

# HIGHWAY CODE

All road users



National Transport  
and Safety Authority

Highway Code  
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Compiled by NTSA

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## DEFINITION OF TERMS

<b>Blind Spot</b>	Area around a vehicle that cannot be directly observed by the driver
<b>Carriageway</b>	The section of the road designated for vehicles
<b>Interchange</b>	A road junction that typically uses grade separation, and one or more ramps, to permit traffic on at least one highway to pass through the junction without directly crossing any other traffic stream
<b>Super Highway</b>	A highway designed for travel at higher speeds but within the speed limit. It may have two or more lanes for each direction of travel
<b>Walkway</b>	Section of the road designated for pedestrians. It may also be called the footpath or side walk
<b>Global Positioning System(GPS)</b>	A GPS unit is an electronic device used to help the driver navigate through the road to the desired destination

# INTRODUCTION

The Highway Code provides rules and guidelines on how to use the road. All road users - pedestrians, cyclists and motorists - have a right to access the road but they should always act responsibly so as to ensure safety for all.

To minimize the risks of unavoidable conflict between road users, everyone should know and understand the rules and guidelines provided in the Highway Code. This Highway Code is based on the Kenya Traffic Act that governs the use of roads in Kenya. A major concern for us is that all learner drivers know and understand the rules and guidelines provided in this code.

For experienced and learner drivers, this Highway Code is an essential guide as it has been updated to take into consideration new rules and guidelines for driving in East Africa as well as the international standards for safe driving.

If all of us follow the Highway Code then we are guaranteed to enjoy a safer and more comfortable coexistence.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

### Eyesight and vision

- Check your eyes. If you need spectacles to meet the required eyesight standard, ensure that you wear them before starting any journey
- It is dangerous and risky to drive with uncorrected defective vision
- Do not wear sunglasses or tinted helmet visors at night or in conditions of poor visibility

### Fatigue

- Do not start a journey if you feel tired
- Fatigue is caused by the following
  1. Insufficient sleep or rest
  2. An extended length of time performing the same task
  3. Sleep disorders and other illnesses
  4. Driving at the time of day when you are usually resting or sleeping  
E.g night driving, early morning driving
- Fatigue decreases your ability to make the right decisions, to avoid driver fatigue;
  1. Get quality sleep before driving
  2. Take regular breaks when driving over long distances
  3. Eat balanced meals at regular intervals
  4. Keep fit and healthy
  5. Avoid driving at night. This is when you are likely to feel sleepy
- If you feel tired, stop at a safe place and rest

### Alcohol, Drugs and Medicine

- Alcohol and certain drugs will affect your driving
- DO NOT drink and drive. Some of the effects of alcohol are
  1. Alcohol slows down your brain functions. This affects your ability to respond, make decisions or react quickly
  2. Alcohol reduces your ability to judge how fast you are moving or your distance from other cars, people or objects
  3. It gives you false confidence – you may take greater risks because you think your driving is better than it really is
  4. It makes it harder for you to concentrate and pay attention to various details in traffic
  5. Alcohol also affects your sense of balance
- Your Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) can be measured accurately by a Police Breathalyser (ALCOBLOW). It is an offence to refuse, or fail to comply with, a direction of a police officer in relation to an alcohol test



Stop when required to do so by authorized person in uniform.

- Should you choose to drink alcohol, designate a non-drinking driver, take a taxi home or use public transport
- Only accept a lift if you are certain the driver has not been drinking or using other drugs
- DO NOT take medicine which causes drowsiness if you intend to use the road
- Do not drive if you are unwell

### **Safety Belts**

- All passengers and drivers must wear safety belts at all times no matter how short the distance being travelled
- You must fasten your safety belt correctly
- Use appropriate child restraints for children

### **Litter**

- DO NOT discard litter on the roads
- Litter can be a hazard to you and other road users
- Always dispose off litter in the dust bin before or at the end of your journey

### **Road Rage and other forms of aggression**

- Be courteous on the road
- If another driver provokes you do not retaliate

## Emergency Vehicles

A fire engine, ambulance or police vehicle sounding its special warning device or operating its flashing beacons takes precedence over all other traffic;

- Move out of its course and stop if necessary
- Remain stationary until it has passed

## State Motorcade

- If you hear the siren or see flashing lights of the presidential motorcade approaching: draw your vehicle to a halt at the extreme left or any other safe position of the road
- Remain stationary and only proceed when instructed to do so by means of the hand signal of a policeman or when the presidential motorcade has passed
- Do not try to overtake or join the motorcade

## Prevention of Theft

When you leave your vehicle:

- Switch off the ignition and remove the keys
- Secure all windows and lock all the doors

## When driving a vehicle

- Do not carry more than the legally allowed number of passengers or weight of goods

## Driving Licence Categories

Category		Characteristics	Maximum load	Minimum age	Passengers allowed	Requirements
A	Category A1 (Moped)	Up to and including 50 C.C		16 years	No passengers	Previous one (1) year riding experience for category A2. Required to undergo training and retesting for category A3
	Category A2 (Light Motorcycle)	Above 50 C.C.	60 kg (for up to 400 C.C).	18 years.	One (1) passenger.	
	Category A3 (Motorcycle Taxi, Couriers and Three Wheelers)	100 C.C. and above.	100 kg (for up to 50 C.C).	21 years.		
B	Category B (Light Vehicle)	light vehicle (passenger car)	GVW of maximum kg with one light trailer (not exceeding 750 kg).	18 years.	Not more than seven passengers.	



Category		Characteristics	Maximum load	Minimum age	Passengers allowed	Requirements
	Category B Automatic (Light Vehicle Automatic)	Light vehicle (passenger car) Equipped with automatic gearbox.	GVW of maximum 3, 500 kg with one light trailer (not exceeding 750 kg).	18 years.	Not more than seven passengers.	
	Category B (Professional)	Light vehicle (passenger car) Equipped with manual or automatic gearbox	GVW of maximum 3,500 kg with one light trailer (not exceeding 750 kg).	21 years.	Not more than seven passengers.	
C	Category C (Light Truck)	Light truck	GVW exceeding 3, 500 kg and a maximum 7,500 kg with maximum one light trailer ( not exceeding 750 kg).	22 years		Previous two (2) years driving experience for category C1. - Required to undergo training and retesting for category C.
	Category C (Medium Truck)		Heavy truck with a GVW exceeding 7, 500 kg with maximum one light trailer ( not exceeding 750 kg).	24 years.		
	Category CE (Heavy Truck with trailer)		Heavy truck with a Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) exceeding 7, 500 kg with heavy trailer or semitrailer. - Articulated vehicles	28 years.		Previous four (4) years driving experience for category C - Required to undergo training and retesting for category CE

Category		Characteristics	Maximum load	Minimum age	Passengers allowed	Requirements
	Category CD (Heavy Goods Vehicle for Transportation of Hazardous Materials)		Heavy truck with a Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) exceeding 7,500 kg with heavy trailer or semitrailer. - Articulated vehicles.	30 years.		- Previous two (2) years driving experience for category CE - Required to undergo training and retesting for category CD
D	Category D1 (Van)			22 years.	Maximum 14 passengers.	Minimum three (3) years driving experience for category D1. Required to undergo training and retesting for category D2.
	Category D2 (Mini Bus)			25 years.	Between 14 and 32 passengers	
	Category D3 (Large Bus)			30 years	33 passengers and above.	Minimum three (3) years driving experience for category D2. - Required to undergo training and retesting for category D3.
	CATEGORY E (SPECIAL PROFESSIONAL DRIVERS' LICENCE)			21 years.		Completed three (3) months driving practice with any vehicle classified under categories C1, C, CE, D, D1, D2, D3 and licenced as EC1, EC, ECE, ED, ED1, ED2 ECD, respectively. -Class ED2 licences shall be endorsed for classes D1 & D while Class ECE licences shall be endorsed for C & C1.
F	(SPECIAL DRIVER'S LICENCE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY)	Depending on the class of the vehicle the PWD is trained on, it is further classified as follows: categories A1, A2, A3, B, C1, C, CE, CD, D1, D2, D3 and licenced as Fa1, Fa2, Fa3, FB, FC1, FC, FCE, FCD, FD1, Fd2, FD3 respectively.		18 years.		Requirements are as per the categories of abled drivers. –The PWD will undergo the normal ordinary training, testing and licensing for the category chosen by the individual upon medical assessment and appropriate adaptation of the vehicle

Category		Characteristics	Maximum load	Minimum age	Passengers allowed	Requirements
G	CATEGORY G (INDUSTRIAL, CONSTRUCTION AND AGRICULTURAL PLANTS & EQUIPMENT)					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Special kinds of Plants and Equipment for which special authorization is required from the authority before such plants can be registered for use.</li> <li>- To operate such Plants and Equipment, a driving licence is a requirement - Endorsement for Class G will be done on the driving Licence.</li> </ul>

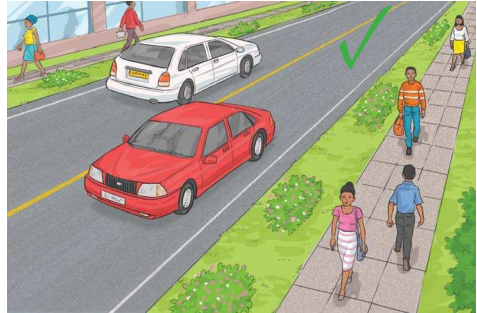
# GUIDELINES FOR PEDESTRIANS

## General guidance

1. The walkway should be used if provided. Avoid being next to the kerb with your back to the traffic. If you have to step into the road, look both ways first.



Walk on the side of the road



Use the walkway

2. If there is no walkway, keep to the right hand side of the road so that you can see oncoming traffic. You should take extra care.
  - Walk in single file, especially on narrow roads
  - Maintain a safe distance from the side of the road
3. Help other road users to see you. Wear or carry something light-coloured, bright or fluorescent in poor daylight conditions.
  - When it is dark, use reflective materials, which can be seen by drivers using headlights up to three times as far away as non-reflective materials



Wear reflective gear

4. **Highways:** Pedestrians **MUST NOT** be on carriageways.

## Crossing the road

**5. Designated Pedestrian Crossings.** Always cross the road at designated areas such as zebra crossings, footbridges and pedestrian underpasses or at areas controlled by traffic marshalls. Otherwise choose a place where you can see clearly in all directions. Move to a space where drivers and riders can see you clearly.

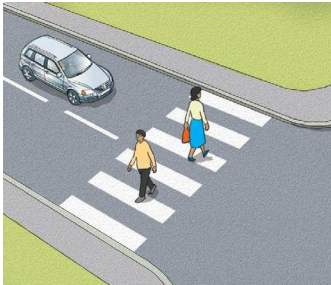
- Do not cross the road diagonally



Traffic officer controlled zones



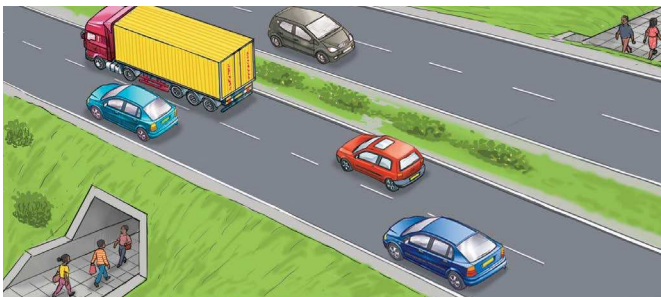
Traffic marshal controlled zones



Zebra crossing



Footbridge



Pedestrian underpass

## How to cross the road

- Look right, look left, look right again, then listen before crossing the road. **DO NOT** run
  - If traffic is coming, let it pass. Look all around again and listen
  - Do not cross until there is a safe distance in the traffic and you are certain that there is plenty of time. Remember, even if traffic is a long way off, it may be approaching very quickly
  - Do not cross the road diagonally
  - Avoid crossing the road at a sharp bend
6. When it is safe, go straight across the road - do not run.
- Keep looking and listening for traffic while you cross, in case there is any traffic, you did not see or in case other traffic appears suddenly
  - Look out for cyclists and motorcyclists travelling between lanes of traffic
  - Do not walk diagonally across the road



Find a safe spot, look out for traffic then cross when safe

7. When already crossing, **DO NOT** turn back. Continue crossing.
8. **At a junction.** Cross at some distance away from the junction to enable drivers to see you.
- When crossing the road, look out for traffic turning into the road, especially from behind you
  - If you have started crossing and traffic wants to turn into the road, you have priority and they should give you way
9. **Pedestrian safety barriers.** Where there are barriers, cross the road only at the gaps provided for pedestrians.
- Do not climb over the barriers or walk between them and the road
  - Look out for designated crossing points



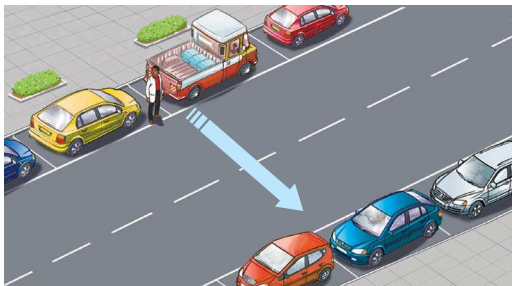
DO NOT climb over barriers

**10. One-way streets.** Check which way the traffic is moving.

- Do not cross until it is safe

**11. Parked vehicles.** If you have to cross between parked vehicles, use the outside edges of the vehicles as if they were the kerb.

- Stop there and make sure you can see all around and that the traffic can see you
- Make sure there is a gap between any parked vehicles on the other side, so you can reach the walkway
- Never cross the road in front of or behind any vehicle with its engine running, especially a large vehicle, as the driver may not be able to see you



Make sure you see all round when crossing behind parked vehicles

**12. Reversing vehicles.** Never cross behind a reversing vehicle. The driver may not be able to see you. Observe well to ensure that the vehicle is not reversing.

**13. Moving vehicles.** DO NOT board or cling onto a moving vehicle.

**14. At night.** Always wear reflective gear to make it easier for others to see you.

- If there is no pedestrian crossing nearby, cross the road near a streetlight when you are more visible

**15. Do not use a mobile device** while crossing the road. Such devices include cell phones, headphones, computers and other gadgets



Do not use a mobile device while crossing the road

## Crossings

**16. At all designated crossings ensure that traffic has stopped before you cross.** You should not cross where you are not allowed to cross.

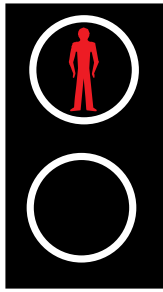
**17. Pedestrian crossings.** Give traffic plenty of time for other road users to see you and to stop before you start to cross.

- Vehicles will need more time when the road is slippery
- Wait until traffic has stopped from both directions or the road is clear before crossing
- Remember that traffic does not have to stop until someone has moved onto the crossing
- Keep looking both ways, and listening, in case a driver or rider has not seen you and attempts to overtake a vehicle that has stopped

**18. At traffic light signals.** There may be special signals for pedestrians.

- You should only start to cross the road when the green signal shows
- If you have started to cross the road and the green signal goes out, you should still have time to reach the other side, but do not delay
- If no pedestrian signals have been provided, watch carefully before crossing
- Remember that traffic lights may let traffic move in some lanes while traffic in other lanes has stopped
- Only cross when the traffic light signal for pedestrians turns green or when a uniformed police officer directs you





DO NOT CROSS



CROSS NOW



WAIT

**19. At Railway Crossings.** Use the designated crossing area.

- Do not cross if there is a train approaching or leaving the tracks



Situations needing extra care

**20. Boarding and alighting.** Get on or off vehicle only when it has stopped to allow you to do so.

- Watch out for other road users when you are getting off
- Do not board or cling onto a moving vehicle
- After alighting do not cross behind or in front of a moving vehicle
- Wait until it has moved off and you can see clearly in both directions then proceed
- Board or alight at designated areas

**21. Public transport vehicles.** Board and alight only at designated places.

# GUIDELINES FOR CYCLISTS

## 22. You should wear

- A cycle helmet that is the correct size, securely fastened and meets the safety standards provided by the Kenya Bureau of Standards
- Appropriate clothes for cycling, avoid clothes that will get tangled in the chain or in a wheel
- A light-coloured or fluorescent clothing which helps other road users to see you in daylight and poor light
- Reflective clothing and accessories in the dark



You must wear proper protective, fluorescent cycling gear,  
That will enable other road users to see you

**23. DO NOT** cycle on a walkway. If you are unable to continue riding, move to the walkway and push your bicycle instead.



DO NOT cycle on the walkway

## 24. You should

- Keep both hands on the handlebars except when signaling or changing gears
- Keep both feet on the pedals

- NOT ride more than two abreast (shoulder to shoulder)



DO NOT Ride more than two abreast

- NOT ride close behind another vehicle
- NOT carry anything which will affect your balance or may get tangled up with your wheels or chain
- Be considerate of other road users. Alert them when necessary by ringing a bell

## 25. You should

- Look all around before turning or manoeuvring to make sure it is safe to do so
- Give a clear signal to show other road users what you intend to do
- Look well ahead for obstructions on the road, such as drains, potholes and parked vehicles so that you do not have to swerve suddenly to avoid them
- Leave plenty of room when passing parked vehicles and watch out for doors being opened or pedestrians stepping into your path
- Be aware of traffic coming up behind you
- Take extra care near road bumps, narrowings and other traffic calming-features
- Take care when overtaking



Look around before making manoeuvres

## 26. You MUST NOT

- Hold onto moving vehicles
- Ride in a dangerous, careless or inconsiderate manner
- Ride when under the influence of alcohol or drugs, including medicine

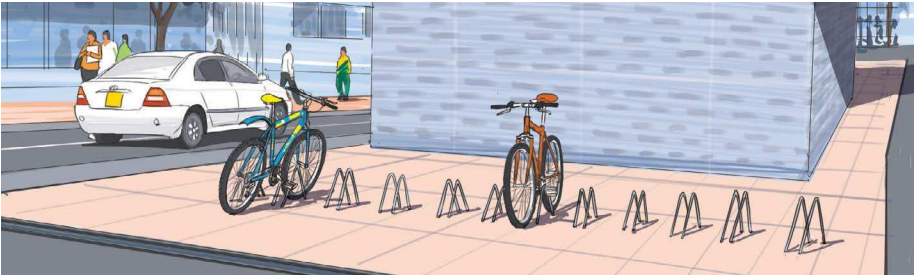


DO NOT hold on to moving vehicles

27. Obey all traffic signs and traffic signals

## 28. When parking your bicycle

- Find a conspicuous location where it can be seen by passers-by
- Use cycle stands or other cycle parking facilities wherever possible
- Do not leave it where it would cause an obstruction or hazard to other road users
- Secure it well so that it will not fall over and become an obstruction or hazard

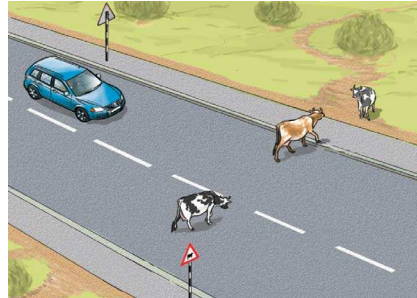
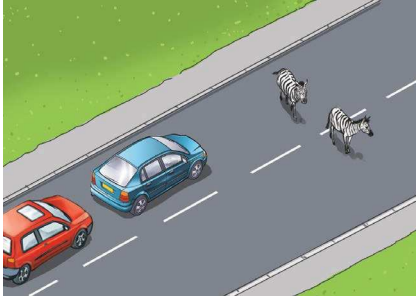


Use cycle stands to park your cycle

## Road junctions

- 29. On the left.** When approaching a junction on the left, watch out for road users turning in front of you, out of or into the side road.
- Just before you turn, check for undertaking cyclists or motorcyclists
  - Do not ride on the side of vehicles signaling or slowing down to turn left
  - Watch out for pedestrians
- 30. Pay particular attention to long vehicles,** which need a lot of room to maneuver at corners.
- Be aware that drivers may not see you
  - They may have to move over to the right before turning left
- 31. On the right.** If you are turning right, check the traffic to ensure it is safe, then signal and move to the center of the road.
- Wait until there is a safe distance in the oncoming traffic and give a final look before completing the turn
  - It may be safer to wait on the left until there is a safe distance or to dismount and push your cycle across the road
- 32. Dual carriageways.** Remember that traffic on most dual carriageways moves quickly.
- When crossing at designated points, wait for a safe distance and cross each carriageway in turn
  - Take extra care when crossing slip roads
- 33. Make sure that you feel confident in your ability to cycle safely on the road**
- Choose the right size and type of bicycle for comfort and safety
  - Ensure that you have reflective fittings on your bicycle
  - Lights and reflectors are kept clean and in good working order
  - Tyres are in good condition and inflated to the pressure shown on the tyre
  - Gears are working correctly
  - The chain is properly adjusted and oiled
  - The saddle and handlebars are adjusted to the correct height
  - Ensure your brakes are efficient

## GUIDELINES ABOUT ANIMALS



Stop or slow down and allow animals plenty of room to cross

34. When you see animals on the road, reduce the speed of your vehicle and slowly pass them.
35. Allow them plenty of room and be ready to stop if necessary.
36. Do not frighten the animals by sounding the horn or revving your engine.
37. Keep dogs well in sight and on a leash for the safety of other road users.
38. When crossing the road with livestock, use a red flag to communicate with other road users.
39. Animal drawn carts should be fitted with reflective material.

## GUIDELINES FOR MOTORCYCLISTS

40. **When riding a motorcycle, ALWAYS** wear protective gear;
  - A fastened helmet that complies with the standards established by Kenya Bureau of Standards, and a reflector jacket
  - Clothing, shoes and gloves that are appropriate for motorcycle riding
41. The rider and any pillion passenger must wear a helmet, no matter how short the journey is.



Driver and any pillion passenger must wear safety crash helmet

- Ensure the motorcycle has an effective silencer to avoid distracting other road users by noisy acceleration
- When riding a motorcycle, keep your headlights on at all times
- Observe and respect traffic rules and regulations e.g. traffic signals and signs
- Wearing reflective clothing is for your own safety, especially in the dark
- DO NOT carry more than one passenger on the motorcycle
- The passenger must sit astride the cycle on a proper seat securely fitted-behind the driver's seat and with proper rests for the feet

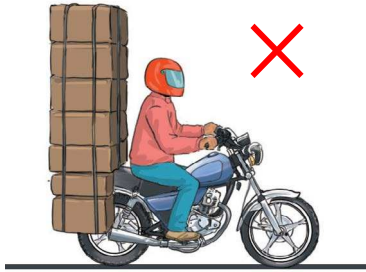


DO NOT carry more than one passenger

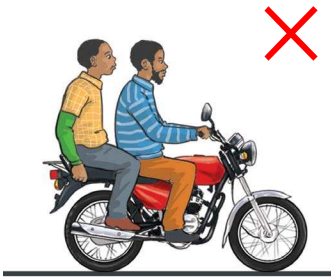
42. A child who is less than 12 years old may be carried together with an adult provided the child is seated between the rider and the adult, and wears a helmet designed for children.

43. DO NOT ride under the influence of alcohol or drugs.





Do not overload

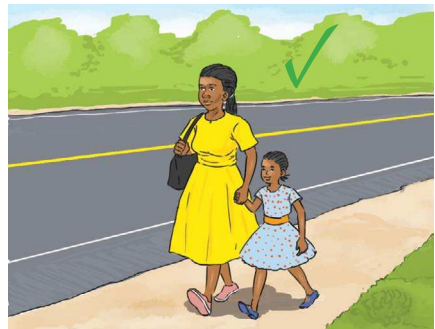
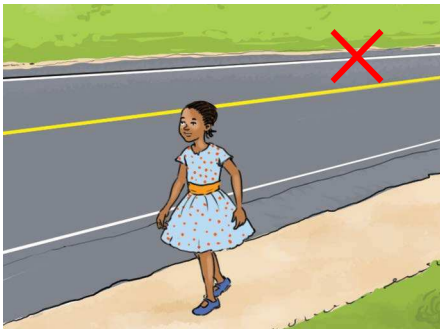


Ride with a helmet and a reflective clothing



## GUIDELINES FOR CHILDREN OF TENDER AGE\*

\* Children of tender age are children aged 10 years and below



Children should be accompanied by adults when on the road

### 44. Children on the road

- Children should be accompanied by adults when on the road
- Always hold their hands and walk between them and the traffic whenever you are on or near a road



- Set a good example for children by following the Highway Code carefully so that they will learn the correct and safe way to use the road
- Do not allow children to play on the walkway, or where they can easily reach a road, or where there is likelihood of moving or parked vehicles
- Do not allow your child to use a bicycle, tricycle, pedal car, roller-skates or a skateboard unsupervised near traffic
- Do not wait for children on the other side of the road, for example when they are leaving a school or bus. Instead, you should cross the road to meet the child
- When getting in and out of vehicles let children get in first and get out last. When you are dropping off a child alone, wherever possible stop at a location where the child will not have to cross the road

#### 45. Children as cyclists

- Do not allow any child to cycle on the road until he or she has gained the skills to ride competently and safely, fully understands and is prepared to use and share the road with other road users
- Ensure that the cycle is suitable for the child and is in safe condition and properly maintained

#### 46. Children as passengers

Drivers who are carrying children in cars should ensure that

- Children sit in the rear seats
- Child restraints are fitted for children
- The child safety door locks where fitted are used when children are in the car
- Children are kept under control
- A rear-facing child safety seat **MUST NOT** be fitted onto a seat protected by an airbag



Car fitted with a booster seat



Child safety seats

## **GUIDELINES IN GENERAL**

47. Before driving any motor vehicle make sure of the following:

- the vehicle is mechanically sound and has enough fuel
- The vehicle is properly insured
- if required, ensure your vehicle has a valid vehicle inspection certificate
- have a valid driving license

48. Ensure that your vehicle has the following;

- Fire extinguisher in good condition
- A complete first aid kit
- Warning triangle (Life saver)
- Jump start cable
- Tow rope
- Spare tyre with required pressure
- A jack
- Wheel spanner

### **49. Before moving**

- Ensure side mirrors are adjusted properly
- Use all mirrors to check the road is clear
- Look around to check for blind spots (areas you are unable to see in the mirrors)
- Signal if necessary before moving off
- Look round for a final check
- Move off only when it is safe to do so

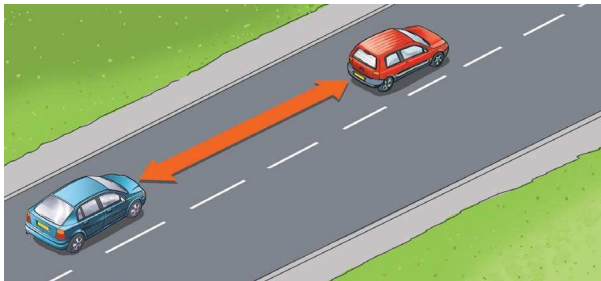
### **50. Once moving you should**

- Sit in such a position that will enable you to take control over your vehicle
- Have full view of the road
- Observe and act sensibly over the directions of a police officer controlling the traffic
- Not willingly drive on a footpath or walkway
- Keep to the left, unless road signs or markings indicate otherwise
- The exceptions are when you want to overtake, turn right or pass parked vehicles or pedestrians on the road
- Keep well to the left on right-hand bends. This will improve your view of the road and help avoid the risk of colliding with traffic approaching from the opposite direction
- Always drive with both hands on the wheel where possible. This will help you to remain in full control of the vehicle at all times



Drive with both hands on the wheel

- Be aware of other road users, especially cyclists that may be filtering through the traffic
- Select a lower gear before you reach a long downhill slope. This will help to control your speed
- When towing, remember the extra length will affect overtaking and manoeuvring. Be extra careful as the extra weight will also affect the braking and acceleration
- Do not drive nose to tail (bumper to bumper); leave enough space between you and the vehicle in front so that you can pull up safely
- Keep distance and a sharp look-out for the vehicle's brake light, anyhand, mechanical or light signals the driver may make to indicate his intention to slow down, stop or turn would allow you plenty of time to act
- Avoid all distractions such as using your mobile phone, eating, self grooming and tuning the radio
- When using GPS device select your route before starting the journey

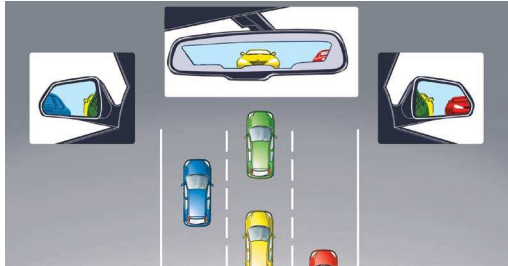


Keep safe distance between you and the vehicle in front

## MIRRORS

52. All mirrors should be used effectively throughout your journey. You should

- Use your mirrors frequently so that you always know what exactly is behind and to each side of you
- Use them in good time before you signal or change direction or speed
- Be aware that mirrors do not cover all areas and there will be blind spots
- Riders should always glance behind even if they have mirrors fitted; then give the appropriate signal of their intention if necessary
- Before opening the door of a vehicle, look into the mirror and glance behind as well



All mirrors should be used effectively

## OVERTAKING

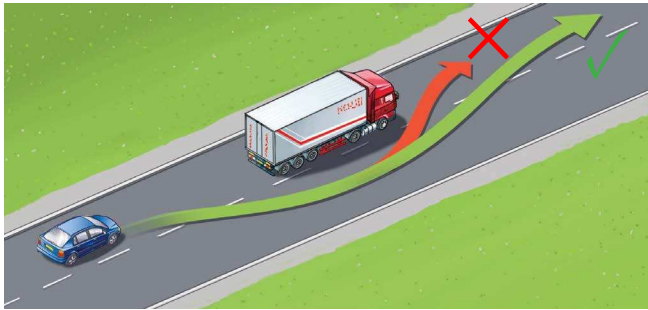
51. Before overtaking you should make sure

- The road is sufficiently clear ahead
- Road users are not beginning to overtake you
- There is a reasonable distance in front of the road user you plan to overtake
- Always overtake from the right at a reasonable distance

52. Overtake only when it is safe and legal to do so.

- Do not get too close to the vehicle you intend to overtake
- Use your mirrors, signal when it is safe to do so, take a quick sideways
- Glance if necessary into the blind spot area and then start to move out
- Do not follow a vehicle ahead which is overtaking
- When overtaking, move quickly past the vehicle you are overtaking
- Allow plenty of room. Move back to the left as soon as you can but do not cut in
- Give way to oncoming vehicles before passing parked vehicles or other obstructions on your side of the road
- Only overtake on the left if the vehicle in front is signaling to turn right and there is room to do so
- Stay in your lane if traffic is moving slowly in queues
- Give motorcyclists and cyclists as much room as you would when over-taking a car

53. Never accelerate while you are being overtaken, for you will cause the other driver to misjudge distances, mistime his operation and expose both of you to serious danger
54. All slow moving vehicles should keep to the left
55. If you are driving a slow moving vehicle and the road condition permits, you should be prepared to give the driver behind you the opportunity to overtake
- On fast roads, vehicles may be coming up behind much more quicker than you think
  - Warn the driver ahead that you wish to pass. Flickering your head lights and a tap on the horn will give enough warning to the driver in front
  - If the vehicle you are overtaking accelerates, do not race it



Make sure the road ahead and behind you is clear before overtaking.

56. It is your responsibility to ensure that you overtake safely and any encouraging or reassuring signals by others in no way relieves you of this responsibility
57. **Do not overtake** where there is a continuous yellow line.
58. **Do not overtake** in the face of oncoming traffic or where you cannot see far enough ahead to be sure it is safe to overtake, for example, when at or near:



- A drift; brow of a hill
- A corner or a bend
- A level crossing
- A road junction
- Where the road narrows
- On the approach to any of pedestrian crossing

- Where it would involve driving over an area marked with diagonal stripes or chevrons
- Unless you are sure you can do so without danger to others as well as yourself
- If you would have to cross or straddle double white lines with a solid line nearer to you
- Where overtaking would force on-coming traffic to swerve or reduce the speed
- After a “NO OVERTAKING” sign and until the end of the restriction
- At slippery sections of a road
- When the road is under repair

## NIGHT DRIVING

59. Keep your windscreen and headlamp glasses clean. Do not wear tinted glasses unless they have been prescribed for night wearing.
60. Make sure that all lights on your vehicle are working and your headlights are properly adjusted.
61. Badly adjusted lights interfere with vision, such lights can blind other road users which can lead to serious accidents.
62. Headlights must be used at all times during the night. Dim lights when approaching another vehicle.
63. In daytime, use the lights whenever visibility is seriously reduced by fog, heavy rain, smoke or any similar condition.
64. Do not blind others - dim your headlights before they shine into the eyes of the oncoming road users.
65. If the approaching driver does not dip his headlights, you may remind the driver to dip them by quickly flickering your own lights once.
66. If blinded by the lights of other vehicles, do not retaliate by blinding them as well. Do not drive in front of them, instead slow down and move to the side if possible. Stop if necessary.
67. You can avoid being blinded by not looking at oncoming lights - cast your eyes slightly to the left.

68. Lights should be dipped when following another vehicle. Even if the lights are dipped, do not drive so close behind another vehicle that they blind the driver in front.
69. When sounding your horn, you may flash your headlights to notify other road users of your presence.
70. Pedestrians, cyclists and un-lit vehicles are particularly difficult to see at night.
- Drive at a low speed so as to be able to stop well within the distance illuminated by your lights
  - A single headlight may be a rider but it could also be a motor vehicle with one light out of order - keep clear
71. Extraneous lights may blind other drivers. Avoid using flashy decorations.

## LINES AND LANES

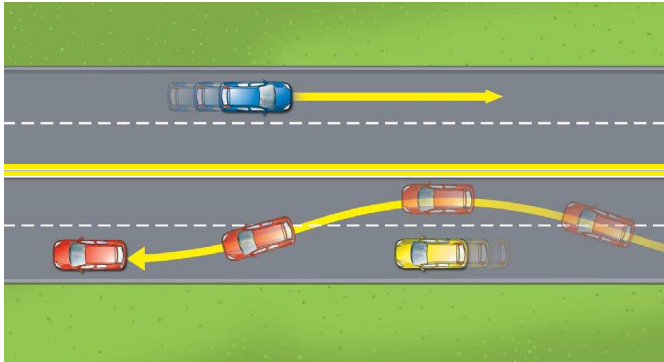
72. A single broken line, with long markings and short spaces, in the middle of the road is a hazard warning line. Do not cross it unless you can see that the road ahead is well clear



Broken line with short gaps in the middle of the road is a hazard warning.

Make sure road ahead is clear before crossing

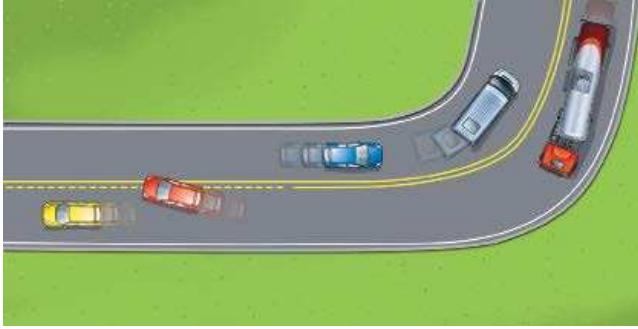
73. Short broken white lines divide the road into lanes. Keep in the left-hand lane unless you want to:
- overtake
  - turn right or pass parked vehicles or other obstructions on the left-hand lane



Keep to the left unless you want to overtake, turn right, or pass parked vehicles or other obstructions on the left-hand side

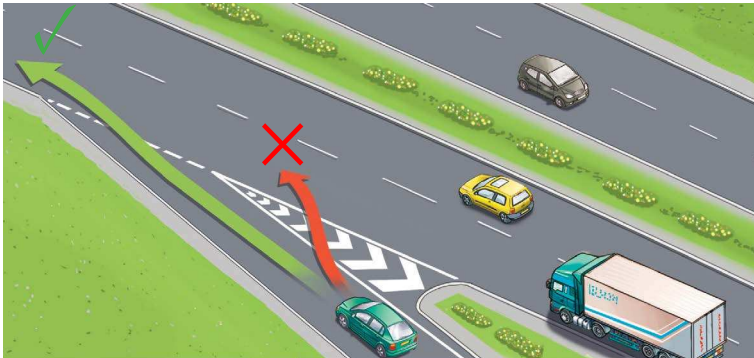
74. On a dual carriageway, stay on the left-hand lane unless you want to overtake slower vehicles or any obstruction in the left-hand lane or when you want to turn right at the next turn. (you should return to the left-hand lane when you have passed the hazard)
75. In one way streets, choose the correct lane for your exit as early as you can.
76. Where there are double lines along the road and the line nearer to you is solid, you **MUST NOT** cross or straddle it except in unavoidable circumstances such as when you:
  - Have to avoid a stationary obstruction
  - Are ordered to cross the lines by a police officer
  - Need to get in or out of premises or a side road
77. Where there are double lines along the road and the line nearer to you is broken, you may cross the lines to overtake if you can do so safely before reaching a solid line on your side.
78. If the line nearer you is a single continuous line, keep to your side and do not cross except in unavoidable circumstances as mentioned above.





If the line nearer to you is solid DO NOT cross

79. If you have to cross such lines in any unavoidable circumstances, make sure you can see the road well ahead and can cross the lines and return to your side safely and before reaching a solid white line on your side.
80. Areas of diagonal stripes or white chevrons painted on the road are to separate traffic streams liable to be a danger to each other or to protect traffic. Do not drive over these areas.



Diagonal stripes on the road separate traffic streams liable to be a danger to each other or to protect traffic turning right. DO NOT drive over these areas

81. If you wish to move into another lane, do so only after you have checked the mirror and have given a signal of your intention and your movements will not cause inconvenience or danger to other road users.
82. Well before you reach a junction or a roundabout, make sure that you are in the appropriate lane.

83. Do not change the lanes when in the roundabout or in a junction.
84. Do not hug the middle of the road.



DO NOT hug the middle of the road

## PEDESTRIAN CROSSING



85. Drive at a reduced speed when approaching pedestrian crossings.
86. Pedestrians may have to cross roads where there are no pedestrian crossings, show them consideration.
87. Drive carefully and at reduced speed near schools.
88. Watch for Persons With Disabilities (PWD), children and the elderly; they may not judge speeds very well and may step into the road when you least expect it.
89. Watch out for pedestrians emerging suddenly from behind parked or stopped vehicles or other obstructions.
90. Always signal to other road users your intention when slowing down or stopping at a pedestrian crossing.
91. Do not signal pedestrians to cross, another vehicle may be approaching without your notice.
92. In traffic queues, leave the pedestrian crossing clear.

93. At pedestrian crossings controlled by lights, give way to pedestrians who are still crossing when the signal allows vehicles to move.
94. Always approach a pedestrian crossing alert while ready to stop so as to give way to anyone who has stepped on to the crossing.
95. Pedestrians already on a pedestrian crossing have the right of way.
96. Allow more time for children, elderly, the infirm and people with prams/ baby carriages to cross.
97. Do not overtake in the area marked by the studs when approaching of a pedestrian crossing.
98. Do not overtake:
- The moving vehicle nearest to the crossing
  - The leading vehicle which has stopped to give way to a pedestrian on the crossing at or near a Zebra crossing even when there are no studs
99. When turning at a junction, GIVE WAY to the pedestrians who are actually crossing the road into which you are turning.
100. When entering or emerging from property bordering on a road, watch and give way to the pedestrians.
101. Be extra careful when there are pedestrians, processions or other marching groups on the road, particularly where there is no footpath. Give them plenty of room.

## ROUNDBABOUT



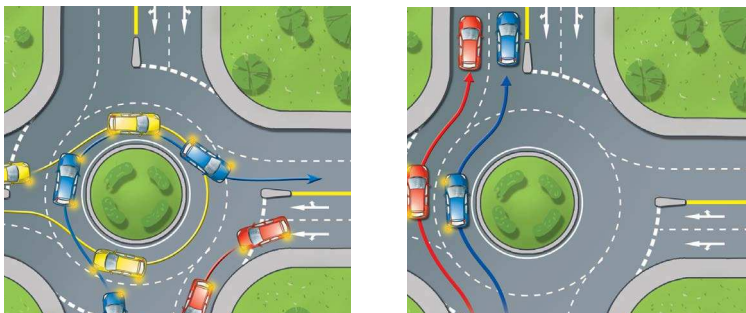
102. Well before approaching a roundabout where there are two lanes at the entrance, unless signs or road markings indicate otherwise you should approach the roundabout in an appropriate lane, that is:

- When turning left, approach in the left hand-lane, keep in that lane in the roundabout and leave in that lane.
- When going forward, approach in either convenient lane, keep in that lane in the roundabout and leave the roundabout in that lane
- When turning right, approach the roundabout in the right-hand lane, keep to that lane in the roundabout and leave the roundabout in the right-hand lane

103. Lane markings can fade out, even if there are no two lane entrances, certain roads are broad enough for two vehicles to move in the same direction, a driver should have mind's eye and take up the correct position before approaching a roundabout.
104. You should approach the roundabout at an appropriate speed and in the correct gear showing the direction indicators of your intended turn.
105. When entering a roundabout, unless road markings indicate otherwise, give way to any traffic on your immediate right. Do not stop unnecessarily, if the road is clear keep moving.
106. Always comply when you find "Give way", a broken line or an inverted triangle painted on your approach of the road.
107. DO NOT block other motorists at the roundabout, do not change lanes in the roundabout until you have left it.
108. When in the roundabout, look out for and show consideration to other vehicles crossing in front of you especially those leaving the roundabout.

### Signals at roundabouts

109. Use of direction indicators is important:
  - When turning left at the roundabout use the left indicator on approach and through the roundabout
  - When going straight ahead, use the left turn indicator when passing the exit before the one to be taken
  - Indicate when on the third lane
  - When turning right, use the right turn indicator on approach and maintain this signal until passing the exit before the one to be taken. Then change indicators to the left



Proper signaling at junctions

## Road Junctions

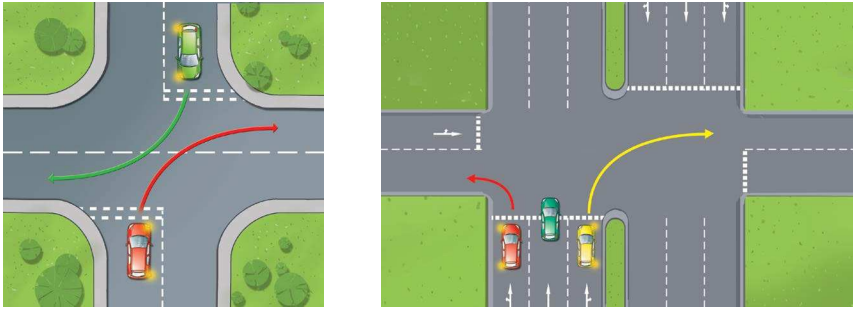


110. Approach junctions with great care. Consider your road position, speed, and correct gear. If you are turning, use the correct signal.
111. Select appropriate lane before approaching any junction:
  - If you intend to turn left at the junction, approach the junction from the left-hand lane;
  - If you intend to turn right, keep in the right-hand lane
112. On junctions with a STOP sign and/or a solid white line across your approach (it may have a "STOP" marked on the road), you must stop, even if there is no traffic on the main road. Stop and then proceed if the road is clear and it is safe to move on.
  - At the approach of a junction where there is a SLOW sign or a broken white line across the road (it may have a "Give Way and/or an inverted triangle on the carriageway), slow down and be ready to stop to give way to the traffic on the main road
  - Do not stop unnecessarily, proceed if the road is clear and safe to proceed
113. Do not create traffic congestion and obstruction; make sure that by entering the junction, your presence will not block the junction.
114. Right turn: well before you turn right at a junction, take full account of the position and movements of the flowing traffic.
  - When safe to do so, signal your intention and take up a position in the middle of the road
  - Wait until there is a safe distance between you and any approaching vehicle before you complete your turn
115. When turning, consider the pedestrians crossing the road you are going to enter.
116. If you intend to turn left, signal your intention and approach in the left-hand lane.

117. Left turn should be taken at a low speed (walking pace), take care of cyclists or pedestrians on the left as you turn the corner.
118. At junctions controlled by traffic lights, vehicles required to stop must wait behind the white line marked across the approach.
119. Do not swing out either before or after making the turn.
120. When waiting to emerge at a junction, look right, left and right again before crossing.
121. Cross only when it is safe to do so and without causing obstruction.
122. Do not enter the intersection if by doing so you will block other traffic.
123. At the junction controlled by the traffic lights, do not move forward when the green light shows until you are sure that your side of the road is clear and by entering you will not block the junction when the light allows other traffic to move.
124. At police-controlled junctions let the police officer controlling traffic know clearly which way you want to go.
125. Do not turn to the left when traffic straight ahead is held up unless you receive a signal to do so from the officer.
126. Don't move forward until signaled to do so by the police officer controlling the traffic.

## **Signals at a junction**

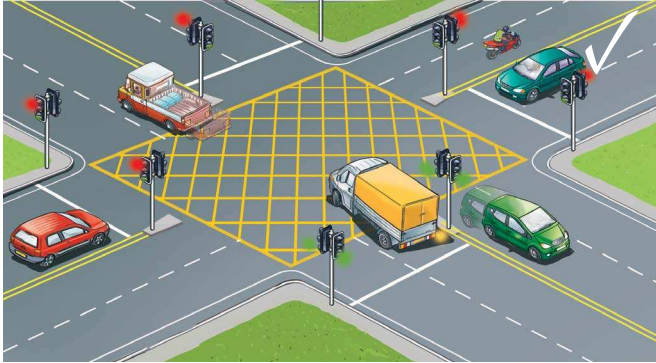
127. Signals are important at a junction:
  - If you intend to turn left at the junction, approach the junction with left indicators flashing and maintain this signal throughout
  - If you intend to turn to the right at a junction, approach the junction with right indicators flashing and maintain this signal until after the maneuver
  - Always cancel indicators after use



Proper signaling at junctions

## Junctions Controlled by Traffic Lights

128. Where there is a green arrow filter signal at junctions controlled by the traffic light, do not enter the filter lane unless you intend to go in the direction shown by the arrow.
129. When the green light shows, enter the junction only when you are sure that by doing so you will not block the junction when the traffic signal changes.
130. In two-lane roads, do not enter the junction when your lane is not moving as by entering you will block the junction.
131. Do not start moving when the red and amber lights are showing together.
132. Box-junctions have yellow crisscrossing lines painted on the road.
  - Do not enter a box-junction if your exit road or lane is not clear and by entering you will block the junction when the traffic lights change
133. You may enter the box when you want to turn right and are prevented from doing so only by the oncoming traffic or by vehicles waiting to make a right turn.
134. When crossing a dual carriageway, or turning right into one, treat each half as a separate road.
  - If necessary wait at the central reservation until there is a safe distance in the traffic on the second half of the road



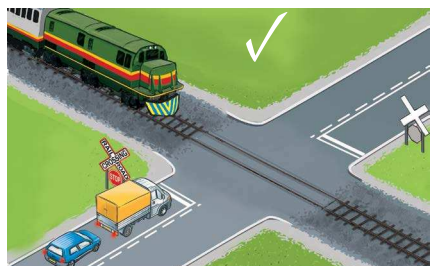
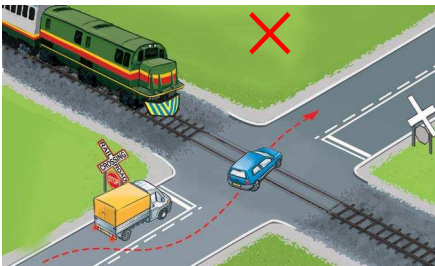
Traffic light controlled junction

## Railway Level Crossing



- 135. When you approach level crossings, reduce speed and be ready to stop.
- 136. Be particularly careful at night or in bad weather.
- 137. You may have to rely on your eyes, nevertheless keep a window open so as not to exclude sound. Look and Listen.

- 138. Do not attempt to cross a railway track;
  - Unless you are quite sure that you have time to get over safely
  - If a train is approaching the railway crossing or sounding its siren
  - If physical barriers (gates) are closing
  - Immediately after the train has passed
- 139. Never overtake any vehicle which has stopped at a railway crossing to give way to the railway traffic.



Reckless railway track crossing

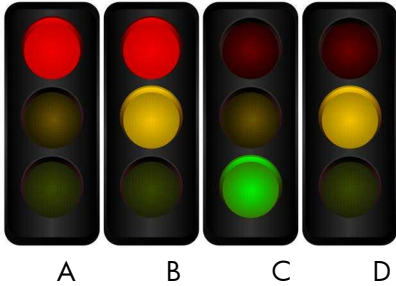


140. Check well if there are two or more tracks. If there are, ensure that all of them are clear.
141. Where warning lights are flashing you must stop; you may then proceed with caution.
142. Give way to an approaching train and do not try to race it. DO NOT assume distance.
143. Never stop on or immediately beyond any level crossing.
144. Never drive nose to tail over the crossing.
145. Never drive over the crossing unless you can see that the road is clear on the other side.
146. If your vehicle stalls or breaks down, or if you have an accident on the crossing;
  - Get your passengers out of the vehicle
  - Push the vehicle away from the crossing
  - Ask for help from members of public if needed

## **TRAFFIC SIGNALS**

147. Traffic signals are important and every road user should know their meaning at a glance to make for orderly use and thereby contribute to your convenience and safety;
  - The purpose of all these is to help you and supplement your knowledge of road conditions
  - Signals are meant to warn others of your intention, let them know what you want to do by giving clear and correct signals
  - Signaling by itself does not necessarily entitle you to carry out your intention; you must be sure that it is safe to do so.
  - Signal in good time to allow others to take necessary actions.
  - Watch out for other drivers' and police officers' signals and take necessary action promptly
  - Obey signals given by police officers and traffic marshalls directing traffic

## Traffic Light Signals

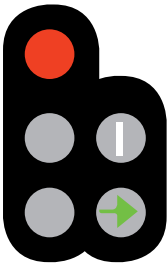


A: RED means STOP

B: RED and AMBER also mean STOP. They alert the driver to get ready

C: GREEN means you may go on if the road is clear

D: AMBER means STOP at the line



A GREEN arrow may be provided in addition to the full green signal if movement in a certain direction is allowed before or after the full green light phase. If the way is clear you may go, but only in the direction shown

## Signals Given by Road Users

(a) Hand signals given by drivers



I intend to turn to my left or I intend to move out to my left



I intend to turn to my right or I intend to move out to my right



I intend to slow down

(b) Hand signals given by drivers to traffic police



I intend to move left



I intend to move right



I intend to go on straight

(c) Light signals given by vehicles and motorists



I want to turn left



I want to turn right



I am applying the brakes



I intend to reverse

(d) Hand signals given by motorcyclists



I intend to turn to my left



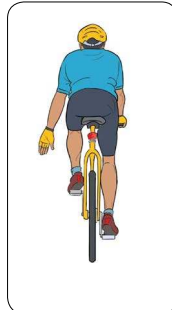
I intend to move out to my right



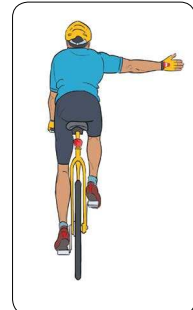
I intend to slow down



I intend to turn left



I intend to slow down



I intend to turn right

(e) Hand signals given by traffic police officers



STOP, traffic approaching from behind



STOP, traffic approaching from both behind and in front



Come on



Come on



STOP, traffic approaching from front



Keep coming

### (f) Signals given by traffic marshals



Barrier to stop pedestrians crossing



Ready to cross pedestrians, vehicles must be prepared to stop



All vehicles must stop



Not ready to cross pedestrians

### 148. Direction Indication

Make sure that your signals are in working order

- Hazard warning light will not function if one indicator light is faulty
- Make sure that the signals are cancelled after a manoeuvre
- A hand signal supports the car direction signal and should be used when indicator is faulty

## 149. Reversing

### DO's

- Before you reverse, make sure that there are no pedestrians or any other obstruction in the road behind you
- Be especially careful about the "blind area" behind you, it is the part of the road which you cannot see from the driving seat
- Reverse from major road to minor road with hazard lights on
- If your view to the rear is restricted, get help from a responsible person

### DON'Ts

- Never reverse from a side road into the main road
- Do not drive your vehicle in reverse more than necessary



Use the mirrors when reversing

## 150. Stopping

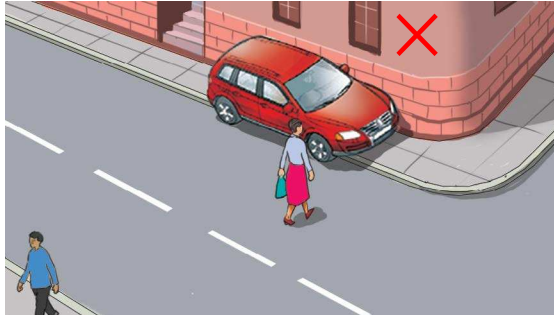
- Reduce your speed to suit the weather, visibility, the road, the traffic conditions and your ability to control the vehicle
- Sudden stopping causes accidents. Look into the mirror and give the 'I am going to STOP' signal in good time
- When stopping in an emergency do not lock the wheels
- Drive at a low speed so that you may be able to stop the vehicle within the distance you can see clear, particularly with consideration to the weather and the state of the road
- When stopping pull-in close to the near-side of the road
- When you stop, you must switch off the engine and set the hand/foot brake before you leave the vehicle

## Waiting and Parking

151. DO NOT let your vehicle stop or wait;

- On the carriageway of any pedestrian crossing
- On the carriageway or close to any section of road marked with double white lines even if one of the lines is broken
- On the side of the carriageway or close to that side of the road where there is yellow painted kerb during the restricted times

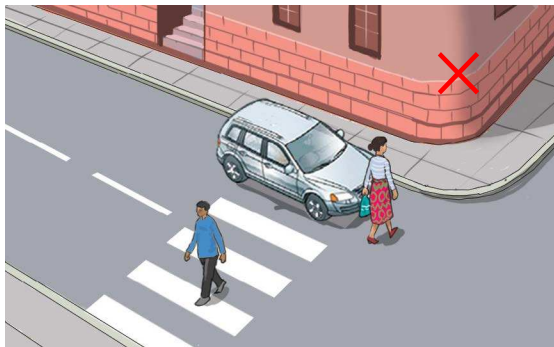
Where there is no parking sign



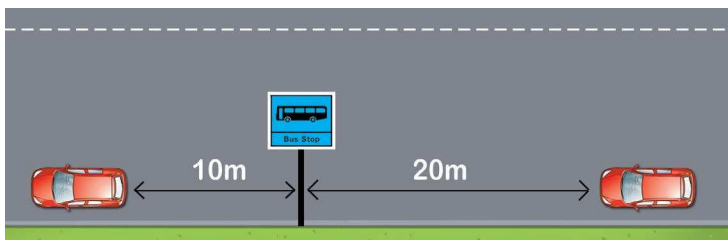
DO NOT wait or park on walkways

Where it would cause danger to other vehicles and pedestrians, for example, at or near a school entrance - not even to pick or drop off passengers

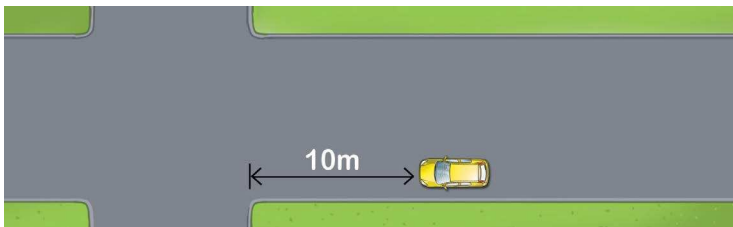
- On a footpath or a cycle path
- At or near any bus stop
- Where it would block traffic signs



DO NOT wait or park on pedestrian crossing



Park a safe distance away from bus stops



Park a safe distance away from junctions

Where it would make it difficult for others to see clearly, for example, near or at;

- A junction; a bend
- The brow of a hill
- A hump-back bridge

Where it would make the road narrow, for example;

- Opposite a traffic island
- Alongside another stationary vehicle
- Where parking would cause obstruction or would be a source of danger to yourself and to other road users
- Near roadworks

Where it would hold up traffic or inconvenience others, for example

- On a narrow road
- On flyovers, in tunnels or underpasses
- On fast main roads
- On a single-track road
- Blocking a vehicle entrance to properties
- Blocking the entrance to or exit from a car park
- Where it would prevent the use of properly parked vehicles

Where emergency vehicles stop or go in and out, for example;

- Hospital, ambulance and doctors' entrances
- Police, fire and coastal guard stations
- Fire hydrants

152. Always park your vehicle safely and where it will cause the least inconvenience to others. Walk a few metres rather than cause accidents.

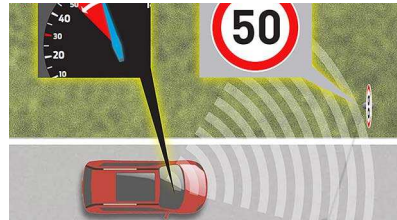
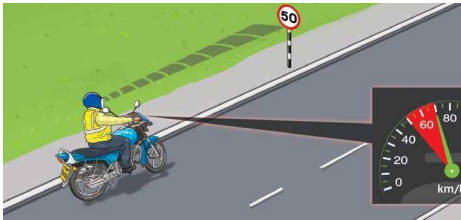
153. Use hazard warning devices in vehicles to show other vehicles when your vehicle is causing a temporary obstruction to traffic flow, for example, because it has broken down. Make quick arrangements to have it towed from the carriageway.



154. The hazard warning device should not be used whilst the vehicle is in motion, nor should it be regarded as providing an excuse for stopping when you should not.
- Should your vehicle experience any problems while in motion, use hazards indicators to communicate that
155. Before opening any door of a vehicle, use your side mirrors to detect other road users. Be particularly careful about cyclists.
156. Get out on the side nearer the kerb whenever you can.
157. Before leaving your vehicle, ensure that the handbrake is on.
- Switch off the engine and lock your vehicle, including the boot

### Speed Limit

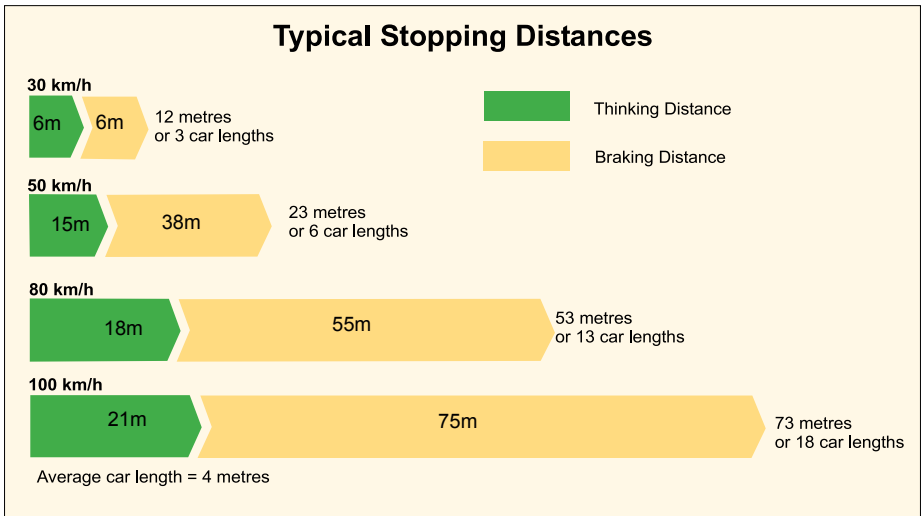
158. Any indicated speed limits are maximum speeds allowed by law, and are not necessarily safe speeds at all times.
159. DO NOT exceed any speed limit indicated.



DO NOT exceed indicated speed limits

160. Adjust your speed to suit the weather, visibility, the road, the traffic conditions and your ability to control the vehicle.
161. Never drive so fast that you cannot stop well within the distance you can see to be clear.
162. Reduce speed;
- At night and at dusk
  - In rain, mist, fog and dust
  - As you approach an intersection, level crossing or bridge
  - On narrow winding roads
  - When you meet another vehicle on a narrow road
  - When you meet animals or there is a possibility of meeting them

163. In an emergency, high speeds increase the chances of skids, roll-overs and serious injury and lessen your chances of escape.
- Therefore, drive at a reasonable speed.
164. After first registering danger, it takes the average driver some time before starting to apply the brakes.
- Thereafter the vehicle travels further, the greater the speed the greater the distance travelled
165. When driving on a new road extra caution should be taken. Do not speed on unfamiliar roads.



## Horn

166. All vehicles must be fitted with a horn.
- The horn should be used to warn other road users of your presence
  - Never use it as a rebuke
  - The horn should not be used when stationary except to warn others of your presence and to avoid an accident
  - Do not use the horn in restricted areas
  - Do not sound your horn to frighten animals

## Breakdowns

167. In the event of a breakdown, get your vehicle off the road as soon as possible.

168. If for any reason the vehicle cannot be pushed off the road, move the vehicle as close as possible to the kerb.
169. If you have passengers, keep them off the road.
170. Take the following steps to warn other road users of an obstruction;
- Switch on the hazard lights
  - Place the red warning reflector triangle on the road at least 60 metres before the obstruction on an ordinary road
  - Place the triangles on the same side of the road - one in front of the vehicle and one behind
  - You may ask bystanders to assist in warning the approaching traffic by standing further ahead
  - When the visibility is poor, do not stand at the rear of the vehicle

## **Accidents**

171. Should you be involved in an accident, STOP immediately and report the matter to the police, no matter how small the accident is.
- It is an offence not to stop and report to the police
172. If someone is injured;
- Do not panic, administer first aid and call an ambulance
  - Take steps to warn others
  - Use hazard warning lights, place the reflector triangle on the same side of the road at least 60 metres before the hazard
  - Try to control traffic to avoid further accidents in the area; bystanders can be of great help when asked
  - Switch off the engine and extinguish cigarettes
  - Do not move casualties unnecessarily
  - Move casualties only if there is immediate danger of fire from spilled petrol or when the traffic cannot be averted. (See that no one is smoking and the engines are switched off)
  - When the casualty has to be moved, handle them with great care to avoid additional injury, especially if fractures are suspected
  - Keep casualties lying down and warm, do not give anything to drink - alcohol, tea or other fluid (the casualty may require anaesthetics at the hospital)
  - Stay at the scene until emergency service arrives

173. In case of serious accidents, road users should collect as much information as possible including:
- Registration number of any vehicle parked within the area and any marks on the road relevant to the accident
  - Names and addresses of anyone who might have witnessed the accident
  - You can easily smell if the other driver had been drinking
  - The condition of the road and the weather
  - Any fresh damage or injury to anyone involved
  - Draw a rough sketch of the area
  - Alternatively take photos of the accident scene
  - When the police officer(s) arrive, try to get their names and identity numbers

## TRAFFIC SIGNS

### (a) Regulatory Signs



Stop



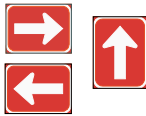
Stop / Go control



Give Way



No Entry



One Way (Left, right, straight on)



Give Way to Oncoming Traffic



Keep Left



Keep Right



Proceed Left Only



Proceed Right Only



Proceed Straight Only



Turn Left Ahead

# Regulatory Signs



Turn Right Ahead



Pedestrians Only



Cyclists Only



Buses Only



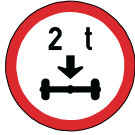
Roundabout



Speed Limit



Mass Limit



Axle Load Limit



No Overtaking



No Parking



No Stopping



No Pedestrians



No Cyclists



No Cyclists and Pedestrians



No Motorcycles



No Motor Cars



No Taxis



No Minibuses



No Buses



No Goods Vehicles

# Regulatory Signs



Width Limit



No Motor Vehicles



Bogie Weight Limit



End of Restriction



Height Limit



Length Limit



No Excessive Noise



No Left Turn Ahead



No U – turn



Goods vehicles not allowed to overtake



Area Reserved for Buses



Bus Parking Area



Parking



Limited Duration Parking



Car Park



Parking Area for Taxis



Disabled Persons Vehicle Parking



Bus Stop



Pedestrian (zebra) Crossing



Bus Lane



Start of Bus Lane



Bicycle Lane

## Secondary Message Signs for use with Regulatory Signs



One Time



Reserved Movement by Vehicle Class



Distance over which the limit applies



Bus (message on primary sign applies to buses only)



Two Time Periods

## (b) Warning Signs



Tunnel



Height Restricted



Length Restricted



Steep Descent



Crossroads on Priority Road



T-junction



Skew T-junction (Right)



Skew T-junction (Left)



Side Road Junction (Left)



Side Road Junction (Right)



Staggered Junctions (Right-Left)



Staggered Junctions (Left-Right)

# Warning Signs



Sharp Junction  
(Half Left)



Sharp Junction  
(Left)



Sharp Junction  
(Half Right)



Sharp Junction  
(Right)



Y-junction



End of Dual  
Roadway (To  
Right)



End of Dual  
Roadway (Straight  
On)



Start of Dual  
Roadway (Straight  
On)



Start of Dual  
Roadway (To Left)



Roundabout



Gentle Curve  
(Right)



Gentle Curve  
(Left)



Sharp Curve  
(Right)



Sharp Curve  
(Left)



Hairpin Bend  
(Right)



Hairpin Bend  
(Left)



Winding Road  
(Right - Left)



Winding Road  
(Left - Right)



Combined Curves  
(Right - Left)



Combined Curves  
(Left - Right)



# Warning Signs



Two-Way Traffic



Two-Way Traffic Crossroads



Traffic Signals Ahead



Traffic Control "Stop" Ahead



Traffic Control "Give Way" Ahead



Pedestrian Crossing



Pedestrians



Children



Physically impairment crossing ahead



Domestic Animals



Wild Animals



Railway Crossing



Steep Ascent



Narrow Bridge



One Vehicle Width Structure



Road Narrows Both Sides



Road Narrows



Road Narrows



Uneven Roadway



Road Humps

# Warning Signs



Slippery Road



Falling Rocks  
(From Right)



Falling Rocks  
(From Left)



Roadworks



Loose Stones



General Warning



Edge Drop



"Stop/Go" Control  
Ahead



Jetty Edge or  
River Bank



Crosswinds



Drift



Low-Flying Aircraft



Agricultural  
Vehicles



Road Crash



Traffic Queue



Width Restriction



Opening Bridge



Sharp Curve to  
the Right



Cyclists

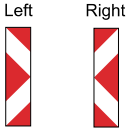


Railway Crossing

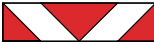


Railway Crossing  
(more than one  
track)

## (c) Information Signs



Danger Plate (used as roadside marker or mounted on an obstruction)



W415 Overhead Danger Plate



Sharp Curve to the Right



Do Not Enter (used at roadworks)



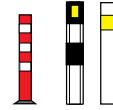
Pass Either Side



Turn Left or Right (used at T-junctions)



Road Closed



Delineators (used to mark the edge of the road or traffic island)



Traffic Cones and Drums (used at roadworks)



No through road on ahead



No through road on right



No through road on left



Information Centre



Bus Stop Ahead



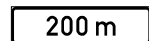
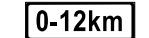
Oncoming vehicles are required to give way to you



Message on main sign applies to this class of vehicle (example)



Message on main sign applies to this direction (example)

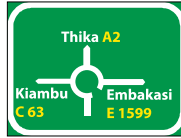


Supplementary message (examples)

## (d) Guidance Signs



Direction Sign (at a junction)



Direction Sign (in advance of a roundabout)



Fingerboard



Direction Sign (at a junction) - Local Roads

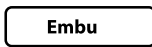


Final Turn Sign  
Tourist Destination

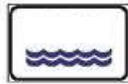


Hospital First Aid Police

GFS Services & Attractions (examples)



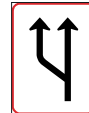
Town Name



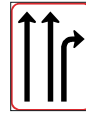
River Name



Left-hand lane ends

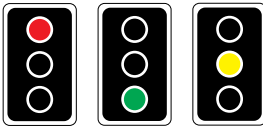


Lane added on left-hand side

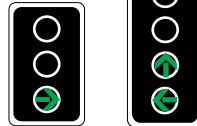


Lane pre-selection sign

## Traffic Signals



Red means "you MUST stop"; green means "you may proceed straight ahead, or turn left or right if your way is clear"; yellow means "you MUST stop, unless you are so close to the stop line that you cannot stop safely."



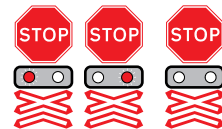
Green arrow means "you may proceed only in the direction indicated by the arrow."



When signals are mounted overhead they can be arranged horizontally



Pedestrian Signals  
Red means "do not cross";  
Green means "cross with care";  
Flashing green man means "do not start to cross."



Rail Crossing Signals  
Flashing red signals means "you MUST stop."

# Road Markings

## (a) Regulatory road marking



Stop Line



Give Way Line



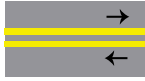
Zebra Crossing  
(give way to pedestrians)



Roundabout marking  
(give way to traffic from the right)



No Overtaking



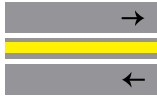
No Overtaking or Crossing



Channelizing Line  
(No Crossing)



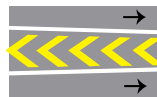
Left Edge Line  
On one way roads the right edge line is white



Channelizing island  
(do not drive over the marking except in an emergency)



Channelizing island  
(do not drive over the marking except in an emergency)



Channelizing island  
(do not drive over the marking except in an emergency)



Parking Bays



Bus Lane



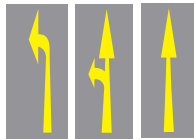
Box Junction (do not enter the box unless your exit is clear)



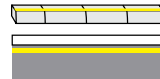
Zig Zag Zone  
Line on approach to zebra crossing (do not stop except to allow pedestrians to cross)



No Parking Line  
(selective times, as shown on upright sign)

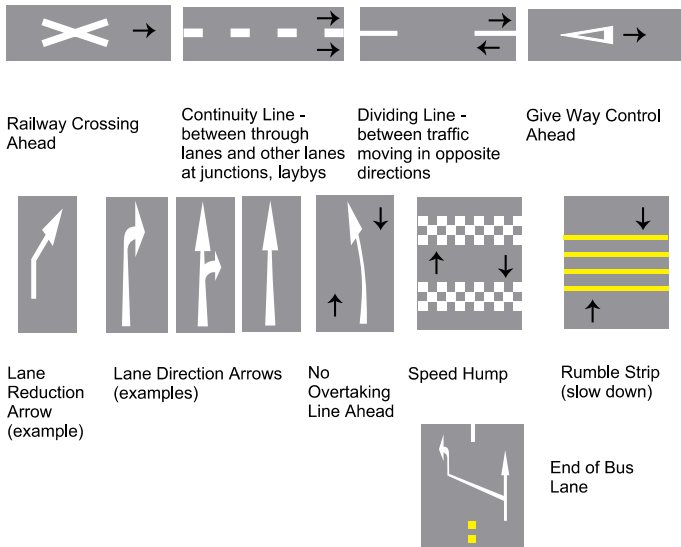


Arrows (examples) (you must proceed in the direction of the arrow)

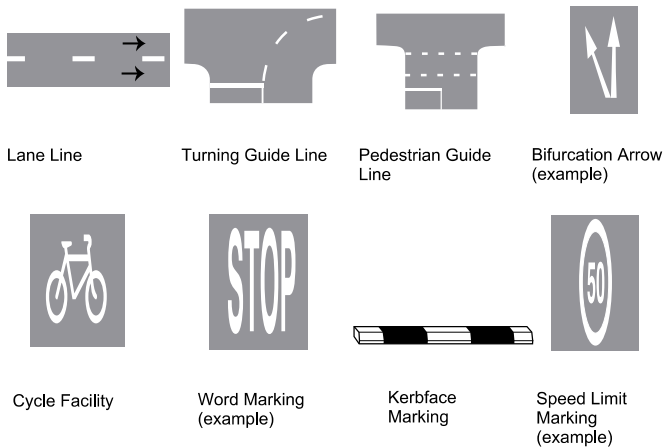


No Parking Line  
(no parking at any time)

## (b) Warning markings



## (c) Guidance Markings



For Emergency Assistance  
Dial 112 or 999 to contact the Police,  
Fire Brigade or an Ambulance



National Transport and Safety Authority  
Hill Park Building; Upper Hill  
PO Box 3602 -00506 Nairobi

Mobile: +254 09 932 000

Office: 020 6632 000

Email: [info@ntsa.go.ke](mailto:info@ntsa.go.ke)