



Department of  
Transport

# Public Consultation

## Review of Regulations - Towed Agricultural Implements

Survey closes on **16 November 2018**. Submissions must be emailed to [avac@transport.wa.gov.au](mailto:avac@transport.wa.gov.au) by this date.



# Review of Towed Agricultural Implements Regulations

## Introduction

The purpose of this document is to show the existing legislative provisions and seek your suggestions about how these could be amended or improved to better reflect current industry practices and/or agricultural machine standards. Where you make a suggestion, it will help to provide details of examples of where this works in comparable jurisdictions, in particular in Australian States and Territories. Where suggestions would impact on the road safety and/or convenience of other road users, please consider how these impacts could be managed.

## Background

Agricultural implements are machines without independent means of propulsion that are built to perform agricultural tasks. While not designed for road use, they may require limited road access when being towed to an operating site.

The legislative requirements for the on-road use of towed agricultural implements are found in the Road Traffic (Vehicles) Regulations 2014 ('the Regulations'), in particular Part 13. These provisions generally mirror the contents of the now repealed Road Traffic (Towed Agricultural Implements) Regulations 1995.

In response to matters raised by the agricultural sector, the Minister for Transport has directed the Department of Transport (DoT) to carry out a review of the legislation governing towed agricultural implements. This will provide recommendations to Government regarding how legislation can be modernised to meet the needs of the WA agricultural industry, support road safety and provide fair road network access.

The regulations concern towing combinations and are in addition to other legal requirements. In particular, vehicles that exceed statutory mass and dimension limits will require authorisation before they can be used on the road. Authorisation could include a notice or permit from the Commissioner Main Roads or the Commissioner of Police, or where there are no defined mass and dimension limits for that type of vehicle, an exemption from the CEO Transport.

**You can complete this consultation by returning this questionnaire to [avac@transport.wa.gov.au](mailto:avac@transport.wa.gov.au)**

## Definitions

The following terms used throughout this review are defined in r.3 of the Road Traffic (Vehicles) Regulations 2014.

***Agricultural combination*** means a combination that includes at least one agricultural vehicle.

***Agricultural implement*** means a vehicle without its own motive power, built to perform agricultural tasks.

***Agricultural machine*** means a machine with its own motive power, built to perform agricultural tasks.

***Agricultural vehicle*** means an agricultural implement or agricultural machine.


## Miscellaneous provisions of the Road Traffic (Vehicles) Regulations 2014

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>15. Vehicles required to be licensed</b></p> <p>(2) a vehicle licence is not required for a motor vehicle or trailer that is</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) an agricultural implement being towed on a road by another vehicle in respect of which a licence or permit under section 13(1) has been granted and is current;</p>	<p>Should agricultural implements require licensing similar to trailers?</p> <p><b>Yes</b>                      <b>No</b></p> <p>Why?</p>   <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>243. Motor vehicles and trailers to be properly maintained</b></p> <p>(1) This regulation –</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) does not apply to an agricultural implement.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Regulation 434 provides for the safety of components and attachments, but under less strict provisions. For example, r.243 prohibits causing annoyance.</p>	<p>Do you agree that there should be no regulatory requirement for an agricultural implement to be properly maintained?</p> <p><b>Yes</b>                      <b>No</b></p> <p>Why?</p>   <p>Would roadworthy guidelines for agricultural implements be helpful?</p> <p><b>Yes</b>                      <b>No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

## Part 13 Towed agricultural implements – Division 1 – Preliminary

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>423. Terms used</b></p> <p>(1) In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears —</p> <p><b>on a road</b> includes partly on a road but does not include on a road when an agricultural implement is being towed from gate to gate in accordance with regulation 425;</p> <p><b>tow</b> includes haul;</p> <p><b>towed vehicle</b> means a vehicle that is being towed by a towing vehicle;</p> <p><b>towing vehicle</b> means a motor vehicle that is towing an agricultural implement or 2 or more vehicles that include an agricultural implement;</p> <p><b>used</b>, in relation to a vehicle or a combination, includes being driven, or towed, and being left stationary.</p> <p>(2) Nothing in this Part affects the application of these regulations or any other written law to a towing vehicle, a pilot vehicle or an escort vehicle.</p> <p>(3) When there is an inconsistency between a provision of this Part and any other provision of these regulations, the provision in this Part prevails to the extent of that inconsistency.</p>	<p>Do the descriptions adequately describe each term?</p> <p><b>Yes</b>                      <b>No</b></p> <p>Are there any inconsistencies between a provision of this part and any other provision of these regulations, as per r.423(3)?</p> <p><b>Yes</b>                      <b>No</b></p> <p>If yes, how could/should it be rectified?</p>     <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>425. Gate to gate towing</b></p> <p>(1) In this regulation —</p> <p><b>gate to gate</b> means 2 gates facing each other, one on each side of a road, where the distance between the 2 centrelines, drawn at right angles to the road, of each gate is 20 m or less.</p> <p>(2) While an agricultural implement is being towed from gate to gate in accordance with this regulation the agricultural implement is not subject to any other regulation that would otherwise apply to it under a road law.</p> <p>(3) Despite any other provision in this Part, a person may tow an agricultural implement or an agricultural combination from gate to gate-</p> <p>(a) if the Commissioner of Main Roads has given approval to cross, during the tow, any road that is the Commissioner's responsibility; and</p> <p>(b) if the traffic management plan entitled "Traffic Management Requirements — Towed Agricultural Implements Crossings Ref Number 07/2071 D07#103477" has been approved by the Commissioner of Main Roads and published in the Gazette.</p> <p>(4) A person is not towing an agricultural implement or an agricultural combination from gate to gate in accordance with this regulation if the towing is carried out in a manner contrary to the approved management plan.</p> <p>(5) Approval under subregulation (3)(a) must be sought and obtained in writing.</p> <p>(6) A person may tow an agricultural implement or an agricultural combination from gate to gate in accordance with this regulation during the daytime or at night.</p>	<p>Are these distances relevant?</p> <p><b>Yes                      No</b></p> <p>If they were to be changed, what distance would be appropriate, and how could any risks to other road users and the road surface be managed?</p> <p>Does the Main Roads approved traffic management plan adequately capture the manner in which agricultural implements are towed from gate to gate?</p> <p><b>Yes                      No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p> <p><b>Note: Please see attached Main Roads document: Traffic Management Requirements – Towed Agricultural Implements Crossings, it appears that this reference is current.</b></p> <p> Gate to Gate towing - Traffic Management</p>



## Division 2 — Standards and requirements in respect of towing and towed agricultural implements

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>426. Lighting equipment generally</b></p> <p>(1) In this regulation —  <b>lighting equipment</b> means lights, reflectors and ancillary equipment.</p> <p>(2) If a towed vehicle is being towed on a road at night there must be fitted to the towed vehicle, and connected electrically to the towing vehicle, lighting equipment which complies with —</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) if the towed vehicle is a trailer —</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(i) Part 10 Division 8; or</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(ii) this Division; or</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) if the towed vehicle is not a trailer — this Division.</p> <p>(3) If the lighting equipment mentioned in subregulation (2) is fitted by means of a light board, that light board —</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) must be securely installed; and</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) may —</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(i) be installed with straps; and</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(ii) incorporate a wiring harness connected to a suitable connector on the towing vehicle.</p>	<p>Is it appropriate to have different standards to those that apply to heavy vehicles in general?</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p> <p>Should agricultural implements be classified as trailers?</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p> <p>Should the movement/towing of agricultural implements be limited to daytime use only?</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>427. Positioning of lights and reflectors</b></p> <p>All lights and reflectors required by this Division —</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) subject to paragraph (b), must be fitted not less than 400 mm and not more than 1.5 m above ground level; and</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) if there is no suitable structure not more than 1.5 m above ground level to which those lights and reflectors can be fitted, may be fitted higher than, but as near as possible to 1.5 m above ground level; and</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(c) must be fitted symmetrically, to each side of the rear of the towed vehicle, and —</p>	<p>Is it appropriate to have different standards to those that apply to heavy vehicles in general?</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p> <p>Are there known agricultural implements which would not be able to meet the current positioning requirements of lights and reflectors? If yes please provide details below.</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) wherever possible, horizontally and inwards in the sequence stop light, reflector, rear light and signalling light; or</li> <li>(ii) if it is not possible to fit those lights and reflectors in accordance with subparagraph (i), be fitted vertically, in the sequence mentioned with the stop light on the top and the signalling light on the bottom; and</li> <li>(d) must have the outer edge of their reflective or illuminated area not more than 400 mm from each of the lateral extremities of the towed vehicle; and</li> <li>(e) must diffuse or direct their emitted or reflected light so as not to cause glare adversely affecting the vision of a person.</li> </ul>	<p>Comments or suggestions</p>
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Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>428. Stop lights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) There must be fitted to each towed vehicle towed on a road 2 stop lights — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) each of which, when lighted, displays a red light clearly visible in sunlight at all distances up to 60 m to the rear of the towed vehicle; and</li> <li>(b) each of which is lighted when the foot brake of the towing vehicle is applied.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply if the combination of which the towed vehicle is a part is fitted with a flashing amber light in accordance with regulation 433 and that light is operating whenever the combination is being moved on a road.</li> </ul>	<p>Is it appropriate to have different standards to those that apply to heavy vehicles in general?</p> <p><b>Yes                      No</b></p> <p>Is the use of a flashing amber light, in lieu of dedicated stop lights, sufficient?</p> <p><b>Yes                      No</b></p> <p>Should this Regulation be amended to remove amber lights as an alternative for stop lights?</p> <p><b>Yes                      No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>429. Reflectors</b></p> <p>(1) If an agricultural implement is towed or left stationary on a road at night the driver of the towing vehicle or the person who left the implement stationary must ensure that the towed implement, or in the case of an agricultural combination consisting of more than one towed vehicle, the rear vehicle of that combination, is fitted with 2 reflectors -</p> <p>(a) each of which, at night, emits a red reflection of the light projected on to that reflector by a headlight complying with Part 10 Division 8 Subdivision 2 so as to be visible clearly, at a distance of 100 m, to the driver of the vehicle from which that light is projected; and</p> <p>(b) each of which consists of —</p> <p>(i) a reflective tape with an area of not less than 25 sq cm and a width of not less than 25 mm; or</p> <p>(ii) a reflecting lens of not less than 25 mm in diameter fitted to a rear light.</p> <p>Penalty: a fine of 8 PU.</p> <p>(2) In addition to the reflectors required under subregulation (1) there may be fitted to a towed vehicle a third reflector which —</p> <p>(a) complies with the requirements of subregulation (1)(b); and</p> <p>(b) occupies a central position between the signalling lights mentioned in regulation 431.</p>	<p>Do you think it is necessary to regulate the type of reflectors that must be used on agricultural implements?</p> <p><b>Yes                      No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>430. Rear lights</b></p> <p>If an agricultural implement is towed on a road at night, there must be fitted to that implement, or, in the case of an agricultural combination consisting of more than one towed vehicle, the rear vehicle of that combination, 2 rear lights —</p> <p>(a) each of which is of a power not exceeding 7 W; and</p> <p>(b) each of which, when lighted, displays a red light clearly visible at night at all distances up to 200 m to the rear of the towed vehicle.</p>	<p>Is it appropriate to have different standards to those that apply to heavy vehicles in general?</p> <p><b>Yes                      No</b></p> <p>What contemporary standards would be appropriate to address modern lighting technology such as LEDs?</p>



Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>431. Signalling lights</b></p> <p>If an agricultural implement is towed on a road at night, there must be fitted to that implement, or, in the case of an agricultural combination consisting of more than one towed vehicle, the rear vehicle of that combination, 2 signalling lights —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) each of which, when lighted, displays an amber light clearly visible in sunlight at all distances up to 60 m to the rear of the towed vehicle; and</li> <li>(b) which are readily operated by the driver of the towing vehicle from the proper driving position; and</li> <li>(c) the operation of which is indicated by means of a tell-tale indicator that is visible and audible to the driver of the towing vehicle; and</li> <li>(d) the switching on of each of which is followed by the display of its light within a maximum period of one second and by the regular flashing of its light thereafter at a rate of not less than 60 times or more than 120 times, per minute; and</li> <li>(e) each of which flashes in phase with its counterpart on the same side of the towing vehicle and is operated by the same control switch; and</li> <li>(f) which are capable of operating as flashing warning lights.</li> </ul>	<p>Do these regulations meet relevant Industry/Australian Standards?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Should the movement of agricultural implements be restricted to day time only?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>432. Clearance lights</b></p> <p>(1) In this regulation —</p> <p><b>clearance light</b> means a light which, when lighted, gives an indication of the width of the towed vehicle from the front and from the rear of that vehicle.</p> <p>(2) If an agricultural implement with a width exceeding 2.5 m is towed on a road at night, a clearance light must be fitted to each side of that implement.</p>	<p>Should clearance lights be required for agricultural implements less than 2.5m wide?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>433. Flashing amber light</b></p> <p>(1) For the purposes of this Division, a flashing amber light, when switched on —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) must not be a strobe light; and</li> <li>(b) must emit a rotating, flashing, yellow (or another colour or colours approved by the CEO) coloured light; and</li> <li>(c) must flash between 120 and 200 times a minute; and</li> <li>(d) must be clearly visible at a distance of 500 m in all directions or be supplemented by one or more additional warning lights so that the light emanating from at least one of them is clearly visible at a distance of 500 m in any direction.</li> </ul> <p>(2) For the purposes of this Division, a flashing amber light that is not a strobe light, when switched on, must have a power of at least 55W.</p>	<p>Would it be more logical to combine r.433 and r.443, or to place the content of r.443 immediately before r.433?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Should this regulation be amended to reflect modern lighting technology such as LEDs?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p> <p><b>Note that Regulation 289 of the Road Traffic Code 2000 authorises the use of a flashing light that is required or permitted to be fitted by vehicle standards, which includes Part 13.</b></p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>434. Safety of components and attachments</b></p> <p>(1) Every component of a towed vehicle being towed on a road must be maintained in a condition that is unlikely to render the use of that towed vehicle unsafe.</p> <p>(2) Any folded arm, mechanism or structure which —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) forms part of a towed vehicle; and</li> <li>(b) is capable of moving so as to increase any of the dimensions of the towed vehicle, must be prevented from moving in that manner by chains, pins or some other mechanical locking system.</li> </ul> <p>(3) Any component or hopper, bin or other attachment of, or to, a towed vehicle which is capable of becoming loose or detached from that towed vehicle must be secured to prevent it from becoming loose or detached.</p>	<p>Do these regulations meet relevant Industry/Australian Standards?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p> <p><b>Note that r.243 ‘Motor vehicles and trailers to be properly maintained’ does not apply to agricultural implements. This regulation provides for the safety of towed agricultural implements, including the securing of folding items and containers.</b></p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>435. Safety chains</b></p> <p>(1) Each agricultural implement being towed on a road must be connected to the towing vehicle or, in the case of an agricultural combination consisting of more than one towed vehicle, to the vehicle in front of it, not only by a coupling but also by —</p> <p>(a) safety chains that conform with and are fitted in accordance with subregulations (3) and (4); or</p> <p>(b) a safe locking device that conforms with subregulation (2).</p> <p>(2) The safe locking device mentioned in subregulation (1) must consist of a spring clip, split pin or similar device which is designed to mechanically capture the coupling to prevent the accidental disconnection of the coupling.</p> <p>(3) Safety chains mentioned in subregulation (1) must —</p> <p>(a) consist of 2 chains; and</p> <p>(b) be capable of keeping the agricultural implement in tow in the event of the failure or accidental disconnection of the coupling between that implement and the towing vehicle or the vehicle in front of that implement, as the case requires; and</p> <p>(c) be fitted to the frame or other substantial portion of the agricultural implement and to a substantial portion of the towing vehicle or the vehicle in front of that implement, as the case requires; and</p> <p>(d) not be liable to accidental disconnection; and</p> <p>(e) permit all normal angular movements of the coupling mentioned in paragraph (b) without unnecessary slack in the chains mentioned in paragraph (a).</p> <p>(4) The chains mentioned in subregulation (3)(a) must —</p> <p>(a) be as short as practicable; and</p> <p>(b) be fitted in a crossed over position so as to prevent the forward end of the drawbar of the towed vehicle from striking the ground in the event of accidental disconnection of the coupling mentioned in subregulation (3)(b); and</p> <p>(c) have their forward ends fitted to the towing vehicle or</p>	<p>Is this consistent with performance based regulation and occupational safety standards?</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p> <p>For example, could this be covered by a general performance requirement or a reference to the NTC Load Restraint Guide?</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p> <p>Should the Regulations require an agricultural implement to have Australian Standard tow couplings?</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

<p>another towed vehicle, as the case requires, as close to the pivot of the coupling mentioned in subregulation (3)(b) as practicable; and</p> <p>(d) each have links with the constituent metal thereof having a minimum diameter of 10 mm; and</p> <p>(e) each be attached to each end by a ring or shackle which is made of steel with a minimum diameter of 10 mm.</p>	
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Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>436. Portable warning signs</b></p> <p>All agricultural combinations must carry and use portable warning signs in accordance with the <i>Road Traffic Code 2000</i> regulation 191 as though <i>heavy vehicle</i> in that regulation included an agricultural combination.</p>	<p>Is it practicable for portable warning signs to be carried in/on an agricultural combination?</p> <p><b>Yes</b>                      <b>No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p> <p><b>Note: This Regulation requires the same level of signage as those applicable to heavy vehicles.</b></p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>437. Towed mass ratios</b></p> <p>The mass of a towed vehicle being towed on a road by a towing vehicle other than an agricultural machine must not exceed twice the unloaded mass of the towing vehicle</p> <p><b>Note: This does not override any statutory mass requirements. Therefore if the combination exceed mass limits, Main Roads approval will be required.</b></p>	<p>Is this ratio appropriate?</p> <p><b>Yes</b>                      <b>No</b></p> <p>Should passenger vehicles be permitted to tow agricultural combinations, provided that the vehicle manufacturer's braked and un-braked towing rates are not exceeded?</p> <p><b>Yes</b>                      <b>No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>438. Lighting for night towing</b></p> <p>(1) An agricultural combination must not be used on a road at night if it exceeds 3.5 m in width or 25 m in length.</p> <p>(2) An agricultural combination, other than a combination mentioned in subregulation (1), may be used on a road at night if it —</p> <p>(a) is fitted with a flashing amber light in accordance with regulation 433 and that light is operating whenever the combination is being moved on a road; and</p> <p>(b) complies with regulations 429, 430, 431 and 432.</p>	<p>Should agricultural combinations exceeding 3.5m in width and 25m in length be allowed on a road at night where there is appropriate warning/lighting for night time towing?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>439. Brakes</b></p> <p>(1) An agricultural combination being used on a road must be capable of stopping from whichever of these speeds that is the lower speed, within a distance not exceeding 15 m —</p> <p>(a) a speed of 30 km/h; or</p> <p>(b) the maximum speed of which it is capable.</p> <p>(2) Any braking system on a towed vehicle which is capable of being connected to the towing vehicle must be connected to that vehicle while it and the towed vehicle are in motion on a road.</p>	<p>Do these regulations meet relevant Industry/Australian Standards?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Do the current braking requirements provide a safe level of braking performance?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Are there known agricultural combinations which would be unable to meet these requirements?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>If yes, what would be the recommended braking requirements to provide a safe level of braking performance?</p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>440. Headlights</b> An agricultural vehicle, or the front vehicle in an agricultural combination, must have its low-beam headlights on while travelling in the daytime, unless it is not required under these regulations to have headlights.</p>	<p>Should the use of low-beam headlights be mandatory for daytime travel?</p> <p><b>Yes                      No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>441. Mirrors</b> Unless a flashing amber light is fitted to an agricultural combination in accordance with regulation 433 and is operated whenever the combination is being moved on a road a towing vehicle must be equipped with mirrors which enable the driver to see vehicles approaching from the rear.</p>	<p>Should it be mandatory for all agricultural combinations to have mirrors fitted?</p> <p><b>Yes                      No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>442. Warning flags</b> An agricultural combination that exceeds 2.5 m in width must not be used on a road unless warning flags, made of high visibility yellow or orange material and of at least 450 mm square in size are attached to each lateral extremity of the combination.</p>	<p>Should agricultural combinations less than 2.5 m in width be made to comply with the warning flags requirements?</p> <p><b>Yes                      No</b></p> <p>Does the requirement for warning flags to be attached to each lateral extremity need to be amended to take into consideration that the wheels or tracks of an agricultural combination are often the lateral extremity of the combination?</p> <p><b>Yes                      No</b></p>



	Comments or suggestions
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Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>443. Certain vehicles may be equipped with flashing amber light</b>            If a towing vehicle, a pilot vehicle or an escort vehicle is fitted with a flashing amber light in accordance with regulation 433 the light is not to be operated unless —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the towing vehicle is towing, on a road —               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) a towed vehicle at night; or</li> <li>(ii) a towed vehicle exceeding 2.5 m in width and 25 m in length; or</li> <li>(iii) a towed vehicle the shape and dimensions of which obscure the driver’s rearward view; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) the pilot motor vehicle is piloting an agricultural combination which is being used on a road; or</li> <li>(c) the escort motor vehicle is escorting an agricultural combination which is being used on a road.</li> </ul>	<p>Should there be a clear statement that the fitting of a flashing warning light to an agricultural implement and/or the towing vehicle is authorised?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Would it be more logical to combine r.433 and r.443, or to place the content of r.443 immediately before r.433.</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>444. Warning signs for oversize agricultural combinations</b>            (1) An agricultural combination which exceeds 3.5 m in width or 25 m in length must not be used on a road unless —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) warning signs displaying the word “OVERSIZE” are affixed to the front of the towing vehicle and the rear of the towed vehicle or, in the case of a combination consisting of more than one towed vehicle, the rear towed vehicle; and</li> <li>(b) it is preceded, at a distance of not more than 500 m or less than 300 m, by a pilot vehicle and followed, at a distance of not more than 300 m or less than 200 m, by a pilot vehicle.</li> </ul>	<p>Should combination widths be consistent with the dimensions in Main Roads agricultural pilots and agricultural machines Notices?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

- (2) Warning signs mentioned in subregulation (1) and warning signs on pilot vehicles must —
- (a) subject to subregulation (3), be made of a rigid material; and
  - (b) have in black lettering on a yellow reflective background in upper case and at least —
    - (i) 200 mm high with a brush stroke at least 28 mm wide for the word “OVERSIZE”; and
    - (ii) 100 mm high with a brush stroke at least 15 mm wide for the words “LOAD AHEAD”; and
  - (c) be of these dimensions —
    - (i) 1200 mm long and 450 mm wide in the case of a single line of lettering;
    - (ii) 1200 mm long and 600 mm wide in the case of a double line of lettering.
- (3) If a rigid sign cannot adequately be mounted on the rear of a towed vehicle a flexible sign, not being made of paper or cloth, which otherwise complies with subregulation (2) may be used on that vehicle.
- (4) A pilot vehicle may carry a load or tow a trailer or an agricultural implement as long as the vehicle, together with its load, if any —
- (a) has a loaded mass that does not exceed 4.5 t; and
  - (b) together with the trailer or implement, if any, does not exceed 25 m in length or 2.5 m in width.
- (5) Despite subregulation (1)(b), a pilot vehicle to the rear of the combination is not required for a combination which exceeds 3.5 m in width or 25 m in length if the combination is fitted with a flashing amber light in accordance with regulation 433 and that light is operating whenever the combination is being moved on a road.

As these requirements only apply to oversize agricultural combinations, could they be captured more effectively in the relevant Main Roads Notice or permit?

**Yes                      No**

Comments or suggestions

Do the current warning signs dimensions cause you any operational issues?

**Yes                      No**

Comments or suggestions

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>445. Communication devices</b></p> <p>(1) An oversize agricultural combination and any accompanying pilot vehicle or escort vehicle must each have an electronic device that allows the drivers to communicate effectively with each other.</p> <p>(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply if —</p> <p>(a) the combination includes an oversize agricultural machine; or</p> <p>(b) the escort vehicle (if there is one) is a police vehicle.</p>	<p>Is the reference to a police vehicle in still relevant?</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p> <p>Why is it appropriate for the combination driver not to be able to communicate with a police officer, when they must be able to communicate with an escort vehicle driver?</p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>446. Vehicles other than agricultural implements</b></p> <p>(1) A vehicle, other than an agricultural implement, that —</p> <p>(a) is a heavy vehicle; or</p> <p>(b) exceeds 2.5 m in width, must not be towed in an agricultural combination.</p> <p>(2) Subject to subregulation (3), if a motor vehicle or pig trailer is being towed in an agricultural combination, the motor vehicle or pig trailer must be the rearmost vehicle in the agricultural combination.</p> <p>(3) A motor vehicle or pig trailer must not be towed in an agricultural combination if the towing apparatus of another vehicle in the agricultural combination does not have the towing capacity to tow the motor vehicle or pig trailer.</p> <p>(4) A vehicle, other than an agricultural implement, that is being towed in an agricultural combination must be attached to the vehicle in front of it by —</p> <p>(a) a coupling which complies with these regulations; or</p> <p>(b) if the towed vehicle is a motor vehicle — a towing apparatus of a kind approved by the CEO</p>	<p>Are the road space requirements for the movement of current and future agricultural vehicles adequate under current policies?</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

### Division 3 — Other obligations in relation to towing and towed agricultural implements

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>447. Speed restrictions</b></p> <p>(1) Subject to subregulation (2), an agricultural combination must not travel at a speed exceeding 20 km/h below the local speed limit or, where the local speed limit is 80 km/h or more, 80 km/h</p> <p>(2) If a motor vehicle is being towed in an agricultural combination, the agricultural combination must not travel at a speed exceeding 20 km/h below the local speed limit or, where the local speed limit is 70 km/h or more, 50 km/h.</p>	<p>Should the Regulation be amended to have different speeds limits dependant on the towing vehicle in the combination i.e. lower speed limit where implement is being towed by an agricultural machine?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>448. Movements of agricultural combinations in metropolitan region, during peak hours, on freeways</b></p> <p>(1) An agricultural combination with a width not exceeding 2.5 m and a length not exceeding 25 m must not be used on a road within the metropolitan region during peak hours.</p> <p>(2) An agricultural combination with a width exceeding 2.5 m or a length exceeding 25 m must not be used on a road within the metropolitan region without the approval of the Commissioner of Main Roads.</p> <p>(3) An agricultural combination must not be used on a road or portion of a road that is designated as a freeway by signs erected on or adjacent to the road on a freeway.</p>	<p>Are any changes required to this Regulation to provide greater flexibility around the movement of agricultural combinations?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>449. Parking of agricultural combinations on a carriageway</b></p> <p>(1) In this regulation —  <b>built-up area</b> means the territory contiguous to and including any road —</p>	<p>Are any changes required to this Regulation?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p>

<p>(a) on which there is provision for lighting by means of street lights; or</p> <p>(b) which is built-up with structures devoted to business, industry or dwelling houses at intervals of less than 500 m; or</p> <p>(c) beyond a sign indicating “BUILT-UP AREA” erected at the roadside to face drivers approaching a development consisting of dwelling houses, business or industrial structures.</p> <p>(2) An agricultural combination, or any component of an agricultural combination, that exceeds 2.5 m in width must not be parked on a carriageway —</p> <p>(a) in a built-up area; or</p> <p>(b) outside a built-up area, except in a truck bay or other area set aside for the parking of vehicles.</p>	<p>Comments or suggestions</p>
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Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>450. Convoys</b></p> <p>(1) No more than 2 agricultural combinations may be moved in a convoy.</p> <p>(2) Regulation 444(1)(b) does not apply to an agricultural combination if the combination is moved in a convoy with another agricultural combination as long as the convoy is preceded by a pilot vehicle and followed by a pilot vehicle each of which is fitted with an amber flashing light in accordance with regulation 433 which is operating whenever the convoy is being moved on a road.</p>	<p>Does this regulation reflect current industry practices?</p> <p><b>Yes</b>            <b>No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>451. Limit on number of towed vehicles</b></p> <p>(1) The maximum number of agricultural implements that may be towed in an agricultural combination is —</p> <p>(a) if no other vehicles are being towed in the agricultural combination — 3 agricultural implements; or</p> <p>(b) if one other vehicle is being towed in the agricultural combination — 2 agricultural implements.</p> <p>(2) Only one vehicle that is not an agricultural implement may be towed in an agricultural combination.</p>	<p>Does this regulation reflect current industry practices?</p> <p><b>Yes</b>            <b>No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>452. Permission for movement of excessively high agricultural combinations</b></p> <p>(1) If an agricultural combination exceeds 4.3 m in height or may come into contact with an electricity supply line while being used on a road it must not be used on that road unless written permission has been obtained from each relevant body established by the <i>Electricity Corporations Act 2005</i> section 4(1).</p> <p>(2) A written permission may be made subject to compliance with specified requirements including a requirement that the combination be escorted by a police officer while being used.</p> <p>(3) A written permission has effect for 12 months from the day it is obtained.</p>	<p>Is the reference to police escort still relevant?</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p> <p>Should this be amended to a person who holds a heavy vehicle pilot licence granted under the Road Traffic (Vehicles) Regulations 2014 Part 13A or other authorised person?</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>453. Permits for movement of excessively wide or long agricultural combinations</b></p> <p>(1) If an agricultural combination exceeds 7.5 m in width or 30 m in length it must not be used on a road unless a permit issued under this regulation is in effect in relation to the combination and there is compliance with each condition imposed on the permit.</p> <p>(2) A permit issued under this regulation must be in a form approved by the Commissioner of Police and may be issued by —</p> <p>(a) a police officer; or</p> <p>(b) a person employed under the Public Sector Management Act 1994 by the Commissioner of Police in the Police Service and authorised for that purpose (Police Service employee).</p> <p>(3) On an application for a permit a police officer or Police Service employee must issue the permit unless that person is of the opinion that the use of the combination on a road forming the whole or any part of the route to be followed by that combination would endanger safety.</p>	<p>Is the WA Police Force the most appropriate body to grant these permits?</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p> <p>For example would the local government authority (LGA) have knowledge as the road manager for local roads and the facilities of a shire office and could this responsibility be locally decided by police and LGAs?</p> <p><b>Yes            No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>



<p>(4) A permit may be subject to specified conditions that the person issuing the permit considers necessary to ensure the combination is moved safely, including —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) any speed limit to be observed while moving the combination; and</li> <li>(b) the route to be followed by the combination; and</li> <li>(c) the times during which the combination may be used on a road; and</li> <li>(d) whether the combination must be accompanied by a police escort when being used on a road.</li> </ul> <p>(5) A permit has effect for 12 months from the day it issued.</p>	
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Regulation	Your comments and suggestions
<p><b>454. Permits in relation to movements of agricultural combinations</b></p> <p>(1) If the CEO is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so in respect of a proposed movement of an agricultural combination, the CEO may issue a permit that authorises the combination to be moved on a road in a way that would not be in accordance with a regulation in Division 2 specified in the permit other than regulation 434 or 435.</p> <p>(2) A permit must be in a form approved by the CEO.</p> <p>(3) A permit is subject to —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the condition that it must be carried by the driver of the towing vehicle while the combination is being moved under the authority of the permit; and</li> <li>(b) any conditions that the CEO considers necessary to ensure the combination is moved safely that are specified in the permit.</li> </ul> <p>(4) Without limiting subregulation (3)(b), the conditions that may be specified under that paragraph include —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) any speed limit to be observed by the person driving the towing vehicle; and</li> <li>(b) the route to be followed by the combination; and</li> <li>(c) the times during which the combination may be moved on a road; and</li> <li>(d) whether the combination must be accompanied by a police escort when being moved on a road.</li> </ul>	<p>Is the CEO DoT the most appropriate body to grant these permits?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Should there be consultation of road managers (Main roads or LGAs) before granting such permits?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Is the reference to police escort still relevant?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Should this be amended to a person who holds a heavy vehicle pilot licence granted under the Road Traffic (Vehicles) Regulations 2014 Part 13A or other authorised person?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Should this Regulation provide a power to provide a notice-type exemption covering vehicles of a class or in a geographical area?</p> <p><b>Yes                  No</b></p> <p>Comments or suggestions</p>

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| <p>(5) If a condition to which a permit issued under this regulation is subject is not complied with, the permit ceases to have effect.</p> <p>(6) A permit issued under this regulation may be obtained without payment of a fee and is valid for the period specified in the permit.</p> |  |
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