



Province of Alberta

TRAFFIC SAFETY ACT

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT REGULATION

Alberta Regulation 122/2009

With amendments up to and including Alberta Regulation 170/2012

Office Consolidation

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(Consolidated up to 170/2012)

ALBERTA REGULATION 122/2009

Traffic Safety Act

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT REGULATION

Table of Contents

- 1 Interpretation
- 2 Emergency response unit
- 3 Required maintenance

**Part 1
Vehicle Lamps**

- 4 General standards
- 5 Antique motor vehicles

**Division 1
Headlamps**

- 6 Location
- 7 High and low beams
- 8 High beam indicator
- 9 Single beam headlamps
- 10 Cycle headlamps
- 11 Tractor headlamps, etc.
- 12 Daytime running lamps

**Division 2
Rear Lamps**

- 13 Tail lamps
- 14 Licence plate lamp
- 15 Exemptions
- 16 Overhanging load
- 17 Colour
- 18 Brake lamp
- 19 Brake lamp location
- 20 Lit brake lamp

**Division 3
Turn Signal Lamps**

- 21 Turn signal lamps

22 Trailer turn signal lamps

23 Signal lamp standards

**Division 4
Flashing Lamps**

24 Prohibition

25 Police vehicles

26 Ambulance

27 Fire fighting vehicle

28 Municipal fire fighter

29 Emergency response unit

30 Gas units

31 Tow truck

32 Vehicles carrying explosives

33 Funeral procession

34 Other vehicles

35 Flashing headlamps

36 Indicator lamp

**Division 5
Other Lamps**

37 Side marker lamps

38 Hazard warning lamps

39 Identification lamps

40 Clearance lamps

41 Search light

42 Auxiliary driving lamps or fog lamps

43 Daytime running lamps

44 Visibility of lamps

45 Blocked lamps and reflectors

46 Multifunction lamps

**Part 2
Reflectors**

47 Reflector standards

48 Reflectors

49 Reflective tape

50 Moped, power bicycle reflectors

51 Boat trailer reflectors

52 Conspicuity systems

**Part 3
Brakes**

- 53 Brake fluid standards
- 54 Brakes required
- 55 Adequate brakes
- 56 Trailer brakes
- 57 Brake maintenance

**Part 4
Other Equipment**

- 58 General standards
- 59 Pneumatic tire
- 60 Horn, bell
- 61 Mufflers
- 62 Windshield wipers, etc.
- 63 Windshield wiper on antique motor vehicle
- 64 Mudguards
- 65 Transporting goods
- 66 Wide loads
- 67 Hood latches
- 68 Door latches
- 69 Windshield
- 70 Window glazing
- 71 Glazing standards
- 72 Prohibition
- 73 Mirror standards
- 74 Rear view mirror
- 75 Mirror view of buses
- 76 Speedometer and odometer
- 77 Siren
- 78 Video entertainment systems
- 79 Bumpers
- 79.1 Armoured vehicles

**Part 5
Occupant Restraint Systems**

- 80 Definitions
- 81 Occupant restraint system
- 82 Seat belts required
- 83 Occupant restraint system installation
- 84 Exempt motor vehicles
- 85 Exempt drivers

- 86 Ambulance attendants
- 87 Persons in custody
- 88 Special exemptions

Part 6 Equipment by Vehicle Type

Division 1 School Buses

- 89 General standards
- 90 Flashing lamps and stop arm
- 91 Retro reflective markings
- 92 Rear view mirrors
- 93 Bumpers
- 94 Gauges
- 95 Rub rails

Division 2 Trailers

- 96 General standards
- 97 Towing prohibitions
- 98 Attachment standards
- 99 Rear impact guard
- 100 Towing standards
- 101 Trailer rental prohibition
- 102 Recreational vehicle CSA Standard

Division 3 Log Haul

- 103 Definitions
- 104 Exemptions
- 105 Overhanging load
- 106 Conspicuity

Division 4 Cycles

- 107 Cycle safety helmet
- 108 Safety helmet standards
- 109 Passenger equipment
- 110 Side mirror

**Division 5
Bicycles**

- 111 Bicycle safety helmet
- 112 Safety helmet standards
- 113 Bicycle equipment

**Part 7
General**

- 114 Exemption by Registrar
- 115 Offences
- 116 Parking tags
- 117 Repeal
- 118 Expiry
- 119 Coming into force

Schedule

Interpretation

1(1) In this Regulation,

- (a) “Act” means the *Traffic Safety Act*;
- (b) “antique motor vehicle” means antique motor vehicle as defined in the *Operator Licensing and Vehicle Control Regulation* (AR 320/2002);
- (c) “bicycle” means a cycle propelled solely by human power on which a person may ride that has 2 wheels, and includes a bicycle with training wheels;
- (d) “boat trailer” means a vehicle drawn by a motor vehicle and primarily designed to be used for the transportation of a boat;
- (e) “camper unit” means a living unit that is not a vehicle but that is designed to be mounted or installed on a motor vehicle;
- (f) “CSA” means the Canadian Standards Association;
- (g) “daytime” means the period commencing one hour before sunrise and ending one hour after the following sunset;
- (h) “emergency response unit” means a vehicle designated under section 2;

- (i) “flashing lamp” includes a stationary or rotating flashing lamp, a strobe lamp or a 360-degree warning lamp but does not include a turn signal lamp or a vehicle hazard warning lamp required under this Regulation;
- (j) “implement of husbandry” means an implement of husbandry as defined in the *Use of Highway and Rules of the Road Regulation* (AR 304/2002);
- (k) “mobile home” means a mobile home as defined in CSA Standard Z240 MH Series Mobile Home;
- (l) “moped” means a moped as defined in the *Use of Highway and Rules of the Road Regulation* (AR 304/2002);
- (m) “nighttime” means the period commencing one hour after sunset and ending one hour before the following sunrise;
- (n) “passenger car” means a passenger car as defined in the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada);
- (o) “police vehicle” means a vehicle that is driven or operated by a peace officer in carrying out the peace officer’s duties;
- (p) “power bicycle” means a power bicycle as defined in the *Use of Highway and Rules of the Road Regulation* (AR 304/2002);
- (q) “recreational vehicle” means a vehicle that is primarily designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational camping, travel or seasonally use, whether it has its own motor power or is mounted on or towed by another vehicle;
- (r) “SAE” means the Society of Automotive Engineers;
- (s) “school bus” means a school bus as defined in section 1(1)(k) of the *Commercial Vehicle Safety Regulation*;
- (t) “stop” means stop as defined in the *Use of Highway and Rules of the Road Regulation* (AR 304/2002).

(2) This Regulation does not apply to an off-highway vehicle as defined in section 117(a) of the Act.

Emergency response unit

2 The following are designated as emergency response units for the purposes of the Act and this Regulation:

- (a) a motor vehicle that
 - (i) is used by a peace officer for the purpose of carrying out the duties of a peace officer, and
 - (ii) is owned or leased by the Government of Alberta or the municipality or corporation that employs the peace officer;
- (b) a motor vehicle that
 - (i) is driven or operated by employees of the Government of Canada in the Correctional Service of Canada in the Department of the Solicitor General (Canada) in carrying out their duties, and
 - (ii) is owned or leased by the Government of Canada;
- (c) a motor vehicle that
 - (i) is registered in the name of a person
 - (A) who is responsible for the operation of an energy resource pipeline or well, or
 - (B) who responds to and initiates measures to control significant accidental releases of substances from energy resource pipelines or wells,
 - (ii) is equipped and used for responding to and providing services at energy resource related emergencies that pose a serious threat to public safety or the environment, and
 - (iii) is driven or operated by an employee of the registered owner who
 - (A) is trained in fire fighting and first aid,
 - (B) is trained to respond to emergencies arising from a malfunction in an energy resource pipeline or well, and
 - (C) has successfully completed the Canada Safety Council Professional Driver Improvement Course within the previous 2 years or has met the requirements specified by the Registrar;

- (d) a motor vehicle that
 - (i) is an ambulance as defined in the *Ambulance Services Act* and is registered in the name of a person who is licensed as an operator of an ambulance service under that Act,
 - (ii) carries equipment that is used to provide services at emergencies,
 - (iii) is used for providing services at emergencies, and
 - (iv) is driven or operated by an employee of the registered owner who has successfully completed a professional driver improvement course acceptable to the Registrar within the previous 2 years.

Required maintenance

3 Any equipment or safety system installed in a vehicle by the manufacturer of the vehicle must be maintained in good working order and in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

Part 1 Vehicle Lamps

General standards

4(1) The following standards respecting lamps on vehicles are adopted and apply to a light or lamp incorporated in or attached to a vehicle:

- (a) section 108 of the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada), including Technical Standards Document No. 108;
- (b) the alternative standards adopted by section 108.1 of the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada);
- (c) SAE Standard J583 Revised June 1993 applies to fog lamps marked SAE F;
- (d) SAE Standard J595 applies to warning lamps marked SAE W for emergency, maintenance and service vehicles;
- (e) SAE Standard J845 applies to 360-degree emergency warning lamps marked SAE W3;
- (f) SAE Standard J1318 applies to 360-degree gaseous discharge lamps marked SAE W5;

- (g) SAE Standard J581 applies to driving lamps marked SAE Y.
- (2) A lamp on a vehicle, wherever it is located,
 - (a) must comply with the appropriate standard under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) on the date it is incorporated in or attached to the vehicle, or
 - (b) must comply with the SAE standard applicable on the date on which the motor vehicle is manufactured.
- (3) A lamp or replacement lamp on a vehicle complies with this section if it
 - (a) meets the manufacturer's specification for the vehicle it is incorporated in or attached to, or
 - (b) has a mark or label on it that indicates in words or symbols that the appropriate standard has been met.
- (4) A person shall not drive or operate a vehicle that has a lamp unless the lamp is required or allowed by this Regulation or another regulation under the Act.

Antique motor vehicles

- 5 This Part applies to an antique motor vehicle that is driven or operated on a highway during nighttime.

Division 1 Headlamps

Location

- 6(1) A motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle or moped, must have at least 2 headlamps, one on each side of the front of the motor vehicle.
- (2) A headlamp must be mounted so that the centre of the headlamp is not more than 1.4 metres and not less than 560 millimetres above ground level when the motor vehicle is not loaded.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a snowplough truck with a front mounted plough.
- (4) The light from a headlamp must be white, and the lens and bulb of the headlamp must be made of clear, untinted glazing.

(5) A person shall not attach or apply anything that colours the light from a headlamp to the headlamp, part of the headlamp or a bulb in the headlamps.

High and low beams

7(1) The headlamps on a motor vehicle, other than a moped, must comply with subsections (2), (3) and (4).

(2) A headlamp must have a low beam that can reveal a person or another vehicle that is at least 30 metres ahead.

(3) A headlamp must have a high beam

- (a) that can reveal a person or another vehicle that is at least 100 metres ahead, and
- (b) that does not shine in the eyes of an approaching driver.

(4) A motor vehicle must be equipped so that the driver is able to choose either

- (a) to change the headlamps to high beams or to low beams by hand, or
- (b) to switch to the control that automatically changes the headlamps to high beams or to low beams.

High beam indicator

8(1) A high beam indicator must be located on the dashboard of a vehicle so that the driver is able to see the high beam indicator when the high beam of a headlamp is lit.

(2) A high beam indicator must not glare in the driver's eyes.

Single beam headlamps

9(1) Headlamps on the following motor vehicles may be arranged to provide a single distribution of light instead of that required by section 7:

- (a) motor vehicles, other than motor cycles, manufactured and sold before April 1, 1956;
- (b) motor cycles manufactured and sold before January 1, 1969.

(2) Headlamps arranged to provide a single distribution of light must be aimed so that they reveal a person or a vehicle that is at least 60 metres ahead.

Cycle headlamps

- 10(1)** A cycle must have at least one headlamp.
- (2)** A headlamp of a moped or power bicycle must
- (a) be mounted not more than 1.5 metres and not less than 510 millimetres above ground level,
 - (b) provide a high beam not higher than 1.06 metres above ground level at a distance of 23 metres ahead, and
 - (c) reveal a person or another vehicle at a distance of at least 60 metres ahead at nighttime during normal atmospheric conditions.
- (3)** If a motor cycle is equipped with a headlamp modulator, the headlight modulator
- (a) must be the only one installed on the motor cycle, and
 - (b) must comply with the requirements of the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) respecting headlight modulators.

Tractor headlamps, etc.

- 11(1)** A self-propelled implement of husbandry that has headlamps must have at least 2 and not more than 4 headlamps.
- (2)** The headlamps may be single beam or multiple beam.
- (3)** The headlamps must be of sufficient intensity to reveal a person or another vehicle at a distance of at least 60 metres ahead.

Daytime running lamps

- 12** The daytime running lamps on a motor vehicle may emit amber or white light.

Division 2 Rear Lamps

Tail lamps

- 13(1)** A self-propelled implement of husbandry, a trailer, the last vehicle in a train of vehicles and a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle or moped, must have at least 2 tail lamps mounted at the rear.
- (2)** A motor cycle, a moped, a power bicycle and a trailer that is less than 760 millimetres wide, including its load, must have at least one tail lamp mounted at the rear.

- (3) The tail lamps must be as widely spaced laterally as practicable.
- (4) A tail lamp must be capable of emitting a red light that is visible from at least 150 metres to the rear.
- (5) The centre of a tail lamp must not be less than 380 millimetres or more than 2 metres above ground level when the vehicle is not loaded.
- (6) A tail lamp must turn on and stay lit when the headlamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lit.

Licence plate lamp

- 14(1)** The licence plate of a vehicle must be illuminated by a tail lamp or a separate licence plate lamp so that the licence plate is clearly visible from at least 15 metres to the rear.
- (2) A separate licence plate lamp for illuminating the rear licence plate must turn on and stay lit when the headlamps are lit.
- (3) A separate licence plate lamp must emit white light.

Exemptions

15 Sections 13 and 14 do not apply during daytime to the following:

- (a) implements of husbandry;
- (b) highway construction and maintenance equipment;
- (c) portable livestock scales.

Overhanging load

- 16(1)** During nighttime, a load that overhangs the rear of the vehicle carrying it by 1.5 metres or more must have a lit red lamp on the back of the load.
- (2) During daytime, a load that overhangs the rear of the vehicle carrying it by 1.5 metres or more must have a red or orange flag that is not less than 300 millimetres square on the back of the load.

Colour

- 17(1)** A lamp on the rear of a vehicle must emit red light unless this Regulation permits another colour.

(2) Back-up lamps that are lit only when a vehicle is backing up may emit white light.

Brake lamp

18(1) A motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle or moped, and the last vehicle in a train of vehicles must have at least 2 brake lamps mounted at the rear.

(2) A motor cycle, moped or power bicycle must have at least one brake lamp mounted at the rear.

(3) A trailer must have at least 2 brake lamps mounted at the rear if it is 760 millimetres wide or wider.

(4) A trailer that is less than 760 millimetres wide, including its load, must have at least one brake lamp mounted at the rear.

(5) The brake lamps on the right and left rear of the widest vehicle in a train of vehicles must be visible from behind the last vehicle in the train of vehicles.

(6) If a motor vehicle has a centre high mounted brake lamp installed by the manufacturer of the vehicle, the centre high mounted brake lamp must be maintained in good working order and to the manufacturer's specifications.

Brake lamp location

19(1) A brake lamp must be permanently mounted on a rigid part of the vehicle.

(2) The centre of a brake lamp must not be less than 380 millimetres or more than 2 metres above ground level when the vehicle is not loaded.

(3) A single brake lamp on a motor cycle, moped or power bicycle must be located on the vertical centre line.

(4) Multiple brake lamps must be as far apart as is practicable and located symmetrically about the vertical centre line.

(5) A centre high mounted brake lamp must be located as follows:

- (a) with its center at any place on the vertical centre line of the vehicle, including the glazing, as the vehicle is viewed from the rear;
- (b) if the lamp is mounted below the rear window of the vehicle, in such a way that no portion of the lens is lower than 153 millimetres below the rear window on a

convertible or 77 millimetres below the rear window on other passenger cars.

(6) If a centre high mounted brake lamp is mounted inside the vehicle, means must be provided to minimize reflections from the light of the lamp on the rear window glazing that might be visible to the driver when viewed either directly or indirectly in the rear view mirror.

(7) Subsections (1) to (6) do not apply to vehicles manufactured before January 1, 1971.

Lit brake lamp

20(1) A brake lamp on a vehicle must light up when the service brake is applied.

(2) A lit brake lamp on a vehicle, other than a moped or power bicycle, must be clearly visible from at least 250 metres to the rear.

(3) A lit brake lamp on a moped or power bicycle must be clearly visible from at least 30 metres to the rear.

Division 3 Turn Signal Lamps

Turn signal lamps

21(1) This section applies to a motor vehicle manufactured on or after January 1, 1971.

(2) This section does not apply to a moped.

(3) A person shall not sell, offer for sale, drive or operate a motor vehicle unless it has front and rear turn signal lamps that are visible from both the front and rear.

(4) A person shall not sell, offer for sale, drive or operate a motor vehicle unless it has turn signal lamps that operate on one side of the vehicle at a time.

Trailer turn signal lamps

22 A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle that is pulling a trailer unless both the motor vehicle and the trailer have turn signal lamps or mechanical turn signal devices, whether the motor vehicle or the trailer was manufactured before or after January 1, 1971.

Signal lamp standards

23(1) This section applies to a vehicle, other than a towed implement of husbandry, manufactured on or after January 1, 1971.

(2) One set of turn signal lamps on a vehicle that has turn signal lamps must comply with the following:

- (a) they must be located at or near the front of the vehicle;
- (b) they must be on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable;
- (c) when lit, they must emit amber light that is plainly visible from at least 250 metres ahead.

(3) One set of turn signal lamps on a vehicle that has turn signal lamps must comply with the following:

- (a) they must be located at or near the rear of the vehicle;
- (b) they must be on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable;
- (c) when lit, they must emit red or amber light that is plainly visible from at least 250 metres to the rear.

(4) The turn signal lamps or mechanical turn signal devices must be self-cancelling on a vehicle that is less than 2.05 metres wide, including its load.

(5) A turn signal lamp or a mechanical turn signal device on a vehicle must be mounted on a rigid part of the vehicle that is not glazing.

(6) A turn signal lamp on a vehicle must be mounted so that the centre of the lamp is not less than 380 millimetres or more than 2.11 metres above ground level when the vehicle is not loaded.

(7) A truck tractor with front turn signal lamps that are double faced and meet the visibility requirements in subsection (2) need not have a set of rear turn signal lamps.

(8) A vehicle or trailer must be equipped so that the driver is able to indicate the direction in which the driver intends to turn the vehicle or trailer

- (a) by turning on and flashing the front and rear turn signal lamps on the side of the vehicle towards which the turn is to be made, or
- (b) by using the mechanical turn signal device on the side of the vehicle towards which the turn is to be made.

- (9) A mechanical turn signal device must be self-illuminating if it is used at nighttime.
- (10) Subsection (2) does not apply to a trailer.
- (11) Subsection (4) does not apply to a motor cycle.

Division 4 Flashing Lamps

Prohibition

- 24(1)** A person shall not drive or operate a vehicle that has a flashing lamp unless the flashing lamp is allowed or required under this Regulation or another regulation under the Act.
- (2) A flashing lamp that is allowed or required under this Regulation or another regulation under the Act may remain mounted on the vehicle even if the lamp is off.
- (3) A flashing lamp must be removed from a vehicle that is no longer used in performing the duties for which a flashing lamp is allowed or required under this Regulation or another regulation under the Act.

Police vehicles

- 25(1)** A police vehicle may have red flashing lamps or blue flashing lamps or both.
- (2) If a police vehicle has flashing lamps, the lamps must be mounted in accordance with subsection (3), (4) or (5) but not in any other configuration.
- (3) The flashing lamps on a police vehicle may be mounted so that
 - (a) the blue lamps are on the right side, and
 - (b) the red lamps are on the left side.
- (4) A police vehicle may have both red and blue flashing lamps mounted on the left exterior of the vehicle
 - (a) if the red lamp is mounted directly above the blue lamp, or
 - (b) if the blue lamp is mounted immediately to the right of the red lamp.
- (5) A police vehicle may have mounted in its interior

- (a) a flashing blue lamp or a flashing red lamp,
 - (b) a flashing red lamp and a flashing blue lamp
 - (i) if the red lamp is mounted directly above the blue lamp, or
 - (ii) if the blue lamp is mounted to the right of the red lamp,
- or
- (c) a lamp that flashes blue and red alternately.

(6) A person shall not turn on or use the flashing lamps on a police vehicle unless the vehicle is being used by a peace officer in carrying out the officer's duties.

Ambulance

26(1) In this section, "ambulance" means an ambulance as defined in the *Ambulance Services Act* that is registered in the name of a person who is licensed as an operator of an ambulance service under that Act.

(2) An ambulance must have one or more flashing red lamps or a combination of flashing red and white lamps.

(3) The red light emitted by a flashing lamp on an ambulance must be visible from all directions outside the vehicle.

(4) The white light emitted by a flashing lamp on an ambulance must not be visible from behind the vehicle.

(5) A person shall not turn on or use the flashing lamps on an ambulance unless the ambulance is being used in response to a medical emergency.

Fire fighting vehicle

27(1) An emergency vehicle used primarily for the transportation of fire fighters or other emergency response workers or fire fighting equipment must have one or more flashing red lamps or a combination of flashing red and white lamps.

(2) The red light emitted by a flashing lamp on an emergency vehicle referred to in subsection (1) must be visible from all directions outside the vehicle.

(3) The white light emitted by a flashing lamp on an emergency vehicle referred to in subsection (1) must not be visible from behind the vehicle.

(4) A person shall not turn on or use the flashing lamps on an emergency vehicle referred to in subsection (1) unless the vehicle is being used in response to a fire or other emergency.

Municipal fire fighter

28(1) In this section,

- (a) “full-time fire fighter” means a person who is regularly employed in the fire protection services of a municipality;
- (b) “volunteer fire fighter” means a person who voluntarily acts as a fire fighter in the fire protection services of a municipality for a nominal consideration or honorarium.

(2) If a bylaw of the municipality allows it, a vehicle, other than an emergency vehicle, that is transporting a full-time fire fighter or a volunteer fire fighter may have flashing green lamps.

(3) A person shall not turn on or use the flashing green lamps unless the vehicle is being used in response to a fire or other emergency.

Emergency response unit

29(1) An emergency response unit, other than an emergency response unit referred to in section 2(a), may have flashing red lamps that are visible from all directions outside the vehicle.

(2) A person shall not turn on or use the flashing red lamps on an emergency response unit referred to

- (a) in section 2(b) unless the vehicle is being used by the employee of the Government of Canada in the execution of the employee’s duties, or
- (b) in section 2(c) or 2(d) unless the vehicle is being used in response to an emergency.

Gas units

30(1) A vehicle used by a public utility company as a gas disconnecting unit may be equipped with flashing red lamps that are visible from all directions outside the vehicle.

(2) A person shall not turn on or use the flashing red lamps on a gas disconnecting unit unless the vehicle is being used in response

to an emergency call that may involve disconnecting a gas supply or stopping escaping gas.

Tow truck

31(1) A tow truck must be equipped with one or more amber warning lamps that are visible from all directions outside the vehicle.

(2) A person shall not turn on or use the amber warning lamps on a tow truck unless the tow truck is

- (a) being attached to another vehicle,
- (b) drawing another vehicle onto or along the travelled portion of a highway, or
- (c) being used to help a person repair, start or move a vehicle that is stopped on a highway.

(3) A vehicle, other than a tow truck, that is operated by an association whose purposes include helping a person whose vehicle is stopped on a highway or by a towing business, a service station or a garage may have amber warning lamps that are visible from all directions outside the vehicle.

(4) A person shall not turn on or use the amber warning lamps on a vehicle referred to in subsection (3) unless the vehicle is stopped on a highway and being used to help a person repair, start or move another vehicle that is stopped on the highway.

Vehicles carrying explosives

32(1) In this section, “explosives” means explosives as defined in the *Explosives Act* (Canada).

(2) A vehicle primarily used for the transportation of explosives may have

- (a) 3 sequentially flashing amber lamps that are visible from in front of the vehicle, and
- (b) 3 sequentially flashing red lamps that are visible from behind the vehicle.

(3) A person shall not turn on or use the flashing lamps on a vehicle used for transporting explosives unless the vehicle is transporting explosives.

Funeral procession

33(1) A motor vehicle used for leading a funeral procession may have a flashing purple lamp that is visible from all directions outside the vehicle.

(2) A person shall not turn on or use a flashing purple lamp on a motor vehicle unless it is leading, or getting ready to lead, a funeral procession.

Other vehicles

34(1) The flashing lamps allowed under this section must be amber and visible from all directions outside the vehicle.

(2) A vehicle that is used in highway construction, inspection, maintenance or safety investigation may have flashing lamps and may have them on only when the vehicle is being used in highway construction, inspection, maintenance or safety investigation.

(3) A vehicle that is used in land surveying or survey control may have flashing lamps and may have them on only when the vehicle is being used in land surveying or survey control.

(4) A vehicle that is used in inspecting, monitoring, maintenance or other matters concerning environmental protection may have flashing lamps and may have them on only

- (a) if the vehicle is driven or operated by employees of the Government of Alberta who are under the administration of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Resource Development,
- (b) when the vehicle is stationary, and
- (c) if the vehicle is being used in matters concerning environmental protection.

(5) A vehicle that is used in seismic exploration may have flashing lamps and may have them on only when the vehicle is being used in seismic exploration and is stationary.

(6) A vehicle that is servicing public utilities may have flashing lamps and may have them on only when the vehicle is stationary and servicing public utilities.

(7) A vehicle that is used for emergency duties at an airport may have flashing lamps.

(8) A vehicle that is used for forestry inspection may have flashing lamps and may have them on only when the vehicle is being used for forestry inspection.

(9) A vehicle that is used in animal control may have flashing lamps and may have them on only if the vehicle

- (a) is driven or operated by a person who is employed by or under contract to the Government of Alberta, the Government of Canada or a municipality, and
- (b) is being used in controlling animals located on or in the vicinity of a highway.

AR 122/2009 s34;31/2012;170/2012

Flashing headlamps

35(1) An emergency vehicle that is allowed flashing lamps under this Regulation may also have headlamps that flash when the high beams are on.

(2) A person shall not turn on or use the flashing headlamps on a vehicle unless the vehicle's flashing lamps are operating as allowed under this Regulation.

Indicator lamp

36 A motor vehicle that has a flashing lamp must have an indicator lamp inside the vehicle that

- (a) can be seen by the driver of the vehicle, and
- (b) indicates that the flashing lamp is on.

Division 5 Other Lamps

Side marker lamps

37(1) A motor vehicle or trailer must have the following:

- (a) one amber side marker lamp on each side and as close to the front, excluding a trailer tongue, as is practicable;
- (b) one red side marker lamp on each side and as close to the rear as is practicable;
- (c) if it is more than 9.2 metres long, one amber intermediate side marker lamp at or near the midpoint.

(2) The side marker lamp on a motor vehicle or a trailer must not be less than 400 millimetres above the ground level when the motor vehicle or trailer is not loaded.

- (3) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply to a trailer that is less than 1.83 metres long, including the trailer tongue.
- (4) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to a truck tractor.
- (5) Subsection (1) does not apply to a motor vehicle or trailer that was manufactured before January 1, 1971.
- (6) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a motor cycle.

Hazard warning lamps

- 38(1)** A motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle or moped, must have hazard warning lamps that all flash simultaneously.
- (2) Hazard warning lamps must comply with the requirements of section 23(1), (2), (4) and (5).
- (3) This section does not apply to a motor vehicle that was manufactured before January 1, 1971 and was not originally equipped with a hazard warning lamp system.
- (4) A trailer that is being towed by a motor vehicle to which subsection (1) applies must have hazard warning lamps showing to the rear that comply with section 23(2) and (4) and that flash simultaneously with each other and with the hazard warning lamps of the tow vehicle.

Identification lamps

- 39(1)** A motor vehicle that is 2.05 metres or more wide, including its load, must have 3 amber identification lamps on the front.
- (2) A motor vehicle that is 2.05 metres or more wide, including its load, must have 3 red identification lamps on the rear.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a truck tractor.
- (4) A trailer that is 2.05 metres or more wide, including its load, must have 3 red identification lamps on the rear.
- (5) The identification lamps on a vehicle must be located as follows:
 - (a) as close as practicable to the top and in a horizontal row symmetrically about the vertical centre line;
 - (b) so that no 2 lamp centres are closer to each other than 150 millimetres or farther apart than 300 millimetres.

- (6) The identification lamps on a vehicle must be controlled by a circuit that is independent of the circuit that controls the headlamps and tail lamps of the vehicle.
- (7) This section does not apply to a motor vehicle or trailer that was manufactured before January 1, 1971 and was not originally equipped with identification lamps.

Clearance lamps

- 40(1)** A motor vehicle that is 2.05 metres or more wide, including its load, must have 2 amber clearance lamps on the front.
- (2) A motor vehicle that is 2.05 metres or more wide, including its load, must have 2 red clearance lamps on the rear.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a truck tractor.
- (4) A trailer that is 2.05 metres or more wide, including its load, must have 2 amber clearance lamps on the front and 2 red clearance lamps on the rear.
- (5) The clearance lamps on a vehicle must be controlled by a circuit that is independent of the circuit that controls the headlamps and tail lamps of the vehicle.
- (6) The clearance lamps on a vehicle must
- (a) be located as close as practicable to the top of the vehicle,
 - (b) be in a horizontal row symmetrically about the vertical centre line, and
 - (c) indicate the width of the vehicle, including its load.
- (7) Despite subsection (6), the front clearance lamps on a truck tractor may indicate the width of the cab only.
- (8) Despite subsections (4) and (6), a boat trailer that is less than 6 metres long, including the tongue, may have a clearance lamp on each side that emits amber light to the front and red light to the rear if the lamps indicate the overall width of the boat and the trailer.

Search light

- 41** A person shall not drive or own a motor vehicle that has a lamp that is commonly known as a search light.

Auxiliary driving lamps or fog lamps

- 42(1)** In this section,

- (a) “auxiliary driving lamp” means a SAE Standard J581 type Y lamp;
 - (b) “fog lamp” means a SAE Standard J583 type F lamp.
- (2) If a motor vehicle has auxiliary driving lamps or fog lamps, they must be mounted on the front of the motor vehicle and the centres of the auxiliary driving lamps or fog lamps must be lower than the centres of the headlamps.
- (3) Two auxiliary driving lamps may be mounted, one on each side of the vertical centre line.
- (4) Two fog lamps may be mounted, one on each side of the vertical centre line.
- (5) Auxiliary driving lamps on a motor vehicle must be used only at the same time the high beams on the headlamps are used.
- (6) Fog lamps on a motor vehicle must be used only at the same time the low beams on the headlamps are used.
- (7) Despite subsection (6), fog lamps may be used without headlamps if the weather and road conditions make the use of headlamps disadvantageous.
- (8) A person shall not drive or operate or own a motor vehicle that has a total of more than 2 auxiliary driving lamps and 2 fog lamps.
- (9) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle with both auxiliary driving lamps and fog lamps lit at the same time.
- (10) An auxiliary driving lamp or fog lamp on an unloaded motor vehicle must be adjusted and aimed so that none of the high-intensity portion of the light to the left of centre of the vehicle projects, at a distance of 8 metres ahead, higher than 100 millimetres below the centre of the lamp from which the light is projected.
- (11) Fog lamps on a motor vehicle may only emit amber or white light.

Daytime running lamps

43 If a motor vehicle is equipped with daytime running lamps installed by the manufacturer of the motor vehicle, the daytime running lamps must be maintained in good working order and to the manufacturer’s specifications.

Visibility of lamps

44 Side marker lamps, hazard warning lamps, identification lamps and clearance lamps must be visible from 150 metres at nighttime.

Blocked lamps and reflectors

45 If a lamp or reflective device on a vehicle is temporarily obstructed and is required under this Regulation, the vehicle must have an additional lamp or reflective device that temporarily performs the same function as the obstructed one.

Multifunction lamps

46(1) A lamp or reflective device may be used for more than one function if it complies with this Regulation in respect of each function for which it is used.

(2) A clearance lamp must not be combined optically with a tail lamp or an identification lamp.

Part 2 Reflectors

Reflector standards

47 SAE Standard J594 Reflex Reflectors is adopted and applies to reflectors required by this Regulation.

Reflectors

48(1) A motor vehicle or a trailer that is 760 millimetres or more wide, including its load, must have the following permanently mounted on a rigid part, other than glazing:

- (a) one amber reflector on each side and as close to the front, excluding the trailer tongue, as is practicable;
- (b) one red reflector on each side and as close to the rear as is practicable;
- (c) if it is more than 9.2 metres long, one amber reflector on each side at or near the midpoint.

(2) A motor vehicle or a trailer that is less than 760 millimetres wide, including its load, must have

- (a) one red reflector on the rear that is permanently mounted on the vertical centre line and on a rigid part, other than glazing, or

- (b) one red reflector on each side of the rear permanently mounted at the same height above the ground and on a rigid part, other than glazing.
- (3) A motor vehicle or a trailer that is 760 millimetres or more wide, including its load, must have one red reflector on each side of the rear permanently mounted at the same height above the ground and on a rigid part, other than glazing.
- (4) The reflectors on a motor vehicle or trailer must comply with the following:
 - (a) the distance between the centre of the reflector and ground level must be not less than 400 millimetres or more than 1.6 metres when the vehicle is not loaded;
 - (b) they must be visible from 150 metres at nighttime if the high beam of an approaching motor vehicle shines on them.
- (5) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply to a trailer that is less than 1.8 metres long, including the trailer tongue.
- (6) Despite subsection (4)(a), the reflectors on a truck tractor must be mounted on the back of the cab not less than 100 millimetres above the top of the rear tires or more than 1.6 metres above ground level when the truck tractor in not loaded.
- (7) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to a truck tractor.

Reflective tape

49 Despite section 48, a trailer that has a conspicuity treatment must comply with the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada), including Technical Standards Document No. 108.

Moped, power bicycle reflectors

- 50(1)** A moped or power bicycle must have the following:
- (a) an amber reflector on each side toward the front that is visible from that side;
 - (b) a red reflector on each side toward the rear that is visible from that side;
 - (c) a red reflector on the rear that is visible from behind;
 - (d) an amber reflector mounted on each side of each pedal.

(2) Moped and power bicycle reflectors must be visible to approaching motorists from 100 metres at nighttime.

Boat trailer reflectors

51 In addition to the other reflectors a trailer requires under this Regulation, if a boat is being transported on the trailer so that the boat hangs over the back of the trailer, a reflector that reflects the light from the lamps of a motor vehicle approaching from behind must be attached to the end of the boat overhang.

Conspicuity systems

52(1) In this section,

- (a) “conspicuity system” means the display of reflective markings on trailers;
- (b) “federal legislation” means the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) and the regulations under that Act;
- (c) “reflective markings” means retro reflective sheeting, reflex reflectors or a combination of both;
- (d) “trailer” means a trailer that meets all the following:
 - (i) it has a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 4536 kilograms;
 - (ii) it is 2.05 metres or more wide, including its load;
 - (iii) it is not used or intended for use exclusively as living quarters or a business office or both.

(2) Reflective markings on a trailer must conform to the standards under the federal legislation for retro reflective sheeting or reflex reflectors or, if a combination of both, to the standards for both.

(3) A trailer, regardless of the date on which it is manufactured, must comply with the requirements under the federal legislation for conspicuity systems on trailers manufactured after January 24, 1997.

Part 3 Brakes

Brake fluid standards

53(1) SAE Standard J1703 and SAE Standard J1705 respecting motor vehicle brake fluids are adopted and apply to hydraulic brake fluids used in vehicles.

(2) Hydraulic brake fluid sold for use in a motor vehicle or injected into the system of a motor vehicle must comply with the standards referred to in subsection (1).

(3) A container in which hydraulic brake fluid is kept or offered for sale must be legibly and distinctly marked to show which SAE standards referred to in subsection (1) the hydraulic brake fluid complies with.

Brakes required

54(1) Unless otherwise exempted by the Act, a regulation under the Act or the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada), a person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle or moped, unless it has

- (a) adequate brakes, and
- (b) an adequate emergency or parking brake.

(2) A motor vehicle referred to in subsection (1) must be equipped so that the driver is able to operate each type of brake separately from the other.

(3) A person shall not drive or operate a self-propelled implement of husbandry unless it has an adequate brake.

(4) A person shall not drive or operate a motor cycle, moped or power bicycle unless each wheel of the vehicle has an adequate brake.

(5) For the purposes of this section, brakes, an emergency brake or a parking brake are adequate if they meet the requirements of the applicable provision of section 55.

Adequate brakes

55(1) The brakes on a motor cycle, moped, power bicycle or self-propelled implement of husbandry are adequate if they can bring the vehicle to a stop

- (a) if the vehicle is moving at 30 kilometres per hour and loaded to capacity when the brakes are applied,
- (b) on a level surface free from loose materials and consisting of dry paving of asphalt or concrete, and
- (c) within 12 metres from the point at which the brakes are applied.

- (2) The brakes on a motor vehicle, other than a motor vehicle that is exempt in accordance with subsection (1), or on a combination of vehicles are adequate if they can bring the motor vehicle or combination of vehicles to a stop
- (a) if the motor vehicle or combination of vehicles is moving at 30 kilometres per hour and loaded to capacity when the brakes are applied,
 - (b) on a level surface free from loose materials and consisting of dry paving of asphalt or concrete, and
 - (c) within 10 metres from the point at which the brakes are applied.
- (3) The emergency or parking brake on a motor vehicle or on a combination of vehicles is adequate if it can bring the motor vehicle or combination of vehicles to a stop
- (a) if the motor vehicle or combination of vehicles is moving at 30 kilometres per hour and loaded to capacity when the brake is applied,
 - (b) on a level surface free from loose materials and consisting of dry paving of asphalt or concrete, and
 - (c) within 16 metres from the point at which the brake is applied.
- (4) The brakes on a vehicle that tows a trailer are adequate if they are capable of controlling the safe movement of the towing unit.
- (5) The emergency brake or parking brake system of a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles must hold the motor vehicle or combination of vehicles at a stop if the motor vehicle or combination of vehicles is loaded to capacity and facing up or down a 20% grade.

Trailer brakes

- 56(1)** A person shall not drive or operate a vehicle that tows a trailer unless the trailer has brakes that are adequate to control the safe movement of the trailer whether loaded or unloaded.
- (2) The brakes of the trailer referred to in subsection (1) must, if the trailer breaks away from the towing vehicle,
- (a) at the time that the trailer breaks away, be automatically applied, and
 - (b) remain applied for at least 15 minutes.

(3) Despite subsection (1), a trailer is not required to have brakes if at the time of manufacture of the trailer brakes were not required under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) or the regulations under that Act.

(4) Despite subsection (1), and in addition to subsection (3), the following trailers are not required to have brakes:

- (a) if the towing vehicle is a private passenger vehicle,
 - (i) a trailer with a maximum gross weight of not more than 910 kilograms, or
 - (ii) a trailer with a maximum gross weight of less than half of the unladen weight of the towing vehicle;
- (b) if the towing vehicle is a commercial vehicle,
 - (i) a trailer, other than a pole trailer, that has a maximum gross weight of not more than 2300 kilograms, if the maximum gross weight of the trailer is less than half of the unladen weight of the towing vehicle,
 - (ii) a pole trailer that has a maximum gross weight of not more than 6800 kilograms, if the maximum gross weight of the trailer is less than half of the unladen weight of the towing vehicle,
 - (iii) a trailer used to transport agricultural products that has a maximum gross weight of not more than 3650 kilograms when being towed unladen, or
 - (iv) a trailer used to transport agricultural products that has a maximum gross weight of not more than 3650 kilograms when being towed at a speed not in excess of 25 kilometres per hour.

Brake maintenance

57(1) The brake pressure on the wheels on each side of a vehicle must be as equal as possible.

(2) If a vehicle is equipped with an anti-lock braking system installed by the manufacturer of the vehicle, the anti-lock braking system must be maintained in good working order and to the manufacturer's specifications.

Part 4 Other Equipment

General standards

58(1) The *Motor Vehicle Tire Safety Regulations, 1995* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act (Canada)* are adopted and apply to pneumatic tires on a motor vehicle or a trailer.

(2) SAE Standard J682 is adopted and applies to rear wheel splash and stone-throw protection equipment on vehicles.

(3) The American National Standard for Safety Glazing Materials for Glazing Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment Operating on Land Highways - Safety Standard ANSI/SAE Z26.1 is adopted and applies to glazing installed in the windshield or other windows of a motor vehicle.

(4) Standard 111 under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act (Canada)* is adopted and applies to mirrors on a motor vehicle to the extent that it applied at the time of manufacture of the motor vehicle.

Pneumatic tire

59(1) A pneumatic tire that is intended to be used on a motor vehicle or a trailer or is used on a motor vehicle or a trailer must comply with the *Motor Vehicle Tire Safety Regulations, 1995* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act (Canada)*.

(2) A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle or tow a trailer that was equipped by its manufacturer with pneumatic tires unless all wheels of the motor vehicle or trailer have pneumatic tires that comply with the requirements under the *Motor Vehicle Tire Safety Regulations, 1995* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act (Canada)*.

Horn, bell

60 A motor vehicle, power bicycle and bicycle must have a horn or bell.

Mufflers

61(1) A motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine must have an exhaust muffler that cools and expels the exhaust gases from the engine without excessive noise and without producing flames or sparks.

(2) A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine if the exhaust outlet of the muffler has been widened.

(3) A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine if a device is attached to the exhaust system or the muffler that increases the noise made by the expulsion of gases from the engine or allows a flame to be ignited from the exhaust system.

(4) This section applies to a power bicycle that is propelled by an internal combustion engine.

Windshield wipers, etc.

62(1) A motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, moped or antique motor vehicle, that has a windshield must also have a self-operating windshield wiper and washer system that removes water, road splash and other opaque material from the outside of the windshield.

(2) A motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, moped or antique motor vehicle, that has a windshield must also have a self-operating defrosting and defogging system on each half of the windshield that removes moisture and frost from the inside of the windshield.

(3) The controls for equipment required by this section must be located so that the driver of the motor vehicle is able to operate the equipment from the driver's seat.

Windshield wiper on antique motor vehicle

63 An antique motor vehicle that has a windshield must also have an automatic or manual windshield wiper system that removes water, road splash and other opaque material from the outside of the windshield if the antique motor vehicle is on a highway and the weather requires a wiper system.

Mudguards

64(1) A motor vehicle or trailer must have a part of its body, a fender or a mudguard that covers the width of each tire.

(2) The body part, fender or mudguard referred to in subsection (1) must be above each wheel and

- (a) extend downwards at the rear of each axle or axle group to at least the centre line of the axle, or
- (b) be a distance away from the ground equivalent to at least 1/3 of the horizontal distance from the bottom edge of the

mudguard to the centre line of the axle, but not closer to the ground than 150 millimetres when the vehicle is loaded.

(3) In addition to the requirements of subsection (1), the following types of vehicle must be equipped with rear wheel splash and stone-throw protection that complies with SAE Standard J682:

- (a) a commercial vehicle or combination of commercial vehicles that is registered for a gross weight of more than, or that weighs more than, 4500 kilograms and that is not a bus;
- (b) a bus;
- (c) a trailer.

(4) A passenger car is not required to have a mudguard.

(5) This section does not apply to a trailer designed and constructed for drive-on and drive-off low loads.

Transporting goods

65(1) A person shall not use a vehicle to transport goods unless

- (a) the vehicle is constructed to carry the goods, and
- (b) there is equipment on the vehicle or attached to the vehicle that is capable of securing the goods to ensure that the vehicle can be operated safely when loaded and without danger of
 - (i) turning over the vehicle, or
 - (ii) the load shifting, swaying, blowing off, falling off, leaking or otherwise escaping.

(2) A person shall not operate a vehicle that is transporting goods unless the equipment referred to in subsection (1)(b) is properly used to secure the goods.

(3) The equipment referred to in subsection (1)(b) may be permanently attached to the vehicle or temporarily attached to the vehicle for the purpose of transporting a particular load of goods.

Wide loads

66(1) For the purposes of this section, the maximum width of a vehicle includes the maximum width of any load carried or trailer or mobile home towed by the vehicle.

(2) A person shall not operate a vehicle whose maximum width exceeds

- (a) 2.6 metres, where the vehicle carries a load or tows a trailer other than a mobile home, or
- (b) 3.05 metres, where the vehicle tows a mobile home

unless the person has applied for and received a permit issued under section 62 of the Act that authorizes a wide load.

(3) In determining the maximum width of a vehicle under this section,

- (a) an outside rear view mirror is not included unless the mirror protrudes more than 300 millimetres beyond the widest part of the vehicle, its load or a trailer or mobile home towed by the vehicle, and
- (b) a non-load-bearing device used to secure, contain or cover any load on a vehicle or trailer is not included unless the device protrudes more than 100 millimetres beyond the widest part of the vehicle, its load or the trailer.

Hood latches

67(1) A motor vehicle's hood that opens from the front must have a primary and a secondary hood latch mechanism.

(2) The secondary hood latch mechanism must prevent the hood from opening if the primary hood latch mechanism fails.

(3) This section does not apply to motor vehicles manufactured before January 1, 1971.

Door latches

68(1) A hinged door on a motor vehicle that leads directly to a driver's seat or a passenger seat must have a door latch and striker assembly that have a fully latched closed position and a secondary latched closed position.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a cargo door, sliding door, rolling door or folding door or to a 2-part door that closes by one part latching to the other part.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a motor vehicle manufactured before January 1, 1971.

Windshield

69 A motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle or moped, must have a windshield.

Window glazing

70(1) A person shall not install, replace or cover the window glazing in a windshield or in a left or right side window of a motor vehicle that is beside or forward of the driver with a transparent, translucent or opaque material.

(2) A person shall not install, replace or cover the rear window glazing in a motor vehicle with a transparent, translucent or opaque material unless the motor vehicle has outside rear view mirrors on both the left and right that comply with section 74(2).

(3) A person shall not install, replace or cover the window glazing in a motor vehicle with a material that reflects the headlamps of approaching vehicles into the eyes of the driver of another vehicle.

(4) A person shall not install, replace or cover the window glazing in a motor vehicle with a material that reflects sunlight into the eyes of the driver of another vehicle.

(5) A person may replace the window glazing installed by the manufacturer of a motor vehicle with the same type of glazing.

(6) A person may apply clear untinted frost shields to a window of a motor vehicle only if they do not impair the view through the window by discolouring, scratching or damaging the glazing.

(7) A person may apply stickers to the window of a motor vehicle only if they do not limit the driver's field of vision or otherwise impair the safe operation of the motor vehicle.

Glazing standards

71(1) For the purposes of this section, "American National Standard" means the standard adopted under section 58(3).

(2) The glazing referred to in subsection (3) must be appropriate to the make and model of the motor vehicle.

(3) A person shall not keep or use window glazing for motor vehicles unless the glazing complies with the specifications and standards set out in the American National Standard.

(4) A windshield must be made of laminated safety glass.

(5) A window in a motor vehicle, other than a windshield, may be made of laminated safety glass or heat treated safety glass.

(6) A windshield, side window or rear window in a motor vehicle must be made of glass unless another glazing material is prescribed by the American National Standard.

(7) A piece of safety glass manufactured for use in accordance with the American National Standard must be visibly, legibly and permanently marked

- (a) with “American Standard” or “AS”,
- (b) with the manufacturer’s distinctive designation, trademark or name, and
- (c) with the appropriate numeral as set out in section 6 of the American National Standard.

(8) Replacement glazing that is cut from flat sheets and installed in a motor vehicle need not be marked if the glazing supplier certifies in writing that the replacement glazing otherwise complies with this section.

(9) A camper unit must have windows that are glazed in accordance with this section.

Prohibition

72(1) A person shall not install a windshield or glazing in a motor vehicle unless the glazing complies with sections 70 and 71.

(2) A person shall not install glazing in a camper unit unless the glazing complies with section 70.

(3) A person shall not operate a motor vehicle on a highway unless the windshield and window glazing comply with sections 70 and 71.

Mirror standards

73 Where any mirror of a motor vehicle was subject to the requirements of Standard 111 under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) that applied at the time of manufacture of the motor vehicle, the mirror and any replacement for the mirror must be maintained in accordance with that Standard.

Rear view mirror

74(1) A motor vehicle must have an inside rear view mirror that gives the driver a clear view of the roadway behind the vehicle and of any other vehicle approaching from behind.

(2) If the view in the rear view mirror is obstructed or interfered with in any way, a motor vehicle must have side mirrors on each side that give the driver a clear view of the roadway behind and on each side of the motor vehicle.

(3) If a motor vehicle is equipped by a manufacturer with an outside rear view mirror attached to the left side of the motor vehicle, the rear view mirror must be maintained in good working order.

(4) A self-propelled implement of husbandry must have a rear view mirror that gives the driver a clear view of the roadway behind the implement of husbandry and of any other vehicle approaching from behind.

Mirror view of buses

75 In addition to the requirements of sections 73 and 74, no person shall operate or permit a person to operate a bus unless the bus has

- (a) at least one mirror that affords to the driver of the bus from the driver's normal operating position a complete view of the interior of the bus, and
- (b) in the case of a bus that has an exit located at a position other than on the right side of the bus at the front of the bus, at least one mirror that affords to the driver of the bus from the driver's normal operating position a complete view of that other exit and the steps leading to that exit.

Speedometer and odometer

76(1) A motor vehicle must have a speedometer that indicates the speed of the vehicle when it is moving forward.

(2) If a motor vehicle is equipped with an odometer, the odometer must indicate the accumulated distance the vehicle has travelled since it was manufactured.

Siren

77 A person shall not drive or operate a vehicle that has a siren unless the vehicle is an emergency vehicle.

Video entertainment systems

78 A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle that is equipped with a video entertainment system if the driver can see the screen when the vehicle is moving.

Bumpers

79(1) A passenger car must have both a front and a rear bumper.

(2) A person shall not install or alter a bumper on a passenger car unless the design of the bumper is equivalent to, and the bumper is mounted in substantially the same manner as, the bumper installed by the manufacturer of the passenger car.

(3) A person shall not alter a passenger car in such a way that the main structural component of a bumper is more than 500 millimetres or less than 400 millimetres above ground level when the passenger car is not loaded.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), components that are commonly known as bumperettes or overriders are not part of the main structural component of a bumper or of the projected vertical facing of a bumper.

(5) Subsection (3) does not apply to passenger cars manufactured before April 1, 1976.

(6) A person shall not alter a car manufactured before April 1, 1976 in such a way that the bumper is more than 100 millimetres higher or lower than it was at the time the car was manufactured.

Armoured vehicles

79.1 A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle that has been constructed or modified so that it protects its occupants from firearms or explosive devices if the motor vehicle, as a result of the construction or modification, is unsafe to operate or does not meet the other requirements of this Regulation.

AR 165/2009 s2

Part 5 Occupant Restraint Systems

Definitions

80 In sections 81 to 83,

- (a) “child” means a child under 6 years old;
- (b) “child restraint system” means a device that
 - (i) is installed by the manufacturer of a vehicle at the time of manufacture or is designed to be installed in the vehicle from time to time,
 - (ii) is capable of restraining the movement of a child in order to prevent or mitigate injury to the child, and

- (iii) meets the standards prescribed under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) and the regulations under that Act;
- (c) “motor vehicle” does not include a motor cycle or moped;
- (d) “occupant restraint system” means a seat belt assembly and other components installed in a vehicle for the purpose of restraining the movement of an occupant in order to prevent or mitigate injury, and includes a child restraint system;
- (e) “seat belt assembly” means a device or assembly that
 - (i) is securely fastened to a motor vehicle,
 - (ii) is composed of straps, webbing or similar material and includes a pelvic restraint or an upper torso restraint, or both,
 - (iii) is capable of restraining the movement of a person in order to prevent or mitigate injury to the person, and
 - (iv) meets the standards prescribed under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) and the regulations under that Act.

Occupant restraint system

81 The *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) and the regulations under that Act are adopted and apply to seat belt assemblies, child restraint systems and other components of an occupant restraint system in motor vehicles.

Seat belts required

82(1) A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle in which a child who weighs 18 kilograms or less is a passenger unless

- (a) the motor vehicle is equipped with a child restraint system,
- (b) the child restraint system is properly installed, and
- (c) the child is properly secured in the child restraint system.

(2) If a motor vehicle is being driven and it has a seat belt assembly

- (a) in the driver’s seat position, the driver shall wear the complete seat belt assembly, and

(b) in the passenger seat position, the passenger shall wear the complete seat belt assembly.

(3) A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle that has a seat belt assembly in the passenger seat position unless the passenger in the seat is wearing the complete seat belt assembly if the passenger

(a) is 6 years old or older but under the age of 16 years, or

(b) is a child who weighs more than 18 kilograms.

(4) A person who is required to wear a seat belt assembly under subsection (2) or (3) shall wear the seat belt assembly properly adjusted and securely fastened.

(5) A person shall not, with respect to a seat belt assembly in a motor vehicle, remove it, render it partly or wholly inoperative or modify it so as to reduce its effectiveness if the motor vehicle was equipped with the seat belt assembly at the time it was manufactured as required by the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) and the regulations under that Act.

(6) A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle that was equipped with a seat belt assembly at the time it was manufactured as required by the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) and the regulations under that Act if the seat belt assembly has been removed, rendered partly or wholly inoperative or modified so as to reduce its effectiveness.

Occupant restraint system installation

83(1) A person must install seat belt assemblies or other components of an occupant restraint system in a motor vehicle in such a way that they and their installation comply with the requirements under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) and the regulations under that Act.

(2) A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle in which a seat belt assembly or other component of an occupant restraint system that was installed at the time of the manufacture of the motor vehicle has been replaced unless the replacement meets the standards required under section 81.

Exempt motor vehicles

84(1) Section 82 does not apply to the following:

(a) motor vehicles that were not designed or equipped with seat belt assemblies by their manufacturers;

- (b) motor vehicles while they are driven in reverse;
 - (c) motor vehicles when they are used in the course of making deliveries or picking up items, while they are driven at a speed of not more than 40 kilometres per hour;
 - (d) motor vehicles while they are driven in a parade authorized by a municipality.
- (2) Section 82(1) does not apply to the following vehicles:
- (a) taxis;
 - (b) emergency vehicles;
 - (c) motor vehicles that are rented or leased for periods of not more than 14 consecutive days at a time.

Exempt drivers

85 Section 82(2)(a) does not apply to the following drivers:

- (a) the operator of a taxi while the taxi is carrying a passenger for compensation or hire;
- (b) the operator of a bus that is part of a municipal passenger transportation system while the bus is being driven or operated, directly or indirectly, as part of that system.

Ambulance attendants

86 Section 82(2) does not apply to an ambulance attendant in an ambulance that is carrying a patient.

Persons in custody

87 Section 82 does not apply if the motor vehicle is driven by a peace officer and the passenger is any of the following:

- (a) a person who is under arrest;
- (b) a person committed to a correctional institution, as defined in the *Corrections Act*, or a jail, including a military guard room, remand centre, penitentiary, facility or place designated as a place of open or secure custody pursuant to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (Canada), a place of custody, as defined in the *Youth Justice Act* (Alberta), detention centre or a place where a person is held under a warrant of a judge.

Special exemptions

- 88(1)** Section 82 does not apply to a person if a duly qualified medical practitioner has signed a letter certifying that the person,
- (a) for the period stated in the certificate, is unable for medical reasons to be secured in a child seating assembly or seat belt assembly, or
 - (b) because of size, build or other physical characteristics, cannot be secured in a child seating assembly or seat belt assembly.
- (2)** A letter referred to in subsection (1) must
- (a) be written on the letterhead of the medical practitioner,
 - (b) include the name and address of the person exempted and the reasons for the exemption, and
 - (c) state the dates on which the exemption begins and ends.
- (3)** An exemption under subsection (1) must be for a period of not more than one year.
- (4)** The driver of a motor vehicle carrying a person who is exempted under subsection (1) must have a copy of the letter referred to in subsection (1).

Part 6 Equipment by Vehicle Type

Division 1 School Buses

General standards

- 89(1)** In this Division, in addition to the application of section 4(2) to (4), SAE Standard J887 is adopted and applies to warning lamps marked SAE W2 for school buses.
- (2)** Standard 131: School Bus Pedestrian Safety Devices under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) is adopted and applies to a stop arm mounted on a school bus.
- (3)** Unless specified otherwise in the Act or this Regulation, or in other regulations under the Act, CSA Standard D250 is adopted and applies to a school bus to the extent that it applied at the time of manufacture of the school bus.

(4) Standard 111: Mirrors under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) is adopted and applies to mirrors on a school bus.

Flashing lamps and stop arm

90(1) Prior to September 1, 2010, a school bus must have 4 red and may have 4 amber alternating flashing warning lamps mounted outside of the bus at or near the roof line in the following configuration:

- (a) one red lamp, and one amber lamp if installed, on each side of the bus at the front, and
- (b) one red lamp, and one amber lamp if installed, on each side of the bus at the rear.

(2) On and after September 1, 2010, a school bus must have 4 red and 4 amber alternating flashing warning lamps mounted outside of the bus at or near the roof line in the following configuration:

- (a) one red and one amber lamp on each side of the bus at the front, and
- (b) one red and one amber lamp on each side of the bus at the rear.

(3) Prior to September 1, 2010, a school bus may have a white flashing strobe lamp that complies with the requirements of CSA Standard D250-07.

(4) On and after September 1, 2010, a school bus must have a white flashing strobe lamp that complies with the requirements of CSA Standard D250-07.

(5) Despite subsections (2) and (4), where a regulation made under the Act or a municipal bylaw prohibits the use of alternating flashing warning lamps or strobe lamps on school buses, a school bus need not be equipped with alternating flashing warning lamps or a strobe lamp.

(6) A school bus must have a stop arm mounted on the left side of the bus that complies with the requirements of Standard 131: School Bus Pedestrian Safety Devices under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada).

(7) The red flashing lamps referred to in subsections (1) and (2) must,

- (a) in the case of those mounted at the front of the bus, flash alternately so that they are visible from in front of the bus, and
 - (b) in the case of those mounted at the rear of the bus, flash alternately so that they are visible from behind the bus.
- (8)** The amber flashing lamps referred to in subsections (1) and (2) must, if installed,
- (a) in the case of those mounted at the front of the bus, flash alternately so that they are visible from in front of the bus,
 - (b) in the case of those mounted at the rear of the bus, flash alternately so that they are visible from behind the bus, and
 - (c) when the red flashing lamps are turned on, turn off automatically.
- (9)** The stop arm on a school bus and the red flashing lamp on the stop arm
- (a) must automatically turn on and remain on while the red flashing lamps on the school bus are turned on, and
 - (b) must be visible both from in front of and behind the bus.

Retro reflective markings

91(1) In this section, “retro reflective material” means retro reflective material that meets the requirements of the United States Department of Transportation grade DOT C2.

(2) Prior to September 1, 2010, a school bus may be marked with retro reflective material as follows:

- (a) on the rear of the body of the bus,
 - (i) 2 parallel horizontal strips running from the left to the right rear corner of the bus, with the upper strip located above the rear window and the lower strip above the rear bumper, and
 - (ii) 2 parallel vertical strips, one at the left rear corner and one at the right rear corner of the bus, connecting the horizontal strips;
- (b) on each side of the bus,
 - (i) 2 parallel horizontal strips extending the length of the body of the bus, with the upper strip located above

the windows and the lower strip between the rub rails just above the floor line, and

- (ii) 2 parallel vertical strips, one at the front corner and one at the rear corner of the side of the bus, connecting the horizontal strips.

(3) On and after September 1, 2010, the outside of the body of a school bus must be marked with retro reflective material as follows:

- (a) on the rear of the body of the bus,
 - (i) 2 parallel horizontal strips running from the left to the right rear corner of the bus, with the upper strip located above the rear window and the lower strip above the rear bumper, and
 - (ii) 2 parallel vertical strips, one at the left rear corner and one at the right rear corner of the bus, connecting the horizontal strips;
- (b) on each side of the bus,
 - (i) 2 parallel horizontal strips extending the length of the body of the bus, with the upper strip located above the windows and the lower strip between the rub rails just above the floor line, and
 - (ii) 2 parallel vertical strips, one at the front corner and one at the rear corner of the side of the bus, connecting the horizontal strips.

(4) The retro reflective material referred to in subsections (2) and (3) must be a minimum of 25 millimetres wide and must cover and be visible on a minimum of 90% of the passenger compartment of the bus.

(5) Notwithstanding subsections (3) and (4), a school bus may also be equipped with retro reflective material that meets the requirements of CSA Standard D250-07 as amended from time to time.

Rear view mirrors

92(1) In the case of a Type B, C or D school bus, the inside rear view mirror referred to in section 74(1) must be at least 150 millimetres high and 760 millimetres wide.

(2) A school bus must have two outside rear view mirrors that must

- (a) be heated, and
- (b) comply with the requirements of Standard 111: Mirrors under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada).

Bumpers

93 A school bus must be equipped with a front bumper that extends beyond the forwardmost part of the body and to the outer edge of the front sheet metal.

Gauges

94 A school bus must be equipped with the following gauges or indicators attached to its chassis:

- (a) a speedometer;
- (b) an odometer;
- (c) an ammeter or voltmeter;
- (d) an oil pressure gauge or indicator;
- (e) a coolant temperature gauge or indicator;
- (f) a fuel gauge;
- (g) a high-beam headlamp indicator;
- (h) a turn signal indicator.

Rub rails

95 A school bus must be equipped with rub rails on the outside body of the bus in accordance with the requirements of CSA Standard D250 applicable at the time of manufacture of the school bus.

Division 2 Trailers

General standards

- 96** In this Division,
- (a) Standard 223 under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) is adopted and applies to rear impact guards for trailers;

- (b) Standard 224 under Part 571.224 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (United States), Title 49, is adopted and applies to rear impact guards for trailers manufactured on or before August 31, 2007.

Towing prohibitions

97(1) A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle or tow a trailer

- (a) that is more than 2.6 metres wide, or
- (b) that is more than 4.0 metres high as measured from level ground.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the trailer is a mobile home that is not more than 3.05 metres wide.

(3) A person shall not drive or operate a combination of a towing unit and one or more trailers if the combination of vehicles is more than 20 metres long.

(4) A person may drive or operate a combination of a towing unit and 2 trailers only if the combination of vehicles meets the following requirements:

- (a) the lead trailer must be towed by a pin and plate fifth wheel coupling mounted over the rear axle of the towing vehicle and fastened to
 - (i) its frame, or
 - (ii) the main longitudinal channel sections of a unibody truck construction;
- (b) the lead trailer must have 2 or more axles in tandem;
- (c) the longer trailer must be the lead trailer;
- (d) the hitch connecting the lead trailer and the 2nd trailer must be fastened to the frame of the lead trailer.

(5) This section does not apply to a combination of commercial vehicles.

Attachment standards

98(1) A person shall not drive or operate a vehicle that is towing a trailer unless the trailer is attached to the towing vehicle by 2 separate means of attachment designed so that the failure of one

attachment does not permit the trailer to separate from the towing vehicle.

(2) Each means of attachment must have sufficient strength to pull all the weight towed by the towing vehicle.

(3) The secondary means of attachment must be capable of

- (a) towing the trailer so that the trailer substantially follows in the track of the towing vehicle, and
- (b) preventing the drawbar of the trailer or the primary means of attachment from touching the road surface.

(4) The lead trailer in a combination of vehicles is the towing vehicle for the 2nd trailer.

(5) This section does not require a second means of attachment in the case of a fifth wheel trailer.

Rear impact guard

99(1) In this section,

- (a) “low-chassis trailer”, “pulpwood trailer”, “rear impact guard” and “wheels back trailer” have the same meanings as they have in Standard 223 under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada);
- (b) “pole trailer” means a pole trailer as defined in section 103.

(2) This section applies to a trailer that has a gross vehicle weight rating of 4536 kilograms or more other than

- (a) a low-chassis trailer,
- (b) a pulpwood trailer,
- (c) a wheels back trailer,
- (d) a pole trailer,
- (e) a trailer designed to be used as temporary living quarters, or
- (f) a trailer designed to interact with, or having, work-performing equipment that meets the exemption requirements of Standard 223 under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada).

(3) A trailer manufactured on or after September 23, 2005 must be equipped with a rear impact guard in accordance with Standard 223 under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada).

(4) Despite subsection (3), a trailer that was manufactured between September 23, 2005 and August 31, 2007 may be equipped with a rear impact guard in accordance with Standard 224 under Part 571.224 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (United States), Title 49, applicable at the date of manufacture.

Towing standards

100 A person shall not drive or operate a motor vehicle that tows another motor vehicle unless the means of attachment

- (a) is of sufficient strength to pull all the weight that is being towed, and
- (b) is designed so that the towed motor vehicle substantially follows in the track of the towing unit.

Trailer rental prohibition

101 A person shall not possess a trailer for rental purposes unless the trailer has the maximum laden weight at which it may be operated printed visibly, legibly and conspicuously on both sides of the trailer in letters and numerals that are at least 50 millimetres high.

Recreational vehicle CSA Standard

102(1) CSA Standard Z240 RV and the United States Recreational Vehicle Industry Association certification process are adopted and apply to recreational vehicles.

(2) A person shall not construct, manufacture or cause to be constructed or manufactured a recreational vehicle unless it complies with subsection (1).

(3) A person shall not advertise or lease a recreational vehicle manufactured after July 1, 1971 unless it complies with subsection (1).

(4) A vehicle that complies with subsection (1) must have a mark authorized by the CSA or the United States Recreational Vehicle Industry Association on the vehicle or be certified by another method adopted by the CSA.

(5) Despite subsections (1), (2) and (3), a recreational vehicle may have an awning that projects not more than 100 millimetres from the right or left side.

Division 3 Log Haul

Definitions

103 In this Division,

- (a) “fluorescent materials” means a material coloured day-glo fire orange and includes retro reflective material coloured
 - (i) day-glo fire orange, or
 - (ii) red and white;
- (b) “licence of occupation road” means a licence of occupation road as defined in the *Commercial Vehicle Dimension and Weight Regulation* (AR 315/2002);
- (c) “long logs” means logs more than 4.9 metres in length;
- (d) “pole trailer” means a trailer that does not have more than one axle group and that
 - (i) is drawn by a towing vehicle to which it is attached by a variable reach pole, and
 - (ii) is used to transport a load that is capable of sustaining itself as a beam between a support located on the towing vehicle and a second support located on the trailer;
- (e) “short logs” means logs 4.9 metres or less in length;
- (f) “streamer marker” means a bunch of 10 or more lengths of flexible fluorescent materials, each length of material being at least one metre long and 25 millimetres wide;
- (g) “two-way headache rack lamps” means a system of lamps that is connected to the brake and signal lamp circuits and mounted on each side of the vehicle, 150 millimetres beyond the width of the load, consisting of
 - (i) one lamp on each side of the vehicle with double side construction having an amber clearance lamp facing forward and a red stop-turn tail lamp facing the rear, each with a minimum combined lens area of 17 600 square millimetres, or

- (ii) a set of 2 simultaneously operating lamps mounted within 50 millimetres of each other on each side of the vehicle, with a minimum combined lens area of 17 600 square millimetres in each set.

Exemptions

104(1) The following provisions of this Regulation do not apply to a commercial vehicle carrying long logs on a licence of occupation road:

- (a) section 13(1);
- (b) section 16;
- (c) section 18(1) and (3);
- (d) section 48;
- (e) section 61;
- (f) section 64;
- (g) section 105.

(2) The following provisions of this Regulation do not apply to a pole trailer carrying long logs:

- (a) section 37;
- (b) section 48.

Overhanging load

105 Despite section 16, a commercial vehicle carrying a load of logs that overhangs the rear of the vehicle by 1.5 metres or more must have

- (a) a set of two-way headache rack lamps mounted on the power unit of the vehicle at approximately cab height,
- (b) during nighttime, 2 lit red lamps attached to the back of the load, with one lamp being as close to the right edge and the other as close to the left edge of the load as is practicable, and
- (c) during daytime, at least 2 streamer markers at the rear of the load, with at least one streamer as close to the right edge and another as close to the left edge of the load as is practicable.

Conspicuity

106(1) Subject to subsection (2), on a commercial vehicle carrying a load of logs, the front and rear bunk stakes on each side of the vehicle must have fluorescent materials at least 50 millimetres wide, displayed for a length of 1.5 metres from the bottom of the bunk stake, on the 3 exposed sides of the stake.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if

- (a) the load is 2.6 metres or less in width, or
- (b) the logs are short logs loaded crosswise.

**Division 4
Cycles****Cycle safety helmet**

107(1) This division does not apply to bicycles.

(2) No person shall operate or ride as a passenger on a cycle unless that person is properly wearing a safety helmet.

Safety helmet standards

108(1) A safety helmet intended for the use of an operator or a passenger of a cycle must meet one or more of the standards for motor cycle safety helmets adopted under subsection (2) in effect on the date on which it was manufactured.

(2) The following are adopted and apply to safety helmets in accordance with subsection (1):

- (a) CSA Standard CAN3-D230-M85, Protective Headgear in Motor Vehicle Applications;
- (b) Standard No. 218; Motorcycle helmets under Part 571.218 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (United States), Title 49;
- (c) British Standards Institution Standard BS 6658: 1985, Specification for protective helmets for vehicle users;
- (d) Snell Memorial Foundation 2000 Standard For Protective Headgear, For Use with Motorcycles and Other Motorized Vehicles;
- (e) Snell Memorial Foundation 2005 Standard For Protective Headgear, For Use with Motorcycles and Other Motorized Vehicles;

- (f) Snell Memorial Foundation 2010 Standard For Protective Headgear, For Use with Motorcycles and Other Motorized Vehicles;
- (g) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Regulation 22-05, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets and their visors for drivers and passengers of motorcycles and mopeds.

(3) A safety helmet must have the mark or label of the organization in subsection (2) indicating that the safety helmet met one or more of the specifications required on the date on which it was manufactured.

(4) No person shall buy, sell or offer for sale a safety helmet intended for the use of operators or passengers of cycles unless it complies with subsections (1) to (3).

AR 122/2009 s108;143/2012

Passenger equipment

109 A person shall not drive or operate a motor cycle that is carrying a passenger unless the motor cycle has the following for the passenger:

- (a) an adequate pillion seat;
- (b) adequate hand grips;
- (c) adequate foot rests.

Side mirror

110 A moped or power bicycle must have a mirror securely attached to the left side of it so that the driver has a clear view of the roadway behind.

Division 5 Bicycles

Bicycle safety helmet

111(1) No person who is less than 18 years old shall operate or ride as a passenger on a bicycle unless that person is properly wearing a safety helmet.

(2) A parent or guardian of a person who is less than 18 years old shall not authorize or knowingly permit the person to operate or ride as a passenger on a bicycle unless that person is properly wearing a safety helmet.

(3) No person shall operate a bicycle on which a passenger who is less than 18 years old is riding unless the passenger is properly wearing a safety helmet.

Safety helmet standards

112(1) For the purposes of section 111, a safety helmet intended for the use of an operator or a passenger of a bicycle or worn by an operator or a passenger of a bicycle must meet the standards adopted under subsection (2) in effect on the date on which it was manufactured.

(2) The following are adopted and apply to safety helmets in accordance with subsection (1):

- (a) Canadian Standards Association Standard CAN/CSA D113.2-M89 (Cycling Helmets);
- (b) Consumer Product Safety Commission, Title 16 Code of U.S. Federal Regulations Part 1203 (Safety Standard for Bicycle Helmets);
- (c) Snell Memorial Foundation Standard B-90 (1990 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use with Bicycles);
- (d) Snell Memorial Foundation Standard B-95 (1995 Standard for Protective Headgear for Use with Bicycles);
- (e) Snell Memorial Foundation Standard N-94 (1994 Standard for Protective Headgear in Non-motorized Sports);
- (f) American Society for Testing and Materials ASTM F1447-97 (Standard Specification for Protective Headgear Used in Bicycling);
- (g) CEN European Standard EN 1078 (Helmets for Pedal Cyclists and for Users of Skateboards and Roller Skates, February 1997);
- (h) British Standards Institute BS 6863:1989 (British Standard Specification for Pedal Cyclists Helmets);
- (i) Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand 2063-1996 (Pedal Cycle Helmets);
- (j) American National Standards Institute ANSI Z90.4-1984 (American National Standard for Protective Headgear for Bicyclists).

- (3) A safety helmet must have the mark of one of the organizations referred to in subsection (2), or the manufacturer, indicating that the helmet met one or more of the specifications required on its date of manufacture.
- (4) A safety helmet must be constructed so that it
- (a) has a hard, smooth outer shell, and
 - (b) is capable of absorbing energy on impact.
- (5) A safety helmet must be designed and equipped so that it is securely attached to a strap that is to be fastened around the chin of the person wearing the safety helmet.
- (6) A safety helmet must be free of damage or modification that would reduce its effectiveness.
- (7) No person shall buy, sell or offer for sale a safety helmet intended for the use of operators or passengers of bicycles who are less than 18 years old unless it complies with subsections (1) to (6).

Bicycle equipment

113(1) A person shall not ride a bicycle at nighttime unless the bicycle has the following:

- (a) at least one headlamp but not more than 2 headlamps;
 - (b) at least one red tail lamp;
 - (c) at least one red reflector mounted on the rear.
- (2) A person shall not ride a bicycle unless the bicycle has a brake.

Part 7 General

Exemption by Registrar

114(1) The Registrar may at any time exempt a person, organization or vehicle from any of the requirements of this Regulation, subject to any terms and conditions the Registrar considers appropriate.

(2) An exemption under subsection (1) may apply to a specific person, organization or vehicle, or a class or group of persons, organizations or vehicles.

- (3)** The Registrar may inform the person, organization or the owner of the vehicle that is the subject of an exemption under subsection (1) of the status of the exemption by
- (a) providing written notice to the person, organization or owner in accordance with section 6(a), (b) or (c) of the Act,
 - (b) publishing the notice of exemption electronically on the website of the Minister's Department, or
 - (c) doing both (a) and (b).
- (4)** A person, organization or owner to whom an exemption applies shall comply with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Registrar under subsection (1).

Offences

115 A person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the following provisions is guilty of an offence:

section 3;
section 4(2), (4);
section 6(1), (2), (4), (5);
section 7(2), (3), (4);
section 8(1), (2);
section 9(2);
section 10(1), (2), (3);
section 11(1), (3);
section 13(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6);
section 14(1), (2), (3);
section 16(1), (2);
section 17(1);
section 18(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6);
section 19(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6);
section 20(1), (2), (3);
section 21(3), (4);
section 22;
section 23(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (8), (9);
section 24(1), (3);
section 25(2), (6);
section 26(2), (3), (4), (5);
section 27(1), (2), (3), (4);
section 28(3);
section 29(2);
section 30(2);
section 31(1), (2), (4);
section 32(3);
section 33(2);
section 34(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (8), (9);
section 35(2);
section 36;
section 37(1), (2);
section 38(1), (2), (4);
section 39(1), (2), (4), (5), (6);
section 40(1), (2), (4), (5), (6);

section 41;
section 42(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (8), (9), (10), (11);
section 43;
section 44;
section 45;
section 46(1), (2);
section 48(1), (2), (3), (4), (6);
section 49;
section 50(1), (2);
section 51;
section 52(2), (3);
section 53(2), (3);
section 54(1), (2), (3), (4);
section 55(5);
section 56(1), (2);
section 57(1), (2);
section 59(1), (2);
section 60;
section 61(1), (2), (3);
section 62(1), (2), (3);
section 63;
section 64(1), (2), (3);
section 65(1), (2);
section 66(2);
section 67(1), (2);
section 68(1);
section 69;
section 70(1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7);
section 71(2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (9);
section 72(1), (2), (3);
section 73;
section 74(1), (2), (3), (4);
section 75;
section 76(1), (2);
section 77;
section 78;
section 79(1), (2), (3), (6);
section 79.1;
section 82(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6);
section 83(1), (2);
section 88(4);
section 90(1), (2), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9);
section 91(3), (4);
section 92(1), (2);
section 93;
section 94;
section 95;
section 97(1), (3), (4);
section 98(1), (2), (3);
section 99(3);
section 100;
section 101;
section 102(2), (3), (4);
section 105;
section 106(1);
section 107(2);
section 108(1), (3), (4);
section 109;
section 110;
section 111(1), (2), (3);
section 112(1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7);
section 113(1), (2);

section 114(4).

AR 122/2009 s115;165/2009

Parking tags

116 The form in the Schedule is prescribed for parking tags issued pursuant to bylaws made by a municipality under section 13(1)(r) and (s) of the Act.

Repeal

117 The *Vehicle Equipment Regulation* (AR 322/2002) is repealed.

Expiry

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

Coming into force

119 This Regulation comes into force on July 1, 2009.

Schedule

PARKING TAG

THIS TAG IS ISSUED FOR BREACH OF SECTION

[BYLAW NO. TRAFFIC SAFETY ACT]

PENALTY

LICENSE & YR. MAKE

DATE TIME M

OFFENCE AND LOCATION

METER NO.

**YOU MAY AVOID PROSECUTION FOR THIS OFFENCE BY
PAYING THE PENALTY CIRCLED**

**ABOVE WITHIN 7 DAYS AT THE ADDRESS INDICATED
ABOVE. FAILURE MAY RESULT IN**

PROSECUTION IN PROVINCIAL COURT.

**PENALTY MAY BE REMITTED BY MAIL, CHEQUE OR MONEY
ORDER ONLY BUT MUST BE**

**ACCOMPANIED BY THIS TAG. RECEIPT SUPPLIED ON
REQUEST IF SENDER'S NAME**

AND ADDRESS ARE FURNISHED.

**FURTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED REGARDING THIS
OFFENCE MAY BE OBTAINED AT**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

ISSUER

THIS TAG MUST BE PRESENTED.



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