

Drivers and Licensing

This section covers how to obtain and retain a permit or licence to drive motor vehicles and ride motorcycles. It explains how you progress through the Graduated Licensing Scheme, including obtaining your learner's permit, passing the Hazard Perception Test, and moving through two stages of Provisional Licence before obtaining your full licence. It details the two methods by which you can qualify for your licence - the Vehicle On Road Test (VORT) method or the Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A) method.



Obtaining a Licence

Learner's permit or licence

Application forms can be obtained at any Customer Service Centre and some remote country police stations. The locations of Customer Service Centres are listed on the inside back cover of this handbook.

Proof of your identity and address

You must provide evidence of your identity and address when applying for:

- a licence or learner's permit in South Australia for the first time, or
- a replacement licence or learner's permit if you cannot supply your current photographic South Australian licence or permit.

You must produce your driver's licence when applying for:

- a renewal of your licence
- a change of licence class to drive other classes of vehicles.

Unless your photograph and signature has already been digitally stored in the South Australian Licensing System; otherwise evidence of identity (including your current address) is required.

You must produce your current driver's licence or learner's permit when undertaking a practical driving test, hazard perception test or Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A) course.

Identification documents

At least three documents are required to provide evidence of identity including:

One document from category A and two from category B; OR

Two documents from category A and one from category B

The three documents presented must together provide your full name, signature, date of birth and current residential address. If the three documents presented do not verify your current residential address, a fourth document must be provided from the "Evidence of residential address for registration and licensing purposes" category below.

Documents must be originals and issued within the allowable time.

Photocopies/extracts or commemorative certificates are not acceptable.

Evidence of residential address for registration and licensing purposes

If not already established by Category A or Category B documents one of the following documents is also required:

- current South Australian vehicle registration certificate
- South Australian driver's licence or vehicle registration renewal for the coming period
- a contract of sale, lease arrangement or rental receipt for your place of residence up to two years old
- last or current financial year Australian Taxation Office tax assessment
- a letter signed by the principal/deputy principal/head of school, or a person with the authority to sign for the principal/deputy principal/head of school of a recognised educational institution, on the institution's letterhead, which verifies your address (up to one year old)
- certificate or statement of enrolment from an educational institution (up to one year old)
- a completed "MR1418 Confirmation of Residential Address and Signature to Enrol a Client with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles" form (available from a Service SA customer service centre) or a letter from a bank, building society or credit union (up to one year old) which shows your full name and demonstrates that your residential address has been verified by the bank, building society or credit union.

Category A

- an Australian full birth certificate showing parental details (a commemorative certificate, certified copy or extract is not acceptable);
- an overseas birth certificate showing parental details provided a passport or an official Australian travel document is also shown;
- a current Australian passport or one that has expired within the last two years;
- a current overseas passport (with a valid visa) or an overseas passport that has expired within the last two years (linked to a current Australian visa);
- a Certificate of Identity (COI) or a United Nations Convention Travel Document (CTD) issued by the Australian Passport Office (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade);
- a document for travel to Australia (DFTTA) issued by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection;
- an Evidence of Australian Citizenship Certificate or a Citizenship by descent (Extract from Register of Citizenship by Descent) document or an Adoption in accordance with the Hague Convention on inter-country adoption document;
- an Australian Government ImmiCard (current or expired) (Evidence of Immigration Status (EIS) or Permanent Resident Evidence (PRE) or Residence Determination (RDI) or Australian Migration Status (AMS)) issued by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection;
- an "Extract from Register of Citizenship by Descent" (issued by an Australian embassy where the parent(s) are Australian-born);
- photograph and/or signature stored on the Registrar of Motor Vehicles' photographic licence database;
- South Australian or Federal Police Officer photo identity card;
- South Australian proof of age card (issued after 9 October 2006);
- Australian photo driver's licence or learner's permit (current or expired up to two years).

Category B

- a proof of age or photo ID card issued by an interstate government authority
- a current Medicare card, pensioner concession card, Department of Veterans' Affairs entitlement card or any other current entitlement card issued by the Australian Government
- a telephone, gas or electricity bill up to six months old
- a water rates, council rates or land valuation notice up to twelve months old
- Australian Defence Force photo identity card (excluding civilian staff and family)
- Evidence of enrolment to vote from the Australian Electoral Commission up to two years old
- student identity document from an Australian educational institution with photograph and/or signature (current or expired up to twelve months)
- Australian issued security guard or crowd controller licence showing photograph
- Occupational licence (Consumer and Business Services licence) showing photograph
- an armed services discharge document up to twelve months old
- Australian issued firearms licence showing photograph
- a current credit card, or debit card, that shows the embossed or printed name and signature, or account card from a bank, building society or credit union, or a passbook up to one year old.
- a completed "MR1418 Confirmation of Residential Address and Signature to Enrol a Client with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles" form (available from a Service SA customer service centre) or a letter from a bank, building society or credit union (up to one year old) which shows your full name and demonstrates that your signature has been verified by the bank, building society or credit union.

The list of identity documents is correct at time of publishing in October 2016. The acceptable evidence of identity documents may change from time to time and an up to date list can be found on the following URL www.sa.gov.au/driverslicences or by phoning 13 10 84.

Medical fitness to drive

Any illness, disease or disability that could affect your ability to safely operate a motor vehicle must be truthfully declared on any application or renewal form for a South Australian driver's licence or learner's permit.

If you have a condition such as diabetes, epilepsy, arthritis, hypertension, limb disability, a sleep disorder, blackouts, vertigo, frequent fainting or dizziness, a stroke, psychiatric disorder, severe coronary or cardiovascular disease or you require glasses when you drive, it may be necessary to have a Medical Certificate completed by a doctor. In some circumstances a specialist report may be required.

If your only problem is that your eyesight does not meet the minimum standard for a driver's licence unaided, it will be necessary to have an Eyesight Certificate completed by your doctor, or similar type medical professional, before your permit or licence can be issued. If the doctor states that your eyesight is satisfactory while wearing spectacles or contact lenses, the permit or licence will be endorsed to say that corrective lenses must be worn at all times when driving.

A Medical Certificate/Eyesight Certificate is also required if an applicant has had eye surgery or has lost sight in one eye.

If you develop a medical condition that can affect your ability to drive and you already have a licence or permit, you must advise the Registrar of Motor Vehicles in writing at GPO Box 1533, Adelaide SA 5001, as soon as possible.

In the majority of cases, where a person is required to take medication for the treatment of a condition that can affect their fitness to drive, a Medical Certificate will need to be produced periodically depending on the type of the condition and how it is controlled.

Depending on the type and seriousness of the condition, medical evidence and a practical driving assessment may be required when determining if a learner's permit or particular class of licence should be issued or retained.

If you think you may need to submit medical evidence, the appropriate Medical and Eyesight Certificates are available from any customer service centre or can be downloaded from **www.sa.gov.au**

<< see pages 132 to 134 >>

Photographs for permits and licences

New applicants seeking a learner's permit or driver's licence must be photographed before the permit or licence is issued. Once taken, in most cases, a new photo is not necessary for another 10 years.

Applicants who live in the metropolitan or country areas where there is a customer service centre must attend the centre personally with their application form for the photograph to be taken. However, there are services available for clients living in more remote areas. Contact 13 10 84 for more details.

Licence renewals can be made on-line (except when a new photo is necessary), at Customer Services Centres and selected Australia Post Offices. To pay at Australia Post the licence must not have expired for more than 6 months and the renewal notice and appropriate evidence of identity must be produced.

Where it is not practical for applicants to attend a Customer Service Centre or selected Australian Post Office, they will need to forward their application with the appropriate fee to a Customer Service Centre. A temporary licence valid for a calendar month will be returned to the applicant together with a notice outlining the location of South Australian 'photo points'. A photo should be taken before the temporary licence expires. For a list of South Australian photopoints see:

www.sa.gov.au/photopoints

Conversion of an interstate or overseas driver's licence

The holder of an interstate or overseas driver's licence must obtain a South Australian driver's licence:

- in the case of an interstate licence holder, within three months of residing in South Australia
- in the case of a foreign licence holder, who becomes a permanent resident or citizen of Australia, within three months of becoming a resident of South Australia.

When converting an interstate driver's licence, the driver is generally entitled to a licence of the same class and conditions as the interstate licence without undertaking any theory test or practical driving test.

The holder of a licence from a recognised country that has similar licensing practices to South Australia may exchange their overseas licence for a South Australian licence (see www.sa.gov.au/motoring for recognised countries). In most instances the conversion of the overseas driver's licence is limited to classes C (car) and motorcycle only. Learner's Permits and Learner's Licences are not able to be converted.

A licence holder from a country not recognised as having similar licensing practices to Australia must pass a theory test, Hazard Perception Test and a practical driving test. A sample of people who have taken a practical driving test will be subject to a further validation assessment with a Government Auditor before a South Australian licence will be issued.

Penalties for committing offences

If you commit a minor offence, you will generally receive an Expiation Notice ('On-the-Spot' fine) from the Police, which must be paid by the date shown on the Notice. If you pay by the due date, you will not be required to attend Court. If you decide to contest the offence in a Court, you may receive a summons to go to Court where the offence will be heard. You may also incur demerit points for some offences.

Generally, if you commit a serious offence, you will receive a summons to go to Court. In this case, you may wish to seek legal advice. ***For many serious offences you may be disqualified from driving and lose your licence or permit (have it suspended or cancelled).***

<< for information on losing your licence or permit see pages 126 to 131 >>

Lapsed licence

Anyone who has not held a driver's licence within the previous five years (either in South Australia or elsewhere) must obtain a learner's permit (a theory test must be undertaken and passed before a learner's permit is issued) and pass a Vehicle On Road Test (VORT) or Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A) before obtaining a driver's licence.

Change of address

You must notify the Registrar of Motor Vehicles within 14 days if you have changed your residential or postal address. You can do this by:

- writing to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles at
GPO Box 1533, Adelaide SA 5001
- telephoning 13 10 84
- going to www.ezyreg.sa.gov.au

Carrying your licence

If you hold a:

- learner's permit
- provisional licence
- probationary licence
- a licence that allows you to drive and you are driving a vehicle with a GVM of greater than 4.5 tonnes
- interstate or foreign licence.

You must carry your licence when driving and show it to a Police Officer when asked.

If you are in the mandatory alcohol interlock scheme you must also carry your licence at all times whilst driving.

Graduated Licensing Scheme

This section explains how to obtain a full licence by proceeding through the various stages of the “Graduated Licensing Scheme”. If you drive safely and don’t commit any offences, obtaining your licence is straightforward and you can be on your full licence in four years.

Overview

Unfortunately statistics show that drivers, aged 16 to 24 years, are almost twice as likely to be involved in a serious or fatal road crash.

But research has also found that strengthening the driving experiences and supervision of new drivers through graduated licensing schemes can lead to significant reductions in crashes both before and after obtaining a driver’s licence.

The Graduated Licensing Scheme is the process of obtaining a full driver’s licence – a gradual process which involves:

- at least 75 hours of supervised driving during the learner’s permit phase (not required for learner motorcycle riders)
- a two-stage provisional licence (P1 and P2)
- a compulsory hazard perception test to progress from L to P1.



NOT DISPLAYED
ON VEHICLE



LPlates

LEARNER'S PERMIT

- 16 years or older
- pass theory test
- (BIKE class must pass basic Rider Safe)

P1

PROVISIONAL LICENCE

- 17 years or older
- pass Hazard Perception Test
- if you are under the age of 25 you must hold your learner’s permit for at least 12 months.
- if you are aged 25 or over you must hold your learner’s permit for at least 6 months.
- complete 75 hours (includes minimum 15 hours at night) of supervised driving
- pass Vehicle On Road Test (VORT) or Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A) course
- (BIKE class must pass advanced Rider Safe course)

P2

PROVISIONAL LICENCE

- 18 years or older
- must have held a P1 licence for 12 months

Full Licence

- 20 years or older
- have held a P2 licence for 2 years

Obtaining your learner's permit

To obtain a full driver's licence you must progress through the stages of the Graduated Licensing Scheme. You start the process by obtaining a learner's permit. You must be 16 years or older before you can apply for a learner's permit.

The Theory Test

To obtain a learner's permit, you must provide full evidence of identity and pass the theory test. A fee is payable for each attempt. If you allow your learner's permit to expire for more than 12 months you will be required to sit the theory test again before the permit can be re-issued.

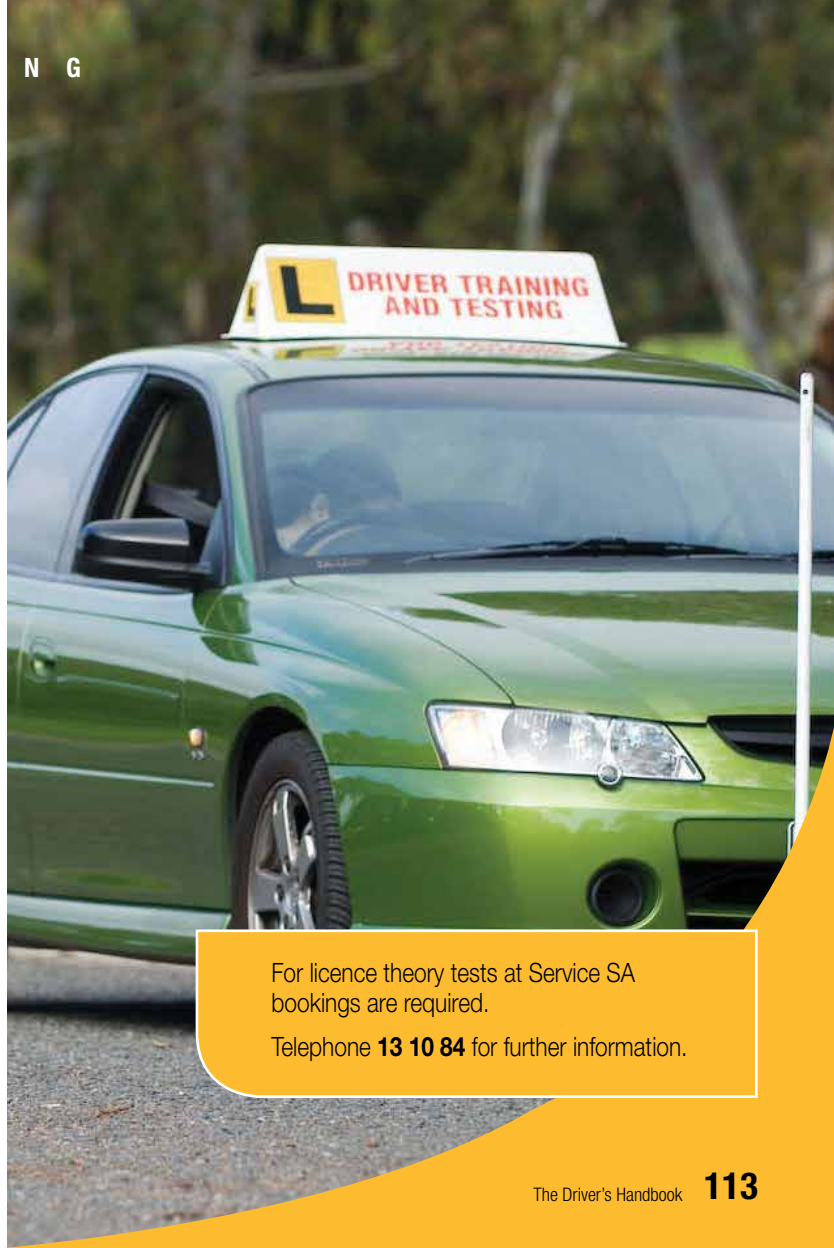
The theory test can be practised on-line at www.mylicence.sa.gov.au

The theory test can be taken at any Customer Service Centre, listed on the inside back cover of this booklet, or remote country police stations. The theory test is based on the road safety and road rule information provided in this handbook.

Theory tests can be conducted in languages other than English. If necessary, an interpreter is provided free of charge to applicants taking the test in a language other than English for their first attempt (You are required to pay for an interpreter on subsequent attempts). The computer based test is available in Simplified Chinese, Kirundi, Vietnamese, Arabic and Afghan Persian.

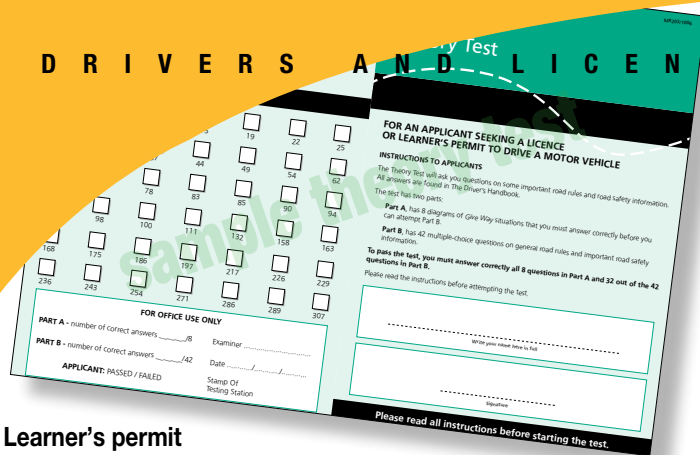
Proof of age, address and identification documents must be presented at the time of sitting the theory test.

<< *see pages 108 to 109* >>



For licence theory tests at Service SA bookings are required.

Telephone **13 10 84** for further information.



Learner's permit

On passing the theory test and payment of the learner's permit fee, you can obtain a learner's permit that will allow you to drive for two years under 'learner's permit conditions'.

Learner's permit holders can learn to drive in a High-powered Vehicle because they are required to be supervised by a Qualified Supervising Driver at all times.

Learner's permit conditions

Learner's permits are issued subject to conditions. If you breach a condition you will lose your learner's permit and be disqualified from driving. This is in addition to any other penalty. The conditions are:

- you must not drive a motor vehicle with any concentration of alcohol in your blood or with the presence of cannabis, speed or MDMA (ecstasy) in your blood or oral saliva
- if you commit a speeding offence, you will also commit a breach of your learner's permit conditions if you exceed the speed limit by 10 km/h or more
- you must drive with a qualified supervising driver in the seat next to the driver
- when riding a motorcycle you must not carry a passenger on the motorcycle, or in a sidecar attached to the motorcycle, unless that person is a qualified supervising driver.

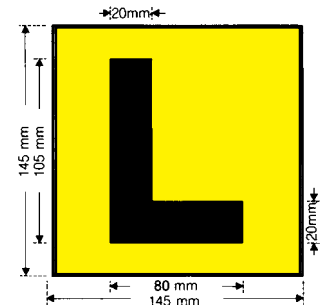
- you must not accumulate four or more demerit points during the learner's permit period.

The following laws also apply to the holder of a learner's permit. If you breach any of these laws you may incur penalties such as fines, demerit points or loss of licence.

- you must only drive the class of motor vehicle stated on your licence
- you must display the correct size 'L' plates so that they are clearly visible from the front and rear of the vehicle (rear only for motorcycle)
- you must carry your learner's permit at all times whilst driving
- you must not drive over 100 km/h even if the local speed limit exceeds 100 km/h
- you must not use any mobile phone function while driving including hands-free mode, Bluetooth technology and loud speaker operation
- holders of a motorcycle learner's permit who are under 25 years of age and do not hold a P2 or full licence for another class of vehicle must not ride between midnight and 5am unless a qualified supervising rider is present as a passenger on the bike or in a sidecar attached to the bike (exemptions apply).

'L' plates

The minimum size for the 'L' plate sign is defined in this diagram. The sign must be displayed and clearly visible from the front and rear of the vehicle (rear only for motorcycles). 'L' plate signs must not be displayed when the driver of the vehicle is not a learner driver (except a licensed Driving Instructor driving to or from a lesson). 'L' plates must have the letter 'L' painted in black on a yellow background.



Examples of theory test questions

The theory test consists of road safety and road rule questions with multiple-choice answers. This is a selection of the types of questions you will be asked. You will need to read these sections of the handbook carefully to help you pass the theory test.

QUESTION

Which of the following vehicles are allowed to overtake across the lines on the centre of the road?



- A. Vehicles 2 and 3 only.
- B. Vehicles 1 and 2 only.
- C. Vehicle 3 only.
- D. Vehicle 1 only.

QUESTION

You are a driver who is about to move off from the kerb into a flow of traffic. What must you do?

- A. You must signal for a reasonable time and give way to all traffic.
- B. You must signal for at least 5 seconds and give way to all traffic.
- C. You must signal for at least 2 seconds and give way only to traffic travelling in the direction you wish to go.
- D. You only have to signal for 2 seconds if there are other vehicles travelling on the road which may be affected by your manoeuvre.

QUESTION

Which one of the following statements is correct? Bicycle riders:

- A. Must obey the road rules.
- B. May not travel on heavy traffic roads.
- C. Must ride against the flow of traffic so they can be seen.

QUESTION

What is the closest distance you may park on the approach side of a children's crossing?

- A. 25 metres.
- B. 20 metres.
- C. 10 metres.
- D. 9 metres.

QUESTION

If the vehicle you are driving is involved in a crash and a person is killed or injured, you:-

- A. do not need to report the crash to the Police
- B. only need to report the crash to the Police if someone is injured
- C. must present yourself to a Police Officer of Police Station within 90 minutes after the crash and as soon as practicable provide notice to the Compulsory Third Party Insurance Claims Manager.

The qualified supervising driver

The holder of a learner's permit must not drive a motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) on a road unless accompanied by a qualified supervising driver who supervises and instructs the learner in the safe and efficient driving of the motor vehicle (including during parking practice). If you hold a learner's permit for a motorcycle and do not hold a P2 or full licence for another class of vehicle you must not ride between midnight and 5AM unless a qualified supervising rider is present or you meet the exemption criteria.

If you hold a P1 licence and you are under the age of 25 years, you must not drive

- between midnight and 5AM, or
- with more than one passenger aged 16 to 20 years (excluding immediate family members)

unless a qualified supervising driver is seated next to you in the front seat or you meet the exemption criteria.

A qualified supervising driver must:

- be seated immediately next to the driver in the front seat
- if the vehicle is a motorcycle, be a passenger on the bike or in a sidecar attached to the bike
- have held an unconditional licence for the preceding two years (not a learner's permit, provisional or probationary licence) applicable to the class of vehicle being driven and not have been disqualified in the previous two years.

The licence held by the qualified supervising driver must not be subject to good behaviour conditions.

If a passenger is carried on a motorcycle or in a sidecar by the holder of a learner's permit, the passenger must be a qualified supervising driver.

An overseas licence holder may act as a Qualified Supervising Driver provided they hold a licence from a recognised country and meet the criteria detailed above. For further information on the recognised countries contact 13 10 84 or visit www.sa.gov.au/motoring

It is an offence for a qualified supervising driver to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.05 grams or more in their blood, or a prescribed drug in their blood or oral fluid (saliva). The qualified supervising driver accompanying a learner driver in certain heavy vehicles must comply with the fatigue laws as if he or she was driving.

Further information on the heavy vehicle fatigue laws can be obtained at www.sa.gov.au/heavyvehicles

The Driving Companion

The *Driving Companion* is provided free to a person when the learner's permit is issued. There is a fee charged for further copies.

This booklet contains information including:

- before you drive
- graduated licensing scheme
- driving
- log book
- Vehicle On Road Test (VORT)
- Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A) course
- what's next – P1 & P2.

Learner driver log book

Road safety research shows that learner drivers need to get as much supervised practice as possible on their learner's permit under a variety of road conditions to develop the skills and experience needed

If you **lose** your log book, a fee will be **charged** for its replacement. If you **wish** to have your previous experience recognised you will need to have your qualified supervising driver(s) re-enter and sign any previous completed tasks and practice in the new log book. Otherwise you will have to start all over again!

Does the qualified supervising driver get their own log book?

No, the qualified supervising driver will record details in the log book issued to the learner driver.

Can my parents still teach me to drive?

Yes, any person who has held an unconditional licence for the preceding two years (not a learner's permit, provisional or probationary licence) applicable to the class of vehicle being driven may teach you to drive. Remember to make sure you get that person to record the time spent driving in the Log book section of the Driving Companion after every practice.



Who can teach me?

Anyone, including parents, friends or a Motor Driving Instructor who has held a full licence for two years or longer and has not been disqualified from driving in the last two years can teach you to drive.

There are two methods of obtaining your licence – the information below will help you decide which method is best for you.

VORT method	CBT&A method
Vehicle On Road Test (practical driving test)	Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A)
You may choose to have lessons with a Motor Driving Instructor	Receive training from an Accredited Instructor
Keep a record of 75 hours of supervised driving with a qualified supervising driver and	Satisfactorily complete all the CBT&A tasks listed in the <i>Driving Companion</i> and
Undertake a practical driving test pass the Hazard Perception Test	Keep a record of 75 hours' driving in the log book with a qualified supervising driver pass the Hazard Perception Test

Motor Driving Instructors

A person who charges a fee for teaching another person to drive MUST hold a driving instructor's licence issued by the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure. A driving instructor's licence, which must be displayed by the instructor at all times when instructing, is only issued after the instructor has undergone extensive training.

Motor Driving Instructors are re-assessed at regular intervals. A Motor Driving Instructor is able to teach you the knowledge and road craft skills necessary to obtain your licence. Some Motor Driving

Instructors are authorised to conduct the practical driving test, or to help you obtain your licence through the 'CBT&A' system. A list of Motor Driving Instructors is available in the Yellow Pages Telephone Directory under 'Driving Schools'.

Make sure the instructor holds Professional Indemnity and Public Liability Insurance, and is qualified to deliver the driver training and/or licensing service you are seeking.

Options to qualify for your Provisional (P1) Licence

There are two ways to qualify for your provisional licence. One option is to undertake and pass a practical driving test also known as a Vehicle On Road Test (VORT). The other is called Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A).

Whether you select the practical test option or the CBT&A method, the basic knowledge and skills you must achieve will be the same. Obtaining your provisional licence will ultimately be based on your ability to demonstrate competence in a number of selected and defined tasks.

These range from an understanding of the major controls of a motor vehicle, completing certain slow speed manoeuvres, driving in busy traffic and at higher speeds, observation skills, and dealing with hazards. This system of driver assessment has been designed to be fair and consistent. Although a demonstration of driving skills is essential, the assessment will also examine your attitude to driving and to your fellow road users.

During your VORT test or CBT&A lesson an Accreditation Auditor may accompany the Instructor. The Accreditation Auditor will be there as an observer and will not participate in the training or assessment of your driving skills.

Practical Driving Test (VORT) – with a VORT Motor Driving Instructor

The practical driving test is conducted by a VORT motor driving instructor. The key points of this option are:

- you should book your test with an instructor at least three days before the date that you want to take the test
- you cannot take the practical test with an instructor with whom you have had lessons
- your regular Motor Driving Instructor can put you in touch with a VORT motor driving instructor
- the practical driving test can be conducted between 7am and 7pm or sunset, whichever is earlier, on any mutually convenient day (except Christmas Day, Good Friday or before 10am on any Sunday or public holiday)
- before taking your test, you need to pay a test fee to the instructor
- you must have a current learner's permit when you are receiving instruction or undertaking the test.

You must carry your learner's permit with you at all times when driving.

- The test will be conducted on an officially approved test route.
- In some cases, an Accreditation Auditor will accompany the instructor during the test. In order to continue to be authorised to conduct tests, instructors are themselves subject to regular re-assessment. The Accreditation Auditor will be observing the conduct of the test and will not participate in the assessment of your driving skills.

At the end of the test you will receive either a pass or fail. If you fail you have a minimum of 13 days to practise before you are eligible to re-sit the test again.

Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A) - with a CBT&A Motor Driving Instructor

The CBT&A method does not involve a single 'pass/fail' practical driving test, although the knowledge and competence you need to demonstrate are much the same as the practical driving test option. Competency Based Training & Assessment is conducted by a CBT&A motor driving instructor. The key points of this option are:

- you will need to find an instructor (from a driving school)
- the instructor will need to use your copy of *The Driving Companion*, which is available from a Customer Service Centre
- the requirements for each CBT&A task are clearly stated in *The Driving Companion*, these tasks are also assessed if the applicant undertakes the practical test instead
- you will be assessed by the instructor as you learn, and when you have demonstrated competence in a particular task, it will be 'signed off' in *The Driving Companion* in the CBT&A section by the instructor
- the instructor will tell you what to practise for specific tasks. You can practise the tasks with a friend or family member (qualified supervising driver), who has held an unconditional driver's licence for a minimum of two years and must not have been disqualified in the previous two years. Such licences must not be a provisional (P1 or P2) licence, or a licence subject to probationary conditions or good behaviour conditions
- at any point during your training, you may choose to take a practical driving test (VORT) with an instructor rather than the Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A) method.

Regardless of which method you use you must complete the logbook in the *Driving Companion* to demonstrate that you have completed 75 hours, including 15 hours at night, of practical driving experience.

Certificate of Competency

Once you have passed the practical driving test (VORT) or successfully completed all the nominated tasks of the Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A), you will be issued with a Certificate of Competency by the instructor. When producing your Certificate of Competency, you may be required to have a second driving test with a Government auditor prior to the issue of your licence. There is no cost for this test and if you are selected for this process full details will be given to you. Production of your Certificate of Competency will enable you to obtain a provisional licence P1 from a Customer Service Centre on the condition you have also passed the Hazard Perception Test. Take care of your Certificate of Competency. Should you require a replacement because your Certificate has been lost or defaced you may approach the Authorised or Accredited Instructor who issued the original Certificate. Alternatively contact Driver Training and Audit on 8374 5100. A fee may be payable for the replacement Certificate.

Useful Publications:

The Driving Companion – available online at **www.myllicence.sa.gov.au** or from Customer Service Centres.



Learning in a Heavy Vehicle

Licence holders wishing to upgrade their licence to a higher class may undertake tuition on their current licence only if they have held the prerequisite licence class for the minimum prescribed period.

<< for information regarding Experience Requirements under Licence Classes see page 4 >>

A learner's permit is not required, but the licence holder must comply with all learner's permit conditions. e.g. display learner plates.

In special circumstances where the Registrar of Motor Vehicles has granted an exemption from the minimum driving experience requirements, such as the Training In Lieu of Experience (TILE) Course for class HC, the learner driver is required to obtain a learner's permit on payment of the prescribed fee.

THIS CERTIFICATE IS NOT VALID UNLESS IT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO ANY COURSEMAN FOR CONVEYANCE AS BOOKING PRACTICABLE

CLIENT NAME

1. Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

2. Date of Birth:

3. Police Officer No.:

4. Booking Officer No.:

5. Booking Date:

6. Test/Pract Date:

7. Test/Pract Time:

8. Vehicle Used:

9. Driver's License: ☐ Valid ☐ Not Valid

10. Declaration: I hereby declare that I am the person named herein who has undertaken the assessment as detailed in this Certificate.

11. Signature of Person named:

12. Signature of Booking Officer:

13. Date:

NOTE: ANY OF THE REQUIRED INFORMATION IS MISSING ENTERED OR IS OTHERWISE UNACCEPTABLE.

Obtaining your learner's permit – Motorcycles

Learning to ride a motorcycle

If you would like to start riding a motorcycle you must first attend a Rider Safe course.

Rider Safe is a compulsory motorcycle rider training course for all novice motorcycle riders. It provides tuition for the basic and advanced motorcycle skills necessary for the road. Rider Safe is run by experienced motorcycle riders who have undergone specialised instructor training.

The Rider Safe course also provides the opportunity to determine your riding aptitude before buying a motorcycle.

If you do not hold a current driver's licence, you must first pass the theory test at a customer service centre << *see the Theory Test page 113* >>. You must then undertake the basic Rider Safe course before a learner's permit can be issued.

Payment for the course must be made at a Customer Service Centre before attending Rider Safe.

If you have not previously held a driver's licence, you must hold your learner's permit for a minimum of 12 calendar months if you are under the age of 25, or six months if you are aged 25 or over, and pass an advanced Rider Safe course before you can be issued with a motorcycle licence.

You will be restricted to an R-Date licence for the first twelve months of your motorcycle licence, refer to the Learner Approved Motorcycle Scheme (LAMS) section.

Depending on your individual circumstances different scenarios can apply if your Learner's Permit is disqualified, please telephone 13 10 84 for details.

The Learner Approved Motorcycle Scheme (LAMS)

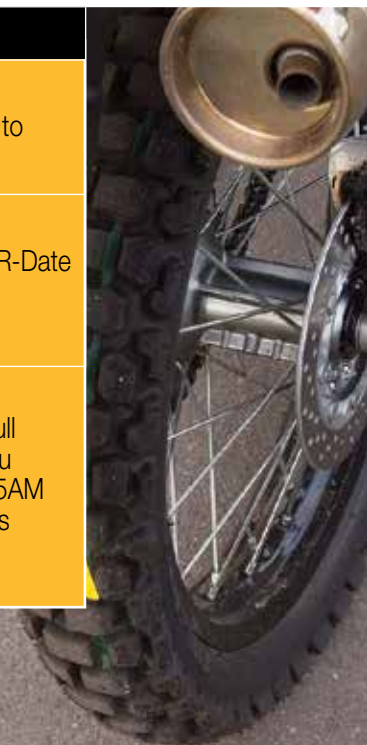
Under the Scheme, R-Date licence holders are allowed to ride motorcycles with an engine capacity of up to 660 ml with a power-to-weight ratio not exceeding 150 kw/t. A list of approved motorcycles is available from any Customer Service Centre or the website www.sa.gov.au/motoring

Learner's Permit

R-Date licence – can ride bikes up to 660 ml engine capacity and power to weight ratio not exceeding 150 kw/t.

R licence – full rider's licence, can ride any bike (must have held an R-Date licence for at least 12 months).

If you hold a learner's permit for a motorcycle and do not hold a P2 or full licence for another class of vehicle you must not ride between midnight and 5AM unless a Qualified Supervising Driver is present or you have an exemption.





The Rider Safe Course

Basic Course

This course is delivered in two half day sessions (session A and B over two days).

In Session A you will learn basic motorcycle control skills including riding in a straight line, basic braking, cornering, gear shifting and some bike control theory.

In Session B your learning will build on from session A by interacting with other bikes on the riding range. This session covers more advanced bike control theory and traffic skills. A practical skills assessment will be conducted at the end of session B.



On successful completion of the Basic Course, you must present the endorsed *Approval to Obtain a Learner's Permit* form at any Customer Service Centre within 12 months to obtain a learner's permit. Failure to do so will result in you having to sit the basic course again. The permit is valid for two years and you must carry your permit at all times whilst riding.

Advanced Course

This course is delivered in one half day session (Session C).

In Session C you will learn advanced bike control skills with emphasis placed on road riding skills and traction theory. A practical skills assessment will be conducted at the end of the advanced course.



On successful completion of the Advanced Course, you must present your *Certificate of Competency* at any Customer Service Centre to receive your R-Date Licence. This licence entitles you to ride a motorcycle on the learner approved motorcycle scheme list which can be found by visiting www.sa.gov.au/motoring or by contacting 13 10 84.



After completing a 12-month period riding on a Restricted R-Date Licence, you may apply for an unrestricted 'R' class licence. This licence is required if you wish to ride a motorcycle of any power to weight ratio.

The Returning Rider Course

The Returning Rider Course is a voluntary course aimed at people who hold a motorcycle licence but have not ridden for at least 5 years.

The course is designed to refresh your riding skills, techniques and awareness. It is not a test.

The session involves both theory and practical components that have been developed by experienced motorcyclists who have undergone specialist instructor training.

The Hazard Perception Test

To progress from an L to P1 licence you must pass the Hazard Perception Test, which is a computer-based test that measures your ability to recognise and respond to potentially dangerous situations and react appropriately. Research has shown that a lack of these skills is a major factor in crashes involving young novice drivers.

A Hazard Perception Test can be booked, by telephoning 13 10 84, and undertaken in any Customer Service Centre. A fee is payable for each attempt. If you live more than 100 kilometres (as the crow flies) from a place where the test is conducted, or on Kangaroo Island, you are exempt from having to sit the Hazard Perception Test.

For Hazard Perception Tests at Service SA, bookings are required.

Telephone **13 10 84** for further information.

You can practise the Hazard Perception Test on-line at **mylicence.sa.gov.au**



Obtaining a P1 Provisional Licence

Before you can apply for a P1 provisional licence you must:

- be at least 17 years old
- pass a Hazard Perception Test
- have held the learner's permit for a minimum of 12 full calendar months if under the age of 25
- have held the learner's permit for a minimum of six full calendar months if aged 25 or over
- have a minimum of 75 hours of supervised driving (including 15 hours of night driving) recorded in your driving companion (not required for learner motorcycle riders) and
- pass a practical driving test (VORT) conducted by an instructor or Accreditation Auditor or
- complete a CBT&A course with an instructor.

<< *see page 120* >>

If you fail a practical driving test, you are not allowed to do another practical driving test for at least 13 clear days. This is to allow you to practise your driving skills in preparation for the next practical driving test. Alternatively, you may complete the Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A) method instead.

After passing a practical driving test or completing the Competency Based Training & Assessment, a Certificate of Competency will be issued to you by the Authorised or Accredited Instructor. You can then apply to be issued with a licence that is subject to provisional licence conditions (a P1 provisional licence) provided you have passed the Hazard Perception Test. To apply for your P1 provisional licence, you must present the Certificate of Competency and your completed Log Book (75 hours of supervised driving) and declaration at a Customer Service Centre, together with the appropriate fee.

The Certificate of Competency does not authorise you to drive. Only when you have obtained a provisional licence are you authorised to drive. A provisional licence will be issued for 3 years. The first year of your provisional licence will be subject to P1 licence conditions and the remaining 2 years will be subject to P2 licence conditions.

Provisional Licence Laws and Conditions (P1 and P2)

Provisional licences are issued subject to conditions. If you breach a condition you will lose your licence and be disqualified from driving. This is in addition to any other penalty. The conditions are:

- you must not drive a motor vehicle with any concentration of alcohol in your blood or with the presence of cannabis, speed or MDMA (ecstasy) in your blood or oral saliva.
- you must not exceed any speed limit by 10 km/h or more.
- you must not accumulate four or more demerit points during the provisional licence period.

The following laws also apply to the holder of a provisional licence. If you breach any of these laws you may incur penalties such as fines, demerit points or loss of licence.

- you must only drive the class of motor vehicle stated on your licence.
- you must carry your provisional licence at all times whilst driving.
- you must not drive a high-powered vehicle while you are under the age of 25 (unless you have an exemption certificate).
- you must not drive over 100 km/h even if the local speed limit exceeds 100 km/h.

Laws that only apply to holders of P1 Provisional Licences (These laws do not apply to P2)

- You must display the correct size 'P' plates so they are clearly visible from the front and rear of the vehicle (rear only for motorcycles).

- You must not use any mobile phone function while driving, including hands-free mode, Bluetooth technology and loud speaker operation.
- If you are under the age of 25 years, you must not drive
 - between midnight and 5am, or
 - with more than one passenger aged 16 to 20 years (excluding immediate family members)unless a Qualified Supervising Driver is seated next to you or you meet the exemption criteria.

Please refer to **mylicence.sa.gov.au** for exemption details.

Obtaining a P2 Provisional Licence

You will automatically progress to a P2 provisional licence after you have held your P1 licence for 12 months.

Please note; these changes apply to provisional licences gained on, or after, 28 July 2014. If you obtained a licence before that date your individual circumstances may vary, please telephone 13 10 84 for details.

High-powered vehicles

High-powered vehicle restrictions apply:

- if you are a provisional licence holder under the age of 25 and you obtained your P1 on or after 4 September 2010
- if you were disqualified and returned to driving on a P1 licence on or after 4 September 2010.

High-powered vehicle restrictions do not apply:

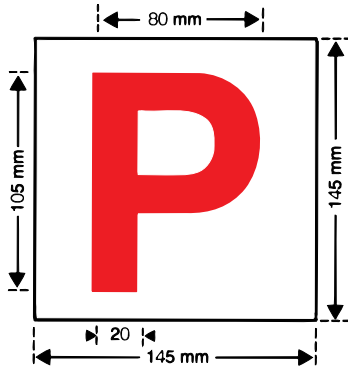
- if you are 25 years of age or older
- if you obtained your P1 or P2 licence before 4 September 2010
- if you have an exemption certificate.

Also, if you are under 25 and hold a full licence the high-powered vehicle restrictions do not apply.

<<see page 141>>

'P' plates

The minimum size for the 'P' plate sign is shown in the diagram and consists of a red letter 'P' against a white background. The sign must be displayed and clearly visible from the front and rear of the vehicle (rear only for motorcycles).



Losing your licence or permit

Gaining your full licence is easy if you obey the road rules however, if you commit offences or get disqualified, things can become more complicated and obtaining your full licence can be delayed.

If you are disqualified from driving, you may also have your licence or permit cancelled. Disqualification means you are disqualified from holding or obtaining a licence or permit for a period of time. Cancellation of a licence or permit is an additional penalty to disqualification and means that, at the end of the disqualification period, you must apply for a new licence or permit.

If your licence or permit is cancelled, the unused portion is lost.

The Motor Vehicles Regulations specifically exclude a refund on the unused portion, as it is part of the penalty.

A licence may also be suspended as a result of non-payment of outstanding fines.

The following is intended as a brief overview of what happens if you commit offences or are disqualified on your learner's permit or provisional licence.

It is recommended you read this section carefully so you are aware of the significant consequences of breaking the law whilst driving.

Also visit **www.myllicence.sa.gov.au** for more details.

This section applies to licences gained on, or after, 28 July 2014, if you obtained a licence before that date your individual circumstances may vary, please telephone 13 10 84 for details.

If you're disqualified for an offence committed while you are on your learner's permit

If you're disqualified on your learner's permit you will have to sit out your disqualification.

For holders of a car learner's permit you will have to complete the logbook requirement of 75 hours of supervised driving. The hours completed before your disqualification can be included.

If you're under 25 years of age you will have to hold your learner's permit for a minimum of 12 months and if you're 25 years or older you will have to hold your learner's permit for a total of 6 months.

This period includes the time you held your learner's permit before you were disqualified but you must hold your learner's permit continuously for 3 months after the disqualification.

If you're disqualified for an offence committed while you were the holder of learner's permit but you've since progressed to a P1 licence

If you are disqualified for an offence committed on your learner's permit you will have to sit out your disqualification.

When returning to drive after the disqualification you must hold your learner's permit for three months and pass another Hazard Perception Test and pass another practical driving assessment.

People who only hold a motorcycle class must pass another advanced Rider Safe course.

You are not entitled to enter into a Safer Driver Agreement or lodge an appeal against the disqualification.

If you're disqualified for an offence committed while you are on your P1 licence

If you're disqualified for an offence committed while you are on your P1 licence you may be able to choose to sit out the disqualification, enter into a Safer Driver Agreement or appeal the disqualification to the Court.

However if you have entered into a Safer Driver Agreement, or have been disqualified for breaching a Safer Driver Agreement in the previous 5 years or have successfully appealed a disqualification in the Court within the previous 5 years you must sit out the disqualification.

If you've successfully appealed to the Court or entered into a Safer Driver Agreement, a new Provisional licence will be issued for 3 years, 1 year on P1 and 2 years on P2.

If you sit out the disqualification you are also issued with a new Provisional licence for 3 years. 1 year on P1 and 2 years on P2.

If you're disqualified for an offence committed while you are on your P2 licence

If you're disqualified for an offence committed while you are on your P2 licence you may be able to choose to sit out the disqualification, enter into a Safer Driver Agreement or appeal the disqualification to the Court.

However if you have entered into a Safer Driver Agreement, or have been disqualified for breaching a Safer Driver Agreement in the previous 5 years or have successfully appealed a disqualification in the Court within the previous 5 years you must sit out the disqualification.

If you've sat out the disqualification (car or motorcycle) you will be issued with a P2 licence for 2 years

If you've successfully appealed to the Court or you entered into a Safer Driver Agreement your P2 licence will be cancelled and a new P2 licence will be issued for 2 years.

If you're disqualified for an offence committed whilst you were the holder of a provisional licence but you have progressed to a full licence

You may be able to appeal to the Court or may be eligible to enter into a Safer Driver Agreement.

However if you have entered into a Safer Driver Agreement, or have been disqualified for breaching a Safer Driver Agreement in the previous 5 years or have successfully appealed a disqualification in the Court within the previous 5 years you must sit out the disqualification.

If you've sat out the disqualification you will be issued a P2 licence for 2 years.

If you've successfully appealed to the Court or you entered into a Safer Driver Agreement your full licence will be cancelled and you will be issued a P2 licence for 2 years.

Think about how losing your licence could affect your job and your lifestyle

If you breach a condition of your provisional licence or incur four demerit points you will be disqualified for six months. If you breach a condition of your provisional licence or incur four demerit points after entering into a Safer Driver Agreement or a successful appeal, you will be disqualified for 12 months. If you entered into a Safer Driver Agreement or successfully appealed a disqualification within the previous 5 years you will not be eligible to another appeal to the Court or another Safer Driver Agreement. Think about how losing your licence will affect your employment, your chances of employment and the impact it will have on your social life.

AND...

Fines apply for most offences and can be several hundred dollars for each offence. For instance, if you're on a learner's permit or P1 licence and you're caught exceeding the speed limit by 11km/h and you're also not displaying your L or P plates the fines will total over a thousand dollars.



Demerit points disqualifications

Disqualification for accumulating 12 or more demerit points in any three year period applies to all permit and licence holders and are in addition to any other types of disqualification imposed, including for breaching learner's permit or provisional licence conditions. If you incur 12 or more demerit points the notice will state the period that you are disqualified for:

- 12 to 15 points – three months
- 16 to 19 points – four months or
- 20+ points – five months

OR

- electing to be of 'good behaviour' for a period of 12 months.

If you are the holder of a current licence to make an application to enter into a 'good behaviour' option, you must first acknowledge receipt of your disqualification notice by attending a Service SA Customer Service Centre or Australia Post office, providing identification and paying an administrative fee. At the time of acknowledgement you will have the opportunity to nominate for the 'good behaviour' option providing you are eligible. If you intend to elect the 'good behaviour' option you must do so within 21 days of the Notice issue date (for first Notice) or within 21 days of the date of service (for a second Notice that is issued by a Sheriff's Officer) at an Australia Post office. Alternatively, you may attend a Service SA Customer Service Centre within 28 days of the Notice issue date or within 28 days of the date of service.

If you choose the 'good behaviour' option, you must not accumulate 2 or more demerit points during the 12 months that your licence is subject to the Good Behaviour Condition otherwise you will be disqualified for twice the original disqualification period.

There is no right of appeal against a disqualification imposed as a result of demerit points or breach of the 'good behaviour' option. In addition, any disqualification for demerit points takes effect at the end of any existing or Court-imposed disqualification.

Safer Driver Agreement

If a provisional driver breaches their licence conditions or accumulates four or more demerit points they may choose to enter into a Safer Driver Agreement in lieu of serving the six month disqualification period unless it is a serious disqualification offence.

If you wish to make application to enter into a Safer Driver Agreement you must first acknowledge receipt of your disqualification notice by attending a Service SA Centre or Australia Post office, providing identification and paying an administration fee. At the time of acknowledging your disqualification you will have the opportunity to nominate for the Safer Driver Agreement providing you are eligible. If you intend to elect the 'Safer Driver Agreement' option you must do so within 21 days of the Notice issue date (for first Notice) or within 21 days of the date of service (for a second Notice that is issued by a Sheriff's Officer) at an Australia Post office. Alternatively, you may attend a Service SA Centre within 28 days of the Notice issue date or within 28 days of the date of service.

The Safer Driver Agreement will apply for the duration of your provisional licence. If you choose the safer driver agreement and then breach your licence conditions or accumulate four or more demerit points again:

- You will be disqualified for 12 months (twice the original disqualification period)
- You must serve the disqualification - you cannot appeal to the Court
- You will not be eligible to apply for another Safer Driver Agreement for the next five years.

A serious disqualification offence may include:

- An offence against the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (e.g. causing death by dangerous driving);
- An offence that attracts 4 or more demerit points
- A speeding offence that attracts 3 or more demerit points if the licence holder has previously committed a similar demerit point offence
- A combination of a red traffic light offence and a speeding offence arising out of the same incident
- Any offence committed by the licence holder who has previously been disqualified in this State.

Appeals

A provisional driver who is disqualified for a serious disqualification offence may appeal to the Court on the basis of 'severe and unusual hardship'. The driver's previous driving history will be considered.

Driving while disqualified

It is an offence to drive while disqualified. The penalty for this offence reflects the seriousness of the offence:

- first offence – up to six months imprisonment
- subsequent offences – up to two years imprisonment.

Probationary licences

A probationary licence holder must comply with the following conditions:

- must not drive a motor vehicle when there is any alcohol in his or her blood or THC (Cannabis), Methylamphetamine (Speed) or MDMA (Ecstasy) in his or her blood or oral fluid (saliva)
- must carry their probationary licence at all times while driving and
- must not accumulate two or more demerit points during the probationary licence period.

A probationary licence holder who has been issued a notice of disqualification for breaching a condition of their probationary licence:

- may appeal to the court against the disqualification (only one appeal in a five year period is allowed).

Mandatory Alcohol Interlock Scheme

A mandatory alcohol interlock scheme operates in South Australia. This means that drivers who commit a “serious drink driving offence” will be required to fit an alcohol interlock device to a vehicle they have nominated at the end of their licence disqualification for a period equal to the disqualification or a maximum of 3 years, whichever is lesser.

A serious drink driving offence is defined as:

- driving with a BAC at or above 0.08 but less than 0.15 and a previous drink driving offence (other than an offence under 0.08) exists in the last 5 years
- driving with a BAC at or above 0.15
- driving under the influence of an intoxicating liquor
- refusing to provide a sample of breath or blood for the purpose of alcohol testing.

Under the Alcohol Interlock Scheme drivers are responsible for all costs relating to installation, maintenance and servicing of the interlock device.

For further information on the mandatory alcohol interlock scheme as well as the existing voluntary scheme operating in South Australia, contact a Customer Service Centre or visit www.myllicence.sa.gov.au

Unlicensed driving

It is unlawful to drive a motor vehicle on a road or road related area without holding a current driver's licence for that class of vehicle.

The penalties are set out in the following table.

Offences and penalties for driving without a valid licence		
Offence		Penalty
Expired licence		Maximum fine of \$1,250
Never held a licence, or does not hold the correct licence to drive that class of vehicle	First offence	Maximum fine of \$2,500
	Second offence within three years	Maximum fine of \$5,000 or one years imprisonment Three years licence disqualification (minimum)
Driving while licence or permit is suspended or holder is disqualified from holding or obtaining a licence	First offence	Maximum – six months imprisonment
	Second and subsequent offence	Maximum – two years imprisonment

Fitness to drive

Are you still fit to drive?

While this section is more relevant to older drivers, the concepts apply to all licence holders regardless of age, and especially to drivers who have any kind of physical or mental health impairment.

Driving a motor vehicle is a responsible undertaking. The safety of other people depends on your fitness to drive. Various health problems may affect us from time to time. As we get older the risk of developing a medical condition that may affect our ability to drive increases and we may notice deterioration in both physical and mental abilities.

If you feel at any time that you are not in a fit state to drive, then **DO NOT DRIVE**. If you feel that your health and general fitness are not sufficient to continue driving, you should consult your doctor.

Fitness to drive responsibilities

The Registrar of Motor Vehicles has an obligation to ensure that all drivers are medically fit and able to drive competently and safely.

Both you and your doctor are also required to report any medical condition that could affect your ability to drive a motor vehicle safely to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

If you are required to complete an assessment on your fitness to drive, you will be informed by your medical practitioner or you will receive a notice in the mail. If you receive a notice regarding your driver's licence you must act on the request in that notice by the due date or your licence may be suspended.

Your fitness to drive is assessed in accordance with the national guidelines "Assessing Fitness to Drive" published by Austroads, www.austroads.com.au

For information on fitness to drive assessment, or to report a medical condition please contact a Service SA customer service centre or call 13 10 84.

Medical conditions

There are a wide range of medical conditions, or combinations of medical conditions, that can affect your fitness to drive. Some of the most common are listed below.

- Alcohol/drug dependency
- Arthritis and other joint conditions
- Alzheimer's Disease or other dementia
- Blackouts
- Cardiovascular conditions including high/low blood pressure
- Diabetes
- Epilepsy
- Eyesight – loss of vision acuity and vision fields e.g. monocular vision or visual defect. Eye disorders such as glaucoma, cataracts, macular degeneration are medical conditions that will require a medical assessment. If you need to wear glasses or contact lenses whilst



driving this will be recorded as a condition on your licence but it is not a medical condition that will require a medical assessment.

- Heart disease
- Injuries and disabilities, including limb amputation or paralysis
- Parkinson's Disease and other neurological disorders
- Sleep disorders like sleep apnoea
- Stroke.

Declaring your fitness to drive

You are required to declare any medical conditions when you apply for or renew a driver's licence in South Australia. You may also be required to undergo the following assessments.

Medical Assessments

You will be sent a Certificate of Fitness in the mail and asked to visit a medical practitioner for a medical assessment if:

- you have a medical condition recorded against your driver's licence that is subject to a periodic review, or
- you are aged 70 or older and hold a licence for a class of vehicle other than a car, e.g. heavy vehicle or motorbike.

Self Assessment

You will be sent a self assessment annually in the mail to complete from the age of 75 years if you hold a class "C" (car) licence only and you do not have a medical condition.

The self assessment enables drivers to self assess their fitness to drive. It is designed to be completed independently, however if you answer yes or are unsure of any of the questions you will need to visit a doctor to complete the assessment. The self assessment will be sent to you

around the time of your birth date and is designed to help you to think about your health and how it may impact on your ability to drive safely.

Practical Driving Assessment

You will need to take a practical driving assessment if your medical practitioner feels it is necessary to help determine your fitness to drive.

The driving assessment consists of a short drive of about 30 minutes; it is not the same as the test that new learner drivers undergo to obtain their provisional licence.

Drivers are recognised for their experience and previous driving record. The practical assessment primarily looks at the ability of the driver to control the vehicle and demonstrate safe driving on the road in light to medium traffic while complying with the road rules.

Unless there are exceptional circumstances where extreme danger occurs due to poor vehicle control, drivers referred by their doctors for a practical test are given at least two (or more) attempts at the driving assessment.

From the age of 85, if you hold any class of licence other than "C" (a car licence) e.g. a truck or motor bike, you will have to do an annual practical driving test. Car class licence holders are not required to have a practical driving assessment.

Surrendering a licence that is no longer wanted

If you no longer want to continue to drive, or you think you are no longer fit to drive, you may either return your licence to a Customer



Service Centre in person or send it by post to Service SA, GPO Box 1533, Adelaide SA 5001, with a letter stating your decision. You will receive a refund for the unexpired portion of the licence.

If you hold a licence for a class of vehicle other than a car, e.g. a motorcycle, truck or a bus, and you no longer need this class of licence, you can downgrade your licence to a class C (car). You simply advise a Customer Service Centre of your decision and arrangements will be made to issue you with a new licence.

Do you still want to drive?

Some drivers know when to stop driving. They feel increasingly uncomfortable, both physically and emotionally, when driving. Driving has become an ordeal instead of a pleasure and they realise that they could possibly be a danger to themselves, their passengers and other road users.

Free workshops are available to help inform drivers about issues facing older drivers, motorised mobility scooter safety, public transport and other alternatives to driving. For more information, please contact the department or visit the “Moving Right Along” website www.dpti.sa.gov.au/communityprograms/programs/moving_right_along

If you're not 100% sure, talk to a family member or someone you know.

Alternative means of transport

As we get older a time may come when we can no longer drive safely. It is therefore a good idea to find out as much as you can about other means of transport.

Some more hazardous or unfamiliar trips might be better undertaken by alternative transport rather than driving.

A check with the following organisations will provide you with details about alternative means of transport:

- senior citizens and community centres
- local bus and taxi companies
- City Free bus route
- the Council on the Ageing (SA)
- the Taxi Subsidy Scheme (you need to discuss this with your doctor as a referral for an eligibility assessment is required)
- your local council and community buses
- social networks which may exist within your community
- Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure.

Choosing to use alternative transport compares favourably to the annual cost of running a car, especially when transport discounts and concessions are taken into account.

Senior Card holders can travel for free on Adelaide Metro routes on:

- weekdays before 7:01am, between 9:01am to 3:00pm and after 7:00pm
- All day Saturday, Sunday and public holidays

Often using alternative transport is less stressful and more convenient, especially when travelling to major shopping centres or to the city of Adelaide.

Vehicles and Registration

This section covers your obligations to register your motor vehicle and to be covered by Third Party Insurance.





Registration of Motor Vehicles

All motor vehicles that are driven on South Australian roads must be registered. This involves the payment of a fee, which includes a component to cover Compulsory Third Party (Bodily) Insurance.

AAMI, Allianz Australia Insurance Limited, QBE Insurance (Australia) Limited and SGIC provide CTP insurance for vehicles registered in South Australia.

Insurance

Compulsory Third Party (Bodily) Insurance (CTPI)

It is a serious offence to drive a vehicle on a road or allow a vehicle to stand on a road without CTPI, for which heavy penalties apply. This insurance covers injuries caused to other persons by you. Note that CTPI is not insurance to cover damage to property such as another vehicle or your own vehicle. If you wish to insure against damage to property or vehicles, you must take out separate insurance with a private insurance company. Further information is available online at www.ctp.sa.gov.au

Crashes involving Death or Injury

In the event of a road accident resulting in personal injury, please phone the South Australian CTP Insurance Personal Injury Helpline on 1300 303 558.

After reporting the crash, the owner, person in charge or the driver of a motor vehicle involved in a crash, have a duty to cooperate fully with the approved insurer in respect to providing the information required to process any claim. Penalties apply if this is not done (Section 124 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1959). This will include (in the case of the owner) a duty to give the approved insurer access to the vehicle, or part of the vehicle, on reasonable terms and conditions. This obligation is separate and distinct from any other obligation, such as reporting the crash to police.

Any person who is seriously injured in a crash, leading to lifelong disabilities such as very serious spinal or brain injury, whole limb or multiple amputations, major burns or blindness may qualify for support under the Lifetime Support Scheme (LSS). The LSS is a no fault accident compensation scheme to provide appropriate treatment, care and support for people who suffer serious lifelong disabilities in motor vehicle accidents in South Australia. The Lifetime Support Authority administers the LSS – their contact number is 1300 880 849 and further information is available via their website www.lifetimesupportauthority.com

Third Party (Property) Insurance

This insurance covers any damage caused by you to another person's property (e.g. their car), but not your car. It is relatively inexpensive and can be arranged by individual vehicle owners directly with an insurance company of their choice. If your vehicle is not covered for Third Party (Property) Insurance, you may have to pay the repair costs for the other person's vehicle if you are responsible for a crash, and these costs can often be very high.

Comprehensive Insurance

This insurance covers you for Third Party (Property) Insurance and will also pay for the damage to your own vehicle (even if the crash was your fault).

Driving an unregistered or uninsured vehicle

You must not drive an unregistered motor vehicle or vehicle without CTPI insurance (uninsured vehicle), or allow an unregistered or uninsured motor vehicle to stand on a road.

Number Plates

You must not drive a motor vehicle on a road unless a number plate or plates that bear the number allocated to the vehicle are attached to the vehicle. Number plates must not be altered in any way. The vehicle must not carry a false number plate.

Number plates must be visible from the front and rear of a motor vehicle and must not be obscured by a tow ball, load, plastic cover, dirt build-up or any part of the vehicle's bodywork.

Bicycle racks on vehicles

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

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

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

You must not display a standard number plate on both the rear of a motor vehicle and on a bicycle rack or display homemade number plates.

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

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



Bicycle rack number plates can be purchased at your nearest Service SA Centre or online at www.ezyplates.sa.gov.au

Penalties

Penalties apply for not complying with registration and number plate laws, for example obscuring a number plate or driving unregistered.

Visiting motorists – registration requirements

Vehicles registered in another Australian State or Territory can be driven in South Australia.

The vehicle must display the registration requirements of the interstate issuing authority if required, e.g. a current registration label or certificate, card, permit, plate or plates and it must have valid compulsory third party insurance.

If you have moved to South Australia you are required to change the registration over to South Australia within 90 days.



What to do as a Seller

When you sell a registered motor vehicle you are required to complete the Disposal Notice on the reverse side of the Registration Details Certificate. The Disposal Notice should also be signed by the buyer.

The Disposal Notice must be lodged within 14 days at a Customer Service Centre or you can notify of disposal in writing at Service SA, GPO Box 1533, Adelaide SA 5001. This is now a legal requirement. It will provide some protection in the event the vehicle is used to commit an offence, for example red light, speed camera or parking violation.

You need to sign and provide the Application for Transfer of Registration on the reverse side of the Registration Details Certificate to the new owner.

If you do not have the current Registration Details Certificate, you can purchase a replacement at any Service SA Customer Service Centre.

What to do When Buying a Car

Before buying a car, telephone 13 10 84 to check the vehicle's status.

Ask the following questions:

- Is the vehicle registered
- Is the vehicle recorded as stolen?
- Has the vehicle been recorded as written-off?
- Is the vehicle recorded as defected?
- Check the vehicle's financial status against the Personal Property Securities Register (PPSR) at www.ppsr.gov.au or telephone 1300 007 777. You will need the VIN (vehicle identification number) or chassis number to search the PPSR.

At the time of purchase, complete and sign the Application for Transfer of Registration and Disposal Notice on the reverse side of the current Registration Details Certificate. The registered owner/operator also needs to sign the application in order to transfer the remaining registration into your name.

If the person from whom you are buying the vehicle does not have the current Registration Details Certificate, he or she will need to purchase a replacement from a Customer Service Centre.

Send the completed form or apply in person to your nearest Customer Service Centre with the required fee.

An application for Transfer of Registration must be lodged within 14 days from the date of purchase. Failure to do so may incur an additional fee.

Transfer of the registration is different from transfer of ownership; it is in your best interest to obtain a receipt from the person you are purchasing the vehicle from.

If you are purchasing a South Australian vehicle that is not registered and you wish to drive the vehicle, you must complete an Application for Registration and Third Party Insurance and lodge or mail it to your nearest Customer Service Centre.

Glossary

Angle parking

Angle parking is when a vehicle is parked at an angle and not parallel to the kerb, boundary or edge of the road as indicated by signs or road markings.

Bicycle storage areas (bike boxes)

A bicycle storage area is a safety feature at an intersection with traffic lights that allows bicycle riders to be more visible to drivers. It is represented on the road with a white bicycle symbol, the area may be painted green.

Built-up area

A built-up area is an area where there are buildings on land next to the road or street lighting.

Clearway

A clearway is a stretch of road along which stopping and parking are banned during certain times of day, such as morning and afternoon peak periods. It is shown by signs with the times marked on them.

Commercial vehicle

A commercial vehicle is one built solely for carrying goods. A utility (ute) is a commercial vehicle, but a station wagon and a sedan are not commercial vehicles.

CBT&A or Competency Based Training & Assessment

CBT&A optional training and assessment course conducted by a CBT&A Driving Instructor. It consists of 30 tasks set out in a log book, and is required to be completed by the holder of a learner's permit in order to obtain the class C (car) driver's licence. The CBT&A course may be completed instead of the VORT practical driving test.

Continuing road

A continuing road at a T-intersection means the road on which the traffic route continues through the intersection. It is not necessarily the top of the 'T' but may be shown by signs and road markings.

Crossover road

A crossover road is the connecting road between the two sides of a major road, such as Anzac Highway in suburban Adelaide, where there is a broad piece of land between the two multi-lane roads. The crossover road can be one-way or two-way.

Customer Service Centre (Service SA)

A Customer Service Centre is where driver licensing and vehicle registration transactions are completed. See inside back cover for Customer Service Centre locations.

Dividing line

A dividing line means a road marking formed by a line or two parallel lines, either broken or continuous, designed to show the parts of the road to be used by vehicles travelling in opposite directions.

Driver

According to the *Road Traffic Act* and the Australian Road Rules, a driver is the person who is driving a vehicle (except a motorcycle, bicycle, animal or animal-drawn vehicle). However, for the purposes

of this handbook and unless otherwise stated, the term 'driver' also includes 'rider', and 'driving' includes 'riding'.

Edge line

A line marked along the road at or near the far left or far right side of the road.

GVM – Gross Vehicle Mass

GVM is the maximum loaded mass (or weight) of the vehicle specified by the manufacturer on the compliance plate or, if not, by a vehicle registration authority – in South Australia, the Registration and Licensing Directorate of Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure.

Hazard Perception Test

The Hazard Perception Test is part of the Graduated Licensing Scheme for new drivers. It involves a computer-based test that measures your ability to recognise potentially dangerous situations on the road and react appropriately. You must pass the Hazard Perception Test to progress from L to a P1 licence.

High-powered vehicles

High powered vehicles include, for vehicles manufactured **in or after 2010**; any vehicle with a power-to-weight ratio greater than 130 kW/t and vehicles with any modification to its engine performance.

For vehicles manufactured before 2010; vehicles with 8 or more cylinders, a turbocharged or supercharged engine (except diesel powered vehicles), modifications to increase engine performance and nominated high performance vehicles. For further information please visit www.mylicence.sa.gov.au

Intersection

An intersection is an area where two or more roads meet. It includes an area where vehicles travelling on different roads might collide and the area of any slip lane where roads meet.

Learner Approved Motorcycle Scheme

The Learner Approved Motorcycle Scheme allows R-Date licence holders to ride approved motorcycles with an engine capacity of up to 660ml, with a power-to-weight ratio of up to 150kw/t. A list of approved motorcycles is available from any Customer Service Centre, the web site www.sa.gov.au/motoring or by telephoning 13 10 84.

Lanes

A 'lane' is the space between two lines (or a line and the kerb) painted to divide the road into two or more lines of traffic travelling in the same direction. A 'laned' road therefore has at least two lanes. A centre line is NOT a lane line. A road without marked lanes is an 'unlaned' road, regardless of its width.

Level crossing

A level crossing is where a road and a railway or tramway meet and cross each other at substantially the same level. Most level crossings have a level crossing sign on the road at each approach to the crossing.

Log book (*The Driving Companion*)

A log book is included in the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure publication *The Driving Companion*. This is used to record the hours of supervised driving (minimum 75 hours including 15 hours of night driving) by a qualified supervising driver. Note: The term log book is sometimes used to describe the 30 task list of the Competency Based Training & Assessment (CBT&A) course which is also included in the publication.

Long vehicle

A long vehicle is a vehicle that is at least 7.5 metres long, including a trailer or caravan and any item or part of the load that is overhanging the rear or front of the vehicle.

Median strip and dividing strip

The dividing strip and the median strip are areas or structures that divide the road lengthways. They are designed to separate vehicles travelling in opposite directions, but do not include a bicycle path, footpath or shared path. The median strip is a wider, grassed or filled strip between kerbs. The dividing strip is a narrower strip, also between kerbs.

Multi-lane road

A multi-lane road is a one-way road or a two-way road with two or more marked lanes (except bicycle lanes) that are on the side of the dividing strip or median strip where the driver is driving and for the use of vehicles travelling in the same direction.

Obstruction

An obstruction is something that causes a hazard to traffic but is not a vehicle that has stopped in traffic or is travelling more slowly than other vehicles.

Overtaking

Overtaking is when you approach from behind and pass a vehicle travelling in the same direction.

Most drivers and riders consider overtaking to be crossing to the 'wrong' side of the road to pass a vehicle in front. But you are also overtaking if you are behind another vehicle and move into another lane or line of traffic (e.g. when passing another motor vehicle in another lane or passing a bicycle in front of you).

Painted island

A painted island is an area of road on which there are white stripes marked on the road surface.

Parallel parking

Parallel parking is when a vehicle is parked with one of the longer sides of the vehicle, usually the left side, alongside and parallel to the kerb, boundary or edge of the road.

Pedestrian crossing

Pedestrian Crossing is the common term used in South Australia to describe a marked foot crossing – a place marked on a road where adults and children may cross safely.

Qualified supervising driver

A qualified supervising driver is a person who supervises a novice (Learner) driver and can display appropriate driving behaviours and attitudes for making safe driving decisions. The qualified supervising driver must meet the following criteria; must have held an unconditional licence (not subject to provisional, probationary conditions or good behaviour) for a minimum of two years and have not been disqualified in the previous two years; must not have a blood alcohol level of 0.05 or higher or THC (Cannabis), Methylamphetamine (Speed), MDMA (Ecstasy) in their blood or oral fluid, and must hold a licence to drive a vehicle of that class or higher class being driven by the learner driver.

Resident of South Australia

As well as someone who lives permanently in South Australia, a resident of South Australia can be any overseas person (holding a permanent visa under the *Migration Act 1958*) or interstate person who has resided in South Australia for three months. It does not include members of the Armed Forces or the spouse or dependants of the member.

Rider

A rider is the person who is riding a motorcycle, bicycle, animal or animal-drawn vehicle.

Road

A road is an area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as one of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles. Unless otherwise stated, a reference to a road in this handbook includes a road-related area.

Road-related area

A road-related area includes:

- an area that divides a road
- a footpath or nature strip next to the road
- an area open to the public used for driving, riding or parking vehicles
- an area open to the public used by cyclists and animals
- the shoulder of the road, which can be any unsealed part or any sealed part that is outside an edge line on the road
- the kerb of the road.

(legal advice may be required as to what constitutes a road-related area)

Road train

A road train is a combination of heavy haulage vehicles consisting of a prime mover and at least two trailers.

Road user

A road user is a driver, rider of a motorcycle or bicycle, passenger, pedestrian, or user of a wheeled recreational device or toy.

Slip lane

A slip lane is the area of road for vehicles turning left that is separated from other parts of the road by a traffic island or a painted island.

T-intersection

A T-intersection (commonly called a T-junction) is where one road ends (a terminating road) and the other road continues (continuing road). The terminating road is not necessarily the 'stem of the 'T' because either of the roads can end at a T-intersection through the use of road markings.

Turning lane

A turning lane is a marked lane, or the part of a marked lane, for vehicles travelling in one direction, such as where a 'left turn only' sign applies.

U-turn

A U-turn is a turn made by a driver or rider so that the vehicle faces in approximately the opposite direction from which it was facing before the turn was made. It does not include a turn made at a roundabout.

Vehicle

A vehicle includes a motor vehicle, trailer, motorcycle, bicycle, tram, an animal-drawn vehicle and a motorised wheelchair that can travel at more than 10 km/h.

VORT or Vehicle On Road Test

VORT is the optional practical driving test that learner drivers may pass in order to obtain the class C (car) driver's licence. The VORT has a pass/fail result and it may be attempted instead of the Competency-Based Training course.

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service sa customer service centres

visit a service sa customer service centre
for registration and licensing services

CITY	13 10 84
Adelaide	108 North Terrace 5000
METROPOLITAN	13 10 84
Elizabeth	Shop 42 North Mall Elizabeth Shopping Centre 5112
Gawler	Cnr. Cowan and Murray Street 5118
Marion	1 Milham Street Oaklands Park 5046
Mitcham	15-17 Princes Road Torrens Park 5062
Modbury	116 Reservoir Road 5092
Port Adelaide	64 Dale Street 5015
Prospect	Northpark Shopping Centre 264 Main North Road 5082
Regency Park	Kateena Street 5010
Seaford Meadows	760 Grand Boulevard 5169
Tranmere	172 Glynburn Road 5073
COUNTRY	13 10 84
Berri	29 Vaughan Terrace 5343
Kadina	10 Digby Street 5554
Mount Gambier	11 Helen Street 5290
Murray Bridge	19 Seventh Street 5253
Naracoorte	14 Butler Terrace 5271
Port Augusta	9 Mackay Street 5700
Port Lincoln	73-75 Tasman Terrace 5606
Port Pirie	Shop 7-8 Flinders Arcade 72-80 Ellen Street 5540
Whyalla	171 Nicolson Avenue Whyalla Norrie 5608

hours of business

monday, tuesday, thursday and friday 9am to 5pm
wednesdays 9.30am to 5pm

Theory test is not available after 4.15pm and cannot be sat at Regency Park.

For licence theory tests at Service SA bookings are required.

Telephone 13 10 84 for further information.

When planning to undertake a 'Licence Theory Test', please ensure that you have all mandatory evidence of identification.

Telephone 13 10 84 to make a booking.

All centres have a hearing assistance device and are accessible to mobility-impaired customers.

visit ezyreg.sa.gov.au for the following services

- register your vehicle (phone payment: 1300 361 021)
- renew your driver's licence
- order number plates
- vehicle check
- fee calculator
- change your address

information helpline 13 10 84

dpti.enquiriesadministrator@sa.gov.au

www.sa.gov.au



Government
of South Australia

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