

South Australia

Road Traffic (Oversize or Overmass Vehicle Exemptions) Regulations 1999

under the *Road Traffic Act 1961*

Contents

- 1 Short title
- 3 Interpretation
- 4 Schedule contains standard form conditions
- 5 Application of various standard form conditions

Schedule—Standard form conditions

Part 1—All vehicles travelling under notices

- 1 Application of Part
- 2 Mass limits relating to tyre width
- 3 Dimension limits
- 4 Making an unloaded vehicle smaller
- 5 Warning devices
- 6 Additional warning devices at night
- 7 Headlights
- 8 Travel restrictions at night
- 9 No travelling if low visibility
- 10 Making way for other vehicles
- 11 Assessing routes
- 12 Responsibility where property damaged
- 13 Keeping documents
- 14 Obligation to comply with other statutory requirements unaffected

Part 2—Load-carrying vehicles travelling under notices

- 15 Application of Part
- 16 Mass limits for axles and axle groups
- 17 Minimising width
- 18 Carrying goods in addition to a large indivisible item
- 19 Towing a low loader dolly with an unladen low loader

Part 3—Special purpose vehicles travelling under notices

- 20 Application of Part
- 21 Mass limits for axles and axle groups
- 22 Total mass limits for special purpose vehicles
- 23 Side lights for travel at night
- 24 Markings for special purpose vehicles
- 25 Prohibition on towing other vehicles

Part 4—Agricultural vehicles travelling under notices

- 26 Application of Part
- 27 Mass limits
- 28 Dimension limits
- 29 Warning devices for agricultural vehicles
- 30 Pilot vehicle requirements for agricultural vehicles
- 31 Agricultural vehicles not to use freeways
- 32 Agricultural implements not to carry loads
- 33 Speed limits for agricultural implements without brakes
- 34 Exemption from requirement for rear vision mirrors

Part 5—All vehicles travelling under permits

- 35 Application of Part
- 36 Mass limits relating to tyre width
- 37 Warning devices
- 38 Making way for other vehicles
- 39 Responsibility where property damaged
- 40 Keeping documents
- 41 Obligation to comply with other statutory requirements unaffected

Part 5A—Special purpose vehicles travelling under permits

- 41A Application of Part
- 41B Restriction on towing other vehicles
- 41C Conditions under which a crane may tow a trailer

Part 6—Vehicles travelling under notices or permits—conditions relating to pilot and escort vehicles

- 42 Application of Part
- 43 Requirements for a pilot vehicle
- 44 Requirements for an escort vehicle
- 45 Headlights on a pilot or escort vehicle
- 46 Restrictions on towing and loading
- 47 Travelling position of pilot vehicles
- 48 Communication between drivers

Part 7—Vehicles travelling under notices or permits—conditions relating to warning lights

- 49 Application of Part
- 50 Characteristics of warning lights
- 51 Visibility of warning lights
- 52 Warning lights to be on if required
- 53 Warning lights to be permanently wired

Part 8—Vehicles travelling under notices or permits—conditions relating to warning signs

Division 1—Application of Part

- 54 Application of Part

Division 2—Oversize vehicles and pilot vehicles

- 55 Face of a warning sign—oversize and pilot vehicles
- 56 Material for a warning sign—oversize and pilot vehicles
- 57 Keeping signs clean and readable—oversize and pilot vehicles

Division 3—Oversize vehicles only

- 58 Size of a warning sign—oversize vehicles
- 59 Face of a warning sign—oversize vehicles
- 60 Mounting a warning sign—oversize vehicles

Division 4—Pilot vehicles only

- 61 Size and shape of a warning sign—pilot vehicles
- 62 Faces of a warning sign—pilot vehicles
- 63 Mounting a warning sign—pilot vehicles

Part 9—Interpretation

- 64 References to vehicles and combinations
- 65 Notes and diagrams
- 66 Measuring the distance between parallel lines
- 67 Application to retractable axles
- 68 Application of mass limits where more than one applies
- 69 Definitions

Legislative history

1—Short title

These regulations may be cited as the *Road Traffic (Oversize or Overmass Vehicle Exemptions) Regulations 1999*.

3—Interpretation

- (1) In these regulations—
the Act means the *Road Traffic Act 1961*.
- (2) Part 9 of the Schedule contains definitions of terms used in these regulations and other interpretation provisions.

4—Schedule contains standard form conditions

For the purposes of section 115 of the Act, the Schedule contains standard form conditions to apply to the driving on a road of a vehicle or combination the subject of an oversize or overmass vehicle exemption.

Notes—

- 1 Under section 163AA of the *Road Traffic Act 1961*, the Minister may grant exemptions from specified provisions of Part 4 of the Act.

Such an exemption if granted from—

- (a) a dimension limit in the vehicle standards (see the *Road Traffic (Vehicle Standards) Rules 1999*); or

- (b) a mass or dimension limit in the mass and loading requirements (see the *Road Traffic (Mass and Loading Requirements) Regulations 1999*),

is referred to as an *oversize or overmass vehicle exemption*.

- 2 The standard form conditions may be incorporated in an oversize or overmass vehicle exemption by referring to them rather than by setting them out in full (see section 115(6) of the *Road Traffic Act 1961*).

5—Application of various standard form conditions

- (1) The standard form conditions contained in Part 1 of the Schedule apply to any vehicle or combination travelling under a notice.
- (2) The standard form conditions contained in Part 2 of the Schedule apply to a load-carrying vehicle or combination travelling under a notice.
- (3) The standard form conditions contained in Part 3 of the Schedule apply to a special purpose vehicle travelling under a notice.
- (4) The standard form conditions contained in Part 4 of the Schedule apply to an agricultural vehicle or agricultural combination travelling under a notice.
- (5) The standard form conditions contained in Part 5 of the Schedule apply to any vehicle or combination travelling under a permit.
- (5a) The standard form conditions contained in Part 5A of the Schedule apply to a special purpose vehicle travelling under a permit.
- (6) The standard form conditions contained in Part 6 of the Schedule apply to a vehicle or combination travelling under a notice or permit if the vehicle or combination is required by a condition of the notice or permit to be accompanied by a pilot vehicle or escort vehicle.
- (7) The standard form conditions contained in Part 7 of the Schedule apply to a vehicle or combination travelling under a notice or permit if the vehicle or combination is required by a condition of the notice or permit to have a warning light or to be accompanied by a pilot vehicle or escort vehicle.
- (8) The standard form conditions contained in Part 8 of the Schedule apply to a vehicle or combination travelling under a notice or permit if the vehicle or combination is required by a condition of the notice or permit to have a warning sign or to be accompanied by a pilot vehicle.
- (9) In these regulations—
 - (a) a reference to a vehicle or combination *travelling under a notice* is a reference to a vehicle or combination being driven on a road under an oversize or overmass vehicle exemption granted by the Minister under section 163AA of the Act by notice published in the Gazette;
 - (b) a reference to a vehicle or combination *travelling under a permit* is a reference to a vehicle or combination being driven on a road under an oversize or overmass vehicle exemption granted by the Minister under section 163AA of the Act by instrument in writing.

Note—

Under section 115 of the Act, standard form conditions apply to a vehicle or combination travelling under a notice or permit except as otherwise provided in the notice or instrument.

Schedule—Standard form conditions

Part 1—All vehicles travelling under notices

1—Application of Part

Under regulation 5(1), this Part applies to any vehicle or combination travelling under a notice.

2—Mass limits relating to tyre width

- (1) The mass on an axle fitted with tyres of a number and width described in Table 1 must not exceed the mass limit specified in the Table for that axle in relation to the narrowest tyre on the axle.

Table 1

Tyre width of the narrowest tyre on the axle (mm)		Mass limit if the axle has 2 tyres (tonnes)	Mass limit if the axle has 4 tyres (tonnes)
at least	but less than		
190	228	4.5	9.0
228	254	5.0	9.5
254	279	6.0	10.0
279	305	6.5	11.0
305	330	7.0	12.0
330	356	7.5	13.0
356	381	8.0	14.0
381	406	9.0	14.0
406	458	10.0	14.0
458	508	11.0	14.0
508		12.0	14.0

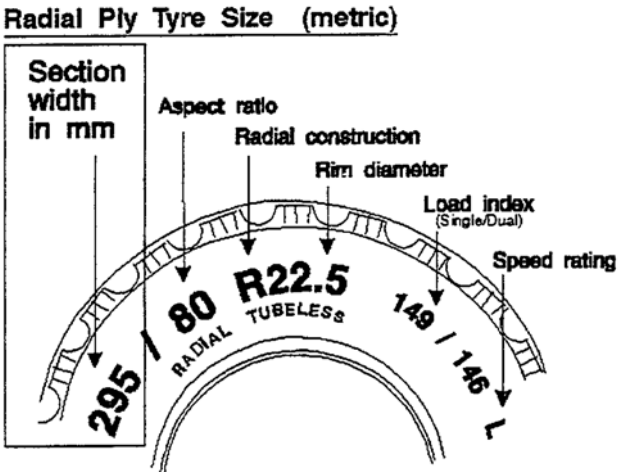
- (2) The mass on an axle group fitted with tyres of a number and width described in Table 2 must not exceed the mass limit specified in the Table for that axle group in relation to the narrowest tyre in the group.

Table 2

Tyre width of the narrowest tyre in the group (mm)		Mass limit for a tandem axle group with 4 tyres (tonnes)	Mass limit for a tri-axle group with 6 tyres (tonnes)
at least	but less than		
381	406	16.5	22.0
406	431	17.0	23.0
431	458	17.5	24.0
458	482	18.0	25.0
482	508	18.5	26.0

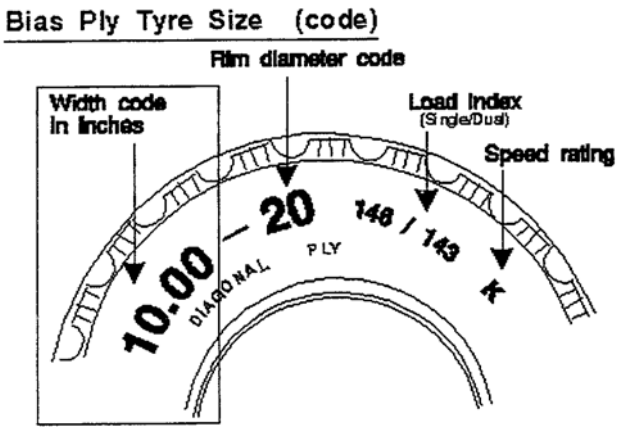
Tyre width of the narrowest tyre in the group (mm)		Mass limit for a tandem axle group with 4 tyres (tonnes)	Mass limit for a tri-axle group with 6 tyres (tonnes)
at least	but less than		
508		19.0	27.0

- (3) For the purposes of Tables 1 and 2, the tyre width of a radial ply tyre is the number of millimetres marked on the tyre in the position labelled "Section width in mm" on the diagram below.



Position of section width marking on radial ply tyre

- (4) For the purposes of Tables 1 and 2, the tyre width of a bias-type tyre is the number of millimetres equal to 25.4 times the number marked on the tyre in the position labelled "Width code in inches" on the diagram below.



Position of width code marking on diagonal or bias type tyre

- (5) If no section width or width code is marked on a tyre, the tyre width for the purposes of Tables 1 and 2 may be determined by measuring the width of the part of the tyre that normally comes into contact with the road surface.

3—Dimension limits

- (1) A vehicle or combination described in Table 3 must not, together with any load, exceed a dimension limit specified in the Table for that vehicle or combination, or the corresponding limit in the vehicle standards or the mass and loading requirements, whichever is the greater.

Table 3

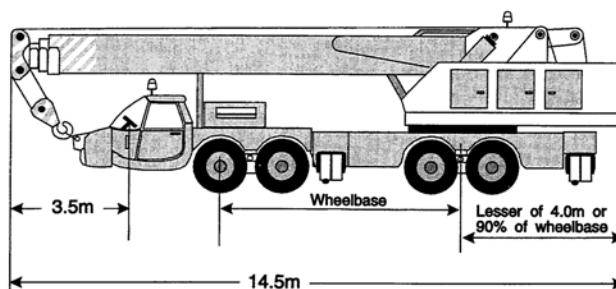
Type of vehicle or combination	Dimension	Limit (m)
Any except agricultural	Width	3.5
Any except agricultural	Height	4.6
Any combination except agricultural	Length	25.0
Special purpose vehicle	Length	14.5
Other rigid vehicle	Length	12.5
Special purpose vehicle	Distance from the rear overhang line to rear of the vehicle	Lesser of 4m and 90% of the wheelbase
Semi-trailer	Distance from the rear overhang line to the rear of the vehicle (or load)	Lesser of 5.5m and 25% of the semi-trailer's length
Special purpose vehicle	Projection in front of the centre of the steering wheel	3.5

Note—

Dimension limits for agricultural vehicles are set out in clause 28.

The combined dimensions of a vehicle and its load must still comply with the requirements of Table 3 even if the load projects from the vehicle in any direction.

- (2) Any flags, lights or mirrors required on a vehicle, combination or load must be disregarded when measuring the dimensions of a vehicle or combination for the purposes of these regulations.
- (3) The centre lines of adjacent axles in an axle group on an overmass vehicle or combination must be at least 1.2m apart.



Rigid mobile crane showing dimension limits

4—Making an unloaded vehicle smaller

An oversize vehicle without a load must be reduced to the smallest practicable dimensions, with any booms fully retracted.

5—Warning devices

- (1) An oversize vehicle or combination, together with any load, that is wider than 2.5m, or longer than 25m, 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, yellow, or red and yellow, flags, each at least 450mm long and at least 450mm wide.
 - (2) One of the flags 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 or combination.
 - (3) The flags must be clearly visible at a distance of 100m to a person of normal vision.
 - (4) An oversize vehicle or combination that, together with any load, is not wider than 2.5m, and whose length is more than 22m but not more than 25m, must have one warning sign at its rear or, if it is carrying a rear-projecting load, at the rear of the load.
 - (5) Subclauses (1) to (4) do not apply to:
 - (a) a road construction vehicle or combination travelling within 1 km of a construction site, if the vehicle has a warning light; or
 - (b) a tractor; or
 - (c) a rigid mobile crane less than 3m wide.
 - (6) If a load projects more than 150mm beyond one side of an oversize vehicle or combination, and the projection is less than 500mm thick from top to bottom, there must be:
 - (a) a warning light attached to the vehicle or combination; and
 - (b) at least two yellow, rigid pieces of material (known as "delineators"), one attached to the front and the other attached to the rear of the projection.
- Note—**
- If the load projects more than 150mm beyond both sides of the vehicle there must be at least 4 delineators at least one on each side at the front and at least one on each side at the rear.
- (7) A delineator must:
 - (a) be at least 300mm long and at least 300mm wide; and
 - (b) comply with Class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906, "Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes", 1990; 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.
 - (8) In the daytime, an oversize vehicle or combination must display a warning light if the vehicle, together with any load, is wider than 3m.
 - (9) If a vehicle or combination is not required by a condition of the notice under which it is travelling to have a warning light, it must not have one that is switched on.

- (10) A warning sign must not be displayed on a vehicle or combination when the vehicle or combination ceases to travel under the notice and must not be displayed on a pilot vehicle for the vehicle or combination when the pilot vehicle ceases to operate as a pilot vehicle.

Note—

As well as complying with subclauses (6), (7) and (8) and clause 6:

- tractors (and other agricultural vehicles) must comply with the warning requirements in clause 29; and
- rigid mobile cranes (and other special purpose vehicles) must comply with the warning requirements in clauses 23 and 24.

Parts 7 and 8 set out requirements for warning lights and signs.

In addition to the requirements in these regulations, any load projecting more than 1.2m behind the vehicle must display warning flags in the daytime, in accordance with the mass and loading requirements.

6—Additional warning devices at night

At night, an oversize vehicle or combination must display:

- (a) lights showing yellow to the front and red to the rear (known as "side markers") no more than 2m apart along both sides of the vehicle and along any front or rear projection; and
- (b) two red lights (known as "rear markers") fixed to the rear of any rear-projecting load, within 400mm of each side of the load, and at least 1m but not more than 2.1m above the ground; and
- (c) a warning light if the vehicle or combination, together with any load, is wider than 2.5m or longer than 22m.

Note—

Clause 23 sets out additional lighting requirements for special purpose vehicles travelling at night.

7—Headlights

An oversize vehicle, or the front vehicle in an oversize combination, must have its low-beam headlights on while travelling in the daytime, unless it is not required under the vehicle standards to have headlights.

8—Travel restrictions at night

At night, a vehicle or combination that, together with any load, is wider than 3.1m or longer than 22m, must not:

- (a) travel outside an urban area; or
- (b) travel in an urban area without being accompanied by a pilot vehicle.

9—No travelling if low visibility

- (1) A vehicle or combination must not begin to travel if, due to circumstances such as fog, heavy rain, smoke, dust or insect plague:
 - (a) visibility is less than 250m in the daytime; or

- (b) the headlights of a vehicle approaching within 250m could not be seen at night.
- (2) If a vehicle or combination 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.

10—Making way for other vehicles

A person driving a vehicle or combination must, at regular intervals, when it is practicable to do so and there is not a separate lane available for overtaking, move off the carriageway to allow other vehicles to overtake.

11—Assessing routes

- (1) Before a vehicle or combination is driven along any route, its driver and operator must be satisfied that the route has been assessed and that the vehicle or combination can be driven along it without contravening subclause (2).
- (2) A vehicle or combination must not be driven along a route if to do so would be likely to cause:
 - (a) disruption to telecommunication, electricity, rail, gas, water or sewage services; or
 - (b) damage to a road (including a bridge), sign, post, structure, tree or other property.
- (3) Subclause (2) does not apply if the authority responsible for the services or property has given permission for the vehicle or combination to travel along the route, and the vehicle or combination is driven in accordance with the permission.

12—Responsibility where property damaged

If any damage is caused to a road or property as a result of the passage of a vehicle or combination—

- (a) the driver of the vehicle or combination must ensure that the damage is reported to the owner or authority responsible for the maintenance of the road or property as soon as is reasonably practicable; and
- (b) the owner of the vehicle or the hauling unit of the combination must compensate the owner or authority for the reasonable costs of making good the damage.

13—Keeping documents

The driver of a vehicle or combination must carry in the driving compartment a copy of:

- (a) the notice under which the vehicle or combination is travelling; or
- (b) any information sheet issued by the Minister, which sets out the obligations imposed under the notice.

14—Obligation to comply with other statutory requirements unaffected

The notice under which a vehicle or combination travels, and the conditions of the exemption granted by the notice, do not relieve the driver or any other person of the obligation to comply with the requirements of the *Road Traffic Act 1961*, or the regulations or rules under that Act, or any other statutory provisions, other than the dimension or mass limits from which the vehicle or combination is exempted by the notice.

Part 2—Load-carrying vehicles travelling under notices

15—Application of Part

Under regulation 5(2), this Part applies to a load-carrying vehicle or combination travelling under a notice.

16—Mass limits for axles and axle groups

- (1) The mass on a single axle or axle group described in Table 4 must not exceed the mass limit specified opposite its description in the Table if it is in a combination consisting of a tandem drive prime mover towing:
 - (a) a low loader; or
 - (b) a low loader dolly and a low loader; or
 - (c) a jinker; or
 - (d) a low loader dolly and a jinker.

Table 4

Single axle or axle group	Mass limit (tonnes)
Steer axle with 2 tyres	6.0
Twinsteer axle group without a load-sharing suspension system	10.0
Twinsteer axle group with a load-sharing suspension system	11.0
Single axle with 8 tyres	12.0
Tandem axle group with 8 or more tyres, not on a trailer	18.5
Tandem axle group with 16 or more tyres, on a trailer	21.0
Tri-axle group with 12 or more tyres	25.0
Oversize tri-axle group with 12 or more tyres or quad axle group with 16 or more tyres	27.0

- (2) The sum of the mass on each of the combination's single axles and axle groups must not exceed the sum of the mass limits specified for each of them in Table 4.
- (3) In addition, the total mass of the combination and any load must not exceed:
 - (a) 49.5 tonnes if the distance between the centre line of the rearmost axle of the towing vehicle and the centre line of the foremost axle of the combination's rear axle group is 6m or more; or
 - (b) 49.5 tonnes decreased by 1 tonne for every 0.3m by which the distance referred to in paragraph (a) is less than 6m.

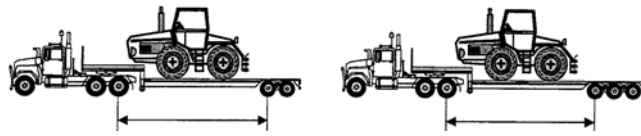


Illustration of distance for the purpose of subclause (3)

- (4) The mass on an axle group or single axle must not exceed the relevant limit set by the mass and loading requirements if it is:
- (a) not described in Table 4; or
 - (b) on a load-carrying vehicle or combination except one described in subclause (1).

17—Minimising width

- (1) 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 vehicle or combination and its load.
- (2) An unladen low loader, low loader dolly or jinker, with 4 tyres on each axle, must not be wider than 2.5m.
- (3) An unladen low loader, low loader dolly or jinker, with 8 tyres on each axle, must not be wider than 2.7m.

18—Carrying goods in addition to a large indivisible item

- (1) A vehicle or combination must not carry more than one large indivisible item unless:
 - (a) the vehicle or combination and its load complies with the mass limits in the mass and loading requirements; and
 - (b) the carrying of additional large indivisible items does not cause the vehicle or combination and its load to exceed a dimension limit in the mass and loading requirements that would not have been exceeded by the carrying of one of the large indivisible items.
- (2) A vehicle or combination carrying one or more large indivisible items must not carry any other goods unless:
 - (a) the vehicle or combination and its load complies with the mass limits in the mass and loading requirements; and
 - (b) the other goods are contained within the dimension limits in the mass and loading requirements.
- (3) In spite of subclause (2), a vehicle or combination carrying a special purpose vehicle or agricultural vehicle may also carry any equipment, tools, substances or detached parts to be used in conjunction with the vehicle being carried.

19—Towing a low loader dolly with an unladen low loader

An unladen low loader must not be towed in a combination with a low loader dolly unless:

- (a) the combination is 2.5m wide or less; and
- (b) it would be unreasonable to require the dolly to be loaded onto the low loader because of the short distance to be travelled, or special difficulties in loading or unloading the dolly due to the nature of the site.

Part 3—Special purpose vehicles travelling under notices

20—Application of Part

Under regulation 5(3), this Part applies to a special purpose vehicle travelling under a notice.

21—Mass limits for axles and axle groups

- (1) The mass on a single axle or axle group described in Table 5 must not exceed the mass limit specified opposite its description in the Table.

Table 5

Type of Axle or Axle group	Mass limit (tonnes)
Single axle or single axle group fitted with:	
(a) single tyres	7
(b) dual tyres	10
Twinsteer axle group:	
(a) without a load-sharing suspension system	10
(b) with a load-sharing suspension system	14
Tandem axle group fitted with single tyres	14
Tri-axle group fitted with single tyres	18

- (2) The mass on a tandem axle group fitted with dual tyres, where the centre lines of the axles are less than 1.35m apart, must not exceed 20 tonnes:
 - (a) decreased by 1 tonne for each 100mm by which the axle group's ground contact width is less than 2.4m; or
 - (b) increased by 1 tonne for each 100mm by which the axle group's ground contact width exceeds 2.5m, but not increased to more than 27 tonnes.
- (3) The mass on a tandem axle group fitted with dual tyres, where the centre lines of the axles are at least 1.35m apart, must not exceed 23 tonnes:
 - (a) decreased by 1 tonne for each 100mm by which the axle group's ground contact width is less than 2.4m; or
 - (b) increased by 1 tonne for each 100mm by which the axle group's ground contact width exceeds 2.5m, but not increased to more than 27 tonnes.
- (4) The mass on a tri-axle group fitted with dual tyres, where the centre lines of the axles are less than 1.35m apart, must not exceed 25 tonnes, decreased by 1 tonne for each 100mm by which the axle group's ground contact width is less than 2.4m.

Note—

Under clause 3(3) the centre lines of the axles must be at least 1.2 metres apart.

- (5) The mass on a tri-axle group fitted with dual tyres, where the centre lines of the axles are at least 1.35m apart, must not exceed 27 tonnes, decreased by 1 tonne for each 100mm by which the axle group's ground contact width is less than 2.4m.

22—Total mass limits for special purpose vehicles

The total mass of a special purpose vehicle must not exceed the least of:

- (a) the sum of the mass allowed for each single axle and axle group on the vehicle; and
- (b) 40 tonnes; and
- (c) the mass worked out using the following formula:

$$\text{Mass in tonnes} = 3L + 15 + G$$

where:

L is the distance in metres between the centre lines of the vehicle's foremost and rearmost axles; and

G is a number of tonnes:

- (a) to be added at the rate of 1 tonne for each 100mm by which the ground contact width of the rearmost axle exceeds 2.5m; or
- (b) to be subtracted at the rate of 1 tonne for each 100mm by which the ground contact width of the rearmost axle is less than 2.4m.

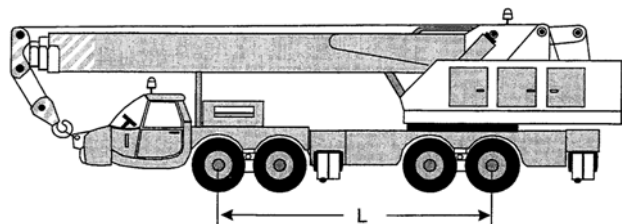


Illustration of distance "L"

23—Side lights for travel at night

- (1) When travelling at night, a special purpose vehicle with a projection extending more than 1.2m 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.

24—Markings for special purpose vehicles

- (1) Rear marking plates complying with rule 119 of the vehicle standards must be displayed at the rearmost part of the body of a special purpose vehicle.
- (2) A pattern covering an area one of at least 0.16 square metres and consisting of diagonal stripes at least 150mm 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 1.2m in front of the body of a special purpose vehicle, if it is practicable to do so.

25—Prohibition on towing other vehicles

A special purpose vehicle must not tow a vehicle unless another law of this jurisdiction allows it to do so.

Note—

A crane travelling under a permit may tow a trailer under certain conditions. See Part 5A.

Part 4—Agricultural vehicles travelling under notices

26—Application of Part

Under regulation 5(4), this Part applies to an agricultural vehicle or agricultural combination travelling under a notice.

27—Mass limits

The mass on an axle described in Table 6, on an agricultural machine or implement with 2 axles, must not exceed the mass limit specified opposite its description in the Table.

Table 6

Number of tyres on an axle	Mass limit (tonnes)
Axle fitted with 2 tyres	9.0
Axle fitted with 4 tyres and a ground contact width less than 2.51m	9.0
Axle fitted with 4 tyres and a ground contact width at least 2.51m but not more than 3.5m	10.5
Axle fitted with 4 tyres and a ground contact width more than 3.5m	12.0

28—Dimension limits

- (1) The height of an agricultural vehicle must not exceed 4.6m.
- (2) On an agricultural machine or implement, the distance from the rear overhang line to the rear of the vehicle must not exceed 4.5m (except for augers or conveyors, on which the distance must not exceed 5.5m).
- (3) The length of an agricultural machine must not exceed 12.5m.
- (4) The width and length of an agricultural machine or combination described in Table 7, in an area determined by the Minister to be in a category specified in Table 7, must not exceed the limits specified opposite that category in the Table.

Table 7

Category of Area	Width limit for an agricultural machine or agricultural combination	Length limit for an agricultural combination
	metres	metres
Category 1	2.5	19
Category 2	3.5	25
Category 3	3.7	25
Category 4	7.5	30

29—Warning devices for agricultural vehicles

- (1) An agricultural vehicle or combination which is wider than 2.5m, or an agricultural combination which is longer than 22m, must have a warning light fixed to its highest practicable point when it is on a road specified as being a major road in the notice under which the vehicle or combination is travelling.
- (2) A warning sign must be displayed at the rear of an agricultural implement being towed by a tractor.

Note—

Under clause 5, single tractors do not have to be fitted with warning signs.

- (3) A pattern covering an area of at least 0.16 square metres and consisting of diagonal stripes at least 150mm wide and alternately coloured:

- (a) red and white; or
- (b) black and white;

must be displayed at the sides of the rear of any auger, conveyor, or harvester comb carried on a comb trailer.

- (4) Any part of an axle extending more than 150mm from the outside wall of a tractor's tyre must be painted fluorescent yellow or have yellow fluorescent or other high-visibility material wrapped around it.

Note—

See clauses 5 and 6 for additional warning requirements for agricultural vehicles.

30—Pilot vehicle requirements for agricultural vehicles

- (1) An agricultural vehicle or combination of a width described in Table 8 must be accompanied by pilot vehicles in accordance with the Table when operated in an area determined by the Minister to be in a category specified in the Table and on a road of a kind specified in the Table.

Table 8

Category of area and kind of road	Width of vehicle in metres	Requirement as to pilot vehicles
Category 1—any road	_ 2.5	Pilot vehicles not required
Category 2—any road	> 2.5 _ 3.5	Pilot vehicles not required but may be used at the discretion of the operator
Category 3—any road	> 2.5 _ 3.0	Pilot vehicles not required
	> 3.0 _ 3.7	One pilot vehicle required unless there is a clear view of the agricultural vehicle or combination from all points on the road on which it is operating within 500 metres ahead of or behind the vehicle or combination
Category 4—major road	> 2.5 _ 3.7	Pilot vehicles not required
	> 3.7 _ 6.0	One pilot vehicle required unless there is a clear view of the agricultural vehicle or combination from all points on the road on which it is operating within 500 metres ahead

Category of area and kind of road	Width of vehicle in metres	Requirement as to pilot vehicles
		of or behind the vehicle or combination
	> 6.0 _ 7.5	Two pilot vehicles required
Category 4—any road other than a major road	> 2.5 _ 3.7	Pilot vehicles not required
	> 3.7 _ 7.5	One pilot vehicle required unless there is a clear view of the agricultural vehicle or combination from all points on the road on which it is operating within 500 metres ahead of or behind the vehicle or combination

- (2) For the purposes of Table 8, a reference to a major road is a reference to a road specified as being a major road in the notice under which the vehicle or combination is travelling.

31—Agricultural vehicles not to use freeways

An oversize agricultural vehicle or combination must not be driven on a freeway.

32—Agricultural implements not to carry loads

An agricultural implement must not carry a load.

33—Speed limits for agricultural implements without brakes

An agricultural implement without brakes must not be towed at a speed greater than the lesser of:

- (a) 20km an hour less than the speed limit set under the *Road Traffic Act 1961*; and
- (b) 50km an hour.

34—Exemption from requirement for rear vision mirrors

A vehicle towing an agricultural implement wider than 3.5m, which obscures the view to the rear of the vehicle, is exempt from any requirement under the vehicle standards to have a rear vision mirror fitted.

Part 5—All vehicles travelling under permits

35—Application of Part

Under regulation 5(5), this Part applies to any vehicle or combination travelling under a permit.

36—Mass limits relating to tyre width

- (1) The mass on an axle fitted with tyres of a number and width described in Table 9 must not exceed the mass limit specified in the Table for that axle in relation to the narrowest tyre on the axle.

Table 9

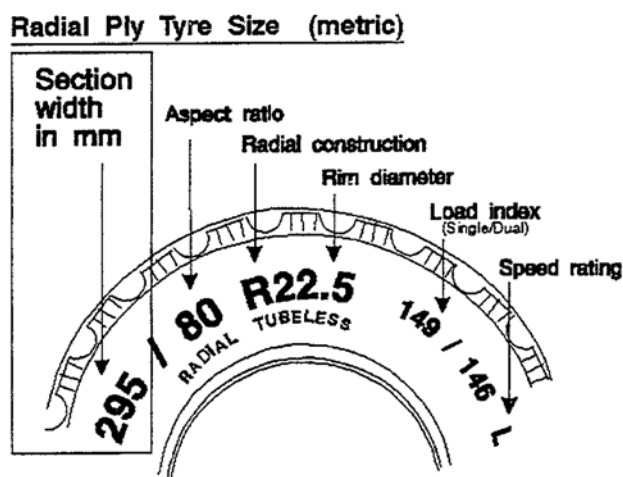
Tyre width of the narrowest tyre on the axle (mm)		Mass limit if the axle has 2 tyres (tonnes)	Mass limit if the axle has 4 tyres (tonnes)
at least	but less than		
190	228	4.5	9.0
228	254	5.0	9.5
254	279	6.0	10.0
279	305	6.5	11.0
305	330	7.0	12.0
330	356	7.5	13.0
356	381	8.0	14.0
381	406	9.0	14.0
406	458	10.0	14.0
458	508	11.0	14.0
508		12.0	14.0

- (2) The mass on an axle group fitted with tyres of a number and width described in Table 10 must not exceed the mass limit specified in the Table for that axle group in relation to the narrowest tyre in the group.

Table 10

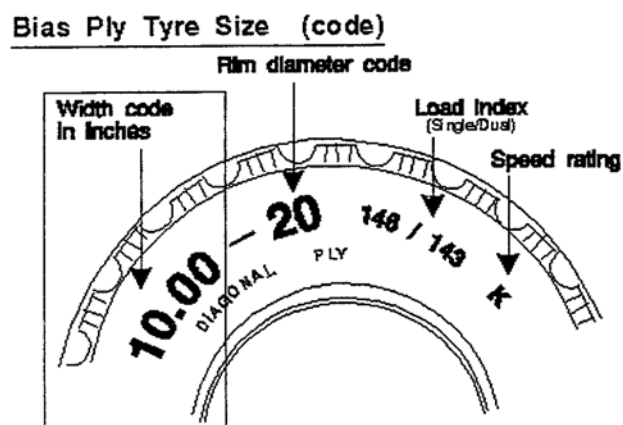
Tyre width of the narrowest tyre in the group (mm)		Mass limit for a tandem axle group with 4 tyres (tonnes)	Mass limit for a tri-axle group with 6 tyres (tonnes)
at least	but less than		
381	406	16.5	22.0
406	431	17.0	23.0
431	458	17.5	24.0
458	482	18.0	25.0
482	508	18.5	26.0
508		19.0	27.0

- (3) For the purposes of Tables 9 and 10, the tyre width of a radial ply tyre is the number of millimetres marked on the tyre in the position labelled "Section width in mm" on the diagram below.



Position of section width marking on radial ply tyre

- (4) For the purposes of Tables 9 and 10, the tyre width of a bias-type tyre is the number of millimetres equal to 25.4 times the number marked on the tyre in the position labelled "Width code in inches" on the diagram below.



Position of width code marking on diagonal or bias type tyre

- (5) If no section width or width code is marked on a tyre, the tyre width for the purposes of Tables 9 and 10 may be determined by measuring the width of the part of the tyre that normally comes into contact with the road surface.

37—Warning devices

- (1) If a vehicle or combination is not required by a condition of the permit under which it is travelling to have a warning light, it must not have one that is switched on.
- (2) A warning sign must not be displayed on a vehicle or combination when the vehicle or combination ceases to travel under the permit and must not be displayed on a pilot vehicle for the vehicle or combination when the pilot vehicle ceases to operate as a pilot vehicle.

38—Making way for other vehicles

A person driving a vehicle or combination must, at regular intervals, when it is practicable to do so and there is not a separate lane available for overtaking, move off the carriageway to allow other vehicles to overtake.

39—Responsibility where property damaged

If any damage is caused to a road or property as a result of the passage of a vehicle or combination—

- (a) the driver of the vehicle or combination must ensure that the damage is reported to the owner or authority responsible for the maintenance of the road or property as soon as is reasonably practicable; and
- (b) the owner of the vehicle or the hauling unit of the combination must compensate the owner or authority for the reasonable costs of making good the damage.

40—Keeping documents

The driver of a vehicle or combination must carry in the driving compartment a copy of the permit under which the vehicle or combination is travelling.

41—Obligation to comply with other statutory requirements unaffected

The permit under which a vehicle or combination travels, and the conditions of the exemption granted by the permit, do not relieve the driver or any other person of the obligation to comply with the requirements of the *Road Traffic Act 1961*, or the regulations or rules under that Act, or any other statutory provisions, other than the dimension or mass limits from which the vehicle or combination is exempted by the permit.

Part 5A—Special purpose vehicles travelling under permits

41A—Application of Part

Under regulation 5(5a), this Part applies to a special purpose vehicle travelling under a permit.

41B—Restriction on towing other vehicles

- (1) A special purpose vehicle must not tow a vehicle.
- (2) However, a crane may tow a trailer if the following conditions are complied with:
 - (a) the conditions specified in clause 41C;
 - (b) any other conditions under which the exemption is given.

41C—Conditions under which a crane may tow a trailer

- (1) Unless another law of this jurisdiction allows it:
 - (a) a crane towing a trailer must have no more than 5 axles; and
 - (b) when the crane and trailer are coupled, the length of the combination must not be greater than 19m.
- (2) The manufacturer's limit for any component of the crane, including the tow coupling, must not be exceeded.

- (3) The load on the trailer must include only items that are associated with the operation of the crane.

Note—

Items associated with the operation of a crane include crane counterweights, chains, pulley blocks and anchors.

- (4) The mass of the trailer must not exceed the limits stated in clauses 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 1 Part 1 of the *Road Traffic (Mass and Loading Requirements) Regulations 1999*.
- (5) The swept path of the combination when turning a corner must not be greater than the swept path of the crane if the crane were turning the corner without towing the trailer.

Part 6—Vehicles travelling under notices or permits— conditions relating to pilot and escort vehicles

42—Application of Part

Under regulation 5(6), this Part applies to a vehicle or combination travelling under a notice or permit if the vehicle or combination is required by a condition of the notice or permit to be accompanied by a pilot vehicle or escort vehicle.

43—Requirements for a pilot vehicle

- (1) A pilot vehicle must have 4 or more wheels and a GVM of:
- (a) 6.5 tonnes or less in the case of a rear pilot vehicle if two pilot vehicles are required; or
 - (b) 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 only have a warning light attached:
- (a) above or below the sign; or
 - (b) at each side of the sign.

Note—

Parts 7 and 8 set out requirements for warning lights and signs.

44—Requirements for an escort vehicle

- (1) An escort vehicle other than a police motor cycle 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 two lights that flash when switched on.
- (2) A light referred to in subclause (1) must flash yellow unless the vehicle is a police vehicle or a vehicle authorised by the Minister and the light is of a colour approved under the vehicle standards.

45—Headlights on a pilot or escort vehicle

The low-beam headlights on a pilot vehicle or escort vehicle must be switched on when it is accompanying an oversize vehicle or combination during the daytime.

46—Restrictions on towing and loading

A pilot or escort vehicle must not tow a trailer or carry a load, but it may carry tools, equipment or substances for use in connection with the oversize vehicle or combination that it is accompanying or for restraining the load on that vehicle or combination.

47—Travelling position of pilot vehicles

- (1) When 1 pilot vehicle accompanies an oversize vehicle or combination, the pilot vehicle must travel:
 - (a) behind the oversize vehicle or combination if they are on a divided road; or
 - (b) in front of the oversize vehicle or combination if they are on a road that is not divided.
- (2) When 2 pilot vehicles accompany an oversize vehicle or combination, one pilot vehicle must travel in front of the oversize vehicle or combination, and the other behind it.
- (3) A pilot vehicle must travel far enough away from the oversize vehicle or combination it is accompanying to give adequate warning to other road users of the presence of the oversize vehicle or combination, taking into account traffic speed, weather, visibility and other driving conditions.

48—Communication between drivers

- (1) An oversize vehicle or combination and any accompanying pilot or escort vehicle must have an electronic device that allows the drivers to communicate effectively with each other.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to:
 - (a) an oversize agricultural machine; or
 - (b) an oversize combination that includes an agricultural machine.

Part 7—Vehicles travelling under notices or permits— conditions relating to warning lights

49—Application of Part

Under regulation 5(7), this Part applies to a vehicle or combination travelling under a notice or permit if the vehicle or combination is required by a condition of the notice or permit to have a warning light or to be accompanied by a pilot vehicle or escort vehicle.

50—Characteristics of warning lights

When switched on, a warning light on an oversize vehicle or combination or pilot 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.

51—Visibility of warning lights

- (1) A warning light on an oversize vehicle or combination or a pilot or escort vehicle must be:
 - (a) clearly visible at a distance of 500m in all directions; or
 - (b) 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 500m in any direction.
- (2) In spite of subclause (1), in the case of a pilot vehicle travelling in front of an oversize vehicle or combination, a filter may be placed behind the warning light on the pilot vehicle, to reduce the intensity of the light directed to the driver of the oversize vehicle or combination.

52—Warning lights to be on if required

- (1) Any warning light which an oversize vehicle or combination is required to have must only be switched on when the vehicle or combination is travelling or is stationary in a position that is likely to cause danger to other road users.
- (2) Any warning light which a pilot or escort vehicle is required to have must be switched on when the vehicle is travelling and accompanying an oversize vehicle or combination.

53—Warning lights to be permanently wired

- (1) Any warning light which an oversize vehicle or combination or a pilot or escort vehicle is required to have must be permanently connected into the electrical system of the vehicle with the on/off switch located within easy reach of the driver's seating position in the vehicle.
- (2) In spite of subclause (1), permanently wired standard automotive electrical connectors may be used to allow easy electrical disconnection and removal of the warning light when it is not required for use.

Part 8—Vehicles travelling under notices or permits— conditions relating to warning signs

Division 1—Application of Part

54—Application of Part

- (1) Under regulation 5(8), this Part applies to a vehicle or combination travelling under a notice or permit if the vehicle or combination is required by a condition of the notice or permit to have a warning sign or to be accompanied by a pilot vehicle.
- (2) A warning sign on the vehicle or combination or a pilot vehicle accompanying the vehicle or combination must comply with the specifications in this Part.

Division 2—Oversize vehicles and pilot vehicles

55—Face of a warning sign—oversize and pilot vehicles

- (1) The face of a warning sign must have a yellow surface which complies with Class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906, "Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes", Parts 1 to 4 (inclusive).
- (2) The face of the warning sign must have a black border at least 20mm wide.
- (3) The outermost edge of the border must be set at least 10mm in from the edge of the sign unless the sign has been made with a box edge.
- (4) The warning sign must display, in block letters not over 10mm high:
 - (a) the sign manufacturer's name or logo; and
 - (b) the brand and class of retro-reflective material used.
- (5) The manufacturer's name or logo may appear in any visible location on the sign, other than in a bottom corner of a sign used on a pilot vehicle.

56—Material for a warning sign—oversize and pilot vehicles

- (1) A warning sign must be made of stiff, flat, weatherproof material.

Note—

Zincalume at least 0.8mm thick, and aluminium at least 1.6mm thick are examples of material which would comply with subclause (1).

- (2) However, a warning sign may be made of flexible material if the sign:
 - (a) is fitted so that it is taut and can be easily read by other road users; and
 - (b) complies with all other specifications in this Part.
- (3) A flexible warning sign that furls, becomes displaced or otherwise becomes difficult for other road users to read, does not comply with this Part.

57—Keeping signs clean and readable—oversize and pilot vehicles

- (1) A warning sign on a vehicle must be kept clean enough so that it can be easily read by other road users.
- (2) A flexible warning sign on a vehicle must be kept taut and in place so that it can be easily read by other road users.

Division 3—Oversize vehicles only

58—Size of a warning sign—oversize vehicles

- (1) A warning sign on an oversize vehicle or combination must be at least 1200mm long and at least 450mm high.
- (2) The sign may be split into two parts, in which case the combined length of its parts must be at least 1200mm.

59—Face of a warning sign—oversize vehicles

- (1) A warning sign on an oversize vehicle or combination must show the word "OVERSIZE", in black upper-case lettering, conforming with Australian Standard AS 1744, "Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs", in typeface Series C(N).
- (2) The lettering must be at least 200mm high.
- (3) The top and the bottom of the lettering must be at least 125mm from the top and bottom of the sign, respectively.
- (4) If the sign is split into two 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) there must be no border between the two parts, in spite of clause 55(2) and (3).

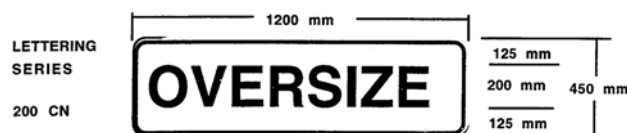


Illustration of a warning sign for an oversize vehicle or combination

60—Mounting a warning sign—oversize vehicles

- (1) A warning sign on an oversize vehicle or combination 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 500mm from the ground level.
- (3) If the sign is split into two parts, each part must be fitted at the same height as the other.

Division 4—Pilot vehicles only

61—Size and shape of a warning sign—pilot vehicles

- (1) A warning sign on a pilot vehicle must be at least 1200mm long and at least 600mm high.
- (2) The sign may have bottom corner cut-outs not more than 150mm wide and not more than 100mm high if they are needed for mounting the warning lights.

62—Faces of a warning sign—pilot vehicles

- (1) Both faces of a warning sign on a pilot vehicle must show:
 - (a) the word "OVERSIZE", in black upper-case lettering at least 200mm high, conforming with Australian Standard AS 1744, "Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs", in typeface Series C(N); and
 - (b) the words "LOAD AHEAD", in black upper-case lettering at least 100mm high, conforming with Australian Standard AS 1744, "Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs", in typeface Series D(N).

- (2) The bottom of the lettering of the word "OVERSIZE" must be at least 300mm from the bottom of the sign.
- (3) The bottom of the lettering of the words "LOAD AHEAD" must be at least 100mm from the bottom of the sign.



Illustration of a warning sign for a pilot vehicle

63—Mounting a warning sign—pilot vehicles

A warning sign on a pilot vehicle must not lean back so that there is more than 200mm measured horizontally from the top of the sign to a vertical line running through the bottom of the sign.

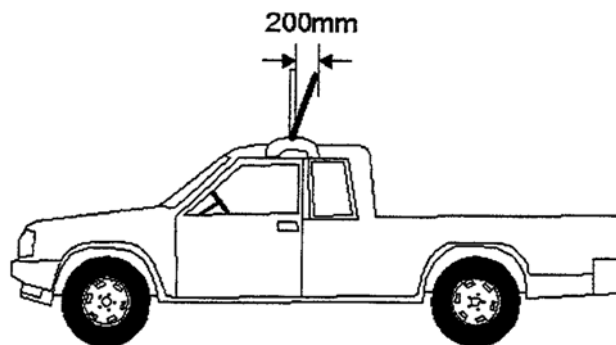


Illustration of maximum slant of warning sign

Part 9—Interpretation

64—References to vehicles and combinations

In these regulations, a reference to:

- (a) a **vehicle or combination** is a reference to a vehicle or combination that is oversize or overmass or both;
- (b) an **oversize vehicle or combination** is a reference to a vehicle or combination that is oversize, or oversize and overmass; and
- (c) an **overmass vehicle or combination** is a reference to a vehicle or combination that is overmass, or overmass and oversize.

65—Notes and diagrams

- (1) A note does not form part of these regulations.
- (2) Unless the contrary intention appears, a diagram in these regulations is illustrative only and does not form part of these regulations.

66—Measuring the 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.

67—Application to retractable axles

For the purposes of these regulations, a retractable axle must be taken to be an axle when it is in the lowered position and must be taken not to be an axle when it is in the raised position.

68—Application of mass limits where more than one applies

If two or more mass limits apply to the same axle or axle group as a result of the application of provisions in Table 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9 or 10, or in any two or more of those Tables, the axle or axle group must comply with the lower or lowest of those limits.

69—Definitions

In these regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:

ADR (Australian Design Rule) means a national standard under the *Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989* of the Commonwealth as in force from time to time;

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

agricultural implement means a vehicle without its own motive power, built to perform agricultural tasks;

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

Note—

Examples of agricultural implements are irrigating equipment, augers, conveyors, empty field bins, harvester fronts, and machinery fully carried on the three-point linkage of a tractor.

Examples of agricultural machines are tractors and harvesters.

agricultural vehicle means an agricultural implement or agricultural machine;

at night means during the period between sunset and sunrise;

Australian Standard means a standard, published by or under the authority of Standards Australia (alone or jointly with others), as in force at the commencement of these regulations, or, if the provision in which the expression appears commenced after the commencement of these regulations, as in force at the commencement of that provision;

axle means one or more shafts positioned in a line across a vehicle, on which one or more wheels intended to support the vehicle turn;

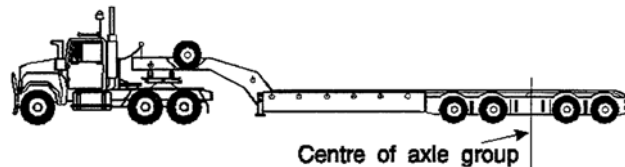
axle group means a single axle group, tandem axle group, twinsteer axle group, tri-axle group or quad axle group;

centre line, in relation to an axle, means:

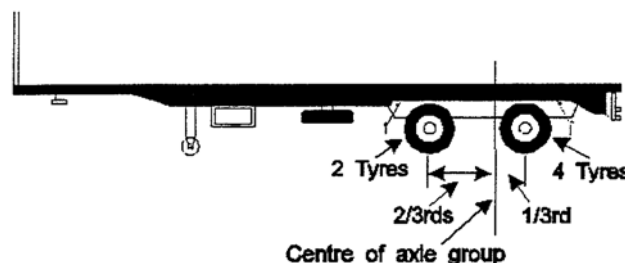
- (a) in the case of an axle consisting of one shaft—a line parallel to the length of the axle and passing through its centre; and
- (b) in the case of an axle consisting of 2 shafts—a line that is in the vertical plane passing through the centre of both shafts and that passes through the centres of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

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;



Centre of a typical quad axle group fitted with an equal number of tyres on each axle



Centre of a typical tandem axle group fitted with an unequal number of tyres on each axle

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

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

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

escort vehicle means a vehicle that is being used:

- (a) to transport a police officer, or other person authorised to direct traffic; and
- (b) to warn other road users of the presence of an oversize vehicle or combination;

fifth wheel coupling means a device, other than the upper rotating element and the kingpin (which are parts of a semi-trailer), used with a prime mover, semi-trailer or a converter dolly to permit quick coupling and uncoupling and to provide for articulation;

flexible warning sign means a warning sign made of flexible material;

freeway means a length of road to which a freeway sign applies in accordance with the *Australian Road Rules*;

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;

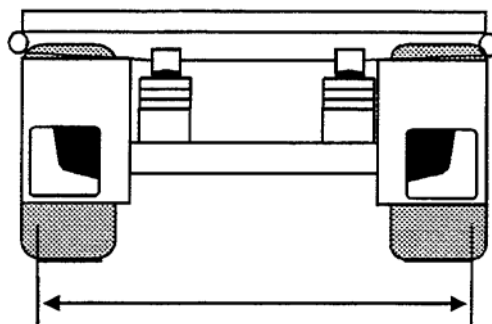


Illustration of ground contact width of an axle

GVM of a vehicle means the maximum loaded mass of the vehicle:

- (a) as specified by the vehicle's manufacturer; or
- (b) as specified by an Australian Authority if:
 - (i) the manufacturer has not specified a maximum loaded mass; or
 - (ii) the manufacturer cannot be identified; or
 - (iii) the vehicle has been modified to the extent that the manufacturer's specification is no longer appropriate;

hauling unit means the lead motor vehicle which forms part of a combination;

jinker means an axle or axle group which is built to support part of a load, and is connected to the vehicle in front of it by a pole or cable or the load itself, if any;

km means kilometres;

large indivisible item means an item that:

- (a) cannot be divided without extreme effort, expense or risk of damage to it; and
- (b) cannot be carried on any vehicle or combination without exceeding a mass or dimension limit in the mass and loading requirements;

load of a vehicle, or in or on a vehicle, means:

- (a) all the goods, passengers and drivers in or on the vehicle; and
- (b) all fuel, water, lubricants and readily removable equipment carried in or on the vehicle and required for its normal operation; and
- (c) personal items used by a driver of the vehicle; and
- (d) anything that is normally removed from the vehicle when not in use,

and includes a part of a load as so defined;

load-carrying, in relation to a vehicle or combination, means a vehicle or combination that is carrying, or is built to carry, goods;

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 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 8m in front of the vehicle; and
- (b) not more than 1m higher than the level on which the motor vehicle is standing, when measured at a point 25m in front of the vehicle;

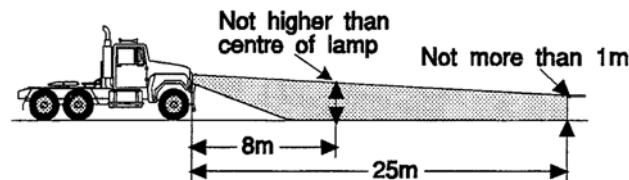


Illustration of a low-beam headlight

low loader means a gooseneck semi-trailer with a loading deck no more than 1m above the ground;

low loader dolly means a mass-distributing device that:

- (a) is usually coupled between a prime mover and a low loader; and
- (b) consists of a gooseneck rigid frame; and
- (c) does not directly carry any load on itself; and
- (d) is equipped with one or more axles, a king pin and a fifth wheel coupling;

m means metres;

mm means millimetres;

mass and loading requirements means the mass and loading requirements contained in the *Road Traffic (Mass and Loading Requirements) Regulations 1999*;

notice means an oversize or overmass vehicle exemption granted by the Minister under Part 4 of the Act by notice published in the Gazette;

overmass means having a mass that, including the mass of any load, exceeds a relevant mass limit in the mass and loading requirements;

oversize means having a dimension that, including the dimension of any load, exceeds a relevant dimension limit in the vehicle standards or the mass and loading requirements;

oversize tri-axle group means a group of 3 axles in which the horizontal distance between the centre lines of the outermost axles is more than 3.2 m;

permit means an oversize or overmass vehicle exemption granted by the Minister under Part 4 of the Act by instrument in writing;

pilot vehicle means a vehicle being used to warn other road users of the presence of an oversize vehicle or combination;

prime mover means a motor vehicle built to tow a semi-trailer;

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 3.2m but not more than 4.9m;

rear overhang line 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 or retractable axle in the group unless all axles in the group are steerable or retractable;

retractable axle means an axle that can be raised so that the tyres on the axle do not touch the ground;

Note—

See clause 67 as to the application of this Schedule to vehicles with retractable axles.

semi-trailer means a trailer that has:

- (a) one axle group or single axle towards the rear; and
- (b) a means of attachment to a prime mover that would result in some of the load being imposed on the prime mover;

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 1m;

special purpose vehicle means a motor vehicle, other than a tow truck or an agricultural vehicle, built for a purpose other than carrying a load, except for water in the case of concrete pumps and fire trucks;

Standards Australia means:

- (a) Standards Association of Australia; or
- (b) Standards Australia International Limited; or
- (c) Standards Australia Limited (ACN 087 326 690);

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 1m, but not more than 2m;

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 2m, but not more than 3.2m;

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 1m, but not more than 2m.

vehicle standards means the *Road Traffic (Vehicle Standards) Rules 1999*;

warning light means a light that complies with the specifications in Part 7;

warning sign means a sign that complies with Part 8;

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

Legislative history

Notes

- Please note—References in the legislation to other legislation or instruments or to titles of bodies or offices are not automatically updated as part of the program for the revision and publication of legislation and therefore may be obsolete.
- Earlier versions of these regulations (historical versions) are listed at the end of the legislative history.
- For further information relating to the Act and subordinate legislation made under the Act see the Index of South Australian Statutes or www.legislation.sa.gov.au.

Revocation of regulations

The *Road Traffic (Oversize or Overmass Vehicle Exemptions) Regulations 1999* were revoked by r 3 of the *Road Traffic Revocation Regulations 2013* on 10.2.2014.

Principal regulations and variations

Year	No	Reference	Commencement
1999	233	<i>Gazette 25.11.1999 p2546</i>	1.12.1999: r 2
2001	123	<i>Gazette 7.6.2001 p2194</i>	7.6.2001: r 2
2005	198	<i>Gazette 8.9.2005 p3290</i>	8.9.2005: r 2
2007	46	<i>Gazette 26.4.2007 p1396</i>	30.4.2007: r 2
2007	207	<i>Gazette 9.8.2007 p3311</i>	9.8.2007: r 2

Provisions varied

Entries that relate to provisions that have been deleted appear in italics.

Provision	How varied	Commencement
<i>r 2</i>	<i>omitted under the Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	8.9.2005
r 5		
r 5(5a)	inserted by 207/2007 r 4	9.8.2007
Sch		
Pt 3		
cl 22	varied by 198/2005 r 4(1)	8.9.2005
cl 24		
cl 24(1)	varied by 198/2005 r 4(2)	8.9.2005
cl 25	substituted by 207/2007 r 5(1)	9.8.2007
Pt 5A	inserted by 207/2007 r 5(2)	9.8.2007
Pt 8		
cl 55		
cl 55(4)	substituted by 123/2001 r 3(a)	7.6.2001
	substituted by 207/2007 r 5(3)	9.8.2007

**Road Traffic (Oversize or Overmass Vehicle Exemptions) Regulations 1999—9.8.2007 to 9.2.2014—
revoked**

Legislative history

cl 55(5)	substituted by 123/2001 r 3(a)	7.6.2001
cl 56		
cl 56(2)	substituted by 123/2001 r 3(b)	7.6.2001
	substituted by 207/2007 r 5(4)	9.8.2007
cl 56(3)	inserted by 123/2001 r 3(b)	7.6.2001
	substituted by 207/2007 r 5(4)	9.8.2007
cl 57	substituted by 207/2007 r 5(5)	9.8.2007
Pt 9		
cl 69		
Australian Standard	varied by 198/2005 r 4(3)	8.9.2005
flexible warning sign	inserted by 207/2007 r 5(6)	9.8.2007
GVM	substituted by 46/2007 r 4(1)	30.4.2007
load	substituted by 46/2007 r 4(2)	30.4.2007
load-carrying	substituted by 46/2007 r 4(2)	30.4.2007
Standards Australia	inserted by 198/2005 r 4(4)	8.9.2005
<i>vehicle registration authority</i>	<i>deleted by 46/2007 r 4(3)</i>	<i>30.4.2007</i>

Historical versions

Reprint No 1—7.6.2001

8.9.2005

30.4.2007