Part 7 Lights and reflectors

Note. This Part deals with how the lights on a vehicle must be fitted and work so that the driver can see the road, pedestrians and other vehicles at night, and can signal to others.

Other laws provide for when certain lights must be switched on.

In this Part, the description “yellow” is used as a more modern term, instead of the description “amber” which is used in earlier legislation and some ADRs.

Division 1 Application of particular requirements

69 Part does not apply to particular vehicles (cf ALVSR 2015 r 69; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 131 and 132)

(1) This Part does not apply to a vehicle built before 1931 that is used only in the daylight.

(2) This Part does not apply to a vehicle built before 1946 that is used mainly for exhibition purposes.

70 Particular requirements apply only at night (cf ALVSR 2015 r 70; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 83)

The requirements of this Part for a light, except a brake or direction indicator light, to be visible over a stated distance apply only at night.

Division 2 General requirements for lights

70A NSW rule: lighting devices that can be attached to vehicles (cf 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 82)

A device capable of projecting light must not be attached to any vehicle unless it is a device required or permitted to be attached to the vehicle by these rules.

71 Prevention of glare (cf ALVSR 2015 r 71; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 84)

A light, except a high-beam headlight, fitted to a vehicle must be built and adjusted to provide the necessary amount of light without dazzling the driver of another vehicle approaching, or being approached by, the vehicle.

72 Pairs of lights (cf ALVSR 2015 r 72; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 85)

(1) If lights are required under these rules to be fitted to a vehicle in pairs—

(a) a light must be fitted on each side of the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, and

(b) the centre of each light in a pair must be the same distance from the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, and

(c) the centre of each light in a pair must be at the same height above ground level, and

(d) each light in a pair must project approximately the same amount of light of the same colour.
(2) Subrule (1) applies to a motor bike with an attached sidecar as if the sidecar were not attached.

Division 3 Headlights

73 Headlights to be fitted to vehicles (cf ALVSR 2015 r 73; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 86)

(1) A motor vehicle must be fitted with—
   (a) 1 low-beam headlight if it is a moped, motor bike, or motor trike with 1 front wheel, or
   (b) a pair of low-beam headlights if it has 4 or more wheels or is a motor trike, except a moped, with 2 front wheels.

(2) If a motor vehicle built after 1934 can travel at over 60 kilometres an hour—
   (a) each low-beam headlight mentioned in subrule (1) must be able to work in the high-beam position, or
   (b) the vehicle must be fitted with—
      (i) 1 headlight that can work in the high-beam position if the vehicle is required to have 1 low-beam headlight, or
      (ii) a pair of headlights that can work in the high-beam position.

(3) A motor bike may be equipped with a headlight modulation system that—
   (a) varies the brightness of its high-beam headlight or low-beam headlight, but not both, at a rate of at least 200 and at most 280 flashes a minute, and
   (b) is designed to operate only in daylight.

(4) Additional headlights may be fitted to a motor bike or motor trike, or a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels that was built before 1970.

(5) Additional pairs of headlights may be fitted to a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels that was built after 1969.

(6) Despite rule 25B and any requirement of the third edition ADR, an emergency services vehicle may be fitted with headlights or additional headlights that are capable of flashing if—
   (a) the headlights flash only when on low beam, and
   (b) the headlights are wired to operate in conjunction with any flashing or rotating lights fitted to the vehicle as permitted by rule 114(4).

(7) In this rule, an emergency services vehicle means any of the following—
   (a) a police vehicle,
   (b) an ambulance,
   (c) a firefighting vehicle,
   (d) a Red Cross vehicle used for conveyance of blood for urgent transfusions,
(e) a mines rescue or other rescue vehicle,

(f) another vehicle that is an emergency vehicle within the meaning of the *Road Rules 2014*.

**74 How headlights are to be fitted** *(cf ALVSR 2015 r 74; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 87)*

(1) The centres of low-beam headlights fitted as a pair on a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels must be at least 600 millimetres apart.

(2) However, subrule (1) does not apply to a motor vehicle built before 1970 if the centres of its low-beam headlights—

(a) were under 600 millimetres apart when the vehicle was built, and

(b) are not nearer than they were when the vehicle was built.

(3) Each low-beam headlight of a pair on a motor trike (except a moped) with 2 front wheels must not be over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.

(4) The centre of a low-beam headlight fitted to a motor vehicle built after June 1953 must be—

(a) at least 500 millimetres above ground level, and

(b) not over 1.4 metres above ground level.

**75 How single headlights are to be fitted** *(cf ALVSR 2015 r 75; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 88)*

(1) A motor bike or trike with a single headlight fitted must have the light fitted in the centre.

(2) Subrule (1) applies to a motor bike with an attached sidecar as if the sidecar were not attached.

**76 NSW rule: how additional headlights are to be fitted** *(cf 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 89)*

If 2 or more additional headlights are fitted to a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels, the additional headlights must as far as possible be fitted in pairs.

**77 Performance of headlights** *(cf ALVSR 2015 r 77; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 90)*

(1) When on, a headlight, or additional headlight, fitted to a vehicle must—

(a) show only white light, and

(b) project its main beam of light ahead of the vehicle.

(2) Headlights must be fitted to a vehicle so their light does not reflect off the vehicle into the driver’s eyes.

**78 Effective range of headlights** *(cf ALVSR 2015 r 78; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 91)*

(1) This rule applies to a headlight that is on at night.

(2) A low-beam headlight must illuminate the road ahead of the vehicle for at least 25 metres.

(3) A high-beam headlight must illuminate the road ahead of the vehicle for at least 50 metres.

(4) However, a low-beam headlight fitted to a motor vehicle built before 1931, or a moped, need
only illuminate the road ahead of the vehicle for 12 metres.

79 Changing headlights from high-beam to low-beam position (cf ALVSR 2015 r 79; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 92)

(1) A motor vehicle built after 1934 that can travel at over 60 kilometres an hour must be fitted with—

(a) a dipping device enabling the driver in the normal driving position—

(i) to change the headlights from the high-beam position to the low-beam position, or

(ii) simultaneously to switch off a high-beam headlight and switch on a low-beam headlight, and

(b) for a vehicle built after June 1953—a device to indicate to the driver that the headlights are in the high-beam position.

(2) A headlight fitted to a vehicle not fitted with a dipping device mentioned in subrule (1)(a) must operate in the low-beam position.

(3) When a headlight fitted to a vehicle is switched to the low-beam position, any other headlight on the vehicle must operate only in the low-beam position or be off.

(4) In this rule—

alternative headlight means a light which is lighted in the place of a headlight by a dipping device.

dipping device means a device by which the driver of a motor vehicle, while retaining his or her normal driving position—

(a) can cause the main beam of light projected by each of the headlights of a motor vehicle which has 2 headlights or by the headlight of a motor vehicle which has one headlight to be dipped, or

(b) can extinguish each of the headlights of a motor vehicle which has 2 headlights or the headlight of a motor vehicle which has one headlight, and simultaneously light 2 alternative headlights or one alternative headlight (as the case may be), or

(c) can extinguish each set of headlights where a motor vehicle has 4 headlights, in sets of 2, and simultaneously light one light in each set.

Division 4 Parking lights

80 Parking lights (cf ALVSR 2015 r 80; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 93)

(1) A motor vehicle built after June 1953 must be fitted with—

(a) a pair of parking lights if it is a motor trike with 2 front wheels (except a moped) or a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels, or

(b) at least 1 parking light if it is a motor bike with an attached sidecar, or a motor trike with 1 front wheel (except a moped).
(2) A pair of parking lights fitted to a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels must be fitted with the centre of each light—
   (a) at least 600 millimetres from the centre of the other light, and
   (b) not over 510 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.

(3) However, a pair of parking lights fitted to a motor vehicle under 1300 millimetres wide may be fitted with the centre of each light not under 400 millimetres from the centre of the other light.

(4) A parking light fitted to a motor trike with 2 front wheels must not be over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.

(5) A parking light fitted to a motor bike with a sidecar must be fitted not over 150 millimetres from the side of the sidecar furthest from the motor bike.

(6) When on, a parking light must—
   (a) show a white or yellow light visible 200 metres from the front of the vehicle, and
   (b) not use over 7 watts power.

(7) A parking light fitted to a motor vehicle built after 1969 must be wired so the parking light is on when a headlight on the vehicle is on.

(8) A parking light fitted to a sidecar attached to a motor bike must be wired to operate when a headlight, tail light or parking light on the motor bike is on.

**Division 5 Daytime running lights**

81 **Daytime running lights** (cf ALVSR 2015 r 81; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 94)

(1) A pair of daytime running lights may be fitted to a motor vehicle.

(2) A pair of daytime running lights fitted to a vehicle with 4 or more wheels must be fitted with the centre of each light—
   (a) at least 600 millimetres from the centre of the other light, and
(b) not over 510 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.

(3) However, a pair of daytime running lights fitted to a motor vehicle under 1300 millimetres wide may be fitted with the centre of each light not under 400 millimetres from the centre of the other light. 

(4) When on, a daytime running light must—
   (a) show a white or yellow light visible from the front of the vehicle, and
   (b) not use over 25 watts power.

   Note. The third edition ADRs only allow white daytime running lights.

(5) Daytime running lights must be wired so they are off when a headlight, except a headlight being used as a flashing signal, is on.

**Division 6 Tail lights**

**82 Tail lights generally** (cf ALVSR 2015 r 82; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 95)

(1) A vehicle must have at least 1 tail light fitted on or towards the rear of the vehicle.

(2) A motor trike with 2 rear wheels, or a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels, built after 1959 must have at least 1 tail light fitted on or towards each side of the rear of the vehicle.

(3) A trailer built after June 1973 must have at least 1 tail light fitted on or towards each side of the rear of the vehicle.

(4) The centre of a tail light mentioned in subrule (1), (2) or (3) must not be over—
   (a) 1.5 metres above ground level, or
   (b) if it is not practicable to fit the light lower—2.1 metres above ground level.

(5) A vehicle may have 1 or more additional tail lights at any height above ground level.

**83 Pattern of fitting tail lights** (cf ALVSR 2015 r 83; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 96)

(1) If only 1 tail light is fitted to a vehicle, it must be fitted in the centre or to the right of the centre of the vehicle’s rear.
(2) Subrule (1) applies to a motor bike with an attached sidecar as if the sidecar were not attached.

(3) If 2 or more tail lights are fitted to a vehicle, at least 2 must be fitted as a pair.

(4) Tail lights fitted in accordance with this Division may also serve as rear clearance lights if they are fitted to a vehicle in accordance with rule 89(3).

84 Performance of tail lights (cf ALVSR 2015 r 84; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 97)

(1) When on, a tail light of a vehicle must—

(a) show a red light visible 200 metres from the rear of the vehicle, and

(b) not use over 7 watts power.

(2) A tail light fitted to a street rod vehicle may incorporate a blue lens not over 20 millimetres in diameter.

85 Wiring of tail lights (cf ALVSR 2015 r 85; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 98)

A tail light of a motor vehicle must be wired to come on, and stay on, when a parking light or headlight on the vehicle is on, unless an external switch is fitted to operate the tail light.

Division 7 Number-plate lights

86 Number-plate lights (cf ALVSR 2015 r 86; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 99)

(1) At least 1 number-plate light must be fitted to the rear of a vehicle.

(2) When on, the number-plate light or lights must illuminate a number-plate on the rear of the vehicle with white light, so the characters on the number-plate can be read at night 20 metres from the rear of the vehicle.

(3) A number-plate light—

(a) may be combined with another light, and
must not project white light to the rear of the vehicle except by reflection, and

(c) must not obscure the characters on the number-plate, and

(d) must be wired to come on, and stay on, when a parking light, headlight or tail light on the
time is on.

(4) Subrules (2) and (3) apply to a number-plate light used to illuminate an auxiliary number-plate
issued in respect of a vehicle as if the auxiliary number-plate were a number-plate on the rear of
the vehicle.

**Division 8 Clearance lights**

**87 Front clearance lights** (cf ALVSR 2015 r 87; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 100)

(1) Front clearance lights may only be fitted to a vehicle that is at least 1.8 metres wide.

(2) A pair of front clearance lights must be fitted to a motor vehicle that is at least 2.2 metres wide,
or a prime mover.

(3) The centre of a front clearance light must be—

(a) not over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle, and

(b) if the vehicle was built after June 1953—

(i) at least 750 millimetres higher than the centre of any low-beam headlight fitted to the
vehicle, or

(ii) not lower than the top of the windscreen.

(4) However, a front clearance light may be mounted on an external rear vision mirror or a mirror
support if, when the mirror is correctly adjusted, no part of the lens of the clearance light is
visible to a person in the normal driving position.

(5) When on, a front clearance light must—

(a) show a yellow or white light visible 200 metres from the front of the vehicle, and

(b) not use over 7 watts power.

**88 External cabin lights** (cf ALVSR 2015 r 88; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 101)

(1) A motor vehicle fitted with front clearance lights may also have additional forward-facing lights
on or above the roof of its cabin.

(2) The additional forward-facing lights must be spaced evenly between the front clearance lights,
with their centres at least 120 millimetres apart.

(3) When on, an additional forward-facing light must—

(a) show a yellow or white light, and

(b) not use over 7 watts power.
89 Rear clearance lights  (cf ALVSR 2015 r 89; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 102)

(1) Rear clearance lights may only be fitted to a vehicle that is at least 1.8 metres wide.

(2) A pair of rear clearance lights must be fitted to the rear of a vehicle that is at least 2.2 metres wide.

(3) The centre of a rear clearance light must be—
   (a) not over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle, and
   (b) if practicable, at least 600 millimetres above ground level.

(4) When on, a rear clearance light must—
   (a) show a red light visible 200 metres from the rear of the vehicle, and
   (b) not use over 7 watts power.

Division 9 Side marker lights

90 Vehicles needing side marker lights  (cf ALVSR 2015 r 90; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 103)

(1) A pair of side marker lights must be fitted towards the rear of the sides of a motor vehicle that is over 7.5 metres long and at least 2.2 metres wide.

(2) A pole-type trailer, and a motor vehicle built to tow a pole-type trailer, with at least 1 cross-bar or bolster must have a side marker light fitted to each side of the back or only cross-bar or bolster.

(3) A pole-type trailer with 2 or more cross-bars or bolsters may also have a side marker light fitted to each side of the front cross-bar or bolster.

(4) At least 2 side marker lights must be fitted to each side of—
   (a) a trailer, except a pole-type trailer, that is at least 2.2 metres wide and not over 7.5 metres long, and
   (b) a semi-trailer that is not over 7.5 metres long.

(5) At least 3 side marker lights must be fitted to each side of—
   (a) a trailer, except a pole-type trailer, that is at least 2.2 metres wide and over 7.5 metres long, and
   (b) a semi-trailer that is over 7.5 metres long.

91 Location of side marker lights  (cf ALVSR 2015 r 91; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 104)

(1) The centre of a side marker light must not be over 150 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.

(2) A front side marker light fitted to a motor vehicle must be towards the front of the side of the vehicle with no part of the lens visible to the driver.
(3) The centre of a front side marker light fitted to a trailer must be—
   (a) within 300 millimetres of the front of the side of the trailer, or
   (b) if the construction of the trailer makes it impracticable to comply with paragraph (a)—as near as practicable to the front of the trailer.

(4) The centre of a rear side marker light fitted to a vehicle must be—
   (a) within 300 millimetres of the rear of the side of the vehicle, or
   (b) if the construction of the vehicle makes it impracticable to comply with paragraph (a)—as near as practicable to the rear of the vehicle.

(5) Side marker lights fitted to a vehicle must, as far as practicable, be evenly spaced along the side of the vehicle.

(6) Subrules (2)–(5) do not apply to side marker lights fitted to a cross-bar or bolster of a pole-type trailer.

(7) Only the side marker lights nearest to the rear need be fitted if complying with subrules (3) and (4) would result in the front and rear side marker lights being under 2.5 metres apart.

(8) A side marker light fitted to a vehicle must be fitted so that—
   (a) its centre is not over—
      (i) 1.5 metres above ground level, or
      (ii) if it is not practicable to fit it lower—2.1 metres above ground level, and
   (b) its centre is at least 600 millimetres above ground level, and
   (c) it is, as far as practicable, in a row of side marker lights along the side of the vehicle.

(9) Subrule (8)(a) does not apply to a side marker light that is not required to be fitted to the vehicle by rule 90.

92 Performance of side marker lights (cf ALVSR 2015 r 92; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 105)

(1) When on, a side marker light fitted to a vehicle must—
   (a) show a light visible 200 metres from the vehicle, and
   (b) not use over 7 watts power.

(2) When on, a side marker light fitted to a vehicle must show—
   (a) to the front of the vehicle—a yellow light, and
   (b) to the rear of the vehicle—
      (i) if the light also operates as a rear light or reflector—a red light, and
      (ii) in any other case—a red or yellow light.
However, if a pole-type trailer with 2 or more cross-bars or bolsters has the side marker lights permitted by rule 90(3)—

(a) the side marker lights fitted to the front cross-bar or bolster may comply with subrule (2)(a) only, and

(b) the side marker lights fitted to the back cross-bar or bolster may comply with subrule (2)(b) only.

93 Side marker lights and rear clearance lights (cf ALVSR 2015 r 93; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 106)

The side marker light nearest to the rear of a vehicle may also be a rear clearance light for the purposes of rule 89.

Division 10 Brake lights

94 Fitting brake lights (cf ALVSR 2015 r 94; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 107)

(1) A brake light must be fitted to the rear of a vehicle built after 1934.

(2) A pair of brake lights must be fitted to the rear of—

(a) a motor vehicle built after 1 October 1991 that has 4 or more wheels, and

(b) a motor trike built after 1 October 1991 that has 2 rear wheels, and

(c) a trailer built after June 1973.

(3) The centre of a brake light must be—

(a) at least 350 millimetres above ground level, and

(b) not over—

(i) 1.5 metres above ground level, or

(ii) if it is not practicable to fit the light lower—2.1 metres above ground level.

(4) A vehicle may be fitted with 1 or more additional brake lights.

(5) The centre of an additional brake light must be at least 350 millimetres above ground level.

(6) If only 1 brake light is fitted to a vehicle, it must be fitted in the centre or to the right of the centre of the vehicle’s rear.

(7) Subrule (6) applies to a motor bike with an attached sidecar as if the sidecar were not attached.
95 **Performance and operation of brake lights** (cf ALVSR 2015 r 95; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 108)

(1) When on, a brake light must show a red light visible 30 metres from the rear of the vehicle.

(2) A brake light fitted to a street rod vehicle may incorporate a blue lens not over 20 millimetres in diameter.

(3) A brake light fitted to a motor vehicle must come on, if it is not already on, when—

   (a) for a vehicle with 4 or more wheels or built after 1974—a service brake is applied, or

   (b) for another vehicle—the rear wheel brake is applied.

(4) Subrule (3) does not apply if the controls in the vehicle that start the engine are in a position that makes it impossible for the engine to operate.

(5) A brake light on a trailer must come on when—

   (a) the brake light of the towing vehicle comes on, or

   (b) a brake control on the towing vehicle, which independently activates the service brake on the trailer, is operated.

(6) A brake light may be operated by an engine brake, retarder or similar device if the device does not interfere with the proper operation of the brake light.

### Division 11 Reversing lights

96 **Reversing lights** (cf ALVSR 2015 r 96; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 109)

(1) One or more reversing lights may be fitted to the rear of a vehicle and on each side towards the rear of the vehicle.

(2) A reversing light must have its centre not over 1.2 metres above ground level.

(3) When on, a reversing light must show a white or yellow light to the rear or to the side and rear of the vehicle.

   **Note.** Third edition ADRs only allow white reversing lights.

(4) A reversing light fitted to a motor vehicle must be wired so it operates only when the vehicle is reversing or in reverse gear.
(5) A reversing light fitted to a trailer must be wired so it operates only when a motor vehicle towing the trailer is reversing or in reverse gear.

(6) A yellow reversing light may also operate as a direction indicator light.

Division 12 Direction indicator lights

97 Direction indicator lights on motor vehicles (cf ALVSR 2015 r 97; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 110)

(1) A motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels that was built after August 1966 must have—

(a) a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its front that face forwards, and

(b) a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its rear that face backwards.

(2) A motor vehicle with less than 4 wheels that was built after June 1975 must have—

(a) a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its front that face forwards, and

(b) a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its rear that face backwards.

(3) A motor vehicle that is not required to have direction indicator lights may have—

(a) 1 or more pairs of direction indicator lights that are visible from both the front and rear of the vehicle, or

(b) both—

(i) a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its front that face forwards, and

(ii) a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its rear that face backwards.

98 Direction indicator lights on trailers (cf ALVSR 2015 r 98; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 111)

(1) A trailer built after June 1973 must have a pair of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its rear that face backwards.

(2) A trailer that is not required to have direction indicator lights may have 1 or more pairs of direction indicator lights fitted on, or towards, its rear that face backwards.

99 Location of direction indicator lights (cf ALVSR 2015 r 99; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 112)

(1) A pair of direction indicator lights fitted to a vehicle must be spaced as follows—

(a) lights fitted to the front of a motor bike or the single wheel end of a motor trike must be spaced in accordance with the requirements for the position of front indicators set out in paragraph 6.3.3.1 of Appendix A to third edition ADR 19/02,

(b) lights fitted at the rear of a motor bike must be spaced in accordance with the requirements for the position of rear indicators set out in paragraph 6.3.3.1 of Appendix A to third edition ADR 19/02,

(c) lights fitted at the 2 wheel end of a motor trike must be spaced so that the centre of each light is at least 600 millimetres from the centre of the other light, unless the centre of each direction indicator light is not over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle,
(d) lights fitted to another vehicle with a width of not over 1300 millimetres must be spaced so
that the centre of each light is at least 400 millimetres from the centre of the other light,

(e) lights fitted to another vehicle with a width of over 1300 millimetres must be spaced so that
the centre of each light is at least 600 millimetres from the centre of the other light.

(2) Subrule (1)(a) and (b) apply to a vehicle even if it was built before the date stated in the ADR for
vehicles of that type.

(3) The centre of each direction indicator light must be at least 350 millimetres above ground level.

(4) The centre of each light in a pair of direction indicator lights required to be fitted to a vehicle
must not be over—

(a) 1.5 metres above ground level, or

(b) if it is not practicable for the light to be fitted lower—2.1 metres above ground level.

100 Operation and visibility of direction indicator lights

(cf ALVS 15 r 100; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 113)

(1) A direction indicator light fitted to a motor vehicle must—

(a) when operating, display regular flashes of light at a rate of not over 120 flashes a minute,
and—

(i) for a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels—at least 60 flashes a minute, or

(ii) for any other motor vehicle—at least 45 flashes a minute, and

(b) be able to be operated by a person in the normal driving position, and

(c) be wired to an audible or visible device in the vehicle that tells the driver that the direction
indicator light is operating, and

(d) flash at the same time and rate as any other direction indicator lights fitted on the same side
of the vehicle.

(2) A direction indicator light fitted to a side of a trailer must, when operating, flash at the same time
and rate as the direction indicator light or lights fitted to the same side of the motor vehicle
towing the trailer.

(3) The flashes of light displayed by a direction indicator light must be—

(a) if the light faces forward—white or yellow, and

(b) if the light faces backwards—

(i) yellow, or

(ii) for a vehicle built before July 1973—yellow or red, and

(c) if the light faces out from the side of the vehicle—

(i) white or yellow towards the front and side, and
(ii) for a vehicle built before July 1973—yellow or red towards the rear and side, and

(iii) for a vehicle built after June 1973—yellow towards the rear and side.

Note. The ADRs only allow yellow direction indicator lights.

(4) If a motor vehicle’s direction indicator lights display only yellow light, the vehicle may be
equipped to allow the lights to operate simultaneously on both sides of the vehicle, if a visible or
audible signal tells the driver when the lights are operating simultaneously.

(5) When on, a direction indicator light must be visible 30 metres from—

(a) if the light faces forwards—the front of the vehicle, or

(b) if the light faces backwards—the rear of the vehicle, or

(c) if the light faces out from the side of the vehicle—that side of the vehicle.

(6) When on, each direction indicator light in at least 1 pair of lights fitted on or towards the front of
a prime mover, or a motor vehicle over 7.5 metres long, must be visible at a point—

(a) 1.5 metres at right angles from the side of the vehicle where the light is fitted, and

(b) in line with the rear of the vehicle.

Division 13 Fog lights

101 Front fog lights (cf ALVSR 2015 r 101; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 114)

(1) A pair of front fog lights may be fitted to a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels.

(2) A pair of front fog lights, or a single front fog light, may be fitted to a motor bike or trike.

(3) A pair of front fog lights fitted to a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels must have the centre of
each light not over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle unless the centres of the
lights are at least 600 millimetres apart.

(4) If the top of the front fog light is higher than the top of any low-beam headlight on the vehicle,
the centre of the fog light must not be higher than the centre of the low-beam headlight.

(5) A front fog light must—

(a) when on—

(i) project white or yellow light in front of the vehicle, and

(ii) be a low-beam light, and

(b) be able to be operated independently of any headlight, and

(c) be fitted so the light from it does not reflect off the vehicle into the driver’s eyes.

102 Rear fog lights (cf ALVSR 2015 r 102; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 115)

(1) In this rule—
rear fog light means a light used on a vehicle to make it more easily visible, from the rear, in dense fog.

(2) A vehicle may have fitted to its rear—
   (a) a pair of rear fog lights, or
   (b) 1 rear fog light fitted on, or to the right, of the centre of the vehicle.

(3) Subrule (2)(b) applies to a motor bike with an attached sidecar as if the sidecar were not attached.

(4) A rear fog light must—
   (a) have its centre—
      (i) not over 1.5 metres above ground level, and
      (ii) at least 100 millimetres from the centre of a brake light, and
   (b) when on, project red light behind the vehicle, and
   (c) not use over 27 watts power, and
   (d) be wired to a visible device in the vehicle that tells the driver that the rear fog light is operating.

Division 14 Interior lights

103 Interior lights (cf ALVSR 2015 r 103; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 116)

A vehicle may be fitted with interior lights that illuminate any interior part of the vehicle.

Division 15 Reflectors generally

104 General requirements for reflectors (cf ALVSR 2015 r 104; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 117)

(1) A reflector fitted to a vehicle must show a red, yellow or white reflection of light when light is projected directly onto the reflector at night by a low-beam headlight that—
   (a) is 45 metres from the reflector, and
   (b) complies with these rules.

(2) The reflection must be clearly visible from the position of the headlight.

(3) A reflector may be in the form of reflecting sheeting or tape or other efficient reflecting material.

Division 16 Rear reflectors

105 Rear reflectors (cf ALVSR 2015 r 105; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 118)

(1) A motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels, and a trailer, must have a rear-facing red reflector towards each side of its rear.
(2) A motor bike, a sidecar attached to a motor bike, and a motor trike, must have a rear-facing red reflector.

(3) The centre of each reflector must be—
   (a) at the same height above ground level, and
   (b) not over 1.5 metres above ground level.

(4) However, subrule (3) does not apply to a reflector fitted to a sidecar attached to a motor bike.

(5) A reflector fitted to a motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels, or a trailer, must not be over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.

(6) A vehicle fitted with rear-facing red reflectors in accordance with subrule (1) or (2) may be fitted with additional red reflectors at any height above ground level or at any distance from the side of the vehicle.

Division 17 Side reflectors

106 Compulsory side reflectors on pole-type trailers (cf ALVSR 2015 r 106; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 119)

(1) Yellow or red side-facing reflectors must be fitted to the pole of a pole-type trailer so—
   (a) 1 reflector is fitted to the middle third of the left and right faces of the pole, and
   (b) the front reflector is not over 3 metres from the front of the trailer, and
   (c) the other reflectors are not over 3 metres apart.

(2) Additional side-facing reflectors may be fitted to a pole-type trailer in accordance with rule 107.

107 Optional side reflectors (cf ALVSR 2015 r 107; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 120)

(1) A vehicle may be fitted with side-facing reflectors.

(2) A side-facing reflector—
   (a) towards the front of the vehicle must be yellow or white, and
   (b) towards the rear of the vehicle must be yellow or red, and
   (c) on the central part of the vehicle must be yellow.

Division 18 Front reflectors

108 Compulsory front reflectors on trailers (cf ALVSR 2015 r 108; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 121)

(1) A front-facing white or yellow reflector must be fitted towards each side of the front of—
   (a) a semi-trailer, except a pole-type trailer, and
   (b) the front cross-bar or bolster of a pole-type trailer, and
   (c) a trailer that is at least 2.2 metres wide.
(2) Each reflector must have its centre—
   (a) at the same height above ground level, and
   (b) not over 1.5 metres above ground level, and
   (c) not over 400 millimetres from the nearer side of the vehicle.

(3) Additional front-facing reflectors may be fitted to a trailer mentioned in subrule (1) in accordance with rule 109.

109  
Optional front reflectors  (cf ALVSR 2015 r 109; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 122)

(1) A motor vehicle with 4 or more wheels, or a trailer, may have 1 or more front-facing white or yellow reflectors fitted towards each side of its front.

(2) A motor vehicle with less than 4 wheels may have 1 or more front-facing white or yellow reflectors.

(3) The centre of at least 1 reflector on each side of the front of the vehicle must be—
   (a) at the same height above ground level as the centre of the other reflector, and
   (b) the same distance from the longitudinal axis of the vehicle as the centre of the other reflector, and
   (c) at least—
      (i) for a vehicle with a width under 1300 millimetres—400 millimetres from the centre of the other reflector, and
      (ii) for another vehicle—600 millimetres from the centre of the other reflector.

Division 18A  
Spot and search lights

109A  NSW rule: spot and search lights  (cf 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 123)

A motor vehicle may be equipped with a spot or search light.

Division 19

110  Australian Light Vehicle Standards Rule not reproduced

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Note. Rule 110 (Application of Division 19) of the Australian Light Vehicle Standards Rules 2015 has not been reproduced in these rules. This rule has been left blank in order to preserve uniformity of numbering with the Australian Light Vehicle Standards Rules 2015.

111  Australian Light Vehicle Standards Rule not reproduced

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Note. Rule 111 (Fitting of warning lights and signs) of the Australian Light Vehicle Standards Rules 2015 has not been reproduced in these rules. This rule has been left blank in order to preserve uniformity of numbering with the Australian Light Vehicle Standards Rules 2015.
112 Australian Light Vehicle Standards Rule not reproduced

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Note. Rule 112 (Operation and performance of warning lights) of the Australian Light Vehicle Standards Rules 2015 has not been reproduced in these rules. This rule has been left blank in order to preserve uniformity of numbering with the Australian Light Vehicle Standards Rules 2015.

113 Australian Light Vehicle Standards Rule not reproduced

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Note. Rule 113 (Specifications for warning signs) of the Australian Light Vehicle Standards Rules 2015 has not been reproduced in these rules. This rule has been left blank in order to preserve uniformity of numbering with the Australian Light Vehicle Standards Rules 2015.

Division 20 Other lights, reflectors, rear marking plates or signals

114 Other lights and reflectors (cf ALVSR 2015 r 114; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 124)

(1) A vehicle may be fitted with any light or reflector not mentioned in these rules.

(2) However, unless subrule (3) or (4) applies, a vehicle must not display or be fitted with—

(a) a light that flashes or rotates, or

(b) a light or reflector that—

(i) shows a red light to the front, or

(ii) shows a white light to the rear, or

(iii) is shaped or located in a way that reduces the effectiveness of a light or reflector that is required to be fitted to the vehicle under these rules, or

(iv) shows a blue light.

(3) Despite rule 25B and any requirement of a third edition ADR, an emergency vehicle or police vehicle may be fitted with any light or reflector.

(4) Despite rule 25B and any requirement of a third edition ADR, the following vehicles may be fitted with a light or lights, at least one of which must be mounted on top of the vehicle, capable of displaying a flashing or rotating light—

(a) ambulances,

(b) police vehicles,

(c) fire fighting vehicles,

(d) mines rescue or other rescue vehicles,

(e) Red Cross vehicles used for conveyance of blood for urgent transfusions,

(f) public utility service vehicles,
(g) tow-trucks,

(h) motor breakdown service vehicles,

(i) vehicles used for the delivery of milk that are required to stop at frequent intervals,

(j) buses used solely or principally for the conveyance of children to or from school,

(k) vehicles exceeding the length, width and height limits of these rules,

(l) vehicles frequently used to transport loads that exceed the maximum length, width and height limits of these rules,

(m) vehicles used to escort vehicles referred to in paragraph (k) or (l),

(n) vehicles used by the Authority,

(o) vehicles used by an employee of a council of a local government area for the purposes of enforcing excess weight limits legislation,

(p) State Emergency Service vehicles,

(q) any other vehicles that are approved by the Authority.

(5) Despite subrule (4), a police vehicle is not required to have a light mounted on top of the vehicle.

(6) Despite subrule (4), a vehicle used by the Authority is not required to have a light mounted on top of the vehicle.

(7) A light that may be fitted under subrule (4) must be capable of displaying—

(a) in the case of a police vehicle, an ambulance, a fire fighting vehicle, a vehicle used by a Traffic Commander or Traffic Emergency Patroller (appointed or employed by the Authority), a State Emergency Service vehicle or a vehicle used by an accredited rescue unit (within the meaning of the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989)—a blue or red light, or

(b) in the case of a Red Cross vehicle, a mines rescue or other rescue vehicle or an emergency vehicle within the meaning of the Road Rules 2014 (other than a vehicle referred to in paragraph (a)—a red light, or

(c) in the case of a vehicle used by the Authority or a vehicle used by a council of a local government area for the purposes of enforcing excess weight limits legislation—a crimson light, or

(d) in the case of a fire brigade emergency site command vehicle—a green light, or

(e) in the case of any other vehicle—a yellow light unless otherwise approved by the Authority.

(8) The lens of any such light must not be visible, either directly or indirectly, to the driver of the motor vehicle or trailer to which it is fitted when that driver is seated in the normal driving position.

(9) The light from any such light mounted on the top of the vehicle must be visible in normal
sunlight from a distance of at least 200 metres to a driver approaching that vehicle from any
direction.

(10) Subrule (7) does not apply to the extent that it is inconsistent with a requirement of Part 3A or
clause 148 of the Road Transport (General) Regulation 2013 relating to oversize vehicles or
pilot or escort vehicles.

(11) In this rule, **excess weight limits legislation** means—

(a) the *Heavy Vehicle National Law (NSW)*, or

(b) Part 3A and clause 148 of the Road Transport (General) Regulation 2013.

**114A NSW rule: flashing direction indicator lights** (cf 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 125)

(1) A motor vehicle that—

(a) is specified in rule 114(4), and

(b) has direction indicator lights that show yellow light to the front,

may be equipped with a device that will cause the direction indicator lights fitted to the front and
rear and on both sides of the vehicle, and any trailer connected to the vehicle, to flash
simultaneously and regularly at a rate of not less than 60 and not more than 120 flashes per
minute.

(2) When all such lights fitted to a motor vehicle and trailer (if any) are flashing simultaneously,
there must be an indicator that will inform the driver, by visible and audible means, that the
lights are flashing.

**114B NSW rule: flashing lights on other vehicles—street vending vehicles** (cf 2007 reg Sch 2 cl
126)

Street vending vehicles must be fitted with a flashing warning light mounted on the roof of the
vehicle. Any such light must—

(a) be capable of displaying a rotating, flashing, yellow coloured light, and

(b) commence to emit light within 1 second of being switched on, and

(c) when switched on, flash regularly at a rate of not less than 60 times per minute, and

(d) be connected to an indicator that will inform the driver, by visible and audible means, that the
light is flashing, and

(e) emit light that is visible in normal sunlight from a distance of at least 200 metres to a driver
approaching the vehicle from any direction.

**115 Rear marking plates and conspicuity markings** (cf ALVSR 2015 r 115; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 127)

(1) In this rule—

**conspicuity marking** means a conspicuity marking within the meaning of ADR 13/00.

**rear marking plate** means a rear marking plate that complies with the Vehicle Standards
(2) Rear marking plates or conspicuity markings may be fitted to—

(a) a motor vehicle, or

(b) a trailer.

Note. See also the Vehicle Standards Bulletin titled VSB 12—National Code of Practice—Rear Marking Plates for requirements about ‘Do not overtake turning vehicle’ signs that may apply to a vehicle fitted with conspicuity markings.

116 Signalling devices (cf ALVSR 2015 r 116; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 128)

(1) This rule applies to a motor vehicle if—

(a) the vehicle is not fitted with a brake light or direction indicator light mentioned in Division 10 or 12, and

(b) the construction of the vehicle would otherwise prevent the driver from hand signalling an intention—

(i) to turn or move the vehicle to the right, or

(ii) to stop or suddenly reduce the speed of the vehicle.

(2) The vehicle must be fitted with a mechanical signalling device or a pair of turn signals.

117 Mechanical signalling devices (cf ALVSR 2015 r 117; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 129)

(1) A mechanical signalling device must—

(a) be fitted to the right side of the vehicle, and

(b) be able to be operated by the driver from a normal driving position, and

(c) consist of a white or yellow representation of an open human hand at least 15 centimetres
long, and

(d) be constructed so that the driver of the vehicle can keep the device—

(i) in a neutral position so it is unlikely that the driver of another vehicle or anyone else would regard it as a signal, and

(ii) in a horizontal position with the palm of the hand facing forwards and the fingers pointing out at a right angle to the vehicle to signal an intention to turn or move right, and

(iii) with the palm of the hand facing forwards and the fingers pointing upwards to signal an intention to stop or reduce speed suddenly.

(2) When the mechanical signalling device is in a position mentioned in subrule (1)(d)(ii) or (iii), the complete hand must be clearly visible, from both the front and the rear of the vehicle, at a distance of 30 metres.

118 Turn signals (cf ALVSR 2015 r 118; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 130)

A turn signal must—

(a) consist of a steady or flashing illuminated yellow sign at least 15 centimetres long and 25 millimetres wide that—

(i) when in operation—is kept horizontal, and

(ii) when not in operation—is kept in a position so it is unlikely that the driver of another vehicle or anyone else would regard it as a signal, and

(b) be fitted to the side of the motor vehicle at least 50 centimetres and not over 2.1 metres above ground level, in a position so the driver of the vehicle, from the normal driving position, can see whether the signal is in operation, and

(c) be able to be operated by the driver from the normal driving position, and

(d) when in operation, be visible from both the front and rear of the vehicle at a distance of 30 metres.