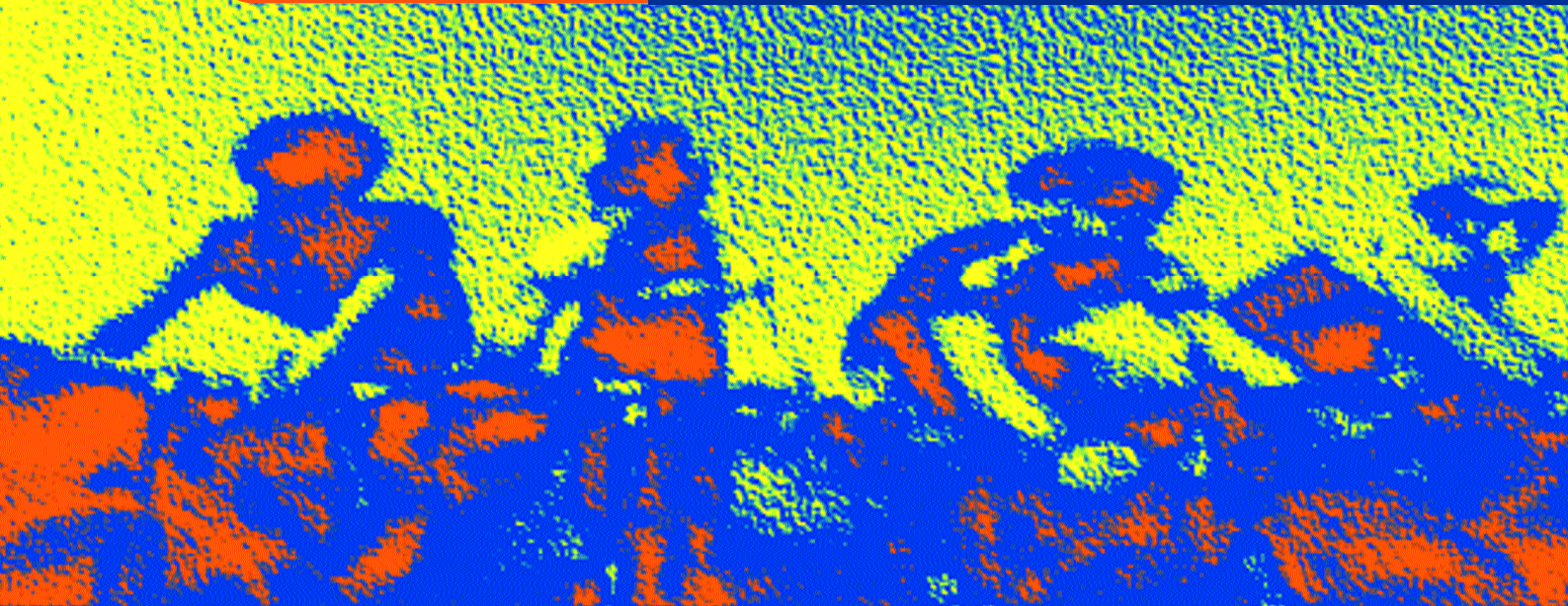


Cycling and the Law



The Australian Road Rules The Australian Road Rules



TRANSPORT SA



Government
of South Australia

Introduction

The South Australian Government is strongly committed to encouraging cycling because of the benefits it brings to the whole community in terms of reduced traffic congestion, improved health and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

As a demonstration of its commitment, the Government is continuing to provide more bicycle lanes on the road and more off-road paths.

Everyone has the right to use our roads, but with this comes the legal responsibility to share them with all other road users. This booklet has been prepared to provide information to bicycle riders so that they are aware of the laws that apply when cycling in South Australia.

More than one million trips are undertaken by bicycle each year in this State. This includes people commuting to work or their place of education, cyclists training, making trips to the

shop or visiting friends, and individuals and families cycling for recreation and fun.

Bicycles are defined as vehicles under the Australian Road Rules, now part of the South Australian Road Traffic Act, and bicycle riders are therefore regulated by the same legislation that applies to drivers of motor vehicles.

Use this booklet as a guide to legal and safer cycling. If there is anything you don't understand, contact your local police station or Transport SA on 8343 2911 or 13 10 84 for country callers.

This booklet should be read in conjunction with The Driver's Handbook, which contains a comprehensive list of rules affecting drivers and can be purchased from Transport SA Customer Service Centres* (CSC) and newsagencies.

*A list of CSCs appears at the back of this booklet

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Your Bicycle

The Road Traffic Act and Regulations including the Australian Road Rules describe the basic minimum requirements of safety equipment for bicycle riders. These are set out in this section.

BRAKES

Every bicycle must have at least one effective brake. A back-pedal foot brake or a hand brake fitted to either wheel is the minimum, but two brakes are safer than one. Brakes must be sound, strong and kept in efficient working order and the levers for hand brakes should be within easy reach.

WARNING DEVICE

Every bicycle must have an effective warning device, such as a bell or a horn, in working order and within easy reach.

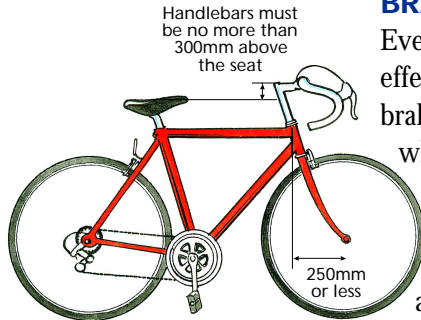
HANDLEBARS

- The handlebars must be of equal width on either side of the centre line of the bicycle.
- They must be at least 400mm wide, but no more than 700mm wide.
- They must not extend more than 300mm above the lowest part of the upper surface of the seat.

EXTENDED FORKS

The front axle must not be more than 250mm forward from the centre of where the head stem enters the front tube of the frame.

If you are unsure about the dimensions of your bicycle (eg. handlebars, forks etc), your local bike shop should be able to provide assistance.



The maximum permitted height of handlebars above the seat and the maximum permitted distance of the forks from the stem

RIDING AT NIGHT AND IN HAZARDOUS WEATHER

When riding your bicycle at night or in hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility, such as heavy rain, you must have (either on you or your bicycle):

- a front flashing or steady white light that is clearly visible at least 200 metres from the front of the bicycle;
- a rear flashing or steady red light that is clearly visible at least 200 metres from the rear of the bicycle;
- a rear reflector that is clearly visible for at least 50 metres from the rear of the bicycle when light is projected on to it by a low beam.

CHILD CARRIER SEATS

When carrying children in bicycle carrier seats, you must ensure that they are wearing approved bicycle helmets and are suitably restrained.

Child passengers should be unable to put fingers, toes or toys into the moving bicycle wheel. You should also take particular care when mounting or alighting from your bicycle.

WIDE LOADS/LUGGAGE

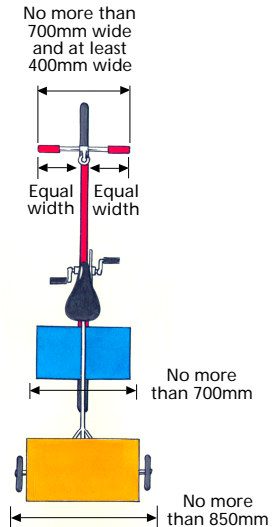
The overall width of any equipment or load carried on a bicycle must not exceed 700mm.

TRAILERS

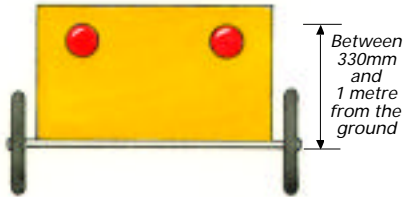
You may want to use your bicycle to tow a trailer in order to carry a passenger or goods. This section describes a number of restrictions for trailers.

The attachment device (coupling) used to join the trailer to your bicycle must:

- permit adequate left-to-right movement between bicycle and trailer;
- be sufficiently strong to prevent the bicycle and trailer coming apart;



An aerial view of the maximum permitted widths of a bicycle's handlebars, load or luggage, and trailer and load



Rear of bicycle trailer - reflectors evenly spaced and at the same level

- have a safety connection, such as a safety chain, that:
 - is sufficient to hold the trailer in the event that the coupling comes apart;
 - will not easily or accidentally come apart; and
 - permits normal movement without more slack than necessary for that purpose.

You must not tow:

- A bicycle trailer carrying a person unless you are 16 years old or older and the passenger is less than 10 years old. The bicycle trailer must be able to carry the passenger safely and he or she must wear an approved helmet.
- More than one bicycle trailer at a time and any equipment or load on the trailer must not exceed 850mm in width.

A trailer must be fitted with two reflectors, which must be between

330mm and 1 metre from the ground. They must be fitted to the rear, evenly spaced either side of the trailer and at the same level.

If travelling between sunset and sunrise, either one or two red lights must also be fitted to the rear of the trailer. If one light is fitted, it must be placed at the right hand side of the centre of the trailer. If two lights are fitted, they must be evenly spaced either side of the centre of the trailer at the same level.

In either case, the light(s) must be between 330mm and 1 metre from the ground.

BICYCLE RACKS ON VEHICLES

A bicycle rack attached to a motor vehicle, and any bicycle on the rack, must not obscure the rear number plate of the vehicle.

When attaching a bicycle rack to the rear of a vehicle, you can either:

- display a bicycle rack number plate on the bicycle rack; or
- take the rear number plate off the motor vehicle and attach it to the bicycle rack.

It is illegal to display a standard number plate on the rear of a motor vehicle and another on a bicycle rack. It is also illegal to display homemade number plates.

Bicycle rack number plates can be purchased from Statewide Number Plates (08 8221 5100), or ordered through a CSC.

Bicycle rack number plates have the same registration number as your motor vehicle and cannot be used on any other vehicle.

Between sunset and sunrise or during periods of poor visibility, the number plate on the rack must be illuminated

with a white light, making the number clearly visible from a distance of 20 metres. This light must not project light to the rear of the vehicle, other than reflected light.

When you are carrying bicycles on your rack, if the brake lights on the motor vehicle are not visible from a distance of 200 metres under normal weather conditions, you must attach an additional brake light to the rack, which is visible from 200 metres.

For safety, it is recommended that you remove a bicycle rack from the rear of your motor vehicle when the rack is not in use.



Bicycle rack number plate

Road Rules

Bicycles are classified as vehicles and therefore bicycle riders have the same responsibilities and must obey the same rules as motor vehicle drivers.

Remember:

- You can be charged with a traffic offence in the same way as a motor vehicle driver. This includes incurring demerit points against your Driver's Licence, if you hold one.
- Although the law gives you the same rights and responsibilities as other road users, all road users may not be aware of this.
- You are more easily injured than motor vehicle drivers and it is therefore safer for you to be highly visible and look out for other road users when riding.

- The law does not give anyone indisputable right of way. Do not assume that another road user is going to give way.
- Some people will judge all bicycle riders by your actions. If you disregard the road rules, you can undermine the goodwill of other road users.

For detailed information on rules and responsibilities, it is recommended that you purchase a copy of The Driver's Handbook from a CSC or a newsagent.

The following section describes rules that apply specifically to bicycle riders and some general rules that bicycle riders should know.

BICYCLE HELMETS

An approved bicycle helmet can help to reduce the severity of head injuries in the event of a crash.

When riding, you must wear an approved bicycle helmet that is properly adjusted and securely fastened. This also applies to any passenger that you may have on your bicycle.

An approved bicycle helmet must comply with Australian Standard 2063, and shops must not sell or offer bicycle helmets for sale unless they meet this standard.

KEEPING TO THE LEFT

You must keep as close as reasonably practicable to the left side of the road except:

- when making, or about to make, a right turn;
- where the road is divided into lanes;
- when overtaking.

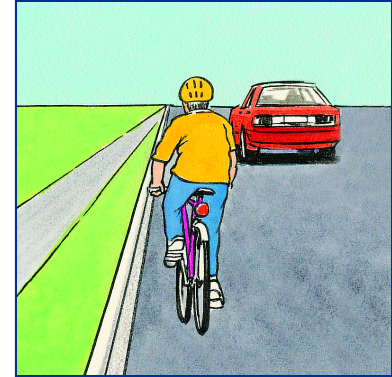
Remember, it is important to ride with care when passing parked cars to avoid being hit if a car door is opened unexpectedly.

In deciding how close to the left side of the road or path is “reasonably practicable”, you should take into account factors such as obstacles in your path, lighting conditions at the time, and the quality of the riding surface.

CAUSING A HAZARD

You must not cause a traffic hazard (cause danger to yourself or others) by riding into the path of a driver or pedestrian.

For example, if you move out to pass a parked car or avoid an obstacle without checking behind for other road vehicles, you can cause danger to yourself or others. You should only move out to pass a parked car or avoid an obstacle when it is safe to do so.



Bicycle rider keeping to the left



No Bicycles sign



Road Access sign

'NO BICYCLES' SIGNS

You must not ride on a length of road or path to which a Road Access sign or a No Bicycles sign applies (see diagrams). These signs also apply to riders under 12 years old and riders with a disability (see Footpaths - page 13).

HAND SIGNALS

You must give a hand signal when preparing to turn right, diverge right or when changing lanes to the right. However, when undertaking a hook turn, you do not need to give a hand signal (see Hook Turns - page 12). Although you do not need to give hand signals when making left turns or stopping, it is considerate to let other road users know what you are doing.

RIDING AND SEATING POSITION

When riding, you must only face forwards and ride astride the bicycle. When sitting, you must only sit on the seat and not ride the bicycle seated in any other position.

CARRYING PASSENGERS

It is against the law to carry more passengers than the bicycle is designed or equipped to carry. Most bicycles are designed to carry only the rider; however there are exceptions including child carrier seats, tandems and bicycle trailers. Passengers may not be carried unless they are in a seat designed for a passenger, for example, not sitting on the handlebars.

RIDING WITHOUT HANDS ON THE HANDLEBARS

You must always have at least one hand on the handlebars.

You must also always have full control of the steering of your bicycle.

HOLDING ON TO A MOVING VEHICLE

You must not be towed or hold on to a moving vehicle. It is illegal (and very dangerous) to hang on to, or allow yourself to be pulled along by, a moving vehicle or another bicycle rider.

SLIP STREAMING OR PACING

Slip streaming or pacing behind other vehicles is very dangerous as the vehicle in front of you could stop suddenly.

The law states that you must not ride within 2 metres of the back of a moving motor vehicle for more than

200 metres. Also, you should keep a sufficient distance behind any vehicle so that you can, if necessary, stop safely to avoid a collision.

SPEED LIMITS

Bicycle riders must obey the same speed limits as drivers of motor vehicles.

GIVING WAY TO BUSES

If you are in the left lane, including a bicycle lane, you must give way to any bus displaying a Give Way to buses sign that is indicating its intention to rejoin the traffic flow.

For safety, it is recommended that you also give way to other buses, such as school buses, that are indicating and trying to rejoin the traffic stream.



Give Way to buses sign



*Bicycle Lane
operates at
all times*



*Bicycle Lane
operates at
times stated*

BICYCLE LANES

Bicycle lanes are provided for the use of bicycle riders and are indicated by signs and road markings, which operate during the times stated. If no times are stated, they operate at all times (see diagrams).

If you are riding on a road with a bicycle lane travelling in the same direction, you must ride in the bicycle lane, unless it is impracticable to do so (such as to avoid broken glass, debris, potholes, or other obstructions).

Where there is insufficient room for two riders to ride abreast in a bicycle lane, you must ride in single file.

You must not ride outside a bicycle lane abreast of another rider in a bicycle lane during the bicycle lane operating times.

Other road users are permitted to use a bicycle lane only when:

- the bicycle lane is not in operation;
- stopping in an emergency;
- entering or leaving the road from private property, a parking area, including a parking lane, or another road (and then only for up to 50 metres);
- overtaking a vehicle turning right or making a U-turn (and then only for up to 50 metres);
- avoiding an obstruction (and then only for up to 50 metres);
- driving a bus or taxi picking up or dropping off passengers (and then only for up to 50 metres).

BUS LANES

You are permitted to ride in bus lanes, however you should not obstruct a bus using the lane. When there is a separate signal for buses (a white “B” light) at an intersection, you must allow the bus to proceed on that signal. It is illegal for you to proceed on the white “B” signal.

ROUNDAOBOUTS

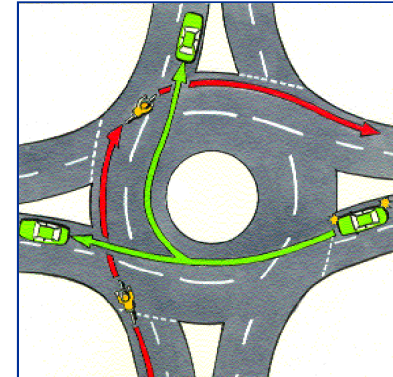
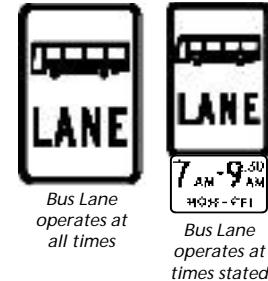
Bicycle riders, like all riders and drivers entering a roundabout, must give way to vehicles already on the roundabout and should look out for vehicles approaching the roundabout from the right.

You may turn right from either lane of a multi-lane roundabout. However, if you are riding in the left lane, you

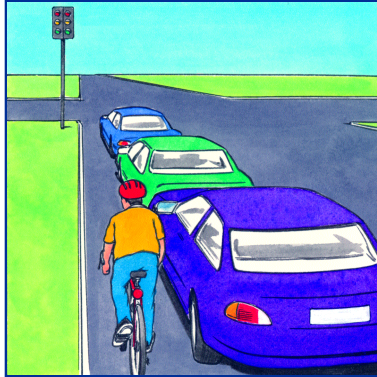
must give way to any vehicle leaving the roundabout from either lane. For maximum safety and visibility when using multi-lane roundabouts, it is recommended that you ride in the middle of a lane to discourage drivers attempting to overtake in the same lane.

RIDING ABREAST

You may ride beside another bicycle rider on a road but must not ride more than 1.5 metres apart. Three or more bicycle riders must not ride beside each other, although you are permitted to overtake other bicycle riders that are riding beside each other. You must not ride outside a bicycle lane abreast of another rider in a bicycle lane unless overtaking (see Bicycle Lanes - page 9).



Bicycle rider giving way to vehicles leaving the roundabout



Passing (overtaking) vehicles on the left

PASSING (OVERTAKING) VEHICLES ON THE LEFT

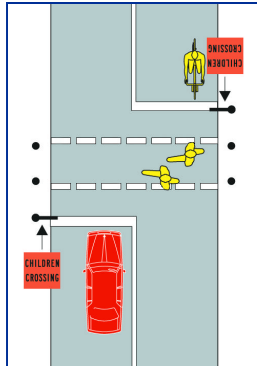
You may overtake both moving and stationary vehicles on the left except when the vehicle is turning left and giving a left change of direction signal.

You should watch out for people leaving their vehicles.

PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

There are special rules that apply at children's crossings (ie. crossings with red and white posts and orange flags or flashing lights) and at other pedestrian crossings.

All road users (including bicycle riders) must give way to pedestrians on children's or pedestrian crossings.



Childrens Crossing

You must not overtake another vehicle that has stopped at a crossing to give way to pedestrians, either to the right or left of that vehicle.

You must remain stationary if any pedestrian is on or entering the crossing.

You must not ride across a pedestrian crossing to cross the road from one side to the other. You must walk with your bicycle across the road. Bicycle riders with a disability are exempt from this rule provided they are carrying a certificate issued by their doctor (see Footpaths - page 13).

HOOK TURNS

When turning right at an intersection, you have the option of making a hook turn (formerly right-hand box turn), rather than making a normal right turn. A hook turn may be more convenient on some roads, such as those with heavy traffic volume.

When making a hook turn, you must obey all traffic laws such as only proceeding on a green light and giving way to other traffic.

You must complete the following steps (see diagram):

1. Approach and enter the intersection from the left side.
2. Move forward and wait on the opposite left corner.
3. Then proceed into the road to which the right turn was to be made.

BICYCLE CROSSING LIGHTS

Bicycle crossings have been installed to assist bicycle riders to cross busy roads - the same way in which a pedestrian crossing assists pedestrians. If you are approaching or at a bicycle crossing, you must obey the lights and only proceed when the light is green. Unlike a pedestrian or children's crossing, you can ride across a bicycle crossing.

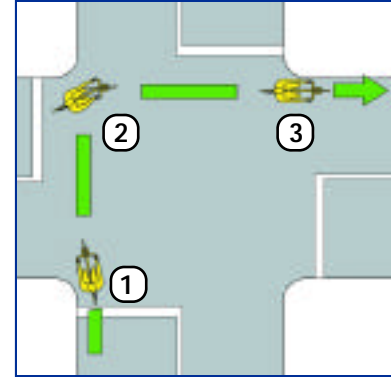


Diagram on how to make a hook turn.



Bicycle crossing lights

Riding on paths

This section explains the different types of 'off-road' paths available to bicycle riders, including footpaths, shared paths, separated paths and exclusive bicycle paths. It also explains the additional rules bicycle riders must obey when using them.

When riding on any path you must:

- exercise due care and consideration for pedestrians and other users.
- give warning to pedestrians or other users of your approach, by sounding your bell or horn; and
- keep to the left of any oncoming bicycle rider.

Specifically when using footpaths or shared paths you must:

- give way to any pedestrians; and
- keep to the left of the path unless it is impracticable to do so.

FOOTPATHS

You may only ride your bicycle on a footpath if:

- you are under the age of 12; or
- you are carrying and complying with a certificate issued by your doctor (see Exemption to ride on footpaths - page 14).

It is against the law for any other bicycle riders to ride on the footpath, except when crossing the path to enter or leave the road.

If you are permitted to ride on the footpath you must obey the rules explained in this section and must not ride on a footpath that has a sign forbidding all cycling (see "No Bicycles" signs - page 7).

EXEMPTION TO RIDE ON FOOTPATHS

If you are aged 12 years or older and have a physical disability or medical condition, you may be permitted to ride on the footpath and ride your bicycle across pedestrian crossings if you obtain a certificate from your doctor. Your doctor would need to say in the certificate that you should be permitted to ride on the footpath and/or across a pedestrian crossing due to your physical disability or other medical condition. You should be named in the certificate and it will be valid indefinitely or for a period specified by your doctor. This will form a Certificate of Exemption and should be carried when riding on footpaths or pedestrian crossings.

SHARED PATHS

There are an increasing number of paths that can be used by bicycle riders. In most cases, these are shared paths that are also for use by pedestrians. These paths are identified by signs and path markings.

SEPARATED PATHS

A separated path is divided into sections, one of which is designated for the exclusive use of bicycle riders and another for pedestrians. These paths are identified by signs and path markings and you must not ride along the part of the path designated for pedestrians.

EXCLUSIVE BICYCLE PATHS

A bicycle path is for the exclusive use of bicycle riders and is identified by signs and path markings. These paths can have two lanes, which operate in both directions.

NATIONAL PARKS

National parks may set their own rules on the use of bicycles and some parks do not allow cycling within their grounds. You should contact the appropriate park office for advice. (The National Parks and Wildlife Service telephone number is 08 8204 9000.)



Shared Path sign

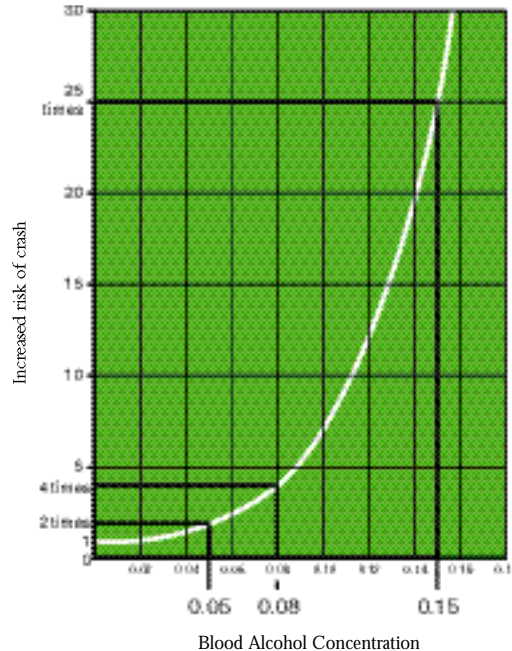


Separated Path sign



Exclusive Bicycle Path sign

Alcohol and other drugs



Relative probability of crashing in a motor vehicle at various blood alcohol concentrations.

It is both dangerous and against the law to ride a bicycle when you are under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs to the extent that you cannot control your bicycle effectively. The maximum fine is \$300.

To fine you for 'riding under the influence', a court needs to be satisfied only that any of your mental or physical capacities were lost or appreciably impaired due to the influence of alcohol or another drug. You can be fined for riding under the influence regardless of whether you are over or under the .05 blood level alcohol level.

Crashes

If you are involved in a crash, you must:

- stop straight away and assist any injured people;
- give your name and address and any other information necessary to identify you to the Police, the other road user(s) involved, and anyone who has reasonable grounds to ask for the information, including anyone whose property was damaged in the crash.

You must report the crash to Police within 24 hours if:

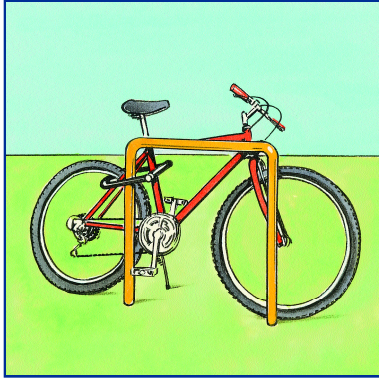
- any person or animal was injured or killed;
- there was more than \$1000 damage to any property (not required if the only property damage is yours).

If you are involved in a crash with another vehicle (including a bicycle), you should record the following:

- if a motor vehicle, its registration number;
- the name and address of the other driver/rider;
- the name of the owner of the vehicle (if the person driving is not the owner);
- make, model and colour of the vehicle;
- all details of the crash, including names and addresses of any witnesses, description of the damage, road surface and weather conditions, positions and directions of vehicles before and after the collision.

For legal information, you should contact your own solicitor, the Legal Services Commission or a community legal centre (look in phone directory).

Bicycle Security



Bicycle locked to a bicycle rack

PREVENTING YOUR BICYCLE FROM BEING STOLEN

Most bicycles that are stolen are not locked. Many are left for only a short time and more than half are stolen from people's homes and backyards. If you are leaving your bicycle in a public area, try to leave it in a place that is easily visible, well lit, and where there will be people passing by. Always lock your bicycle to an immovable object with a good quality lock, even at home or when you are leaving it for only a short time.

RETRIEVING YOUR BICYCLE IF IT IS STOLEN

Few stolen bicycles that are found are returned to their owners, mainly because owners can't give a description of the bicycle. You should

keep a description of your bicycle to increase your chances of getting your bicycle back if it is found.

Take a photograph of your bicycle and write down:

- what type of bicycle it is (mountain, road, BMX etc),
- brand name,
- colour and size of the frame and wheels,
- the type of gears you have,
- the serial number, which is stamped on the frame, usually on the underside near the pedals.

If your bicycle does not have a serial number, you can register it through the Kiwanis Clubs registration system.

REGISTERING YOUR BICYCLE

The Kiwanis Clubs will stamp your bicycle with a number and forward your details to the Property Tracing Section of the South Australian Police. The Kiwanis' registration system operates only within South Australia and is a free service.

If your bicycle does not have a serial number, you can alternatively engrave or mark a Driver's Licence number (yours, a family member's or a friend's) preceded with the letter "S", e.g. S291608, on your bicycle. You can use an engraver or if possible an ultraviolet marker. This method is used by Police and supported by Neighbourhood Watch for the identification of recovered stolen goods and can rapidly identify the

owner's name and address. An engraving tool can usually be borrowed from your nearest Neighbourhood Watch group.

INSURANCE

Many household insurance policies now have public and personal liability insurance, which will cover you and your bicycle if it is stolen or if you injure someone else or damage someone else's property. If you do not have any insurance, you should take out separate public liability insurance against causing personal injury to another person to avoid any damages claim.

Some associations, such as Bicycle SA and the Bicycle Institute of South Australia, offer free third party public liability insurance with membership.

Where to go for help and advice

CYCLING INFORMATION

Bicycle routes, education, events and safety

BikeSouth, Transport SA

PO Box 1

WALKERVILLE 5081

Phone:(08) 8343 2911

TO REPORT ROAD HAZARDS IN METROPOLITAN ADELAIDE

Transport SA

FREE CALL 1800 018 313

BICYCLE RIDES, EVENTS AND EDUCATION

Bicycle SA

State Association House

1 Sturt Street

ADELAIDE 5000

Phone: (08) 8410 1406

CYCLING ADVOCACY

The Bicycle Institute of SA

GPO Box 792

ADELAIDE 5001

Phone: (08) 8411 0233

PURCHASING AND PRODUCT ADVICE

Cycling Industry Association of South Australia

PO Box 2667

KENT TOWN SA 5067

Phone: (08) 8227 2066

TO REGISTER YOUR BICYCLE Kiwaniis Club

Colin King

St Agnes Sports and Cycles

1263 North East Road

RIDGEHAVEN 5097

Phone: (08) 82647888 or the

Kiwaniis Club nearest to you or your local neighbourhood watch group.

(Check the Yellow Pages)

ADVICE ON CONSUMER RIGHTS

Office of Consumer and Business Affairs

Chesser House
91-97 Grenfell Street
ADELAIDE 5000
Phone: (08) 82049777

GENERAL TRAFFIC LAW INFORMATION

Information SA

Australis Centre
77 Grenfell Street
ADELAIDE 5000
Phone: (08) 8204 1900

Pamphlets on bicycle safety, cycling maps and copies of the Road Traffic Act and Regulations including the Australian Road Rules.

Copies of The Driver's Handbook Transport SA

Customer Service Centre
Phone: 13 10 84
See back cover for locations

Police traffic information:

SA Police Traffic Information Office
Phone: (08) 8207 6585

Bicycle rack number plates:

Statewide Number Plates
212 Gouger Street
ADELAIDE SA 5000
Phone: 8221 5100

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Cycling and the Law
Published by the Government of South Australia June 2000

Customer Service Centres

TSA0002

City	13 10 84
Adelaide	EDS House, 108 North Terrace 5000
Metropolitan	13 10 84
Christies Beach	Upper ground floor, 111 Beach Road 5168
Elizabeth	Oxenham Drive 5112
Marion	493 Morphett Road Oaklands Park 5046
Mitcham	15-17 Princes Road Kingswood 5062
Modbury	116 Reservoir Road 5092
Port Adelaide	64 Dale Street 5015
Prospect-Enfield	Northpark Shopping Centre 264 Main North Road 5082
Regency Park	Kateena Street 5010
Tranmere-Firle	Tranmere Village 172 Glynburn Road 5073
Country	13 10 84
Berri	29 Vaughan Terrace 5343
Kadina	10 Digby Street 5554
Mount Gambier	3 - 5 Helen Street 5290
Murray Bridge	19 Seventh Street 5253
Naracoorte	Butler Terrace 5271
Port Augusta	9 Mackay Street 5700

Port Lincoln	Civic Centre, Tasman Terrace 5606
Port Pirie	Flinders Arcade 72-78 Ellen Street 5540
Whyalla	171 Nicolson Avenue, Norrie 5600

Hours of Business:

Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm

Recorded Information Service:

For general information, call our 24 hour Recorded Information Service on 1902 240 699.
(Calls are 50c per minute through TELADS.
Higher rates may apply from mobiles or payphones.)

Helpline 13 10 84

Email enquiries@transport.sa.gov.au

Website www.transport.sa.gov.au



Government
of South Australia