



**Executive
Council**

Nova Scotia

*A certified copy of an Order in Council dated
October 6, 2026*

N.S. Reg. 230/2026

FILED

Date: October 6, 2026

**Rachel L. Jones
Registrar of Regulations
Province of Nova Scotia**

2026-346

The Governor in Council on the report and recommendation of the Minister of Public Works dated May 12, 2026, and pursuant to Sections 226, 333, and 336 of Chapter 20 of the Acts of 2025, the *Traffic Safety Act*, is pleased, effective on and after October 19, 2026, to:

(a) make regulations respecting securing of loads on vehicles in the form set forth in Schedule "A" attached to and forming part of the Report and Recommendation;

(b) make regulations respecting carriage of freight by commercial vehicles in the form set forth in Schedule "B" attached to and forming part of the Report and Recommendation;

(c) make regulations respecting commercial carrier safety fitness rating and compliance in the form set forth in Schedule "C" attached to and forming part of the Report and Recommendation; and

(d) make regulations respecting using the road in the form set forth in Schedule "D" attached to and forming part of the Report and Recommendation.

Certified to be a true copy

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Taweel', written over a horizontal line.

Tracey Taweel
Clerk of the Executive Council

Schedule “D”

Regulations Respecting Rules for the Use of Highways by Drivers and Pedestrians made by Governor in Council under Sections 226 and 333 of Chapter 20 of the Acts of 2025, the *Traffic Safety Act*

Interpretation

1 Citation

These regulations may be cited as the *Using the Road Regulations*.

2 Definitions

In these regulations,

“Act” means the *Traffic Safety Act*;

“2-way left turn lane” is a traffic lane reserved in the centre of a highway for the exclusive use by left-turning vehicles or other conveyances travelling in both directions on the highway;

“controlled access highway” means a highway designated as a controlled access highway or controlled access street under the *Public Highways Act*, the *Municipal Government Act* or the *Halifax Regional Municipality Charter*;

“cyclist” means a driver of a bicycle;

“driving manoeuvre” means a movement or series of movements requiring skill and care made by a driver of a vehicle or other conveyance to move the vehicle or conveyance into a specific position while driving on a highway;

“go by” means drive beside or past a vehicle or other conveyance that is travelling in the opposite direction on a highway that is not a divided highway;

“one-way street” means a roadway on which drivers of vehicles are permitted to drive in 1 direction only;

“passing lane” means a marked traffic lane for exclusive use by vehicles overtaking slower-moving vehicles or other conveyances that are to their right;

“passing manoeuvre” means a driving manoeuvre to overtake or attempt to overtake another vehicle or other conveyance;

“pedestrian signal” means an official traffic signal that directs the movements of pedestrians on a highway;

“public transit vehicle” means a vehicle operated or subsidized by a municipality or regional transit authority to provide transit services;

“receiving”, in relation to a highway or roadway, means the highway or roadway that is being entered;

“reserved lane” means a marked traffic lane designated by a traffic control device for exclusive or shared use by specified vehicles or other conveyances, including a bicycle lane and a lane reserved for exclusive use by transit vehicles;

“responding to an emergency”, in relation to a vehicle, includes when the vehicle is

- (i) being operated in response to a call about an emergency or about an individual who needs emergency medical care,
- (ii) parked at the scene of an emergency, and
- (iii) being operated to convey an individual who needs emergency medical care;

“time of reduced visibility” means nighttime or any other time when visibility on a highway is limited by fog, rain, snow or another atmospheric condition or by an insufficiency of light;

“*Traffic Control Devices Regulations*” means the *Traffic Control Devices Regulations* made under the Act;

“urban area” means an area along a highway that has property mainly used for dwellings and business premises fronting the highway for a distance of 100 m or longer;

“*Vehicle Equipment, Safety and Inspection Regulations*” means the *Vehicle Equipment, Safety and Inspection Regulations* made under the Act.

3 Interpretation of “impracticable”

(1) In this Section,

“driving requirement” means a requirement in these regulations to

- (i) drive, travel on or otherwise use, or to not drive, travel on or otherwise use, a specified portion of a highway, or
- (ii) execute a turn or other driving manoeuvre.

- (2) Compliance with a driving requirement is impracticable if compliance would not be feasible because there is a condition, obstruction or partial obstruction on the highway, including any of the following:
- (a) a fixed or moving object;
 - (b) a parked or moving vehicle or other conveyance;
 - (c) a pedestrian;
 - (d) an animal;
 - (e) a surface hazard.

4 Application of regulations to drivers

- (1) These regulations apply to drivers of vehicles or other conveyances travelling on or otherwise using a highway as referred to in Section 155 of the Act, which requires those drivers to comply with the regulations unless directed to do otherwise by a traffic control device, traffic control person or peace officer.
- (2) A reference in these regulations to a driver is a reference to a driver of a vehicle or other conveyance as described in subsection (1), unless separate requirements are specified for drivers of vehicles and drivers of conveyances other than vehicles.

5 Application of the regulations to pedestrians

These regulations apply to pedestrians travelling on or otherwise using a highway as referred to in Section 155 of the Act, which requires those pedestrians to comply with the regulations unless directed to do otherwise by a traffic control device, traffic control person or peace officer.

6 Application of the regulations to passengers

These regulations apply to passengers riding in a vehicle or other conveyance travelling on a highway as referred to in Sections 211, 213 and 214 of the Act, which require those passengers to comply with the seat belt, passenger safety and helmet requirements of those Sections and the related provisions in these regulations.

General Rules of the Road

7 Direction of travel

Drivers travelling in opposite directions must go by each other to the right, except as otherwise required to make a left turn in accordance with Section 27 or 29.

8 Requirement for safe driving manoeuvres

A driving manoeuvre is permitted only if the manoeuvre can be performed safely in accordance with these regulations and the driver has made appropriate observations and taken into account all traffic that could be affected by the driving manoeuvre.

9 Main travelled way

- (1) A driver of a vehicle must drive only on the main travelled way unless it is impracticable or these regulations permit otherwise.
- (2) A driver driving a conveyance other than a vehicle must not drive on the main travelled way unless these regulations expressly permit driving that type of conveyance on the main travelled way, and a requirement for a driver of a conveyance to comply with a provision does not in itself constitute permission.

10 Driving to left of centre line

- (1) A driver of a vehicle may drive to the left side of a centre line of a roadway only in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) the driver is overtaking another vehicle or other conveyance in accordance with Sections 32 and 33;
 - (b) the driver is entering or leaving the highway;
 - (c) it is reasonable and prudent to do so because of weather or other conditions;
 - (d) the centre line is not clearly visible because of weather or other conditions;
 - (e) the centre line is marked by a broken double line, and a traffic control device permits the driver to drive to the left of the centre line;
 - (f) the driver is preparing to make or making a left turn using a 2-way left turn lane bounded by the centre line.
- (2) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with subsection (1).

11 Driving on highway with marked lanes

- (1) This Section applies to driving on a highway that has marked traffic lanes.
- (2) A driver of a vehicle must drive entirely within a single lane, unless
 - (a) it is impracticable; or
 - (b) the driver is moving from one lane to another.
- (3) A driver of a vehicle must not move from one lane to another lane unless

- (a) they yield to traffic in the other lane;
 - (b) except as permitted in subsection (4), the driving manoeuvre can be made without crossing a solid lane line.
- (4) A driver of a vehicle may move into a 2-way left turn lane only when preparing to make or making a left turn to exit the roadway and the lane is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance that it is not affected by the driving manoeuvre.
- (5) On a highway that has only 1 marked traffic lane for vehicles travelling in the same direction, a driver of a vehicle must drive in the traffic lane nearest the right-hand edge or curb of the main travelled way, except in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) it is impracticable;
 - (b) the lane is not available for travel;
 - (c) the driver is overtaking another vehicle or other conveyance;
 - (d) the driver is entering or leaving the highway at a place other than an intersection.
- (6) On a highway that has 2 or more marked traffic lanes for vehicles travelling in the same direction, a driver of a vehicle may drive in a lane other than the lane nearest the right-hand edge or curb of the main travelled way only in 1 of the following circumstances:
 - (a) the drivers in the lanes for vehicles travelling in the same direction are travelling in 2 or more substantially continuous lines;
 - (b) a traffic control device designates the lane for vehicles travelling
 - (i) in the direction that the driver is travelling in,
 - (ii) to a destination that the driver is travelling to,
 - (iii) in the direction that the driver is travelling in at a speed indicated on the sign and designates the right-hand lane for vehicles travelling more slowly, if the driver is driving
 - (A) at approximately the speed indicated for the lane, and
 - (B) at a speed that is not unnecessarily slow so that the driver impedes other traffic travelling in the lane;
 - (c) the highway markings for the lanes are not clearly visible because of weather or other conditions;
 - (d) the driver is overtaking another vehicle or other conveyance in accordance with Sections 32 and 33.

- (7) Other than clause (3)(a) respecting yielding, this Section does not apply to a driver of a vehicle that is being used on that portion of a highway for any of the following purposes:
 - (a) maintenance or repair of the highway;
 - (b) snow and ice control or other winter maintenance operations.
- (8) The driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with this Section.

12 Driving on highway with no marked centre line

- (1) This Section applies to driving on a highway that has no marked centre line and is not a one-way street.
- (2) A driver must drive on the right-hand half of the highway, leaving at least 1/2 of the highway clear for vehicles or other conveyances travelling in the opposite direction, except in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) it is impracticable;
 - (b) the highway is not sufficiently wide;
 - (c) the driver is overtaking another vehicle or other conveyance;
 - (d) the driver is entering or leaving the highway at a place other than an intersection.
- (3) If a highway is not sufficiently wide or it is otherwise impracticable for 2 drivers travelling in opposite directions to go by each other to the right or leave at least 1/2 the roadway clear for each other, then a driver approaching another driver from the opposite direction must do both of the following:
 - (a) slow or stop their vehicle or other conveyance;
 - (b) take all reasonable steps to assist the other driver to proceed safely.

13 One-way streets

- (1) A driver of a vehicle travelling on a one-way street that has no marked traffic lanes must drive as closely as possible to the right-hand edge of the main travelled way unless
 - (a) it is impracticable; or
 - (b) the driver is entering or leaving the highway.
- (2) The driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with this Section.

14 Yielding when marked lanes merge

- (1)** Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), on a highway with 2 marked lanes that merge into 1 lane, a driver of a vehicle travelling in the left lane must yield to traffic travelling in the right lane, unless otherwise directed by an official traffic sign.
- (2)** A driver of a vehicle merging into a traffic lane from an entrance ramp or another highway must yield to traffic already in the lane.
- (3)** A driver of a conveyance merging into a traffic lane from a bicycle lane must yield to traffic already in the lane.
- (4)** A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with this Section.

15 Divided highways

- (1)** Except as exempted in Section 16, a driver of a vehicle travelling on a divided highway must
 - (a)** drive or park only on the roadway designated for traffic travelling in the same direction as the driver;
 - (b)** not drive in the median of a divided highway;
 - (c)** not drive from 1 roadway to another roadway of a divided highway, except at an intersection.
- (2)** A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with this Section.

16 Vehicles exempted on divided highways

- (1)** In this Section,

“approved agency” means a municipality, the Atlantic Highways Management Corporation Ltd., Dexter Nova Alliance GP or the Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge Commission;

“construction vehicle” means a vehicle that is being used to provide construction or maintenance services on a highway and is owned or leased by the Department or an approved agency or a person that has an agreement with the Department or an approved agency to provide those services;

“snow and ice control vehicle” means a vehicle that is being used to aid in the removal of snow or ice from a highway and is owned or leased by the Department or an approved agency or a person that has an agreement with the Department or an approved agency to provide that service;

“traffic management plan” means a plan approved by a traffic authority for managing traffic during construction or maintenance on a highway.

- (2) Clauses 15(1)(a) and (b) do not apply to a driver of any of the following vehicles, if it is necessary to contravene those subsections in the circumstances:
- (a) a medical or fire response vehicle, while responding to an emergency;
 - (b) an emergency support vehicle;
 - (c) a vehicle operated by employees of the Department while acting in the course of their employment;
 - (d) a law enforcement vehicle;
 - (e) a recovery vehicle or a service truck that is responding to an emergency or a disabled vehicle;
 - (f) a vehicle that is being used for highway maintenance by an employee of an approved agency
 - (i) on a highway that the approved agency is responsible for maintaining, and
 - (ii) in accordance with the employee's duties;
 - (g) a snow and ice control vehicle;
 - (h) a construction vehicle that is moving from a closed lane adjacent to the median in one roadway to a closed lane adjacent to the median in the other roadway in accordance with a traffic management plan.
- (3) Clause 15(1)(c) does not apply to a driver of a vehicle described in clauses (2)(a) to (f), if it is necessary to cross the median in the circumstances.

17 Controlled access highways

- (1) In this Section,
- “approved entrance”, in relation to a controlled access highway, means an entrance approved by the owner of or person operating the controlled access highway and put in place for that purpose;
- “approved exit”, in relation to a controlled access highway, means an exit approved by the owner of or person operating the controlled access highway and put in place for that purpose;
- “interchange” means a grade-separated intersection at which 1 highway passes over another highway, and ramps are used to connect the 2 highways.
- (2) A driver must not enter a controlled access highway except at an approved entrance.
- (3) A driver must not leave a controlled access highway except at an approved exit.

- (4) A driver must not drive or turn across a roadway on a controlled access highway at an interchange for the purpose of using an approved exit put in place for the use of drivers travelling in the opposite direction.

18 Vehicle at rotary or roundabout

- (1) A driver of a vehicle entering the circulatory roadway of a rotary or roundabout must yield to all of the following:
 - (a) traffic already on the circulatory roadway that is so close as to be an immediate hazard;
 - (b) pedestrians stopped at the edge of the roadway facing a crosswalk or lawfully in a crosswalk.
- (2) A driver of a vehicle must drive in a counterclockwise direction on the circulatory roadway of a rotary or roundabout.
- (3) A driver of a vehicle must exit the circulatory roadway of a rotary or roundabout from the right lane, except in either of the following circumstances:
 - (a) there is a separate lane provided for traffic exiting from a lane other than the right lane;
 - (b) exiting from the right lane is impracticable.
- (4) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle that is permitted under these regulations to drive in a rotary or roundabout must comply with this Section.

19 Railway grade crossings

- (1) This Section applies to driving across a railway grade crossing on a highway.
- (2) A driver of a vehicle approaching a crossing must yield to any railway engine, train or train car that is
 - (a) in the crossing; or
 - (b) approaching the crossing.
- (3) At a crossing that is marked with a crossing sign only, a driver of a vehicle must
 - (a) slow down to a reasonable speed and proceed through the crossing with caution; or
 - (b) comply with subsection (4).
- (4) A driver of a vehicle must stop no closer than 5 m from the nearest rail of a crossing before proceeding with caution if any of the following apply:

- (a) there is a clearly visible or audible signal that gives warning of the immediate approach of a railway engine, train or train car;
 - (b) there is a railway engine, train or train car in or approaching the crossing;
 - (c) the crossing is marked with both a crossing sign and a stop sign.
- (5) At a crossing with a gate or other barrier blocking, or partially blocking the roadway at a crossing, a driver of a vehicle must do both of the following:
 - (a) stop before reaching the gate or barricade;
 - (b) proceed only after the gate or barricade is completely removed.
- (6) A driver of a vehicle must not proceed through a crossing if there is insufficient space to accommodate their vehicle on the other side of the crossing without obstructing the crossing for railway engines, trains or train cars.
- (7) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with this Section.

Sidewalks, Crosswalks and Reserved Lanes

20 Sidewalks

- (1) In this Section,

“sidewalk area” means the portion of a highway without a sidewalk that is immediately in front of an alley, driveway or parking garage in an urban area where the sidewalk would be if one were present.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, a driver of a vehicle must not drive on a sidewalk except to cross the sidewalk to enter or exit any of the following:
 - (a) an alley;
 - (b) a permanent or temporary driveway;
 - (c) a parking garage adjacent to a highway.
- (3) A driver of a vehicle exiting from an alley, driveway or parking garage must do all of the following:
 - (a) stop their vehicle immediately before driving across the sidewalk or sidewalk area;
 - (b) yield to any pedestrian, vehicle or other conveyance on the sidewalk or in the sidewalk area.

- (4) A driver of a vehicle entering an alley, driveway or parking garage or about to drive on or across a sidewalk or sidewalk area must yield to any pedestrian, vehicle or other conveyance that is lawfully on the sidewalk or in the sidewalk area.
- (5) Unless it is impracticable, a pedestrian travelling on a highway must travel
 - (a) if a sidewalk is present, on the sidewalk;
 - (b) if no sidewalk is present, on the shoulder on the left side of the highway facing oncoming traffic; or
 - (c) if no sidewalk is present and there is no shoulder on the left side of the highway, on the outside edge of the left side of the roadway facing oncoming traffic.
- (6) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with the following provisions of this Section:
 - (a) subsection (2);
 - (b) clause (3)(a);
 - (c) clause (3)(b);
 - (d) subsection (4).

21 Crosswalks

- (1) A driver of a vehicle must yield to a pedestrian who is either
 - (a) lawfully in a crosswalk; or
 - (b) stopped at the edge of the roadway facing a crosswalk and lawfully permitted to cross.
- (2) A driver who is travelling on a divided highway on a different roadway than a pedestrian is not required to comply with subsection (1) until the pedestrian is at or on the same roadway that the driver is on.
- (3) If a vehicle or other conveyance has stopped at a crosswalk, a driver of a vehicle approaching from the rear must not overtake the stopped vehicle or other conveyance, unless the driver yields to any pedestrian in the crosswalk, as required by subsection (1).
- (4) Whether or not there is a crosswalk, a pedestrian must not leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of an approaching vehicle or other conveyance if the vehicle or other conveyance is so close that it is impracticable for it to be stopped.

- (5) If a pedestrian-activated beacon is present at a crosswalk, a pedestrian must not enter the crosswalk unless the beacon has been activated except as provided in subsection (6).
- (6) A pedestrian is lawfully in the crosswalk when a pedestrian-activated beacon has not been activated, if any of the following circumstances apply and the pedestrian proceeds with caution:
 - (a) the beacon is out of order;
 - (b) it is impracticable for the pedestrian to activate the beacon;
 - (c) the pedestrian is unable to activate the beacon due to a disability.
- (7) A pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than in a crosswalk must yield to other traffic on the roadway.
- (8) Unless it is impracticable, a pedestrian must travel on the right side of a marked crosswalk if there are other pedestrians in the crosswalk travelling from the other direction.
- (9) Nothing in this Section relieves a pedestrian or a driver from the duty to exercise due care.
- (10) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with the following provisions of this Section:
 - (a) subsection (1);
 - (b) subsection (3).

22 Reserved lanes

- (1) Except in circumstances described in subsection (2), a driver must not drive in a reserved lane unless they are driving 1 of the following vehicles or conveyances:
 - (a) a vehicle or other conveyance that is permitted by a traffic control device, these regulations or municipal bylaw to drive in the reserved lane;
 - (b) a type of vehicle described in subsections 16(2)(a) to (f);
 - (c) a type of vehicle described in Section 23.
- (2) A driver may drive in a reserved lane in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) it is necessary to do so to go around another vehicle or other conveyance that is
 - (i) immediately in front of the driver's vehicle or other conveyance, and

- (ii) signalling for a left turn;
 - (b) it is necessary to do so to complete a driving manoeuvre that is otherwise permitted or required by the Act and these regulations;
 - (c) unless prohibited by an official traffic sign, they are stopping temporarily for the purpose of, and while actively engaged in, loading or unloading passengers or materials;
 - (d) it is impracticable not to do so.
- (3) A driver who is driving in, or about to drive into or across, a reserved lane must yield to traffic that is lawfully in the reserved lane.
- (4) Unless it is impracticable, a pedestrian must not travel in a reserved lane.
- (5) A pedestrian who is travelling in, or about to travel into or across, a reserved lane must yield to traffic that is lawfully in the reserved lane.

23 Construction, road maintenance and snow and ice control equipment

A driver may drive a vehicle on a sidewalk, crosswalk or reserved lane if it is being used on that portion of the highway for any of the following purposes:

- (a) construction, maintenance or repair of the highway;
- (b) snow and ice control or other winter maintenance operations.

Intersections and Turns

24 Entering intersection

- (1) Except when making a left or right turn, a driver must not drive into an intersection or onto a marked crosswalk unless there is enough space to completely cross over the crosswalk or through the intersection without obstructing traffic.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a driver must not change lanes when in an intersection.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a driver of a transit bus proceeding on a transit priority signal.

25 Driving straight at intersection

A driver intending to proceed straight through an intersection must enter and proceed through the intersection only in a lane that is designated or delineated by highway markings for use by traffic that is proceeding straight.

26 Right turn at intersection

- (1)** Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a driver making a right turn at an intersection must do so in the following manner:
 - (a) by approaching the intersection as close as practicable to
 - (i) the right-hand curb, or
 - (ii) the edge of the main travelled way; and
 - (b) by driving as close as practicable to
 - (i) the right-hand curb, or
 - (ii) the edge of the main travelled way.
- (2)** If there is a reserved lane on the right-hand side of the roadway, a driver making a right turn at an intersection must not approach the intersection in the reserved lane unless they are driving a vehicle or other conveyance permitted to drive in the reserved lane.
- (3)** At an intersection where more than 1 lane of a roadway is designated as a right-turn lane by a traffic control device, a driver of a vehicle making a right turn at the intersection must do so in the following manner:
 - (a) by approaching the intersection in 1 of the designated lanes; and
 - (b) by entering the intersection and making the turn so as to enter the receiving roadway in the lane that corresponds to the lane that the turn was started from.
- (4)** At an intersection that has a right turn lane delineated by highway markings that continue through the intersection and lead to a lane on the highway being entered, a driver of a vehicle making a right turn at the intersection must do so in the delineated turn lane.

27 Vehicle turning left at intersection

- (1)** Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a driver of a vehicle making a left turn at an intersection must do so in the following manner:
 - (a) unless it is impracticable, by
 - (i) approaching the intersection in the lane that is
 - (A) closest to the left side of the roadway, and
 - (B) part of the roadway designated for traffic moving in the same direction as the driver, and

- (ii) entering the intersection and making the turn so as to enter the receiving roadway in the lane that is
 - (A) closest to the left side of the roadway, and
 - (B) part of the roadway designated for traffic moving in the same direction as the driver;
- (b) except as provided in subsection (3),
 - (i) staying to the right of the centre line of the highway being exited, except if it is a one-way street, until their vehicle has entered the intersection, and
 - (ii) unless it is impracticable, staying to the left of the centre of the intersection while making the turn.
- (2) If there is a reserved lane on the left-hand side of the roadway, a driver of a vehicle making a left turn at an intersection must not approach the intersection in the reserved lane, unless they are driving a vehicle permitted to drive in the reserved lane.
- (3) At an intersection where more than 1 lane of roadway is designated as a left-turn lane by a traffic control device, a driver of a vehicle making a left turn must do so in the following manner:
 - (a) by approaching the intersection in 1 of the designated lanes; and
 - (b) by entering the intersection and making the turn so as to enter the receiving roadway in the lane that corresponds to the lane that the turn was started from.
- (4) At an intersection where the centre line of the receiving highway is a median, a driver of a vehicle making a left turn must do so in the following manner:
 - (a) by entering the intersection and staying to the right side of the centre line of the highway being exited until a substantial part of the median is passed; and
 - (b) without regard to the centre of the intersection, by making the turn so as to leave the intersection in accordance with either subclause (1)(a)(ii) or clause (1)(b), as applicable.
- (5) At an intersection that has a left turn lane delineated by highway markings that continue through the intersection and lead to a lane on the highway being entered, a driver of a vehicle making a left turn at the intersection must make the turn in the delineated turn lane.

28 Yielding on right or left turn at intersection

- (1)** Except as provided in subsection (2), a driver making a right or left turn at an intersection must yield to all of the following:
 - (a) traffic in the intersection that is affected by the driving manoeuvre;
 - (b) traffic approaching the intersection in a traffic lane affected by the driving manoeuvre that is so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard;
 - (c) a pedestrian or other traffic to which the driver must yield under any of the following provisions:
 - (i) Section 20 respecting sidewalks,
 - (ii) Section 21 respecting crosswalks,
 - (iii) Section 22 respecting reserved lanes.
- (2)** Clauses (1)(a) and (b) do not apply to a driver who has the right of way as indicated by a traffic control device.
- (3)** A driver complying with subsection (1) may proceed to turn through the intersection with caution, and any vehicle or other conveyance in a traffic lane affected by the manoeuvre must yield to the turning vehicle.

29 Yielding on right or left turn other than at intersection

- (1)** A driver making a right or left turn other than at an intersection must yield to all of the following:
 - (a) traffic approaching in a traffic lane affected by the driving manoeuvre that is so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard;
 - (b) a pedestrian or other traffic to which the driver must yield under any of the following provisions:
 - (i) Section 20 respecting sidewalks,
 - (ii) Section 21 respecting crosswalks,
 - (iii) Section 22 respecting reserved lanes.
- (2)** A driver complying with subsection (1) may proceed to complete the turn and any vehicle or other conveyance in a traffic lane affected by the manoeuvre must yield to the turning vehicle.

30 Yielding on entering or crossing highway

- (1)** In this Section,

“entrance” to a highway means any place where traffic may enter or cross the highway, including from any of the following places:

- (i) an intersecting highway,
 - (ii) an entrance ramp,
 - (iii) a parking lot,
 - (iv) a driveway,
 - (v) an alley,
 - (vi) a parking garage.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3) a driver entering or crossing a highway at an entrance to the highway must yield to any traffic that is travelling on the highway past the entrance or that is so close as to be an immediate hazard.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if an official traffic sign or official traffic signal requires the traffic travelling on a highway to stop or yield to a vehicle or other conveyance that is about to enter the highway.
- (4) A driver complying with subsection (2) may proceed to enter or cross the highway with caution, and any traffic approaching on the highway must yield to the entering or crossing vehicle or other conveyance.

Other Driving Manoeuvres

31 Signalling turns, stops and driving manoeuvres affecting other users

- (1) This Section applies to performing a driving manoeuvre that affects other traffic, including turning, stopping and moving right or left.
- (2) A signal that is plainly visible to any affected traffic must be given in the following manner when performing a driving manoeuvre:
- (a) for a vehicle that is equipped with brake lamps, the brake lamps are activated when the driver of the vehicle is stopping or decreasing speed and the brakes are being applied;
 - (b) for a vehicle that is equipped with turn signal lamps, the turn signal lamps are activated when the driver of the vehicle does any of the following:
 - (i) prepares to enter the main travelled way from the side of the roadway,
 - (ii) turns from a direct course,

- (iii) moves from one lane to another;
 - (c) for a vehicle that is not equipped with operational brake lamps or turn signal lamps, the driver of the vehicle uses the applicable hand signals in accordance with subsection (3) or (4).
- (3) The hand signals required by clause (2)(c) must be executed by the driver of a vehicle from the left side of the vehicle and extending outside of the vehicle, in the following manner:
 - (a) to signal a left turn or movement, by extending their left arm out horizontally with the palm facing forward before beginning the driving manoeuvre;
 - (b) to signal a right turn or movement, by extending their left arm out and bending it upward at the elbow with the palm facing forward before beginning the driving manoeuvre; or
 - (c) to signal a stop or decrease in speed, by extending their left arm out and bending it downward at the elbow with the palm facing backward before and, if practicable, throughout the driving manoeuvre.
- (4) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle may signal a right turn or movement from the right side of the conveyance by extending their right arm out horizontally with the palm facing forward before beginning the driving manoeuvre.
- (5) A driver of a vehicle must not use a hand signal as a visible signal for a driving manoeuvre in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) the design or load of the vehicle prevents hand signals from being visible to both the front and rear of the vehicle;
 - (b) it is unsafe for the driver to use a hand signal.
- (6) A vehicle referred to in subsection (5) must be equipped with operational brake lamps and turn signal lamps, and a visible signal for a driving manoeuvre by a driver of the vehicle must be given by means of the brake lamps and turn signal lamps in accordance with clauses (2)(a) and (b).
- (7) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with this Section.

32 Overtaking vehicles and conveyances

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a driver who is permitted to overtake another vehicle or other conveyance must overtake on the left.
- (2) A driver may overtake another vehicle or other conveyance on the right only in 1 of the following circumstances:

- (a) drivers are travelling in 2 or more substantially continuous lines of traffic and are overtaking the vehicles or other conveyances in the other lines of traffic on both the right and the left;
 - (b) the driver of the vehicle or conveyance being overtaken is preparing to make or is making a left turn.
- (3) A driver must not overtake another vehicle or other conveyance on the left in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) the driver of the vehicle or other conveyance being overtaken is signalling their intention to make, preparing to make or making a left turn;
 - (b) the driver of the vehicle or other conveyance to be overtaken is in the same lane and is signalling their intention to overtake another vehicle or other conveyance on the left.
- (4) A driver must not overtake another vehicle or other conveyance in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) the driver is travelling on a one-way street that does not have marked lanes;
 - (b) the passing manoeuvre is otherwise prohibited by these regulations.
- (5) Subject to Section 33 for overtaking bicycles, while overtaking another vehicle or conveyance, a driver must do all of the following:
 - (a) keep their vehicle or other conveyance at a safe distance from the vehicle or other conveyance being overtaken;
 - (b) if overtaking on the left,
 - (i) signal the intention to overtake as required by Section 31, and
 - (ii) not pull in front of the overtaken vehicle or other conveyance until doing so would not cause the driver of the overtaken vehicle or other conveyance to have to decrease their speed or take evasive action.
- (6) To drive to the left of the centre line to overtake another vehicle or other conveyance, all of the following conditions must be met:
 - (a) visibility must not be reduced by fog, rain, snow or another atmospheric condition to a degree that could make the passing manoeuvre unsafe;
 - (b) the driver's view must be unobstructed for a sufficient distance to ensure that no approaching traffic is affected by the driving manoeuvre;
 - (c) except when overtaking a bicycle or slow-moving vehicle as permitted by subsection (8), the centre line of the highway must be marked in 1 of the following ways:

- (i) a double line consisting of a broken line and a solid line, and the vehicle is in the lane closest to the broken line,
 - (ii) a single broken line,
 - (iii) a solid line;
 - (d) the lane to the left side of the highway must be free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance to permit the passing manoeuvre to be completed without impeding the safe operation of any vehicle or other conveyance, including any vehicle or other conveyance being overtaken;
 - (e) driving to the left of the centre line is otherwise permitted, or not prohibited, by Section 10 and subsection (7) and (8).
- (7) Driving to the left of the centre line to overtake another vehicle or conveyance is prohibited in all of the following circumstances:
- (a) except as provided in subsection (8), the centre line of the highway is marked in either of the following ways:
 - (i) a double line consisting of a broken line and a solid line, and the vehicle is in the lane closest to the solid line,
 - (ii) a solid double line;
 - (b) there are 2 or more traffic lanes for drivers travelling in the same direction as the vehicle or other conveyance being overtaken.
- (8) Driving to the left of the centre line that is otherwise prohibited by clause (7)(a), is permitted in any of the following circumstances:
- (a) the driver is overtaking a bicycle in accordance with Section 33;
 - (b) the driver is overtaking a slow-moving vehicle or other conveyance that is being driven as closely as possible to the right-hand edge of the roadway or right-hand shoulder of the highway or is pulled over or moved off the roadway in order not to impede traffic.

33 Overtaking bicycles

- (1) Unless a bicycle being overtaken is driving in a bicycle lane that is separated from the traffic lane by physical barriers, a driver may overtake a bicycle only if they can keep at least 1 m between their vehicle or conveyance and the bicycle regardless of whether the bicycle being overtaken is being driven to the far right of the roadway, on the shoulder or in an adjacent bicycle lane.
- (2) A driver who overtakes a bicycle must not make a right turn into an intersection or a driveway after overtaking the bicycle, if the bicycle is approaching from the rear

in a traffic lane affected by the driving manoeuvre and is so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard, unless the driver first yields to the bicycle.

- (3) A driver complying with subsection (2) may proceed to complete the turn with caution, and any cyclist in a traffic lane affected by the manoeuvre must yield to the turning vehicle.

34 Abandoning passing manoeuvre

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a driver of a vehicle driving in a passing lane who cannot complete their passing manoeuvre before the passing lane ends must abandon the passing manoeuvre and yield to the vehicle or other conveyance being overtaken.
- (2) When a passing lane ends, a driver of a vehicle or other conveyance being overtaken must yield to the driver of the overtaking vehicle if there is an official traffic sign directing the driver to do so.

35 Vehicle being overtaken

- (1) A driver of a vehicle being passed on the left must
 - (a) if practicable, give way to the right in favour of the overtaking vehicle or other conveyance; and
 - (b) not increase the speed of their vehicle until the passing manoeuvre has been completed or abandoned.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies to the driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle.

36 U-turns

U-turns are prohibited in all of the following circumstances:

- (a) the U-turn is prohibited by a traffic sign;
- (b) the U-turn cannot be made without interfering with other traffic;
- (c) the vehicle or other conveyance making the U-turn cannot be seen by a driver of an approaching vehicle or other conveyance at a sufficient distance to allow the U-turn to be completed without impeding the safe operation of any vehicle or other conveyance.

37 Driving in reverse

- (1) Driving in reverse is prohibited in all of the following circumstances:

- (a) traffic is approaching the intended path of the vehicle or other conveyance, and is so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard;
 - (b) when driving into an intersection or a crosswalk.
- (2) Clause (1)(b) does not apply to a vehicle if it is being used on that portion of the highway for any of the following purposes:
 - (a) construction, maintenance or repair of the highway;
 - (b) snow and ice control or other winter maintenance operations.

38 Coasting prohibited

Driving a motor vehicle on a downward grade on a highway by coasting with the gears in neutral is prohibited.

39 Following other vehicles and conveyances

- (1) A driver must not drive behind another vehicle or other conveyance more closely than is prudent, considering all of the following:
 - (a) the speed of the vehicles or other conveyances;
 - (b) the traffic on the highway;
 - (c) the condition of the highway.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a driver of a commercial vehicle must not follow another vehicle more closely than 60 m except during a passing manoeuvre.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to the driver of any of the following commercial vehicles:
 - (a) a law enforcement vehicle;
 - (b) a commercial vehicle travelling on a highway at a speed of 60 km/h or less.

Traffic Signs

40 Stop signs

- (1) In this Section,

“stop sign” means an official traffic sign that requires approaching drivers to stop.
- (2) A driver of a vehicle approaching and facing a stop sign must stop where the driver can see approaching traffic in the following applicable place:

- (a) if there is a marked stop line, at or just before the stop line;
 - (b) if there is a marked crosswalk, before the marked crosswalk;
 - (c) if there is no stop line or marked crosswalk, before entering an intersecting highway, no further than 1.5 m back from the highway being entered.
- (3) A driver of a vehicle who is stopped at a stop sign at an intersection must yield to all of the following:
 - (a) traffic in or approaching the intersection, and so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard;
 - (b) a pedestrian who is stopped at the edge of the roadway facing a crosswalk or is lawfully in a crosswalk.
- (4) A driver must stop more than once at a stop sign as necessary to comply with subsections (2) and (3).
- (5) Stopping behind another vehicle or other conveyance that is stopped at a stop sign does not constitute stopping for the purposes of this Section.
- (6) A driver complying with subsections (2) and (3) may proceed through the intersection with caution.
- (7) If 2 or more drivers of vehicles reach or enter an intersection controlled by stop signs at approximately the same time from intersecting highways, the driver of the vehicle that is to the immediate left of another of the conveyances must yield to that conveyance.
- (8) If 2 or more drivers of vehicles reach or enter an intersection controlled by stop signs at approximately the same time from opposite directions and no driver is to the right or left of the other, all of the following rules apply:
 - (a) a driver turning left must yield to
 - (i) a driver proceeding straight through the intersection, or
 - (ii) except as provided in subclause (b)(ii), a driver turning right at the intersection;
 - (b) a driver turning left may proceed at the same time as
 - (i) a driver turning left, or
 - (ii) if they are both turning into separate traffic lanes, a driver turning right;
 - (c) a driver turning right may proceed at the same time as
 - (i) a driver proceeding straight through the intersection,

- (ii) a driver turning right at the intersection, or
 - (iii) if they are both turning into separate traffic lanes, a driver turning left;
 - (d) if neither driver is turning at the intersection, they may proceed straight through the intersection at the same time.
- (9) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with the following provisions of this Section:
- (a) subsection (2);
 - (b) clause (2)(a);
 - (c) clause (2)(b);
 - (d) clause (2)(c);
 - (e) clause (3)(a);
 - (f) clause (3)(b);
 - (g) subsection (7);
 - (h) subsection (8).

41 Yield signs

- (1) In this Section,
- “yield sign” means an official traffic sign that requires approaching traffic to yield.
- (2) A driver of a vehicle approaching and facing a yield sign must do all of the following:
- (a) slow down to a reasonable speed;
 - (b) if necessary to comply with clause (c), stop in the same manner as required by Section 40 for a stop sign;
 - (c) yield to all of the following:
 - (i) traffic in or approaching the intersection, and so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard,
 - (ii) a pedestrian who is stopped at the edge of the roadway facing a crosswalk or is lawfully in the crosswalk.
- (3) A driver complying with subsection (2) may proceed through the intersection with caution.

- (4) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with the following provisions of this Section:
 - (a) clause (2)(a);
 - (b) clause (2)(b);
 - (c) subclause (2)(c)(i);
 - (d) subclause (2)(c)(ii).

Traffic Signals

42 Failed traffic signal light

- (1) This Section applies to intersections where there is a traffic signal light, but it is not displaying a traffic signal.
- (2) A driver of a vehicle or pedestrian approaching an intersection must do both of the following:
 - (a) stop on reaching the intersection;
 - (b) yield to any traffic that has entered the intersection.
- (3) On reaching an intersection, a driver of a vehicle must yield to any pedestrian who is stopped at the edge of the roadway facing a crosswalk or lawfully in a crosswalk.
- (4) If 2 or more drivers reach or enter an intersection at approximately the same time, a driver of a vehicle must comply with subsections 40(7) and (8) respecting 2 or more drivers at an intersection controlled by stop signs.
- (5) While travelling through an intersection,
 - (a) a pedestrian must travel with caution; and
 - (b) a driver of a vehicle must drive with caution.
- (6) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with the following provisions of this Section:
 - (a) subsection (2);
 - (b) subsection (3);
 - (c) subsection (4);
 - (d) clause (5)(b).

43 Application and interpretation of Sections 44 to 60

- (1) Sections 44 to 60 do not apply to a driver of a conveyance if they are otherwise directed by a traffic signal that applies to that conveyance.
- (2) The traffic signals referred to in Sections 44 to 60 are official traffic signals designated by the *Traffic Control Devices Regulations*.
- (3) In Sections 44 to 60,

“proceed” means to proceed in accordance with the requirements in these regulations to yield the right of way to pedestrians and other traffic.

44 Steady green ball traffic signal

- (1) A driver facing a steady green ball traffic signal may enter the intersection to proceed.
- (2) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian signal, a pedestrian facing a steady green ball traffic signal may proceed
 - (a) in the crosswalk; and
 - (b) toward the signal.

45 Flashing green ball traffic signal

- (1) A driver facing a flashing green ball traffic signal may proceed.
- (2) A pedestrian facing a flashing green ball traffic signal must not proceed unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian signal.

46 Steady green arrow traffic signal

- (1) A driver of a vehicle facing a steady green arrow traffic signal may enter the intersection to proceed in 1 of the following manners:
 - (a) straight through, if the arrow is pointing upward;
 - (b) turning right, if the arrow is pointing right;
 - (c) turning left, if the arrow is pointing left.
- (2) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian signal, a pedestrian facing a steady green arrow traffic signal may proceed
 - (a) in the crosswalk; and
 - (b) toward the signal.

- (3) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with subsection (1).

47 Flashing green arrow traffic signal

- (1) A driver of a vehicle facing a flashing green arrow traffic signal and intending to turn in the direction of the arrow may proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow.
- (2) A pedestrian facing a flashing green arrow traffic signal must not proceed unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian signal.
- (3) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with subsection (1).

48 Steady amber ball or steady amber arrow traffic signal

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a driver of a vehicle facing a steady amber ball or steady amber arrow traffic signal must stop in the same manner as required by Section 50 for a steady red ball traffic signal.
- (2) A driver facing a steady amber ball or steady amber arrow traffic signal may proceed if it is not safe to stop.
- (3) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with subsection (1).
- (4) A pedestrian facing a steady amber ball or steady amber arrow traffic signal at an intersection must stop before entering the crosswalk and remain stopped, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian signal.

49 Flashing amber ball traffic signal

- (1) A driver of a vehicle facing a flashing amber ball traffic signal may proceed with caution and, if at an intersection, must yield to other traffic that is in the intersection or approaching on an intersecting highway, and so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard.
- (2) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with subsection (1), with necessary changes.
- (3) A pedestrian facing a flashing amber ball traffic signal at an intersection may proceed with caution and must yield to other traffic that is in the intersection or approaching on an intersecting highway, and so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard.

50 Steady red ball traffic signal

- (1) A driver facing a steady red ball traffic signal must
 - (a) stop, unless any of the following exceptions apply:

- (i) a green arrow traffic signal is also displayed, in which case Sections 46 and 47 apply to a driver of a vehicle facing the green arrow traffic signal,
 - (ii) a transit priority signal is also displayed, in which case a driver facing the transit priority signal and driving a bus that is a public transit vehicle is not required to stop and may proceed as indicated by the transit priority signal,
 - (iii) a green bicycle signal is also displayed, in which case a cyclist facing the green bicycle signal is not required to stop and may proceed;
 - (b) remain stopped until the traffic signal changes, unless they are making a turn in accordance with subsections (3) and (4).
- (2) A driver of a vehicle stopping at a steady red ball traffic signal must stop at 1 of the following places:
- (a) if there is a marked stop line, at or just before the stop line;
 - (b) if there is a marked crosswalk, before entering the marked crosswalk;
 - (c) if there is no marked stop line or marked crosswalk, before entering an intersection, no further than 1.5 m back from the intersection.
- (3) Unless prohibited by a traffic control device, a driver facing a steady red ball traffic signal may enter the intersection and proceed to make the following turns in accordance with subsection (4):
- (a) at any intersection, a right turn;
 - (b) at an intersection of a one-way street with another one-way street, a left turn.
- (4) Before making a turn described in subsection (3), a driver of a vehicle facing a steady red ball traffic signal must do all of the following:
- (a) stop as required by subsections (1) and (2);
 - (b) having stopped, yield to
 - (i) traffic in or approaching the intersection, and so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard, and
 - (ii) pedestrians lawfully crossing in a crosswalk;
 - (c) having yielded, proceed with caution.
- (5) A driver of a conveyance other than a vehicle must comply with all of the following provisions of this Section:

- (a) subsection (1),
 - (b) subsection (2);
 - (c) clause (4)(a);
 - (d) subclause (4)(b)(i);
 - (e) subclause (4)(b)(ii).
- (6) A pedestrian facing a steady red ball traffic signal must stop before entering the crosswalk and remain stopped, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian signal.

51 Flashing red ball traffic signal

- (1) A driver of any of the following facing a flashing red ball traffic signal must comply with the requirements of Section 40 as if the flashing red ball traffic signal were a stop sign:
- (a) a vehicle;
 - (b) a conveyance other than a vehicle.
- (2) A driver of any of the following facing a flashing red ball traffic signal at an intersection must yield to a pedestrian who is stopped at the edge of the roadway facing a crosswalk or is lawfully in a crosswalk:
- (a) a vehicle;
 - (b) a conveyance other than a vehicle.

52 Downward-pointing overhead green arrow traffic signal

Subject to Section 11 respecting drivers travelling on a highway with marked traffic lanes, a driver of any of the following facing an overhead downward-pointing green arrow traffic signal may proceed in the lane over which the signal is displayed:

- (a) a vehicle;
- (b) a conveyance other than a vehicle.

53 Flashing red “X” traffic signal

A driver of any of the following travelling in a traffic lane over which a flashing red “X” traffic signal is displayed must, as soon as practicable, move to another lane in which traffic is permitted:

- (a) a vehicle;
- (b) a conveyance other than a vehicle.

54 Steady red “X” traffic signal

A driver of any of the following facing a steady red “X” traffic signal must not travel in the traffic lane over which the signal is displayed:

- (a) a vehicle;
- (b) a conveyance other than a vehicle.

55 “Walk” or “walking pedestrian” signal

A pedestrian facing a “walk” or “walking pedestrian” signal may enter the crosswalk and proceed toward the signal.

56 Flashing “don’t walk” or “hand” signal

- (1) A pedestrian facing a flashing “don’t walk” or flashing “hand” signal must stop before entering the crosswalk and remain stopped until the signal changes.
- (2) A pedestrian facing a flashing “don’t walk” or flashing “hand” signal who entered the crosswalk while facing the “walk” or “walking pedestrian” signal may proceed toward the signal to complete the crossing.

57 Steady “don’t walk” or “hand” signal

- (1) A pedestrian facing a steady “don’t walk” or “hand” signal must stop before entering the crosswalk and remain stopped until the signal changes.
- (2) A pedestrian facing a steady “don’t walk” or steady “hand” signal who enters the crosswalk while facing the “walk” or “walking pedestrian” signal may proceed toward the signal to complete the crossing.

58 Green bicycle signal

A cyclist facing a green bicycle signal may enter the intersection to proceed in accordance with Section 44 for a driver facing a steady green ball traffic signal as if the green bicycle signal were a steady green ball traffic signal.

59 Amber bicycle signal

A cyclist facing an amber bicycle signal must comply with the requirements of Section 48 for a driver facing a steady amber ball or steady amber arrow traffic signal as if the amber bicycle signal were a steady amber ball or steady amber arrow traffic signal.

60 Red bicycle signal

A cyclist facing a red bicycle signal must following the requirements of Section 50 for a driver facing a steady red ball traffic signal as if the red bicycle signal were a steady red ball traffic signal.

Speed Restrictions

61 Minimum rate of speed

- (1) Except as provided in this Section, a driver must not drive on a highway at either of the following speeds:

 - (a) slower than the minimum rate of speed posted on an official traffic sign for that part of the highway;
 - (b) so slow that it impedes the normal and reasonable flow of traffic.
- (2) Clause (1)(b) does not apply if the speed of the vehicle or other conveyance is necessary for any of the following reasons:

 - (a) safety or mechanical reasons;
 - (b) to comply with the Act and the regulations.
- (3) A driver who, for a reason set out in subsection (2), is driving at a speed that is so slow that it impedes the normal and reasonable flow of traffic must do all of the following:

 - (a) drive as closely as possible to the right-hand edge of the roadway, except when overtaking or preparing to turn left as permitted by these regulations and subject to the requirement to yield to a vehicle or other conveyance lawfully being driven in a reserved lane;
 - (b) to permit traffic to overtake, regularly pull over as far off the roadway as possible on the right-hand side of the roadway, and stop if it is reasonably safe to do so.
- (4) If the speed of the vehicle is reasonable and safe in the circumstances, this Section does not apply to a vehicle that is being used on the highway for any of the following purposes:

 - (a) highway construction, maintenance or repair;
 - (b) snow and ice control or other winter maintenance operations.

62 Slow-moving vehicle sign

- (1) In this Section,

“slow-moving vehicle sign” means a sign that is defined and described in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers standard, *Slow-Moving Vehicle Identification Emblem*, ANSI/ASAE S276.5 or any subsequent amendment of the standard, for use on a slow-moving vehicle.

- (2) All of the following motor vehicles must display a slow-moving vehicle sign:
 - (a) a motor vehicle that is not normally capable of maintaining a speed faster than 40 km/h under normal conditions, other than a limited speed motorcycle;
 - (b) a farm tractor.
- (3) A slow-moving vehicle sign for a motor vehicle must be affixed to the rear of the motor vehicle, or to the rear of a vehicle being towed by the motor vehicle, in accordance with the standard referred to in subsection (1).

63 Speed restriction for motor vehicle with slow-moving vehicle sign

A motor vehicle displaying a slow-moving vehicle sign as required by Section 62 must not be driven faster than 40 km/h.

64 Prescribed speed limits where no traffic sign indicating speed limit

- (1) This Section prescribes the speed limits applicable under clause 179(b) of the Act to a portion of a highway for which there is no traffic sign indicating the speed limit.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), the speed limit is 80 km/h.
- (3) The speed limit is 50 km/h in any of the following areas:
 - (a) an urban area;
 - (b) a public park;
 - (c) the vicinity of place of worship or the grounds of a place of worship, while the congregation is going to or leaving the place of worship or grounds of the place of worship.

65 Exemptions for emergency vehicles

- (1) Subject to subsection (3), a driver of an emergency vehicle with its flashing lamps activated as permitted by Section 84 or 85 is exempt from the requirement in subsection 157(1) of the Act to obey a direction indicated by a traffic control device.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), for the purposes of subsections 180(4), 181(4), 182(4) and 184(2) of the Act, the speeding prohibitions in Sections 180, 181 and 182 and

clause 184(1)(a) of the Act do not apply to a driver of an emergency vehicle with its flashing lamps activated as permitted by Section 84 or 85.

- (3) A driver of an emergency vehicle described in subsections (1) and (2) may disobey the direction indicated by a traffic control device or contravene a speeding prohibition only if it is reasonable and prudent to do so and the driver does all of the following:
- (a) activates the vehicle's siren whenever necessary to alert all affected traffic;
 - (b) drives with due regard for the safety of all traffic on the highway;
 - (c) obeys the directions of a peace officer.

66 Speed limit in school areas

- (1) In this Section,
- “school area” means a portion of a highway that a traffic authority has designated as a school area in accordance with the *Traffic Control Devices Regulations*.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), the speed limit in a school area is the speed limit posted on a traffic sign at the beginning of the school area as required by the *Traffic Control Devices Regulations*.
- (3) The speed limit posted for a school area under subsection (2) applies only when a child is present in the school area.
- (4) For the purpose of subsection (3), a child is present in a school area when the child is outdoors and is in 1 of the following locations:
- (a) on the highway on which the school area is established;
 - (b) on land within 30 m of the centre line of the highway on which the school area is established.

Distracted Driving

67 Hand-held devices—exemptions

- (1) In this Section,
- “two-way radio” means a wireless communication device that is operated by a push-to-talk function on a set frequency or channel and that allows for voice communication with other users who are set to the same frequency or channel but is not capable of transmitting and receiving voice communication at the same time.

- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a driver who is communicating using a two-way radio is prescribed under clause 190(2)(d) of the Act as a person to whom the prohibition in subsection 190(1) of the Act on using, holding or manipulating a hand-held communication device does not apply.
- (3) A driver using a two-way radio under subsection (2) must not use the device for email or text messaging while driving.
- (4) Except as provided in subsection (5), a driver of a vehicle or other conveyance that is safely and lawfully stopped or parked is prescribed under clause 190(2)(d) of the Act as a person to whom the prohibitions in subsection 190(1) of the Act on using, holding or manipulating a hand-held device do not apply.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply to a driver of a vehicle or other conveyance that is stopped on a roadway unless the vehicle or other conveyance is lawfully stopped at the side of the roadway.

Prohibited Use of Equipment

68 Radar warning or jamming device prohibition

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a motor vehicle may not be driven on a highway if it is equipped with, carries or contains a radar warning or jamming device.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a motor vehicle transporting a radar warning or jamming device in a sealed package from a manufacturer to a consignee.

69 Nitrous oxide equipment prohibition

A motor vehicle may not be driven on a highway if it is equipped in a manner by which nitrous oxide could be delivered into the fuel mixture, unless all of the following criteria are met with respect to the part of the fuel system that could connect to a canister, bottle, tank or pressure vessel capable of containing nitrous oxide:

- (a) the part can be clearly seen by looking at the interior or exterior of the motor vehicle;
- (b) no canister, bottle, tank or pressure vessel is connected to the part;
- (c) either of the following applies:
 - (i) if the part is located inside the passenger compartment, no canister, bottle, tank or pressure vessel capable of containing nitrous oxide is in the passenger compartment,

- (ii) if the part is located outside of the passenger compartment, all of the following criteria are met:
 - (A) the part is completely disconnected from the part of the system that connects to the engine,
 - (B) the disconnection can be clearly seen by looking at the interior or exterior of the motor vehicle,
 - (C) the disconnected part cannot be reconnected from inside the passenger compartment.

70 Diesel engine enhanced braking system

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a driver of a motor vehicle with a diesel engine enhanced braking system must not use the system while driving on a highway on which the speed limit is 50 km/h or slower unless the driver needs to use the braking system to make an urgent stopping manoeuvre.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an emergency vehicle.

71 Studded Tires and Tire Chains

- (1) In this Section,

“studded tires” means pneumatic tires fitted with metal studs in accordance with the requirements in the *Vehicle Equipment and Inspection Regulations*.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a person must not drive or tow a vehicle on a highway that is equipped with a tire that has a block, stud, flange, cleat or spike or any other protuberance that projects beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to any of the following vehicles:
 - (a) a motor vehicle equipped with studded tires driven on a highway between October 15 in any year and May 31 in the following year;
 - (b) a farm machine or a farm implement equipped with tires having protuberances that will not damage the highway;
 - (c) a vehicle equipped with tire chains of reasonable proportions required for safety because of snow, ice or other road conditions present that tend to cause a vehicle to slide or skid.

Use of Vehicle Lamps

72 Lamps on motor vehicles driven during time of reduced visibility

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), a driver of a motor vehicle that is equipped with headlamps and tail lamps must activate all of the following while driving at a time of reduced visibility:
 - (a) the vehicle's low beam headlamps;
 - (b) the vehicle's tail lamp or, if the tail lamp does not illuminate the number plate, the tail lamp and number plate lamp.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a driver of a motor vehicle that is equipped with identification lamps and clearance lamps must activate those lamps while driving at a time of reduced visibility.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a motor vehicle driven by a law enforcement officer if compliance with that subsection would hinder the law enforcement officer in performing any of the following duties:
 - (a) responding to an emergency;
 - (b) apprehending a person;
 - (c) attempting to detect illegal activity.

73 Lamps on parked or stopped vehicle during time of reduced visibility

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a driver of a vehicle that is parked or stopped on a highway at a time of reduced visibility must activate lamps that display all of the following:
 - (a) at least 1 white or amber light on the roadway side of the vehicle that is visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of at least 150 m to the front of the vehicle;
 - (b) at least 1 red light on the roadway side of the vehicle that is visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of at least 150 m to the rear of the vehicle.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a vehicle that is parked in an area where there is sufficient light to illuminate the vehicle to traffic approaching from both directions.

74 Lamps during time of reduced visibility where no headlamps

Despite Sections 72 and 73, a driver of a vehicle that is not required to be equipped with headlamps and tail lamps must, while driving, stopped or parked on a highway

at a time of reduced visibility, carry and activate 1 or more lamps that display 1 of the following:

- (a) a white light that is visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of at least 150 m to the front and rear of the vehicle;
- (b) a white light to the front and a red light to the rear that are each visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of at least 150 m from the vehicle.

75 Lamps and retro-reflective equipment for commercial vehicle

- (1) A driver of a commercial vehicle that is disabled and must be left on a highway at a time of reduced visibility must do both of the following:
 - (a) leave the vehicle's hazard lamps operating, if they are operable;
 - (b) place at least 1 of the following devices at the front and rear of the vehicle, that is visible at a distance of at least 150 m under clear atmospheric conditions:
 - (i) a red retro-reflective advance warning triangle,
 - (ii) a lighted portable red electric light that is operated from a battery other than the vehicle's battery,
 - (iii) a lighted warning flare.
- (2) A driver of a commercial vehicle must carry at least 3 red retro-reflective advance warning triangles in the vehicle at all times to be used as required under subsection (1).
- (3) A service truck or recovery vehicle stopped on a highway to provide assistance to a disabled vehicle at nighttime must place 4 retro-reflective pylons, as follows:
 - (a) at a sufficient distance to the front and the rear of the vehicle to give warning to approaching vehicles to enable them to stop before reaching the place where the vehicle is stopped; and
 - (b) with the pylon farthest from the truck at least 150 m from the truck.

76 High beam headlamps

- (1) A driver of a motor vehicle on a highway, including a divided highway, may use the high beam headlamps of the motor vehicle except in either of the following circumstances:
 - (a) within 150 m of an oncoming vehicle on the highway, except as provided in subsection (2) for a divided highway;

- (b) within 60 m behind another vehicle that is travelling in the same direction on the highway.
- (2) A driver of a motor vehicle on a divided highway is not required to comply with clause(1)(a) unless the light from the vehicle's headlamps could interfere with the safe operation of the oncoming vehicle.

77 Daytime running lamps or lighted headlamps during daylight hours

- (1) Subject to Section 72 for times of reduced visibility and except as provided in subsection (2), a driver of a motor vehicle equipped with 1 or more headlamps must do 1 of the following while driving during daylight hours:
 - (a) display daytime running lights;
 - (b) ensure that the vehicle's headlamps are activated at all times.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a driver of either of the following motor vehicles:
 - (a) a motor vehicle with a model year before 1970 for which a valid antique vehicle permit exists;
 - (b) a motor vehicle driven by a law enforcement officer if compliance with that subsection would hinder the law enforcement officer in performing any of the following duties:
 - (i) responding to an emergency,
 - (ii) apprehending a person,
 - (iii) attempting to detect illegal activity.

78 Spot lamps

A driver of a vehicle equipped with a spot lamp must not direct any part of the beam of light from the lamp

- (a) to the left of the centre line; or
- (b) more than 30 m ahead of the vehicle.

79 Prohibited lights

- (1) Other than a headlamp, tail lamp, spot lamp or auxiliary driving lamp, a driver of a vehicle must not activate any device on the vehicle that projects a beam of light of an intensity greater than 25 cd, unless the light is directed so that no part of the beam strikes the level surface on which the vehicle stands further than 15 m from the vehicle.

- (2) A driver of a vehicle on a highway must not activate a vehicle lamp that is permitted to be installed for off-highway use under the *Vehicle Equipment, Safety and Inspection Regulations*.

Safe Driving Environment

80 Vehicle horn or warning signal

- (1) A driver of a motor vehicle must sound the vehicle's horn whenever it is reasonably necessary.
- (2) An individual must not do either of the following:
- (a) sound a vehicle horn other than as a reasonable warning;
 - (b) make an unnecessarily or unreasonably loud or harsh sound by means of a vehicle horn or other warning device on a vehicle.

81 Requirement for warning flag when towing

A driver of a motor vehicle towing another motor vehicle must attach a warning flag to the attachment equipment if both of the following apply:

- (a) the attachment equipment consists of a chain, rope, cable or tow bar;
- (b) the attachment equipment is longer than 5 m.

82 Snow, ice or debris on vehicle

- (1) A driver must not drive a vehicle if there is debris, snow, ice, mud or any other material or object on the vehicle that
- (a) shifts or comes off and causes damage or injury; or
 - (b) shifts or comes off and
 - (i) interferes with the safe operation of the vehicle or another vehicle, or
 - (ii) endangers the driver's own safety or the safety of other users of the highway.
- (2) A driver who contravenes this Section is liable to any person who removes the object, material or debris left on the highway for the expense of the removal.

83 Obstruction of driver's control or view

- (1) In this Section,

“critical view area” of a windshield, means the area of the windshield that is intended to be swept by the windshield wiper arms, but does not include the area on the inside of the windshield behind the rear-view mirror.

- (2) All of the following for a driver of a motor vehicle must not be obstructed or interfered with while driving because of a towed vehicle, a load on the motor vehicle or a towed vehicle, an animal or the number of persons in the front seat of the vehicle:
 - (a) their control over any of the driving mechanisms of the motor vehicle, except as permitted by subsection (3);
 - (b) their view to the front or side of the vehicle;
 - (c) their view to the rear of the motor vehicle, except as permitted by subsection (7).
- (3) Subsection (2) does not prohibit a supervising driver or examiner from taking control of a driving mechanism of a motor vehicle.
- (4) A driver’s view must not be obstructed by reason of ice, snow, frost, steam, condensation, dirt or any other material on any of the following while driving:
 - (a) the critical view area of the windshield;
 - (b) a side window;
 - (c) the rear window, except as permitted by subsection (7);
 - (d) any required rear-view mirrors.
- (5) Except as provided in subsection (6) and in addition to the prohibition against material covering window glazing in the *Vehicle Equipment, Safety and Inspection Regulations*, a driver must ensure that their view is not obstructed and their attention is not distracted by any of the following while driving:
 - (a) a sign, poster or other translucent or opaque material located on, or over the opening for, any of the following:
 - (i) the critical view area of the windshield,
 - (ii) a side window,
 - (iii) the rear window, except as permitted in subsection (7);
 - (b) any ornament, decoration, novelty or other thing attached in or on the motor vehicle.
- (6) Subsection (5) does not apply to any certificate, sticker or device required or permitted by the Act or the regulations to be located or displayed in or on the motor vehicle.

- (7) Nothing in this Section prohibits a driver's view through the rear window from being obstructed if the motor vehicle has outside rear-view mirrors on both the left and right side that comply with the *Vehicle Equipment, Safety and Inspection Regulations*.

Sirens and Flashing Lamps

84 Law enforcement vehicles

A law enforcement vehicle may be driven with any of the following activated whenever required in the performance of the driver's duties:

- (a) a siren;
- (b) flashing headlamps;
- (c) 1 or more flashing lamps emitting red, blue, amber or white light or any combination of red, blue, amber and white light.

85 Medical or fire response vehicles and emergency support vehicles

- (1) A medical or fire response vehicle or an emergency support vehicle may be driven with any of the following activated when responding to an emergency:

- (a) a siren;
- (b) flashing headlamps;
- (c) 1 or more flashing lamps that emit red, white or amber light or any combination of red, white and amber light.

- (2) A vehicle that is towed by a motor vehicle referred to in subsection (1) may be driven with lamps activated that display the same lights as the towing vehicle and are activated at the same time as the lamps on the towing vehicle.

86 Permitted use of flashing lamps emitting red, white and amber light

The following motor vehicles may be driven with 1 or more flashing lamps activated that emit red, white or amber light or any combination of red, white and amber light, in the circumstances specified:

- (a) a recovery vehicle that is stopped on a highway to assist a disabled vehicle or to attend at the scene of an emergency;
- (b) a service truck that is stopped on a highway to assist a disabled vehicle or to attend at the scene of an emergency;

- (c) a motor vehicle used by a peace officer appointed under Section 10 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Canada), when required in the performance of the peace officer's duties.

87 Permitted use of flashing lamps on school bus

A school bus may be driven with 1 or more flashing lamps activated that emit red, white or amber light or any combination of red, white and amber light, when required by the *Governor in Council Public Passenger Motor Carrier Act Regulations* made under the *Motor Carrier Act*.

88 Permitted use of flashing lamp emitting amber light

The following vehicles may be driven with a flashing lamp activated that emits amber light, in the circumstances specified:

- (a) a vehicle being used to transport explosives;
- (b) a recovery vehicle being used to transport or tow a vehicle;
- (c) a motor vehicle being used to tow a trailer that is wider than the towing vehicle,
- (d) a vehicle being used in constructing, maintaining or repairing communication or power systems;
- (e) a vehicle being used under the terms of a special permit issued under the *Weights and Dimensions of Vehicles Regulations* made under the Act;
- (f) any of the following motor vehicles, whenever they are driven on a highway:
 - (i) a farm machine,
 - (ii) a farm tractor,
 - (iii) miscellaneous powered equipment;
- (g) a vehicle owned or engaged by the Province or a municipality and being used for any of the following activities:
 - (i) constructing, surveying or testing a highway,
 - (ii) maintaining or repairing a highway;
- (h) a vehicle being used to plow or remove snow or for ice control or other winter maintenance operations;
- (i) a public transit system service vehicle or supervisor vehicle being used to provide service to a disabled bus;

- (j) a public transit system supervisor vehicle while stopped to attend at the scene of an incident involving a transit bus;
- (k) a vehicle owned or engaged by any of the following that is being used to provide a public service that requires the driver to drive at a reduced speed or to make repeated stops along a highway:
 - (i) the Government of Canada,
 - (ii) a federal crown corporation,
 - (iii) the Province,
 - (iv) a Nova Scotia crown corporation,
 - (v) a municipality;
- (l) a vehicle being used in constructing, maintaining, surveying, testing or repairing a public utility;
- (m) a vehicle owned by a search and rescue organization and being used to respond in a search and rescue operation or other emergency.

89 Permitted use of flashing lamp emitting purple light by motor vehicle leading funeral procession

A motor vehicle being used to lead a funeral procession may be driven with a flashing or revolving lamp activated that is designed to show purple light only in all directions.

90 Permitted use of flashing and coloured lamps on other vehicles

Nothing in these regulations prohibits the driving of a vehicle or other conveyance with coloured or flashing lamps activated that are not prohibited to be equipped on the vehicle under the *Vehicle Equipment Safety and Inspection Regulations*.

Approaching Certain Vehicles

91 Approaching stopped school bus

- (1) In this Section,

“amber caution lights” means the amber caution lights that a school bus is required to be equipped with under the *Board Public Passenger Motor Carrier Act Regulations* made under the *Motor Carrier Act*;

“red warning lights” means the red warning lights that a school bus is required to be equipped with under the *Board Public Passenger Motor Carrier Act Regulations* made under the *Motor Carrier Act*.

- (2) Except as provided in subsection (5) for a divided highway, this Section applies to a driver travelling in the same or opposite direction to a school bus that is stopped on or beside a roadway.
- (3) A driver approaching a school bus with its red warning lights activated must comply with all of the following rules:
 - (a) they must stop before overtaking or going by any portion of the school bus;
 - (b) they must remain stopped until the school bus's red warning lights are no longer activated.
- (4) A driver approaching a school bus with its amber caution lights activated may proceed with caution to overtake or go by the school bus.
- (5) For a divided highway, this Section applies only to a driver travelling on the same roadway as a stopped school bus.

92 Approaching stopped vehicle displaying flashing red or amber light

- (1) In this Section,

“vehicle displaying flashing lights” means any of the following vehicles:

 - (i) an emergency vehicle or other vehicle that is displaying a flashing red light as permitted by Sections 84 to 86,
 - (ii) any of the following vehicles displaying a flashing amber light as permitted by Section 86:
 - (A) a recovery vehicle that is stopped on a highway to assist a disabled vehicle or to attend at the scene of an emergency,
 - (B) a service truck that is stopped on a highway to assist a disabled vehicle or to attend at the scene of an emergency.
- (2) This Section applies to a driver of a vehicle travelling on the same roadway and in the same or opposite direction to a vehicle displaying flashing lights that is stopped on or beside the roadway.
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (4), a driver approaching a vehicle displaying flashing lights must not drive in either of the following traffic lanes:
 - (a) a traffic lane occupied or partly occupied by the vehicle displaying flashing lights;
 - (b) the traffic lane closest to the traffic lane occupied or partly occupied by the vehicle displaying flashing lights.

- (4) Subsection (3) applies only if the driver can safely move to another traffic lane that meets both of the following criteria:
 - (a) it is for traffic travelling in the same direction as the driver;
 - (b) it is further from the vehicle displaying flashing lights.
- (5) A driver approaching a vehicle displaying flashing lights must not overtake or go by the vehicle at a speed that is:
 - (a) faster than the lower of the following speeds:
 - (i) the speed limit applicable at that portion of the roadway,
 - (ii) 60 km/h;
 - (b) faster than the speed limit in clause (a) by more than 15 km/h; or
 - (c) faster than the speed limit in clause (a) by more than 30 km/h.

93 Yielding to emergency vehicle

- (1) An emergency vehicle with its flashing lamps and siren activated has the right of way over all other vehicles and other conveyances.
- (2) Unless directed otherwise by a peace officer, if an emergency vehicle is approaching from either direction with its flashing lamps and siren activated, a driver on the same roadway must do all of the following, in sequence:
 - (a) yield to the emergency vehicle;
 - (b) immediately drive to a position as near as practicable and parallel to the right edge or curb of the highway, clear of any intersection;
 - (c) stop;
 - (d) remain stopped until the emergency vehicle has passed or gone by and they have ensured that no other emergency vehicles are approaching.
- (3) A driver following an emergency vehicle with its flashing lamps and siren activated must not
 - (a) follow the vehicle more closely than is prudent in accordance with Section 39; or
 - (b) overtake the vehicle.

94 Approaching fire vehicle

In addition to the requirements of Sections 92 and 93, a driver approaching a fire vehicle that is responding to an emergency must not

- (a) follow the fire vehicle at a distance closer than 150 m; or
- (b) drive over a fire department's unprotected fire hose that is laid on a street or a driveway other than under the direction of a fire official.

95 Yielding to transit bus

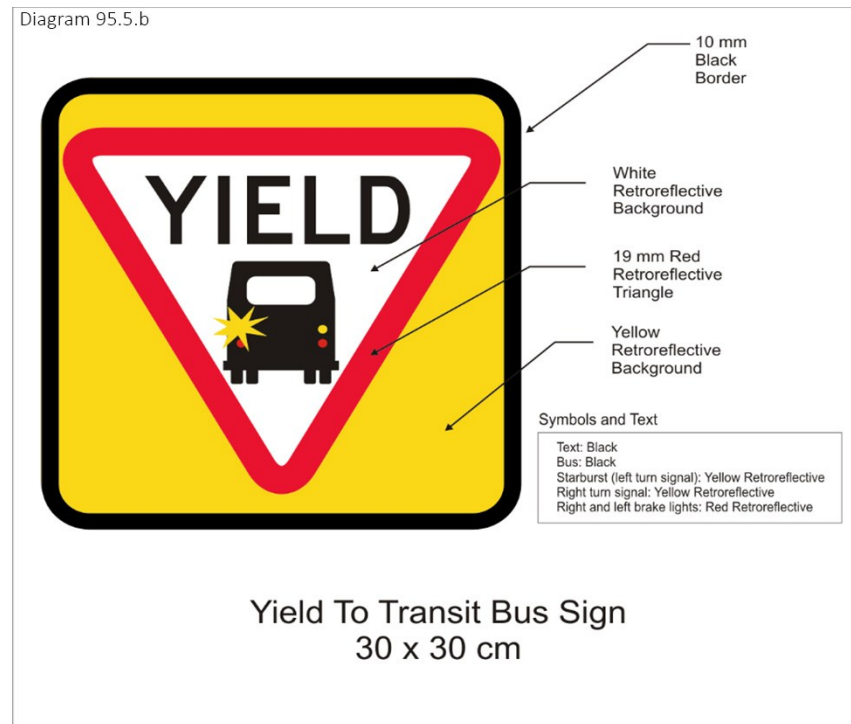
- (1) In this Section,

“transit bus” means a public transit bus that is operated by 1 of the following:

- (i) Halifax Regional Municipality,
- (ii) Kings Transit Authority,
- (iii) Strait Area Transit Co-operative Ltd.,
- (iv) Transit Cape Breton,
- (v) Town of Bridgewater.

- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), this Section applies when travelling in the same direction as a transit bus that is stopped or parked on or immediately adjacent to a roadway with a speed limit of 60 km/h or slower.
- (3) This Section does not apply to a driver of an emergency vehicle with its flashing lamps and siren activated.
- (4) A driver approaching a transit bus must yield to the transit bus so that the transit bus can enter the closest traffic lane adjacent to the right-hand edge of the roadway, if all of the following apply:
- (a) the driver of the transit bus has signalled an intention to enter the lane;
 - (b) the transit bus is displaying a yield to transit bus sign, as prescribed in subsection (5);
 - (c) yielding to the transit bus does not constitute an immediate hazard.
- (5) A yield to transit bus sign required by clause (4)(b) must be displayed on the rear of a transit bus immediately above the left turn signal or, if that is not possible, then as close as practicable to immediately above the left turn signal, and must meet all of the following requirements:
- (a) it must be at least 30 cm high and 30 cm wide;

- (b) it must match the specifications set out in the following graphic:



- (6) Nothing in this Section relieves a driver of a transit bus from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all traffic on the highway.

Seat belts and Child Restraint Systems

96 Interpretation and definitions for Sections 97 to 103, child restraint systems

- (1) Sections 97 to 103 set out the child restraint systems and seat belt requirements in which a child younger than 9 years old must be secured to comply with the requirement of “wearing a seat belt” in subsection 211(1) of the Act for children riding as passengers in vehicles driven on a highway.
- (2) In Sections 97 to 103,
- “booster seat” means a child’s car seat that is designed to seat an older child and is used together with a seat belt that includes a pelvic restraint and an upper torso restraint as a child restraint system for the child;
- “child restraint system” means a child’s car seat of a type prescribed in these regulations for a child of an age, height or weight specified in these regulations;
- “CMVSS” means a Canada Motor Vehicle Safety Standard, prescribed by and set out in the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations*;

“CMVSS 207–Anchorage of Seats” means section 207 of Schedule IV to the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations*;

“CMVSS 208–Occupant Protection in Frontal Impacts” means section 208 of Schedule IV to the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations*;

“CMVSS 209–Seat belt Assemblies” means section 209 of Schedule IV to the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations*;

“CMVSS 210–Seat belt Anchorages” means section 210 of Schedule IV to the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations*;

“CMVSS 210.1–User-ready Tether Anchorages for Restraint Systems and Booster Seats” means section 210.1 of Schedule IV to the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations*;

“CMVSS 210.2–Lower Universal Anchorage Systems for Restraint Systems and Booster Seats” means section 210.2 of Schedule IV to the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations*;

“CMVSS 213–Child Restraint Systems” means Part 2, CMVSS 213–Child Restraint Systems, of the *Motor Vehicle Restraint Systems and Booster Seats Safety Regulations*;

“CMVSS 213.1–Infant Restraint Systems” means Part 3, CMVSS 213.1–Infant Restraint Systems, of the *Motor Vehicle Restraint Systems and Booster Seats Safety Regulations*;

“CMVSS 213.2–Booster Seats” means Part 4, CMVSS 213.2–Booster Seats, of the *Motor Vehicle Restraint Systems and Booster Seats Safety Regulations*;

“CMVSS 213.3–Restraint Systems for Disabled Persons” means Part 5, CMVSS 213.3–Restraint Systems for Disabled Persons, of the *Motor Vehicle Restraint Systems and Booster Seats Safety Regulations*;

“CMVSS 213.4–Built-in Restraint Systems and Built-in Booster Seats” means section 213.4 of Schedule IV to the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations*;

“CMVSS 213.5–Restraint Systems for Infants with Special Needs” means Part 6, CMVSS 213.5–Restraint Systems for Infants with Special Needs, of the *Motor Vehicle Restraint Systems and Booster Seats Safety Regulations*;

“infant” means either of the following:

- (i) a child who is younger than 2 years old,
- (ii) a child of any age whose weight is less than 10 kg (22 lb.);

“*Motor Vehicle Restraint Systems and Booster Seats Safety Regulations*” means the *Motor Vehicle Restraint Systems and Booster Seats Safety Regulations* made under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada);

“*Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations*” means the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* made under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada);

“older child” means a child who meets all of the following criteria:

- (i) they are at least 4 years old, but younger than 9 years old,
- (ii) they weigh at least 18 kg,
- (iii) they have a standing height of less than 145 cm;

“out-of-Province vehicle” means a motor vehicle that is registered or required to be registered in a jurisdiction other than the Province and is operated in the Province but is not required to be registered under the Act;

“young child” means a child who meets all of the following criteria:

- (i) they are at least 2 years old,
- (ii) they weigh at least 10 kg,
- (iii) they meet 1 of the following criteria:
 - (A) they are younger than 4 years old,
 - (B) they are 4 years old or older, but they weigh less than 18 kg.

97 Child restraint system for passenger younger than 9 years old

- (1) Except as provided in Section 102 and subject to Section 101 for a child in an out-of-Province vehicle, a child restraint system used for an individual younger than 9 years old who is a passenger in a motor vehicle being driven on a highway must meet the standards for the child’s age, weight and height prescribed in Sections 98 to 100.
- (2) A child restraint system must be used in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

98 Standards for child restraint system for infant

- (1) A child restraint for an infant must be a rearward-facing child restraint system that meets the requirements of 1 of the following standards:
 - (a) CMVSS 213.1–Infant Restraint Systems;
 - (b) CMVSS 213.5–Restraint Systems for Infants with Special Needs.
- (2) A rearward-facing child restraint system must not be used in a motor vehicle seat that is equipped with an active frontal air bag.

99 Standards for child restraint system for young child

A child restraint system for a young child must meet the requirements of 1 of the following standards:

- (a) CMVSS 213–Child Restraint Systems;
- (b) CMVSS 213.1–Infant Restraint Systems;
- (c) CMVSS 213.3–Restraint Systems for Disabled Persons;
- (d) CMVSS 213.4–Built-in Child Restraint Systems and Built-in Booster Seats;
- (e) CMVSS 213.5–Restraint Systems for Infants with Special Needs.

100 Standards for child restraint system for older child

A child restraint system for an older child must meet the requirements of 1 of the following standards:

- (a) CMVSS 213.2–Booster Seats, if it is a booster seat;
- (b) 1 of the standards in Section 99, if it is any type of child restraint system other than a booster seat.

101 Out-of-Province motor vehicles

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), Sections 97 to 100 do not apply to a child in an out-of-Province vehicle if the driver and passengers in the motor vehicle comply with all requirements for child restraint systems in force in the jurisdiction in which the vehicle is registered or required to be registered.
- (2) If the jurisdiction in which an out-of-Province vehicle is registered or required to be registered does not require a child who is younger than 9 years old to be secured in a child restraint system, a child of that age in an out-of-Province vehicle is permitted to be secured by a seat belt instead of a child restraint system and must not be seated in the front seat unless the motor vehicle is not equipped with seating other than front seats.

102 Seat belt instead of child restraint system

- (1) Subject to subsection(3), a child who meets any of the following is permitted to use a seat belt instead of a child restraint system while in a motor vehicle being driven on a highway:
 - (a) they weigh 18 kg or more and have a standing height of 145 cm or taller;
 - (b) in the opinion of a regulated health professional, they are unable to be restrained in the prescribed child restraint system by reason of the child’s medical condition;

- (c) they are a passenger in a bus, school bus or transit bus being driven on the highway with no seating position available to the child that is equipped with a manufacturer-installed system that allows the use of a child restraint system.
- (2) In clause (1)(c),

“manufacturer-installed system” means a system installed by a manufacturer in accordance with the following standards, as required by Schedule III to the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations*:
 - (i) CMVSS 207–Anchorage of Seats,
 - (ii) CMVSS 208–Occupant Protection in Frontal Impacts,
 - (iii) CMVSS 209–Seat Belt Assemblies,
 - (iv) CMVSS 210–Seat Belt Anchorages,
 - (v) CMVSS 210.1–User-ready Tether Anchorages for Restraint Systems and Booster Seats,
 - (vi) CMVSS 210.2–Lower Universal Anchorage Systems for Restraint Systems and Booster Seats.
- (3) A child secured by a seat belt must not be seated in the front seat unless the motor vehicle is not equipped with seating other than front seats.

103 Exemptions from wearing a seat belt

- (1) All of the following individuals are exempt from the requirements of subsections 210(1) and 211(1) of the Act to wear a seat belt while driving or riding as a passenger in a vehicle on a highway:
 - (a) an individual who is lawfully driving a vehicle in reverse;
 - (b) an individual who, in the opinion of a regulated health professional, is unable to wear a seat belt because of the individual’s medical condition;
 - (c) a medical attendant in an ambulance transporting a patient, if it is necessary for the medical attendant to remove their seat belt to attend to a patient;
 - (d) an individual performing work-related duties that require them to alight from and re-enter the vehicle at frequent intervals, but only if the vehicle is being driven at a speed of 40 km/h or slower while the individual is performing that work;
 - (e) an individual performing work-related duties or duties under an enactment that require the person to be situated somewhere other than in a seating position, but only if the person is attached securely to the vehicle;

- (f) an individual being transported in a truck in space intended for merchandise, but only if all of the following requirements are met:
 - (i) the truck has seating in place that is securely attached to the vehicle,
 - (ii) the individual is seated on the secured seating referred to in subclause (f),
 - (iii) the truck is driven 40 km/h or slower;
 - (g) an individual who is 9 years old or older who is driving or riding in a vehicle in a seat that has no seat belt, if the vehicle is not required under the *Vehicle Equipment, Safety and Inspection Regulations* to be equipped with seat belts;
- (2) A driver of any of the following is exempt from the requirement of subsection 211(2) of the Act to ensure the use of a seat belt or child restraint system by a passenger who is younger than 16 years old:
- (a) a bus;
 - (b) a school bus;
 - (c) a bus that is a public transit vehicle;
 - (d) a vehicle for hire.
- (3) An individual who is driving or riding in a vehicle transporting prisoners is exempt from the requirements of subsection 211(2) and 213(2) of the Act with respect to the use of a seat belt or child restraint system by a passenger who is a prisoner.

Passenger Safety and Other Safety Requirements

104 Passenger and driver seating

- (1) Except as provided in subsections (2), (3) and (5), while a vehicle is in motion,
- (a) the driver of the vehicle must not do either of the following:
 - (i) transport a passenger in or on a part of the vehicle that is not designed or intended for the use of passengers,
 - (ii) transport a passenger who is not seated in their own designated seating position;
 - (b) a passenger in the vehicle must do both of the following:
 - (i) ride only in or on a part of the vehicle that is designed to transport passengers,

- (ii) be seated in their own designated seating position.
- (2) Subclauses (1)(a)(i) and (b)(i) do not apply if a passenger is being transported in a truck in space intended for merchandise and all of the following requirements are met:
 - (a) the truck has secure seating in place;
 - (b) the passenger is seated on the secure seating while being transported;
 - (c) the truck is driven at a speed of 40 km/h or slower.
- (3) Clause (1)(b) does not apply to a passenger in a bus
 - (a) that is a public transit vehicle; or
 - (b) that is equipped with a washroom, if the passenger is accessing the washroom.
- (4) Except as provided in subsection (5), a person must be seated while driving a vehicle.
- (5) This Section does not apply to a driver or passenger if both of the following apply:
 - (a) the driver or passenger is performing work-related duties or duties under an enactment that require them to stand or to be situated somewhere other than in a seat;
 - (b) the vehicle that the driver or passenger is driving or riding in is designed to be driven or to transport a passenger in the manner described in clause (a).
- (6) The requirements in this Section are safety requirements and, when they apply to passengers, are passenger safety requirements.

105 Riding in truck camper

- (1) In this Section,

“truck camper” means a recreational vehicle that is a motor vehicle with a camper unit mounted on it.
- (2) It is a passenger safety requirement that an individual must not ride in the camper part of a truck camper while the vehicle is in motion unless the individual is seated on 1 of the following seats:
 - (a) a regular passenger seat;
 - (b) a seat that is permanently mounted on the lower part of the body of the truck camper.

106 Riding in recreational vehicle

It is a passenger safety requirement that an individual must not ride in a recreational vehicle that is being towed.

107 Riding in trunk

It is a passenger safety requirement that an individual must not ride in the trunk of a motor vehicle.

108 Entering or exiting vehicle

- (1) An individual must not exit or enter a vehicle
 - (a) while the vehicle is in motion; or
 - (b) on a highway unless the vehicle is stopped at a curb or the side of the highway.
- (2) The requirements in this Section are safety requirements and, when they apply to passengers, are passenger safety requirements.

109 Opening vehicle door

- (1) An individual must not open a vehicle door on either side of the vehicle on a highway unless all of the following requirements are met:
 - (a) the vehicle is stopped;
 - (b) the individual takes due precautions to ensure that opening the door will not interfere with the movement of, or endanger, any other traffic;
 - (c) for a door on either side of the vehicle adjacent to moving traffic, it is left open no longer than necessary to load or unload passengers or materials.
- (2) The requirements in this Section are safety requirements and when they apply to passengers, are passenger safety requirements.

110 Driving bus with open door

It is a safety requirement that a driver of a bus must not knowingly put the bus in motion if a door is open.

111 Clinging or attaching onto moving vehicle

- (1) While a vehicle or other conveyance is in motion, an individual must not ride or travel on a toy vehicle or other conveyance or device that is not designed to be attached to or towed by a vehicle or other conveyance, by doing any of the following activities:

- (a) clinging to the vehicle or other conveyance;
 - (b) attaching themselves to the vehicle or other conveyance;
 - (c) attaching the toy vehicle or other conveyance or device to the vehicle or other conveyance.
- (2) A driver must not allow or knowingly permit an individual to contravene subsection (1) by clinging to or attaching themselves to any of the following driven by the driver:
 - (a) a vehicle;
 - (b) a conveyance other than a vehicle.
- (3) The requirements in this Section are safety requirements.

Driving motorcycles or 3-wheeled motor vehicles

112 Motorcycle safety

- (1) An individual must not drive or ride as a passenger on a motorcycle if any of the following apply:
 - (a) they are sitting side-saddle;
 - (b) they are sitting on the handlebar, frame or tank of the motorcycle;
 - (c) for a driver, they have both hands off the handlebars;
 - (d) for a passenger, they are either
 - (i) under 9 years old, or
 - (ii) weigh less than 18 kg or have a standing height of less than 145 cm;
 - (e) unless exempted under Section 117, they are not wearing an approved helmet in accordance with Sections 115 and 116.
- (2) For a limited speed motorcycle,
 - (a) the driver of the limited speed motorcycle must not drive carrying a passenger; and
 - (b) an individual must not ride as a passenger on the limited speed motorcycle.
- (3) The requirements in this Section, when they apply to passengers, are passenger safety requirements.

113 3-wheeled motor vehicle safety

- (1) An individual must not drive or ride as a passenger in a 3-wheeled motor vehicle if any of the following apply:
- (a) there is a sidecar attached to the vehicle;
 - (b) the vehicle has been modified after the vehicle's original manufacture;
 - (c) the vehicle is towing anything;
 - (d) for a passenger, they are either
 - (i) under 9 years old, or
 - (ii) weigh less than 18 kg or have a standing height of less than 145 cm;
 - (e) unless exempted under Section 117, they are not wearing an approved helmet in accordance with Sections 115 and 116.
- (2) The requirements in this Section, when they apply to passengers, are passenger safety requirements.

Helmets

114 Conveyances prescribed for purpose of Section 214 of Act

All of the following conveyances are prescribed for the purpose of the requirement to wear an approved helmet in Section 214 of the Act:

- (a) for an individual riding as a passenger, a bicycle trailer;
- (b) for a driver, a pedicab;
- (c) for a driver, an electric kick-scooter;
- (d) for an individual driving or riding as a passenger, a 3-wheeled motor vehicle;
- (e) a conveyance that would otherwise meet the definition of bicycle but whose wheels do not meet the minimum size criteria in the definition of bicycle in the *Interpretation Regulations* made under the Act.

115 Approved helmets

- (1) For an individual driving or riding as a passenger on a motorcycle, 3-wheeled motor vehicle, bicycle, bicycle trailer, personal transporter or recreational apparatus, an approved helmet is one that meets all of the following criteria:
- (a) it has a smooth outer surface;

- (b) it is constructed so that the helmet is capable of absorbing energy on impact;
 - (c) it is strongly attached to a strap designed to be fastened under the chin of the individual wearing it;
 - (d) it is undamaged from use or misuse;
 - (e) it properly fits the individual wearing it;
 - (f) it meets all additional requirements in this Section for a helmet for the type of vehicle or other conveyance.
- (2) For a person driving or riding as a passenger on a motorcycle or a 3-wheeled motor vehicle, an approved helmet is one that bears a mark indicating that the helmet is approved or certified as a motorcycle helmet to the standards issued by 1 or more of the following certification agencies or organizations:
- (a) the British Standards Institute;
 - (b) the Snell Memorial Foundation;
 - (c) the United States of America Department of Transportation;
 - (d) the Economic Commission for Europe.
- (3) For a person driving or riding as a passenger on a bicycle, bicycle trailer, personal transporter or recreational apparatus, an approved helmet is one that bears a mark indicating that the helmet is approved or certified for use with that conveyance by 1 or more of the following certification agencies or organizations:
- (a) the Canadian Standards Association;
 - (b) the Snell Memorial Foundation;
 - (c) the American Society for Testing and Materials;
 - (d) the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission;
 - (e) the European Committee for Standardization.
- (4) For the driver of an electric kick-scooter or a pedicab, an approved helmet is one that meets the same criteria as an approved helmet for a cyclist.

116 Requirement for wearing helmet fastened securely

An individual required to wear an approved helmet must wear the helmet fastened securely under their chin.

117 Exemptions from requirement to wear helmet

- (1)** An individual whose head is greater than 66 cm in circumference is exempt from the requirement in Section 214 of the Act to wear a helmet.
- (2)** The Registrar may exempt an individual from the requirement in Section 214 of the Act to wear a helmet while the individual is driving or riding any of the following on a highway if the Registrar is satisfied that wearing the helmet would interfere with the individual's religious practices:
 - (a)** a bicycle;
 - (b)** a personal transporter;
 - (c)** an electric kick-scooter;
 - (d)** a recreational apparatus;
 - (e)** a conveyance prescribed in clause 114(a), (b), (c) or (e).
- (3)** The Registrar may exempt an individual from the requirement in Section 214 of the Act to wear a helmet while the individual is driving or riding any of the following on a highway if the Registrar receives the recommendation of a regulated health professional who is a medical doctor who confirms that the individual is unable for medical reasons to wear a helmet:
 - (a)** a bicycle;
 - (b)** a personal transporter;
 - (c)** an electric kick-scooter;
 - (d)** a recreational apparatus;
 - (e)** a conveyance prescribed by clause 114(a), (b), (c) or (e).
- (4)** The Registrar must issue a certificate to an individual exempted under subsection (2) or (3) that attests to the exemption and the period of time for which the exemption is valid.
- (5)** An individual who is driving without a helmet on the basis of an exemption granted by the Registrar under subsection (2) or (3) must, on the request of a peace officer, produce a valid certificate issued by the Registrar under subsection (4).

Conveyances Other Than Vehicles

118 Beginning and end of bicycle lane

A bicycle lane begins at a traffic control device that indicates that the lane is a bicycle lane and ends at 1 of the following:

- (a) a traffic control device that indicates that the bicycle lane ends;
- (b) an intersection, unless the highway markings for the bicycle lane indicate that the bicycle lane is continued through the intersection.

119 Bicycle in bicycle lane

- (1) Except provided in subsection (5) or unless it is impracticable to do so, if there is a bicycle lane on the roadway for bicycles travelling in the same direction, a bicycle must be driven in the bicycle lane.
- (2) A cyclist travelling in a bicycle lane must drive in the same direction that the vehicular traffic in the adjoining traffic lane is travelling, unless a traffic control device indicates that travel in the opposite direction in the bicycle lane is permitted.
- (3) A cyclist travelling in a bicycle lane must do all of the following:
 - (a) keep right, if practicable, unless overtaking other traffic travelling in the same direction;
 - (b) for a divided bicycle lane, drive in the lane marked for traffic travelling in the same direction;
 - (c) go by any oncoming traffic on the right;
 - (d) overtake any traffic travelling in the same direction on the left;
 - (e) use a bell or horn to alert other traffic, if intending to overtake or go by.
- (4) Before exiting a bicycle lane, a cyclist must yield to any other traffic lawfully travelling in the area of the highway that they are entering.
- (5) A cyclist may exit a bicycle lane when preparing to or turning left in the same manner as a driver of a vehicle.
- (6) Except as provided in subsection (7), a cyclist who is travelling on a roadway other than in a bicycle lane must travel
 - (a) if there are marked traffic lanes, as far to the right of the lane available for the cyclist leading to their destination;
 - (b) as far to the right side of the roadway as practicable; or
 - (c) on the right-hand shoulder of the highway.
- (7) A cyclist is not required to comply with subsection (6) if any of the following apply:
 - (a) the cyclist is preparing to or turning left in the same manner as a driver of a vehicle;

- (b) the cyclist is travelling in, exiting or preparing to travel in or exit a rotary or roundabout in the same manner as the driver of a vehicle in a lane other than the far-right lane;
 - (c) the cyclist is preparing to cross or is crossing a railway grade crossing;
 - (d) the cyclist is overtaking a vehicle or other conveyance on the left of the vehicle or other conveyance;
 - (e) a traffic control device advises, permits or requires the cyclist to drive on a different portion of the roadway;
 - (f) it is impracticable to do so.
- (8) A cyclist driving on a roadway must use a bell or horn to alert other traffic, if intending to overtake or go by.

120 Bicycle crossing highway

- (1) Subject to subsection (3), to cross a highway using a crosswalk, a cyclist must dismount and walk the bicycle in the crosswalk.
- (2) The provisions of these regulations that apply to a pedestrian at or in a crosswalk apply to a cyclist crossing a roadway in a crosswalk under subsection (1).
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a cyclist that has a physical disability that precludes them from complying with that subsection.

121 Bicycle or other conveyance on sidewalk

- (1) Except as permitted by municipal bylaw or a traffic control device, a cyclist who is 14 years old or older must not drive a bicycle on a sidewalk.
- (2) Unless prohibited by a municipal law or a traffic control device, a child who is younger than 14 years old may drive any of the following conveyances on a sidewalk:
 - (a) a bicycle;
 - (b) a non-motorized conveyance designed for children.
- (3) Subject to any municipal bylaw that regulates traffic on a sidewalk or a shared-use sidewalk, a traffic authority may place a traffic control device to do any of the following:
 - (a) designate a sidewalk as a shared-use sidewalk;
 - (b) regulate the use of a shared-use sidewalk by pedestrians and drivers of bicycles and other conveyances.

- (4) Except as provided in this Section, the requirements in these regulations for using a sidewalk apply to using a shared-use sidewalk.
- (5) A driver of a bicycle or other conveyance travelling on a sidewalk or shared-use sidewalk must do all of the following:
 - (a) keep right, if practicable, unless overtaking another bicycle, an other conveyance or a pedestrian travelling in the same direction;
 - (b) drive at a careful and prudent speed for the circumstances;
 - (c) for divided lanes, drive in the lane marked for bicycles or other conveyance or for bicycles or other conveyances travelling in the same direction;
 - (d) go by any oncoming bicycle or other conveyance travelling in the sidewalk or shared-use sidewalk on the right;
 - (e) overtake any other bicycle or other conveyance or a pedestrian travelling in the same direction in the sidewalk or shared-use sidewalk on the left;
 - (f) use a bell or horn to alert other traffic, if intending to overtake or go by;
 - (g) on exiting the sidewalk or shared-use sidewalk, yield to any other traffic lawfully travelling in the area of the highway that they are entering.

122 **Equipment for visibility while driving bicycle**

- (1) A cyclist who is driving on a roadway must activate the lamps and display the reflectors required for a bicycle by the *Vehicle Equipment, Safety and Inspection Regulations*.
- (2) At any time, a cyclist may activate any of the following types of lamps mounted on the bicycle or on their helmet or clothing:
 - (a) flashing lamps;
 - (b) lamps emitting red light not visible from directly in front of the bicycle.
- (3) If the distance measured from the surface of the roadway to the top of a cyclist's head when seated is less than 1 m, their bicycle must be equipped with a flag when driven on a roadway that
 - (a) extends vertically at least 1.2 m, measured from the pavement; and
 - (b) is at least 20 cm wide on 1 side.
- (4) A cyclist who is towing a bicycle trailer while driving on a roadway must activate the lamps and display the reflectors required for the bicycle trailer by the *Vehicle Equipment, Safety and Inspection Regulations*.

- (5) A parent or guardian of an individual who is younger than 16 years old must not allow or knowingly permit the individual to contravene this Section.

123 Passenger on bicycle

- (1) A bicycle must not be driven if a passenger on the bicycle is not seated in 1 of the following seats:
 - (a) a permanently attached bicycle seat;
 - (b) an attached child seat that is designed and installed to carry an individual the size and weight of the passenger.
- (2) An individual must not ride as a passenger on a bicycle unless they are seated as required by subsection (1).
- (3) A cyclist must not tow more than 1 bicycle trailer.
- (4) A cyclist must not drive a bicycle while towing a passenger seated in a bicycle trailer unless the passenger is wearing an approved helmet.

124 Left-turning bicycle

- (1) A cyclist who is making a left turn must make the turn in 1 of the following manners:
 - (a) in the same manner as required for a vehicle;
 - (b) from the right-hand side of the roadway in accordance with subsection (3).
- (2) If a cyclist is turning left in the same manner as required for a vehicle, a driver who is travelling behind the bicycle and is continuing to go straight may overtake the bicycle on the right in accordance with Section 33.
- (3) A cyclist is permitted to turn left at an intersection from the right-hand side of the roadway, if they do all of the following:
 - (a) remain on the right-hand side of traffic travelling in the same direction while crossing the intersection;
 - (b) keep clear of any right-turning vehicles;
 - (c) keep clear of any pedestrians in crosswalks;
 - (d) when turning, yield to traffic on the highway that the cyclist is in the process of leaving.

125 Bicycle in rotary or roundabout

A cyclist who enters, travels around and exits a rotary or roundabout must do so in the same manner as required for a vehicle.

126 Bicycle driving single file

Except when overtaking, a cyclist must drive in single file in relation to other bicycles or other conveyances, other than vehicles.

127 Bicycle overtaking a vehicle

- (1) A cyclist who is overtaking a vehicle on the left or driving past a vehicle stopped on the main travelled way on the left must keep at least 1 m between the bicycle and the vehicle.
- (2) A cyclist travelling on the far-right side or the right-hand shoulder of a roadway may drive past a vehicle on the vehicle's right only if it is safe to do so.

128 Minimum age to drive power-assisted bicycle

- (1) An individual who is younger than 14 years old must not drive a power-assisted bicycle.
- (2) A parent or guardian of an individual must not allow or knowingly permit the individual to contravene subsection (1).
- (3) The owner of a power-assisted bicycle must not allow or knowingly permit an individual to contravene subsection (1)

129 Power-assisted bicycles

The provisions of these regulations that apply to driving or riding as a passenger on a bicycle apply to driving or riding as a passenger on a power-assisted bicycle.

130 Driving bicycle or other conveyance in careful and prudent manner

A driver of a bicycle or other conveyance driving on a highway driving in any of the following manners is not driving in a careful or prudent manner for the purposes of Section 185 of the Act:

- (a) doing any trick or performing a stunt;
- (b) for a conveyance equipped with pedals, coasting with both feet off the pedals;
- (c) for a bicycle or other conveyance that is hand-powered, coasting with both hands off the hand cranks;

- (d) with both hands off the handlebars;
- (e) holding on to another moving bicycle or other conveyance;
- (f) while allowing a driver of another bicycle or other conveyance to hold onto the moving bicycle or conveyance.

131 Minimum age to drive electric kick-scooter

- (1) An individual who is younger than 14 years old must not drive an electric kick-scooter.
- (2) A parent or guardian of an individual must not allow or knowingly permit the individual to contravene subsection (1).
- (3) The owner of an electric kick-scooter must not allow or knowingly permit an individual to contravene subsection (1).

132 Electric kick-scooters

- (1) Except as provided in this Section, the provisions of these regulations that apply to driving a bicycle on a roadway apply to driving an electric kick-scooter on a roadway.
- (2) No person is permitted to drive an electric kick-scooter on a municipal highway at a speed faster than the following applicable speed:
 - (a) 32 km/h;
 - (b) the maximum speed prescribed by municipal bylaw.
- (3) Except when overtaking, an electric kick-scooter must be driven in single file in relation to other electric kick-scooters, bicycles or other conveyances, other than vehicles.
- (4) An individual must not ride as a passenger on an electric kick-scooter.
- (5) An individual must not drive an electric kick-scooter while carrying a passenger.
- (6) The driver of an electric kick-scooter must be in a standing position while the electric kick-scooter is in motion.
- (7) An individual must not drive an electric kick-scooter while towing any individual, vehicle or other conveyance or device.
- (8) A driver of an electric kick-scooter who is driving on a roadway must activate the lamps and display the reflectors required for the electric kick-scooter by the *Vehicle Equipment, Safety and Inspection Regulations*.

- (9) An electric kick-scooter must not be driven in any of the following areas:
- (a) on a provincial highway;
 - (b) on a highway on which bicycles or electric kick-scooters are prohibited by this Act or the regulations;
 - (c) on a municipal highway if electric kick-scooters are not permitted by municipal bylaw;
 - (d) where prohibited by an official traffic sign;
 - (e) on private property if it is prohibited.

133 Off-highway vehicles operating on road trails

Except as otherwise provided in the *Road Trails Act* and the *Off-highway Vehicles Act*, the provisions of these regulations that apply to driving motor vehicles also apply to the operation of an off-highway vehicle on a road trail, except those provisions that by their very nature can have no application.

134 Minimum age to drive personal transporters

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), an individual who is younger than 16 years old must not drive a personal transporter
- (2) An individual who is at least 14 years old who is participating in a guided tour is permitted to drive a personal transporter if the tour operator has the written consent of the individual's parent or guardian.
- (3) A parent or guardian of an individual who is younger than 16 years old must not allow or knowingly permit the individual to contravene subsections (1) or (2).
- (4) The owner of a personal transporter must not allow or knowingly permit an individual to contravene subsections (1) or (2).

135 Personal transporters

- (1) A personal transporter must not be driven in any of the following areas:
 - (a) on a roadway with a posted speed limit of faster than 60 km/h;
 - (b) on a controlled-access highway;
 - (c) on a highway where bicycles or personal transporters are prohibited by the Act or the regulations;
 - (d) on a rotary or roundabout, unless there is a sidewalk or bicycle lane available;

- (e) on any municipal highway where it is prohibited by municipal bylaw;
 - (f) on any private property where it is prohibited.
- (2) A personal transporter may be driven only in the following areas:
- (a) if there is a sidewalk, on the sidewalk unless it is impracticable to do so;
 - (b) if there is no sidewalk or if it is impracticable to drive on the sidewalk, in 1 of the following areas:
 - (i) in a bicycle lane that permits traffic travelling in the same direction that the personal transporter is travelling in,
 - (ii) if there is no bicycle lane that permits traffic travelling in the same direction that the personal transporter is travelling in, on the far-right side of the roadway.
- (3) Except when overtaking, a personal transporter must be driven in single file in relation to other personal transporters, bicycles or other conveyances, other than vehicles.
- (4) A driver of a personal transporter may make a left turn only by crossing the roadway in a crosswalk.
- (5) The provisions of these regulations that apply to a pedestrian at or in a crosswalk apply to a driver of a personal transporter crossing a roadway in a crosswalk under subsection (4).
- (6) A driver of a personal transporter who is driving on a roadway must activate the lamps and display the reflectors required for the personal transporter by the *Vehicle Equipment, Safety and Inspection Regulations*.
- (7) A driver of a personal transporter driving on a highway must use a bell or horn to alert other traffic, if intending to overtake or go by.

136 Minimum age to drive pedicabs

- (1) An individual who is younger than 19 years old must not drive a pedicab.
- (2) A parent or guardian of an individual who is younger than 16 years old must not allow or knowingly permit the individual to contravene subsection (1).
- (3) The owner of a pedicab must not allow or knowingly permit an individual to contravene subsection (1).

137 Pedicabs

- (1) An individual may drive a pedicab only on a municipal highway that has a maximum speed limit of 50 km/hr and only in accordance with any applicable municipal bylaws.
- (2) A driver of a pedicab travelling on a highway must do all of the following:
 - (a) stay as far to the right side of the roadway or highway as practicable;
 - (b) sit astride the pedicab's driver seat;
 - (c) keep at least 1 hand on the handlebars;
 - (d) keep at least 1 foot on the pedicab pedals.
- (3) A driver of a pedicab must not do any of the following:
 - (a) drive abreast of or parallel to a moving vehicle or other conveyance that is travelling in the same lane on a highway;
 - (b) overtake a moving vehicle or other conveyance on a highway;
 - (c) drive on a sidewalk;
 - (d) carry another individual on the handlebar or frame of the pedicab or on the body of the driver.
- (4) A driver of a pedicab may do all of the following in the same manner as required for a cyclist who is not driving in a bicycle lane:
 - (a) turn left;
 - (b) enter, travel on and exit a rotary or roundabout.
- (5) A driver of a pedicab who is driving on a highway must activate the lamps required for the pedicab by the *Vehicle Equipment, Safety and Inspection Regulations*.

138 Recreational apparatuses

The driving of a recreational apparatus on a sidewalk is permitted unless prohibited by the municipality in which the sidewalk is located.

139 Rickshaws

The provisions of these regulations that apply to a driver of a pedicab apply to the driver of a rickshaw, with the necessary changes.

140 Securing horse on highway

- (1) Except as prohibited by subsection (2), the prescribed manner for securing a horse left unattended on a highway for the purpose of subsection 200(2) of the Act is as follows:

 - (a) if the horse is unbridled, it must be secured by a halter;
 - (b) the horse must be securely fastened to prevent it from entering the main travelled way;
 - (c) the reins or lines securing the horse must not obstruct the free use of a sidewalk or crosswalk;
 - (d) if the horse is harnessed to a wheeled vehicle or other conveyance, the wheels of the conveyance must be secured and the conveyance must be heavy enough to prevent it from being dragged with the wheels secured;
- (2) A horse must not be secured on a highway by fastening it to any of the following objects on the highway:

 - (a) a hydrant;
 - (b) a tree;
 - (c) a tree's protective box or casing.
- (3) A horse must not be on a highway if it is unbridled, unless it is secured by a halter.
- (4) If a horse is harnessed to a vehicle or other conveyance on a highway, an individual must not remove a wheel, pole, shaft, whiffletree, swinglebar or other part of the vehicle or other conveyance or any part of the harness, if removing the part would allow the horse to be unsecured.

141 Riding horse on highway

- (1) An individual riding a horse on a roadway must do all the following:

 - (a) ride as far to the right as practicable;
 - (b) not ride next to another horse except to overtake or go by the other horse;
 - (c) use arm signals in accordance with subsections 31(3) and (4) to communicate to other users of the highway an intention to stop, enter the roadway or turn.
- (2) A horse must not be ridden, led or driven on a sidewalk other than when crossing the sidewalk.
- (3) While riding a horse on a highway, the rider must not do any of the following:

- (a) perform trick riding;
- (b) race or run the horse for any purpose, including any of the following:
 - (i) a race or contest,
 - (ii) a bet or wager,
 - (iii) a trial for speed,
 - (iv) to overtake another horse or a vehicle.
- (4) An individual riding a horse on a highway may do all of the following in the same manner as a cyclist who is not driving in a bicycle lane:
 - (a) turn left;
 - (b) enter, travel on and exit a rotary or roundabout.

142 Horse pulling wagon or cart on highway

- (1) A horse that is pulling a wagon or cart may be led or driven on the main travelled way in the same manner as required for a vehicle.
- (2) A driver of a wagon or cart on runners being pulled by a horse must ensure that there are at least 2 bells attached to the harness or to the wagon or cart that give a sound that is audible under normal conditions from a distance of at least 60 m.

Stopping and Parking

143 Parking outside urban area or in urban area where speed limit is faster than 50km/h

- (1) This Section applies to a highway outside an urban area or in an urban area where the speed limit is faster than 50 km/hr.
- (2) A vehicle or other conveyance must not be parked on a roadway unless all of the following requirements are met:
 - (a) there is an unobstructed width of at least 4.5 m of main travelled way available for the free passage of other traffic;
 - (b) the parked vehicle or other conveyance can be clearly seen for a distance of 60 m along the highway in both directions;
 - (c) for a controlled access highway, no part of the vehicle or other conveyance is parked on the main travelled way.

- (3) A vehicle or other conveyance must not be parked on any improved or paved portion of a highway not designated by a traffic control device for parking if it is practicable to park on an unimproved or unpaved portion of the highway.

144 Stopping and parking in urban area where speed limit is 50 km/h or slower

- (1) This Section applies to a highway in an urban area where the speed limit is 50 km/h or slower.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a vehicle or other conveyance must not be stopped on a highway, other than an alley, unless there is an unobstructed width of at least 3 m of main travelled way available for the free passage of other traffic.
- (3) A vehicle or other conveyance stopping temporarily for the purpose of, and while actively engaged in, loading or unloading passengers is not required to comply with subsection (2) unless prohibited by an official traffic sign.
- (4) A vehicle or other conveyance must not be parked in an alley, unless there is an unobstructed width of at least 3 m of main travelled way available for the free passage of other traffic.
- (5) A commercial vehicle must not be parked on a roadway for a period of longer than 2 hours.

145 Position of parked motor vehicle

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) for angled parking or as otherwise indicated by a traffic sign or highway markings, a motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, that is parked on a roadway must be parked in accordance with all of the following:
 - (a) the motor vehicle must be parallel to the edge of the roadway;
 - (b) the motor vehicle must be headed in the same direction as traffic on that side of the roadway;
 - (c) the wheels of the motor vehicle that are closest to the curb or edge of the roadway must be within 30 cm of the curb or edge of the roadway.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3) for angled parking or as otherwise indicated by a traffic sign or highway markings, a motorcycle that is parked on a roadway must be parked in accordance with all of the following:
 - (a) the motorcycle must be at any angle other than perpendicular to the edge of the roadway;
 - (b) if practicable, the motorcycle must be headed in the same direction as traffic on that side of the roadway;

- (c) the wheel of the motorcycle that is closest to the curb or edge of the roadway must be within 15 cm of the curb or edge of the roadway.
- (3) If angle parking of a motor vehicle is indicated by a traffic sign or highway markings, a motor vehicle that is parked there must be parked at the angle to the curb or edge of roadway indicated by the traffic sign or highway markings.

146 Manner of parking motor vehicle

- (1) A motor vehicle other than a motorcycle must not be parked and left unattended on a highway unless it is parked in accordance with all of the following:
 - (a) except as provided in subsection (3), its motor is stopped;
 - (b) its parking brake is engaged;
 - (c) when parked on an uphill slope without a curb, its wheels are turned toward the nearest side of the highway;
 - (d) when parked on an uphill slope with a curb, its wheels are turned away from the curb;
 - (e) when parked on a downhill slope with or without a curb, its wheels are turned toward the nearest curb or side of the highway so that it is prevented from rolling into the roadway or main travelled way.
- (2) A motorcycle must not be parked and left unattended on a highway unless it is parked in accordance with all of the following:
 - (a) its motor is stopped;
 - (b) its parking brake is engaged or it is left in gear.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4), a motor vehicle may be parked and left unattended on a highway without stopping the motor if the motor is required to be running to operate equipment on the motor vehicle to provide a service or deliver materials.
- (4) If a motor vehicle described in subsection (3) is parked on a slope, adequate chocks must be placed against the motor vehicle's rear wheels.

147 Places where stopping and parking prohibited

- (1) Except as necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or following the direction of a peace officer, traffic control person or traffic control device or a direction under the Act, the regulations or municipal bylaw, a vehicle or other conveyance must not be stopped or parked on a highway in any of the following places:
 - (a) on a sidewalk;
 - (b) alongside or on a median;

- (c) on or within 5 m of a crosswalk;
 - (d) in an intersection;
 - (e) within 7.5 m of where the curb lines or, if there is no curb, the edges of the roadways intersect at an intersection, other than an intersection with an alley;
 - (f) within 10 m facing a flashing beacon that is an official traffic signal, a stop sign, a yield sign or a traffic signal light;
 - (g) within 5 m of the driveway entrance to any fire station;
 - (h) within 5 m of a fire hydrant;
 - (i) blocking the entrance to any part of a private driveway, unless the owner or driver of the vehicle or other conveyance blocking the driveway provides proof that they have the permission of the owner of the driveway to do so;
 - (j) alongside or opposite any highway excavation or obstruction, if stopping or parking there would obstruct traffic;
 - (k) on the roadway side of any vehicle or other conveyance stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a highway;
 - (l) at any place where a traffic sign prohibits stopping or parking;
 - (m) within 15 m of the nearest rail of a railway crossing;
 - (n) on or near the crest of a grade if the view of a driver travelling in either direction is obstructed;
 - (o) on the marked buffer area, if any, between the main travelled way and a reserved lane.
- (2) Unless it is permitted or required by an official traffic sign or by the Act, the regulations or municipal bylaw, a vehicle or other conveyance must not be parked in a bicycle lane.

148 Loading zones

- (1) In this Section,
- “loading zone” means an area on a highway indicated by an official traffic sign to be a loading zone.
- (2) The prohibitions on stopping and parking in a loading zone in subsections (3) and (4) are in effect for the following applicable time period:
- (a) the time period indicated on the official traffic sign;

- (b) if there is no time period indicated on the official traffic sign, between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on each day from Monday to Friday, inclusive, other than a holiday.
- (3) A vehicle or other conveyance must not be stopped or parked in a loading zone for any purpose other than to load or unload passengers or materials.
- (4) A vehicle or other conveyance must not be stopped or parked in a loading zone for longer than the shorter of the following periods:
 - (a) the time needed to expeditiously load or unload passengers or materials;
 - (b) 30 minutes.

149 Tow-away zones

- (1) In this Section,

“tow-away zone” means an area indicated by an official traffic sign to be a tow-away zone.
- (2) A vehicle or other conveyance must not be parked in a tow-away zone.
- (3) Parking a vehicle or other conveyance in contravention of subsection (2) is prescribed as a circumstance in which a peace officer may seize and arrange for the impoundment of the vehicle or other conveyance under Section 63 of the Act.

150 Bus stops and taxi stands

- (1) In this Section,

“bus stop” means an area indicated by an official traffic sign to be used exclusively for the stopping and parking of buses;

“taxi stand” means an area indicated by an official traffic sign to be used exclusively for the stopping and parking of taxis.
- (2) Unless it is stopped momentarily to load or unload passengers or materials, a vehicle or other conveyance must not be stopped or parked
 - (a) at a bus stop if it is not a bus; and
 - (b) at a taxi stand if it is not a taxi.
- (3) If a traffic authority has established bus stops in an urban area, a bus must not be stopped or parked on a highway in that urban area at any place other than a bus stop, unless it is stopped momentarily to load or unload passengers or materials.

151 Fire lanes

- (1) In this Section,

“fire lane” means an area established on public or private property that is indicated by an official traffic sign to be a fire lane.

- (2) A vehicle or other conveyance must not be stopped or parked in a fire lane.

152 Parking impeding snow and ice control

A vehicle or other conveyance must not be stopped or parked on a highway in a manner that interferes with snow and ice control or other winter maintenance operations on the highway.

153 Parking impeding Canada Post community mailbox

A vehicle or other conveyance must not be stopped or parked in front of a Canada Post community mailbox unless it is stopped temporarily to allow for delivering or picking up mail.

154 Parked for sale or advertising

- (1) A vehicle or other conveyance must not be parked and displayed for sale on a roadway.
- (2) A vehicle or other conveyance must not be parked on a roadway for the primary purpose of displaying advertising.

155 Prohibited parking in designated health authority parking lots

- (1) In this Section,

“designated parking lot” means a parking area for vehicles or other conveyances that is owned, occupied or operated by a health authority to serve any of the following healthcare facilities:

- (i) Queen Elizabeth II Health Sciences Centre,
- (ii) IWK Health Centre,
- (iii) Dartmouth General Hospital,
- (iv) the Nova Scotia Hospital, comprising the Dr. Clyde S. Marshall Building, E.C. Purdy Building, Mount Hope Building, Simpson Landing and Central Laundry Building,
- (v) the healthcare facility located at 18 Acadia Street, Dartmouth,

- (vi) a healthcare facility prescribed by the Minister in regulations made under clause 81(d) of the Act, where the parking area for vehicles or other conveyances is clearly identified as a designated parking lot to which these regulations apply by signage at all entrances to the parking area;

“health authority” means a health authority as defined in the *Health Authorities Act*;

“healthcare facility” means a facility owned, occupied or operated by a health authority.

- (2) A person must not park in a designated parking lot unless they are attending a healthcare facility served by the designated parking lot.
- (3) A person is considered to be attending a health authority’s healthcare facility under subsection (2) if they are attending the healthcare facility as 1 of the following persons on the date that they park in the designated lot:
 - (a) a patient of the health authority;
 - (b) a visitor to a patient of the health authority;
 - (c) a member of the medical, dental or scientific staff of the health authority;
 - (d) an employee of the health authority;
 - (e) a volunteer of the health authority;
 - (f) a service provider or prospective service provider of the health authority, or the service provider’s employees;
 - (g) a person having other business with the health authority.
- (4) A person may demonstrate that they parked in a health authority’s designated parking lot to attend a healthcare facility by producing any of the following documents to an employee or agent of the health authority on request:
 - (a) a valid health authority personnel identification document issued to them by a health authority;
 - (b) a document provided to them by the health authority to demonstrate their attendance at the healthcare facility on the day that they parked in the designated parking lot.

156 Vehicles exempt from parking or stopping rules

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the restrictions and prohibitions in these regulations on stopping or parking vehicles or other conveyances do not apply to any of the following vehicles or other conveyances:

- (a) a law enforcement vehicle being used in the performance of the driver's duties;
 - (b) a medical and fire response vehicle that is responding to an emergency or if necessary in the performance of the driver's duties;
 - (c) a school bus or public transit vehicle that is stopped on the roadway to allow enough space for passengers to be loaded or unloaded;
 - (d) a service truck or recovery vehicle that is rendering service to a disabled vehicle;
 - (e) a vehicle or other conveyance that is disabled to an extent that makes it impossible for the driver to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving the vehicle;
 - (f) a vehicle owned by a search and rescue organization and being used to respond in a search and rescue operation or other emergency;
 - (g) a vehicle being used on that portion of the highway for any of the following purposes:
 - (i) construction, maintenance or repair of the highway,
 - (ii) snow and ice control or other winter maintenance operations.
- (2) The exemptions in subsection (1) apply only if stopping or parking is reasonable and safe in the circumstances.