2 cl. 77(4)
substituted by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 20(7).

Sch. 2 cl. 77(5)
substituted by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 20(7).

Example to
Sch. 2 cl. 77
inserted by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 20(7).

- (3) A motor cycle may be equipped with a headlight modulation system that—
- (a) varies the brightness of its high-beam headlight or low-beam headlight, but not both, at a rate of at least 200 flashes a minute and at most 280 flashes a minute; and
 - (b) is designed to operate only in the daytime.
- (4) Up to 4 additional headlights may be fitted to—
- (a) a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels; or
 - (b) a motor cycle; or
 - (c) a motor trike.
- (5) An additional headlight fitted to a motor vehicle under subclause (4)(a) must be fitted so that it faces forward and is symmetrical in relation to the centre line of the vehicle.

Example



78 How headlights are to be fitted

- (1) The centres of low-beam headlights fitted as a pair on a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels must be at least 600 millimetres apart.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to a motor vehicle built before 1970 if the centres of its low-beam headlights—

- (a) were under 600 millimetres apart when the vehicle was built; and
- (b) are not nearer than they were when the vehicle was built.
- (3) Each low-beam headlight of a pair on a motor trike (except a moped) with 2 front wheels must not be over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.
- (4) The centre of a low-beam headlight fitted to a motor vehicle built after June 1953 must be—
 - (a) at least 500 millimetres above ground level; and
 - (b) not over 1.4 metres above ground level.

79 How single headlights are to be fitted

- (1) A motor cycle or trike with a single headlight fitted must have the light fitted in the centre.
- (2) Subclause (1) applies to a motor cycle with an attached sidecar as if the sidecar were not attached.

* * * * *

Sch. 2 cl. 80
revoked by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 20(8).

81 Performance of headlights

- (1) When on, a headlight, or additional headlight, fitted to a vehicle must—
 - (a) show only white light; and
 - (b) project its main beam of light ahead of the vehicle.
- (2) Headlights must be fitted to a vehicle so their light does not reflect off the vehicle into the driver's eyes.

82 Effective range of headlights

- (1) This clause applies to a headlight that is on at night.
- (2) A low-beam headlight must illuminate the road ahead of the vehicle for at least 25 metres.
- (3) A high-beam headlight must illuminate the road ahead of the vehicle for at least 50 metres.
- (4) However, a low-beam headlight fitted to a motor vehicle built before 1931, or a moped, need only illuminate the road ahead of the vehicle for 12 metres.

83 Changing headlights from high-beam to low-beam position

- (1) A motor vehicle built after 1934 that can travel at over 60 km/h must be fitted with—
 - (a) a dipping device enabling the driver in the normal driving position—
 - (i) to change the headlights from the high-beam position to the low-beam position; or
 - (ii) simultaneously to switch off a high-beam headlight and switch on a low-beam headlight; and
 - (b) for a vehicle built after June 1953, a device to indicate to the driver that the headlights are in the high-beam position.
- (2) A headlight fitted to a vehicle not fitted with a dipping device mentioned in subclause (1)(a) must operate in the low-beam position.

- (3) When a headlight fitted to a vehicle is switched to the low-beam position, any other headlight on the vehicle must operate only in the low-beam position or be off.

Division 3—Parking lights

84 Parking lights

- (1) A motor vehicle built after June 1953 must be fitted with—
- (a) a pair of parking lights if it is a motor trike with 2 front wheels (except a moped) or a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels; or
 - (b) at least one parking light if it is a motor cycle with an attached sidecar, or a motor trike with one front wheel, (except a moped).
- (2) A pair of parking lights fitted to a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels must be fitted with the centre of each light—
- (a) at least 600 millimetres from the centre of the other light; and
 - (b) not over 510 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.
- (3) However, a pair of parking lights fitted to a motor vehicle under 1300 millimetres wide may be fitted with the centre of each light not under 400 millimetres from the centre of the other light.
- (4) A parking light fitted to a motor trike with 2 front wheels must not be over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.

- (5) A parking light fitted to a motor cycle with a sidecar must be fitted not over 150 millimetres from the side of the sidecar furthest from the motor cycle.

Example

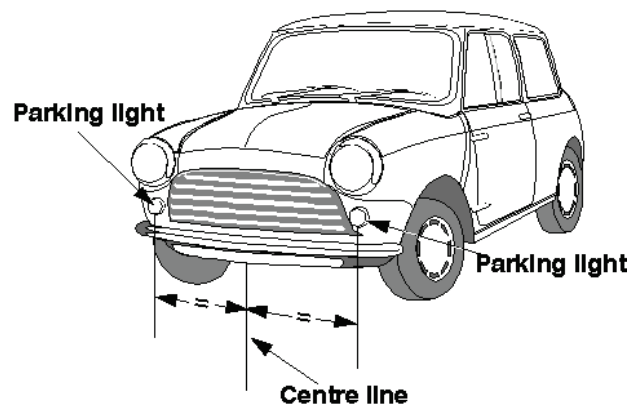


Illustration of the location of parking lights on a vehicle.

- (6) When on, a parking light must—
- (a) show a white or yellow light visible 200 metres from the front of the vehicle; and
 - (b) not use over 7 watts of power.
- (7) A parking light fitted to a motor vehicle built after 1969 must be wired so the parking light is on when a headlight on the vehicle is on.
- (8) A parking light fitted to a sidecar attached to a motor cycle must be wired to operate when a headlight, tail light or parking light on the motor cycle is on.
- (9) For the purposes of subclause (3), the width of a vehicle is measured disregarding the following—
- (a) any rear vision mirrors, signalling devices and side-mounted lamps and reflectors;
 - (b) any anti-skid devices mounted on wheels, central tyre inflation systems and tyre pressure gauges;

Sch. 2 cl. 84(9)
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 25.

- (c) any permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices, provided that the maximum distance across the body including any part of the devices does not exceed 2.55 metres.

Example

Curtain-side devices are an example of permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices.

Division 4—Daytime running lights

85 Daytime running lights

- (1) A pair of daytime running lights may be fitted to a motor vehicle.
- (2) A pair of daytime running lights fitted to a vehicle with 4 or more wheels must be fitted with the centre of each light—
 - (a) at least 600 millimetres from the centre of the other light; and
 - (b) not over 510 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.
- (3) However, a pair of daytime running lights fitted to a motor vehicle under 1300 millimetres wide may be fitted with the centre of each light not under 400 millimetres from the centre of the other light.

Example

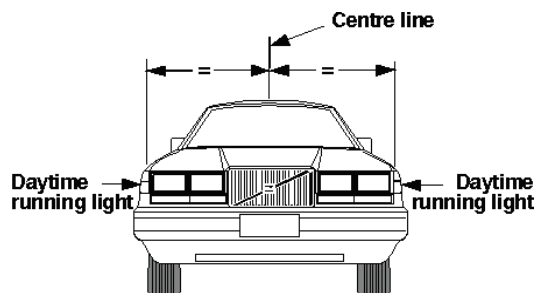


Illustration of location of daytime running lights on a vehicle.

- (4) When on, a daytime running light must—
- (a) show a white or yellow light visible from the front of the vehicle; and
 - (b) not use over 25 watts of power.

Note

The third edition ADRs only allow white daytime running lights.

- (5) Daytime running lights must be wired so they are off when a headlight, except a headlight being used as a flashing signal, is on.
- (6) For the purposes of subclause (3), the width of a vehicle is measured disregarding the following—
- (a) any rear vision mirrors, signalling devices and side-mounted lamps and reflectors;
 - (b) any anti-skid devices mounted on wheels, central tyre inflation systems and tyre pressure gauges;
 - (c) any permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices, provided that the maximum distance across the body including any part of the devices does not exceed 2.55 metres.

Sch. 2 cl. 85(6)
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 26.

Example

Curtain-side devices are an example of permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices.

Division 5—Tail lights

86 Tail lights generally

- (1) A vehicle must have at least one tail light fitted on or towards the rear of the vehicle.
- (2) A motor trike with 2 rear wheels, or a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels, built after 1959 must have at least one tail light fitted on or towards each side of the rear of the vehicle.

- (3) A trailer built after June 1973 must have at least one tail light fitted on or towards each side of the rear of the vehicle.
- (4) The centre of a tail light mentioned in subclause (1), (2) or (3) must not be over—
 - (a) 1·5 metres above ground level; or
 - (b) if it is not practicable to fit the light lower—2·1 metres above ground level.
- (5) A vehicle may have one or more additional tail lights at any height above ground level.

87 Pattern of fitting tail lights

- (1) If only one tail light is fitted to a vehicle, it must be fitted in the centre or to the right of the centre of the vehicle's rear.
- (2) Subclause (1) applies to a motor cycle with an attached sidecar as if the sidecar were not attached.
- (3) If 2 or more tail lights are fitted to a vehicle, at least 2 must be fitted as a pair.

* * * * *

Example to
Sch. 2 cl. 87(3)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 62(l).

- (4) Tail lights fitted in accordance with this Division may also serve as rear clearance lights if they are fitted to a vehicle in accordance with clause 93(3).

88 Performance of tail lights

- (1) When on, a tail light of a vehicle must—
 - (a) show a red light visible 200 metres from the rear of the vehicle; and
 - (b) not use over 7 watts of power.

- (2) A tail light fitted to a street rod vehicle may incorporate a blue lens not over 20 millimetres in diameter.

89 Wiring of tail lights

A tail light of a motor vehicle must be wired to come on, and stay on, when a parking light or headlight on the vehicle is on, unless an external switch is fitted to operate the tail light.

Division 6—Number plate lights

90 Number plate lights

- (1) At least one number plate light must be fitted to the rear of a vehicle.
- (2) When on, the number plate light or lights must illuminate a number plate on the rear of the vehicle with white light, so the characters on the number plate can be read at night 20 metres from the rear of the vehicle.
- (3) A number plate light—
- (a) may be combined with another light; and
 - (b) must not project white light to the rear of the vehicle except by reflection; and
 - (c) must not obscure the characters on the number plate; and
 - (d) must be wired to come on, and stay on, when a parking light, headlight or tail light on the vehicle is on.

Division 7—Clearance lights

91 Front clearance lights

- (1) Front clearance lights may only be fitted to a vehicle that is at least 1·8 metres wide.
- (2) A pair of front clearance lights must be fitted to a motor vehicle that is at least 2·2 metres wide, or a prime mover.
- (3) The centre of a front clearance light must be—
 - (a) not over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle; and
 - (b) if the vehicle was built after June 1953—
 - (i) at least 750 millimetres higher than the centre of any low-beam headlight fitted to the vehicle; or
 - (ii) not lower than the top of the windscreen.
- (4) However, a front clearance light may be mounted on an external rear vision mirror or a mirror support if, when the mirror is correctly adjusted, no part of the lens of the clearance light is visible to a person in the normal driving position.
- (5) When on, a front clearance light must—
 - (a) show a yellow or white light visible 200 metres from the front of the vehicle; and
 - (b) not use over 7 watts of power.

92 External cabin lights

- (1) A motor vehicle fitted with front clearance lights may also have additional forward-facing lights on or above the roof of its cabin.
- (2) The additional forward-facing lights must be spaced evenly between the front clearance lights, with their centres at least 120 millimetres apart.

- (3) When on, an additional forward-facing light must—
 - (a) show a yellow or white light; and
 - (b) not use over 7 watts of power.

93 Rear clearance lights

- (1) Rear clearance lights may only be fitted to a vehicle that is at least 1·8 metres wide.
- (2) A pair of rear clearance lights must be fitted to the rear of a vehicle that is at least 2·2 metres wide.
- (3) The centre of a rear clearance light must be—
 - (a) not over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle; and
 - (b) if practicable, at least 600 millimetres above ground level.
- (4) When on, a rear clearance light must—
 - (a) show a red light visible 200 metres from the rear of the vehicle; and
 - (b) not use over 7 watts of power.

Division 8—Side marker lights

94 Vehicles needing side marker lights

- (1) A pair of side marker lights must be fitted towards the rear of the sides of a motor vehicle that is over 7·5 metres long and at least 2·2 metres wide.
- (2) A pole-type trailer, and a motor vehicle built to tow a pole-type trailer, with at least one cross-bar or bolster must have a side marker light fitted to each side of the back or only cross-bar or bolster.
- (3) A pole-type trailer with 2 or more cross-bars or bolsters may also have a side marker light fitted to each side of the front cross-bar or bolster.

- (4) At least 2 side marker lights must be fitted to each side of—
 - (a) a trailer, except a pole-type trailer, that is at least 2.2 metres wide and not over 7.5 metres long; and
 - (b) a semi-trailer that is not over 7.5 metres long.
- (5) At least 3 side marker lights must be fitted to each side of—
 - (a) a trailer, except a pole-type trailer, that is at least 2.2 metres wide and over 7.5 metres long; and
 - (b) a semi-trailer that is over 7.5 metres long.
- (6) For the purposes of subclauses (1), (4) and (5), the width of a vehicle is measured disregarding the following—
 - (a) any rear vision mirrors, signalling devices and side-mounted lamps and reflectors;
 - (b) any anti-skid devices mounted on wheels, central tyre inflation systems and tyre pressure gauges;
 - (c) any permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices, provided that the maximum distance across the body including any part of the devices does not exceed 2.55 metres.

Sch. 2 cl. 94(6)
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 27.

Example

Curtain-side devices are an example of permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices.

95 Location of side marker lights

- (1) The centre of a side marker light must not be over 150 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.

- (2) A front side marker light fitted to a motor vehicle must be towards the front of the side of the vehicle with no part of the lens visible to the driver.
- (3) The centre of a front side marker light fitted to a trailer must be—
 - (a) within 300 millimetres of the front of the side of the trailer; or
 - (b) if the construction of the trailer makes it impracticable to comply with paragraph (a), as near as practicable to the front of the trailer.
- (4) The centre of a rear side marker light fitted to a vehicle must be—
 - (a) within 300 millimetres of the rear of the side of the vehicle; or
 - (b) if the construction of the vehicle makes it impracticable to comply with paragraph (a), as near as practicable to the rear of the vehicle.
- (5) Side marker lights fitted to a vehicle must, as far as practicable, be evenly spaced along the side of the vehicle.
- (6) Subclauses (2) to (5) do not apply to side marker lights fitted to a cross-bar or bolster of a pole-type trailer.
- (7) Only the side marker lights nearest to the rear need be fitted if complying with subclauses (3) and (4) would result in the front and rear side marker lights being under 2.5 metres apart.
- (8) A side marker light fitted to a vehicle must be fitted so—
 - (a) its centre is not over—
 - (i) 1.5 metres above ground level; or

- (ii) if it is not practicable to fit it lower, 2.1 metres above ground level; and
 - (b) its centre is at least 600 millimetres above ground level; and
 - (c) it is, as far as practicable, in a row of side marker lights along the side of the vehicle.
- (9) Subclause (8)(a) does not apply to a side marker light that is not required to be fitted to the vehicle by clause 94.

96 Performance of side marker lights

- (1) When on, a side marker light fitted to a vehicle must—
 - (a) show a light visible 200 metres from the vehicle; and
 - (b) not use over 7 watts of power.
- (2) When on, a side marker light fitted to a vehicle must show—
 - (a) to the front of the vehicle, a yellow light; and
 - (b) to the rear of the vehicle—
 - (i) if the light also operates as a rear light or reflector, a red light; and
 - (ii) in any other case, a red or yellow light.
- (3) However, if a pole-type trailer with 2 or more cross-bars or bolsters has the side marker lights permitted by clause 94(3)—
 - (a) the side marker lights fitted to the front cross-bar or bolster may comply with subclause (2)(a) only; and
 - (b) the side marker lights fitted to the back cross-bar or bolster may comply with subclause (2)(b) only.

97 Side marker lights and rear clearance lights

The side marker light nearest to the rear of a vehicle may also be a rear clearance light for clause 93.

Division 9—Brake lights

98 Fitting brake lights

- (1) A brake light must be fitted to the rear of a vehicle built after 1934.
- (2) A pair of brake lights must be fitted to the rear of—
 - (a) a motor vehicle built after 1959 that has 4 or more wheels; and
 - (b) a motor trike built after 1959 that has 2 rear wheels; and
 - (c) a trailer built after June 1973.
- (3) The centre of a brake light must be—
 - (a) at least 350 millimetres above ground level; and
 - (b) not over—
 - (i) 1·5 metres above ground level; or
 - (ii) if it is not practicable to fit the light lower—2·1 metres above ground level.
- (4) A vehicle may be fitted with one or more additional brake lights.
- (5) The centre of an additional brake light must be at least 350 millimetres above ground level.
- (6) If only one brake light is fitted to a vehicle, it must be fitted in the centre or to the right of the centre of the vehicle's rear.

(7) Subclause (6) applies to a motor cycle with an attached sidecar as if the sidecar were not attached.

(8) For the purposes of this clause, if a light is fitted to a vehicle that is built before 1 January 1973 and the light functions as a brake light and a direction indicator, that light is taken to be a brake light.

Sch. 2 cl. 98(8)
inserted by
S.R. No.
89/2018
reg. 20(9).

Example

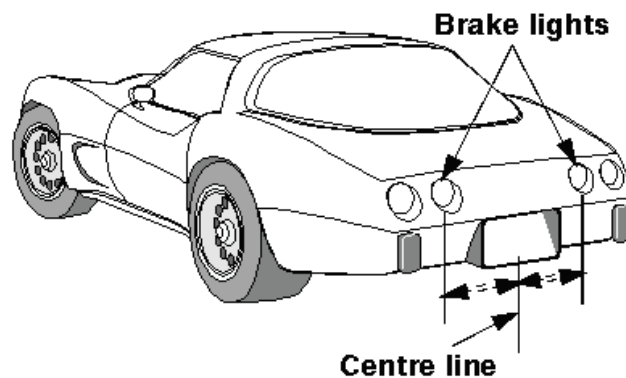


Illustration of location of brake lights on a vehicle.

99 Performance and operation of brake lights

- (1) When on, a brake light must show a red light visible 30 metres from the rear of the vehicle.
- (2) A brake light fitted to a street rod vehicle may incorporate a blue lens not over 20 millimetres in diameter.
- (3) A brake light fitted to a motor vehicle must come on, if it is not already on, when—
 - (a) for a vehicle with 4 or more wheels or built after 1974, a service brake is applied; or
 - (b) for another vehicle, the rear wheel brake is applied.

- (4) Subclause (3) does not apply if the controls in the vehicle that start the engine are in a position that makes it impossible for the engine to operate.
- (5) A brake light on a trailer must come on when—
 - (a) the brake light of the towing vehicle comes on; or
 - (b) a brake control on the towing vehicle, which independently activates the service brake on the trailer, is operated.
- (6) A brake light may be operated by an engine brake, retarder, or similar device if the device does not interfere with the proper operation of the brake light.

Division 10—Reversing lights

100 Reversing lights

- (1) One or more reversing lights may be fitted to the rear of a vehicle and on each side towards the rear of the vehicle.
- (2) A reversing light must have its centre not over 1.2 metres above ground level.
- (3) When on, a reversing light must show a white or yellow light to the rear or to the side and rear of the vehicle.

Note

Third edition ADRs only allow white reversing lights.

- (4) A reversing light fitted to a motor vehicle must be wired so it operates only when the vehicle is reversing or in reverse gear.
- (5) A reversing light fitted to a trailer must be wired so it operates only when a motor vehicle towing the trailer is reversing or in reverse gear.
- (6) A yellow reversing light may also operate as a direction indicator light.

Division 11—Direction indicator lights

101 Direction indicator lights on motor vehicles

- (1) A motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels that was built after August 1966 or a left-hand drive motor vehicle must have—
 - (a) a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its front that face forwards; and
 - (b) a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its rear that face backwards.
- (2) A motor vehicle with less than 4 wheels that was built after June 1975 must have—
 - (a) a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its front that face forwards; and
 - (b) a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its rear that face backwards.
- (3) A motor vehicle that is not required to have direction indicator lights may have—
 - (a) one or more pairs of direction indicator lights that are visible from both the front and rear of the vehicle; or
 - (b) both—
 - (i) a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its front that face forwards; and
 - (ii) a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its rear that face backwards.

102 Direction indicator lights on trailers

- (1) A trailer built after June 1973 must have a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its rear that face backwards.

- (2) A trailer that is not required to have direction indicator lights may have one or more pairs of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its rear that face backwards.

103 Location of direction indicator lights

- (1) A pair of direction indicator lights fitted to a vehicle must have the centre of each light at least—
- (a) for a motor cycle or the single wheel end of a motor trike, 300 millimetres from the centre of the other light; and
 - (b) for lights fitted at the 2 wheel end of a motor trike, 600 millimetres from the centre of the other light, unless the centre of each direction indicator light is not over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle; and
 - (c) for another vehicle with a width of not over 1300 millimetres, 400 millimetres from the centre of the other light; and
 - (d) for another vehicle with a width of over 1300 millimetres, 600 millimetres from the centre of the other light.
- (2) The centre of each direction indicator light must be at least 350 millimetres above ground level.
- (3) The centre of each light in a pair of direction indicator lights required to be fitted to a vehicle must not be over—
- (a) 1.5 metres above ground level; or
 - (b) if it is not practicable for the light to be fitted lower, 2.1 metres above ground level.

- (4) For the purposes of subclause (1), the width of a vehicle is measured disregarding the following—
- (a) any rear vision mirrors, signalling devices and side-mounted lamps and reflectors;
 - (b) any anti-skid devices mounted on wheels, central tyre inflation systems and tyre pressure gauges;
 - (c) any permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices, provided that the maximum distance across the body including any part of the devices does not exceed 2.55 metres.

Sch. 2
cl. 103(4)
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 28.

Example

Curtain-side devices are an example of permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices.

104 Operation and visibility of direction indicator lights

- (1) A direction indicator light fitted to a motor vehicle must—
- (a) when operating, display regular flashes of light at a rate of not over 120 flashes a minute, and—
 - (i) for a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels, at least 60 flashes a minute; and
 - (ii) for any other motor vehicle, at least 45 flashes a minute; and
 - (b) be able to be operated by a person in the normal driving position; and
 - (c) be wired to an audible or visible device in the vehicle that tells the driver that the direction indicator light is operating; and
 - (d) flash at the same time and rate as any other direction indicator lights fitted on the same side of the vehicle.

- (2) A direction indicator light fitted to a side of a trailer must, when operating, flash at the same time and rate as the direction indicator light or lights fitted to the same side of the motor vehicle towing the trailer.
- (3) The flashes of light displayed by a direction indicator light must be—
 - (a) if the light faces forwards, white or yellow; and
 - (b) if the light faces backwards—
 - (i) yellow; or
 - (ii) for a vehicle built before July 1973, yellow or red; and
 - (c) if the light faces out from the side of the vehicle—
 - (i) white or yellow towards the front and side; and
 - (ii) for a vehicle built before July 1973, yellow or red towards the rear and side; and
 - (iii) for a vehicle built after June 1973, yellow towards the rear and side.

Note

The ADRs only allow yellow direction indicator lights.

- (4) If a motor vehicle's direction indicator lights display only yellow light, the vehicle may be equipped to allow the lights to operate simultaneously on both sides of the vehicle, if a visible or audible signal tells the driver when the lights are operating simultaneously.

- (5) When on, a direction indicator light must be visible 30 metres from—
 - (a) if the light faces forwards, the front of the vehicle; or
 - (b) if the light faces backwards, the rear of the vehicle; or
 - (c) if the light faces out from the side of the vehicle, that side of the vehicle.
- (6) When on, each direction indicator light in at least one pair of lights fitted on or towards the front of a prime mover, or a motor vehicle over 7.5 metres long, must be visible at a point—
 - (a) 1.5 metres at right angles from the side of the vehicle where the light is fitted; and
 - (b) in line with the rear of the vehicle.

Division 12—Fog lights

105 Front fog lights

- (1) A pair of front fog lights may be fitted to a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels.
- (2) A pair of front fog lights, or a single front fog light, may be fitted to a motor cycle or trike.
- (3) A pair of front fog lights fitted to a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels must have the centre of each light not over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle unless the centres of the lights are at least 600 millimetres apart.
- (4) If the top of the front fog light is higher than the top of any low-beam headlight on the vehicle, the centre of the fog light must not be higher than the centre of the low-beam headlight.

- (5) A front fog light must—
- (a) when on—
 - (i) project white or yellow light in front of the vehicle; and
 - (ii) be a low-beam light; and
 - (b) be able to be operated independently of any headlight; and
 - (c) be fitted so the light from it does not reflect off the vehicle into the driver's eyes.

106 Rear fog lights

- (1) A vehicle may have fitted to its rear—
- (a) a pair of rear fog lights; or
 - (b) one rear fog light fitted on, or to the right, of the centre of the vehicle.
- (2) Subclause (1)(b) applies to a motor cycle with an attached sidecar as if the sidecar were not attached.
- (3) A rear fog light must—
- (a) have its centre—
 - (i) not over 1.5 metres above ground level; and
 - (ii) at least 100 millimetres from the centre of a brake light; and
 - (b) when on, project red light behind the vehicle; and
 - (c) not use over 27 watts of power; and
 - (d) be wired to a visible device in the vehicle that tells the driver that the rear fog light is operating.

Division 13—Interior lights

107 Interior lights

A vehicle may be fitted with interior lights that illuminate any interior part of the vehicle.

Division 14—Reflectors generally

108 General requirements for reflectors

- (1) A reflector fitted to a vehicle must show a red, yellow or white reflection of light when light is projected directly onto the reflector at night by a low-beam headlight that—
 - (a) is 45 metres from the reflector; and
 - (b) complies with the Vehicle Standards.
- (2) The reflection must be clearly visible from the position of the headlight.

Division 15—Rear reflectors

109 Rear reflectors

- (1) A motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels, and a trailer, must have a rear-facing red reflector towards each side of its rear.
- (2) A motor cycle, a sidecar attached to a motor cycle, and a motor trike, must have a rear-facing red reflector.
- (3) The centre of each reflector must be—
 - (a) at the same height above ground level; and
 - (b) not over 1.5 metres above ground level.
- (4) Subclause (3) does not apply to a reflector fitted to a sidecar attached to a motor cycle.

- (5) A reflector fitted to a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels, or a trailer, must not be over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.
- (6) A vehicle fitted with rear-facing red reflectors in accordance with subclause (1) or (2) may be fitted with additional red reflectors at any height above ground level or at any distance from the side of the vehicle.

Division 16—Side reflectors

110 Compulsory side reflectors on pole-type trailers

- (1) Yellow or red side-facing reflectors must be fitted to the pole of a pole-type trailer so—
 - (a) one reflector is fitted to the middle third of the left and right faces of the pole; and
 - (b) the front reflector is not over 3·0 metres from the front of the trailer; and
 - (c) the other reflectors are not over 3·0 metres apart.
- (2) Additional side-facing reflectors may be fitted to a pole-type trailer in accordance with clause 111.

111 Optional side reflectors

- (1) A vehicle may be fitted with side-facing reflectors.
- (2) A side-facing reflector—
 - (a) towards the front of the vehicle must be yellow or white; and
 - (b) towards the rear of the vehicle must be yellow or red; and
 - (c) on the central part of the vehicle must be yellow.

Division 17—Front reflectors

112 Compulsory front reflectors on trailers

- (1) A front-facing white or yellow reflector must be fitted towards each side of the front of—
 - (a) a semi-trailer, except a pole-type trailer; and
 - (b) the front cross-bar or bolster of a pole-type trailer; and
 - (c) a trailer that is at least 2·2 metres wide.
- (2) Each reflector must have its centre—
 - (a) at the same height above ground level; and
 - (b) not over 1·5 metres above ground level; and
 - (c) not over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.
- (3) Additional front-facing reflectors may be fitted to a trailer mentioned in subclause (1) in accordance with clause 113.

113 Optional front reflectors

- (1) A motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels, or a trailer, may have one or more front-facing white or yellow reflectors fitted towards each side of its front.
- (2) A motor vehicle with less than 4 wheels may have one or more front-facing white or yellow reflectors.
- (3) The centre of at least 1 reflector on each side of the front of the vehicle must be—
 - (a) at the same height above ground level as the centre of the other reflector; and

Sch. 2
cl. 113(4)
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 29.

- (b) the same distance from the longitudinal axis of the vehicle as the centre of the other reflector; and
- (c) at least—
 - (i) for a vehicle with a width under 1300 millimetres, 400 millimetres from the centre of the other reflector; and
 - (ii) for any other vehicle, 600 millimetres from the centre of the other reflector.
- (4) For the purposes of subclause (3)(c), the width of a vehicle is measured disregarding the following—
 - (a) any rear vision mirrors, signalling devices and side-mounted lamps and reflectors;
 - (b) any anti-skid devices mounted on wheels, central tyre inflation systems and tyre pressure gauges;
 - (c) any permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices, provided that the maximum distance across the body including any part of the devices does not exceed 2.55 metres.

Example

Curtain-side devices are an example of permanently fixed webbing assembly-type devices.

Division 18—Warning lights and signs on buses carrying children

114 Application of Division

This Division applies to a bus that is used mainly for carrying children if the bus is fitted with warning lights after June 1999.

Note

For warning signs and lights fitted before July 1999, see clause 118.

115 Fitting of warning lights and signs

- (1) Two warning lights and a warning sign must be fitted to the front and rear of the bus.
- (2) The warning lights must be fitted—
 - (a) on each side of, and the same distance from, the centre of the warning sign; and
 - (b) with the edge of the warning sign not over 100 millimetres from the nearest point on the lens of the warning lights; and
 - (c) with the distance between the warning lights at least 300 millimetres at the nearest point; and
 - (d) so no part of the bus obstructs the light displayed—
 - (i) 30 degrees to the left and right of the centre of each light; and
 - (ii) 10 degrees above and below the centre of each light.
- (3) The warning lights may be on the warning sign if the words or image on the sign are not obscured.
- (4) The warning lights at the same end of the bus must be fitted—
 - (a) at the same height; and
 - (b) as high as practicable; and
 - (c) with the lowest point on the lens of each light not lower than midway between the highest and lowest points on the bus body.

- (5) If the centres of the warning lights are under 1·8 metres above ground level, no part of the warning lights or warning sign may be on the left of the bus.
- (6) This clause applies to a bus despite any requirement of a third edition ADR.

116 Operation and performance of warning lights

- (1) When operating, a warning light must display regular flashes of yellow light at a rate of at least 90, and not over 180, flashes a minute.
- (2) The warning lights at the same end of the bus must flash alternately.
- (3) Unless the driver has turned the warning lights off, they must operate automatically when a door on the bus opens and for at least 10, and not over 20 seconds after all the doors on the bus have closed.
- (4) The bus must have a visible or audible signal that tells the driver when the warning lights are operating.
- (5) The bus must be fitted with a switch that allows the driver to turn the warning lights off.
- (6) A warning light must have—
 - (a) an effective lit lens area of at least 60 centimetres²; and
 - (b) a luminous intensity (in candela) of at least the values specified in the following table when measured at the angles in Table 3; or
 - (c) meet an alternative acceptable standard set by the Corporation.

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Schedule 2—Vehicle Standards

Table 3

<i>Item</i>	<i>Vertical angle from centre of light</i>	<i>Horizontal angle from centre of light</i>								
		<i>−30°</i>	<i>−20°</i>	<i>−10°</i>	<i>−5°</i>	<i>0°</i>	<i>5°</i>	<i>10°</i>	<i>20°</i>	<i>30°</i>
1	10°				50	80	50			
2	5°		180	320	350	450	350	320	180	
3	0°	75	450	1000	1250	1500	1250	1000	450	75
4	−5°	40	270	450	570	600	570	450	270	40
5	−10°				75	75	75			

- (7) For the purposes of subclause (6)(b), the luminous intensity of a light is to be measured in accordance with the test method mentioned in third edition ADR 6.

117 Specifications for warning signs

- (1) A warning sign at the front of the bus must—
 - (a) display the words "school bus" in capital letters at least 100 millimetres high; or
 - (b) display an image of 2 children in the same proportions as the children in AS 1743 Road Signs—Specifications (image W6–3), with the image of the taller child at least 230 millimetres high.
- (2) A warning sign at the rear of the bus must display an image of 2 children in the same proportions as the children in AS 1743 Road Signs—Specifications (image W6–3), with the image of the taller child at least 230 millimetres high.

- (3) The warning sign referred to in subclauses (1)(b) and (2) must—
 - (a) be a rectangular shape at least—
 - (i) if warning lights are on the warning sign, 550 millimetres wide and 400 millimetres high; and
 - (ii) in any other case, 400 millimetres wide and 250 millimetres high; and
 - (b) have a black border; and
 - (c) have black graphics and be coated with yellow retro-reflective material of class 1 or 2 that meets Australian Standard AS 1906 Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes.

Division 19—Other lights, reflectors, rear marking plates or signals

Sch. 2 cl. 118
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 63,
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 30.

118 Other lights and reflectors

- (1) Despite any requirement of a third edition ADR, an exempt vehicle may be fitted with any light or reflector.
- (2) Despite any requirement of a third edition ADR, a special use vehicle may be fitted with one or more flashing yellow lights.
- (3) A vehicle, other than an exempt vehicle, must not be fitted with any light or reflector not mentioned in the Vehicle Standards without the written approval of the Corporation.
- (4) A vehicle, other than an exempt vehicle or a special use vehicle, must not be fitted with a light that flashes without the written approval of the Corporation.

- (5) A vehicle, other than an exempt vehicle, must not be fitted with a light or reflector that—
- (a) shows a red light to the front; or
 - (b) shows a white light to the rear; or
 - (c) is shaped or located in a way that reduces the effectiveness of the light or reflector required to be fitted to the vehicle under this clause.
- (6) In this clause—

dimension exemption means an exemption from a dimension requirement for a vehicle as required by the Vehicle Standards or another Act or subordinate instrument;

exempt vehicle means a light vehicle that is—

- (a) a police vehicle; or
- (b) an emergency vehicle; or
- (c) a transport enforcement vehicle; or
- (d) an Australian Protective Service vehicle; or
- (e) an Australian Border Force vehicle; or
- (f) an Airservices Australia vehicle;

special use vehicle means any of the following vehicles—

- (a) a tow truck;
- (b) a vehicle built or fitted to provide a vehicle breakdown service;
- (c) a vehicle built or fitted for use in hazardous situations on a road;
- (d) a vehicle used on a road under a dimension exemption;

Sch. 2
cl. 118(6)
def. of *exempt vehicle*
amended by
S.R. No.
93/2016 reg. 6.

- (e) a vehicle built or fitted to accompany a heavy vehicle specified by paragraph (b);
- (f) a bus fitted, before 1 July 1999, with a sign telling road users that the bus carries children.

119 Rear marking plates

- (1) In this clause—

rear marking plate means a rear marking plate complying with Vehicle Standards Bulletin No. 12.

Sch. 2
cl. 119(2)(3)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 64(1).

* * * * *

Sch. 2
cl. 119(4)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 64(2).

- (4) Rear marking plates may be fitted to a motor vehicle or a trailer.

Example

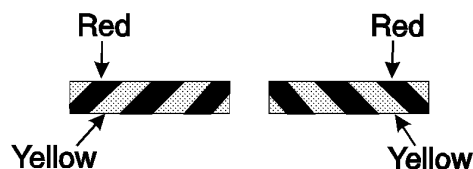
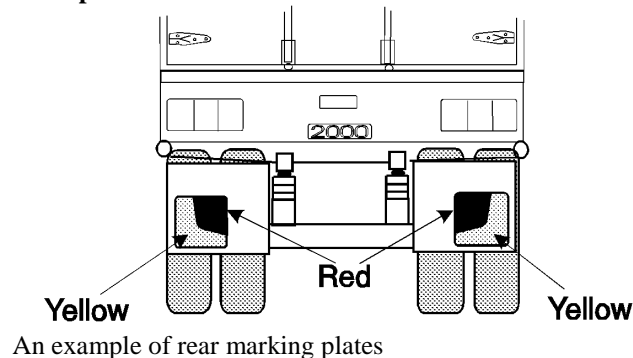


Illustration of rear marking plates.

120 Signalling devices

- (1) This clause applies to a motor vehicle if—
 - (a) the vehicle is not fitted with a brake light or direction indicator light mentioned in Division 9 or 11 of Part 8 of Schedule 2; and
 - (b) the construction of the vehicle would otherwise prevent the driver from hand signalling an intention—
 - (i) to turn or move the vehicle to the right; or
 - (ii) to stop or suddenly reduce the speed of the vehicle.
- (2) The vehicle must be fitted with a mechanical signalling device or a pair of turn signals.

121 Mechanical signalling devices

- (1) A mechanical signalling device must—
 - (a) be fitted to the right side of the vehicle;
 - (b) be able to be operated by the driver from a normal driving position;
 - (c) consist of a white or yellow representation of an open human hand at least 15 centimetres long;
 - (d) be constructed so that the driver of the vehicle can keep the device—
 - (i) in a neutral position so it is unlikely that the driver of another vehicle or anyone else would regard it as a signal;
 - (ii) in a horizontal position with the palm of the hand facing forwards and the fingers pointing out at a right angle to the vehicle to signal an intention to turn or move right; and

- (iii) with the palm of the hand facing forwards and the fingers pointing upwards to signal an intention to stop or reduce speed suddenly.
- (2) When the mechanical signalling device is in a position referred to in subclause (1)(d)(ii) or (iii), the complete hand must be clearly visible from both the front and the rear of the vehicle, at a distance of 30 metres.

122 Turn signals

A turn signal must—

- (a) consist of a steady or flashing illuminated yellow sign at least 15 centimetres long and 25 millimetres wide that—
 - (i) when in operation, is kept horizontal; and
 - (ii) when not in operation, is kept in a position so it is unlikely that the driver of another vehicle or anyone else would regard it as a signal; and
- (b) be fitted to the side of the motor vehicle at least 50 centimetres and not over 2.1 metres above ground level, in a position so the driver of the vehicle, from the normal driving position, can see whether the signal is in operation; and
- (c) be able to be operated by the driver from the normal driving position; and
- (d) when in operation, be visible from both the front and rear of the vehicle at a distance of 30 metres.

Division 20—Vehicles not required to have lights or reflectors

123 Certain vehicles used in daytime

This Part does not apply to a vehicle built before 1931 that is used only in the daytime.

124 Certain vehicles used for collection or exhibition purposes

This Part does not apply to a vehicle built before 1946 that is used mainly for exhibition purposes.

Part 9—Braking systems

Note

This Part sets out the braking system requirements for vehicles to ensure that they can be reliably slowed or stopped even if a part of a braking system fails, and to ensure that a vehicle can be prevented from rolling away when parked.

**Note to
Sch. 2 Pt 9
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 65.**

Division 1—Brake requirements for all vehicles

125 Parts of a braking system

- (1) A brake tube or hose fitted to a vehicle must—
 - (a) be manufactured from a material appropriate to its intended use in the vehicle; and
 - (b) be long enough to allow for the full range of steering and suspension movements of the vehicle; and
 - (c) be fitted to prevent it being damaged during the operation of the vehicle by—
 - (i) a source of heat; or
 - (ii) any movement of the parts to which it is attached or near.

Sch. 2
cl. 125(2)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 66.

* * * *

126 Provision for wear

The braking system of a vehicle must allow for adjustment to take account of normal wear.

127 Supply of air or vacuum to brakes

(1) If air brakes are fitted to a vehicle—

- (a) the compressor supplying air to the brakes must be able to build up air pressure to at least 80% of the governor cut-out pressure in not over 5 minutes after the compressed air reserve is fully used up; and

Sch. 2
cl. 127(1)(b)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 67.

* * * *

- (c) there must be an automatic or manual condensate drain valve at the lowest point of each air brake reservoir in the system; and
- (d) any spring brake fitted to the vehicle must not operate before the warning mentioned in clause 131(4)(a) or 134(3)(a) of this Schedule has been given.

(2) If vacuum brakes are fitted to a vehicle, the vacuum supply must be able to build up vacuum—

- (a) to the level when the warning signal mentioned in clause 131(4)(a) or 134(3)(a) of this Schedule no longer operates within 30 seconds after the vacuum reserve is fully used up; and

- (b) to the normal working level within 60 seconds after the vacuum reserve is fully used up.

128 Performance of braking systems

- (1) One sustained application of the brake of a motor vehicle built after 1930, or a combination that includes a motor vehicle built after 1930, must be able to produce the performance mentioned in subclauses (2) to (7)—
 - (a) when the vehicle or combination is on a dry, smooth, level road surface, free from loose material; and
 - (b) whether or not the vehicle or combination is loaded; and
 - (c) without part of the vehicle or combination moving outside a straight path—
 - (i) centred on the longitudinal axis of the vehicle or combination before the brake was applied; and
 - (ii) 3·7 metres wide.
- (2) The braking system of a motor vehicle or combination with a gross mass under 2·5 tonnes must bring the vehicle or combination from a speed of 35 km/h to a stop within—
 - (a) 12·5 metres when the service brake is applied; and
 - (b) 30 metres when the emergency brake is applied.
- (3) The braking system of a motor vehicle or combination with a gross mass of at least 2·5 tonnes must bring the vehicle or combination from a speed of 35 km/h to a stop within—

- (a) 16·5 metres when the service brake is applied; and
 - (b) 40·5 metres when the emergency brake is applied.
- (4) The braking system of a motor vehicle or combination with a gross mass under 2·5 tonnes must decelerate the vehicle or combination, from any speed at which the vehicle or combination can travel, by an average of at least—
 - (a) 3·8 metres a second a second when the service brake is applied; and
 - (b) 1·6 metres a second a second when the emergency brake is applied.
- (5) The braking system of a motor vehicle or combination with a gross mass of at least 2·5 tonnes must decelerate the vehicle or combination, from any speed at which the vehicle or combination can travel, by an average of at least—
 - (a) 2·8 metres a second a second when the service brake is applied; and
 - (b) 1·1 metres a second a second when the emergency brake is applied.
- (6) The braking system of a motor vehicle or combination with a gross mass under 2·5 tonnes must achieve a peak deceleration of the vehicle or combination, from any speed at which the vehicle or combination can travel, of at least—
 - (a) 5·8 metres a second a second when the service brake is applied; and
 - (b) 1·9 metres a second a second when the emergency brake is applied.

- (7) The braking system of a motor vehicle or combination with a gross mass of at least 2·5 tonnes must achieve a peak deceleration of the vehicle or combination, from any speed at which the vehicle or combination can travel, of at least—
 - (a) 4·4 metres a second a second when the service brake is applied; and
 - (b) 1·5 metres a second a second when the emergency brake is applied.
- (8) The parking brake of a vehicle or combination must be able to hold the vehicle or combination stationary on a 12% gradient—
 - (a) when the vehicle or combination is on a dry, smooth road surface, free from loose material; and
 - (b) whether or not the vehicle or combination is loaded.

Division 2—Motor vehicle braking systems

129 What braking system a motor vehicle must have

- (1) In this clause—
 - independent brake*, for a vehicle, means a brake that is operated entirely separately from any other brake on the vehicle, except for any drum, disc or part, on which a shoe, band or friction pad makes contact, that is common to 2 or more brakes.
- (2) A motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels built, or used, mainly for transporting goods or people by road must be fitted with—
 - (a) a braking system that—
 - (i) consists of brakes fitted to all wheels of the vehicle; and

- (ii) has at least 2 separate methods of activation, arranged so effective braking remains on at least 2 wheels if a method fails; or
 - (b) 2 independent brakes, each of which, when in operation, acts directly on at least half the number of wheels of the vehicle.
- (3) The braking system of a motor vehicle mentioned in subclause (2) that was built after 1945 must have a service brake operating on all wheels that, when applied—
 - (a) acts directly on the wheels and not through the vehicle's transmission; or
 - (b) acts on a shaft between a differential of the vehicle and a wheel.
- (4) The braking system of a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels must have a parking brake that—
 - (a) is held in the applied position by direct mechanical action without the intervention of an electrical, hydraulic or pneumatic device; and
 - (b) is fitted with a locking device that can hold the brake in the applied position; and
 - (c) has its own separate control.
- (5) The parking brake may also be the emergency brake.
- (6) If 2 or more independent brakes are fitted to a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels, the brakes must be arranged so brakes are applied to all the wheels on at least one axle of the vehicle when any brake is operated.

- (7) A motor cycle or motor trike must be fitted with—
 - (a) 2 independent brakes; or
 - (b) a single brake that acts directly on all wheels of the vehicle and is arranged so effective braking remains on at least one wheel if a part of the system fails.
- (8) Subclause (7) applies to a motor cycle with a sidecar attached as if the sidecar were not attached.
- (9) A motor trike must have a parking brake that is held in the applied position by mechanical means.

130 Operation of brakes on motor vehicles

The braking system on a motor vehicle must be arranged to allow the driver of the motor vehicle to apply the brakes from a normal driving position.

131 Air or vacuum brakes on motor vehicles

- (1) If a motor vehicle has air brakes, the braking system of the vehicle must include at least one air storage tank.
- (2) If a motor vehicle has vacuum brakes, the braking system of the vehicle must include at least one vacuum storage tank.
- (3) An air or vacuum storage tank must be built so the service brake can be applied to meet the performance standards of clause 128 of this Schedule at least twice if the engine of the vehicle stops or the source of air or vacuum fails.
- (4) An air or vacuum storage system must—
 - (a) be built to give a visible or audible warning to the driver, while in a normal driving position, of a lack of air or vacuum that would prevent the service brake from being applied to meet the performance standards of

clause 128 of this Schedule at least twice;
and

- (b) be safeguarded by a check valve or other device against loss of air or vacuum if the supply fails or leaks.

Sch. 2
cl. 131(5)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 68.

* * * *

- (6) If air or vacuum brakes are fitted to a motor vehicle equipped to tow a trailer, the brakes of the vehicle must be able to stop the vehicle, at the performance standards for emergency brakes under clause 128 if the trailer breaks away.

Sch. 2
cl. 131(7)(8)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 68.

* * * *

Division 3—Trailer braking systems

132 What brakes a trailer must have

- (1) A trailer with a GTM over 750 kilograms must have brakes that operate on at least one wheel at each end of one or more axles of the trailer.
- (2) A semi-trailer or converter dolly with a GTM over 2 tonnes must have brakes that operate on all its wheels.

133 Operation of brakes on trailers

- (1) The braking system of a trailer with a GTM over 2 tonnes must allow the driver of a motor vehicle towing the trailer to operate the brakes from a normal driving position.

- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to an unloaded converter dolly that weighs under 3 tonnes if the motor vehicle towing the converter dolly has a GVM over 12 tonnes.
- (3) The brakes on a trailer with a GTM over 2 tonnes must—
 - (a) operate automatically and quickly if the trailer breaks away from the towing vehicle; and
 - (b) remain in operation for at least 15 minutes after a break-away; and
 - (c) be able to hold the trailer on a 12% grade while in operation after a break-away.

134 Air or vacuum brakes on trailers

- (1) If a trailer has air brakes, its braking system must include at least one air storage tank.
- (2) If a trailer has vacuum brakes, its braking system must include at least one vacuum storage tank.
- (3) An air or vacuum storage system must—
 - (a) be built to give a visible or audible warning to the driver of the towing vehicle, while in a normal driving position, of a lack of air or vacuum that would prevent the brakes from meeting the performance standards of clause 128; and
 - (b) be safeguarded by a check valve or other device against loss of air or vacuum if the supply fails or leaks.
- (4) Subclauses (1), (2) and (3) do not apply to a trailer with a GTM of 2 tonnes or less.

Sch. 2 Pt 9
Div. 4
(Heading and
cls 135–145)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 69.

* * * *

Part 10—Control of emissions

Note

This Part sets out requirements to ensure that motor vehicles do not emit too much smoke or noise and that exhaust gases cannot enter the passenger compartment of a vehicle.

Division 1—Crank case gases and visible emissions

146 Crank case gases

- (1) This clause applies to a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels that is powered by a petrol engine and was built after 1971.
- (2) The vehicle must be built to prevent, or fitted with equipment that prevents, crank case gases from escaping to the atmosphere.

147 Visible emissions

- (1) This clause applies to a motor vehicle that is propelled by an internal combustion engine and was built after 1930.
- (2) The vehicle must not emit visible emissions for a continuous period of at least 10 seconds.
- (3) This clause does not apply to emissions that are visible only because of heat or the condensation of water vapour.

Division 2—Exhaust systems

148 Exhaust systems

The exhaust system fitted to a motor vehicle must be constructed to ensure that exhaust gases are only emitted from a place designed by the manufacturer to emit such gases.

Sch. 2 cl. 148
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 70,
substituted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 31.

Division 3—Noise emissions

148A Measurement of stationary noise levels

- (1) For this Division, the stationary noise level of a motor vehicle is to be measured in accordance with the procedure set out for the kind of vehicle in the National Stationary Exhaust Noise Test Procedures for In-Service Motor Vehicles – September 2006 (ISBN: 1 921168 50 1) published by the Commission.
- (2) In subregulation (1), *Commission* means the National Transport Commission established by the National Transport Commission Act 2003 of the Commonwealth.

Note

The National Stationary Exhaust Noise Test Procedures for In-Service Motor Vehicles – September 2006 is available on the Commission's web site at <http://www.ntc.gov.au>.

149 Silencing device for exhaust systems

- (1) A motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine must be fitted with a silencing device through which all the exhaust from the engine passes.
- (2) For the purposes of subclause (1), any silencing device designed to be manipulated by the vehicle's operator, including by means of in-vehicle controls, must be designed so that it can be tested with the device fully opened.

Sch. 2 cl. 149
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 32 (ILA
s. 39B(3)).

Sch. 2
cl. 149(2)
inserted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 32.

150 Stationary noise levels—car-type vehicles and motor cycles and trikes

(1) In this clause—

Sch. 2
cl. 150(1) def.
of *dB(A)*
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 33(1).

dB(A) means the A-weighted sound pressure level expressed in decibels as defined in regulation 5 of the Environment Protection (Vehicle Emissions) Regulations 2013¹;

car-type vehicle means—

- (a) a car; or
- (b) a utility truck, panel van, or another motor vehicle derived from a car design; or
- (c) another motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels that is built mainly to carry not over 9 people, including the driver.

Sch. 2
cl. 150(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 33(2).

(2) The stationary noise level of a car-type vehicle must not exceed the relevant noise levels set out in regulation 11 of the Environment Protection (Vehicle Emissions) Regulations 2013.

Sch. 2
cl. 150(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 33(3).

(3) The stationary noise level of a motor cycle or trike must not exceed the relevant noise levels set out in regulation 13 of the Environment Protection (Vehicle Emissions) Regulations 2013.

(4) This clause does not apply to a car-type vehicle built after 1982 for 2 years after the commencement of this clause, if—

- (a) the stationary noise level of the vehicle does not exceed 96 dB(A); and
- (b) the stationary noise level limit applying to the vehicle under the law of the State or Territory where the vehicle is registered, or otherwise authorised to be driven on a road or road-related area, by a vehicle registration authority is not 90 dB(A) or less.

151 Stationary noise levels—other vehicles with spark ignition engines

- (1) This clause applies to a motor vehicle (except a motor vehicle to which clause 150 of this Schedule applies) with a spark ignition engine.
- (2) The stationary noise level of the motor vehicle must not exceed the noise level applying to that vehicle under regulation 12(1) of the Environment Protection (Vehicle Emissions) Regulations 2013.

Sch. 2
cl. 151(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 34.

152 Stationary noise levels—other vehicles with diesel engines

- (1) This clause applies to a motor vehicle (except a motor vehicle to which clause 150 of this Schedule applies) with a diesel engine.
- (2) The stationary noise level of the motor vehicle must not exceed the noise level applying to that vehicle under regulation 12(2) of the Environment Protection (Vehicle Emissions) Regulations 2013.

Sch. 2
cl. 152(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 35.

153 Measurement of stationary noise levels

For the purposes of this Division, the stationary noise level of a motor vehicle is to be measured in accordance with the method prescribed by regulation 14 of the Environment Protection (Vehicle Emissions) Regulations 2013.

Sch. 2 cl. 153
amended by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 36.

Part 11—Alternative systems

This Part sets out requirements to ensure that LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) and CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) fuel systems are safely installed in motor vehicles. In the case of vehicles with LPG system installed, there is an additional requirement to ensure that they can be identified as LPG-powered vehicles.

154 LPG-powered vehicles

- (1) An LPG system installed in a motor vehicle, and the vehicle, must comply with all relevant requirements set out in the version of Australian Standard AS 1425 that was current at the time the system was installed in the vehicle.
- (2) A motor vehicle that has an LPG system installed must have fixed conspicuously to its front and rear number plates the labels required by the version of Australian Standard AS 1425 that was current at the time the system was installed in the vehicle.
- (3) If a motor vehicle had an LPG system installed before Australian Standard AS 1425 was first published, the vehicle must have fixed conspicuously to its front and rear number plates a label:
 - (a) that is made of durable material; and
 - (b) that is at least 25 millimetres wide and 25 millimetres high; and
 - (c) that is of a reflective red that conforms with either Australian Standard AS 1743 Road Signs or Australian Standard AS 1906 Retroreflective materials and devices for road traffic control purposes (Part 1: Retroreflective sheeting); and
 - (d) that states "LPGAS" or "LPG", or similar words or acronyms that have the same meaning, in capital letters at least 6 millimetres high.

154A Vehicles powered by natural gas

A natural gas system installed in a motor vehicle, and the vehicle, must comply with all relevant requirements set out in the version of Australian Standard AS 2739 that was current at the time the system was installed in the vehicle.

Example

Forms of natural gas include CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) and LNG (Liquid Natural Gas).

* * * * *

Sch. 2 Pt 12
(Heading and
cls 155, 156)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 71.

Part 13—Mechanical connections between vehicles

Note

This Part sets out various requirements to ensure that the couplings used when operating motor vehicles and trailers in combinations are strong enough to hold them together.

Note to Sch. 2
Pt 13
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 72.

Division 1—Couplings on all types of vehicles

157 General coupling requirements

- (1) A fifth wheel coupling, the mating parts of a coupling, a kingpin or a towbar must not be used for a load more than the manufacturer's load rating.
- (2) A kingpin must be used only with a fifth wheel coupling that has a corresponding jaw size.

Example

An adaptor must not be used to fit a kingpin to a fifth wheel coupling.

- (3) The mating parts of a coupling used to connect a semi-trailer to a towing vehicle must not allow the semi-trailer to roll to an extent that makes the towing vehicle unstable.

158 Drawbar couplings

- (1) A coupling for attaching a trailer, except a semi-trailer or pole-type trailer, to a towing vehicle must be built and fitted so—
- (a) the coupling is equipped with a positive locking mechanism; and
 - (b) the positive locking mechanism can be released regardless of the angle of the trailer to the towing vehicle.
- (2) If the trailer is in a combination and is not fitted with breakaway brakes in accordance with clause 133(3) of this Schedule, it must be connected to the towing vehicle by at least one chain, cable or other flexible device, as well as the coupling required by subclause (1).
- (3) The connection must be built and fitted so—
- (a) the trailer is kept in tow if the coupling breaks or accidentally detaches; and
 - (b) normal angular movement of the coupling is permitted without unnecessary slack.
- (4) If practicable, the connection must be built and fitted so the drawbar of the trailer is prevented from hitting the ground if the coupling accidentally detaches.
- (5) For the purposes of subclauses (3) and (4), a connection between a trailer and a towing vehicle includes any thing which connects the trailer and the towing vehicle, including chains, cables, any thing fixed to a trailer or a towing vehicle to which a chain is attached and shackles.

Sch. 2
cl. 158(5)
inserted by
S.R. No.
201/2014
reg. 37.

* * * * *

Sch. 2 Pt 13
Div. 2
(Heading and
cls 159–171)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 73.

Part 14—Other matters

172 Vehicle equipment

A vehicle is taken to have equipment referred to in the Vehicle Standards only if the equipment is in working order.

173 Restored vehicles

- (1) For the purposes of the Vehicle Standards, a restored vehicle is taken to have been built when it was originally built and not when it was restored.
- (2) In this clause—

restored vehicle means a vehicle that is being, or has been, restored to its manufacturer's specifications, so far as it is practicable to meet the specifications.

174 Interpretation of certain second edition ADRs

The words "left" and "right" in the following second edition ADRs have the opposite meaning in the application of the ADRs, in accordance with the Vehicle Standards, to a motor vehicle with a left-hand drive—

- (a) ADR 8 Safety Glass;
- (b) ADR 12 Glare Reduction in Field of View;
- (c) ADR 14 Rear Vision Mirrors;
- (d) ADR 16 Windscreen Wipers and Washers;

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Schedule 2—Vehicle Standards

- (e) ADRs 18 and 18A Location and Visibility of Instruments;
- (f) ADRs 35 and 35A Commercial Vehicle Braking Systems.

Note

The following table contains a list of some terms used in the third edition ADRs and the corresponding term used in the Vehicle Standards.

<i>Third edition ADRs</i>	<i>Vehicle Standards</i>
dipped-beam headlamp	low-beam (for a headlight)
front fog lamp	front fog light
rear fog lamp	rear fog light
wheelguard	mudguard
main-beam headlamp	high-beam (for a headlight)
reversing lamp	reversing light
direction indicator lamp	direction indicator light
stop lamp	brake light
rear registration plate lamp	number plate light
front position (side) lamp	parking light
rear position (side) lamp	tail light
end-outline marker lamp	front or rear clearance light
external cabin lamp	external cabin light
internal lamp	interior light
side marker lamp	side marker light
daytime running lamp	daytime running light
rear reflex reflector, non-triangular	rear reflector
front reflex reflector, non-triangular	front reflector
side reflex reflector, non-triangular	side reflector

Part 15—Safety features

175 Electronic stability control

- (1) A motor vehicle—
- (a) that is one of the following—
 - (i) a forward-control passenger vehicle (MB); or
 - (ii) an off-road passenger vehicle (MC); or
 - (iii) a passenger car (MA); and
 - (b) that was manufactured on or after 1 January 2011 and before 1 November 2013—

Sch. 2
cl. 175(1)(b)
substituted by
S.R. No.
133/2013
reg. 7(1).

must be fitted with a compliant system of electronic stability control.

Note

Vehicles referred to in this clause that are manufactured on or after 1 November 2013 are required to be fitted with electronic stability control under the third edition ADR 31/02 or third edition ADR 35/03

Note to Sch. 2
cl. 175(1)
inserted by
S.R. No.
133/2013
reg. 7(2).

- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to—
- (a) a motor vehicle that has been registered in another State or a Territory of the Commonwealth for 1 year or more immediately before the motor vehicle is brought into Victoria; or
 - (b) a motor vehicle that is not manufactured or marketed in full volume for normal road use; or
 - (c) a vehicle entered on the Register of Specialist and Enthusiast Vehicles established by regulation 22 of the Motor Vehicle Standards Regulations 1989 of the Commonwealth; or

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Schedule 2—Vehicle Standards

Sch. 2
cl. 175(2)(d)
amended by
S.R. Nos
80/2010
reg. 5(1),
133/2013
reg. 7(3).

(d) a model, or a variant of a model, of motor vehicle that has been declared by the Corporation under regulation 37 as in force before 1 November 2013 to be exempt from the operation of subclause (1).

Sch. 2
cl. 175(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
80/2010
reg. 5(2).

(3) For the purposes of this clause, a motor vehicle is taken to be manufactured on the date shown on the vehicle's compliance plate.

Schedule 3—Concessional fees for registration and renewal of registration

Regulation 102

- (1) In this Schedule—

base fee means—

- (a) in the case of a vehicle to which Schedule 4 applies, the annual registration fee (within the meaning of that Schedule) applicable to that kind of vehicle; or
 - (b) in the case of any other vehicle, the base registration fee imposed by section 9(2) of the Act.
- (2) Subject to clause (3), for a vehicle of a category specified in column 1 of the Table, the applicable fee for registration or renewal of registration is the concessional fee specified in column 2 of the Table, and not the base fee.
- (3) Item 19 of the Table does not apply in relation to—
- (a) an application for registration that is made before 1 January 2016; or
 - (b) an application for renewal of a registration that expired before 1 January 2016.

Sch. 3
amended by
S.R. Nos
35/2010 reg. 7,
136/2010
reg. 9, 51/2011
reg. 48,
10/2012 reg. 5,
71/2012 reg. 5,
substituted by
S.R. No.
26/2013 reg. 9,
amended by
S.R. Nos
118/2015
reg. 8(1)(2),
50/2016
reg. 5(1).

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Schedule 3—Concessional fees for registration and renewal of registration

Sch. 3 (Table)
amended by
S.R. Nos
58/2013 reg. 5,
85/2014 reg. 5,
79/2015 reg. 5,
118/2015
reg. 8(3),
50/2016
reg. 5(2),
100/2017
reg. 5, 89/2018
reg. 21.

TABLE
FEEs FOR REGISTRATION AND RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Vehicle category</i>	<i>Fee payable</i>
1 Motor cycle	
A motor cycle of any horsepower not otherwise eligible to be registered for a nil fee or for a lesser fee.	20% base fee
2 Recreation motor cycle	
A recreation motor cycle that is—	
(a) restricted to highways that are—	
(i) located outside built-up areas as defined by speed zones of less than 100 km/h; and	
(ii) not declared as freeways or arterial roads under the Road Management Act 2004 ; or	
(b) used exclusively in an area that is not a road solely for the training and assessment of a holder of a motor cycle learner permit by an organisation approved by the Corporation for that purpose.	\$9.10
3 <i>revoked</i>	
4 <i>revoked</i>	
5 Vehicle registered in the name of a charitable, benevolent or religious institution	
A vehicle not for the carriage of passengers or a load for hire or reward that—	
(a) is owned by a charitable, benevolent or religious institution; and	
(b) is used principally in connection with the management or business of the charitable, benevolent or religious institution by or on behalf of the authority controlling the institution.	nil

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009

S.R. No. 118/2009

Schedule 3—Concessional fees for registration and renewal of registration

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Vehicle category</i>	<i>Fee payable</i>
6 Primary producer vehicles	
(1) A vehicle registered or to be registered in the name of a primary producer used or to be used solely in the business of the registered operator as a primary producer, being—	
(a) a prime mover that is—	
(i) a light motor vehicle	50% base fee
(ii) a 2 axle prime mover nominated as a short combination prime mover	50% base fee
(iii) a heavy vehicle with 4 axles that is registered as a single unit with an MRC exceeding 20 tonnes	20% base fee
(iv) a 2 axle prime mover nominated as a medium combination prime mover or a long combination prime mover	20% base fee
(v) a prime mover with 3 or more axles;	20% base fee
(b) a vehicle that is constructed for carrying a load, being—	
(i) a light motor vehicle	50% base fee
(ii) a light trailer	nil
(iii) a heavy vehicle that is a 2 axle or 3 axle rigid truck registered as a single unit or as a 2 axle truck nominated as a short combination truck	50% base fee
(iv) a heavy vehicle that is a 4 axle rigid truck registered as a single unit with an MRC not exceeding 20 tonnes	44.44% base fee
(v) a heavy vehicle with 4 axles registered as a single unit with an MRC exceeding 20 tonnes	20% base fee

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009

S.R. No. 118/2009

Schedule 3—Concessional fees for registration and renewal of registration

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Vehicle category</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Fee payable</i>
(vi) a rigid truck with 3 or more axles nominated as any combination	20% base fee
(vii) a 2 axle rigid truck nominated as a medium combination or a long combination truck	20% base fee
(viii) a heavy trailer.	20% base fee
(2) A vehicle registered or to be registered in the name of a primary producer used or to be used solely in the business of the applicant for registration or the registered operator as a primary producer, being—	
(a) a motor vehicle—	
(i) so constructed that its engine is used to drive or operate an agricultural implement forming an integral part of the vehicle; and	
(ii) the primary purpose of which is not to carry a load; or	
(b) a tractor with an MRC of 4.5 tonnes or less; or	
(c) a special work vehicle.	nil
(3) A vehicle registered or to be registered in the name of a primary producer used or to be used for travelling within a radius of 25 kilometres from the registered operator's residence or residential address for the purpose of working the land of another primary producer, being—	
(a) a motor vehicle—	
(i) so constructed that its engine is used to drive or operate an agricultural implement forming an integral part of the vehicle; and	
(ii) the primary purpose of which is not to carry a load; or	

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Schedule 3—Concessional fees for registration and renewal of registration

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Vehicle category</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Fee payable</i>
(b) a tractor with an MRC of 4.5 tonnes or less; or	
(c) a special work vehicle.	nil
(4) A special purpose vehicle (type O) as defined in Schedule 4 that is—	
(a) conditionally registered or to be registered in the name of a primary producer to operate on a highway at any distance from the registered operator's residence or residential address; and	
(b) used or to be used solely in the business of the registered operator as a primary producer.	20% base fee
(5) A motor vehicle registered or to be registered in the name of a primary producer that is certified by the Country Fire Authority to be a motor vehicle specifically equipped for and exclusively used for combating outbreaks of fire.	nil
7 Mobile Plant	
A motor vehicle with an MRC not exceeding 4.5 tonnes, including a tractor—	
(a) that is not designed solely for carrying passengers; and	
(b) for which the carrying of a load is incidental to the purpose for which the vehicle was constructed, except water in the case of concrete pumps and fire trucks; and	
(c) that is not a tow truck, and is not otherwise eligible to be registered for a lesser fee.	50% base fee
8 French Island Motor Vehicle	
A motor vehicle registered or to be registered in the name of a person resident on French Island and used solely on French Island.	
	nil

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S.R. No. 118/2009
Schedule 3—Concessional fees for registration and renewal of registration

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Vehicle category</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Fee payable</i>
9 Transport for disabled, handicapped or injured	
A vehicle that—	
(a) is registered or to be registered in the name of St John's Ambulance Australia (Victoria) Inc and is used for the transport of the disabled, handicapped or injured; or	
(b) is registered or to be registered in the name of a body established for a public purpose and not for private gain and is only used for the conveyance of disabled or handicapped people for training, education or employment.	nil
10 Incapacitated person's vehicle	
A vehicle registered or to be registered in the name of an incapacitated person if—	
(a) the vehicle is designed solely for the conveyance of one incapacitated person; and	
(b) the person's mobility is seriously impaired; and	
(c) the vehicle will not be used to convey any other person.	nil
11 Private vehicle used to convey incapacitated person	
A vehicle registered or to be registered in the name of—	
(a) an incapacitated person; or	
(b) the parent or legal guardian of an incapacitated person who is a minor—	
if the vehicle—	
(c) is specially converted to provide wheelchair access to and egress from the vehicle; and	
(d) is capable of carrying at least one occupied wheelchair; and	

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009

S.R. No. 118/2009

Schedule 3—Concessional fees for registration and renewal of registration

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Vehicle category</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Fee payable</i>
<p>(e) is or is to be used for conveying an incapacitated person whose mobility is seriously impaired; and</p> <p>(f) is not a taxi-cab within the meaning of the Transport (Compliance and Miscellaneous) Act 1983.</p>	nil
<p>12 Government or charitable vehicle used to convey incapacitated person</p> <p>A vehicle registered or to be registered in the name of—</p> <p>(a) a charitable, benevolent or religious institution; or</p> <p>(b) the Crown; or</p> <p>(c) a public statutory authority; or</p> <p>(d) a Council within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1989—</p> <p>if the vehicle—</p> <p>(e) is specially converted to provide wheelchair access to and egress from the vehicle; and</p> <p>(f) is capable of carrying at least one occupied wheelchair; and</p> <p>(g) is or is to be used for conveying an incapacitated person whose mobility is seriously impaired; and</p> <p>(h) is not a taxi-cab within the meaning of the Transport (Compliance and Miscellaneous) Act 1983.</p>	nil

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009

S.R. No. 118/2009

Schedule 3—Concessional fees for registration and renewal of registration

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Vehicle category</i>	<i>Fee payable</i>
13 Incapacitated war veteran's vehicle	
A motor vehicle not used except for social, domestic or pleasure purposes registered or to be registered in the name of, or to be transferred to, a person who owns no other vehicle currently registered without fee in accordance with this item and is either—	
(a) assessed pursuant to the Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986 of the Commonwealth—	
(i) as a veteran to whom section 22 of that Act applies at the 100% or higher rate; or	
(ii) as a veteran to whom section 23, 24, 25 or 104 of that Act applies; or	
(b) assessed pursuant to Part 2 of Chapter 4 of the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004 of the Commonwealth, as a veteran who has suffered an impairment resulting from one or more service injuries or diseases, the degree of which constitutes 40 impairment points or more.	
	nil.
14 School Tractor	
A tractor that is registered or to be registered in the name of a school council established under Division 2 of Part 2.3 of the Education and Training Reform Act 2006 and that—	
(a) is marked with the name of the registered operator or the person who applies to become the registered operator; and	
(b) is used exclusively in connection with the management and care of lands used by the school for which the council is established.	
	20% base fee

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
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Schedule 3—Concessional fees for registration and renewal of registration

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Vehicle category</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Fee payable</i>
15 Light trailer	
A trailer, including a semi-trailer, with an MRC not exceeding 4.5 tonnes.	20% base fee
16 <i>revoked</i>	
17 Fire fighting and emergency response vehicle	
A vehicle that—	
(a) is owned by a State Emergency Service volunteer unit or a Country Fire Authority brigade or a municipal council or the Shepparton Search & Rescue Squad Inc. or the Echuca and Moama Search and Rescue Squad Inc.; and	
(b) is registered or to be registered in the name of a nominee on behalf of the unit, brigade or squad or in the name of a municipal council; and	
(c) is certified by the State Emergency Service or the Country Fire Authority or the Shepparton Search & Rescue Squad Inc. or the Echuca and Moama Search and Rescue Squad Inc. as a vehicle that is specifically equipped for and exclusively used for combating outbreaks of fire or for emergency response.	nil
18 Consular vehicle	
A vehicle that is registered or to be registered in the name of a person who—	
(a) holds a diplomatic post of the rank of Consul-General, Consul or Vice Consul; or	

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Schedule 3—Concessional fees for registration and renewal of registration

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Vehicle category</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Fee payable</i>
<p>(b) is an Honorary Head of Post or a person employed in the administrative or technical service of a consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency who—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) is not an Australian citizen; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) is not holding the post of Trade Commissioner.</p>	nil
19 Vehicle necessary for apprenticeship	
A light motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle) that is registered or to be registered in the name of a person who—	
<p>(a) is an apprentice within the meaning of the Education and Training Reform Act 2006 to which sections 5.5.15(1), 5.5.16(2), 5.5.16(3), 5.5.16(4), 5.5.17(1)(d) and 5.5.19 apply; and</p> <p>(b) is participating in an approved training scheme within the meaning of Part 5.5 of the Education and Training Reform Act 2006; and</p> <p>(c) either—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) needs to drive the vehicle in the course of the person's apprenticeship (for example, in order to transport tools that are necessary for that apprenticeship); or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) as part of the person's apprenticeship, needs to regularly drive the vehicle to or from the person's place of employment between 8.30 p.m. and 5.30 a.m.; and</p> <p>(d) is not the registered operator of another vehicle the registration fee for which was determined under this item.</p>	50% base fee

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009

S.R. No. 118/2009

Schedule 3—Concessional fees for registration and renewal of registration

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Vehicle category</i>	<i>Fee payable</i>
20 Vehicle modified to accommodate a driver who is a wheelchair user	
A vehicle that is registered or to be registered in the name of a person who is a wheelchair user if—	
(a) the vehicle has been modified to allow that person to drive the vehicle; and	
(b) guidelines published under regulation 257(1)(b) specify that a modification of that type must be certified by a signatory of the Vehicle Assessment Signatory Scheme to ensure compliance with the standards for registration.	
	nil

Sch. 4
amended by
S.R. Nos
33/2010
regs 5, 6,
37/2012
regs 5–8,
substituted by
S.R. No.
50/2016 reg. 6.

Schedule 4—Registration fees for heavy vehicles

Regulation 101

Part 1—Preliminary

1 Application

This Schedule applies to motor vehicles that have an MRC (Mass Rating for Charging) more than 4.5 tonnes.

2 Definitions

In this Schedule—

annual adjustment factor means the factor calculated in accordance with clause 10 of this Schedule;

annual registration fee, in relation to a vehicle to which this Schedule applies, means the fee which is payable in respect of a particular financial year for the registration or renewal of registration of the vehicle;

articulated bus means a bus consisting of more than one rigid section with passenger access between the sections and the sections connected to one another so as to allow rotary movement between the sections;

axle group means a single axle group, tandem axle group, twinsteer axle group, tri-axle group or quad-axle group;

B-double combination means a combination consisting of a prime mover towing 2 semi-trailers;

B-double lead trailer means a semi-trailer that is nominated for use as the lead trailer in a B-double combination;

B-triple combination means a combination consisting of a prime mover towing 3 semi-trailers;

B-triple lead trailer means a semi-trailer that is nominated for use as the lead trailer in a B-triple combination;

B-triple middle trailer means a semi-trailer that is nominated for use as the second trailer in a B-triple combination;

bus (type 1) means a rigid bus that has 2 axles and an MRC not exceeding 12 tonnes;

bus (type 2) means—

- (a) a rigid bus that has 2 axles and an MRC exceeding 12 tonnes; or
- (b) a rigid bus that has 3 or 4 axles;

compliance plate means a plate authorised to be placed on a vehicle, or taken to have been placed on a vehicle, under the Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 of the Commonwealth;

converter dolly means a trailer with a fifth wheel coupling designed to support a semi-trailer for hauling purposes;

Council means the Transport and Infrastructure Council (which consists of Ministers) or any successor body;

dog trailer means a trailer with—

- (a) one axle group or single axle at the front that is steered by connection to the towing vehicle by a drawbar; and
- (b) one axle group or single axle at the rear;

lead trailer, in a combination, means the trailer that is, or that is to be, attached to the prime mover;

load carrying vehicle means a vehicle designed and constructed to haul or carry goods and wares in addition to any fuel, water, lubricants, tools and any other equipment or accessories necessary for normal operation of the vehicle;

loaded mass, in relation to a vehicle, means the sum of the mass of the vehicle and the mass of the load on the vehicle that is imposed on the surface on which the vehicle is standing or running;

long combination truck means a truck nominated to haul 2 or more trailers;

low loader means a gooseneck semi-trailer with a loading deck no more than one metre above the ground;

medium combination truck means a truck, other than a short combination truck, nominated to haul one trailer;

multi-combination prime mover means a prime mover nominated to haul 2 or more trailers;

National Transport Commission means the National Transport Commission established by the National Transport Commission Act 2003 of the Commonwealth;

nominated means nominated by the person applying for registration;

operating mass, in relation to a vehicle, means the maximum mass of the vehicle, including any load, as determined by the Corporation having regard to the design and construction of the vehicle or of any of its components;

semi-trailer means a trailer (including a pole-type trailer) that has—

- (a) one axle group or a single axle towards the rear; and
- (b) a means of attachment to a prime mover or a converter dolly that results in some of the load being imposed on the prime mover, or the converter dolly, as the case may be;

short combination prime mover means a prime mover nominated to haul one semi-trailer;

short combination truck means a truck nominated to haul one trailer where, according to the nomination—

- (a) the combination has 6 axles or fewer; and
- (b) the maximum total mass that is legally allowable for the combination is 42.5 tonnes or less;

special purpose vehicle (type O) means a special purpose vehicle (other than a special purpose vehicle (type P))—

- (a) built, or permanently modified, primarily for use on roads; and

- (b) that has at least one axle or axle group loaded in excess of the axle load limits specified in the Table at the foot of this definition;

Example

Mobile cranes, fire engines, truck-mounted concrete pumps and boring plants are special purpose vehicles (type O).

Note

A special purpose vehicle (type O) may also fall within the definition of *special purpose vehicle (type T)* if it has no axle or axle group loaded in excess of the axle load limits specified in the Table at the foot of this definition.

Table
Axle load limits

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Type of axle or axle group</i>	<i>Axle load limit (tonnes)</i>
1	Single axles	
	(a) 2 tyres	6.0
	(b) 2 wide profile tyres—	
	(i) 375 millimetres to 450 millimetres	6.7
	(ii) over 450 millimetres	7.0
	(c) 4 or more tyres—	
	(i) on pig trailers	8.5
	(ii) on other vehicles	9.0

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Schedule 4—Registration fees for heavy vehicles

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Type of axle or axle group</i>	<i>Axle load limit (tonnes)</i>
2	Twinsteer axle groups	
	(a) non-load sharing suspensions	10·0
	(b) load sharing suspensions	11·0
3	Tandem axle groups	
	(a) 4 tyres	11·0
	(b) 4 wide profile tyres—	
	(i) 375 millimetres to 450 millimetres	13·3
	(ii) over 450 millimetres	14·0
	(c) 6 tyres	13·0
	(d) 8 or more tyres—	
	(i) on pig trailers	15·0
	(ii) on other vehicles	16·5
4	Tri-axle groups	
	(a) 6, 8 or 10 tyres	15·0
	(b) 6 wide profile tyres (375 millimetres or over)—	
	(i) on pig trailers	18·0
	(ii) on other vehicles	20·0
	(c) 12 or more tyres—	
	(i) on pig trailers	18·0
	(ii) on other vehicles	20·0

special purpose vehicle (type P) means a special purpose vehicle built, or permanently modified, primarily for—

- (a) off-road use; or
- (b) use on a road related area; or
- (c) use on an area of road that is under construction or repair;

Example

Agricultural tractors, self-propelled agricultural harvesters, bulldozers, backhoes, graders and front-end loaders are special purpose vehicles (type P).

special purpose vehicle (type T) means a special purpose vehicle (other than a special purpose vehicle (type P))—

- (a) built, or permanently modified, primarily for use on roads; and
- (b) that has no axle or axle group loaded in excess of the axle load limits specified in the Table at the foot of the definition of ***special purpose vehicle (type O)***;

Example

Mobile cranes, fire engines, truck-mounted concrete pumps and boring plants are special purpose vehicles (type T).

Note

A special purpose vehicle (type T) may also fall within the definition of ***special purpose vehicle (type O)*** if it has at least one axle or axle group loaded in excess of the axle load limits specified in the Table at the foot of that definition.

truck (type I) means a truck that has—

- (a) 2 axles and an MRC not exceeding 12 tonnes; or

- (b) 3 axles and an MRC not exceeding 16·5 tonnes; or
- (c) 4 or more axles and an MRC not exceeding 20 tonnes;

truck (type 2) means a truck that has—

- (a) 2 axles and an MRC exceeding 12 tonnes; or
- (b) 3 axles and an MRC exceeding 16·5 tonnes; or
- (c) 4 or more axles and an MRC exceeding 20 tonnes;

twinsteer axle group means a group of 2 axles—

- (a) with single tyres; and
- (b) fitted to a motor vehicle; and
- (c) connected to the same steering mechanism; and
- (d) the horizontal distance between the centre-lines of which is at least one metre, but not more than 2 metres.

3 Close-spaced axles

- (1) For the purposes of this Schedule (other than the definitions of single axle group, tandem axle group, twinsteer axle group, tri-axle group and quad-axle group)—
 - (a) 2 axles less than one metre apart are to be regarded as one axle; and
 - (b) 3 axles not more than 2 metres apart are to be regarded as 2 axles; and
 - (c) 4 axles not more than 3·2 metres apart are to be regarded as 3 axles.

(2) A reference to a distance in subclause (1) is a reference to the horizontal distance between the centre-lines of—

(a) in the case of subclause (1)(a), the 2 axles;
and

(b) in any other case, the outermost axles.

4 Determination of number of trailers

For the purposes of determining the number of trailers that a prime mover or truck is nominated to haul for the purposes of this Schedule—

(a) a converter dolly and a semi-trailer when used together are to be regarded as one trailer; and

(b) a low loader dolly and a low loader when used together are to be regarded as one trailer.

Note

Nothing in this clause affects the requirement under Part 2 of this Schedule that a separate annual registration fee be paid for each converter dolly or low loader dolly and for each semi-trailer.

Part 2—Fees

5 Annual registration fees—1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

The annual registration fee for a vehicle to which this Schedule applies for the financial year 2016/2017 is the sum of the relevant amounts set out in Tables 1 and 2 for the vehicle.

Note

The annual registration fee for a vehicle is made up of 2 separate components—a road component (Table 1), which is designed to recover expenditure relating to roads that can be attributed to the use of heavy vehicles either generally or particularly; and a regulatory component (Table 2), which is designed to recover expenditure related to the regulation of

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heavy vehicles. It is intended that the regulatory component will be paid to the Regulator, subject to offsets where jurisdictions provide regulatory services under service level agreements.

Example

The annual registration fee for a truck (type 1) with 2 axles is \$620, which is the sum of \$418 shown in Table 1 for that type of truck, and \$202 shown in Table 2 for that type of truck.

Table 1—Road component of annual registration fees
1 July 2016—30 June 2017

Division 1—Load carrying vehicles

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
	<i>Vehicle type</i>	<i>2 axles</i>	<i>3 axles</i>	<i>4 axles</i>	<i>5 or more axles</i>
<i>Item No.</i>		<i>Fee per vehicle</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>
Trucks					
1	Truck (type 1)	\$418	\$732	\$732	\$732
2	Truck (type 2)	\$731	\$831	\$830	\$830
3	Short combination truck	\$731	\$830	\$1723	\$1723
4	Medium combination truck	\$9052	\$9052	\$9776	\$9776
5	Long combination truck	\$12 513	\$12 513	\$12 513	\$12 513
Prime movers					
6	Short combination prime mover	\$732	\$4176	\$4489	\$4489
7	Multi-combination prime mover	\$10 591	\$10 591	\$11 651	\$11 651

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Division 2—Load carrying trailers

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
	<i>Trailer type</i>	<i>Single axle</i>	<i>Tandem axle group</i>	<i>Tri-axle group</i>	<i>Quad-axle group and above</i>
<i>Item No.</i>		<i>Fee per axle</i>	<i>Fee per axle</i>	<i>Fee per axle</i>	<i>Fee per axle</i>
1	Pig trailer	\$622	\$622	\$623	\$622
2	Dog trailer	\$622	\$622	\$623	\$622
3	Semi-trailer	\$622	\$790	\$562	\$421
4	B-Double lead trailer and B-triple lead and middle trailers	\$622	\$790	\$562	\$421
5	Converter dolly or low loader dolly	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Division 3—Buses

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>
	<i>Bus type</i>	<i>2 axles</i>	<i>3 axles</i>	<i>4 or more axles</i>
<i>Item No.</i>		<i>Fee per vehicle</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>
1	Bus (type 1)	\$314	\$0	\$0
2	Bus (type 2)	\$314	\$2297	\$2297
3	Articulated bus	\$0	\$314	\$314

Division 4—Special purpose vehicles

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Vehicle type</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>
1	Special purpose vehicle (type P)	\$0
2	Special purpose vehicle (type T)	\$305

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<i>Column 1</i>		<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Vehicle type</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>
3	Special purpose vehicle (type O)	The fee is calculated using the formula: \$381 + (\$381 × Number of axles over 2).

Table 2—Regulatory component of annual registration fees
1 July 2016—30 June 2017

Division 1—Load carrying vehicles

<i>Column 1</i>		<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
<i>Vehicle type</i>		<i>2 axles</i>	<i>3 axles</i>	<i>4 axles</i>	<i>5 or more axles</i>
<i>Item No.</i>		<i>Fee per vehicle</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>
Trucks					
1	Truck (type 1)	\$202	\$238	\$254	\$254
2	Truck (type 2)	\$264	\$336	\$359	\$359
3	Short combination truck	\$296	\$375	\$359	\$359
4	Medium combination truck	\$671	\$671	\$726	\$726
5	Long combination truck	\$929	\$929	\$929	\$929
Prime movers					
6	Short combination prime mover	\$418	\$418	\$418	\$418
7	Multi-combination prime mover	\$945	\$945	\$1039	\$1039

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Division 2—Load carrying trailers

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>
	<i>Trailer type</i>	<i>Single axle</i>	<i>Tandem axle group</i>	<i>Tri-axle group</i>	<i>Quad-axle group and above</i>
<i>Item No.</i>		<i>Fee per axle</i>	<i>Fee per axle</i>	<i>Fee per axle</i>	<i>Fee per axle</i>
1	Pig trailer	\$55	\$28	\$18	\$14
2	Dog trailer	\$55	\$28	\$18	\$14
3	Semi-trailer	\$55	\$28	\$18	\$14
4	B-Double lead trailer and B-triple lead and middle trailers	\$55	\$28	\$18	\$14
5	Converter dolly or low loader dolly	\$55	\$28	\$18	\$14

Division 3—Buses

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>
	<i>Bus type</i>	<i>2 axles</i>	<i>3 axles</i>	<i>4 or more axles</i>
<i>Item No.</i>		<i>Fee per vehicle</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>
1	Bus (type 1)	\$211	\$0	\$0
2	Bus (type 2)	\$346	\$429	\$429
3	Articulated bus	\$0	\$343	\$343

Division 4—Special purpose vehicles

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Vehicle type</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>
1	Special purpose vehicle (type P)	\$0
2	Special purpose vehicle (type T)	\$209

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<i>Column 1</i>		<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Vehicle type</i>	<i>Fee per vehicle</i>
3	Special purpose vehicle (type O)	\$209

6 Annual registration fees—after 30 June 2017

- (1) The annual registration fees for vehicles to which this Schedule applies for any financial year commencing after 30 June 2017 are to be fixed under this clause, except in relation to a financial year for which a determination is published in conformity with clause 7.
- (2) The annual registration fee for a vehicle to which this Schedule applies for any financial year commencing after 30 June 2017 (the ***relevant financial year***) is to be calculated as follows—
 - (a) step 1—the road component is to be determined as follows—
 - (i) the road component of the annual registration fee that was payable for the vehicle for the financial year immediately preceding the relevant financial year (***the road component of the previous annual registration fee***) is to be multiplied by the annual adjustment factor percentage determined under clause 10 for the relevant financial year;
 - (ii) the result is to be added to, or subtracted from (if the percentage was negative), the road component of the previous annual registration fee;
 - (iii) the result is to be rounded up or down to the nearest whole dollar amount (rounding an amount of 50 cents upwards);

- (iv) the result is the road component of the annual registration fee for the vehicle for the relevant financial year;
 - (b) step 2—the regulatory component of the annual registration fee for the vehicle is to be determined by reference to the most recent table published by the National Transport Commission on or before 28 February immediately before the start of the relevant financial year;
 - (c) step 3—the amount determined under step 1 (the road component) is to be added to the amount determined under step 2 (the regulatory component) and the result is the annual registration fee for the vehicle for the relevant financial year.
- (3) In this clause, *most recent table* means the table last published by the National Transport Commission in the Commonwealth Government Gazette for the purpose of determining the regulatory component (whether published for the relevant financial year or for any other financial year).

7 Determination of annual registration fees—after 30 June 2017

- (1) The annual registration fees fixed under this clause for vehicles to which this Schedule applies for a financial year apply instead of the fees fixed under clause 6.

Note

If any registration fees are fixed under this clause for a financial year, they replace all registration fees that would otherwise be applicable under clause 6 for that year.

- (2) The annual registration fees for vehicles for the financial year are fixed under this clause by a determination made by the Council on or before

28 February immediately before that financial year, but only if the National Transport Commission has published the determination in the Commonwealth Government Gazette on or before that date.

- (3) A determination may apply for one financial year or for 2 or more consecutive financial years, but nothing in this subclause prevents more than one determination being made so long as they are made for consecutive financial years.
- (4) Subclauses (1)–(3) cease to have effect—
 - (a) if a determination has not been published for the financial year 2017/2018 on or before 28 February 2017—on the day after that date; or
 - (b) if a determination has been published for a financial year and a further determination has not been published for the next financial year on or before 28 February immediately before that next financial year—on the day after that date.

8 Meaning of previous annual registration fee

- (1) A reference to the *previous annual registration fee* for a vehicle in clause 6 is a reference to the fee that was payable for the vehicle under this Schedule had the vehicle been registered for the entire relevant financial year, and regardless of whether the amount of the fee was paid or not.

Note

Accordingly, if the annual registration fee for a year (**year 1**) was fixed under clause 7 but not for the following year (**year 2**), the fee for year 2 would be fixed under clause 6 based on the fee for year 1 (that is, as fixed under clause 7).

- (2) Subclause (1) applies to a vehicle even if the fee was not payable in respect of the relevant financial year referred to in that subclause.

Example

The fee may not have been payable for the previous financial year because the vehicle did not then exist.

9 Vehicles in 2 or more categories

If a vehicle falls within 2 or more categories of vehicle that are relevant to this Schedule, the fee for the vehicle is the higher or highest of the fees that could apply to the vehicle.

Part 3—Annual adjustment factor

10 Annual adjustment factor

- (1) The annual adjustment factor for a financial year (the *relevant year*) is to be calculated in accordance with this clause.
- (2) First, the Revised Adjusted Base Cost (**RABC**) is to be calculated in accordance with Part 4.
- (3) Next, the following formula is to be applied

$$\left(\frac{(\text{RABC} - \text{FR} - \text{RR})}{\text{FR} + \text{RR}} \right) \times 100$$

where—

FR is the estimated total amount of the road user charge as calculated in accordance with clause 11;

RR is the estimated revenue raised in relation to heavy vehicles by the road component of registration charges in Australia as calculated in accordance with clause 12.

- (4) Finally, the amount determined under subclause (3) is to be rounded up or down to one decimal place (rounding an amount of 0·05 upwards).
- (5) The result is the annual adjustment factor expressed as a percentage.

11 Calculation of the estimated total amount of the road user charge

- (1) The estimated total amount of the road user charge (**FR**) is to be calculated in accordance with this clause.
- (2) First, the following formula is to be applied—

$$\text{TFU} \times \text{RUC}$$

where—

TFU is the total fuel use by heavy vehicles in litres determined by adding together the estimated annual fuel use shown in the most recent annual report of the National Transport Commission for each category of heavy vehicle;

RUC is the road user charge rate (expressed in dollars) for the previous year that applied under section 43-10 of the Fuel Tax Act 2006 of the Commonwealth, or if more than one rate applied in that year, the last rate that applied in that year.

- (3) Second, the amount determined under subclause (2) is to be divided by 1 000 000.
- (4) Third, the amount determined under subclause (3) is to be rounded up or down to 2 decimal places (rounding an amount of 0·005 upwards).
- (5) The result is the estimated total amount of the road user charge.

(6) In this clause—

most recent annual report of the National Transport Commission means the last annual report of the Commission that was tabled in each House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth before the start of the relevant year;

previous year means the financial year that immediately preceded the relevant year;

relevant year means the financial year for which the annual adjustment factor is being calculated.

12 Calculation of estimated revenue raised from the road component of registration charges

(1) The estimated revenue raised in relation to heavy vehicles by the road component of registration charges in Australia (**RR**) is to be calculated in accordance with this clause.

(2) First, the following formula is to be applied—

$$HV + TRR$$

where—

HV is the sum of the amounts shown in the most recent annual report of the National Transport Commission as the estimated revenue from the road component of registration charges for vehicles excluding trailers for each category of heavy vehicle;

TRR is the sum of the amounts shown in the most recent annual report of the National Transport Commission as the estimated registration charges for trailers for each category of heavy vehicle.

(3) Second, the amount determined under subclause (2) is to be divided by 1 000 000.

- (4) Third, the amount determined under subclause (3) is to be rounded up or down to 2 decimal places (rounding an amount of 0.005 upwards).
- (5) The result is the estimated revenue raised from the road component of registration charges for heavy vehicles in Australia.
- (6) In this clause—
most recent annual report of the National Transport Commission means the last annual report of the Commission that was tabled in each House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth before the start of the financial year for which the annual adjustment factor is being calculated.

Part 4—Calculation of RABC (Revised Adjusted Base Cost)

13 Revised Adjusted Base Cost

The Revised Adjusted Base Cost (*RABC*) for a financial year (the *relevant year*) needed to enable the calculation of the annual adjustment factor for that year is to be calculated in accordance with this Part.

14 Definitions

In this Part—

AGM-km (Average Gross Mass-km), in respect of a group of vehicles, is an average derived from estimated aggregates of the total mass of each vehicle in the group and its load multiplied by the estimated total distance travelled by the vehicle in the relevant period;

Allocable Road Expenditure Table means the Table headed "Allocable Road Expenditure" published in the most recent annual report of the National Transport Commission;

Cost Allocation Rules Table means the Table headed "Cost Allocation Rules" published in the most recent annual report of the National Transport Commission;

ESA-km (Equivalent Standard Axle-km), in respect of a group of vehicles, is an average derived from estimated aggregates of the relative pavement wear associated with different loads, axle groups and tyre configurations and is calculated for each vehicle in the group by multiplying the sum of the equivalent standard axles for each of the rows of tyres of the vehicle by the estimated total distance travelled by the vehicle in the relevant period;

most recent annual report of the National Transport Commission means the last annual report of the Commission that was tabled in each House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth before the start of the financial year for which the annual adjustment factor is being determined;

PCU-km (Passenger Car Unit-km), in respect of a group of vehicles, is an average derived from estimated aggregates of the passenger car equivalent units of each of the vehicles in the group (which is a measure of occupied road space) multiplied by the total distance travelled by the vehicle in the relevant period;

Road Usage Parameters Table means the Table headed "Road Usage Parameters" published in the most recent annual report of the National Transport Commission;

VKT (Vehicle Kilometres Travelled), in respect of a group of vehicles, is an average derived from the estimated aggregate kilometres travelled by the vehicles in the relevant period.

15 Rounding

The results of all calculations made for the purposes of this Part are to be rounded up or down to one decimal place (rounding an amount of 0.05 upwards).

16 Interim calculations

The steps set out in clauses 17 to 19 need to be taken in turn for each category of expenditure shown in the Allocable Road Expenditure Table.

17 Determine the amount attributable to arterial roads

- (1) Take the amount shown as the Arterial Roads Total (**ART**) for the category of expenditure.
- (2) This amount needs to be adjusted to take account of the most appropriate weighting of methods of measuring road use and to isolate the heavy vehicle component of the road use which is achieved by taking the following 5 substeps—
 - (a) substep 1—take account of the vehicle kilometres travelled parameter and the heavy vehicle component as follows—
 - (i) multiply ART by the percentage shown in the Cost Allocation Rules Table for the category with respect to VKT;

- (ii) if the result is zero (or the amount is deemed to be zero because no percentage is shown), go to subparagraph (iv) below;
 - (iii) if the result is not zero, multiply the result by the HV% shown in the Road Usage Parameters Table for Arterial for VKT;
 - (iv) the result is Arterial Interim Amount 1 (*AIA(1)*).
- (b) substep 2—take account of the passenger car unit-km parameter and the heavy vehicle component as follows—
 - (i) multiply ART by the percentage shown in the Cost Allocation Rules Table for the category with respect to PCU-km;
 - (ii) if the result is zero (or the amount is deemed to be zero because no percentage is shown), go to subparagraph (iv) below;
 - (iii) if the result is not zero, multiply the result by the HV% shown in the Road Usage Parameters Table for Arterial for PCU-km;
 - (iv) the result is Arterial Interim Amount 2 (*AIA(2)*).
- (c) substep 3—take account of the equivalent standard axle-km parameter and the heavy vehicle component as follows—
 - (i) multiply ART by the percentage shown in the Cost Allocation Rules Table for the category with respect to ESA-km;

- (ii) if the result is zero (or the amount is deemed to be zero because no percentage is shown), go to subparagraph (iv) below;
 - (iii) if the result is not zero, multiply the result by the HV% shown in the Road Usage Parameters Table for Arterial for ESA-km;
 - (iv) the result is Arterial Interim Amount 3 (*AIA(3)*).
- (d) substep 4—take account of the average gross mass-km parameter and the heavy vehicle component as follows—
 - (i) multiply ART by the percentage shown in the Cost Allocation Rules Table for the category with respect to AGM-km;
 - (ii) if the result is zero (or the amount is deemed to be zero because no percentage is shown), go to subparagraph (iv) below;
 - (iii) if the result is not zero, multiply the result by the HV% shown in the Road Usage Parameters Table for Arterial for AGM-km;
 - (iv) the result is Arterial Interim Amount 4 (*AIA(4)*).
- (e) substep 5—add up the interim amounts as follows—
 - (i) add together *AIA(1)*, *AIA(2)*, *AIA(3)* and *AIA(4)*;
 - (ii) the result is the Total Arterial Amount.

18 Determine the amount attributable to local roads

- (1) Take the amount shown as the Local Roads Total for that category (**LRT**).
- (2) This amount needs to be adjusted to take account of the most appropriate weighting of methods of measuring road use and to isolate the heavy vehicle component of the road use which is achieved by taking the following 5 substeps—
 - (a) substep 1—take account of the vehicle kilometres travelled parameter and the heavy vehicle component as follows—
 - (i) multiply LRT by the percentage shown in the Cost Allocation Rules Table for the category with respect to VKT;
 - (ii) if the result is zero (or the amount is deemed to be zero because no percentage is shown), go to subparagraph (iv) below;
 - (iii) if the result is not zero, multiply the result by the HV% shown in the Road Usage Parameters Table for Local for VKT;
 - (iv) the result is Local Roads Interim Amount 1 (**LRIA(I)**);
 - (b) substep 2—take account of the passenger car unit-km parameter and the heavy vehicle component as follows—
 - (i) multiply LRT by the percentage shown in the Cost Allocation Rules Table for the category with respect to PCU-km;
 - (ii) if the result is zero (or the amount is deemed to be zero because no percentage is shown), go to subparagraph (iv) below;

- (iii) if the result is not zero, multiply the result by the HV% shown in the Road Usage Parameters Table for Local for PCU-km;
 - (iv) the result is Local Roads Interim Amount 2 (**LRIA(2)**);
- (c) substep 3—take account of the equivalent standard axle-km parameter and the heavy vehicle component as follows—
 - (i) multiply LRT by the percentage shown in the Cost Allocation Rules Table for the category with respect to ESA-km;
 - (ii) if the result is zero (or the amount is deemed to be zero because no percentage is shown), go to subparagraph (iv) below;
 - (iii) if the result is not zero, multiply the result by the HV% shown in the Road Usage Parameters Table for Local for ESA-km;
 - (iv) the result is Local Roads Interim Amount 3 (**LRIA(3)**);
- (d) substep 4—take account of the average gross mass-km parameter and the heavy vehicle component as follows—
 - (i) multiply LRT by the percentage shown in the Cost Allocation Rules Table for the category with respect to AGM-km;
 - (ii) if the result is zero (or the amount is deemed to be zero because no percentage is shown), go to subparagraph (iv) below;

- (iii) if the result is not zero, multiply the result by the HV% shown in the Road Usage Parameters Table for Local for AGM-km;
- (iv) the result is Local Roads Interim Amount 4 (**LRIA(4)**);
- (e) substep 5—add up the interim amounts as follows—
 - (i) add together LRIA(1), LRIA(2), LRIA(3) and LRIA(4);
 - (ii) the result is the Total Local Roads Amount.

19 Add up the arterial and local roads results

- (1) Add the Total Arterial Amount from clause 17 and the Total Local Roads Amount from clause 18 together.
- (2) The result is the Total Relevant Amount for the relevant category.

20 Initial Base Cost

- (1) The Total Relevant Amounts for each of the 10 categories must be added together.
- (2) The result is the Initial Base Cost (**IBC**) for the relevant year.

21 Base Cost Adjustment Factor

Calculate the Base Cost Adjustment Factor (**BCAF**) using the following formula—

$$\text{BCAF} = \left(\frac{\text{IBC}_{\text{current year}} - \text{IBC}_{\text{previous year}}}{\text{IBC}_{\text{previous year}}} \right)$$

where—

IBC is the Initial Base Cost calculated in accordance with clause 20.

22 Final calculation

- (1) Calculate the RABC using the following formula—

$$\text{RABC} = \text{PRABC} \times (1 + \text{BCAF})$$

where—

PRABC is the Revised Adjusted Base Cost derived in calculating the annual adjustment factor in the previous financial year;

RABC is the Revised Adjusted Base Cost;

BCAF is the Base Cost Adjustment Factor calculated in accordance with clause 21.

- (2) The result is the RABC for the relevant year.

23 Transitional provision in relation to the calculation of the annual adjustment factor for financial year 2017/2018

Despite anything to the contrary in this Part, for the purpose of calculating the RABC for the financial year 2017/2018, the PRABC in clause 22 is 2902·295600.

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
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Schedule 5—Miscellaneous fees

Sch. 5
amended by
S.R. Nos
26/2010
reg. 30,
35/2010 reg. 8,
116/2010
reg. 11,
substituted by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 49,
amended by
S.R. Nos
71/2012 reg. 6,
26/2013
reg. 10(8),
58/2013 reg. 6,
150/2013
reg. 74,
133/2013
reg. 8, 85/2014
reg. 6, 79/2015
reg. 6,
159/2015
reg. 17,
50/2016 reg. 7,
100/2017
reg. 6, 89/2018
reg. 22.

Schedule 5—Miscellaneous fees

Regulations 26, 26A, 28, 31, 34, 42,
44, 45, 46, 54, 77, 98, 103, 106,
133, 142, 155, 157C, 180, 190,
196, 200, 206, 208, 228, 242

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Regulation</i>	<i>Fee</i>
1	Fee to make an appointment for a vehicle inspection	26(2)(a)	1·28 fee units
2	Fee to change the time or place of a vehicle inspection	26(2)(b) and 28(5)(a)	1·28 fee units
3	Vehicle inspection performed at the Corporation's premises	26(2)(c) and 28(5)(b)	2·04 fee units
4	Vehicle inspection performed outside the Corporation's premises	26(2)(c) and 28(5)(b)	3·63 fee units
4A	Fee to make an appointment for verification of supporting evidence provided in relation to an application for vehicle registration if inspection of vehicle is not required	26A	1·28 fee units
5	Dealer certification inspection report book	31(3)(a)	38·54 fee units
	* *	*	* *
7	Issue of a replacement certificate of registration	42 and 54	1·24 fee units
8	Assignment of registration number	44(4)(a)	8·67 fee units
9	Issue of a number plate (per plate)	45(1)	1·28 fee units
9A	Issue of national heavy vehicle number plate to a heavy vehicle (per set) or a heavy trailer (per plate)	45(1)	\$25
10	Replacement of number plate with standard number plate (per plate)	46(2)(a)	2·37 fee units

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<i>Column 1 Item</i>	<i>Column 2 Description</i>	<i>Column 3 Regulation</i>	<i>Column 4 Fee</i>
10A	Replacement of national heavy vehicle number plate to a heavy vehicle or a heavy trailer (per plate)	46(2)(b)	\$25
10B	Replacement of number plate with non-standard number plate (per plate)	46(2)(c)	2·37 fee units
11	Application for transfer of registration of vehicle repossessed by financiers	77(4)(b)	\$4.00
12	VIV certificate books— per book of 50 certificates	98(2)(a)	87·91 fee units
13	Transfer of registration—		
	(a) of a light motor vehicle or a category 10, 11, 12 or 13 vehicle referred to in the Table to Schedule 3 from the name of a deceased person, or his or her legal personal representative, to the surviving spouse or domestic partner of the deceased person	103	Nil
	(b) of a vehicle that is, or that as a result of the transfer becomes, a category 6(1)(b)(viii), 6(2), 6(3), 6(4), 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17 or 18 vehicle referred to in the Table to Schedule 3	103	Nil
	(c) to a dealer of a motor vehicle other than a motor cycle	103	1·4 fee units
	(d) of a motor cycle or trailer	103	\$6.40
	(e) in any other case	103	2·75 fee units

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
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Schedule 5—Miscellaneous fees

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Item</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Description</i>	<i>Column 3</i> <i>Regulation</i>	<i>Column 4</i> <i>Fee</i>
14	Processing a refund relating to cancellation or change of vehicle registration	106(3)	1·28 fee units
15	Short-term unregistered vehicle permit—for each 28 day period or part of such period of the permit's validity	133(2)	1·7 fee units
16	Annual fee for general identification mark	142(1)(a)	7·97 fee units
17	Annual fee for trade plates (per plate)	142(1)(b)	3·26 fee units
18	Issue or renewal of 45 day club permit	155(1)(c) and 157C(1)(c)	1·6 fee units
19	Issue or renewal of 90 day club permit	155(1)(c) and 157C(1)(c)	3·2 fee units
20	Class O permit	180(6)	4·77 fee units
	* *	*	* *
23	Application for tester's licence or for approval of additional or replacement premises	200(b)	8 fee units
24	Renewal of tester's licence	206(2)(b)	1·6 fee units
25	Duplicate tester's licence document	208	1·54 fee units
26	Certificate of roadworthiness books—per book of 100 certificates	228(1)(a)	21·46 fee units
27	Fee to clear a vehicle defect notice on weekdays	242(2A)	1·28 fee units
28	Fee to clear a vehicle defect notice on weekends	242(2A)	1·89 fee units

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Schedule 6—Search and extract fees

Schedule 6—Search and extract fees

Regulation 104

<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Fee</i>
1	Certificate under section 84(1) or (4A) of the Act	\$9.50
2	Extract of current information	\$9.50
3	Extract of historical information	1·3 fee units
4	Information by telephone on telephone enquiry from a municipal council	\$9.50
5	Search for any other purposes—	
	(i) of current records	\$9.50
	(ii) of historical records	1·3 fee units

Sch. 6
amended by
S.R. No.
35/2010 reg. 9,
substituted by
S.R. No.
51/2011
reg. 50,
amended by
S.R. Nos
71/2012 reg. 7,
58/2013 reg. 7,
85/2014 reg. 7,
79/2015 reg. 7,
50/2016 reg. 8,
100/2017
reg. 7, 89/2018
reg. 23.

Sch. 7
(Heading)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 75.

Schedule 7—Dimension limits and other requirements for class O vehicles

Regulation 177(2)

Sch. 7 Pt 1
(Heading)
substituted by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 76.

Part 1—Dimension limits and other requirements for all class O vehicles

Division 1—General

1 Application of this Part

Sch. 7 cl. 1(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(a)(i).

(1) Subject to subclause (2), this Part applies to all class O vehicles.

Sch. 7 cl. 1(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(a)(ii).

(2) If a dimension limit or other requirement is set out in Part 2, 3 or 4 of this Schedule in relation to a vehicle, that dimension limit or other requirement applies to that vehicle instead of the relevant dimension limit or other requirement set out in this Part.

Sch. 7 Pt 1
Div. 2
(Heading and
cls 2–4)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(b).

* * * * *

Division 3—Dimension limits

5 Dimension limits

Sch. 7 cl. 5(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(c)(i).

(1) The relevant dimension limit for a dimension set out in column 2 of Table 3 in relation to a class O vehicle described in column 1 of that Table is the limit specified for that dimension in column 3 of that Table or the corresponding limit in Chapter 4 of these Regulations, whichever is the greater.

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009

S.R. No. 118/2009

Schedule 7—Dimension limits and other requirements for class O vehicles

(1A) If a dimension limit is not specified in Table 3 in relation to a class O vehicle, the relevant dimension limit is the limit specified for that vehicle in Chapter 4 of these Regulations.

Sch. 7
cl. 5(1A)
inserted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 31,
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(c)(i).

(2) For the purposes of Table 3, any flags, lights or mirrors required on a vehicle that comply with the standards for registration must be disregarded when measuring the dimensions of a vehicle.

Table 3

	<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Type of vehicle or combination</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Limit</i>
1	Any vehicle except an agricultural vehicle	Width	3.5 metres
2	Any vehicle except an agricultural vehicle	Height	4.6 metres
3	Any combination except an agricultural combination	Length	25.0 metres
4	Special purpose vehicle	Length	14.5 metres
5	Other rigid vehicle	Length	12.5 metres
6	Special purpose vehicle	Distance from the rear overhang line to rear of the vehicle	Lesser of 4.0 metres or 90% of the wheelbase
7	Semi-trailer	Distance from the rear overhang line to the rear of the vehicle (or load)	Lesser of 5.5 metres or 25% of the overall length of the laden combination

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009

S.R. No. 118/2009

Schedule 7—Dimension limits and other requirements for class O vehicles

<i>Column 1</i>		<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Type of vehicle or combination</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Limit</i>
8	Special purpose vehicle	Projection in front of the centre of the steering wheel	3.5 metres
	*	*	*

Example to Sch. 7 cl. 5 (Table 3) revoked by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 77(c)(ii).

Sch. 7 cl. 6 amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 77(d).

6 Centre lines of adjacent axles in an axle group

The centre lines of adjacent axles in an axle group on a class O vehicle must be at least 1.2 metres apart.

Division 4—Other requirements

7 Class O vehicles only permitted on specified highways and at specified times

A class O vehicle may only be used on a highway—

- (a) that is in an area, or on a route; and
- (b) at the times—

specified by the Corporation by notice published in the Government Gazette or by a class O permit.

8 Making an unloaded class O vehicle smaller

A class O vehicle that is not carrying a load must be reduced to its smallest practicable dimensions, with booms (if any) fully retracted, when being used on a highway.

Sch. 7 cl. 7 (Heading) amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 77(e)(i).

Sch. 7 cl. 7 amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 77 (e)(ii)(iii).

Sch. 7 cl. 8 (Heading) amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 77(f)(i).
Sch. 7 cl. 8 amended by S.R. No. 150/2013 reg. 77 (f)(ii).

9 Warning devices for class O vehicles

Sch. 7 cl. 9
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(g)(i).

- (1) A class O vehicle that is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 25 metres must have—
 - (a) one warning sign at its front; and
 - (b) one warning sign at its rear or, if it is carrying a rear-projecting load, at the rear of the load; and
 - (c) 4 brightly coloured red or yellow, or red and yellow, flags, each at least 450 millimetres long and at least 450 millimetres wide.
- (2) A flag of the kind referred to in subclause (1)(c) must be positioned at each side of the front and rear—
 - (a) of any projecting load; or
 - (b) if there is no projecting load, of the vehicle.
- (3) A class O vehicle that is not wider than 2.5 metres, and whose length is more than 22 metres but not more than 25 metres, must have—
 - (a) one warning sign at its rear; or
 - (b) if it is carrying a rear-projecting load, at the rear of the load.
- (4) Subclauses (1), (2) and (3) do not apply to—
 - (a) a road construction vehicle travelling within 1 kilometre of a construction site, if the vehicle has a warning light which is operating; or
 - (b) a tractor; or

Sch. 7 cl. 9(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(g)(ii).

Sch. 7 cl. 9(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(g)(iii).

Sch. 7 cl. 9(5)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(g)(iv).

(c) a rigid mobile crane less than 3·1 metres wide.

(5) If a load projects more than 150 millimetres beyond one side of a class O vehicle, and the projection is less than 500 millimetres thick from top to bottom, there must be—

(a) a warning light attached to the vehicle; and

(b) at least 2 yellow, rigid pieces of material (*delineators*), one attached to the front and the other attached to the rear of the projection.

(6) A delineator must—

(a) be at least 300 millimetres long and at least 300 millimetres wide; and

(b) conform with class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906 Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes; and

(c) if at the front of the projection, be attached so that its reflective surface is facing forward of the vehicle; and

(d) if at the rear of the projection, be attached so that its reflective surface is facing rearward from the vehicle.

Sch. 7 cl. 9(7)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(g)(v).

(7) In the daytime, a class O vehicle must display a warning light if the vehicle is wider than 3 metres.

10 Additional warning lights at night

At night—

Sch. 7 cl. 10(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(h).

(a) a class O vehicle that has a load projection must have front clearance lights and rear clearance lights and side marker lights on

any part of a load that projects out from the vehicle;

- (b) a class O vehicle that is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres must display a warning light.

Sch. 7 cl. 10(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(h).

11 Characteristics of warning lights on class O vehicles

When switched on, a warning light on a class O vehicle must—

- (a) emit a rotating, flashing, yellow-coloured light; and
- (b) flash between 120 and 200 times a minute; and
- (c) have a power of at least 55 watts; and
- (d) not be a strobe light.

Sch. 7 cl. 11
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(i)(i).

Sch. 7 cl. 11
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(i)(ii).

12 Visibility of warning lights on class O vehicles

Sch. 7 cl. 12
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(j)(i).

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), a warning light on a class O vehicle must be clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions.

Sch. 7 cl. 12(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(j)(ii).

- (2) If a warning light is not clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions, it must be supplemented by one or more additional warning lights so that the light emanating from at least one of them is clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions.

Sch. 7 cl. 13
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(k).

13 When must warning lights be switched on?

Any warning light that a class O vehicle is required to have must only be switched on when the vehicle is travelling or is stationary in a position that is likely to cause danger to other highway users.

Sch. 7 cl. 14
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(l)(i).
Sch. 7 cl. 14(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(l)(ii).

14 Warning sign specifications on class O vehicles

- (1) The face of a warning sign on a class O vehicle must—
 - (a) be made from yellow retro-reflective material that conforms with class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906 Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes; and
 - (b) have the manufacturer's name or trademark, and the brand and class of retro-reflective material permanently marked in block letters at least 3 millimetres but not more than 10 millimetres high; and
 - (c) have a black border at least 20 millimetres wide.
- (2) The marking referred to in subclause (1)(b) may appear in any visible location on the sign.
- (3) The outermost edge of the border must be set at least 10 millimetres in from the edge of the sign unless the warning sign has been made with a box edge.

15 Material for warning signs on class O vehicles

Sch. 7 cl. 15
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(m)(i).

- (1) A warning sign on a class O vehicle must be made of stiff, flat, weatherproof material.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), the sign on the front or rear of a class O vehicle may be made of flexible material if—
 - (a) the load is unsuitable for a stiff sign; and
 - (b) the warning sign is held taut, is clearly visible, and is attached securely.

Sch. 7 cl. 15(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(m)(ii).

Sch. 7 cl. 15(2)
substituted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 32,
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(m)(ii).

16 Size of a warning sign on class O vehicles

Sch. 7 cl. 16
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(n)(i).

- (1) A warning sign on a class O vehicle must be at least 1200 millimetres long and at least 450 millimetres high.
- (2) The sign may be split into two parts, in which case the combined length of its parts must be at least 1200 millimetres.

Sch. 7 cl. 16(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(n)(ii).

Sch. 7 cl. 17
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(o)(i).

17 Face of a warning sign on class O vehicles

Sch. 7 cl. 17(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(o)(ii).

- (1) A warning sign on a class O vehicle must show the word "OVERSIZE", in black upper-case lettering that conforms with typeface Series C(N) in Australian Standard AS 1744 Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs.
- (2) The lettering must be at least 200 millimetres high.
- (3) The top and the bottom of the lettering must be at least 125 millimetres from the top and bottom of the sign, respectively.
- (4) If the sign is split into 2 parts—
 - (a) the part mounted on the left must show the letters "OVER" and the part mounted on the right must show the letters "SIZE"; and
 - (b) despite clauses 14(1)(c) and 14(3), there must be no border between the 2 parts.

Example to
Sch. 7 cl. 17
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(o)(ii).

Example

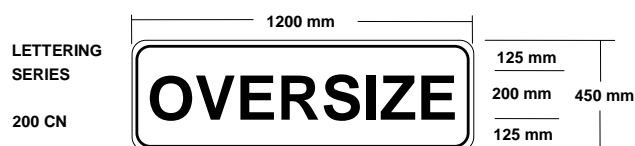


Illustration of a warning sign for a class O vehicle.

Sch. 7 cl. 18
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(p).

18 Keeping signs clean

A warning sign on a class O vehicle must be kept clean enough so that it can be easily read by other highway users.

19 Mounting a warning sign on a class O vehicle

Sch. 7 cl. 19
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(q)(i).

- (1) A warning sign on a class O vehicle must be mounted vertically.
- (2) The lower edge of the sign must be—
 - (a) above the bottom of the bumper bar; or
 - (b) if there is no bumper bar, at least 500 millimetres from the ground level.
- (3) If the sign is split into 2 parts, each part must be fitted at the same height as the other.

Sch. 7 cl. 19(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(q)(ii).

20 Headlights on class O vehicles to be on while travelling in the daytime

A class O vehicle, or the front vehicle in a class O combination, must have its low-beam headlights on while travelling in the daytime, unless the standards for registration provide otherwise.

Sch. 7 cl. 20
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(r)(i).

Sch. 7 cl. 20
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(r)(ii).

21 Travel restrictions at night for class O vehicles

At night, a class O vehicle that is wider than 3.1 metres or longer than 22 metres must not—

- (a) travel outside an urban area; or
- (b) travel in an urban area without being accompanied by a pilot vehicle.

Sch. 7 cl. 21
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(s)(i).

Sch. 7 cl. 21
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(s)(ii).

22 No travelling if low visibility

Sch. 7 cl. 22(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(t).

- (1) A class O vehicle must not begin to travel if—
 - (a) visibility is less than 250 metres in the daytime; or
 - (b) the headlights of a vehicle approaching within 250 metres could not be seen at night.

Sch. 7 cl. 22(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(t).

- (2) If a class O vehicle is already travelling when visibility is reduced to the level described in subclause (1), the driver must drive it into the nearest safe parking area and wait until visibility improves beyond that level before continuing to travel.

23 Minimum following distance

Sch. 7 cl. 23
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(u).

A person driving a class O vehicle must maintain a distance of at least 200 metres from another class O vehicle travelling in front of it, unless—

Sch. 7 cl. 23(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(u).

- (a) it is overtaking the class O vehicle in front of it or the class O vehicle in front of it is stopping; or
- (b) there is a separate lane available for the use of overtaking traffic; or
- (c) it is in an urban area and it is not reasonably practicable to maintain a distance of 200 metres.

24 Communication between drivers of class O vehicles and accompanying pilot or escort vehicles

Sch. 7 cl. 24
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(v)(i).

Sch. 7 cl. 24(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(v)(ii).

- (1) A class O vehicle must have an electronic device that allows the driver of the class O vehicle to communicate with the driver of an accompanying pilot or escort vehicle.

- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to a class O vehicle that is—
- (a) an agricultural machine; or
 - (b) an agricultural combination that includes an agricultural machine.

Sch. 7 cl. 24(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(v)(ii).

Part 2—Class O vehicles that are load-carrying vehicles

Sch. 7 Pt 2
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(w).

Division 1—General

25 Application

This Part applies to—

- (a) vehicles that are carrying large indivisible items; and
- (b) vehicles that are specially designed to carry a large indivisible item.

* * * * *

Sch. 7 Pt 2
Div. 2
(Heading and
cl. 26)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(x).

Division 3—Dimension limits

27 Maximum width of an unladen low loader, low loader dolly or jinker

- (1) The maximum width for a class O vehicle that is an unladen low loader, low loader dolly or jinker, with 4 tyres on each axle, is 2.5 metres.
- (2) The maximum width for a class O vehicle that is an unladen low loader, low loader dolly or jinker, with 8 tyres on each axle, is 2.7 metres.

Sch. 7 cl. 27(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(y).

Sch. 7 cl. 27(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(y).

Division 4—Other requirements

Sch. 7 cl. 28
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(z).

28 Minimising width

If a load can be safely loaded in more than one way, it must be loaded in a way that minimises the width of the class O vehicle and its load.

Sch. 7 cl. 29(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(za).

29 Prohibition on carrying certain large indivisible items

(1) Subject to subclause (2), a class O vehicle to which this Part applies must not carry more than one large indivisible item.

Sch. 7 cl. 29(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(za).

(2) A class O vehicle may carry more than one large indivisible item if the carrying of any additional large indivisible item does not cause the vehicle together with its load to exceed—

- (a) a relevant mass limit set out in Part 4.1 of Chapter 4 of these Regulations; or
- (b) a relevant dimension limit set out in Part 4.2 of Chapter 4 of these Regulations—

that would not have been exceeded by the carrying of only one large indivisible item.

30 Prohibition on carrying certain goods in addition to large indivisible items

Sch. 7 cl. 30(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zb)(i).

(1) A class O vehicle carrying one or more large indivisible items must not carry any other goods if that vehicle, because of those other goods, exceeds—

- (a) a relevant mass limit set out in Part 4.1 of Chapter 4 of these Regulations; or
- (b) a relevant dimension limit set out in Part 4.2 of Chapter 4 of these Regulations.

*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*

Sch. 7 cl. 30(2)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zb)(ii).

Sch. 7 cl. 31
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zc).

Part 3—Special purpose vehicles

Division 1—Application

32 Application

This Part applies to special purpose vehicles.

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Sch. 7 Pt 3
Div. 2
(Heading and
cls 33, 34)
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zd).

Division 3—Other requirements

35 Side lights for travel at night

- (1) When travelling at night, a special purpose vehicle with a projection extending more than 1.2 metres in front of the vehicle body must have a yellow light fixed on each side of the projection, mounted as far forward as possible, and shielded from the driver's view.
- (2) Both lights must be visible to any traffic approaching the vehicle from its front, and at least one of the lights must be visible to any traffic approaching the vehicle from either side.

36 Markings for special purpose vehicles

- (1) Rear marker plates that comply with third edition ADR 13 must be displayed at the rearmost part of the body of a special purpose vehicle.
- (2) A pattern covering an area of at least 0.16 m^2 and consisting of diagonal stripes at least 150 millimetres wide and alternately coloured—
 - (a) red and white; or
 - (b) black and white—

must be displayed on the left and right sides of any rigid projection extending more than 1.2 metres in front of the body of a special purpose vehicle.

37 Prohibition on towing other vehicles

A special purpose vehicle must not tow a vehicle.

Part 4—Agricultural vehicles

Division 1—Application

38 Application

This Part applies to agricultural vehicles and agricultural combinations.

Sch. 7 Pt 4
Div. 2
(Heading and
cl. 39)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 33,
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(ze).

* * * *

Division 3—Dimension limits

40 Maximum height

- (1) The maximum height for an agricultural vehicle (except an agricultural trailer) is 4·6 metres.
- (2) For an agricultural trailer, the maximum height is the relevant height limit set out in Part 4.2 of Chapter 4 of these Regulations.

Sch. 7 cl. 40
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 34 (ILA
s. 39B(3)).

Sch. 7 cl. 40(2)
inserted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 34(2).

41 Rear overhang limits

- (1) The maximum rear overhang for an agricultural vehicle that is not an agricultural trailer, an auger or conveyer is 4·5 metres.
- (1A) The maximum rear overhang for an agricultural vehicle that is an agricultural trailer is the relevant maximum rear overhang set out in Part 4.2 of Chapter 4 of these Regulations.
- (2) The maximum rear overhang for an agricultural vehicle that is an auger or conveyer is 8 metres.

Sch. 7 cl. 41(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 35(1).

Sch. 7
cl. 41(1A)
inserted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 35(2).

42 Maximum length

- (1) The maximum length for an agricultural vehicle that is an agricultural machine is 12·5 metres.
- (2) The maximum length for an agricultural vehicle that is an auger or conveyor is 16 metres.
- (3) The maximum length for an agricultural combination that does not include an agricultural trailer is 25 metres.
- (4) The maximum length for an agricultural combination that includes an agricultural trailer is the maximum length for a combination set out in Part 4.2 of Chapter 4 of these Regulations.

Sch. 7 cl. 42(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 36(1).

Sch. 7 cl. 42(4)
inserted by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 36(2).

Sch. 7 cl. 43(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 37.

43 Maximum width

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), the maximum width for an agricultural vehicle is 2.5 metres.
- (2) If an agricultural vehicle (other than an agricultural trailer) is used in a category specified in column 1 of Table 7, the maximum width for that agricultural vehicle is the width set out in column 2 of that Table, opposite the area of operation.

Table 7

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Column 1 Agricultural vehicle area of operation</i>	<i>Column 2 Width limit for agricultural vehicles and combinations</i>
1	Category 1 (Urban Areas)	3.5 metres
2	Category 2 (Undulating Areas)	5.0 metres
3	Category 3 (Flat Areas)	6.0 metres
4	Category 4 (Gippsland Ranges Area)	3.0 metres

Division 4—Other requirements

44 Warning devices for agricultural vehicles

- (1) An agricultural vehicle that is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres when it is used on any highway that is a major road must have—
 - (a) a warning light fixed to its highest practicable point;

-
- (b) if it is an agricultural implement being towed by a tractor, a warning sign displayed at the rear.
- (2) A pattern covering an area of at least 0.16 m² and consisting of diagonal stripes at least 150 millimetres wide and alternately coloured—
- (a) red and white; or
- (b) black and white—
- must be displayed at the sides of the rear of any agricultural vehicle that is an auger, conveyor or harvester comb carried on a comb trailer.
- (3) If any part of an axle of an agricultural vehicle extends more than 150 millimetres from the outside wall of that vehicle's tyres, that part of the axle must be painted fluorescent yellow or have yellow fluorescent or other high-visibility material wrapped around it.
- (4) An agricultural vehicle which is a class O vehicle that is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 25.0 metres, must display flags in accordance with clause 9(1)(c) of Part 1 of this Schedule, at each side of the front and rear of the vehicle.
- (5) In this clause—

Sch. 7 cl. 44(4)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zf).

warning light means a warning light of the kind described in Part 1 of this Schedule;

warning sign means a warning sign of the kind described in Part 1 of this Schedule.

45 Pilot vehicle requirements for agricultural vehicles

- (1) If an agricultural vehicle of a width described in column 2 or column 3 in Table 8 is being used in an area listed in column 1 of that Table, that vehicle must be accompanied by the number of pilot vehicles that are listed in the Table for that vehicle in that area.

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009

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Schedule 7—Dimension limits and other requirements for class O vehicles

- (2) Despite subclause (1), an agricultural vehicle does not have to be accompanied by a pilot vehicle if it is travelling less than 500 metres.

Table 8

<i>Column 1</i>		<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
		<i>Agricultural vehicle that is wider than 3.7 metres but not wider than 4.5 metres</i>	<i>Agricultural vehicle that is wider than 4.5 metres</i>
<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Area of Use</i>		
1	On a major road	1 pilot vehicle	2 pilot vehicles
2	On a highway with a sealed pavement that is not a major road and if the clear view of approaching traffic is less than 500 metres	1 pilot vehicle	2 pilot vehicles

Sch. 7 cl. 46
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zg).

46 Agricultural vehicles not to be used on freeways

A class O vehicle that is an agricultural vehicle must not be used on—

- (a) a freeway within the meaning of the **Road Management Act 2004**;
- (b) the Link road within the meaning of section 3 of the **Melbourne City Link Act 1995**;
- (c) the Extension road within the meaning of section 3 of the **Melbourne City Link Act 1995**;
- (d) EastLink within the meaning of the **EastLink Project Act 2004**.

47 Agricultural vehicles that are agricultural implements not to carry loads

An agricultural vehicle that is an agricultural implement must not carry a load.

48 Speed limits for agricultural vehicles that are agricultural implements that have no brakes

A vehicle towing an agricultural vehicle that is an agricultural implement that does not have brakes must travel at a speed at least 20 km/h less than the general speed limit that applies to the part of the highway on which the vehicle is travelling.

Part 5—Pilot and escort vehicles that accompany class O vehicles

Sch. 7 Pt 5
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zh).

Division 1—Application

49 Application of Part

This Part applies to a vehicle that is used as a pilot vehicle or escort vehicle because of a requirement in—

Sch. 7 cl. 49
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zi).

- (a) this Schedule; or
- (b) a class O notice; or
- (c) a class O permit—

Sch. 7 cl. 49(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zi).

Sch. 7 cl. 49(c)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zi).

that certain class O vehicles must be accompanied by such a vehicle when being used on a highway.

Division 2—Requirements for pilot vehicles only

50 Requirements for a pilot vehicle

- (1) A pilot vehicle must have—
 - (a) 4 or more wheels; and
 - (b) a GVM of—
 - (i) 6.5 tonnes or less in the case of a rear pilot vehicle if two pilot vehicles are required by these Regulations to accompany a class O vehicle; or
 - (ii) 4.5 tonnes or less in any other case.
- (2) A pilot vehicle must have a warning sign on its roof.
- (3) A pilot vehicle must have one or 2 warning lights on its roof, attached only—
 - (a) above or below the warning sign; or
 - (b) at either side of the warning sign.

Sch. 7
cl. 50(1)(b)(i)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zj).

51 Where must a pilot vehicle be driven?

- (1) When one pilot vehicle accompanies a class O vehicle, the pilot vehicle must travel—
 - (a) behind the class O vehicle if they are on a highway that is divided; or
 - (b) in front of the class O vehicle if they are on a highway that is not divided.

Sch. 7 cl. 51(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zk).

Sch. 7
cl. 51(1)(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zk).

Sch. 7
cl. 51(1)(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zk).

- (2) When 2 pilot vehicles accompany a class O vehicle, one pilot vehicle must travel in front of the class O vehicle, the other behind it.

Sch. 7 cl. 51(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zk).

- (3) A pilot vehicle must travel far enough away from the class O vehicle it is accompanying to give adequate warning to other highway users of the presence of the class O vehicle.

Sch. 7 cl. 51(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zk).

52 Characteristics of warning lights on pilot vehicles

When switched on, a warning light on a pilot vehicle must—

- (a) emit a rotating, flashing, yellow-coloured light or a coloured light that is approved by the Corporation; and
- (b) flash between 120 and 200 times a minute; and
- (c) have a power of at least 55 watts; and
- (d) not be a strobe light.

53 Warning sign specifications for pilot vehicles

- (1) The face of a warning sign on a pilot vehicle must—

- (a) be coated with yellow retro-reflective material that conforms with class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906 Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes; and
- (b) have the manufacturer's name or trademark, and the brand and class of retro-reflective material permanently marked in block letters at least 3 millimetres but not more than 10 millimetres high; and
- (c) have a black border at least 20 millimetres wide.

- (2) The outermost edge of the border must be set at least 10 millimetres in from the edge of the sign unless the warning sign has been made with a box edge.
- (3) The marking referred to in subclause (1)(b) may appear in any visible location on the sign except in a bottom corner of the sign.

54 Material for warning signs on pilot vehicles

A warning sign on a pilot vehicle must be made of stiff, flat, weatherproof material.

55 Size and shape of a warning sign on a pilot vehicle

- (1) A warning sign on a pilot vehicle must be at least 1200 millimetres long and at least 600 millimetres high.
- (2) The warning sign may have bottom corner cut-outs not more than 150 millimetres wide and not more than 100 millimetres high if they are needed for mounting the warning lights.

56 Faces of a warning sign on a pilot vehicle

- (1) Both faces of a warning sign on a pilot vehicle must show—
 - (a) the word "OVERSIZE", in black upper-case lettering at least 200 millimetres high that conforms with typeface Series C(N) in Australian Standard AS 1744 Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs; and
 - (b) the words "LOAD AHEAD" in black upper-case lettering at least 100 millimetres high that conforms with typeface Series D(N) in Australian Standard AS 1744 Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs.
- (2) The bottom of the lettering of the word "OVERSIZE" must be at least 300 millimetres from the bottom of the sign.

- (3) The bottom of the lettering of the words "LOAD AHEAD" must be at least 100 millimetres from the bottom of the sign.



Illustration of a warning sign for a pilot vehicle.

57 Keeping warning signs clean

A warning sign on a pilot vehicle must be kept clean enough so that it can be easily read by other highway users.

58 Mounting a warning sign on a pilot vehicle

A warning sign on a pilot vehicle must be mounted in a manner that ensures it does not lean back more than 200 millimetres as measured horizontally from the top of the sign to a vertical line running through the bottom of the sign.

Example

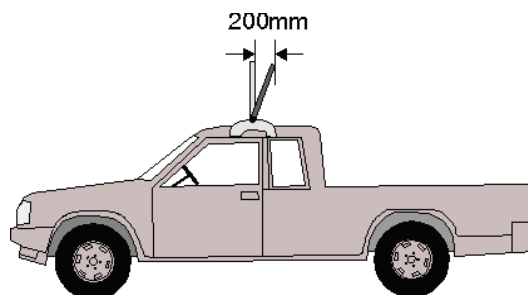


Illustration of maximum slant of warning sign.

Division 3—Requirements for escort vehicles only

59 Requirements for an escort vehicle

- (1) An escort vehicle must have—
 - (a) 4 or more wheels; and
 - (b) a GVM of 4.5 tonnes or less; and
 - (c) on its roof, a light that flashes or 2 lights that flash when switched on.
- (2) A light referred to in subclause (1) must flash yellow or another colour approved by the Corporation.

Division 4—Requirements for both pilot vehicles and escort vehicles

60 Visibility of warning lights on pilot or escort vehicles

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), a warning light on a pilot or escort vehicle must be clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions.
- (2) If a warning light is not clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions, it must be supplemented by one or more additional warning lights so that the light emanating from at least one of them is clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions.
- (3) In the case of a pilot vehicle travelling in front of a class O vehicle, a filter may be placed behind a warning light on the pilot vehicle to reduce the intensity of the light directed to the driver of the class O vehicle.

Sch. 7 cl. 60(3)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zl).

61 When must warning lights on pilot or escort vehicles be switched on?

Any warning light that a pilot or escort vehicle is required to have must be switched on—

(a) when the vehicle is travelling and accompanying a class O vehicle; or

Sch. 7 cl. 61(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zm).

(b) when the vehicle is stationary in a position that is likely to cause danger to other highway users.

62 Headlights on pilot or escort vehicles to be switched on when accompanying a class O vehicle

The low-beam headlights on a pilot vehicle or escort vehicle must be switched on when it is accompanying a class O vehicle during the daytime.

Sch. 7 cl. 62
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zn)(i).
Sch. 7 cl. 62
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zn)(ii).

63 What must a pilot vehicle or escort vehicle carry?

A pilot or escort vehicle must not tow a trailer or carry a load, but it may carry tools, equipment or substances for—

(a) use in connection with the class O vehicle that it is accompanying; or

Sch. 7 cl. 63(a)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zo).

(b) restraining the load carried on the class O vehicle that it is accompanying.

Sch. 7 cl. 63(b)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zo).

Sch. 7 cl. 64
(Heading)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zp)(i).

64 Communication between driver of pilot or escort vehicle and driver of class O vehicle that the pilot or escort vehicle is accompanying

Sch. 7 cl. 64(1)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zp)(ii).

- (1) A pilot or escort vehicle must have an electronic device that allows the driver of the pilot vehicle or escort vehicle to communicate with the driver of a class O vehicle that the pilot vehicle or escort vehicle is accompanying.

Sch. 7 cl. 64(2)
amended by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 77(zp)(ii).

- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply if the class O vehicle is—
- (a) an agricultural machine; or
 - (b) an agricultural combination that includes an agricultural machine.

Sch. 8
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 78.

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Sch. 9
amended by
S.R. No.
26/2010
reg. 38,
revoked by
S.R. No.
150/2013
reg. 78.

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Endnotes

1 General information

See www.legislation.vic.gov.au for Victorian Bills, Acts and current authorised versions of legislation and up-to-date legislative information.

The Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009, S.R. No. 118/2009 were made on 7 October 2009 by the Governor in Council under section 95 of the **Road Safety Act 1986**, No. 127/1986 and came into operation on 9 November 2009: regulation 3.

The Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009 will sunset 10 years after the day of making on 7 October 2019 (see section 5 of the **Subordinate Legislation Act 1994**).

INTERPRETATION OF LEGISLATION ACT 1984 (ILA)

Style changes

Section 54A of the ILA authorises the making of the style changes set out in Schedule 1 to that Act.

References to ILA s. 39B

Sidenotes which cite ILA s. 39B refer to section 39B of the ILA which provides that where an undivided regulation, rule or clause of a Schedule is amended by the insertion of one or more subregulations, subrules or subclauses the original regulation, rule or clause becomes subregulation, subrule or subclause (1) and is amended by the insertion of the expression "(1)" at the beginning of the original regulation, rule or clause.

Interpretation

As from 1 January 2001, amendments to section 36 of the ILA have the following effects:

- **Headings**

All headings included in a Statutory Rule which is made on or after 1 January 2001 form part of that Statutory Rule. Any heading inserted in a Statutory Rule which was made before 1 January 2001, by a Statutory Rule made on or after 1 January 2001, forms part of that Statutory Rule. This includes headings to Parts, Divisions or Subdivisions in a Schedule; Orders; Parts into which an Order is divided; clauses; regulations; rules; items; tables; columns; examples; diagrams; notes or forms. See section 36(1A)(2A)(2B).

- **Examples, diagrams or notes**

All examples, diagrams or notes included in a Statutory Rule which is made on or after 1 January 2001 form part of that Statutory Rule. Any examples, diagrams or notes inserted in a Statutory Rule which was made before 1 January 2001, by a Statutory Rule made on or after 1 January 2001, form part of that Statutory Rule. See section 36(3A).

- **Punctuation**

All punctuation included in a Statutory Rule which is made on or after 1 January 2001 forms part of that Statutory Rule. Any punctuation inserted in a Statutory Rule which was made before 1 January 2001, by a Statutory Rule made on or after 1 January 2001, forms part of that Statutory Rule. See section 36(3B).

- **Provision numbers**

All provision numbers included in a Statutory Rule form part of that Statutory Rule, whether inserted in the Statutory Rule before, on or after 1 January 2001. Provision numbers include regulation numbers, rule numbers, subregulation numbers, subrule numbers, paragraphs and subparagraphs. See section 36(3C).

- **Location of "legislative items"**

A "legislative item" is a penalty, an example or a note. As from 13 October 2004, a legislative item relating to a provision of a Statutory Rule is taken to be at the foot of that provision even if it is preceded or followed by another legislative item that relates to that provision. For example, if a penalty at the foot of a provision is followed by a note, both of these legislative items will be regarded as being at the foot of that provision. See section 36B.

- **Other material**

Any explanatory memorandum, table of provisions, endnotes, index and other material printed after the Endnotes does not form part of a Statutory Rule. See section 36(3)(3D)(3E).

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Endnotes

2 Table of Amendments

This publication incorporates amendments made to the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009 by statutory rules, subordinate instruments and Acts.

Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment Regulations 2010, S.R. No. 26/2010

Date of Making: 11.5.10

Date of Commencement: 11.5.10

Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Heavy Vehicles Charges) Regulations 2010, S.R. No. 33/2010

Date of Making: 25.5.10

Date of Commencement: 1.7.10: reg. 3

Road Safety (Drivers) and Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Fees) Regulations 2010, S.R. No. 35/2010

Date of Making: 1.6.10

Date of Commencement: Regs 6–9 on 1.7.10: reg. 3

Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Electronic Stability Control) Regulations 2010, S.R. No. 80/2010

Date of Making: 17.8.10

Date of Commencement: 17.8.10

Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Club Permit) Regulations 2010, S.R. No. 116/2010

Date of Making: 19.10.10

Date of Commencement: 1.2.11: reg. 3

Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Fees) Regulations 2010, S.R. No. 136/2010

Date of Making: 26.10.10

Date of Commencement: 26.10.10

Road Safety (Drivers) and (Vehicles) Amendment (Fees) Regulations 2011, S.R. No. 51/2011

Date of Making: 28.6.11

Date of Commencement: Regs 22–50 on 1.7.11: reg. 3

Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Fees) Interim Regulations 2012, S.R. No. 10/2012

Date of Making: 21.2.12

Date of Commencement: Reg. 5 on 1.4.12: reg. 3(1)

Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Fire Services Commissioner) Regulations 2012, S.R. No. 25/2012

Date of Making: 3.4.12

Date of Commencement: 3.4.12

Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Heavy Vehicle Fees) Regulations 2012, S.R. No. 37/2012

Date of Making: 29.5.12

Date of Commencement: 1.7.12: reg. 3

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
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- Road Safety (Drivers) and (Vehicles) Amendment (Fees) Regulations 2012,
S.R. No. 71/2012
Date of Making: 28.6.12
Date of Commencement: Regs 5–7 on 1.7.12: reg. 3
- Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment Regulations 2012, S.R. No. 156/2012
Date of Making: 11.12.12
Date of Commencement: 11.12.12
- Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment Regulations 2013, S.R. No. 26/2013
Date of Making: 26.2.13
Date of Commencement: 30.3.13: reg. 3
- Road Safety (Drivers) and (Vehicles) Amendment (Fees) Regulations 2013,
S.R. No. 58/2013
Date of Making: 4.6.13
Date of Commencement: Regs 5–7 on 1.7.13: reg. 3
- Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Taxi Services Commission) Regulations 2013,
S.R. No. 87/2013
Date of Making: 25.6.13
Date of Commencement: 1.7.13: reg. 3
- Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Electronic Stability Control) Regulations 2013,
S.R. No. 133/2013
Date of Making: 29.10.13
Date of Commencement: 1.11.13: reg. 3
- Road Safety (Vehicles), (Drivers) and (General) Amendment (Heavy Vehicle
National Law) Regulations 2013, S.R. No. 150/2013
Date of Making: 3.12.13
Date of Commencement: Regs 4–78 on 10.2.14: reg. 3
- Road Safety (Vehicles), (Drivers) and (General) Amendment (Registration)
Regulations 2013, S.R. No. 153/2013
Date of Making: 3.12.13
Date of Commencement: Regs 4–14 on 1.1.14: reg. 3
- Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Written-off Vehicles) Regulations 2013,
S.R. No. 176/2013
Date of Making: 17.12.13
Date of Commencement: Regs 7, 8 on 17.12.13: reg. 3(1); reg. 5 on 1.1.14:
reg. 3(2); reg. 6 on 1.1.14: reg. 3(3)
- Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Heavy Vehicle National Law)
Regulations 2014, S.R. No. 23/2014
Date of Making: 29.4.14
Date of Commencement: 29.4.14
- Road Safety (Drivers) and (Vehicles) Amendment Regulations 2014,
S.R. No. 46/2014
Date of Making: 27.5.14
Date of Commencement: Reg. 6 on 27.5.14: reg. 3(1)

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Road Safety (Drivers) and (Vehicles) Amendment (Fees) Regulations 2014, S.R. No. 85/2014	
<i>Date of Making:</i>	24.6.14
<i>Date of Commencement:</i>	Regs 5–7 on 1.7.14: reg. 3
Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Emergency Management Commissioner) Regulations 2014, S.R. No. 131/2014	
<i>Date of Making:</i>	16.9.14
<i>Date of Commencement:</i>	16.9.14
Road Safety (Drivers), (General) and (Vehicles) Amendment Regulations 2014, S.R. No. 199/2014	
<i>Date of Making:</i>	29.10.14
<i>Date of Commencement:</i>	Reg. 9 on 1.11.14: reg. 3(1)
Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment Regulations 2014, S.R. No. 201/2014	
<i>Date of Making:</i>	29.10.14
<i>Date of Commencement:</i>	29.10.14
Road Safety (Drivers) and (Vehicles) Amendment (Fees) Regulations 2015, S.R. No. 79/2015	
<i>Date of Making:</i>	23.6.15
<i>Date of Commencement:</i>	Regs 5–7 on 1.7.15: reg. 3
Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Declared Apprenticeships) Regulations 2015, S.R. No. 118/2015	
<i>Date of Making:</i>	13.10.15
<i>Date of Commencement</i>	16.11.15: reg. 4
Road Safety (Drivers) and (Vehicles) Amendment (Miscellaneous Fees) Regulations 2015, S.R. No. 159/2015	
<i>Date of Making:</i>	15.12.15
<i>Date of Commencement</i>	Regs 13–17 on 1.2.16: reg. 3
Road Safety (Drivers) and (Vehicles) Amendment (Fees) Regulations 2016, S.R. No. 50/2016	
<i>Date of Making:</i>	24.5.16
<i>Date of Commencement:</i>	Regs 5–8 on 1.7.16: reg. 3
Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Australian Border Force Vehicles) Regulations 2016, S.R. No. 93/2016	
<i>Date of Making:</i>	26.7.16
<i>Date of Commencement:</i>	16.8.16: reg. 3
Road Safety (Drivers), (General), (Traffic Management) and (Vehicles) Amendment (Road Rules) Regulations 2017, S.R. No. 42/2017	
<i>Date of Making:</i>	6.6.17
<i>Date of Commencement:</i>	Regs 12, 13 on 1.7.17: reg. 3
Road Safety (Drivers) and (Vehicles) Amendment (Fees) Regulations 2017, S.R. No. 100/2017	
<i>Date of Making:</i>	26.9.17
<i>Date of Commencement:</i>	Regs 5–7 on 1.10.17: reg. 3

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
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Road Safety (Vehicles) Amendment (Short Term Registration) Regulations 2017,
S.R. No. 117/2017

Date of Making: 15.11.17

Date of Commencement: 1.1.18: reg. 3

Road Safety (Drivers), (General) and (Vehicles) Amendment Regulations 2018,
S.R. No. 89/2018

Date of Making: 26.6.18

Date of Commencement: Regs 5–23 on 1.7.18: reg. 3

3 Amendments Not in Operation

There are no amendments which were Not in Operation at the date of this publication.

4 Explanatory details

¹ Sch. 2 cl. 150(1): S.R. No. 159/2013.

Fee Units

These Regulations provide for fees by reference to fee units within the meaning of the **Monetary Units Act 2004**.

The amount of the fee is to be calculated, in accordance with section 7 of that Act, by multiplying the number of fee units applicable by the value of a fee unit.

The value of a fee unit for the financial year commencing 1 July 2018 is \$14.45. The amount of the calculated fee may be rounded to the nearest 10 cents.

The value of a fee unit for future financial years is to be fixed by the Treasurer under section 5 of the **Monetary Units Act 2004**. The value of a fee unit for a financial year must be published in the Government Gazette and a Victorian newspaper before 1 June in the preceding financial year.

Penalty Units

These Regulations provide for penalties by reference to penalty units within the meaning of section 110 of the **Sentencing Act 1991**. The amount of the penalty is to be calculated, in accordance with section 7 of the **Monetary Units Act 2004**, by multiplying the number of penalty units applicable by the value of a penalty unit.

The value of a penalty unit for the financial year commencing 1 July 2018 is \$161.19.

The amount of the calculated penalty may be rounded to the nearest dollar.

The value of a penalty unit for future financial years is to be fixed by the Treasurer under section 5 of the **Monetary Units Act 2004**. The value of a penalty unit for a financial year must be published in the Government Gazette and a Victorian newspaper before 1 June in the preceding financial year.

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
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Table of Applied, Adopted or Incorporated Matter

Note that the following table of applied, adopted or incorporated matter was included in S.R. No. 118/2009 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 5 of the Subordinate Legislation Regulations 2004.

Statutory Rule Provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Definition of <i>United Nations electronic stability control standard</i> in regulation 5(1)	Global technical regulation No. 8 published by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and established in the Global Registry on 26 June 2008 [ECE/TRANS/180/Add.8], as amended by the Corrigendum established in the Global Registry on 12 November 2008 [ECE/TRANS/180/Add.8/Corr.2]	The whole
Definition of <i>forward-control passenger vehicle (MB)</i> in regulation 5(1)	Vehicle Standard (Australian Design Rule - Definitions and Vehicle Categories) 2005 Compilation 3, dated 19 September 2007, published by the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Services	The whole
Definition of <i>off-road passenger vehicle (MC)</i> in regulation 5(1)	Vehicle Standard (Australian Design Rule - Definitions and Vehicle Categories) 2005 Compilation 3, dated 19 September 2007, published by the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Services	The whole

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
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Statutory Rule Provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Definition of <i>passenger car (MA)</i> in regulation 5(1)	Vehicle Standard (Australian Design Rule - Definitions and Vehicle Categories) 2005 Compilation 3, dated 19 September 2007, published by the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Services	The whole
Regulation 5 and clause 3 (definitions of <i>50 millimetre kingpin</i> and <i>90 millimetre kingpin</i>) and clauses 165, 166 and 167 of Schedule 2	Australian Standard AS 2175–1990 Articulated Vehicles Kingpins	The whole
Regulation 5 and clause 3 (definition of <i>road tank vehicle</i>) of Schedule 2	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, seventh edition implemented by 31 December 2008	Volume 1 Division 1.1— Interpretation
Regulation 5, 21 and Part 3 of Schedule 2	Vehicle Standards Bulletin No. 6 - Heavy Vehicle Modifications and Vehicle Standards Bulletin No. 14 National Code of Practice for Light Vehicle Construction and Modifications, both published by the Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government	The whole

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
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Statutory Rule Provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 5 and clauses 17 and 19 of Schedule 2	Australian Design Rules for Motor Vehicle Safety and Trailers, second edition, published by the Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government	The whole
Regulation 5 and clauses 18 and 20 of Schedule 2	Australian Design Rules for Motor Vehicles and Trailers, third edition, published by the Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government	The whole
Regulation 5 and clauses 3 and clause 23(2)(a) of Schedule 2	Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2596:2003: Seat belt assemblies for motor vehicles, published by jointly by Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand on 29 December 2003; and the relevant British Standard for seat belts	The whole
Regulation 5 and clause 23(2)(b) of Schedule 2	Second and third edition ADR 5	The whole
Regulation 5 and clause 23(2)(c) of Schedule 2	Second edition ADR 34; third edition ADR 5 and 34	The whole
Regulation 5 and clause 23(2)(d) of Schedule 2	Second and third edition ADR 22	The whole

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
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Statutory Rule Provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 5 and clause 33(1)(b) of Schedule 2	British Standard AU200–1a:1984 Spray Reducing Devices for Heavy Goods Vehicles, published by the British Standards Institute on 13 August 1984	Parts 1 and 2
Regulation 5 and clause 41(3) of Schedule 2	Australian Standard AS 2513–1982 Electrical Connections for Trailer Vehicles	The whole
Regulation 5 and clause 41(5) of Schedule 2	Third edition ADR 63	The whole
Regulation 5 and clause 43(2) of Schedule 2	Australian Standard AS R1–1965 Safety Glass for Land Transport; Australian Standard AS R1–1968 Safety Glass for Land Transport; Australian Standard AS 2080–1977 Safety Glass for Vehicles; British Standard BS 857:1967 Specification for Safety Glass for Land Transport; British Standard BS 5282:1975 Road Vehicle Safety Glass; British Standard BS AU178:1980 Road Vehicle Safety Glass; Japanese Industrial Standard JIS R 3211–1979 Safety Glasses for Road Vehicles; American National Standard ANSI Z26.1–1980 Safety Code for Safety Glazing Materials for Glazing Motor Vehicles Operating on Land Highway	The whole

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Endnotes

Statutory Rule Provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 5 and clause 53 of Schedule 2	Australian Standard AS 1973–1976 Retreaded Pneumatic Passenger Car and Light Truck Tyre; Australian Standard AS 1973–1985 Retreaded Pneumatic Passenger and Light Truck Tyre; Australian Standard AS 1973–1993 Pneumatic Tyres—Passenger Car, Light Truck and Truck/Bus—Retreading and Repair Processes, published by Standards Australia on 15 November 1993	The whole
Regulation 5 and clause 62(3) of Schedule 2	Australian Standard AS 1744–1975 Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs, published by Standards Australia on 20 January 1975	The whole
Regulation 5 and clauses 62(7) and 117(3) of Schedule 2	Australian Standard AS 1906 Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes	Part 1
Regulation 5 and clause 116(7) of Schedule 2	Third edition ADR 6	The whole
Regulation 5 and clauses 117(1) and 117(2) of Schedule 2	Australian Standard AS 1743 - Road Signs	Image W6-3
Regulation 5 and clause 119(1) of Schedule 2	Vehicle Standards Bulletin No. 12 – Rear Marking Plates, published by the Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government	The whole

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Endnotes

Statutory Rule Provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 5 and clauses 136(1) and 137 of Schedule 2	Second edition ADR 35A; third edition ADR 35	The whole
Regulation 5 and clause 136(2) of Schedule 2	Third edition ADR 64	Clause 64.5.2
Regulation 5 and clause 138 of Schedule 2	Second edition ADR 38; third edition ADR 38; third edition ADR 38/01	The whole
Regulation 5 and clause 143(2) of Schedule 2	Australian Standard AS D8–1971 Hose Couplings for Use with Vacuum and Air-Pressure Braking Systems on Prime Movers, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	The whole
Regulation 5 and clause 154(1)(a) of Schedule 2	Australian Standard AS 1425 LP Gas Fuel Systems for Vehicle Engines in force as at the commencement of clause 154(1)(a)	The whole
Regulation 5 and clause 154(3)(c) of Schedule 2	Australian Standard AS 1742–1975 Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, Appendix C, Class 2	Material related to class NP
Regulation 5 and clause 155 of Schedule 2	Third edition ADR 65	The whole
Regulation 5 and clauses 161, 163 and 164 of Schedule 2	Australian Standard AS 1773–1990 Articulated Vehicles—Fifth Wheel Assemblies; and Australian Standard AS 1771–1987 Installation of Fifth Wheel and Turntable Assemblies	The whole

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
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Statutory Rule Provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 5 and clauses 168 and 170 of Schedule 2	Australian Standard AS 2213–1984 50mm Pin Type Couplings and Drawbar Eyes for Trailers	The whole
Regulation 5 and clause 174 of Schedule 2	ADR 8 Safety Glass; ADR 12 Glare Reduction in Field of View; ADR 14 Rear Vision Mirrors; ADR 16 Windscreen Wipers and Washers; ADRs 18 and 18A Location and Visibility of Instruments; ADRs 35 and 35A Commercial Vehicle Braking Systems	The whole
Regulation 21(3)(c)(i)	Vehicle Standards Bulletin No. 14 - National Code of Practice for Light Vehicle Construction and Modification, published by the Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government	The whole
Regulation 164 and clauses 12, 32, 43 and 47 of Schedule 8, and clauses 22 and 28 of Schedule 9	"Height Clearance on Roads" published by VicRoads in January 2000	The whole
Regulation 187 and clauses 12, 32, 43 and 47 of Schedule 8	"Height Clearance on Roads" published by VicRoads in January 2000	The whole

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
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Statutory Rule Provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 172 and clauses 62(7) and 117(3)(c) of Schedule 2 and clauses 9(6)(b), 14(1)(a), 53(1)(a) of Schedule 7	Australian Standard 1906 Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes	The whole
Regulation 172 and clauses 17(1) and 56(1) of Schedule 7	Australian Standard 1744–1975, "Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs known as Standard Alphabets for Road Signs (metric units)", published by Standards Australia on 20 January 1975	The whole
Regulation 172 and clause 36(1) of Schedule 7	Third edition ADR 13	The whole
Regulation 248(2)	Load Restraint Guide, second edition 2004, published by the National Transport Commission	The whole
Regulations 5 and 33	Global technical regulation No. 8 published by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and established in the Global Registry on 26 June 2008 [ECE/TRANS/180/Add.8], as amended by the Corrigendum established in the Global Registry on 12 November 2008 [ECE/TRANS/180/Add.8/Corr.2]	The whole

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
S.R. No. 118/2009
Endnotes

Statutory Rule Provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Clause 148A of Schedule 2	In-Service Motor Vehicles - September 2006 (ISBN: 1 9211 68 50 1) published by National Transport Commission	The whole

Table of Applied, Adopted or Incorporated Matter

The following table of applied, adopted or incorporated matter was included in S.R. No. 26/2010 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 5 of the Subordinate Legislation Regulations 2004.

Statutory Rule Provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 4 which amends the definition of <i>complying bus</i> in regulation 5 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009	Third edition ADR 44 Third edition ADR 59 Third edition ADR 68	The whole The whole The whole
Regulation 10 which amends regulation 34 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009	Third edition ADR 31/02 Third edition ADR 35/03	The whole The whole

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009
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Endnotes

Table of Applied, Adopted or Incorporated Matter

The following table of applied, adopted or incorporated matter was included in S.R. No. 133/2013 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 5 of the Subordinate Legislation Regulations 2004.

Statutory rule provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 4 which amends the definition of <i>compliant system of electronic stability control</i> in regulation 5	Third edition ADR 31/02 Third edition ADR 35/03	The whole The whole

Table of Applied, Adopted or Incorporated Matter

The following table of applied, adopted or incorporated matter was included in S.R. No. 23/2014 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 5 of the Subordinate Legislation Regulations 2004.

Statutory rule provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 3 which inserts the definition of <i>NHVR Code of Practice for the Approval of Heavy Vehicle Modifications</i> in regulation 5 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009	NHVR Code of Practice for the Approval of Heavy Vehicle Modifications published by the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator in February 2014	The whole
Regulation 4 which amends regulation 21(3)(b) of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009	NHVR Code of Practice for the Approval of Heavy Vehicle Modifications published by the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator in February 2014	The whole

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Statutory rule provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
Regulation 7 which amends the note to Part 3 of Schedule 2 to the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009	NHVR Code of Practice for the Approval of Heavy Vehicle Modifications published by the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator in February 2014	The whole