

K53

LEARNER LICENSE

HELP GUIDE

CONTENT INCLUDES

-  Vehicle Controls
-  Road Signs
-  Rules of the Road

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What is a learner's license?

Before you start your driving lessons on a public road you need to present the instructor with your official learners license. You can apply to be tested for a learner's license at any registered driving license testing centre (DLTC) on the appropriate application form (form LL1)

The learner's license test will cover the following sections:

- Rules of the road
- Road traffic signs, signals and road markings
- The use of controls of a vehicle

How long is a learner's license valid for?

The learner's license will be valid for a period of 24 months from the day of issue

What is the minimum age requirement to obtain a learners license?

Motorcycles 125cc or less (without a sidecar)	16 years
Light Motorcycle vehicles not more than 3500kgs	17 years
All other vehicles (including motorcycles over 125cc)	18 years

Disqualifying factors for obtaining a learners license as per legislation:

- If you have been disqualified by a court of law or competent authority from driving a motor vehicle and that order is still valid
- If you already hold a valid license to drive the same class of vehicle
- If your license to drive has been suspended or the cancellation period has not yet expired
- Addiction to the use of any drug or the excessive use of intoxicating liquor
- If you are suffering from one of the following diseases or disabilities:
 - Uncontrollable epilepsy
 - Sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting due to hypertension
 - Any form of mental illness to such an extent that it is necessary to be detained, supervised, controlled and treated as a patient in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No. 18 of 1973)
 - Any condition causing muscular coordination problems
 - Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus
 - Defective vision in accordance with a prescribed standard (certified by a registered optometrist)
 - Any other disease or physical defect, which is likely to render you incapable of effectively driving and controlling a vehicle without endangering the safety of the public (Deafness is not considered a defect)

What will I need when I apply?

- Have your relevant identification documents with you when applying:
 - Temporary identity certificate, an identity document, identity card or
 - A valid South African passport
 - In the case of a person not permanently residing in the Republic, an identity document issued by a foreign country or a traffic register number certificate
- Pass the eye test conducted at the testing centre or bring in a valid eye test issued by your optometrist
- Two recent passport size photographs (black and white or colour)

How will I be tested?

The theory test is a multiple-choice test consisting of questions for which you must choose the correct answers from the options provided. At some testing centers you are able to complete this test using a computer otherwise it is a pen and paper test.

For the pen and paper test you will be given a book of questions, an answer sheet, a chart of the road signs and a book showing various road layouts and pictures of the controls of vehicle.

The test generally consists of 64 questions spread across the syllabus below:

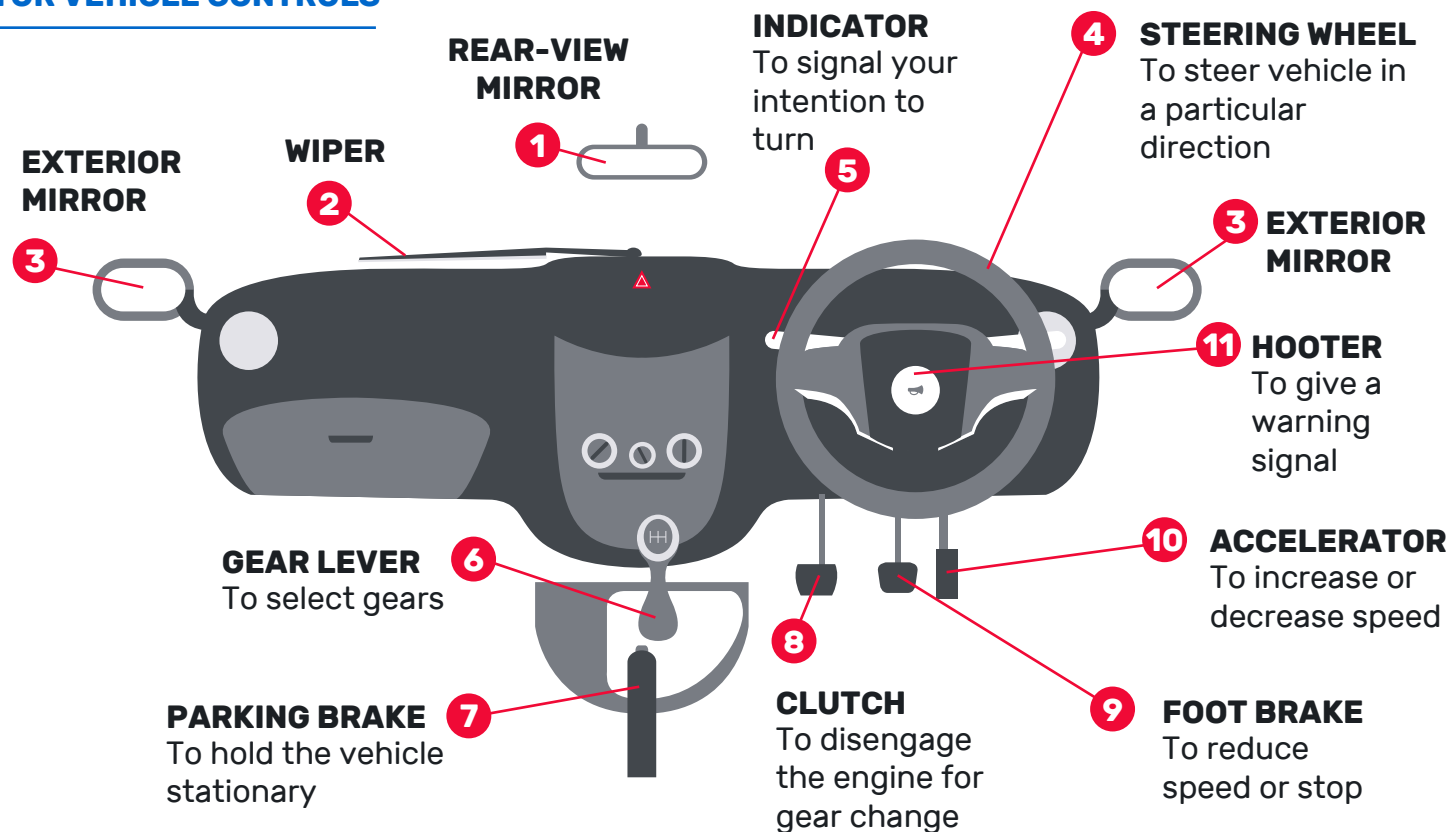
	Number of questions	Pass Mark
Rules of the road	28	22
Road signs, signals and marking	28	23
Controls of the vehicle	8	6

LEARNERS LICENSE: CONTROLS OF THE VEHICLE

Vehicle controls are items such as the steering wheel (handlebars for motorcycles), brakes, clutch pedal, accelerator pedal, speedometer etc. You must know the function of all the vehicle controls.

Important: Although the layouts for the controls vary across the different makes and models of vehicles, their functions remain the same.

MOTOR VEHICLE CONTROLS



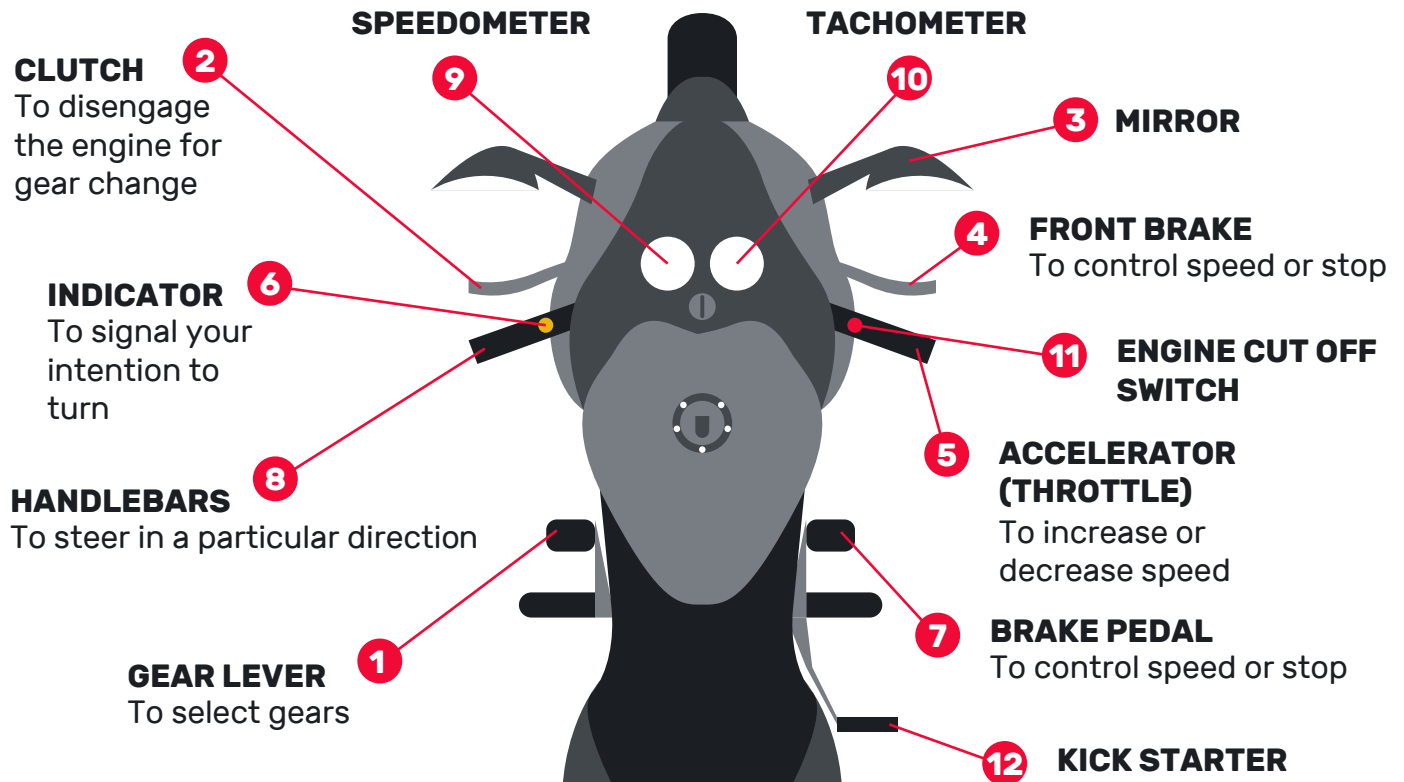
To do this	Use these controls	Refer to illustration
Check if is safe to move	Mirrors	1, 3
Indicate your intention to change direction/turn	Indicator	5
Turn or change direction	Steering Wheel	4
Ensure the parked vehicle remains stationary	Parking Brake	7
Select a gear	Clutch & Gear Lever	6, 8
Increase speed	Accelerator	10
Stop or reduce speed suddenly	Foot Brake	9
Negotiate a sharp turn	Rear-view mirror, Exterior mirrors, indicator, gear lever, steering wheel, accelerator	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 & 9

LEARNERS LICENSE: CONTROLS OF THE VEHICLE

Vehicle controls are items such as the steering wheel (handlebars for motorcycles), brakes, clutch pedal, accelerator pedal, speedometer etc. You must know the function of all the vehicle controls.

Important: Although the layouts for the controls vary across the different makes and models of vehicles, their functions remain the same.

MOTORCYCLE CONTROLS



To do this	Use these controls	Refer to illustration
Check if is safe to move	Mirrors	3
Indicate your intention to change direction/turn	Indicator Switch	6
Turn or change direction	Handlebars	8
Ensure the motorcycle remains stationary	Rear brake pedal	7
Select a gear	Clutch & Gear Lever	2, 1
Increase speed	Accelerator (throttle)	5
Stop or reduce speed suddenly	Front & rear brake lever	4, 7
Negotiate a sharp turn	Mirrors, indicator switch, front brake lever, clutch lever, gear lever, handlebars	3, 6, 4, 2, 1 & 8

REGULATORY SIGNS: CONTROL SIGNS

These signs tell you where to stop, where to yield, in which direction to drive and what special rules apply. Permanent control signs are red and white, sometimes with black symbols, and they come in a variety of shapes.



Come to a complete halt in line with the stop sign, or before the stop line. Remain stationary and move only when it is safe to do so.



Indicates that you must yield to other traffic. Give way to all cross-traffic as well as pedestrians crossing or waiting to cross your path.



Stop in line with the Stop sign or before the line. If more than one vehicle stops at the intersection, the vehicle, which stopped first, should proceed first.



Stop in line with the Stop sign or before the line. If more than one vehicle stops at the intersection, the vehicle, which stopped first, should proceed first.



Give way to any pedestrians on or about to enter the pedestrian crossing on your side of the road.

REGULATORY SIGNS: **CONTROL SIGNS**

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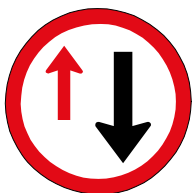
This is a manually operated sign, with the word STOP on one side and GO on the other. Stop when necessary and proceed cautiously when GO is displayed.



If proceeding straight ahead, or turning right, stop in line with the stop sign or before the line. You may turn left without stopping if it is safe to go. Give way to any cross traffic and pedestrians.



The area is set aside for use by pedestrians. Vehicles may enter only to deliver or load goods at a place specifically marked for that purpose, or to do maintenance work, or to attend to an emergency. Such vehicles must yield right of way to any pedestrian/s crossing or about to cross their path, and must not move faster than 15km/h unless a road sign indicates a higher speed limit.



to indicate that there is a single carriageway ahead for use by vehicles from both directions.

REGULATORY SIGNS: CONTROL SIGNS

These signs tell you where to stop, where to yield, in which direction to drive and what special rules apply. Permanent control signs are red and white, sometimes with black symbols, and they come in a variety of shapes.



No vehicles may enter this road at any time.



This is to indicate that there is a one-way carriageway to the left, proceed in the direction of the arrow indicated.



This is to indicate that there is a one-way carriageway to the right, proceed in the direction of the arrow indicated.



This is to indicate that there is a one-way carriageway straight ahead, proceed in the direction of the arrow indicated.

REGULATORY SIGNS: **COMMAND SIGNS**

To give instructions. There are two types of command signs: signs that specify an action that must be taken by all drivers, and signs that specify which class of road user must use a specified section of the roadway that others may not.



To indicate that you must switch on your headlights to see and be seen. Switch lights on in the dip position.



To give drivers an opportunity to follow an alternate route or proceed on the route and pay toll fees.



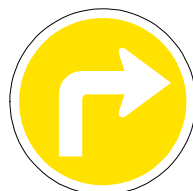
To regulate minimum speed of traffic. Do not drive slower than the speed indicated in km/h



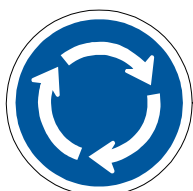
To indicate that road users must drive to the side of an obstruction where the sign is displayed.



Indicates the direction in which you must proceed, drive only in the direction indicated by the arrow.



Indicates the direction in which you must proceed, drive only in the direction indicated by the arrow at the next junction.



To indicate that you must move in a clockwise direction at the junction.

REGULATORY SIGNS: **COMMAND SIGNS**

To give instructions. There are two types of command signs: signs that specify an action that must be taken by all drivers, and signs that specify which class of road user must use a specified section of the roadway that others may not.



To indicate that the road or part of it is set aside for use by taxis only.



To indicate that the road or part of it is set aside for use by buses and minibuses only.



Drivers of a certain heavy vehicle to use the road or part of the road indicated by this road traffic sign.



To indicate that the road or part of it is set aside for use by goods vehicles with a gross vehicle mass or gross combination mass exceeding the mass indicated in tons by a number on such a sign.



To indicate that the road or part of it is set aside for use by goods vehicles only.



To indicate that the road or part of it may be used by pedestrians only.



To indicate that the road or part of it may be used by cyclists and pedestrians only. Indicates to cyclists and pedestrians which part of the road they may use.

REGULATORY SIGNS: PROHIBITION SIGNS

To prohibit certain actions or classes of vehicles. These signs tell you what you may or may not do or which class of road user may not use a particular part of roadway. These signs are all white disc-shaped with a red border. Temporary versions have a yellow disc.



To prohibit vehicles from turning left.



To prohibit vehicles from turning right.



To prohibit vehicles from turning left at an intersection.



To prohibit vehicles from turning right at an intersection.



To prohibit vehicles from turning around so that it faces the opposite direction (U-Turn).



No stopping to ensure traffic flow and prevent drivers views not being impaired by stationary vehicles.



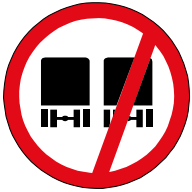
To Prohibit drivers from parking during any time of the day or night.

REGULATORY SIGNS: PROHIBITION SIGNS

To prohibit certain actions or classes of vehicles. These signs tell you what you may or may not do or which class of road user may not use a particular part of roadway. These signs are all white disc-shaped with a red border. Temporary versions have a yellow disc.



Over taking vehicles is prohibited for the next 500m.



No over taking vehicles by goods vehicles for the next 500m.



To prohibit noise, if the noise level of your vehicle is high, you may not proceed past the sign. Vehicles hooter may not be used for 100 meters after passing this sign.



To prohibit pedestrians and stationary vehicles. A driver of a vehicle may not pick up passengers for the next 500m.



To prohibit motorcycles on a part of a carriageway for safety reasons.



To prohibit hawkers in this area during any time of the day or night.



Prohibit pedestrians from proceeding past this sign where they could cause danger to themselves and vehicles.

To reserve lanes, roadways (R) or parking areas (P). These rectangular blue and white signs tell you that a particular lane, portion of the roadway or parking area is reserved for the use of a specific class of vehicle.

Roadway Reservation Examples:



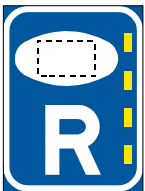
The lane on the left of the yellow line is reserved for the exclusive use of the class of vehicle indicated, in this case buses.



The curved yellow line indicates the start of a lane reserved for the exclusive use of the class of vehicle indicated.



The lane on the right of the yellow line is reserved for the exclusive use of the class of vehicle indicated.



The lane on the left of the yellow line is reserved for the exclusive use of authorized public transport vehicles.



The lane on the right of the right of the yellow line is reserved for the exclusive use of authorized public transport vehicles.



This stop zone is reserved for the exclusive use of the class of vehicle and organization shown by the symbol and logo.



This portion of roadway is temporarily reserved for the exclusive use of the class of vehicle indicated.

To reserve lanes, roadways (R) or parking areas (P). These rectangular blue and white signs tell you that a particular lane, portion of the roadway or parking area is reserved for the use of a specific class of vehicle.

Parking Reservation Examples:



This area is reserved for parking.



This area is reserved for parking by the class of vehicle shown.



Parking here is reserved for a vehicle carrying people with disabilities.



This area is temporarily reserved for parking by the class of vehicle shown.



This area is reserved for parking by authorized vehicles.



This area is reserved for parking, up to a maximum of 60 minutes.



This area is reserved for parking by police vehicles.

REGULATORY SIGNS: **LIMIT PROHIBITION SIGNS**

To set specific limits permitted on the road, where exceeding such limit is prohibited. These signs are similar in shape and colour to the Prohibition signs, but without a diagonal red line.



Maximum speed limit allowed.



Temporary height limit allowed, including road and antenna.



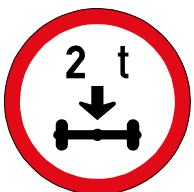
Gross vehicle mass limit allowed.



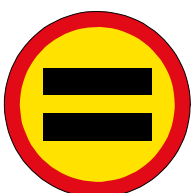
Width limit allowed.



Length of vehicle limit allowed, including trailers and projections.



Gross axle mass load limit allowed.



Access temporarily limited to authorize vehicles only.

To indicate comprehensive rules. These signs indicate that a comprehensive set of regulations must be adhered to on the roadway ahead.



Residential area:

- Access permitted, but you may not drive through a residential area without stopping to break your journey
- You may not exceed 30km/h within a residential area.
- You must give way to all pedestrians as they have right of way.
- Vehicles that weigh more than 3 500kg or that has more than 10 seats for passengers are not allowed in a residential area, except to gain local access for purpose of loading or offloading goods.



Dual-carriage freeway begins: # The following rules apply to all freeways

- Hand signals are not allowed on freeways, except in an emergency.
- If you are in the far right lane and the driver behind you indicates the intention to overtake, move safely over to the next lane on the left, and do not accelerate while being overtaken.
- Stopping a vehicle on a freeway is prohibited, except:
To comply with the directions of the traffic officer or road sign.
In the event of an emergency or in a designated stopping area.
- Learner drivers are allowed on freeways if accompanied by a properly licensed driver.



Single-carriage freeway begins: # The following users are not allowed on a freeway:

- Pedestrian
- Animal drawn vehicles
- Animals, unless in a reserved parking or stopping area where they cannot stray onto roadway
- Pedal cycles, motorcycles 50cc or less, motor tricycles, motor quad bikes
- Vehicle 230kg or less that have been adapted for disabled people
- Electric motorcycles
- Tractors, unless they are busy with freeway maintenance.

REGULATORY SIGNS: DE-RESTRICTION SIGNS

To cancel restrictions. A red cross over a road sign indicates that a restriction, a command or set of regulations no longer applies.



End of toll road.



You no longer need to drive with your headlights switched on.



Vehicle mass restriction no longer applies.



End of lane use reservation and all vehicles may now use this lane.



End of dual carriage freeway and freeway rules no longer apply.



End of single carriage freeway and freeway rules no longer apply.



End of residential area and rules for a residential area no longer apply.

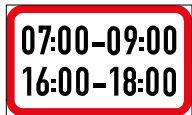
REGULATORY SIGNS: **SELECTIVE RESTRICTION SIGNS**

To apply the rules selectively. These signs are displayed beneath other regulatory signs to indicate that the regulatory sign applies only at a particular time, to vehicles travelling in a particular direction, certain classes of vehicles or under certain conditions.

Regulatory sign applies during certain times only:



Applies during the times shown.



Applies during the times shown.



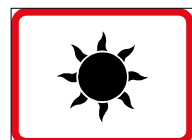
Applies on the days and during the times shown.



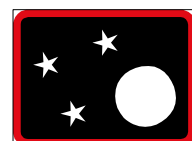
Applies on the days and during the times shown.



Applies for the period and during the times shown.



Applies during day time only.

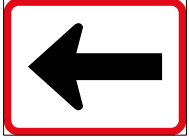


Applies at night only.

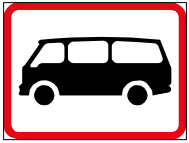
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Regulatory sign applies in certain situations only:



Applies only when proceeding left.



Applies only to mini-buses.



Maximum of 15 vehicles are allowed.



Parking only allowed if you pay the parking fee.



Applies only to the operator as indicated.



Local access is also allowed.



Applies for the next 5km.

REGULATORY SIGNS: **SELECTIVE RESTRICTION SIGNS**

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Combination Examples:



60 – min parking area requiring a parking fee.



U-turn prohibited at night.



Turn tight at the next junction during these times.



Speed limit of 60km/h applies to motorcycles only.

REGULATORY SIGNS: **SELECTIVE RESTRICTION SIGNS**

To apply the rules selectively. These signs are displayed beneath other regulatory signs to indicate that the regulatory sign applies only at a particular time, to vehicles travelling in a particular direction, certain classes of vehicles or under certain conditions.

Combination Examples:



No right turn by buses allowed at the next junction.

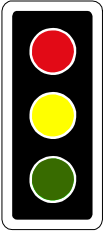


Goods vehicles must travel at 50km/h or faster.



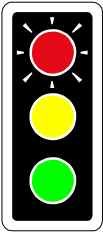
Overtaking prohibited for the next 2km.

To control traffic flow, and to warn motorists to proceed with caution.



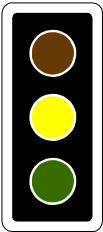
Steady red disc

Stop before the white stop line and wait for the green light before proceeding with caution.



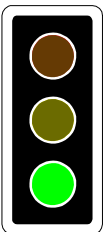
Flashing red disc

Stop at the 4-way stop and give way to pedestrians (who are allowed to cross against such light) This signal is also used when traffic lights are out of order.



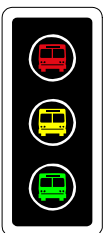
Steady yellow disc

Stop before the white stop line. Wait for the green light before moving off with caution.



Steady green disc

Proceed in any direction, subject to any road signs and give way to traffic and pedestrians still crossing.



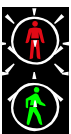
Steady bus/tram

The steady disc rules apply only to the class of vehicle shown by the symbol on the disc.



Steady red man

Pedestrians must wait on the sidewalk and may cross only when the green man light is displayed.



Flashing red man

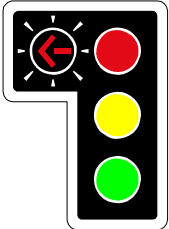
The steady red man is about to be displayed. Pedestrians must wait for the steady green man signal before starting to cross.

To control traffic flow, and to warn motorists to proceed with caution.



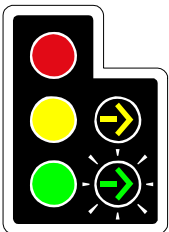
Steady green man

Pedestrians may cross the road within the markings. Drivers to give way to pedestrians crossing.



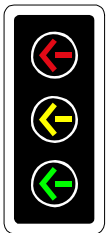
Flashing red arrow left

Stop before the white line. You may then proceed left even though there is a steady red disc signal, but give way to vehicles and pedestrians for whom a green light signal is displayed.



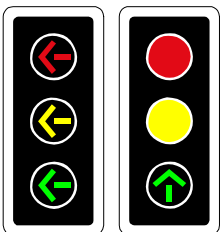
Flashing green arrow

Proceed in the direction of the arrow; give way to pedestrians and vehicles still crossing the intersection.



Steady yellow arrow

Stop before the white stop line and wait for a green arrow signal before proceeding in the direction of the green arrow, give way to pedestrians and vehicles still crossing the intersection.



Steady green arrow

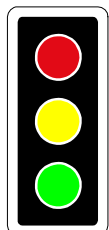
Proceed in the direction of the green arrow; give way to pedestrians and vehicles still crossing the intersection.



Pedal cyclist signals

These have the same rules as pedestrian signals.

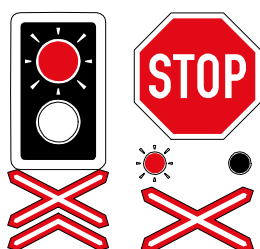
To control traffic flow, and to warn motorists to proceed with caution.



Traffic signal arrow signs

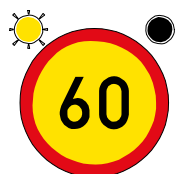
Where such a sign appears above a traffic light, any disc signal below the sign applies only to traffic moving in the direction/s indicated on the sign.

Overhead signals (next row): Sometimes a lane is temporary 'borrowed' from the other side of the road to speed up traffic flow on a busy side of the road. A red cross would be shown to traffic from the opposite direction in that lane.



Flashing red signal light

Stop before the signal and proceed only when it is safe to do so. Examples shown here are for a railway crossing stop.



Flashing yellow signal light

Warns you of a hazard or regulatory sign ahead. Slow down and proceed with caution. Obey any regulatory signs.



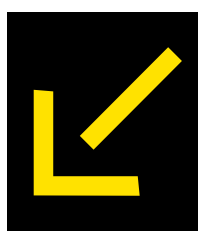
Overhead steady green arrow

You may drive in the lane over which the signal is displayed.



Overhead steady red cross

You may not drive in the lane over which the signal is displayed.



Overhead steady yellow arrow

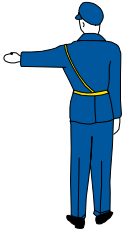
The lane ahead is closed. Move into the next lane in the direction of the arrow, as soon as it is safe to do so.

To control traffic flow, and to warn motorists to proceed with caution.



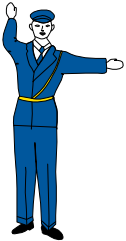
Stop hand signal for traffic approaching from the front:

Stop and remain stationary until signalled to proceed.



Stop hand signal for traffic approaching from behind the officer:

Stop and remain stationary until signalled to proceed.



Stop hand signal for traffic approaching from the front and back of the officer:

Stop and remain stationary until signalled to proceed.



Proceed:

Traffic facing the officer's front may proceed.



Proceed:

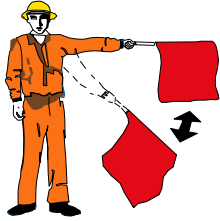
Traffic facing the officer's front may proceed.

To control traffic flow, and to warn motorists to proceed with caution.



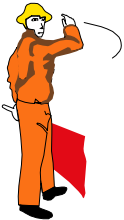
Stop:

Stop and remain stationary until signalled to proceed.



Warning:

Traffic approaching from the front and back of the signalman must slow down and proceed with caution.



Proceed:

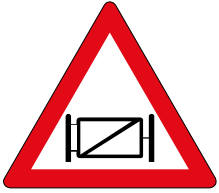
Traffic facing the signalman's front may proceed.

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD SITUATIONS AHEAD

May indicate potential dangers or hazards that you may come across on the road ahead.



Motor gate ahead with cattle grid. Pass on the side of the cattle grid.



Gate, railway boom or barrier ahead.



Tunnel ahead. Switch your headlights on and don't overtake.



Steep downhill ahead. Change to a lower gear if necessary.



Steep uphill ahead. You may not cross a No Overtaking line to overtake a slow moving vehicle.



Slow moving vehicles ahead.



Railway crossing ahead. Obey any traffic control signals at the crossing.

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD SITUATIONS AHEAD

May indicate potential dangers or hazards that you may come across on the road ahead.



Tarred road becomes a gravel road ahead, with loose stones that can damage windcreens and paintwork.



Gravel road becomes a tarred road ahead.



Temporary uneven, potholed, or bumpy road surface ahead.



Speed humps ahead. Slow down and obey any speed limit sign.



Road ahead narrows from both sides. Keep well to the left.



Road ahead narrows from one side. Keep well to the left.



Road narrows at a bridge ahead. Slow down and approach with caution.

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD SITUATIONS AHEAD

May indicate potential dangers or hazards that you may come across on the road ahead.



Slippery road ahead, especially when wet. Drive with caution.



Falling rocks ahead, especially after rain.



General warning sign, usually with an explanatory plate beneath it.



Jetty edge or river bank ahead, close to the road.



Water crosses the road at a drift ahead. Go very slowly and test the brakes afterwards.



Reduced visibility can be expected ahead (e.g. frequent mist).



Structure ahead that is less than 5m wide, e.g. bridge.

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD SITUATIONS AHEAD

May indicate potential dangers or hazards that you may come across on the road ahead.



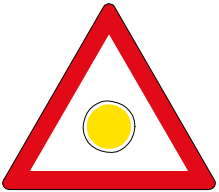
Vehicle length regulatory restriction ahead.



Vehicle height regulatory restriction ahead.



Road width regulatory restriction ahead.



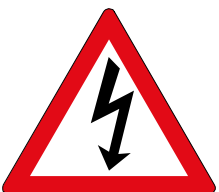
Hazard ahead. Slow down and approach with caution.



Strong crosswinds can be expected ahead.



The noise of low flying aircraft ahead could startle a driver.



Overhead electric cables ahead could endanger high vehicles/antennae.

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD SITUATIONS AHEAD

May indicate potential dangers or hazards that you may come across on the road ahead.



Surface step in the road surface ahead (temporary version).



Soft shoulder at road's edge ahead (temporary version).



Loose stones on road surface ahead (temporary version).



Road width regulatory restriction ahead (temporary version).



Vehicle length regulatory restriction ahead (temporary version).



Vehicle height regulatory restriction ahead (temporary version).



There may be traffic congestion on the roadway ahead.

WARNING SIGNS: TRAFFIC CONTROL

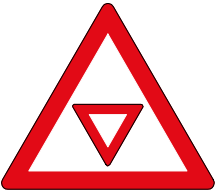
These signs warn of regulatory traffic control signs or signals ahead, possibly requiring you to give way or stop.



Traffic lights ahead. You may have to stop at a yellow or red light.



Stop sign ahead. Slow down and prepare to stop.



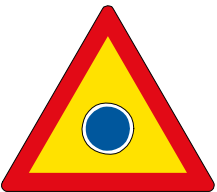
Yield sign ahead. Slow down and prepare to give way or stop.



Traffic control officer ahead. Slow down and be prepared to give way or stop.



School patrol ahead. Slow down and be prepared to stop.



Police activity ahead. Slow down and be prepared to stop.



Traffic lights out of order ahead. Approach the junction with extreme caution.

WARNING SIGNS: CHANGES IN VEHICLE MOVEMENT AHEAD

These signs warn of changes in vehicle travel direction ahead, such as curves and bends in the road, oncoming traffic, or vehicles entering the road from driveways not easily visible from your line of sight.



Gentle curve ahead.



Sharp bend ahead.



Hairpin bend ahead to the right.



Hairpin bend ahead to the left.



Winding road ahead, starting to the right.



Two combined sharp bends ahead, starting to the left.



Two combined sharp bends ahead, starting to the right.

WARNING SIGNS: CHANGES IN VEHICLE MOVEMENT AHEAD

These signs warn of changes in vehicle travel direction ahead, such as curves and bends in the road, oncoming traffic, or vehicles entering the road from driveways not easily visible from your line of sight.



Two-way traffic flow ahead. Keep to the left.



Two way traffic on the crossroad ahead.



Right hand lane ends ahead.



Concealed driveway ahead, from the right.



Concealed driveway ahead, from the left.



Concealed driveway ahead, from both sides.



Traffic circle ahead (mini circle or round about).

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD LAYOUT CHANGES AHEAD

These signs warn of the changes in the road layout ahead.



Crossroad ahead.



Priority road with secondary crossroad ahead.



Secondary road with priority crossroad ahead.



T-junction ahead.



Skew T-junction ahead.



Side road junction ahead.



Staggered junctions ahead.

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD LAYOUT CHANGES AHEAD

These signs warn of the changes in the road layout ahead.



Sharp junction ahead.



Sharp junction ahead.



Y junction ahead.



The one way dual road changed to a single road ahead, with two way traffic.



Dual road starts ahead, with one way traffic on each road.



Dual road starts ahead, with one way traffic on each road.

WARNING SIGNS: MOVING HAZARDS AHEAD

These signs warn of potential dangerous situations ahead caused by vehicles crossing or entering the road, or by people or animals suddenly walking or running onto the roadway.



Marked pedestrian crossing ahead.



Pedestrians ahead.



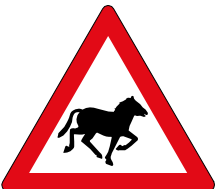
Children ahead.



Cyclist ahead.



Horses and riders ahead.



Horses ahead.



Cattle ahead.

WARNING SIGNS: **MOVING HAZARDS AHEAD**

These signs warn of potential dangerous situations ahead caused by vehicles crossing or entering the road, or by people or animals suddenly walking or running onto the roadway.



Sheep ahead.



Wild animals ahead.



Warthogs ahead.



Elephants ahead.



Hippos ahead.



Trams ahead.



Agricultural vehicles ahead.

WARNING SIGNS: **MOVING HAZARDS AHEAD**

These signs warn of potential dangerous situations ahead caused by vehicles crossing or entering the road, or by people or animals suddenly walking or running onto the roadway.



Road works ahead.



Grader working ahead.



Construction vehicles entering or crossing the road ahead.



Accident ahead.



Traffic congestion ahead.

WARNING SIGNS: HAZARD MARKER PLATES

These signs indicate the position of a hazard or obstruction on or next to the roadway.



Danger plate. Pass the hazard on the side to which the arrowhead points.



Marks the place and direction of a sharp bend in the road.



Marks the place and direction of a sharp bend in the road.



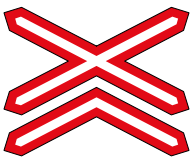
Danger plate. Marks the position of an overhead structure across the road.



Marks the position of a separation in the road (e.g. at a freeway exit).



Marks the position of a separation in the road (e.g. at a freeway exit).



Railway crossing. Extra lower plate indicates two or more railway lines.

WARNING SIGNS: HAZARD MARKER PLATES

These signs indicate the position of a hazard or obstruction on or next to the roadway.



Outward pointing arrows indicate where the road ends at a T-junction and you must turn either left or right.



Inward pointing arrows indicate that the road ends at this point and does not continue beyond the plate. You must turn back.



Two red and three yellow stripes indicate that the roadway beyond the barricade is temporarily closed to all traffic. Use an alternative route or lane.



The red and white stripes indicate a boom control. Access is allowed only when the boom is raised.

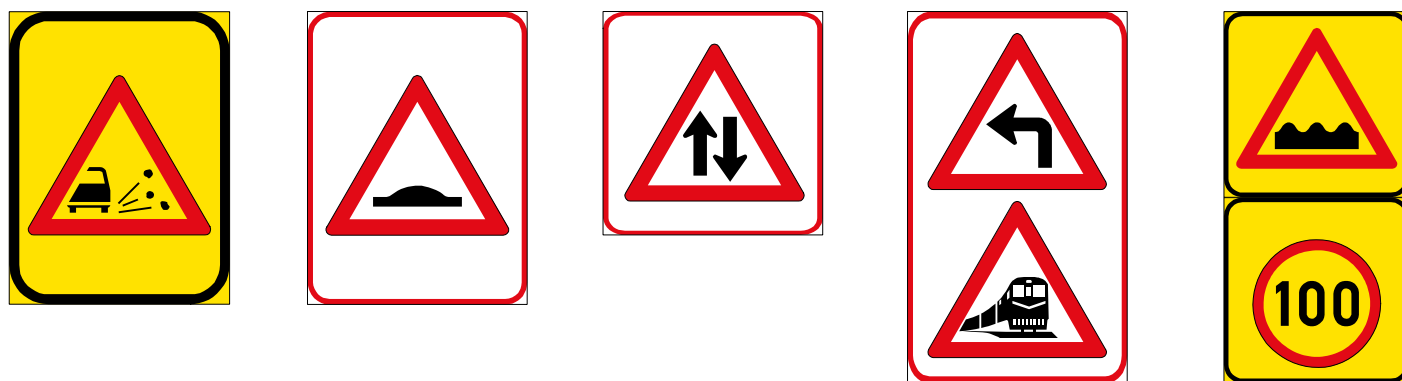
WARNING SIGNS: COMBINATION SIGN EXAMPLES

May indicate potential dangers or hazards that you may come across on the road ahead.

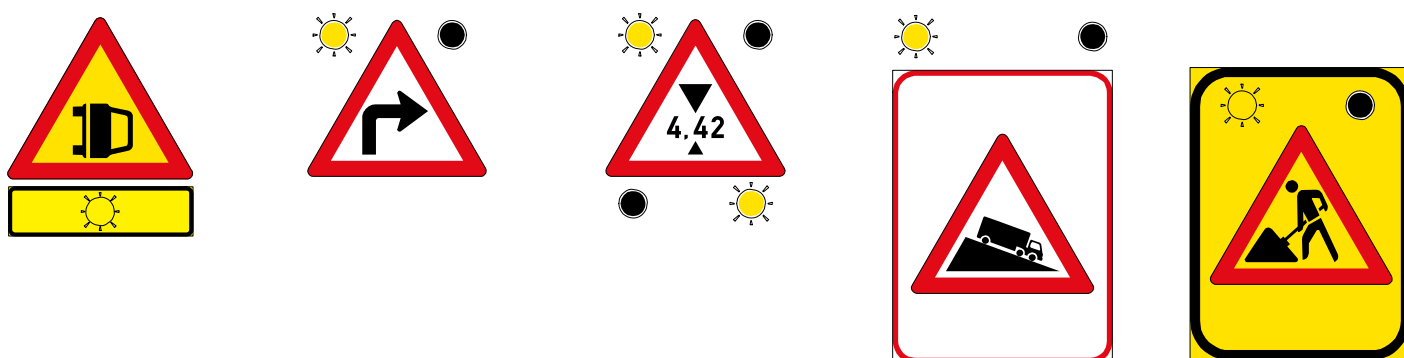
Advanced warning signs with supplementary plates:



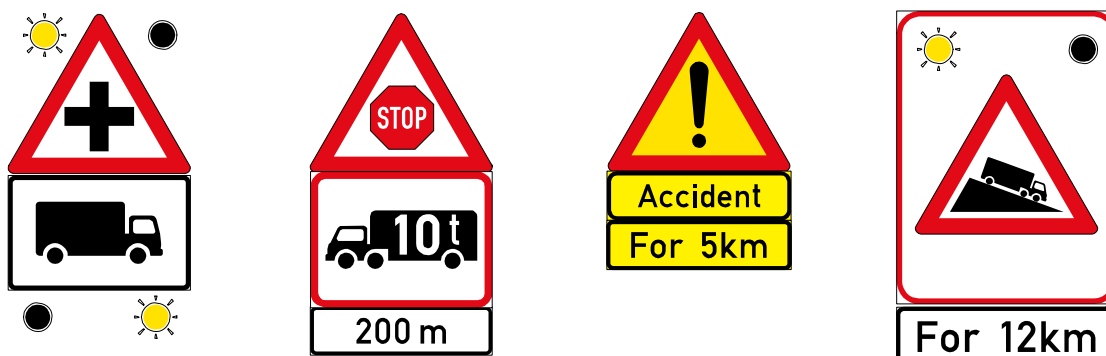
Advanced warning signs in high visibility backgrounds:



Advanced warning signs with flashing yellow signals:



Advanced warning signs with multiple combinations:



These signs provide information about the road ahead so that you can plan your road and lane usage.

100 m



200 m



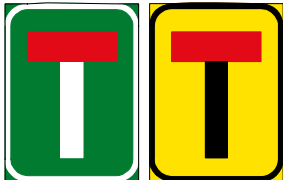
300 m



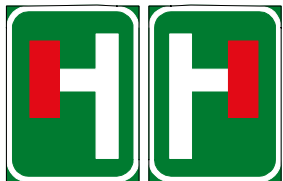
High speed freeway exit countdown signs. Each white bar represents 100m to the exit.



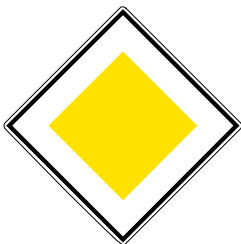
Temporary high speed exit countdown sign.
Example shown: 300m to the exit



No through road ahead, as indicated by the red bar.



No through road to the left (or right), as indicated by the red bar.



Priority road. The road you are travelling on has priority at the junction ahead.

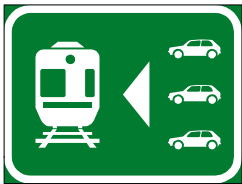
These signs provide information about the road ahead so that you can plan your road and lane usage.



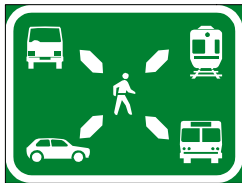
At the speed shown, the traffic lights at each junction ahead are synchronized to display the same signal.



The traffic lights do not change simply from red to green, but have more phases to allow vehicles to turn against oncoming traffic.



Park and ride point. You can park your car here and take a train for the next leg of your journey.



Modal transfer. At this point you can change your mode of transport, e.g. from car to train or from train to bus.



Information centre where you can obtain information about the local area, directions and so on.

INFORMATION SIGNS: **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PLATES**

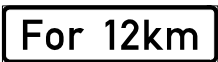
These signs provide information about the road ahead so that you can plan your road and lane usage.



Goods vehicle.



Recommended speed.



For the next 12km.



For the next 5km.



200m ahead.



Blind people.



Accident.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: COLOUR COMBINATIONS

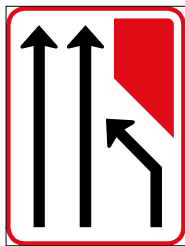
These signs give guidance regarding the route and include, for example, distances and directions to destinations and public facilities, as well as traffic lane situations ahead.



Guidance sign for freeways: white/yellow on a blue board.



Guidance sign for other roads: white/yellow on a green board.



Diagrammatic lane guidance: red/black on a white board.



Tourist guidance signs: white/yellow on a board.



Local direction signs: black on white signs within a town or city.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: LOCATION NAME SYMBOLS

These symbols give the name of a town, street, river, freeway, interchange and so on.



River name symbol.



Toll road name symbol.



End of toll road name symbol.



Dual carriage freeway name symbol.



Single carriage freeway name symbol.



Interchange name symbol.



Conservancy name symbol.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: LOCATION NAME EXAMPLES

These signs give guidance regarding the route and include, for example, distances and directions to destinations and public facilities, as well as traffic lane situations ahead.



Suburb.



Street.



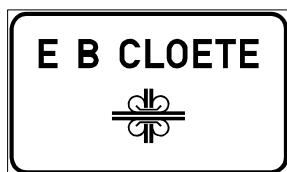
Municipality.



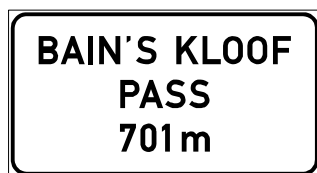
River.



Freeway.



Interchange.



Mountain pass.

These symbols indicate the nature of the destination to which the direction sign is pointing.



Railway station.



Bus terminus.



Airport.



Freeway.



Power Station.



Industrial Area.



Shopping Centre.

These symbols indicate the nature of the destination to which the direction sign is pointing.



City Centre/CBD.



Toll route.



Alternative route.



Detour direction.



Mine.



Harbour.



Heliport.

These symbols indicate the nature of the destination to which the direction sign is pointing.



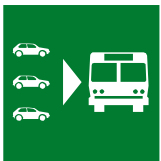
Library.



Bicycle route.



Park and ride train.



Park and ride bus.



Pick up point.



Parking area.



Mini-bus rank.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: DIRECTION SIGN SYMBOLS

These symbols indicate the nature of the destination to which the direction sign is pointing.



Toll plaza.



Border/customs post.



Freeway route number.



Metro route number south.



Regional route number.



National route number.



SADC route number.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: LOCAL DIRECTION SIGN SYMBOLS

These symbols are found in a town or city to indicate the nature of the destination to which the white direction sign is pointing.



Business centre.



Shopping centre.



Railway station.



Airport.



Bus station.



Mini-bus rank.



Harbour.



Parking area.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: LOCAL DIRECTION SIGN SYMBOLS

These symbols are found in a town or city to indicate the nature of the destination to which the white direction sign is pointing.



Parking garage.



Mine.



Information centre.



Post office.



Industrial area.



Dump site.



Produce market.



Conference facilities.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: LOCAL DIRECTION SIGN SYMBOLS

These symbols are found in a town or city to indicate the nature of the destination to which the white direction sign is pointing.



Power station.



School.



Library.



Swimming pool.



Fire station.



Border post/customs.



Heliport.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Generic national park.



Generic cultural.



Theatre.



Amphitheatre.



National park.



Hiking trail.



Horse trail.



4 x 4 trail.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Biking trail.



River rafting.



Scuba diving.



Ballooning.



Namibian national park.



Generic farm.



Wine cellar.



Wine route/estate.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Showground.



Cherry farm.



Ostrich farm and riding.



Ostrich farm.



Fish farm.



Butterfly farm.



Animal theme park.



Generic provincial park.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Gauteng provincial park.



Free State provincial park.



Western Cape provincial park.



KwaZulu Natal provincial park.



Generic resorts.



Country golf club.



Hot springs.



Inland water.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Seaside/beach.



Berg/mountain.



Nature reserve.



Forrest reserve.



Scenic route.



National heritage site.



Botanical gardens.



Gardens(flowers).

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Waterfall.



Lake/dam.



Caves.



View point.



Natural forest.



Motor racing track.



Horse racecourse.



Equestrian events.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Fishing.



Cricket field.



Swimming pool.



Sports stadium.



Wildlife.



Conservancy area.



Game reserve.



Bird park/ sanctuary.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Zoo.



Snake park.



Swimming pool.



Crocodile park.



Rhino park.



Lion park.



Historical place.



Namibian national monument.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



National monument.



Museum.



Historic mine.



Historic railway station.



Historic battlefield.



Historic cemetery.



Geological site.



Coastal tourist attractions.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Marine reserve.



Oceanarium.



Maritime museum.



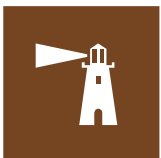
Aquarium.



Whales.



Dolphins.



Lighthouse.



Dockyard.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Boat launch.



Coastal fishing.



Arts & crafts.



Painting and drawing.



Pottery.



Jewellery.



Weaving and knitting.



Leatherwork.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



African arts and crafts.



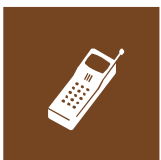
Woodwork.



Metalwork.



Telephone.



Emergency cellphone number.



Namibian police.



RSA police.



Police.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Hospital.



First aid post.



SOS call station sign.



NSRI.



Ambulance/medical service.



Fire station services.



Filling station and workshop.



Filling station.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Workshop.



Tow in service.



Truck rest and service area.



Restaurant.



Refreshments.



Takeaways.



Small shops.



Free parking area.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Roadside stall/curio shop.



Post office.



Toilets.



Shower.



Drinking water.



Fireplace.



Cooking facilities.



Picnic area.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Tourist information.



Facility for the handicapped.



Rest area class 1.



Rest area class 2.



Rest area class 3.



Motorcars.



Caravans.



Buses.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Trucks.



Delivery vehicles.



Motorcycles.



Accommodation (hotels, inns etc.)



Guest farm.



Ethnic (Zulu).



Chalet/self catering.



Camping site.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



Guest house.



Bed & Breakfast.



Bed (rooms only).



Youth hostel/centre/camp.



Trail shelter.



Straight on.



To the right.



Diagonally to the right.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists.



To the right ahead.



Exit route number.



Parking area.



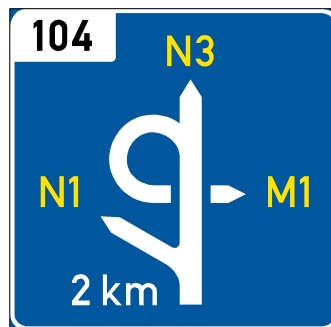
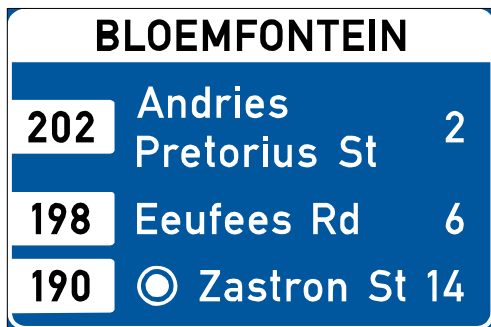
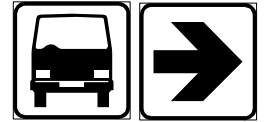
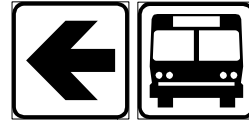
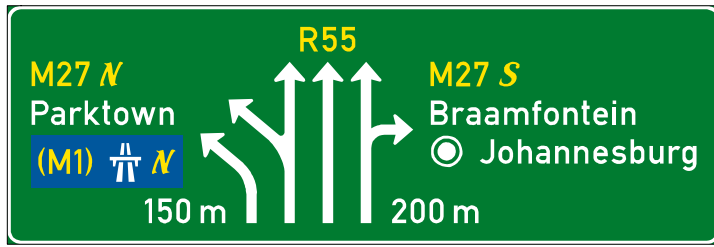
Car wash.



Truck wash.

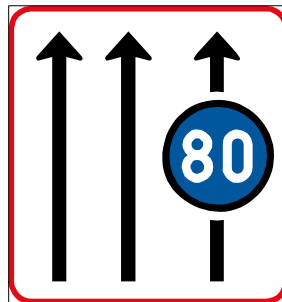
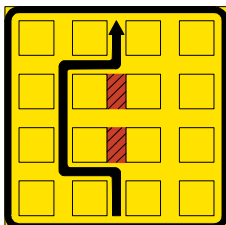
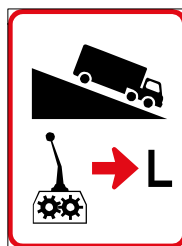
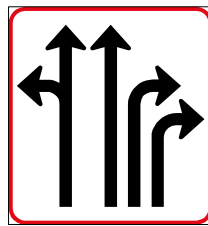
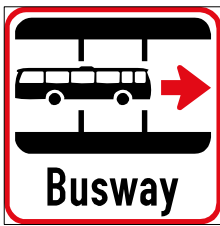
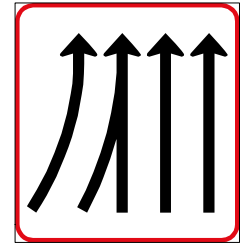
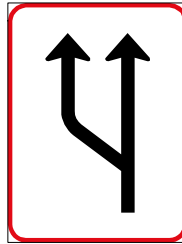
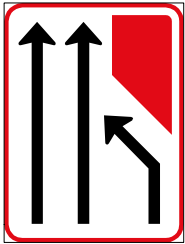
GUIDANCE SIGNS: DIRECTION SIGN EXAMPLES

The white signs or inserts are local direction signs within a town or city.



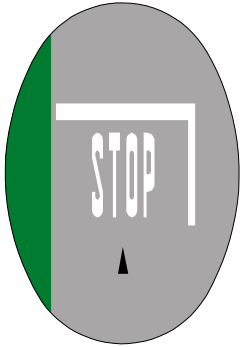
GUIDANCE SIGNS: **DIAGRAMMATIC SIGNS**

These signs give guidance in respect of the layout or use of traffic lanes ahead.



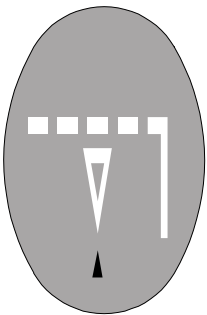
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **REGULATORY MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



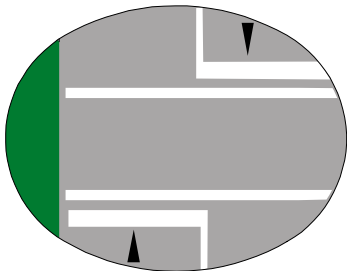
Stop line:

Stop completely before the solid stop line. Move off only when safe to do so.



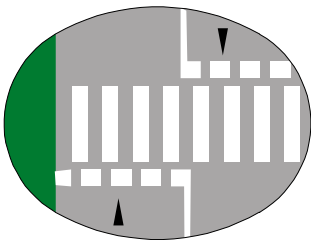
Yield line:

Slow down and give way to traffic and pedestrians crossing or waiting to cross your path. Applies also at railway crossing.



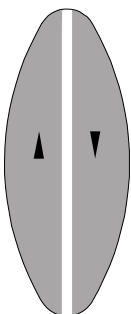
Pedestrian crossing:

Give way to any pedestrians on or about to enter the pedestrian crossing on your side of the road from either side.



Block pedestrian crossing:

Give way to any pedestrians on or about to enter the pedestrian crossing on your side of the road from either side.

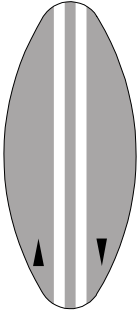


No overtaking line:

(on its own or on your side of a broken divided line). You may not allow any part of the vehicle to cross the line, except to access property on the other side, or to avoid a stationary obstruction.

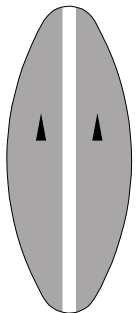
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **REGULATORY MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



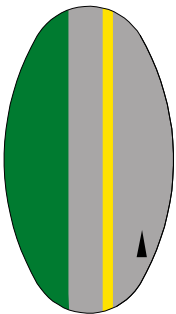
No crossing double-line:

You may not allow any part of the vehicle to cross the line at any time. The two solid lines sometimes have a broken divided line between them.



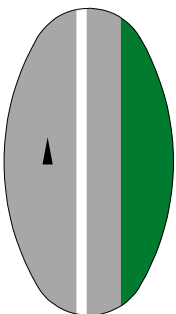
Channelizing line between lanes of traffic moving in the same direction:

You may not allow any part of the vehicle to cross the line at any time.



Yellow left edge marking:

You may not drive to the left of the yellow line, except when permitted to allow another vehicle to overtake (see rules of the road).

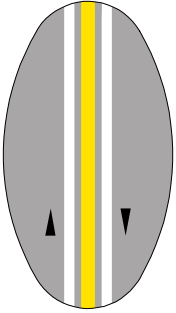


White right edge marking:

You may not drive or cross to the right of the white line. U-turns are NOT PERMITTED on freeways over the white edge line.

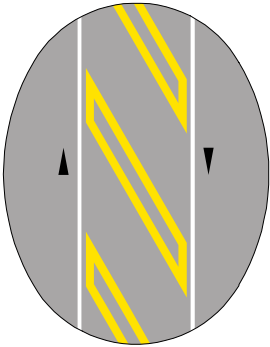
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **REGULATORY MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



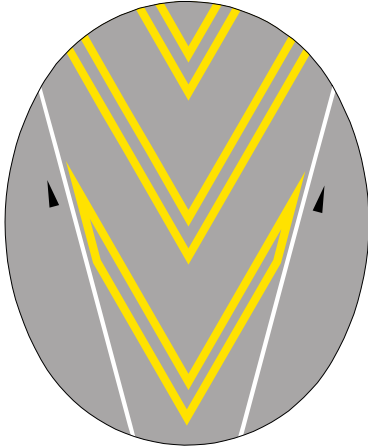
Painted island:

You may not drive or stop over the marking.



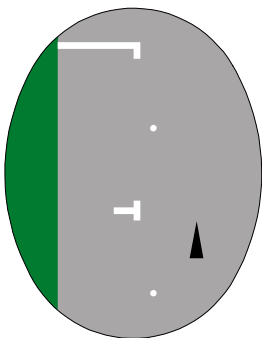
Painted island:

You may not drive or stop over the marking.



Painted island:

You may not drive or stop over the marking.



Parking bay:

Park only in the demarcated area and not on any sidewalk or verge.

ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **REGULATORY MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



Ambulances



Buses



Taxis



Fire-fighting



Diplomatic vehicles



Mini-buses



Defence force



Police



SOS telephone: in an emergency only



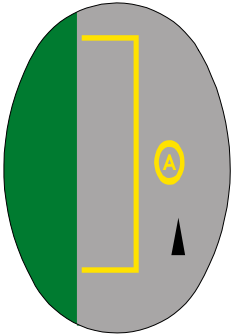
Rickshaws



Loading zone

ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **REGULATORY MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



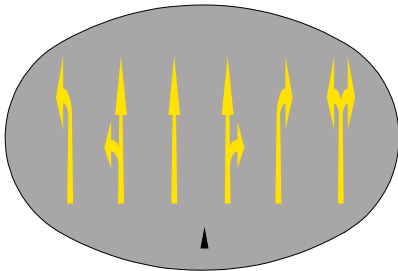
Exclusive parking bay:

The parking bay is reserved for the exclusive use of the kind of vehicle indicated by the accompanying symbol, in this case goods vehicles.



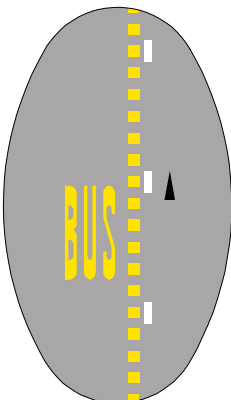
Exclusive parking bay:

For vehicles carrying disabled persons.



Mandatory direction arrows:

Various examples.

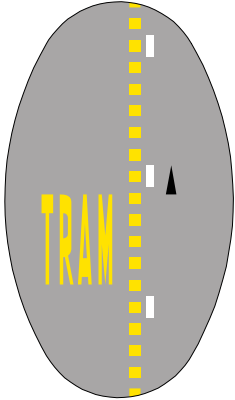


Lane reserved for buses only:

No other vehicle type may drive, stop or park in this lane.

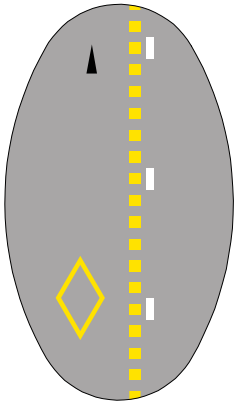
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **REGULATORY MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



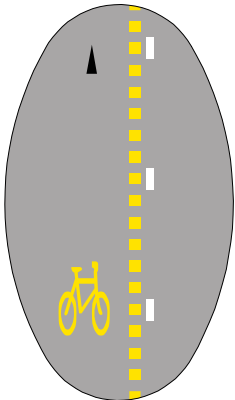
Lane reserved for trams only:

No other vehicle type may drive, stop or park in this lane.



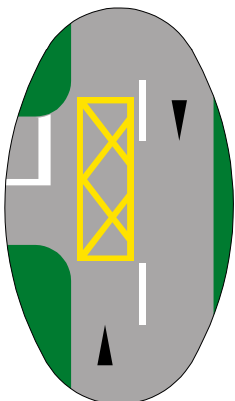
Lane reserved for hazardous goods vehicles only:

No other vehicle type may drive, stop or park in this lane.



Lane reserved for bicycles only:

No other vehicle type may drive, stop or park in this lane.

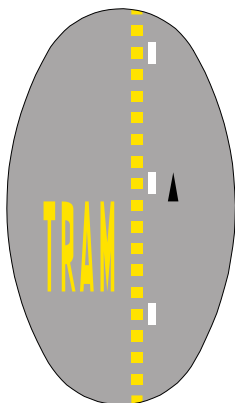


Box junction:

You may not stop on this painted marking unless you are entering the road from the side to turn left or right.

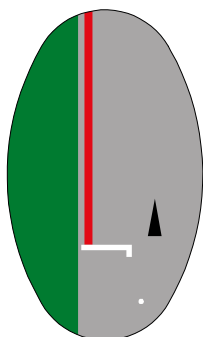
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **REGULATORY MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



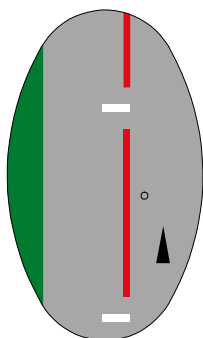
Lane reserved for trams only:

No other vehicle type may drive, stop or park in this lane.



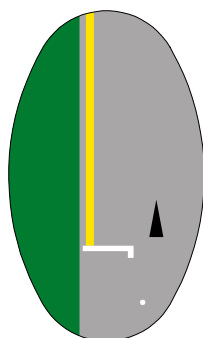
No stopping solid red line:

You may not stop on or next to this red line at any time.



No stopping broken red line:

You may not stop here during the time/s indicated on the accompanying road sign.

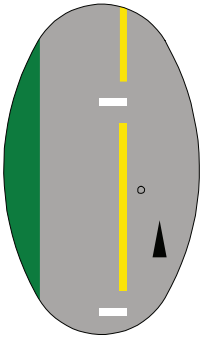


No parking solid yellow line:

You may not park on or next to this yellow line at any time.

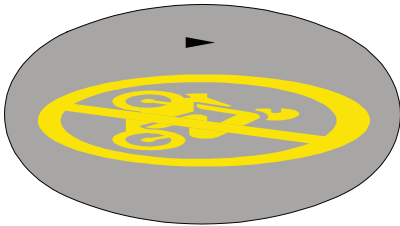
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **REGULATORY MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



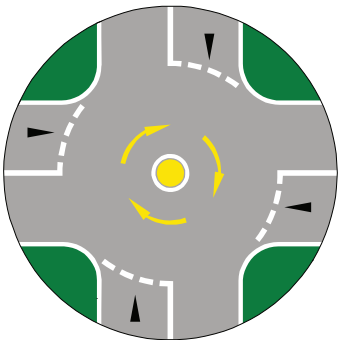
No parking broken yellow line:

You may not park here during the time/s indicated on the accompanying road sign.



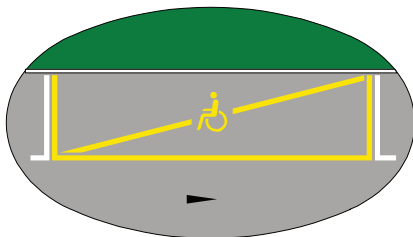
No motorcycles:

Motorcycles may not proceed beyond this marking.



Mini-circle:

Travel in a clockwise direction and give way to any vehicle that will cross a yield line before you and is likely to cross your path.



Disabled persons parking:

The parking bay is reserved for a vehicle carrying a disabled person. No other vehicle may park here.

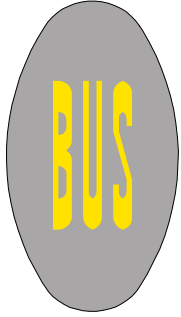


Exclusive use lane symbol:

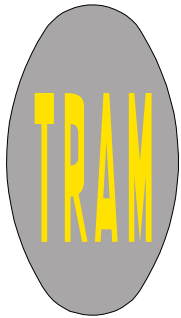
Only cyclists may use this lane

ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **REGULATORY MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



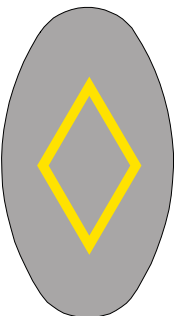
Exclusive use lane symbol:
Only buses may use this lane.



Exclusive use lane symbol:
Only trams may use this lane.



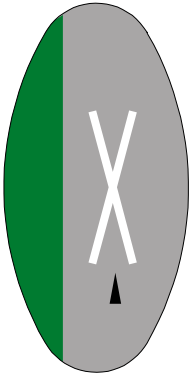
Exclusive use lane symbol:
Only vehicles transporting disabled persons may use this lane.



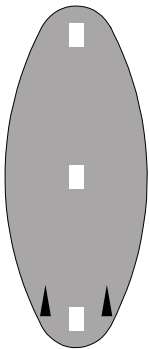
Exclusive use lane symbol:
Only high-occupancy vehicles may use this lane.

ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **WARNING AND GUIDANCE MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.

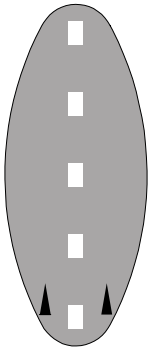


Railway crossing ahead



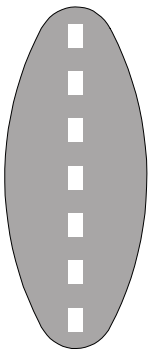
Continuity line:

The roadway to the left of the thick marking discontinues straight ahead, the gaps become progressively shorter as the line continues.



Lane line:

Short, thin lines to separate lanes of traffic moving in the same direction, the gaps may be longer or shorter.

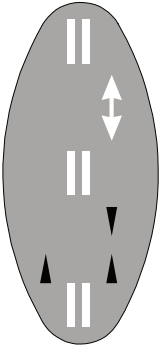


Dividing line:

Longer, thinner lines to warn that vehicles on the other side of the line are travelling towards you; the gaps may be shorter or longer.

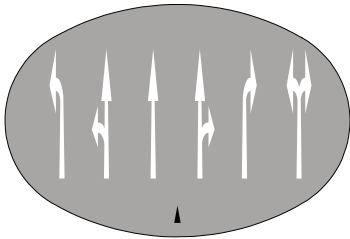
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **WARNING AND GUIDANCE MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



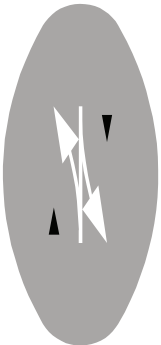
Reversible lane double lines:

Warns that the lane with the double-arrow is used by oncoming traffic during specified periods.



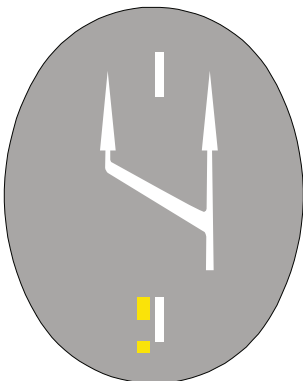
Mandatory direction arrows ahead:

Warns that there are yellow mandatory direction arrows ahead.



No overtaking or crossing line ahead:

Warns that you are not permitted to cross the solid line ahead. Do not attempt to overtake at this point.

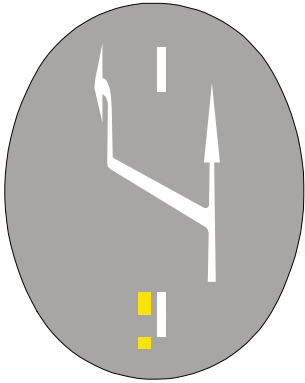


End of exclusive use lane:

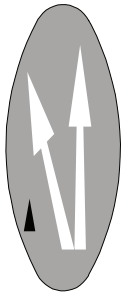
Only cyclists may use this lane

ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **WARNING AND GUIDANCE MARKINGS**

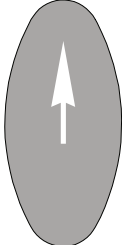
These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



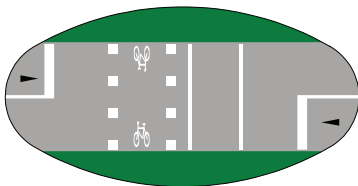
End of exclusive use lane:
Only cyclists may use this lane



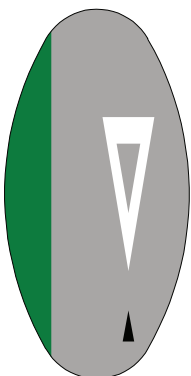
Furcation arrows:
There is an increase in the number of lanes ahead, in the direction/s indicated by the arrows.



Direction of travel indicators:
Indicate the direction in which vehicles may travel.



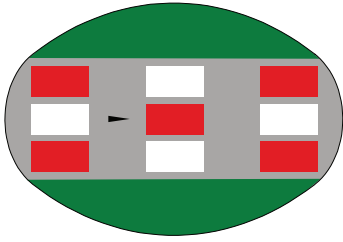
Cycle crossing:
Cyclist across the road at the place indicated by the broken lines.



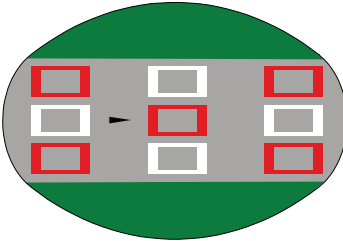
Yield ahead:
Warns that there is a regulatory yield sign or marking ahead.

ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **WARNING AND GUIDANCE MARKINGS**

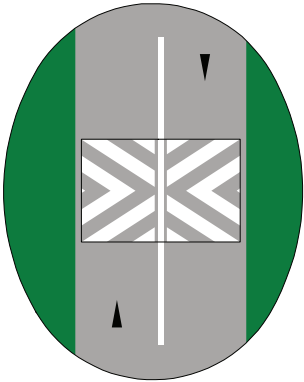
These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



Arrestor bed ahead:
For emergency stopping.



Escape road ahead:
For emergency purpose.



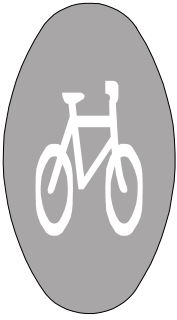
Speed hump:
Reduce speed.



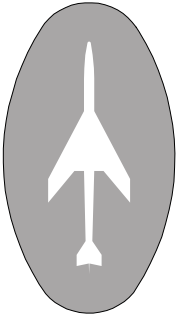
Kerbing:
To indicate the presence of a raised sidewalk or island kerbing.

ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **WARNING AND GUIDANCE MARKINGS**

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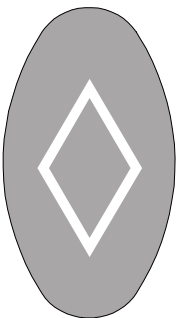
Gives extra guidance:
To road users in respect of cyclists.



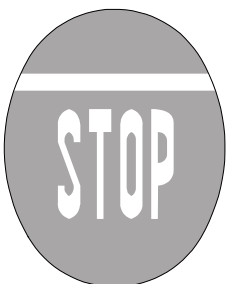
Gives extra guidance:
To road users in respect of direction to the airport.



Gives extra guidance:
To road users in respect of the handicapped.



Gives extra guidance:
To road users in respect of high occupancy vehicles.



Gives extra guidance:
To road users in respect of stopping.



Gives extra guidance:
To road users in respect of a school

The rules of the road are set in place to regulate traffic and ensure safety. These rules are compulsory and compliance with these road traffic laws greatly reduces the possibility of accidents, injury or deaths on the roads.

General Rules

- All vehicles must have a clearly visible and valid license disc (12 months from the date of issue)

Following Distance

Maintain a safe following distance as part of maintaining a clear space around your vehicle

Increase the distance when:

- Visibility is poor
- In wet conditions
- When travelling fast
- When carrying a heavy load
- Travelling on a loose surface

Mirrors

- Ensure that all mirrors are adjusted correctly so that you have a clear view, if you need to adjust the mirrors you may only do this when the vehicle is stationary
- Every 5-8 seconds glance in all the mirrors to check the situation behind or to the sides of the vehicle
- When approaching a potential hazard, check the in the mirrors in case you need to signal a change in direction

Check the Blind Spots

Before changing direction, turn your head to the appropriate side to check in the areas that are not visible in the mirrors (referred to as blind spots)

Maximum Speed Limits(set in km/h)

Important: A road sign that indicated a different speeds limit from the general speed limit guide below takes precedence



Roads in urban areas



Roads outside urban areas



Freeways



Goods vehicles with a mass exceeding 9000kg on roads outside urban areas



A bus/taxi carrying passengers exceeding 3500kgs on roads outside urban areas

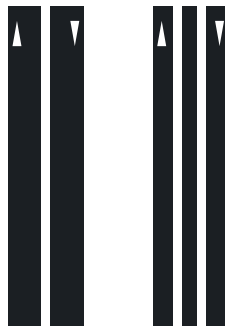
Divided Roads

- When a painted marking or physical barrier divides a road, always stay on the left of the division
- You are only allowed to cross this division if there is an opening or space allocated for this action
- It is a rule violation to drive across a solid dividing marking
- You may only drive across a broken dividing marking to overtake another vehicle or make a U-turn



Overtaking

- Do not overtake if overtaking is prohibited by a road sign or marking
- Do not overtake a vehicle that has stopped at a pedestrian crossing
- When overtaking a vehicle on the same direction on a narrow road, pass right and keep a safe following distance
- Do not drive on the right hand side of the roadway in the face of oncoming traffic
- Do not drive on the shoulder/verge of the road when overtaking
- Do not overtake on a blind rise, curve or any other area where your view of the road ahead is limited



Overtaking on the left

If it is safe to do so you may overtake on the left when:

- The vehicle ahead of you is turning right or has indicated to turn right
- The road is a one-way
- The road is wide enough for two or more lanes for traffic moving in the same direction
- Instructed by a traffic officer
- Do not cross the yellow left edge line in order to overtake on the left

Passing oncoming vehicles

When passing oncoming traffic you may not pass right onto oncoming traffic

Being overtaken

When being overtaken move over safely to the left to allow the other vehicle to pass, do not accelerate until the other vehicle has passed

Being overtaken on a freeway

- If the driver behind you indicates his desire to overtake by flashing the headlights, signal to move over if it is safe to do so
- Do not hog the right lane, even if you are travelling at the designated speed limit

Road Shoulders

You may not drive on the shoulder of the road to the left of the yellow edge line or to the right of the white edge line.



Exceptions: You may drive to the left of the yellow edge line to allow another vehicle to overtake if:

- It is a single lane roadway
- Its in-between sunrise and sunset
- It won't endanger any road users or property
- You can clearly see any person/s or vehicle/s for at least 150m ahead

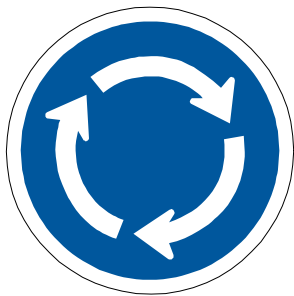
Dedicated public transport lanes

Do not drive in a lane dedicated for public transport or rapid transport vehicles from 6am to 9am and 4pm and 6.30pm Monday to Friday, except public holidays (unless you are driving the permitted class of vehicle)

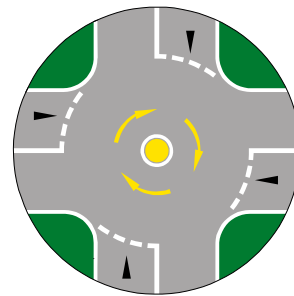
Traffic lanes

- You may not enter or cross a road or traffic lane if your vehicle is likely to cause a dangerous situation or obstruct traffic flow
- Do not cross into a different lane unless you can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic

Traffic Circles



At a roundabout you must yield right of way to all traffic approaching from the right, unless there is a road sign or a traffic officer instructing otherwise



At a mini-circle give way to any vehicle that will cross or has crossed any yield line before you, drive clockwise around but not over the marking

Driving signals

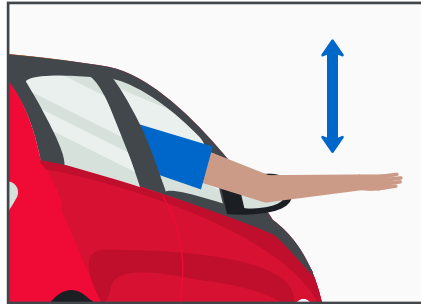
- You must always indicate your intention to change direction, reduce speed or stop
- Indicate clearly to be seen by other road users (using indicators, stop lights or hand signals)

Hand Signals

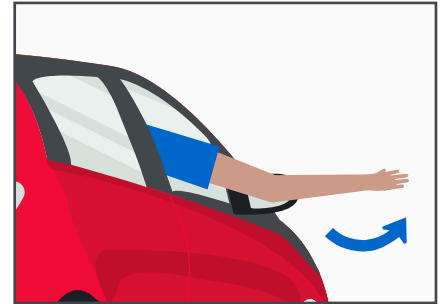
Hand signals may not be used on a freeway



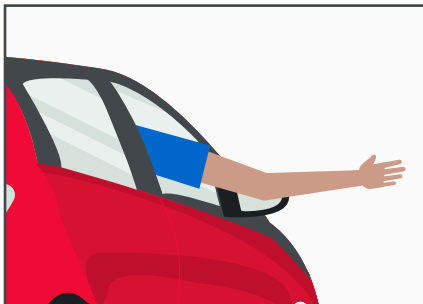
STOP



SLOW DOWN



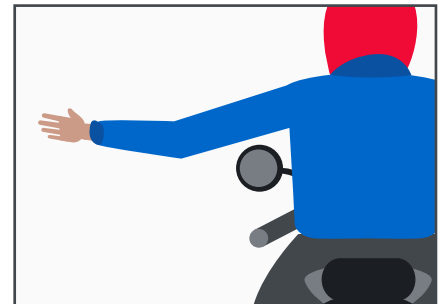
OVERTAKE



RIGHT TURN



LEFT TURN



LEFT TURN

Turning at intersections

- Do not turn unless you can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic
- Obey yellow mandatory direction arrow markings
- Move in accordance with white marking indicating mandatory direction arrows



Turning left

- Before turning left, indicate in good time and keep as close as possible to the left side of the road
- After turning, adjust your speed to merge safely into the flow of the traffic

Turning right

- Before turning right, indicate in good time and keep as close as possible to the right side of the road
- Before turning, yield right of way to any traffic approaching ahead
- Before starting turning into a two way road, cross the centre line so that you turn into the left side of the road
- As you turn, pass left of any traffic island or traffic officer controlling the intersection

Parking

- Always park within a demarcated bay and never on a sidewalk or verge
- If illegally parked, a fine will be issued or the vehicle can be impounded
- Emergency, rescue and construction vehicles or traffic officers are not subject to these rules if they are being used on duty
- You may park on the right side of a one way road provided the outer edges of the right side wheels are not more than 450mm into the road way

Parking Distances Guide

No stopping in/on or closer

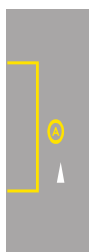
9m from	6m from
A pedestrian crossing	A tunnel
	A subway
	A bridge
	A constricted road

No parking closer than

5m from	1.5m from	1m from
An intersection	A fire hydrant, on either side of it	The road edge outside an urban area, unless in a demarcated parking bay

Other no-parking places

- In any no-stopping area
- In parking bay reserved for the exclusive use of a particular class of vehicle
- Where you would obscure a road sign
- On a pavement/sidewalk
- Across a private or public vehicle entrance
- Over the actuating mechanism of a traffic light in an urban area
- Within the outer edges of the curbside wheels more than 450mm into the roadway
- In an urban road that is less than 5.5m wide unless it is a one way road
- On a traffic island or pedestrian mall or lane



Stopping on a road

You may not stop on the road unless instructed to do so by a traffic officer or a road sign or to avoid an accident.

Other no-stopping places

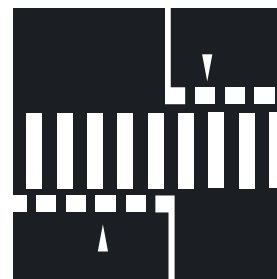
- Next to or opposite an excavation if this obstructs traffic flow
- In a tunnel, subway or on a bridge
- On the right side of the road facing oncoming traffic
- Next to or opposite another vehicle where the road is 9m wide
- Within a railway reserve at a level crossing
- Where you would cause an obstruction or danger to traffic
- On a painted island
- On a freeway

Compulsory Stops

- If directed to do so by a traffic officer, road sign, traffic light or farm animal
- For pedestrians on or entering a pedestrian crossing on your side
- If you are involved in an accident

Pedestrians' right of way at a pedestrian crossing

- Where a pedestrian crossing is situated next to a traffic light, they must cross according to the signal on the traffic light
- Drivers must yield right of way by slowing down or stopping for a pedestrian who is on or entering a pedestrian crossing on your side
- Do not overtake a vehicle that has stopped at a pedestrian crossing
- Pedestrians do not have the right to enter a pedestrian crossing suddenly so that an approaching vehicle has to stop suddenly and unsafely
- Pedestrians should cross the road at crossings only or at a distance more than 50m from the crossing



Towing

- The distance between the two vehicles may not exceed 3.5m. If it is more than 1.8m there must be a clearly visible red flag tied to it
- A licensed driver must control the towed vehicle unless a controlled towing device tows the vehicle
- The towed vehicle must have efficient brakes unless towed by a drawbar or tow-bar
- When towing the maximum speed is 30km/h unless you are towing by means of a solid bar
- You may not carry passengers in the towed vehicle
- Towing on a freeway without a solid bar is unlawful if the freeway has a minimum speed of 30km/h

LMV & HMTV Lights

When using any light or heavy motor vehicle on a public road; all lamps must be undamaged, unobscured, properly secured, and capable of being lit at all times

- The headlamps, rear lamps and number plate lamps must be kept lighted during the period:
 - Between sunset and sunrise
 - At any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres
- Provided that these provisions shall not apply to a motor vehicle, which is parked:
 - Off the roadway of a public road
 - In a parking place demarcated by an appropriate road traffic sign
 - Within a distance of 12 metres from a lighted street lamp illuminating the road on which such vehicle is parked

Main Beams (Bright Light)

- Must emit a white light enabling the driver to see any person/vehicle or object of a distance of at least 100m
- Remember to turn off the bright light if there is oncoming vehicles approaching or following another vehicle

Dipped Beams

- Must emit a white light enabling the driver to see any person/vehicle or object of a distance of at least 45m

Parking Lamps

- A vehicle may not be driven on a public road with only the parking lamps lighted while such vehicle is in motion

Rear Lamps

- You may not drive/ride any vehicle on a public road without a rear lamp emitting a red light fitted

Stop Lamps (Brake Light)

- You may not drive a light motor vehicle or motorcycle on a public road unless it is fitted with stop lamps at the rear. When in use, they must emit a red light, which must be greater than that of the light emitted by the rear lamps and must be visible in normal sunlight at a distance of 30 metres to a person of normal eyesight

Number Plate Lamp

- You may not drive a motor vehicle on a public road, unless it is fitted with at least one number plate lamp at the rear, illuminating the number plate. Every letter and figure of such plate must be visible from a distance of 20 metres by a person of normal eyesight

Fog Lamps

- Front fog lamps  Rear fog lamps 

- No vehicle may be driven on a public road while any fog lamp fitted to such vehicle is lit, except in conditions of poor visibility caused by: snow, fog, mist, dust, or smoke

Spot Lamp

- A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road if it is fitted with a spot lamp, which can be so adjusted as to enable a beam of light to emit from it and be deflected in any direction

Motorcycle Lights

- You may not operate any motorcycle, on a public road unless all lamps fitted to such motorcycles are undamaged, properly secured and capable of being lighted at all times
- When riding a motorcycle on a public road, the headlamp must be lighted at all times (During night and day)

Not allowed on freeways

- Animal drawn vehicles, bicycles, motorcycles with an engine capacity of 50cc or less
- Electrically powered motorcycles with a mass of 230kgs or less (eg: used by people with disabilities)
- Motor tricycles or quad bikes
- Tractors (unless used for roadwork)
- Pedestrians are not allowed on freeways unless: They are in an area demarcated for stopping/parking
- Animals are not allowed on a freeway unless: Inside a vehicle or within an area demarcated for stopping/parking



You can not stop on a freeway except:

- When instructed to do so by a traffic officer or road sign
- In an area demarcated for stopping/parking

Important

Hand signals may not be used on a freeway unless in an emergency. These restrictions do not apply to maintenance/construction workers, emergency crews and officials on duty.

Learner drivers on freeways

A learner driver may drive on a freeway, only if a licensed driver accompanies them

Vehicles causing excessive noise

You may not operate a vehicle that is too noisy or has accessories that are too noisy

Use of a hooter

No person shall use the hooter of a vehicle except when such use is necessary on the grounds of safety

You may not use a light motor vehicle on a public road unless:

- It is equipped with a warning device (hooter), which is in good working order
- When used, capable of emitting a sound, which is clearly audible by a person of normal hearing from a distance of 90 metres
- Sirens or warning devices that play a tune may not be used in private vehicles

Hindering or obstructing traffic

You may not hinder or interrupt the free flow of traffic on a public road

General duties of driver and passengers

The driver must be seated to maintain control of the vehicle and have a clear view of the road ahead.

You may not:

- Travel backwards further than is necessary
- Follow another vehicle too closely
- Allow another person or animal to interfere with your control of the vehicle
- Allow another person to steer
- Leave the vehicle unattended without setting the parking brake or using alternative methods to prevent the vehicle from moving
- Allow any portion of your or passengers body stick out of the vehicle (except for hand signals)
- Run the engine if it is giving off excessive smoke or fumes
- Run the engine while fuel is being pumped or if the fuel tank cap is off
- Leave the engine running if the vehicle is unattended
- Deposit fuel, grease, oil or any other flammable matter or refuse onto or along side the road
- Allow passengers to get on or off while the vehicle is moving
- Drive, pull or push a vehicle onto a pavement
- Fail to give way to emergency vehicles
- Operate a communication device (cellphone or two way radio) you must use a hands free or headset

Abandoned vehicles

Vehicles abandoned on a public road or in a public place may be removed and impounded. The owner is liable for all costs (The vehicle may not be sold to settle these costs)

Abandoned vehicles include:

- Vehicle obstructing other traffic or standing in a way to cause potential danger
- Left more than 24 hours in the same place on a non-urban public road
- Left more than 7 days on a public urban road or testing station
- Found on a public road without a number plate or a false number plate
- Found without any means of identifying the owner
- Parked on a no-stopping or no-parking area

Damage to public roads

- You may not drag or spin the wheels of a vehicle on the surface of a road
- You may not use chocks or shoes between the wheels and the road

Tyres

- The tread pattern must be clearly visible and have a depth of not less than 1mm across the tyres entire width and circumference (Motorcycles under 50cc must have a tread pattern visible on at least 80% of the tread width)
- Sidewalls must not have deep cuts and inner cords should not be visible
- The tyre should not be on such a state of disrepair or condition that may cause damage to the road or be a danger
- Motorcycles may not be fitted with re-treaded tyres
- Buses and taxis operating with a license issued by the Department of Transport must be fitted with commercial steel radial-ply tyres and the steerable wheels must be fitted with anti-burst stabilizer devices

Seatbelts

Seatbelts are compulsory to wear when in a moving vehicle. A child is defined as a person between the ages of 3 and 14 years, except when such person is taller than 1,5 metres, then he or she is regarded as an adult, irrespective of age. A person older than 14 years is defined as an adult

Helmets

You may not ride a motorcycle or be a passenger on a motorcycle or in a sidecar attached to a motorcycle, on a public road, unless a protective helmet is worn

Convoys

Vehicles may not travel in convoy over weekends, long weekends and two-day holidays 25 and 26 December during 6pm the night before the weekend/holidays starts until 6am the morning after the weekend/holiday

Animals on public roads

- Animals that are not under the control of someone are not allowed on public roads or in a place
- they may stray into public
- The people controlling animals on a public road must carry a warning at least 150m ahead of and beyond the herd as follows:
 - Sunset to sunrise: a red light
 - Sunrise to sunset: a 300mm square red flag
- If there are less than 10 animals only one light or flag is required

Emergency triangles

- At least one double-sided reflective triangle, SABS approved, must be carried at all times
- If the vehicle is broken down or stationary on a public road the triangle must be displayed at least 45m from the rear of the vehicle

Unauthorized use of a vehicle

- No one may drive, occupy or tamper with a vehicle without the owners' permission
- It is illegal to change a vehicles engine or chassis number without prior written consent of the registering authority

Pedestrians' legal rights

If a vehicle collides with a pedestrian, the driver will be prosecuted, irrespective of who had right of way

Racing and sport

You may not conduct a race or sports meeting on a public road without the consent of the MEC or relevant local authority or with a modified vehicle that does not meet the specifications of the manufacturer or SABS

Additional rules for motorcycles, motor-tricycles and quad bikes

- Quad bikes and off road (unlicensed) motorcycles are not allowed on public roads
- The driver and passenger must wear a safety helmet
- Motorcycles must have their headlights on at all times (day/night) on a public road
- Both driver and passengers feet must be kept on the allocated footrests and sit astride the saddle
- You may not carry a passenger if the engine has a capacity of 50cc or less
- Not more than two people may travel on a motorcycle and not more than two adults may ride in a sidecar
- No person, animal or big objects may be carried on a motorcycle in a manner that obstructs the riders view or ability to control the motorcycle
- Motorcycles must ride in single file on the road
- Only one motorcycle at a time may overtake another vehicle travelling in the same lane
- Always keep at least one hand on the handlebars at all times
- Ensure that all wheels stay in contact with the road at all times
- A motorcycle must have one number plate secured on the rear
- A motorcycle may not tow any kind of vehicle

Carrying loads on motorcycles

Projection limits:

- Not more than 600mm to the front axle
- Not more than 900mm to the rear axle
- Not more than 450mm to the side of the motorcycles wheels
- Not more than 300mm to the side of the sidecar wheel
- These provisions do not apply to mirrors or crash bars
- No person, animal or object may be carried in front of the driver on the seat, fuel or handlebars

Carrying loads on motor vehicles

- No part of a load may touch the road surface
- The load must be securely fastened or be inside the vehicle without hindering the drivers control or view of the road ahead

Loads may not extend more than:

- 300mm beyond the front and 1.8m beyond the rear
- 4.3m high (from the ground) on goods vehicles
- 2.5m wide (2.6m for goods vehicles 12000kgs or more) abnormal loads require permission from traffic authorities
- Any fitted brackets: 150mm beyond the vehicles widest part

Safety markings:

- Loads that project 150mm or more to the side of the vehicle must be marked with:
 - Daytime: 300mm square red flags attached to each corner (front and rear) of the load
 - Night: white reflectors on each corner on front, red reflectors at each corner at the rear and yellow reflectors on the sides
- Loads less than 600mm wide that project 300mm or more beyond the rear of the vehicle must be marked with:
 - Daytime: a single 300mm square red flag attached to the rear of the load
 - Night: white one red reflector at the rear of the load

Accidents

In the event of an accident involving a vehicle, person, animal or property:

- Stop the vehicle immediately
- Check for any injuries
- Provide any assistance where possible to the injured
- Provide your name, address and address of the vehicle owner and vehicle registration number
- Report the accident to the police within 24 hours

In the event of someone being killed during the accident:

- Call the emergency services immediately
- Ensure that all vehicles involved are not moved without a traffic officer's authorization (unless the vehicles are blocking the road or standing in a way to cause potential danger) only after their positions have been marked on the roads surface

Reckless, negligent or inconsiderate driving

You may not drive in a manner that disregards the safety of the other road users or property

Intoxicating liquor and narcotic drugs

No person shall drive a motor vehicle on a public road while the concentration of alcohol in a person's body is:

- 0,05 grams per 100ml of blood or more
- 0,02 grams per 100ml of blood or more in a case of a professional driver

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