Province of Alberta

TRAFFIC SAFETY ACT

USE OF HIGHWAY AND RULES OF THE ROAD REGULATION

Alberta Regulation 304/2002

With amendments up to and including Alberta Regulation 105/2014

Office Consolidation

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(Consolidated up to 105/2014)

ALBERTA REGULATION 304/2002

Traffic Safety Act

USE OF HIGHWAY AND RULES OF THE ROAD REGULATION

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Definitions

1(1) In this Regulation,

(a) "Act" means the *Traffic Safety Act*;

(b) "air cushion vehicle" means a vehicle designed to derive support in the atmosphere primarily from reactions against the earth's surface resulting from the expulsion of air from the vehicle;

(c) "bicycle" includes any cycle propelled by human muscular power on which a person may ride regardless of the number of wheels that the cycle may have;

(d) "crosswalk" means

(i) that part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connection of the lateral line of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the roadway, or

(ii) any part of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by signs or by lines or by other markings on the road surface;

(e) "daytime" means the period commencing one hour before sunrise and ending one hour after the following sunset;

(f) "implement of husbandry" means

(i) a tractor designed and used for agricultural purposes, or

(ii) a vehicle designed and adapted exclusively for agricultural, horticultural, aquacultural or livestock raising operations;

(g) "intersection" means the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of

(i) the lateral curb lines, or

(ii) if there are not any lateral curb lines, the exterior edges of the roadways,

of 2 or more highways which join one another at an angle whether or not one highway crosses the other;

(h) "median" means a physical barrier or area that separates lanes of traffic travelling on a highway;

(i) "moped" means a vehicle that

(i) is propelled by an electric motor or an engine that has a displacement of not more than 50 cubic centimetres, and

(ii) is a limited-speed motorcycle under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* (Canada) (C.R.C., c. 1038);

(j) "night time" means the period commencing one hour after sunset and ending one hour before the following sunrise;

(k) "one-way highway" means a highway on which traffic is permitted to travel only in one direction but does not include a highway that is divided by a median into 2 separate roadways with the traffic on one roadway travelling in one direction and the traffic on the other roadway travelling in the opposite direction;

(l) "park", when prohibited, means allowing a vehicle to remain stationary in one place, except

(i) while actually engaged in loading or unloading passengers, or

(ii) when complying with a direction given by a peace officer or traffic control device;

(m) "parking lane" means that portion of a provincial highway between

(i) the edge of the roadway to the right of the direction of traffic, and

(ii) the nearest solid white line, not being the centre line, marked on the roadway;

(n) "pedestrian traffic control signal" means a traffic control signal by which pedestrians are specifically directed to proceed or not to proceed;

(o) "power bicycle" means a vehicle that is a power-assisted bicycle under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* (Canada) (C.R.C., c. 1038);

(p) "provincial highway" means a highway designated as a provincial highway pursuant to the *Highways Development and Protection Act*;

(q) "school bus" means a motor vehicle used primarily for transporting persons to and from a school;

(r) "service road" means a road that runs parallel to a main road and is separated from the main road by a boulevard or curb;

(s) "stop" means

(i) when required, a complete cessation from vehicular movement, and

(ii) when prohibited, any halting even momentarily of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in

compliance with a direction given by a peace officer or traffic control device;

(t) "traffic lane" means

(i) outside an urban area, a longitudinal division of a roadway into a strip of sufficient width to accommodate the passage of a single line of vehicles but does not include a parking lane, and

(ii) inside an urban area, a longitudinal division of a roadway into a strip of sufficient width to accommodate the passage of a single line of vehicles,

whether or not the division is indicated by lines on the road surface.

(2) Any term that is defined in subsection (1) and is not defined in the Act but that is used in the Act has for the purposes of the Act the same meaning as that defined under subsection (1).

(3) Any term that is defined or otherwise interpreted in the Act and is not defined in this Regulation but that is used in this Regulation has for the purposes of this Regulation the same meaning as that defined or interpreted in the Act.

(4) For the purposes of section 65(1)(g) of the Act, "conversion unit" means a mechanical device consisting of one or more axles designed to convert a semi-trailer to a full trailer.

(5) For the purposes of the Act and this Regulation, trailer as defined in section 1(1)(uu) of the Act includes a vehicle designed to be attached to or drawn by a motor vehicle or tractor and that is designed, constructed and equipped as a dwelling place, living abode or sleeping place, either permanently or temporarily.

AR 304/2002 s1;152/2009

Part 1
Rules of the Road

Division 1
Speed Generally

Driving at appropriate speed

2(1) A person shall not do any of the following:

(a) notwithstanding that a speed limit is prescribed by or pursuant to the Act or any other Act in respect of a highway, drive a vehicle on that highway at any rate of speed that is unreasonable having regard to all the

circumstances, including without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the following:

(i) the nature, condition and use of the highway;

(ii) the atmospheric, weather or other conditions that might affect the visibility of the driver or the control of the vehicle;

(iii) the amount of traffic that is or that might reasonably be expected to be on the highway;

(iv) the mechanical condition of the vehicle or any equipment on the vehicle;

(b) subject to this Part and Part 2, where a highway that is located outside an urban area has 2 or more traffic lanes on the same side of the centre line for use by vehicles travelling in the same direction, drive a vehicle in the traffic lane nearest the centre line unless the vehicle is being driven at or near the maximum speed permitted;

(c) drive a vehicle at such a slow rate of speed so as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic then existing on a highway except when it is necessary to do so for the safe operation of the vehicle or to comply with Parts 1 and 2.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1)(b), a person driving a vehicle on a highway at a speed that is below the maximum speed limit that is established or prescribed for that highway may drive the vehicle in the traffic lane nearest to the centre line for the purpose of overtaking and passing another vehicle.

(3) A peace officer may direct a person who is driving a vehicle in contravention of subsection (1)(c) or section 115(2)(q) of the Act to do one or more of the following:

(a) increase the rate of speed at which the vehicle is travelling;

(b) remove the vehicle from the roadway;

(c) drive the vehicle in a different traffic lane.

(4) Where a peace officer gives a direction to a person driving a vehicle under subsection (3), that person shall operate the vehicle in accordance with the direction.

AR 304/2002 s2;8/2005

Slow moving vehicles

3(1) If a person driving a vehicle is driving the vehicle on a highway at a speed that is less than the normal speed of the traffic on the highway at that time and place and under the conditions then existing, that person shall drive the vehicle

(a) in the right traffic lane then available for traffic, or

(b) as close as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway,

except when either

(c) overtaking and passing another vehicle travelling in the same direction, or

(d) preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

(2) If a traffic control device directs slow moving traffic to use a designated traffic lane, a person when driving a vehicle slowly shall drive the vehicle only in that lane.

Division 2
Speed in School and Playground Zones

Beginning and end of school or playground zone

4 A school zone or playground zone referred to in section 107(1) of the Act that is located on a highway

(a) begins at the point where there is a traffic control device indicating the school zone or playground zone or the commencement of the school zone or playground zone, and

(b) ends at the point where there is a traffic control device indicating a greater rate of speed or the end of the zone.

School zones

5 Subject to section 107(2) of the Act, or subject to a bylaw made by a municipality pursuant to section 107(3) of the Act, where a portion of a highway is identified as a school zone by a traffic control device, the speed limit that is established or prescribed for that school zone is in effect during the following periods of time on any day that school is held:

(a) the period between 8:00 a.m. and 9:30 a.m.;

(b) the period between 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.;

(c) the period between 3:00 p.m. and 4:30 p.m.

AR 304/2002 s5;105/2014

Playground zones

6 Subject to section 107(2) of the Act, or subject to a bylaw made by a municipality pursuant to section 107(5) of the Act, where a portion of a highway is identified as a playground zone by a traffic control device, the speed limit that is established or prescribed for that playground zone is in effect during the period of time commencing at 8:30 a.m. and terminating one hour after sunset 7 days a week.

AR 304/2002 s6;105/2014

Intermittent flashing yellow light

7 Notwithstanding sections 5 and 6, when, at an intersection or other place within a school zone or a playground zone rapid intermittent flashes of yellow light are shown by a traffic control device together with a sign reading or symbol indicating "school zone", "playground zone" or "school crossing" the speed limit that is established or prescribed for that school zone or playground zone is in effect.

When passing is prohibited

8 When driving a vehicle in a school zone or a playground zone, the person shall not drive the vehicle so as to pass or attempt to pass another vehicle that is moving in the same direction in the school zone or the playground zone during any period of time that the speed limit established or prescribed for the school zone or playground zone is in effect.

Division 3
Signalling Driver's Intentions

When to signal

9 With respect to starting, turning or changing the course or direction of a vehicle or stopping a vehicle on a highway, the person driving the vehicle must,

(a) before starting, turning or changing the course or direction of the vehicle or stopping a vehicle, ascertain that there is sufficient space in which to make the movement in safety, and

(b) following making that ascertation, cause the appropriate signal referred to in section 10 or 11 to be made.

Use of signalling device

10 A person driving a vehicle may indicate that person's intention to carry out the following by doing the following:

(a) in the case of making a left or right turn, if the vehicle is equipped with a signalling device that complies with the requirements of the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation*, by operating the signalling device so that it indicates the turn that the person is intending to make;

(b) in the case of stopping, if the vehicle is equipped with stop lamps that comply with the requirements of the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation*, by the use of the stop lamps;

(c) in the case of starting from a parallel parked position on the side of a roadway, if the vehicle is equipped with a signalling device that complies with the requirements of the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation*, by operating the signalling device so that,

(i) with respect to a vehicle that is parked on the left side of the roadway, it indicates that the person is about to drive the vehicle to the right onto the roadway, and

(ii) with respect to a vehicle that is parked on the right side of the roadway, it indicates that the person is about to drive the vehicle to the left onto the roadway;

(d) in the case of changing the course or direction of a vehicle not otherwise referred to in clauses (a) to (c), if the vehicle is equipped with a signalling device that complies with the requirements of the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation*, by operating the signalling device so that it indicates the change in the course or direction that the person is intending to make.

AR 304/2002 s10;152/2009

Use of hand signals

11 Notwithstanding section 10, a person driving a vehicle may indicate that person's intention to carry out the following by doing the following:

(a) in the case of turning to the left, by extending that person's left hand and arm horizontally from and beyond the left side of the vehicle as shown in illustration No. 1 of Schedule 1;

(b) in the case of turning to the right, by extending that person's left hand and arm beyond the left side of the vehicle and upward as shown in illustration No. 2 of Schedule 1;

(c) in the case of stopping or decreasing speed, by extending that person's left hand and arm beyond the left side of the vehicle and downward as shown in illustration No. 3 of Schedule 1;

(d) in the case of starting from a parallel park position on the right side of the roadway, by extending that person's left hand and arm horizontally from and beyond the left side of the vehicle as shown in illustration No. 1 of Schedule 1.

Division 4
Driving on Roadway

Driving on right side of roadway

12(1) A person driving a vehicle shall not drive the vehicle so that the vehicle or any portion of the vehicle is to the left of the centre line of a highway except

(a) when overtaking and passing another vehicle travelling in the same direction;

(b) when the roadway to the right of the centre line is obstructed by a parked vehicle or other object;

(c) when the roadway to the right of the centre line is closed to traffic;

(d) when turning left from the highway onto another highway or into a private road or driveway;

(e) when a traffic control device otherwise requires or permits;

(f) when the vehicle is being operated on a one-way highway.

(2) If a highway is divided into 2 or more roadways by a boulevard, ditch or other physical barrier, a person driving a vehicle shall not drive the vehicle

(a) into, across or on the boulevard, ditch or physical barrier, or

(b) on that portion of the highway that is to the left of the yellow line except in an emergency situation where the

vehicle is disabled and it is not practicable to move the vehicle to the far right side of the highway.

Vehicular crossings

13 Except as may be provided for by a municipal bylaw, a person driving a vehicle shall not drive the vehicle onto, across or on any boulevard, ditch or sidewalk except at vehicular crossings provided for that purpose.

Narrow roadway

14 When the condition of a portion of a roadway is such that it is impractical or unsafe for 2 vehicles being driven in opposite directions to pass each other in a normal manner,

(a) in the case where a vehicle is being driven on that portion of the roadway, the person driving the vehicle that is approaching that portion of the roadway from the opposite direction shall

(i) stop the vehicle before entering on that portion of the roadway, and

(ii) not proceed until the oncoming vehicle reaches and passes by,

or

(b) in the case where 2 or more vehicles are being driven on that portion of the roadway in opposite directions and meet on that portion of the roadway, each person driving each of the vehicles shall

(i) stop their respective vehicles immediately before proceeding to pass the other vehicle,

(ii) take all reasonable steps to determine whether the vehicles are able to pass in safety, and

(iii) if necessary, assist the person driving the other vehicle to pass in safety.

Rules for traffic lanes

15(1) When operating a vehicle on a highway,

(a) in the case where double solid lines exist between traffic lanes, a person shall not drive the vehicle so that the vehicle or any portion of the vehicle crosses the double solid lines from one traffic lane to another;

(b) in the case of a highway in an urban area where a single solid line only exists between traffic lanes, a person shall not drive the vehicle so that the vehicle or any portion of the vehicle crosses the single solid line from one traffic lane to another except when overtaking and passing another vehicle;

(c) in the case of a highway outside an urban area where a single solid line only exists between traffic lanes, a person shall not drive the vehicle so that the vehicle or any portion of the vehicle crosses the single solid line from one traffic lane to another;

(d) in the case where a single solid line and a broken line exist together between traffic lanes, a person

(i) shall not, except as permitted under subclause (ii), drive the vehicle so that the vehicle or any portion of the vehicle crosses the solid line from the traffic lane next to which the solid line is located, and

(ii) may only drive the vehicle so as to cross to the left over the broken and solid lines from the traffic lane next to which the broken line is located for the purpose of and when overtaking and passing another vehicle in that traffic lane and shall, as soon as that other vehicle is safely passed, recross both lines and return to the traffic lane on the right in which that person's vehicle was originally travelling;

(e) in the case where

(i) the roadway consists of only 2 traffic lanes that carry traffic in opposite directions, and

(ii) only one or more broken lines exist between the 2 traffic lanes,

a person may only drive the vehicle so as to cross to the left over the broken line from that person's traffic lane into the traffic lane carrying the oncoming traffic for the purpose of overtaking and passing another vehicle that is travelling in the right traffic lane and shall as soon as that other vehicle is safely passed return to the traffic lane in which that person's vehicle was originally travelling;

(f) in the case where

(i) the roadway consists of 2 or more traffic lanes that carry traffic in one direction only, and

(ii) only one or more broken lines exist between the traffic lanes,

a person may, with respect to those traffic lanes, drive the vehicle so as to cross the broken lines from one traffic lane into another traffic lane.

(2) Before driving a vehicle from one traffic lane into another or from a curb lane or a parking lane into a traffic lane, a person driving a vehicle shall

(a) signal that person's intention to do so in a manner as provided for in Division 3, and

(b) give the signal in sufficient time to provide a reasonable warning to other persons of that person's intentions.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) and unless prohibited by a traffic control device, a person driving a vehicle may, whether within or outside of an urban area, drive the vehicle on a highway so as to cross a single solid line or, if outside an urban area, a double solid line for the following purposes:

(a) when necessary to turn left onto a highway or into a private road or driveway;

(b) when necessary on entering the highway from a private road or driveway;

(c) when necessary to enter a parking lane on the right side of the centre line.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this section, when the movement cannot be made in safety, a person driving a vehicle shall not do the following:

(a) drive the vehicle from one traffic lane to another;

(b) drive the vehicle so as to cross a solid or broken line;

(c) drive the vehicle from a curb lane into a traffic lane;

(d) drive the vehicle from a parking lane into a traffic lane.

(5) When a highway has been divided into traffic lanes by clearly visible lines marked on the road surface, a person driving a vehicle other than a cycle shall drive the vehicle as closely as practical in the centre of the traffic lane so marked.

(6) A person driving a vehicle shall not drive the vehicle in such a manner so that the vehicle occupies space in 2 traffic lanes

(a) except during the act of passing another vehicle or changing lanes, or

(b) unless road conditions make the use of a single traffic lane impractical.

Three-lane highways

16(1) Where a roadway consists of 3 traffic lanes, a person driving a vehicle shall not drive the vehicle in the centre traffic lane except for the following purposes:

(a) when passing another vehicle travelling in the same direction;

(b) when approaching an intersection where that person intends to turn left;

(c) when a traffic control device otherwise permits.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a one-way highway.

One-way highways

17 Where a person driving a vehicle drives the vehicle on a one-way highway, that person shall only drive the vehicle in the direction designated by the signs erected on or along the highway.

Division 5
Overtaking and Passing

Following other vehicles

18(1) A person driving a vehicle shall not drive the vehicle so as to follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent having regard for the following:

(a) the speed of the vehicles;

(b) the amount and nature of traffic on the highway;

(c) the condition of the highway.

(2) Other than in a funeral procession, a person driving a vehicle in a caravan or motorcade on a highway outside an urban area, hamlet or a built-up area along the highway shall leave sufficient space between that person's vehicle and the other vehicles in the caravan or motorcade so as to enable a vehicle to enter and occupy that space without danger.

Passing on hills, etc.

19(1) Unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits, a person driving a vehicle shall not drive the vehicle so as to pass or attempt to pass another vehicle travelling in the same direction,

(a) when proceeding uphill,

(b) when proceeding on a curve in the highway, or

(c) when approaching within 30 metres of or travelling across a level railway crossing.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply where

(a) there are 2 or more traffic lanes on the same side of the centre line for vehicles proceeding in the same direction, and

(b) a person driving a vehicle and intending to pass another vehicle can do so by continuing to drive the vehicle on the right side of the centre line.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where a curve or grade on a highway is divided into traffic lanes by a broken line or by a broken line and a solid line existing together, a person driving a vehicle may drive the vehicle past another vehicle on the curve or grade if that person drives the vehicle so as to cross the solid line from the lane next to which the broken line is located.

Passing when meeting oncoming vehicle

20 A person driving a vehicle shall not drive the vehicle so that the vehicle or any portion of the vehicle is to the left of the centre line of a highway while overtaking and passing another vehicle or an obstruction unless

(a) the view along the left side is unobstructed, and

(b) the left side is free of any oncoming or overtaking traffic,

for a sufficient distance to permit the overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of another vehicle.

Overtaking and passing

21(1) Subject to section 22, a person driving a vehicle that is overtaking another vehicle

(a) shall, at a safe distance, pass to the left of the other vehicle, and

(b) shall not return the overtaking vehicle to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle whereupon that person shall return the overtaking vehicle to the right side of the roadway.

(2) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, a person driving a vehicle that is being overtaken by another vehicle

(a) shall give way to the right in favour of the overtaking vehicle, and

(b) shall not increase the speed of the overtaken vehicle until the overtaken vehicle is completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

Overtaking and passing on the right

22(1) A person driving a vehicle may drive the vehicle so as to overtake and pass on the right of another vehicle

(a) when the vehicle being overtaken is making a left turn or the person driving the overtaken vehicle has signalled that person's intention to make a left turn, or

(b) in the case of a one-way highway, where the roadway

(i) is of sufficient width for 2 or more lines of moving vehicles, and

(ii) is free from obstructions.

(2) Where a highway has 2 or more traffic lanes on the same side of the centre line for vehicles travelling in the same direction, a person driving a vehicle that is

(a) overtaking another vehicle travelling in the same direction may pass on the right or left of the other vehicle if there is a traffic lane available for passing to the right or the left of the traffic lane being used by the vehicle being overtaken, or

(b) being overtaken by another vehicle travelling in the same direction shall keep the vehicle being overtaken in the traffic lane in which that person is driving so as to allow the overtaking vehicle free passage in the traffic lane to the right or the left of the traffic lane in which the vehicle being overtaken is travelling.

Restrictions on overtaking and passing

23 Notwithstanding anything in this Regulation, a person driving a vehicle shall not drive the vehicle so as to overtake and pass or attempt to overtake or to pass another vehicle

(a) by driving off the roadway,

(b) by driving in a parking lane, or

(c) when the act of overtaking and passing cannot be made safely.

Division 6
Turns

Signalling for turns

24 Before turning a vehicle to the left or right, the person driving the vehicle shall

(a) signal that person's intention to do so in a manner as provided for in Division 3, and

(b) give the signal in sufficient time to provide a reasonable warning to other persons of the intention of that person.

Right turns

25(1) For the purpose of making a right turn with a vehicle from a 2-way highway onto another 2-way highway, the person driving the vehicle shall, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits,

(a) drive the vehicle as closely as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway while approaching the intersection,

(b) turn the vehicle to the right at the intersection, and

(c) leave the intersection on completing the turn by driving the vehicle as closely as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway then entered.

(2) For the purpose of making a right turn with a vehicle when entering or leaving a one-way highway, the person driving the vehicle shall, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits, drive the vehicle as closely as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway when entering and leaving the intersection.

(3) Where

(a) a highway is divided into traffic lanes, and

(b) a person driving a vehicle is approaching an intersection and intending to make a right turn with the vehicle,

that person, for the purpose of making the right turn,

(c) shall drive the vehicle in the traffic lane nearest to the right side of the roadway, and

(d) may pass any other vehicle travelling in the same direction in a traffic lane to the left of that person,

unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits.

(4) A person driving a vehicle that is approaching an intersection and who is intending to turn right with the vehicle shall, wherever practicable, drive the vehicle into the position required by this section at least 15 metres before reaching that intersection.

Left turns

26(1) For the purpose of making a left turn with a vehicle from a 2-way highway onto another 2-way highway, the person driving the vehicle shall, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits,

(a) drive the vehicle to the right side of and as closely as practicable to the centre line of the highway while approaching the intersection,

(b) turn the vehicle to the left at the intersection, and

(c) leave the intersection on completing the turn by driving the vehicle to the right side of and as closely as practicable to the centre line of the highway then entered.

(2) For the purpose of making a left turn with a vehicle from a 2-way highway onto a one-way highway, the person driving the vehicle shall, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits,

(a) drive the vehicle to the right side of and as closely as practicable to the centre line of the 2-way highway where it enters the intersection,

(b) turn the vehicle to the left at the intersection, and

(c) leave the intersection on completing the turn by driving the vehicle as closely as practicable to the left side of the one-way highway entered.

(3) For the purpose of making a left turn with a vehicle from a one-way highway onto a 2-way highway, the person driving the vehicle shall, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits,

(a) drive the vehicle as closely as practicable to the left side of the one-way highway where it enters the intersection,

(b) turn the vehicle to the left at the intersection, and

(c) leave the intersection on completing the turn by driving the vehicle to the right side of and as closely as practicable to the centre line of the 2-way highway entered.

(4) For the purpose of making a left turn with a vehicle from a one-way highway onto another one-way highway, the person driving the vehicle shall, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits,

(a) drive the vehicle as closely as practicable to the left side of the one-way highway where it enters the intersection,

(b) turn the vehicle to the left at the intersection, and

(c) leave the intersection on completing the turn by driving the vehicle as closely as practicable to the left side of the other one-way highway entered.

(5) A person driving a vehicle that is approaching an intersection and who is intending to turn left with the vehicle shall, wherever practicable, drive the vehicle into the position required by this section at least 15 metres before reaching that intersection.

Directional arrows

27(1) When a traffic lane is marked by a traffic control device showing a directional arrow or arrows with or without accompanying words, a person driving a vehicle travelling in that traffic lane shall make only the movement indicated or permitted by the traffic control device at the intersection or other place to which the traffic control device applies.

(2) When a traffic lane is marked by a traffic control device prohibiting a turn, a person driving a vehicle travelling in that traffic lane and approaching the traffic control device shall not make the turn that is prohibited by the device.

(3) A person driving a vehicle that approaches a traffic control device showing a downward pointing illuminated green arrow

symbol marking the traffic lane in which the vehicle is travelling may continue to drive the vehicle in that traffic lane.

(4) A person driving a vehicle that approaches a traffic control device showing an illuminated red "X" symbol marking the traffic lane in which the vehicle is travelling shall not drive the vehicle into or continue to drive the vehicle in that traffic lane.

Division 7
U-Turns

Interpretation

28 The turns referred to in this Division include what are commonly known as "U-turns".

Must be done in safety

29(1) A person driving a vehicle shall not turn the vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction unless that movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(2) A person driving a vehicle shall not,

(a) on a curve, or

(b) on the approach to or near the crest of a grade,

turn the vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction if the vehicle cannot be seen by a person driving another vehicle that is approaching within 150 metres from either direction.

Restrictions on making U-turn

30 A person driving a vehicle shall not, at the following locations, turn the vehicle so as to travel in the opposite direction:

(a) in the case of an urban area,

(i) on a roadway between intersections,

(ii) at an alley intersection, or

(iii) at an intersection where one or more of the highways is an access to a public or private facility to which the public normally has access;

(b) in the case of an urban area or a non-urban area,

(i) at a place where a sign prohibits making a U-turn, or

(ii) at an intersection controlled by a traffic control signal unless specifically permitted by a traffic control device.

U-turns by school bus

31 A person driving a school bus shall not do any of the following:

(a) make a U-turn with the school bus on any highway other than on a 4-lane divided highway;

(b) make a U-turn with the school bus on a 4-lane divided highway if the total length of the school bus exceeds the shortest distance separating the traffic lanes for traffic proceeding in one direction from the traffic lanes for traffic proceeding in the opposite direction;

(c) make a U-turn with the school bus on a 4-lane divided highway unless, before completing the turn, that person brings the school bus to a stop on the cross-road across the median so that no part of the bus projects over the traffic lanes on either side of the centre strip of the divided highway.

Division 8
Backing Up

Must be done in safety, etc.

32 A person driving a vehicle shall not back up the vehicle unless the movement can be made in safety and the movement will not interfere with other traffic on the highway.

Prohibition

33 In an urban area a person driving a vehicle shall not back up the vehicle so that the vehicle or any portion of the vehicle enters into or is in motion within an intersection or crosswalk.

Division 9
Yielding and Stopping

Right of way at intersections

34(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Part or Part 2, when 2 vehicles approach or enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the person driving the vehicle to the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right.

(2) A person driving a vehicle shall not turn or attempt to turn the vehicle to the left across the path of an approaching vehicle unless the turn can be completed in safety.

Signalling stops

35 Before stopping a vehicle, the person driving the vehicle shall

(a) signal that person's intention to do so in a manner as provided for in Division 3, and

(b) give the signal in sufficient time to provide a reasonable warning to other persons of that person's intention.

Stopping before entering highway

36(1) In this section, "street" means a street within the meaning of the *Highways Development and Protection Act*.

(2) A person driving a vehicle that is about to enter

(a) onto a provincial highway or street from a road, service road, alley or driveway, or

(b) into an alley or onto a road from a driveway,

shall, unless the intersection of the 2 roadways is marked with a "yield" sign or a "merge" sign, bring the vehicle to a stop

(c) before entering on the intersecting roadway and at a point no further than 3 metres back from the intersecting roadway, or

(d) in the case where there is

(i) a marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, immediately before entering on the crosswalk, or

(ii) a marked stop line on the near side of the intersection, at the stop line.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a person driving a vehicle

(a) that is emerging from an alley or driveway shall

(i) stop the vehicle before driving onto a sidewalk or a vehicle crossway over a sidewalk, and

(ii) yield the right of way to any pedestrian on the sidewalk or the vehicle crossway over the sidewalk,

or

(b) that is entering an alley or driveway shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian on a sidewalk or a vehicle crossway over a sidewalk.

AR 304/2002 s36;152/2009

Stop signs

37 A person driving a vehicle that is about to enter onto a highway from another highway that is marked by a "stop" sign shall bring the vehicle to a stop

(a) before entering on the intersecting roadway and at a point no further than 3 metres back from the intersecting roadway, or

(b) in the case where there is

(i) a marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, immediately before entering on the crosswalk, or

(ii) a marked stop line on the near side of the intersection, at the stop line.

Proceeding after stopping

38 When a person driving a vehicle is required to stop the vehicle pursuant to section 36 or 37, that person

(a) shall not cause the vehicle to proceed until the condition of the traffic on the highway being entered on is such that the vehicle can enter onto the highway in safety, and

(b) shall yield the right of way to all vehicles and pedestrians approaching that person's vehicle and that are on the highway being entered.

Yield signs

39 A person driving a vehicle that is about to enter onto a highway that is marked by a "yield" sign need not stop the vehicle before entering onto the highway but that person shall yield the right of way to all vehicles and pedestrians that are on the highway being entered and approaching that person's vehicle.

Traffic circles

40 Unless otherwise directed by a traffic control device, a person driving a vehicle that is travelling in a traffic circle shall yield the

right of way to any other vehicle that is in the circle and that is travelling to the left of that person's vehicle.

Yielding to pedestrians

41(1) A person driving a vehicle shall yield the right of way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk.

(2) Where a vehicle is stopped at a crosswalk to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, a person driving any other vehicle that is approaching the stopped vehicle from the rear shall not overtake and pass the stopped vehicle.

(3) At any place on a roadway other than at a crosswalk, a person driving a vehicle has the right of way over pedestrians unless otherwise directed by a peace officer or a traffic control device.

(4) Nothing in subsection (3) relieves a person driving a vehicle from the duty of exercising due care for the safety of pedestrians.

Railway crossing

42(1) For the purposes of this section a railway train is approaching a railway crossing if

(a) a clearly visible electrical or mechanical signal device gives warning of the approach of a railway train,

(b) a crossing gate is lowered or a flagperson is giving a signal of the approach or passage of a railway train,

(c) a railway train

(i) is within approximately 500 metres of the crossing,

(ii) is approaching the crossing, and

(iii) either sounds an audible signal or is visible,

or

(d) a railway train is visible and approaching the crossing and by reason of its speed or nearness is an immediate hazard.

(2) Where a railway train is approaching a railway crossing, a person driving a vehicle that is approaching the railway crossing

(a) shall stop the vehicle no closer than 5 metres back from the nearest rail of the railway, and

(b) shall not proceed to drive the vehicle across the railway crossing until the train has passed by the railway crossing

or has come to a stop and the vehicle can be driven in safety across the railway crossing.

(3) A person driving a vehicle shall not drive the vehicle through, around or under a crossing gate or barrier at a railway crossing while the gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

(4) If a stop sign is erected at a railway crossing, a person driving a vehicle that is approaching the railway crossing

(a) shall stop the vehicle no closer than 5 metres and no further than 15 metres back from the nearest rail of the railway, and

(b) shall not proceed to drive the vehicle across the railway crossing until the vehicle can be driven in safety across the railway crossing.

(5) In the case of a railway crossing that is not controlled by a traffic control signal, a person driving a vehicle that

(a) is a school bus,

(b) is carrying explosive substances as a cargo, or

(c) is used for carrying flammable liquids or gas as cargo, whether or not the vehicle is carrying that cargo,

shall stop the vehicle no closer than 5 metres or further than 15 metres back from the nearest rail of the railway and

(d) remaining stopped, shall listen and look in both directions along the railway for an approaching railway train and for signals indicating the approach of a railway train,

(e) shall not proceed to drive the vehicle across the railway crossing until it is safe to do so, and

(f) in the case of a school bus, shall before proceeding to drive the school bus across the railway crossing

(i) open the front door of the bus, and

(ii) if practicable to do so with one hand, also open the window of the bus that is located immediately to the left of that person.

(6) Subsection (5) does not apply when a peace officer or a flagperson otherwise directs.

(7) The council of a city may, by bylaw, provide that subsection (5) does not apply to all or any railway crossings located within the city.

(8) When a person driving a vehicle has stopped the vehicle in accordance with this section, that person

(a) shall drive the vehicle across the railway tracks with the vehicle in a gear that will not need to be changed while crossing the tracks, and

(b) shall not shift gears of the vehicle while crossing the railway tracks.

(9) A person driving a vehicle shall not, in respect of a railway crossing that is located on a highway outside of an urban area and that is controlled by a traffic control device, park the vehicle within 50 metres of the nearest rail of the railway.

Division 10
Parking and Stationary Vehicles

Parking outside of an urban area

43(1) This section applies only to a highway that is outside of an urban area.

(2) A person driving a vehicle shall not park the vehicle on a roadway when it is practicable to park the vehicle off the roadway.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a person driving a vehicle shall not park the vehicle on the roadway, parking lane or shoulder of a provincial highway except where

(a) the vehicle is incapable of moving under its own power,

(b) an emergency arises, or

(c) it is otherwise permitted by law.

(4) Where a person driving a vehicle must park the vehicle on a roadway, that person shall do so only if there is

(a) a clear and unobstructed space opposite the vehicle for free passage of other vehicles on the roadway, and

(b) a clear view of the parked vehicle for a distance of 60 metres along the roadway in both directions.

(5) Where a vehicle is on a highway, the person driving the vehicle shall not allow the vehicle to remain at a standstill for longer than

one minute at any place that is within 10 metres of the point of intersection of that highway with any other highway.

(6) Notwithstanding this section, a person driving a vehicle,

(a) in the case of a vehicle operated by a public utility, may park the vehicle on the roadway when it is advisable or necessary to do so for the purpose of the construction, repair, maintenance or inspection of public utility facilities that are located adjacent to, along, over or under the highway,

(b) in the case of a school bus, may park the school bus on the roadway for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers if that person cannot park the school bus off the roadway and still have a suitable space available on the ground for the passengers being loaded or unloaded, or

(c) in the case of a pilot or trail vehicle escorting an over-dimensional vehicle on a highway, may park the pilot or trail vehicle on the roadway while that person performs the duties of a flagperson with respect to the movement of the over-dimensional vehicle.

AR 304/2002 s43;152/2009

Parking restrictions

44 A person driving a vehicle shall not, unless

(a) required or permitted by the Act, this Regulation or by a traffic control device,

(b) in compliance with a direction given by a peace officer, or

(c) to avoid conflict with other traffic,

stop or park the vehicle at the following locations:

(d) on a sidewalk or boulevard;

(e) on a crosswalk or on any part of a crosswalk;

(f) within an intersection other than immediately next to the curb in a “T” intersection;

(g) at an intersection nearer than 5 metres to the projection of the corner property line immediately ahead or immediately to the rear, except when the vehicle is parked in a space where a parking meter or other traffic control device indicates parking is permitted;

(h) in the case of an approach to a stop sign or yield sign, within 5 metres from the stop sign or yield sign;

(i) within 5 metres from any fire hydrant, or when the hydrant is not located at the curb, within 5 metres from the point on the curb nearest the hydrant;

(j) within 1.5 metres from an access to a garage, private road or driveway or a vehicle crossway over a sidewalk;

(k) within 5 metres from the near side of a marked crosswalk;

(l) alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when the stopping or parking would obstruct traffic;

(m) on any bridge or in any subway or on the approaches to either of them;

(n) at any place where a traffic control device prohibits stopping or parking, during the times stopping or parking is so prohibited;

(o) on the roadway side of a vehicle that is parked or stopped at the curb or edge of the roadway;

(p) at or near the site of any fire, accident or other emergency, if stopping or parking would obstruct traffic or hinder emergency vehicles or peace officers, firemen, ambulance drivers or assistants or rescue officers or volunteers;

(q) if a highway is divided into 2 or more roadways by a boulevard, ditch or other physical barrier, on that portion of the highway that is to the left of the yellow line except in an emergency situation where the vehicle is disabled and it is not practicable to move the vehicle to the far right side of the highway.

Parallel parking

45(1) When parking a vehicle on a roadway, a person may only park a vehicle

(a) with

(i) the sides of the vehicle parallel to the curb or edge of the roadway, and

(ii) the right wheels of the vehicle not more than 500 millimetres from the right curb or edge of the roadway,

or

(b) in the case of a one-way highway where parking on either side is permitted, with

(i) the sides of the vehicle parallel to the curb or edge of the roadway,

(ii) the wheels that are the closest to a curb or edge of the roadway not more than 500 millimetres from that curb or edge, and

(iii) the vehicle facing in the direction of travel authorized for the highway.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a person may park a motor cycle

(a) at an angle, other than perpendicular, to the curb or edge of the roadway, and

(b) with

(i) a wheel of the motor cycle not more than 500 millimetres from the curb or edge of the roadway, and

(ii) the motor cycle angled in the direction of travel authorized for the traffic lane that is adjacent to the lane on which the motor cycle is parked.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply where angle parking is permitted or required.

Angle parking

46(1) When

(a) a sign indicates that angle parking is permitted or required, and

(b) parking guide lines are visible on the roadway,

a person may only park a vehicle with the vehicle's sides between and parallel to any 2 of the guide lines and

(c) in the case of a vehicle other than a motor cycle, with one front wheel not more than 500 millimetres from the curb or edge of the roadway, or

(d) in the case of a motor cycle, with

(i) a wheel of the motor cycle not more than 500 millimetres from the curb or edge of the roadway, and

(ii) the motor cycle angled in the direction of travel authorized for the traffic lane that is adjacent to the lane on which the motor cycle is parked.

(2) When

(a) a sign indicates that angle parking is permitted or required, and

(b) no parking guide lines are visible on the roadway,

a person may only park a vehicle with the vehicle's sides at an angle of between 30 and 60 degrees to the curb or edge of the roadway and

(c) in the case of a vehicle other than a motor cycle, with one front wheel not more than 500 millimetres from the curb or edge of the roadway, or

(d) in the case of a motor cycle, with

(i) a wheel of the motor cycle not more than 500 millimetres from the curb or edge of the roadway, and

(ii) the motor cycle angled in the direction of travel authorized for the traffic lane that is adjacent to the lane on which the motor cycle is parked.

Parking on hills

47 A person shall not permit a vehicle to stand unattended on any grade or slope without

(a) turning the front wheels of the vehicle towards the nearest curb or edge of the roadway in such a manner so as to impede any movement of the vehicle, and

(b) effectively setting the vehicle's parking brake or other mechanism with which the vehicle is equipped that is designed to hold the vehicle in a stationary position while the vehicle is unattended.

Vehicle on jack

48 A person shall not leave a vehicle unattended on a highway if

(a) the vehicle is on a jack or a similar device, and

(b) one or more wheels have been removed from the vehicle or part of the vehicle is raised.

Stationary non-commercial vehicles

49(1) At any time on a highway during the night time or when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable atmospheric conditions, objects are not clearly discernible on the highway at a distance of at least 150 metres ahead, a person shall not permit a vehicle that is not a commercial vehicle to be stationary on a highway outside the limits of an urban area unless

(a) the tail lamps with which the vehicle is required to be equipped are alight without delay,

(b) the vehicle is equipped with the reflectors with which it is required to be equipped or that are a type approved under the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation* and that reflect the lights of a motor vehicle approaching the stationary vehicle from the rear, or

(c) the vehicle hazard warning lamps with which the vehicle is required to be equipped are alight without delay.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a vehicle that is subject to section 49.1.

AR 152/2009 s6

Stationary commercial vehicles

49.1(1) In this section, "advance warning triangle" means an advance warning triangle that meets the requirements of section 4 of Schedule 1 to the *Commercial Vehicle Safety Regulation.*

(2) Subject to subsection (3), during the night time a person shall not permit a commercial vehicle to be stationary on a highway outside the limits of an urban area unless

(a) the hazard warning lamps with which the commercial vehicle is required to be equipped under the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation* are alight, if the lamps are functional, and

(b) advance warning triangles are placed without delay on the highway in line with the commercial vehicle at a distance of

(i) approximately 30 metres behind the commercial vehicle, and

(ii) approximately 30 metres in front of the commercial vehicle.

(3) At any time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable atmospheric conditions, objects are not clearly discernible on the highway at a distance of at least 150 metres ahead, a person shall not permit a commercial vehicle to be stationary on a highway outside the limits of an urban area unless

(a) the lighting equipment, including the hazard warning lamps with which the commercial vehicle is required to be equipped under the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation*, is alight, if the lighting equipment is functional, and

(b) advance warning triangles are placed without delay on the highway in line with the commercial vehicle at a distance of

(i) approximately 75 metres behind the commercial vehicle, and

(ii) approximately 75 metres in front of the commercial vehicle.

(4) Subsections (2)(b) and (3)(b) do not apply to a bus or a school bus that is stopped on a highway while a passenger, luggage, cargo, goods or equipment is being loaded onto or taken off the bus or school bus.

AR 152/2009 s7

Division 11
Merging

Entering onto highway

50 A person who is about to drive a vehicle onto an intersecting highway from another highway that is marked by a "merge" sign need not stop the vehicle before driving the vehicle onto the intersecting highway but shall take all necessary precautions and merge the vehicle safely with the traffic on the intersecting highway.

Allow merging

51 A person driving a vehicle on a highway where the highway is marked by a "merging traffic" sign near the intersection of another highway marked by a "merge" sign shall take all reasonable precautions to allow a merging vehicle to enter in safety onto the highway on which the merging is to take place.

Division 12
Traffic Lights

Green traffic lights

52(1) When, at an intersection, a green light alone is shown by a traffic control signal, a person driving a vehicle that is facing the green light

(a) may drive the vehicle straight through the intersection, or

(b) may drive the vehicle into the intersection and on entering the intersection turn the vehicle left or right, subject to any sign or signal prohibiting a left or right turn, or both, or designating that the turning movement is permitted,

but shall yield the right of way

(c) to any pedestrians that are lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time that the green light is shown, and

(d) to any other vehicles that are lawfully within the intersection at the time that the green light is shown.

(2) When, at a place other than an intersection, a green light alone is shown by a traffic control signal, a person driving a vehicle that is facing the green light

(a) may drive the vehicle past the signal, but

(b) shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian that is still in the roadway or within a crosswalk in the vicinity of the signal at the time that the green light is shown.

(3) When, at an intersection, a green arrow is shown by a traffic control signal, a person driving a vehicle that is facing the green arrow

(a) may drive the vehicle into the intersection, and

(b) on entering the intersection, shall make only the movement that is indicated by the green arrow,

but shall yield the right of way

(c) to any pedestrians that are lawfully within the intersection or within an adjacent crosswalk, and

(d) to any other vehicles that are lawfully within the intersection.

(4) When, at an intersection, a green arrow and a red light are shown at the same time by a traffic control signal, a person driving a vehicle that is approaching the intersection and facing the green arrow and red light

(a) may, without stopping, cautiously drive the vehicle into the intersection, and

(b) on entering the intersection shall make only the movement indicated by the green arrow,

but shall yield the right of way

(c) to any pedestrians that are lawfully within the intersection or within an adjacent crosswalk, and

(d) to any other vehicles that are lawfully within the intersection.

(5) When, at an intersection, rapid intermittent flashes of green light are shown by a traffic control signal, a person driving a vehicle that is facing the flashes of green light has the right of way over any vehicles that are facing that person from across the intersection and that person

(a) may drive the vehicle into the intersection and on entering the intersection turn left while the light is flashing, or

(b) may drive the vehicle straight through the intersection or turn right while the light is flashing,

but shall yield the right of way

(c) to any pedestrians that are lawfully within the intersection or within an adjacent crosswalk at the time the flashing green light is shown, and

(d) to any other vehicles that are lawfully within the intersection at the time the flashing green light is shown.

(6) This section does not apply so as to prohibit a person driving a bus that forms part of the municipal bus system of a municipality from turning the bus at an intersection in the direction determined by the transportation officials of the municipality.

Yellow traffic lights

53(1) When, at an intersection, a yellow light is shown by a traffic control signal at the same time as or following the showing of a green light, a person driving a vehicle that is approaching the

intersection and facing the yellow light shall stop the vehicle before entering

(a) the marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or

(b) if there is not any marked crosswalk, the intersection,

unless the stopping of that vehicle cannot be made in safety.

(2) When, at a place other than an intersection, a yellow light is shown by a traffic control signal at the same time as or following the showing of a green light, a person driving a vehicle that is approaching the signal shall stop the vehicle before reaching the closer of

(a) the area that is subject to the signal, or

(b) the nearest crosswalk that is in the vicinity of the signal,

unless the stopping of the vehicle cannot be made in safety.

(3) When, at an intersection, rapid intermittent flashes of yellow light are shown by a traffic control signal, a person driving a vehicle that is facing the flashes of yellow light may drive the vehicle into the intersection but shall only proceed to do so with caution and shall yield the right of way

(a) to any pedestrians that are lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk, and

(b) to any other vehicles that are lawfully within the intersection.

(4) When, at a place other than an intersection, rapid intermittent flashes of yellow light are shown by a traffic control signal, a person driving a vehicle that is approaching the signal

(a) may, with caution, drive the vehicle past the signal, but

(b) shall yield the right of way to any pedestrians that are in the roadway or on a crosswalk that is in the vicinity of the signal.

(5) When, at an intersection or other place, rapid intermittent flashes of yellow light are shown together with a sign reading or symbol indicating “school zone”, “playground zone”, “school crossing”, “pedestrian crossing”, “pedestrian zone” or other wording or symbol indicating a pedestrian hazard, a person driving a vehicle that is approaching the signal may, with caution, drive the vehicle

(a) across the intersection, or

(b) if at a place other than an intersection, past the sign,

but when so doing

(c) shall not drive the vehicle across the intersection or past the sign at a rate of speed that is greater than 30 kilometres per hour, and

(d) shall yield the right of way to any pedestrians that are in the intersection or on the roadway that is in the vicinity of the sign or signal.

Red traffic lights

54(1) When, at an intersection, a red light is shown by a traffic control signal, a person driving a vehicle that is approaching the intersection and facing the red light

(a) shall stop the vehicle

(i) immediately before the marked crosswalk that is on the near side of the intersection, or

(ii) if there is not any marked crosswalk, then immediately before the intersection,

and

(b) shall not, until a traffic control signal instructs the person that the person is permitted to do so, drive the vehicle so that the vehicle or any portion of the vehicle is

(i) across the marked crosswalk and into the intersection, or

(ii) if there is not any marked crosswalk, into the intersection.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), unless a traffic control device prohibits a right turn from being made on the red light, a person driving a vehicle may turn the vehicle and proceed right at the intersection if that person first stops the vehicle and yields the right of way

(a) to any pedestrians that are in the intersection, and

(b) to any vehicles that are in or approaching the intersection.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), at the intersection of 2 one-way streets, a person driving a vehicle may, unless a traffic control

device otherwise directs or prohibits a left turn from being made on the red light, turn the vehicle and proceed left at the intersection, if the driver first stops and yields the right of way

(a) to any pedestrians that are in the intersection, and

(b) to any vehicles that are in or approaching the intersection.

(4) When, at a place other than an intersection, a red light is shown by a traffic control signal, a person driving a vehicle that is approaching the signal shall stop the vehicle before reaching the closer of the signal or the nearest crosswalk, if any, that is in the vicinity of the signal.

(5) When, at an intersection, rapid intermittent flashes of red light are shown by a traffic control signal, a person driving a vehicle that is approaching the intersection and facing the flashes of red light

(a) shall stop the vehicle

(i) immediately before the marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or

(ii) if there is not any marked crosswalk, immediately before the intersection,

and

(b) shall not drive the vehicle into the intersection so that the vehicle or any portion of the vehicle is in the intersection until it is safe to do so.

(6) When, at a place other than an intersection, rapid intermittent flashes of red light are shown by a traffic control signal, a person driving a vehicle that is approaching the signal,

(a) shall stop the vehicle

(i) immediately before reaching the signal, or

(ii) if there is a crosswalk in the vicinity of the signal, immediately before entering the nearest crosswalk,

and

(b) may drive the vehicle past the signal and across the crosswalk, if any,

(i) after having stopped the vehicle, and

(ii) if the pedestrian traffic that is located in the roadway or, if there is a crosswalk in the vicinity of the signal,

the crosswalk is such that the vehicle can proceed with safety.

(7) When, at an intersection, an amber light in the shape of a "T" or an "I" on a dark background and a red light are shown at the same time by a traffic control signal, a person driving a municipal transit bus or other vehicle to which that "T" or "I" signal applies may drive the bus or vehicle through the intersection in the traffic lane that is governed by the "T" or "I" signal so long as there are not any pedestrians or vehicles that are within the intersection that would obstruct that bus or that other vehicle from proceeding through the intersection.

Division 13
Use of Lamps

Use of lamps, etc.

55(1) At any time on a highway during the period of night time or when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable atmospheric conditions, objects are not clearly discernible on the highway at a distance of at least 150 metres ahead, a person shall not do any of the following:

(a) have a motor vehicle or tractor or self-propelled implement of husbandry in motion on the highway unless both headlamps are alight and are providing sufficient light to make objects on the highway clearly visible,

(i) in the case of a motor vehicle at distances specified in the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation*, and

(ii) in the case of a tractor or self-propelled implement of husbandry at distances specified in the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation*;

(b) have a bicycle in motion on the highway unless the lamp or lamps with which the bicycle is required to be equipped are alight;

(c) have a vehicle in motion on the highway unless the tail lamps, side marker lamps, identification lamps and clearance lamps with which the vehicle is required to be equipped under the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation* are alight;

(d) have a vehicle in motion on the highway unless,

(i) in the case of a self-propelled vehicle that is less than 0.8 metres in overall width, the vehicle is equipped with one headlamp that complies with the

requirements of the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation* and that is alight,

(ii) in the case of a self-propelled vehicle that is 0.8 metres or more in overall width, the vehicle is equipped with 2 headlamps that comply with the requirements of the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation* and that are alight, and

(iii) in the case of a vehicle that is 2.05 metres or more in overall width, the vehicle is equipped with clearance lamps on the rear of the vehicle that comply with the requirements of the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation* and that are alight;

(e) have a vehicle, other than a cycle, on the highway unless the vehicle is equipped with 2 reflectors that are located at the rear of the vehicle and that are

(i) of a type required by the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation*, and

(ii) affixed as required by the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation* so as to reflect the lights of any motor vehicle approaching from the rear;

(f) have a cycle on the highway unless the cycle is equipped with one reflector that is located at the rear of the cycle and that is

(i) of a type required by the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation*, and

(ii) affixed as required by the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation* so as to reflect the lights of any motor vehicle approaching from the rear.

(2) A person operating a motor cycle, moped or power bicycle shall not, at any time, operate the motor cycle, moped or power bicycle on a highway unless all the lamps that the vehicle is required to be equipped with are alight.

AR 304/2002 s55;152/2009

Daytime running lamps

55.1 If a motor vehicle is equipped with daytime running lamps installed by the manufacturer of the motor vehicle, a person must not have the motor vehicle in motion on a highway unless the daytime running lamps are alight.

AR 152/2009 s9

Authorized lamps

55.2(1) A person shall not have a vehicle in motion on a highway with lamps alight that are not authorized under the *Vehicle Equipment Regulation* for use on that type of vehicle.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), if a vehicle is equipped with a supplementary non-driving lighting system, a person shall not have the vehicle in motion on a highway with the supplementary non-driving lighting system alight.

(3) In this section, "supplementary non-driving lighting system" means a lighting system consisting of one or more lamps mounted on the vehicle that are intended to provide light when work is being carried out adjacent to the vehicle, or for the loading or unloading of passengers, during night time or in conditions of insufficient light.

AR 152/2009 s9

Use of high beam

56(1) Subject to this section, when a vehicle is being driven on a highway at any time during which the vehicle's headlamps are required to be alight under this Regulation, the person driving the vehicle shall use a distribution of light or composite beam that is directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a safe distance in advance of the driver's vehicle.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), when a vehicle with its headlamps alight

(a) is approaching an oncoming vehicle and is within 300 metres of that oncoming vehicle, or

(b) is approaching the rear of another vehicle that is travelling in the same direction or following another vehicle and is within 150 metres of that other vehicle,

the person driving the approaching vehicle shall use the lowermost distribution of light or composite beam of the headlamps of the vehicle.

Part 2
Operation of Vehicles

Division 1
Directions to Drivers

Must obey traffic control device

57 A person driving a vehicle shall obey the instructions set out on or by any applicable traffic control device.

Must obey directions of peace officer

58 Notwithstanding anything in Part 1 or this Part, a person driving a vehicle shall obey the directions given by any peace officer directing traffic.

Malfunctioning traffic control device

59 If a traffic control signal is not operating or is not operating properly, a person driving a vehicle on a roadway that is in the vicinity of the traffic control signal shall use the roadway with caution.

Directions given by sign or flagperson

60 Notwithstanding anything in Part 1 or this Part,

(a) when

(i) a person is giving directions, or

(ii) a barricade or sign is erected,

on a highway for the purposes of directing traffic in connection with an accident, an emergency or any construction, repair or other work on the highway or land adjacent to the highway, or

(b) when

(i) a person is giving directions, or

(ii) a sign is displayed,

for the purpose of directing traffic with respect to the operation of an over-dimensional vehicle on a highway or land adjacent to a highway,

a person driving a vehicle shall obey the directions given by the person giving those directions or, where no person is giving directions, the directions shown on the sign or barricade.

Direction of traffic contrary to rules

61 When a peace officer considers it necessary

(a) to ensure orderly movement of traffic,

(b) to prevent injury or damage to persons or property, or

(c) to permit an accident or emergency to be dealt with,

the peace officer may, notwithstanding anything in Part 1 or this Part, direct traffic according to the peace officer's discretion.

Division 2
Emergency and Maintenance Vehicles

Use of siren

62 A siren on an emergency vehicle shall be operated only when the vehicle is being used in response to an emergency, an emergency call or an alarm.

Operating and parking emergency vehicle

63(1) Where, considering the circumstances, it is reasonable and safe to do so, a person driving an emergency vehicle may while the vehicle's siren is operating do one or more of the following:

(a) drive the vehicle in excess of the speed limit;

(b) proceed past a traffic control signal indicating stop or a stop sign without stopping;

(c) contravene any provision that is prescribed by the Act, this or other regulations or a municipal bylaw governing the use of the highways.

(2) An emergency vehicle, while its siren is operating, has the right of way over all other vehicles.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), when sirens are operating on emergency vehicles, the persons driving the emergency vehicles, where practicable, should drive the vehicles in such a manner so that the vehicles, with respect to each other, are operated in the following order:

(a) firstly, a vehicle operated by a fire protection service;

(b) secondly, an ambulance;

(c) thirdly, a vehicle operated by a police service;

(d) fourthly, a vehicle operated as a gas disconnection unit of a public utility;

(e) fifthly, a vehicle designated by regulation as an emergency response unit.

(4) Where, considering the circumstances, it is reasonable and safe, an emergency vehicle may, while its flashing lights are operating, be parked contrary to any provision that is prescribed by the Act, this or other regulations or a municipal bylaw governing the parking of motor vehicles.

(5) Where a peace officer is not present, the person driving and the other personnel of an emergency vehicle, if the circumstances so require, have the powers of a peace officer under the Act and this Regulation with respect to traffic control and direction to the extent necessary to enable them to efficiently perform their duties.

Police vehicles operating without siren

64(1) Where, considering the circumstances, it is reasonable and safe to do so, a peace officer driving a motor vehicle may, in carrying out the peace officer's duties, do one or more of the following while not operating a siren:

(a) drive the motor vehicle in excess of the speed limit;

(b) proceed past a traffic control signal indicating stop or a stop sign without stopping;

(c) contravene any other provision that is prescribed by the Act, this or other regulations or a municipal bylaw governing the use of the highways.

(2) Where, considering the circumstances, it is reasonable and safe, a peace officer may, in carrying out the peace officer's duties, park a motor vehicle, while not operating any flashing lights or siren, contrary to any provision that is prescribed by the Act, this or other regulations or a municipal bylaw governing the parking of motor vehicles.

Yielding to vehicle with siren

65(1) When an emergency vehicle on which a siren is operating is overtaking, approaching or meeting another vehicle, the person driving that other vehicle shall, unless otherwise directed by a peace officer, yield the right of way to the emergency vehicle and

(a) the person driving that other vehicle shall forthwith drive the vehicle,

(i) in the case of a highway

(A) that is not divided by a median into separate roadways, or

(B) that is divided by a median into 2 separate roadways each having not more than 2 traffic lanes,

to a position that is clear of any intersection and parallel to and as close as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway,

(ii) in the case of a highway that is divided by a median into 2 separate roadways each having more than 2 traffic lanes, to a position that is clear of any intersection and parallel to and as close as practicable to the curb or edge of the roadway that is nearest to that other vehicle, or

(iii) in the case of a one-way highway that is not divided by a median into separate roadways, to a position that is clear of any intersection and parallel to and as close as practicable to the curb or edge of the roadway that is nearest to that other vehicle,

and stop and remain stopped in that position until the emergency vehicle has passed and the person driving the other vehicle has determined that no other emergency vehicles are approaching, or

(b) if that other vehicle is in an intersection and it is not safe or possible to clear the intersection, the person driving that other vehicle shall

(i) forthwith position the vehicle as far as practicable from the centre of the intersection so as to leave the largest direct passage possible in the circumstances for the emergency vehicle to pass, and

(ii) stop and remain stopped in that position until the emergency vehicle has passed and the person driving the other vehicle has determined that no other emergency vehicles are approaching.

(2) A person driving a vehicle shall not, unless otherwise directed by a peace officer, follow within 150 metres of an emergency vehicle on which a siren or flashing lights, or both, are operating.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a person driving an emergency vehicle on which the siren or flashing lights, or both, are in operation.

Maintenance, etc. vehicles on highway

66 Vehicles being used in respect of

(a) highway maintenance or highway construction work, or

(b) a highway or vehicle safety program that is under the administration of the Minister,

may be operated on any portion of a highway during the time that the vehicles are actually engaged for the purposes of highway maintenance or highway construction or in respect of a highway or vehicle safety program or matters related thereto.

Maintenance, etc. vehicles parking

67 Notwithstanding section 43,

(a) an emergency vehicle, or

(b) a vehicle used in respect of

(i) highway maintenance or highway construction work, or

(ii) a highway or vehicle safety program carried out under the administration of the Minister,

may be parked on the highway when it is necessary in the circumstances to do so for the following purposes:

(c) to direct traffic;

(d) to give warning of hazards or of persons on the highway;

(e) to remove injured persons;

(f) to repair the highway;

(g) to inspect vehicles;

(h) to check persons operating vehicles;

(i) for any similar purpose not referred to in clauses (c) to (h).

Negligence

68 Nothing in this Part shall be construed so as to permit

(a) a person driving an emergency vehicle or a vehicle referred to in section 66 or 67 to drive, operate or park the motor vehicle in a manner that, considering the circumstances, is negligent, or

(b) a person controlling or directing traffic to control or direct the traffic in a manner that, considering the circumstances, is negligent.

Division 3
School Buses

Definition

69 In this Division, "school bus" means a vehicle on which are displayed the words "school bus".

Speed

70 No person shall operate a school bus at a speed greater than

(a) 90 kilometres per hour, or

(b) the speed limit prescribed by law,

whichever is the slower speed.

Alternately flashing amber lights

71 Where a school bus is operating alternately flashing amber lamps, a person driving a vehicle that is approaching the school bus shall,

(a) when approaching the school bus from the rear, if the school bus is on a highway that is divided by a median into 2 separate roadways, or

(b) when approaching the school bus from the front or rear, if the school bus is on a highway that is not divided by a median into 2 separate roadways,

reduce the speed of the approaching vehicle so that if the approaching vehicle passes the school bus it does so in a cautious manner.

Alternately flashing red lights

72(1) Where a school bus is operating alternately flashing red lamps, a person driving a vehicle that is approaching the school bus shall,

(a) when approaching the school bus from the rear, if the school bus is on a highway that is divided by a median into 2 separate roadways, or

(b) when approaching the school bus from the front or rear, if the school bus is on a highway that is not divided by a median into 2 separate roadways,

stop the approaching vehicle before it reaches the school bus.

(2) After stopping an approaching vehicle pursuant to subsection (1), the person driving the vehicle shall not proceed to drive the vehicle past the school bus until

(a) the driver of the school bus indicates by a signal that the vehicle may proceed, or

(b) the alternately flashing red lamps on the school bus stop flashing.

Activating flashing lights, etc.

73(1) A person driving a school bus shall

(a) activate the alternately flashing amber lamps when that person begins to slow down the school bus for the purpose of stopping on a highway to load or unload passengers, and

(b) activate

(i) the alternately flashing red lamps, and

(ii) the stop arm,

when the school bus is stopped on a highway for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers.

(1.1) A person driving a school bus

(a) shall activate the strobe lamp during adverse atmospheric and visibility conditions, including fog, blizzard and smoke, and

(b) may activate the strobe lamp where increased visibility is desirable.

(2) Subsections (1)(a) and (1.1) apply only in respect of school buses that are equipped with strobe lamps and alternately flashing red and amber lamps.

(3) Subsection (1)(b)(ii) applies only in respect of school buses that are equipped with stop arms.

(4) A person shall not operate the alternately flashing lamps or the stop arm located on a school bus other than as provided for under subsection (1) or a regulation or a bylaw referred to in section 113(2) of the Act, whichever is applicable.

(5) Notwithstanding a regulation or a bylaw referred to in section 113(2) of the Act, when the alternately flashing lamps and stop arm are used pursuant to that regulation or bylaw they shall be used in the sequence as provided for under subsection (1).

AR 304/2002 s73;152/2009

Backing up on school ground, etc.

74 A person driving a school bus shall not back up the school bus when the school bus is

(a) on a school ground, or

(b) at a location adjacent to a school ground at which the school bus is loaded or unloaded,

unless there is a responsible person located outside at the rear of the school bus giving directions with respect to the backing up of the school bus.

Division 4
Cycles

Rights and duties of operator

75 Unless the context otherwise requires, a person who is operating a cycle on a highway has all the rights and is subject to all the duties of a person driving a motor vehicle under Part 1 and this Part and Division 2 of Part 5 of the Act.

Restrictions re mopeds, etc.

76 A person who is under the age of 16 years and is operating a moped or power bicycle shall not carry any passengers on the moped or power bicycle.

Operation of cycle

77(1) A person who is operating a cycle on a highway

(a) shall keep both hands on the handlebars of the cycle, except when making a signal in accordance with this Regulation or shifting the gears of the cycle,

(b) shall keep both feet on the pedals or foot rests of the cycle other than when stopped,

(c) shall not ride other than on or astride a regular seat of the cycle, and

(d) shall not use the cycle to carry more persons at one time than the number for which the cycle is designed and equipped.

(2) A person who is operating a cycle, other than a motor cycle, on a highway shall operate the cycle as near as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway unless that person is in the process of making a left turn with the cycle.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a person who is operating a cycle, other than a motor cycle, on a one-way highway in an urban area shall ride as near as practicable to either curb or edge of the roadway unless that person is in the process of crossing from one curb or edge of the roadway to the opposite curb or edge of the roadway.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a person who is operating a cycle, other than a motorcycle, on a highway that has shoulders

(a) in the case of a highway that has paved shoulders, shall operate the cycle on the right shoulder, and

(b) in the case of a highway that does not have paved shoulders, shall operate the cycle as far to the right of the roadway as practicable,

unless that person is in the process of making a left turn.

(5) A person who is riding as a passenger on a cycle

(a) shall not ride other than on a regular seat of the cycle that is designed to be used by a passenger, and

(b) shall keep both feet on the foot rests provided for the use of the passenger riding on the seat.

Travel single file

78 A person who is operating a cycle on a highway in the same direction in the same traffic lane, except when overtaking and passing another cycle,

(a) shall not operate the cycle adjacent to another cycle travelling in the same direction, and

(b) in the case of a cycle other than a motor cycle, where more than one cycle is travelling in the near vicinity of and in the same direction as another cycle, shall operate the cycle directly in line with and to the rear or front of the other cycle.

Cycles used in exhibitions, etc.

79 Notwithstanding sections 77, 78 and 85, a road authority may, with respect to a highway under its direction, control and management permit persons operating cycles as part of an entertainment show or an exhibition to operate the cycles in a manner permitted by the road authority for the period of time during which the cycles are actually being used as part of the entertainment show or exhibition.

Division 5
Miscellaneous

View not to be obstructed

80 A person shall not drive a vehicle on a highway if

(a) the view through the windshield or windows of the vehicle is so obscured by mud, frost, steam or any other thing so as to make the driving of the vehicle hazardous or dangerous, or

(b) an ornament, device or thing is placed in or on the vehicle so that it may obstruct that person's view.

Spot light

81(1) Except as permitted under this section, where a vehicle is equipped with a spot light, a person shall not drive the vehicle on a highway while the spot light is lit.

(2) When a vehicle that is equipped with the spot light is in motion on a highway while the spot light is lit, the ray of this light from the spot light must be directed to the extreme right of the travelled portion of the highway so that the beam of light will strike the extreme right of the travelled portion of the highway within 25 metres of the vehicle.

(3) No person shall use a lit spot light carried on a vehicle, whether the vehicle is in motion or not, so as to create a hazard to users of the highway.

Noise

82 A person shall not create or cause the emission of any loud and unnecessary noise

(a) from a vehicle or any part of it, or

(b) from any thing or substance that the vehicle or a part of the vehicle comes into contact with.

Horn

83(1) A person shall not use the horn or other audible warning device of a motor vehicle, motor cycle, moped, power bicycle or bicycle

(a) except for the purposes of giving notice to other persons that are on or approaching a highway or within the vicinity of the vehicle, or

(b) so that it makes more noise than is reasonably necessary to give notice to other persons that are on or approaching a highway or within the vicinity of the vehicle.

(2) A person operating a motor vehicle, motor cycle, moped, power bicycle or bicycle shall sound the vehicle's horn or other audible warning device whenever it is reasonably necessary to warn persons on or approaching the highway in the vicinity of the vehicle.

Passengers in house trailers

84(1) In this section, "house trailer" means a vehicle that

(a) is capable of being attached to and drawn by a motor vehicle, and

(b) is designed, constructed or equipped as a dwelling place, living abode or sleeping place.

(2) A person shall not occupy or permit any other person to occupy a house trailer while the house trailer is being moved on a highway.

Riding or being towed on outside of vehicle

85(1) A person shall not ride or permit any other person to ride on any portion of a motor vehicle that is outside of the passengers' or driver's cabin or cab of the motor vehicle.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a person may ride

(a) on a regular seat on a cycle;

(b) in the box of a truck

(i) in those circumstances where the nature of the person's occupation requires the person to ride in the box of a truck, or

(ii) where the person is engaged or otherwise employed in agricultural, horticultural or livestock raising operations and riding in the box of a truck is directly related to one or more of those operations;

(c) in or on a fire-fighting vehicle;

(d) in or on a vehicle engaged in highway construction or maintenance;

(e) in or on a vehicle forming part of an entertainment exhibition that has been approved by the council of the municipality within which the exhibition is taking place;

(f) on a maintenance or service vehicle on which a special seat or stand has been affixed providing for the safety of the person so riding.

(3) Where a vehicle is on a highway, the person driving the vehicle shall not knowingly draw or tow by that vehicle any person riding a sled, toboggan, skis, cycle, skateboard or similar thing.

(4) Where a vehicle is on a highway, a person shall not directly or indirectly become or remain attached to that vehicle by means of a device or any part of that person's body and

(a) be pushed or towed by the vehicle, or

(b) ride a sled, toboggan, skis, cycle, skateboard or similar thing that is being pushed or towed by the vehicle.

Opening vehicle doors

86(1) A person shall not open a door of a vehicle unless it is reasonably safe to do so.

(2) A person shall not leave a door open on a vehicle where it may constitute a hazard to moving traffic.

Disturbance of residential area

87 A person driving a vehicle shall not, during the period of time commencing at 10 p.m. and terminating at the following 7 a.m., drive the vehicle on a highway in a residential area in a manner that unduly disturbs the residents of the residential area.

Processions and parades

88(1) A person driving a vehicle shall not drive the vehicle so as to cause the vehicle to

(a) break through the ranks of a military or funeral procession, or

(b) break through the ranks of any other authorized parade or procession.

(2) Notwithstanding sections 34, 36 to 40, 53 and 54, in the case of a highway in an urban area where a municipal bylaw permits it, a person driving a vehicle in a funeral procession, other than the lead vehicle in the funeral procession, may, during daytime hours, drive the vehicle into an intersection without stopping the vehicle if

(a) the vehicle's headlamps and hazard warning lamps are alight,

(b) the vehicle is travelling immediately behind the vehicle in front of it in the funeral procession so as to form a continuous line of traffic,

(c) the lead vehicle in the funeral procession is showing a purple flashing light, and

(d) the passage into the intersection can be made in safety.

Air cushion vehicles

89 A person shall not operate an air cushion vehicle on, along or across a highway.

Part 3
Pedestrians on Highway

Pedestrians on roadway

90(1) When a sidewalk or path is located beside a roadway, a pedestrian

(a) shall at all times when it is reasonable and practicable to do so use the sidewalk or path, and

(b) shall not proceed along or remain on the roadway.

(2) If there is no sidewalk or path, a pedestrian who is proceeding along or on a highway shall at all times when reasonable and practicable to do so, proceed only on the left side of the roadway or the shoulder of the highway facing traffic approaching from the opposite direction.

Pedestrians crossing roadway

91(1) A pedestrian who is crossing a roadway

(a) shall cross as quickly as is reasonable, and

(b) shall not stop or loiter while crossing the highway or otherwise impede the free movement of vehicles on the highway.

(2) A pedestrian shall not proceed onto a roadway or proceed along a roadway into the path of any vehicle that is so close that it is impracticable for the driver of the vehicle to yield the right of way.

Yielding by pedestrians

92 A pedestrian who is crossing a roadway at any point other than within a crosswalk shall yield the right of way to vehicles on the roadway.

Pedestrians' right of way

93(1) At a place where there is a crosswalk, a pedestrian has, unless otherwise directed by a peace officer or a traffic control device, the right of way over vehicles for the purpose of crossing the roadway within the crosswalk.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), nothing in this section relieves a pedestrian from the duty of exercising due care for the pedestrian's own safety.

Pedestrian's signals

94(1) When a pedestrian intends to cross a street at a crosswalk in an urban area, the pedestrian may, before leaving the curb, indicate the intention to do so by the pedestrian giving a signal consisting of raising an arm approximately at right angles to the pedestrian's body and pointing to the opposite curb in the direction the pedestrian wishes to walk.

(2) A signal given under subsection (1) may be given as shown in Schedule 2.

(3) When a pedestrian has indicated the intention to cross the street in accordance with this section, a person driving a vehicle shall stop the vehicle before entering the crosswalk and allow the pedestrian to cross.

Pedestrians at green light

95(1) When, at an intersection, a traffic control signal shows a green light alone, a pedestrian who is facing the green light

(a) may proceed across the roadway within a crosswalk, subject to any pedestrian traffic control signal directing otherwise, and

(b) has the right of way for that purpose over all vehicles.

(2) When, at a place other than an intersection, a traffic control signal shows a green light alone facing the vehicular traffic, a pedestrian

(a) shall not enter on the roadway in the vicinity of the signal until either

(i) the traffic control signal that is facing the vehicular traffic shows a red light, or

(ii) a traffic control signal instructs the pedestrian that the roadway may be crossed,

and

(b) shall proceed as quickly as possible across the roadway.

(3) When, at an intersection, a traffic control signal shows a green arrow, a pedestrian who is facing the green arrow shall not enter the roadway unless or until

(a) a pedestrian traffic control signal, or

(b) the showing of a green light by a traffic control signal,

instructs the pedestrian that the roadway may be entered.

(4) When, at an intersection, a traffic control signal shows a green arrow and a red light at the same time, a pedestrian who is facing the green arrow and red light shall not enter the roadway unless or until

(a) a pedestrian traffic control signal, or

(b) the showing of a green light by a traffic control signal,

instructs the pedestrian that the roadway may be entered.

Pedestrians at yellow light

96(1) When, at an intersection, a traffic control signal shows a yellow light at the same time as or following the showing of a green light,

(a) a pedestrian who is facing the yellow light shall not enter the roadway, and

(b) in the case of a pedestrian who is proceeding across the roadway and facing the yellow light that is shown after the pedestrian has entered the roadway, the pedestrian

(i) shall proceed to the sidewalk as quickly as possible, and

(ii) has the right of way for that purpose over all vehicles.

(2) When, at a place other than an intersection, a traffic control signal shows a yellow light facing the vehicular traffic at the same time as or following the showing of a green light, a pedestrian shall not enter the roadway in the vicinity of the signal until either

(a) the traffic control signal that is facing the vehicular traffic shows a red light, or

(b) a traffic control signal instructs the pedestrian that the roadway may be entered.

(3) When, at an intersection, a traffic control signal shows rapid intermittent flashes of yellow light, a pedestrian who is facing the flashes of yellow light may, with caution, proceed across the roadway within a crosswalk.

(4) When, at a place other than an intersection, a traffic control signal shows rapid intermittent flashes of yellow light, a pedestrian may, with caution, proceed across the roadway.

Pedestrians at red light

97(1) When, at an intersection, a traffic control signal shows a red light,

(a) a pedestrian who is facing the red light shall not enter the roadway unless the pedestrian is instructed to do so by a pedestrian traffic control signal, and

(b) in the case of a pedestrian who is proceeding across the roadway and facing the red light that is shown after the pedestrian has entered on the roadway, the pedestrian

(i) shall proceed to the sidewalk as quickly as possible, and

(ii) has the right of way for that purpose over all vehicles.

(2) When, at a place other than an intersection, a traffic control signal shows a red light facing the vehicular traffic, a pedestrian may proceed across the roadway.

(3) When, at an intersection, a traffic control signal shows rapid intermittent flashes of red light, a pedestrian who is facing the flashes of red light may, with caution, proceed across the roadway within a crosswalk.

(4) When, at a place other than an intersection, a traffic control signal shows rapid intermittent flashes of red light facing the vehicular traffic, a pedestrian may proceed across the roadway.

Walk and wait lights

98(1) When, at an intersection, a pedestrian traffic control signal shows a word or symbol indicating "walk", a pedestrian who is facing that signal

(a) may, within a crosswalk, proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal, and

(b) has the right of way over all vehicles within the intersection or any adjacent crosswalk.

(2) When, at a place other than at an intersection, a pedestrian traffic control signal shows a word or symbol indicating "walk", a pedestrian who is facing that signal

(a) may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal, and

(b) has the right of way over all vehicles.

(3) When, at an intersection or at a place other than an intersection, a pedestrian traffic control signal shows a word or symbol indicating "wait" or "don't walk",

(a) a pedestrian who is facing that signal shall not enter the roadway, and

(b) in the case of a pedestrian who is proceeding across the roadway and facing the word or symbol indicating "wait" or "don't walk" that is shown after the pedestrian has entered on the roadway, the pedestrian

(i) shall proceed to the sidewalk as quickly as possible, and

(ii) has the right of way for that purpose over all vehicles.

Crossing at traffic lights

99(1) Where a traffic control signal instructs or permits a pedestrian to enter or to proceed across a roadway, the pedestrian, when entering or proceeding to cross the roadway, shall do so

(a) at an intersection, only within a crosswalk, and

(b) at a place other than an intersection in the vicinity of which there is a marked crosswalk, only within the crosswalk.

(2) A pedestrian who is waiting for a traffic control signal to change shall not stand on the roadway.

Malfunctioning traffic lights

100 If a traffic control signal is not operating or is not operating properly, a pedestrian shall when using the highway in the vicinity of the traffic control signal use that highway with caution.

Peace officer directing traffic, etc.

101(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Part, a pedestrian shall obey the directions of a peace officer directing traffic.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Part,

(a) when

(i) a person is giving directions, or

(ii) a barricade or sign is erected,

on a highway for the purposes of directing traffic in connection with an accident, an emergency or any construction, repair or other work on the highway or land adjacent to the highway, or

(b) when

(i) a person is giving directions, or

(ii) a sign is displayed,

for the purpose of directing traffic with respect to the operation of an over-dimensional vehicle on a highway or land adjacent to a highway,

a pedestrian shall obey the directions given by the person or, where no person is giving directions, the directions shown on the sign or barricade.

Parades and processions

102(1) A pedestrian shall not

(a) break through the ranks of a military or funeral procession, or

(b) break through the ranks of any other authorized parade or procession,

or in any way obstruct, impede or interfere with the parade or procession.

(2) Subsection (1) applies notwithstanding that the pedestrian is facing a green or a walk light while the parade or procession is in the intersection.

Pedestrian crossings

103 Nothing in this Part shall be construed so as to authorize a pedestrian to cross a roadway in an urban area at a place where a municipal bylaw prohibits the crossing.

Actions contrary to the rules

104 Notwithstanding anything in this Part, a pedestrian

(a) who is carrying out duties

(i) as an Alberta land surveyor or in the employ of an Alberta land surveyor, or

(ii) in the employ of a municipality, the Government of Alberta, the Government of Canada or of the owner of a public utility,

and

(b) who, while in the conduct of those duties, is required to use the roadway or other portions of the highway contrary to this Part or a municipal bylaw passed under the authority of the Act,

is not in contravention of this Part or the bylaw if adequate advance warning is given of the pedestrian's presence on the highway by means of signs, barricades or the use of a person giving directions in respect of the pedestrian's presence.

Part 4
Animals on Highway

Duty of person riding or driving animals

105 Unless the context otherwise requires, a person who is riding an animal or driving an animal-drawn vehicle on a highway has all the rights and is subject to all the duties of a driver of a motor vehicle under Parts 1 and 2 of this Regulation and Division 2 of Part 5 of the Act.

Riding animal on roadway

106 A person who is riding the animal on a roadway

(a) shall ride the animal as near as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway,

(b) shall not ride the animal adjacent to another animal travelling in the same direction, and

(c) where more than one animal is travelling in the near vicinity of and in the same direction as another animal, shall ride the animal in single file in relation to the other animal,

except when overtaking and passing another animal or riding the animal in a bona fide parade.

Part 5
Miscellaneous

Tampering prohibited

107(1) A person other than a peace officer shall not use, interfere or tamper with any motor vehicle or any of its accessories or any thing placed in or on it without the consent of the owner.

(2) For the purposes of section 169(2)(q) of the Act, subsection (1) is hereby designated as a provision for which a person may be arrested without a warrant.

Removal of damaged vehicle

108 A person who removes a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall also remove from the highway and any area in the vicinity of the highway all glass and debris and any thing that was part of or related to the vehicle.

Advertising on highways

109(1) A person shall not do any of the following on a highway:

(a) display any goods for sale;

(b) offer any goods for sale;

(c) sell any goods;

(d) park a vehicle that is being displayed for sale or that is displaying advertising directing persons to a commercial premises.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a road authority may by bylaw or order authorize, subject to any terms or conditions that the road authority prescribes, the display of goods or the sale of goods on a highway under its direction, control and management.

Unauthorized traffic signs

110(1) A person shall not place, maintain or display in view of persons using a highway any sign, marking or device that

(a) purports to be, is an imitation of or resembles a traffic control device, or

(b) gives any warning or direction as to the use of the highway by any person.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the placing, maintaining or displaying of a sign, marking or device

(a) by a road authority on land owned or used by the road authority, or

(b) by the owner of privately owned land on that land for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic using a privately owned highway that is serving that land.

(3) If a sign, marking or device is placed, maintained or displayed in contravention of subsection (1),

(a) a peace officer, or

(b) a person authorized by the road authority,

may, without notice or compensation, remove the sign, marking or device.

(4) For the purposes of carrying out powers under subsection (3), the person exercising those powers may enter on privately owned land.

Damage to traffic control devices

111(1) A person shall not willfully remove, throw down, deface, alter or destroy a traffic control device placed, marked or erected on a highway.

(2) For the purposes of section 169(2)(r) of the Act, subsection (1) is hereby designated as a provision for which a person may be arrested without a warrant.

Report re damage to traffic control devices, etc.

112(1) If a person damages or knocks down or is driving a vehicle that damages or knocks down

(a) a traffic control device,

(b) a railroad sign or signal,

(c) a traffic sign of any type,

(d) a utility pole,

(e) a lamp standard, or

(f) any sign, signal or device not referred to in clauses (a) to (e) that relates to the parking of vehicles or the provision of fire or public utility services,

that person shall forthwith report the damage to the nearest peace officer.

(2) A written report or statement made or furnished under this section

(a) is not open to a member of the public for inspection, and

(b) is not admissible in evidence for any purpose in any prosecution of an offence arising out of the accident except to prove

(i) compliance with subsection (1),

(ii) falsity in a prosecution for making a false statement in the report or statement, or

(iii) the identity of the person who was driving the vehicle involved in the accident.

Offences

113 It is an offence to contravene or fail to comply with the following provisions of this Regulation:

section 2(1)(a) to (c);
section 2(4);
section 3;
section 8;
section 9;
sections 12 to 14;
section 15(1)(a) to (e);
section 15(2);
section 15(4) to (6);
section 16(1);
section 17;
section 18;
section 19(1);
section 20;
section 21;
section 22(2)(b);
sections 23 to 26;
section 27(1);
section 27(2);
section 27(4);
sections 29 to 35;
section 36(2);
section 36(3);
sections 37 to 40;
section 41(1);
section 41(2);
section 42(2) to (5);
section 42(8);
section 42(9);
section 43(2) to (5);
section 44(d) to (q);
section 45(1);
section 46(1);
section 46(2);
sections 47 to 51;
section 52(1) to (5);
section 53;
section 54(1);
section 54(4) to (6);
sections 55 to 60;

section 62;
section 65(1);
section 65(2);
sections 70 to 72;
section 73(1);
section 73(1.1);
section 73(4);
section 74;
sections 76 to 78;
sections 80 to 83;
section 84(2);
section 85(1);
section 85(3);
section 85(4);
section 86;
section 87;
section 88(1);
sections 89 to 92;
section 94(3);
section 95(2) to (4);
section 96(1);
section 96(2);
section 97(1);
section 98(3);
sections 99 to 101;
section 102(1);
section 106;
section 107(1);
section 108;
section 109(1);
section 110(1);
section 111(1);
section 112(1).

AR 304/2002 s113;152/2009

Expiry

113.1 For the purpose of ensuring that this Regulation is reviewed for ongoing relevancy and necessity, with the option that it be repassed in its present or an amended form following a review, this Regulation expires on July 1, 2019.

AR 152/2009 s12

Amending Provisions and Coming into Force

Amends AR 437/86

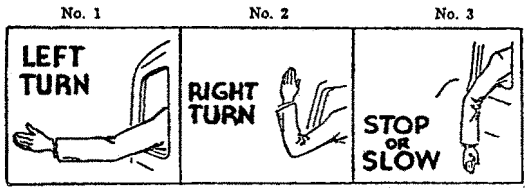
114 The *School Bus Operation Regulation* (AR 437/86) is amended by repealing sections 11 and 12.

Coming into force

115 This Regulation comes into force on the coming into force of sections 112 to 114 of the *Traffic Safety Act*.

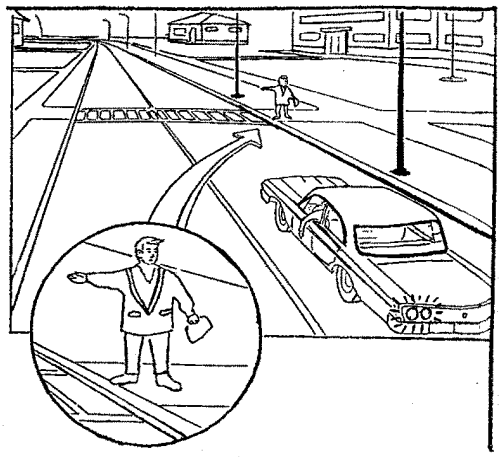
Schedule 1

ILLUSTRATION



Schedule 2

ILLUSTRATION



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