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SPECIAL

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988 GENERAL PERMIT FOR OVERSIZE AND OVERMASS VEHICLES

Regulation 724 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988 authorises the Roads Corporation, by notice in the Victoria Government Gazette, to allow vehicles and loads which exceed mass and dimension limits prescribed in the Regulations to be used on highways.

Regulation 819 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988 authorises the Roads Corporation to approve a person to use, or cause or permit to be used, on a highway a motor vehicle which is towing more than one other vehicle.

Under the above two Regulations, I, Tony Fry, delegate of the Roads Corporation, allow vehicles and combinations that are oversize, overmass, or both, to travel on the roads as described in Part 9 of this notice, if they comply with all the conditions in this notice.

This notice does not apply to:

- (a) a road train or B-double; or
- (b) a vehicle carrying a loaded or empty freight container designed for multi-modal transport; or
- (c) a vehicle used only on a railway or tramway.

This notice is effective from 1 July 1995 until 31 December 1999. However, if any of the conditions in this notice are breached, the notice is invalid in relation to the vehicle the subject of the breach, and (depending on what the breach is):

- (a) the owner and the driver of the oversize or overmass vehicle, and any person who caused or permitted it to be used on a highway, may be prosecuted for exceeding normal mass or dimension limits; and
- (b) any person who used the oversize or overmass vehicle on a highway, or caused or permitted it to be used on a highway, may be prosecuted for towing more than one trailer.

Dated 22 June 1995

TONY FRY
General Manager, Traffic and Road Use Management
Roads Corporation

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PART 1—CONDITIONS APPLYING TO ALL OVERSIZE AND OVERMASS VEHICLES

Mass limits relating to tyre width

1.1 (1) The mass on an axle fitted with tyres of a number and width described in Table 1 must not exceed the mass limit specified in the Table for that axle in relation to the narrowest tyre on the axle.

Table 1

Tyre width of the narrowest tyre on the axle (mm)		Mass limit if the axle has 2 tyres (tonnes)	Mass limit if the axle has 4 tyres (tonnes)
at least	but less than		
190	228	4.5	9.0
228	254	5.0	9.5
254	279	6.0	10.0
279	305	6.5	11.0
305	330	7.0	12.0
330	356	7.5	13.0
356	381	8.0	14.0
381	406	9.0	14.0
406	458	10.0	14.0
458	508	11.0	14.0
508		12.0	14.0

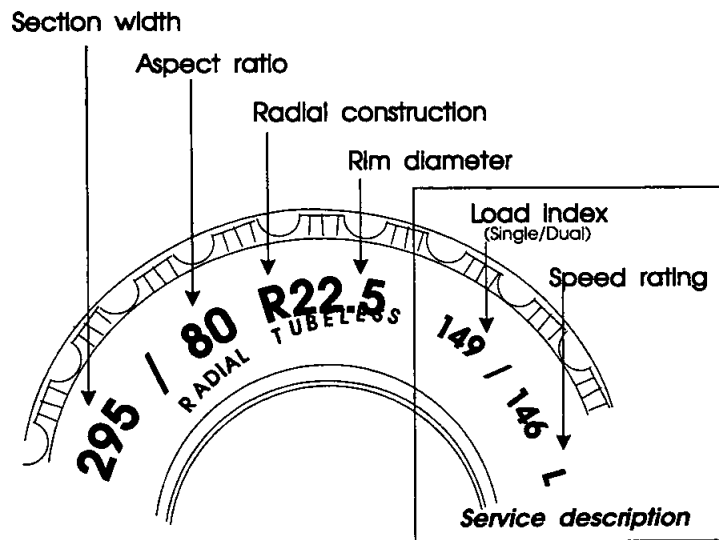
1.1 (2) The mass on an axle group fitted with tyres of a number and width described in Table 2 must not exceed the mass limit specified in the Table for that axle group in relation to the narrowest tyre in the group.

Table 2

Tyre width of the narrowest tyre on the group (mm)		Mass limit for a tandem axle group with 4 tyres (tonnes)	Mass limited for a tri-axle group with 6 tyres (tonnes)
at least	but less than		
381	406	16.5	22.0
406	431	17.0	23.0
431	458	17.5	24.0
458	482	18.0	25.0
482	508	18.5	26.0
508		19.0	27.0

1.1 (3) For the purposes of Tables 1 and 2, the tyre width of a radial ply tyre is the number of millimetres marked on the tyre in the position labelled "Section width in mm." on the diagram below:

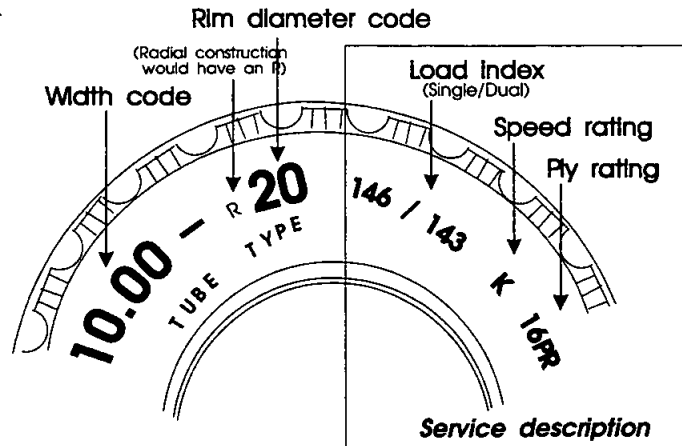
Radial Ply Tyre Size (metric)



Position of section width marking on radial ply tyre

1.1 (4) For the purposes of Tables 1 and 2, the tyre width of a bias-type tyre is the number of millimetres equal to 25.4 times the number marked on the tyre in the position labelled "Width code in inches" on the diagram below:

Bias Ply Tyre Size (code)



Position of width code marking on diagonal or bias type tyre

1.1 (5) If no section width or width code is marked on a tyre, the tyre width for the purposes of Tables 1 and 2 may be determined by measuring the width of the part of the tyre that normally comes into contact with the road surface.

Dimension Limits

1.2 (1) A vehicle or combination described in Table 3 must not, together with any load, exceed a dimension limit specified in the Table for that vehicle or combination.

Table 3

<i>Type of vehicle or combination</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Limit (m)</i>
Any except agricultural	Width	3.5
Any except agricultural	Height	4.6
Any combination except agricultural	Length	25.0
Rigid special purpose vehicle	Length	14.5
Other rigid vehicle	Length	12.5
Rigid special purpose vehicle	Distance from the rear overhang line to rear of the vehicle	Lesser of 4 m and 90% of the wheelbase
Semi-trailer	Distance from the rear overhang line to the rear of the vehicle (or load)	Lesser of 5.5 m and 25% of the semi-trailer's length
Any special purpose vehicle except a mobile crane with 2 axles	Projection in front of the centre of the steering wheel	3.5

1.2 (2) Any flags, lights or mirrors required on a vehicle, combination or load must be disregarded when measuring the dimensions of a vehicle or combination for the purposes of this notice.

1.2 (3) The centre lines of adjacent axles in an axle group on an overmass vehicle or combination must be at least 1.2 m apart.

Making an unloaded vehicle smaller

1.3 (1) An oversize vehicle without a load must be reduced to the smallest practicable dimensions, with any booms fully retracted.

Warning devices for oversize vehicles

1.4 (1) An oversize vehicle or combination, together with any load, that is wider than 2.5 m must have:

- (a) one warning sign at its front; and
- (b) one warning sign at its rear or, if it is carrying a rear-projecting load, at the rear of the load; and
- (c) 4 brightly coloured red, yellow, or red and yellow, flags, each at least 450 mm long by at least 450 wide.

1.4 (2) One of the flags must be positioned at each side of the front and rear:

- (a) of any projecting load; or
- (b) if there is no projecting load—of the vehicle or combination.

1.4 (3) An oversize vehicle or combination that, together with any load, is not wider than 2.5 m, and whose length is more than 22 m must have one warning sign at its rear or, if it is carrying a rear-projecting load, at the rear of the load.

1.4 (4) Subclauses 1.4 (1), (2) and (3) do not apply to:

- (a) a road construction vehicle or combination travelling within one kilometre of a construction site, if the vehicle has a warning light; or
- (b) a tractor; or
- (c) a rigid mobile crane less than 3.1 m wide.

1.4 (5) If a load projects more than 150 mm beyond one side of an oversize vehicle or combination, and the projection is less than 500 mm thick from top to bottom, there must be:

- (a) a warning light attached to the vehicle or combination; and
- (b) at least two yellow, rigid pieces of material (known as "delineators"), one attached to the front and the other attached to the rear of the projection.

1.4 (6) A delineator must:

- (a) be at least 300 mm long and at least 300 mm wide; and
- (b) comply with Class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906, "Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes", 1990 as amended and in force at the commencement of this notice; and
- (c) if at the front of the projection, be attached so that its reflective surface is facing forward of the vehicle; and
- (d) if at the rear of the projection, be attached so that its reflective surface is facing rearward of the vehicle.

1.4 (7) In the daytime, an oversize vehicle or combination must display a warning light if the vehicle, together with any load, is wider than 3 m.

Additional warning devices at night

1.5 (1) At night, an oversize vehicle or combination must display:

- (a) lights showing yellow to the front and red to the rear (known as "side markers") no more than 2 m apart along both sides of the vehicle and along any front or rear projection; and
- (b) two red lights (known as "rear markers") fixed to the rear of any rear-projecting load, within 400 mm of each side of the load, and at least one metre but not more than 2.1 m above the ground; and
- (c) a warning light if the vehicle or combination, together with any load, is wider than 2.5 m or longer than 22 m.

Headlights

1.6 (1) An oversize vehicle, or the front vehicle in an oversize combination, must have its low-beam headlights on while travelling in the daytime, unless it is not required under the Vehicle Standards Regulations to have headlights.

Travel restrictions at night

1.7 (1) At night, a vehicle or combination that, together with any load, that is wider than 3.1 m, or longer than 22 m, must not:

- (a) travel outside the Melbourne and Geelong urban areas in described in Appendix 3; or
- (b) travel in the Melbourne and Geelong urban areas without being accompanied by a pilot vehicle.

No travelling if low visibility

1.8 (1) A vehicle or combination must not begin to travel if, due to circumstances such as fog, heavy rain, smoke, dust or insect plague:

- (a) visibility is less than 250 m in the daytime; or
- (b) the headlights of a vehicle approaching within 250 m could not be seen at night.

1.8 (2) If a vehicle or combination is already travelling when visibility is reduced to the level described in subclause 2.8 (1), the driver must drive it into the nearest safe parking area, and wait until visibility improves beyond that level before continuing to travel.

Minimum following distance

1.9 (1) A person driving an oversize vehicle or combination must maintain a distance of at least 200 m from an oversize vehicle or combination travelling in front of it, unless:

- (a) it is overtaking the front one, or the front one is stopping; or
- (b) there is a separate lane available for the use of overtaking traffic; or
- (c) it is in an urban area and it is not reasonably practicable to maintain a distance of 200 m.

Assessing routes

1.10 (1) The owner and driver and operator of an oversize or overmass vehicle or combination must make sure that the clearance between its highest point, and any overhead structures, cables, wires and trees, is at least 200 mm.

1.10 (2) Before a vehicle or combination is driven along any route, its owner and driver and operator must be satisfied that the route has been assessed and that the vehicle or combination can be driven along it without contravening subclause 1.10 (3).

1.10 (3) A vehicle or combination must not be driven along a route if to do so would be likely to cause:

- (a) disruption to telecommunications, electricity, rail, gas, water or sewerage services; or
- (b) damage to a road (including a bridge), structure, rail crossing or tree.

1.10 (4) Subclause 1.10 (3) does not apply if the authority responsible for the services or property has given permission for the vehicle or combination to travel along the route, and the vehicle or combination is driven in accordance with the permission.

1.10 (5) It is the responsibility of the owner and driver and operator of an oversize or overmass vehicle or combination to safely cross bridges and negotiate curves and intersections in a safe manner bearing in mind that not all roads and intersections are capable of accommodating oversize and overmass vehicles.

1.10 (6) The driver of an overmass vehicle or combination must not begin to drive onto a bridge or other structure if he or she ought reasonably to be aware that there is already an overmass vehicle or combination on it.

1.10 (7) Any trip hereby permitted is made at the oversize and overmass vehicle's owner and driver's risk absolutely. No representation is made by the Roads Corporation that any road, bridge, culvert, causeway or grid is capable of withstanding the oversize and overmass vehicle or that there is sufficient clearance under wires, structures, trees and suitable ground clearance at rail level crossings.

Keeping documents

1.11 (1) The driver of a vehicle or combination must carry in the driving compartment a copy of:

- (a) this notice; or
- (b) the Roads Corporation (VicRoads') Information Sheet which sets out the obligations imposed under this notice;

and must produce either one of them when requested by an authorised Officer of the Roads Corporation or by an Officer of the Victoria Police.

PART 2—CONDITIONS APPLYING TO LOAD-CARRYING VEHICLES**Application of Part**

2.1 (1) This Part applies only to load carrying-vehicles and combinations.

Mass limits for axles and axle groups

2.2 (1) The mass on a single axle or axle group described in Table 4 must not exceed the mass limit specified opposite its description in the Table if it is in a combination consisting of a tandem drive prime mover towing:

- (a) a low loader; or
- (b) a low loader dolly and a low loader; or
- (c) a jinker; or
- (d) a low loader dolly and a jinker.

Table 4

Single axle or axle group	Mass limit (tonnes)
Steer axle with 2 tyres	6.0
Twin steer axle group without a load-sharing suspension system	10.0
Twin steer axle group with a load-sharing suspension system	11.0
Single axle with 8 tyres	12.0
Tandem axle group with 8 tyres	18.5
Tandem axle group with 16 tyres on a trailer	21.0
Tri-axle group with 12 or more tyres on a trailer	25.0
Oversize tri-axle group with 12 or more tyres or quad axle group with 16 or more tyres on a trailer	27.0

2.2 (2) The sum of the mass on each of the combination's single axles and axle groups must not exceed the sum of the mass limits specified for each of them in Table 4.

2.2 (3) In addition, the total mass of the combination and any load must not exceed:

- 49.5 tonnes if the distance between the centre line of the rearmost axle of the towing vehicle and the centre line of the foremost axle of the combination's rear axle group is 6 m or more; or
- 49.5 tonnes decreased by 1 tonne for every 0.3 m by which the distance referred to in 3.2 (3) (a) is less than 6 m.



Illustration of the distance

2.2 (4) The mass on an axle group or single axle must not exceed the relevant mass limit set by Part 7, Division 2 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988 or a mass and dimension permit granted under Part 7, Division 4 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988 issued in respect of that vehicle or combination allowing a gross mass up to 42.5 tonnes, if it is:

- not described in Table 4; or
- on a load-carrying vehicle or combination except one described in subclause 2.2 (1).

Minimising width

2.3 (1) If a load can be safely loaded in more than one way, it must be loaded in a way that minimises the width of the vehicle or combination and its load.

2.3 (2) An unladen low loader, low loader dolly or jinker, with 4 tyres on each axle, must not be wider than 2.5 m.

2.3 (3) An unladen low loader, low loader dolly or jinker, with 8 tyres on each axle, must not be wider than 2.7 m.

Carrying divisible loads

2.4 (1) A vehicle or combination must not carry a divisible load.

2.4 (2) In spite of subclause 2.4 (1), a vehicle or combination may carry more than one indivisible item if:

- (a) the vehicle or combination and its load complies with the mass limits in Part 7, Division 2 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988; or a mass and dimension permit granted under Part 7, Division 4 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988 issued in respect of that vehicle or combination allowing a gross mass up to 42.5 tonnes, and
- (b) the carrying of additional large indivisible item would not cause a vehicle or combination dimension limit in the Third Edition ADR 43/03 to be exceeded that would not have been exceeded by carrying one item.

2.4 (3) In spite of clause 2.4 (1), a vehicle or combination carrying a special purpose vehicle or agricultural vehicle may also carry any equipment, tools, substances or detached parts to be used in conjunction with the vehicle being carried.

CARRYING OVERSIZE LOADS OF HAY AND EUCALYPTUS LEAVES

Over Width Hay and Eucalyptus Leaves

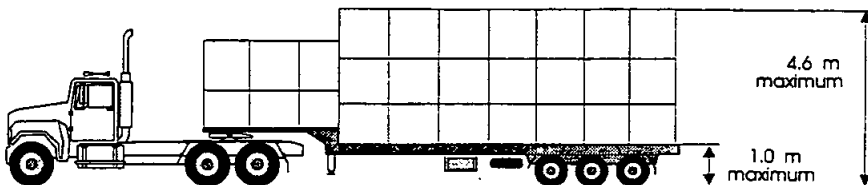
2.5 (1) In spite of clause 2.4 (1), a vehicle or combination 3.0 m wide or less may carry hay or eucalyptus leaves if:

- (a) the mass of the vehicle or combination, and its load, does not exceed a mass limit in Part 7, Division 2 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988 or a mass and dimension permit granted under Part 7, Division 4 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988 issued in respect of that vehicle or combination allowing a gross mass up to 42.5 tonnes; and
- (b) any rigid frame supporting or constraining the load does not exceed 2.5 m wide; and
- (c) in the case of a vehicle—it does not exceed 2.5 m wide; and
- (d) the vehicle and load does not exceed 4.3 m high; and
- (e) the vehicle does not exceed 12.5 m long and the combination does not exceed 19 m long.

Over Height Large Bales of Hay

2.6 (1) In spite of 2.4 (1), a combination that includes an articulated step-deck semi-trailer may carry baled hay that is 1.2 m wide x 1.2 m high x 2.4 m long up to a maximum loaded height of 4.6 m provided:

- (a) the mass of the vehicle or combination, and its load, does not exceed a mass limit in Part 7, Division 2 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988 or a mass and dimension permit granted under Part 7, Division 4 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988 issued in respect of that vehicle or combination allowing a gross mass up to 42.5 tonnes; and
- (b) the combination and its load does not exceed 2.5 m wide; and
- (c) the combination and its load does not exceed 19.0 m long; and
- (d) the semi-trailer's lower deck is not more than 1.0 m high.



Operating Conditions, Times and Roads

2.7 (1) Oversize loads of hay or eucalyptus leaves may only operate in accordance with the warning devices, operating conditions, the allowable travel times and on the approved roads as described in this general permit for oversize agricultural vehicles and combinations.

Towing a low loader dolly with an unladen low loader

2.8 (1) An unladen low loader must not be towed in a combination with a low loader dolly unless:

- (a) the combination is 2.5 m wide or less; or
- (b) the combination is 2.7 m wide where the low loader, low loader dolly or jinker has 8 tyres on each axle; and
- (c) it would be unreasonable to require the dolly to be loaded onto the low loader because of the short distance to be travelled, or special difficulties in loading or unloading the dolly due to the nature of the site.

2.8 (2) A low loader is considered to be unladen when carrying a pilot vehicle, low loader dolly and jinker.

PART 3—CONDITIONS APPLYING TO SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES**Application of Part**

3.1 (1) This Part applies only to special purpose vehicles.

Mass limits for axles and axle groups

3.2 (1) The mass on a single axle or axle group described in Table 5 must not exceed the mass limit specified opposite its description in the Table.

Table 5

<i>Type of Axle or Axle group</i>	<i>Mass limit (tonnes)</i>
Single axle or single axle group fitted with:	
(a) single tyres	7
(b) dual tyres	10
Twin steer axle group:	
(a) without a load-sharing suspension system	10
(b) with a load-sharing suspension system	14
Tandem axle group fitted with single tyres	14
Tri-axle group fitted with single tyres	18

3.2 (2) The mass on a tandem axle group fitted with dual tyres, where the centre lines of the axles are less than 1.35 m apart, must not exceed 20 tonnes:

- (a) decreased by 1 tonne for each 100 mm by which the axle group's ground contact width is less than 2.4 m; or
- (b) increased by 1 tonne for each 100 mm by which the axle group's ground contact width exceeds 2.5 m, but not increased to more than 27 tonnes.

3.2 (3) The mass on a tandem axle group fitted with dual tyres, where the centre lines of the axles are at least 1.35 m apart, must not exceed 23 tonnes:

- (a) decreased by 1 tonne for each 100 mm by which the axle group's ground contact width is less than 2.4 m; or
- (b) increased by 1 tonne for each 100 mm by which the axle group's ground contact width exceeds 2.5 m, but not increased to more than 27 tonnes.

3.2 (4) The mass on a tri-axle group fitted with dual tyres, where the centre lines of the axles are less than 1.35 m apart, must not exceed 25 tonnes, decreased by 1 tonne for each 100 mm by which the axle group's ground contact width is less than 2.4 m.

3.2 (5) The mass on a tri-axle group fitted with dual tyres, where the centre lines of the axles are at least 1.35 m apart, must not exceed 27 tonnes, decreased by 1 tonne for each 100 mm by which the axle group's ground contact width is less than 2.4 m.

Total mass limits for special purpose vehicles

3.3 (1) The total mass of a special purpose vehicle must not exceed the least of:

- (a) the sum of the mass allowed for each single axle and axle group on the vehicle; and
- (b) 40 tonnes; and
- (c) the mass worked out using the following formula:

Mass in tonnes = $3L + 15 \pm G$ where:

"L" is the distance in m between the centre lines of the vehicle's foremost and rearmost axles; and

"±G" is a number of tonnes:

- (a) to be added at the rate of 1 tonne for each 100 mm by which the ground contact width of the rearmost axle exceeds 2.5 m; or
- (b) to be subtracted at the rate of 1 tonne for each 100 mm by which the ground contact width of the rearmost axle is less than 2.4 m.

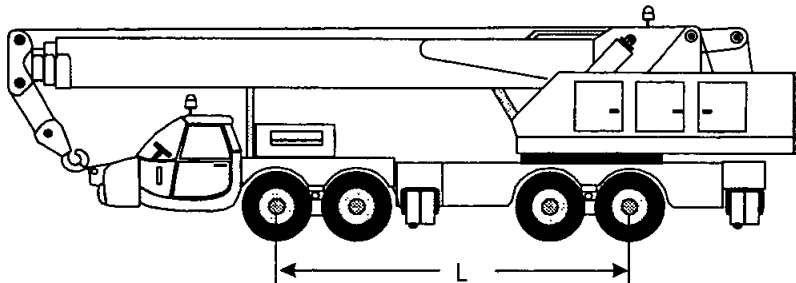


Illustration of distance "L"

Side lights for travel at night

3.4 (1) When travelling at night, a special purpose vehicle with a projection extending more than 1.2 m in front of the vehicle body must have a yellow light fixed on each side of the projection, mounted as far forward as possible, and shielded from the driver's view.

3.4 (2) Both lights must be visible to any traffic approaching the vehicle from its front, and at least one of the lights must be visible to any traffic approaching the vehicle from either side.

Markings for special purpose vehicles

3.5 (1) Rear marker plates complying with ADR 13/00, must be displayed at the rearmost part of the body of a special purpose vehicle.

3.5 (2) A pattern covering an area one of at least 0.16 square metres, and consisting of diagonal stripes at least 150 mm wide each and alternately coloured:

- (a) red and white; or
- (b) black and white; or
- (c) red and yellow;

must be displayed on the left and right sides of any rigid projection extending more than 1.2 m in front of the vehicle body of a special purpose vehicle, if it is practicable to do so.

Prohibition on towing other vehicles

3.6 (1) A special purpose vehicle must not tow a vehicle.

PART 4—CONDITIONS APPLYING TO AGRICULTURAL VEHICLES**Application of Part**

4.1 (1) This Part applies only to agricultural vehicles and agricultural combinations.

Mass limits

4.2 (1) The mass on an axle described in Table 6, on an agricultural machine or implement with 2 axles, must not exceed the mass limit specified opposite its description in the Table.

Table 6

<i>Number of tyres on an axle</i>	<i>Mass limit (tonnes)</i>
Axle fitted with 2 tyres	9.0
Axle fitted with 4 tyres and a ground contact width less than 2.51 m	9.0
Axle fitted with 4 tyres and a ground contact width at least 2.51 m but not more than 3.5 m	10.5
Axle fitted with 4 tyres and a ground contact width more than 3.5 m	12.0

4.3 (1) The height of an agricultural vehicle must not exceed 4.6 m.

4.3 (2) On an agricultural machine or implement, the distance from the rear overhang line to the rear of the vehicle must not exceed 4.5 m (except for augers or conveyors which the distance must not exceed 5.5 m).

4.3 (3) The length of an agricultural machine must not exceed 12.5 m.

4.3 (4) The length of an agricultural combination must not exceed 25 m.

4.3 (5) The width of an agricultural machine or combination described in Table 7, in an area indicated in Table, must not exceed the limit specified opposite that category in the Table.

Table 7

<i>Category of Area</i>	<i>Width limit for an agricultural machine alone or an agricultural machine or rigid vehicle towing agricultural implement (metres)</i>
Category 1 (Urban areas of Melbourne & Geelong)	3.5
Category 2 (Intermediate limits)	5.0
Category 3 (Most liberal limits)	6.0

Note: (a) Category 1 area is as listed in Appendix 3.

(b) Category 2 area is that part of Victoria bounded by:

(i) the following municipalities:

Glenelg Shire

Indigo Shire

Rural City of Wodonga

Bass Coast Shire

Macedon Ranges Shire

City of Whittlesea (that part outside the Urban area of Melbourne)

City of Hume (that part outside the Urban area of Melbourne); and

- (ii) the Strathbogie area, bounded by but not including:
 From Seymour in a south-easterly direction along the Goulburn Valley Highway to Cathkin,
 then in a north-easterly direction along the Maroondah Link Highway and Maroondah Highway to Maindample,
 then in a northerly direction along the Midland Link Highway and Midland Highway to the Hume Freeway (Benalla),
 then in a south-westerly direction along the Hume Freeway to Goulburn Valley Highway (Seymour).

(c) Category 3 area (most liberal limits) is that part of Victoria that is not in a Category 1 or 2 area or a mountainous area (as defined in Appendix 2).

4.3 (6) If an agricultural vehicle or combination is travelling in a mountainous area or is of a different type than described in subclause 4.3(5), it must not be wider than 2.5 m or longer than 12.5 m for a vehicle and 19.0 m for a vehicle combination.

Warning devices for agricultural vehicles

4.4 (1) An agricultural vehicle or combination which is wider than 2.5 m, or an agricultural combination which is longer than 22 m, must have a warning light fixed to its highest practicable point when it is on a major road.

4.4 (2) A warning sign must be displayed at the rear of an agricultural implement towed by a tractor.

4.4 (3) A pattern covering an area of at least 0.16 square metres and consisting of diagonal stripes at least 150 mm wide and alternatively coloured:

- (a) red and white; or
- (b) black and white.

must be displayed at the sides of the rear of any auger, conveyor, or harvester comb carried on a comb trailer.

4.4 (4) Any part of an axle extending more than 150 mm from the outside wall of a tractor's tyre must be painted fluorescent yellow or have yellow fluorescent or other high-visibility material wrapped around it.

Agricultural vehicles not to use Freeways

4.5 (1) An oversize agricultural vehicle or combination must not be driven on a Freeway.

Agricultural implements not to carry loads

4.6 (1) An agricultural machine and an implement must not carry a load.

Speed limits for agricultural implements without brakes

4.7 (1) An agricultural implement without brakes must not be towed at a speed greater than the lesser of:

- (a) 20 km an hour less than any speed limit posted under, or set by, the Road Safety (Traffic) Regulations 1988; and
- (b) 50 km an hour.

Exemption from requirement for rear vision mirrors

4.8 (1) A vehicle towing an agricultural implement wider than 3.5 m, which obscures the view to the rear of the vehicle, is exempt from the requirement to have a rear vision mirror fitted.

PART 5—PILOT VEHICLES

Requirements of a pilot vehicle

5.2 (1) A pilot vehicle must have 4 or more wheels and a GVM of:

- (a) 6.5 tonnes or less in the case of a rear pilot vehicle if two pilot vehicles are required; or
- (b) 4.5 tonnes or less in any other case.

5.2 (2) A pilot vehicle must have a warning sign on its roof.

5.2 (3) A pilot vehicle must only have a warning light attached:

- (a) above or below the sign; or
- (b) at each side of the sign.

Headlights on a pilot

5.4 (1) The low beam headlights on a pilot vehicle must be switched on when it is accompanying an oversize vehicle or combination during the daytime.

What may a pilot vehicle carry?

5.5 (1) A pilot vehicle must not tow a trailer or carry a load, but it may carry tools, equipment or substances for use in connection with the oversize vehicle or combination that it is accompanying or for restraining the load on that vehicle or combination.

Where must a pilot vehicle be driven ?

5.6 (1) When one pilot vehicle accompanies an oversize vehicle or combination, the pilot vehicle must travel:

- (a) behind the oversize vehicle or combination if they are on a divided road; or
- (b) in front of the oversize vehicle or combination if they are on a road that is not divided.

5.6 (2) When two pilot vehicles accompany an oversize vehicle or combination, one pilot vehicle must travel in front of the oversize vehicle or combination, and the other behind it.

5.6 (3) A pilot vehicle must travel far enough away from the oversize vehicle or combination it is accompanying to give adequate warning to other road users of the presence of the oversize vehicle or combination, taking into account traffic speed, weather, visibility and other driving conditions.

Communication between drivers

5.7 (1) An oversize vehicle or combination and any accompanying pilot vehicle must have an electronic device that allows the drivers to communicate effectively with each other.

5.7 (2) Subclause 5.7 (1) does not apply to:

- (a) an oversize agricultural machine; or
- (b) an oversize combination that includes an agricultural machine.

Pilot vehicle requirements for all oversize or overmass vehicles travelling at night

5.8 (1) At night, a vehicle or combination that, together with any load, that is wider than 3.1 m, or longer than 22 m may only travel in the Melbourne and Geelong urban areas when accompanied by a pilot vehicle.

Pilot vehicle requirements for agricultural vehicles

5.9 (1) Agricultural vehicles and combinations of a width described in Table 8 must be accompanied by a pilot vehicles in accordance with the Table.

Table 8

Area of Operation	Wider than 3.7 m but less than or equal to 4.5 m	Wider than 4.5 m but not wider than 6.0 m
If the terrain limits a clear view of approaching traffic to less than 500 m	1 pilot vehicle	2 pilot vehicles
A major road	1 pilot vehicle	2 pilot vehicles
If there is a clear view of approaching traffic for at least 500 m, but not on a major road	nil	1 pilot vehicle

Note: Major roads are those roads outside the urban areas of Melbourne and Geelong listed below:

Calder Highway
Princes Highway
Western Highway
Midland Highway between the Calder Highway and Mansfield
Midland Highway between Geelong and Ballarat
Midland Link Highway
South Gippsland Highway
Bass Highway
McIvor Highway
Maroondah Highway
Maroondah Link Highway
Melba Highway
Northern Highway
Ovens Highway
Goulburn Valley Highway

5.9 (2) In spite of subclause 5.9 (1), an agricultural vehicle or combination does not have to be accompanied by a pilot vehicle if it is travelling less than 500 m and it is safe to do so.

PART 6—WARNING LIGHTS

Characteristics of Warning Lights

6.1 (1) When switched on, a warning light on an oversize vehicle or combination or pilot vehicle must:

- (a) emit a rotating, flashing, yellow coloured light; and
- (b) flash between 120 and 200 times a minutes; and
- (c) have a power of at least 55 watts; and
- (d) not be a strobe light.

Visibility of Warning Light

6.2 (1) A warning light on an oversize vehicle or combination or a pilot vehicle must be:

- (a) clearly visible at a distance of 500 m in all directions; or
- (b) supplemented by another warning light so that the light emanating from one of them is clearly visible at a distance of 500 m in any direction.

6.2 (2) In spite of subclause 6.2 (1), in the case of a pilot vehicle travelling in front of an oversize vehicle or combination, a filter may be placed behind the warning light on the pilot vehicle, to reduce the intensity of the light directed to the driver of the oversize vehicle or combination.

Warning light to be on if required, and off if not

6.3 (1) Any warning light which an oversize vehicle or combination is required to have must only be switched on when the vehicle or combination is travelling or is stationary in a position that is likely to cause danger to other road users.

6.3 (2) Any warning light which a pilot vehicle is required to have must be switched on when the vehicle is travelling and accompanying an oversize vehicle or combination.

6.3 (3) If a vehicle or combination is not required to have a warning light, it must not have one that is switched on.

PART 7—WARNING SIGNS
Division 1—Oversize Vehicles and Pilot Vehicles

Face of a Warning Sign

7.1 (1) The face of a warning sign must have a yellow surface which complies with Class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906, "Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes", Parts 1 to 4 (inclusive).

7.1 (2) The face of the warning sign must have a black border at least 20 mm wide.

7.1 (3) The outermost edge of the border must be set at least 10 mm in from the edge of the sign unless the sign has been made with a box edge.

7.1 (4) The warning sign must have its manufacturer's name or trademark permanently marked in letters at least 3 mm but not more than 10 mm high.

7.1 (5) The marking may appear any where on the sign, except in a bottom corner of a sign used on a pilot vehicle.

Material for a Warning Sign

7.2 (1) A warning sign must be made of stiff, flat, weatherproof material.

7.2 (2) In spite of subclause 7.2 (1), the rear sign on an oversize vehicle or combination may be made of flexible material if the load is unsuitable for a stiff sign.

Keeping signs clean

7.3 (1) A warning sign on a vehicle must be kept clean enough so that it can be read by other road users.

Division 2—Oversize Vehicles Only

Size of a warning sign

7.4 (1) A warning sign on an oversize vehicle or combination must be at least 1200 mm long and at least 450 mm high.

7.4 (2) The sign may be split into two parts, in which case the combined length of its parts must be at least 1200 mm.

Face of a warning sign

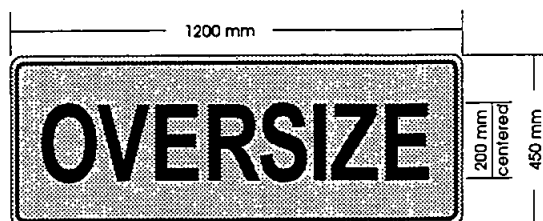
7.5 (1) A warning sign on an oversize vehicle or combination must show the word "OVERSIZE", in black upper-case lettering, conforming with Australian Standard AS 1744, "Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs", in typeface Series C(N).

7.5 (2) The lettering must be at least 200 mm high.

7.5 (3) The top and bottom of the lettering must be at least 125 mm from the top and bottom of the sign, respectively.

7.5 (4) If the sign is split into two parts:

- (a) the part mounted on the left must show the letters "OVER" and the part mounted on the right must show the letters "SIZE"; and
- (b) there must be no border between the two parts, in spite of subclauses 7.2 (2) and 7.2 (3).



Mounting a warning sign

- 7.6 (1) A warning sign on an oversize vehicle or combination must be mounted vertically.
- 7.6 (2) The lower edge of the sign must be:
 - (a) above the bottom of the bumper bar; or
 - (b) if there is no bumper bar—at least 500 mm from the ground level.
- 7.6 (3) If the sign is split into two parts, each part must be fitted at the same height as the other.

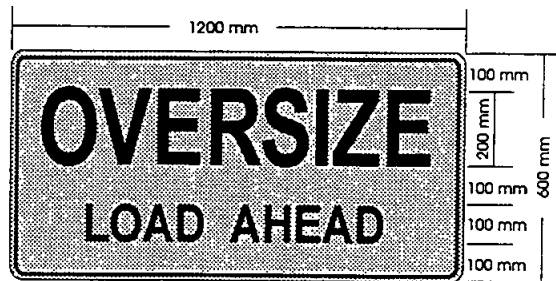
Division 3—Pilot Vehicles Only

Size and shape of a warning sign

- 7.7 (1) A warning sign on a pilot vehicle must be at least 1200 mm long and at least 600 mm high.
- 7.7 (2) The sign may have bottom corner cut outs not more than 150 mm wide and not more than 100 mm high if they are needed for mounting the warning lights.

Faces of a warning sign

- 7.8 (1) Both faces of a warning sign on a pilot vehicle must show:
 - (a) the word "OVERSIZE", in black upper case lettering at least 200 mm high, conforming with Australian Standard AS 1744, "Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road signs", in typeface Series C(N); and
 - (b) the words "LOAD AHEAD", in black upper-case lettering at least 100 mm high, conforming with Australian Standard AS 1744, "Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road signs", in typeface Series D(N).
- 7.8 (2) The bottom of the lettering of the word "OVERSIZE" must be at least 300 mm from the bottom of the sign.
- 7.8 (3) The bottom of the lettering of the words "LOAD AHEAD" must be at least 100 mm from the bottom of the sign.



Mounting a warning sign

- 7.9 (1) A warning sign on a pilot vehicle must not lean back so that there is more than 200 mm measured horizontally from the top of the sign to a vertical line running through the bottom of the sign.

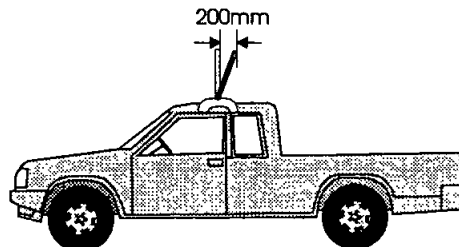


Illustration of maximum slant of warning sign

PART 8 — TRAVEL TIMES

Daytime travel time restrictions for load-carrying vehicles and combinations, and special purpose vehicles

8.1 (1) In the daytime, in the urban areas of Melbourne and Geelong listed in Appendix 3, when a load-carrying vehicle and combination, and special purpose vehicle exceeds 2.5 m in width, or 19 m in length, travel is not permitted during the hours stated in Table 9 below:

Table 9

<i>Days</i>	<i>Prohibited times</i>
Monday—Friday (except Public Holidays)	7.00 am—9.00 am, 4.00 pm—6.30 pm
Saturday & Sunday	4.00 pm—Sunset
Public Holiday & day before or at the end of a holiday period	4.00 pm—Sunset

Notes:

- (i) "Public Holiday" means Labour Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday and Queens Birthday.
- (ii) "Holiday period" means a period of three or more consecutive days including a gazetted state wide school holiday, or a public holiday, together with any Saturday or Sunday within or at the start or end of that period.

Night travel times and additional pilot vehicles for load-carrying vehicles and combinations, and special purpose vehicles

8.2 (2) At night on any day of the year, a load-carrying vehicle and combination, and special purpose vehicle with the dimensions shown in Table 10 in the areas shown in the Table must not travel at the times in the Table below:

Table 10

<i>Area</i>	<i>Up to 3.1 m wide or 22 m long</i>	<i>over 3.1 m wide or 22 m long</i>
Urban areas of Melbourne & Geelong	sunset—1.00 am	sunset—1.00 am
Outside urban areas of Melbourne & Geelong	no time restrictions	sunset—sunrise

8.2 (3) In spite of clauses 8.1 (1) and 8.2 (1), unladen low loaders up to 2.7 m wide and 23 m long and special purpose vehicles up to 3.1 m wide have no travel time restrictions.

8.2 (4) Vehicles over 3.1 m wide or 22 m long travelling in the urban areas of Melbourne and Geelong must be escorted by a pilot vehicle.

Daytime travel time restrictions for agricultural vehicles and agricultural combinations

8.3 (1) In the daytime, where the agricultural vehicle or combination exceeds 2.5 m in width, or 22 m in length, or 4.5 m rear overhang, travel is not permitted during the hours nominated in the areas shown in Table 11 below:

Table 11

<i>Area</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Prohibited times</i>
Urban areas of Melbourne, Geelong & major roads within 80 km radius of the GPO Melbourne.	Monday—Friday (except Public Holidays)	7.00 am—9.00 am, 4.00 pm—6.30 pm

<i>Area</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Prohibited times</i>
Urban areas of Melbourne, Geelong & major roads within 80 km radius of the GPO Melbourne.	Saturday & Sunday	4.00 pm—Sunset
Urban areas of Melbourne, Geelong & all major roads.	Public Holiday & day before or at the end of a holiday period	4.00 pm—Sunset
All major roads.	23 December—3 January	8.00 am—Sunset

Notes:

- (i) "Public Holiday" means Labour Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday and Queens Birthday.
- (ii) "Holiday period" means a period of three or more consecutive days including a gazetted state wide school holiday, or a public holiday, together with any Saturday or Sunday within or at the start or end of that period.
- (iii) The urban areas of Melbourne and Geelong are listed in Appendix 3.
- (iv) Major Roads are those roads outside the urban areas of Melbourne and Geelong listed below:
 - Calder Highway
 - Princes Highway
 - Western Highway
 - Midland Highway between the Calder Highway and Mansfield
 - Midland Highway between Geelong and Ballarat
 - Midland Link Highway
 - South Gippsland Highway
 - Bass Highway
 - McIvor Highway
 - Maroondah Highway
 - Maroondah Link Highway
 - Melba Highway
 - Northern Highway
 - Ovens Highway
 - Goulburn Valley Highway

Night travel times and additional pilot vehicles for agricultural vehicles and combinations

8.4 (1) At night, on any day of the year, an agricultural vehicle or combination with a width shown in Table 12 in the areas shown in the Table must not travel at the times in the Table below:

Table 12

<i>Area</i>	<i>Up to 3.1 m wide or 22 m long</i>	<i>over 3.1 m wide or 22 m long</i>
Urban areas of Melbourne & Geelong	sunset—1.00 am	sunset—1.00 am
Highways & all roads within the 80 km radius of the GPO Melbourne	sunset—sunrise	sunset—sunrise
Outside the urban areas of Melbourne & Geelong (except on Highways & all roads within the 80 km radius of the GPO Melbourne)	no restrictions	sunset—sunrise

PART 9—ROADS

9.1 (1) An oversize or overmass vehicle or combination must not travel on a road, bridge or structure where any posted dimension or mass limit would be exceeded.

9.1 (2) An oversize or overmass vehicle or combination must not travel on any of the following roads:

- Princes Highway between Kalimna and Lakes Entrance;
- Hamilton Highway between Hyland Street and Minerva Road (known as Deviation Road);
- Great Ocean Road between Anglesea and Port Campbell;
- Gellibrand River Road; and
- Gellibrand-Carlisle Road.

9.1 (3) An oversize or overmass vehicle or combination must not travel in the Melbourne mountainous area, the Otway area, the Alpine area, the Gippsland area, the Grampians National Park or Wilsons Promontory National Park (as these areas are described in Appendix 2). However, a vehicle or combination 3.5 m wide or less, and 25 m long or less, may travel on the following roads in those areas:

- Moe-Rawson Road from Moe-Willowgrove Road to Erica;
- School Road (Erica);
- Thomson Valley Road from Tyers to Parkers Corner;
- Thomson Valley Dam Road;
- Cann Valley Highway (where statutory mass limits are not exceeded);
- Maroondah Highway between Lilydale to Healesville and St Fillans to Buxton;
- Strzelecki Highway between Princes Highway (Morwell) and South Gippsland Highway (Leongatha);
- Churchill-Boolarra Road from Hazelwood Estate Road to Boolarra-Welshpool Road;
- Trafalgar-Thorpedale Road;
- Morwell-Thorpedale Road.

9.1 (4) An oversize and overmass vehicle or combination must not travel on the specified bridges listed in Appendix 1.

9.1 (5) Travel is permitted on any other roads that have been declared under Schedule 5 of the Transport Act 1983.

9.1 (6) Travel is allowed on any road that has not been declared under Schedule 5 of the Transport Act 1983 if the road is along the most direct and practical route between the point of pick-up and delivery, and a permitted road.

PART 10—INTERPRETATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

References to vehicles and combinations

10.1 (1) A reference to:

- (a) a vehicle or combination is a reference to a vehicle or combination that is oversize or overmass or both; and
- (b) an oversize vehicle or combination is a reference to a vehicle or combination that is oversize, overmass and oversize; and
- (c) an overmass vehicle or combination is a reference to a vehicle or combination that is overmass, overmass and oversize.

Diagrams

10.1 (2) Unless the contrary intention appears, a diagram is illustrative only and does not form part of this notice.

Measuring the distance between parallel lines

10.1 (3) A reference to a distance between two parallel lines that are parallel means the distance measured at right angles between the lines.

Application to retractable axles

10.1 (4) For the purposes of this notice, a retractable axle must be taken to be an axle when it is in the lowered position and must be taken not to be an axle when it is in the raised position.

Application of mass limits when more than one applies

10.1 (5) If two or more mass limits apply to the same axle or axle group as a result of the application of provisions in Table 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, or in any two or more of those Tables, the lowest axle or axle group must comply with the lower or lowest of those limits.

Definitions

10.1 (6) In this notice, unless the contrary intention appears:

“ADR” (Australian Design Rule) means a national standard under the Motor Vehicles Standards Act 1989.

“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 trailer” means a trailer built to perform agricultural tasks or to carry agricultural implements, and includes an agricultural implement.

“agricultural vehicle” means an agricultural implement, agricultural machine or agricultural trailer.

“Australian standard” means a standard, approved for publication on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia, as in force at the commencement of the provision in which the expression appears;

“axle” means one or more shafts positioned in a line across a vehicle, on which one or more wheels intended to support the vehicle turn;

“axle group” means a single axle group, tandem axle group, twin steer axle group, tri-axle group or quad-axle group;

“b-double” means a combination of vehicles consisting of a prime mover towing two semi-trailers;

“centre line”, in relation to an axle means:

- (a) in the case of an axle consisting of one shaft—a line parallel to the length of the axle and passing through its centre; and
- (b) in the case of an axle consisting of two shafts—a line that is in the vertical plane passing through the centre of both shafts and that passes through the centres of the wheels on the shafts;

“centre of an axle group” means:

- (a) a line located midway between the centre-lines of the outermost axles of the group; or
- (b) if the group consists of two axles, one of which is fitted with twice the number of tyres as the other axle—a line located one third of the way from the centre-line of the axle with fewer tyres;

“combination” means a motor vehicle connected to one or more trailers;

“converter dolly” means a trailer with one axle group or single axle and a fifth wheel coupling, designed to convert a semi-trailer into a dog trailer;

“daytime” means the period beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset;

“divisible load” means a load that is:

- (a) made up of more than one indivisible item; or
- (b) a substance or commodity the amount of which can be reduced in size or mass without extreme effort, expense or risk of damage;

“dog trailer” means a trailer (including a trailer consisting of a semi-trailer and converter dolly) with:

- (a) one axle group or single axle at the front that is steered by connection to the towing vehicle by a drawbar: and
- (b) one axle group or single axle at the rear;

“drawbar” means a part of a trailer (other than a semi-trailer) that connects the trailer body to a coupling for towing purposes;

“fifth wheel coupling” means a device, other than the upper rotating element and the kingpin (which are parts of a semi-trailer), used with a prime mover, semi-trailer or a converter dolly to permit quick coupling and uncoupling and to provide for articulation;

“gross combination mass (GCM)” means in relation to a motor vehicle, the greatest possible sum of the maximum loaded mass of the motor vehicle and of any vehicles that may lawfully be towed by it at one time:

- (a) as specified by the motor vehicle’s manufacturer:
 - (i) on a plate fixed to the vehicle by the manufacturer; or
 - (ii) if the manufacturer has not specified the sum of the maximum loaded mass on a plate fixed to the vehicle in another place; or
- (b) as specified by the vehicle registration authority if:
 - (i) the manufacturer has not specified the sum of the maximum loaded mass; or
 - (ii) the manufacturer cannot be identified; or
 - (iii) the vehicle has been modified to the extent that the manufacturer’s specifications is no longer appropriate;

“gross vehicle mass (GVM)” means the maximum loaded mass of a vehicle:

- (a) as specified by the manufacturer; or
- (b) as specified by the vehicle registration authority if:
 - (i) the manufacturer has not specified a maximum loaded mass; or
 - (ii) the manufacturer cannot be identified; or
 - (iii) the vehicle has been modified to the extent that the manufacturer’s specifications is no longer appropriate.

“ground contact width” :

- (a) in relation to an axle, means the distance between the outermost point of ground contact of the outside tyres on each end of the axle; and
- (b) in relation to an axle group, means the greatest ground contact width of all axles in the group;

“hauling unit” means a motor vehicle which forms part of a combination;

“indivisible item” means an item that cannot be divided without extreme effort, expense or risk of damage to it;

“jinker” means an axle or axle group which is built to support part of a load, and is connected to the vehicle in front of it by a pole or cable or the load itself, if any;

“km” means kilometres;

“load”, in relation to a vehicle or combination, includes anything that is normally removed from the vehicle or combination when not in use, but does not include:

- (a) tools, equipment or substances necessary for the vehicle or combination to function, or for any load to be restrained; or
- (b) personal items used by the driver;

“load-carrying” in relation to a vehicle or combination, means a vehicle or combination that is carrying, or is built to carry a load;

“load-sharing suspension system” means an axle group suspension system that:

- (a) is built to divide the load between the tyres on the group so that no tyre carries a mass more than 10 % greater than the mass it would carry if the load were divided equally; and
- (b) has effective damping characteristics on all axles of the group;

“low beam” in relation to a headlight or front fog light fitted to a vehicle, means built or adjusted so that, when the vehicle is standing on level ground, the top of the main beam of light projected is:

- (a) not higher than the centre of the headlight or fog light, when measured at a point 8 m in front of the vehicle; and
- (b) not more than one metre higher than the level on which the motor vehicle is standing, when measured at a point 25 m in front of the vehicle;

“low loader” means a gooseneck semi-trailer with a loading deck no more than one metre above the ground;

“low loader dolly” means a mass-distributing device that:

- (a) is usually coupled between a prime mover and a low loader; and
- (b) consists of a gooseneck rigid frame; and
- (c) does not directly carry any goods on itself; and
- (d) is equipped with one or more axles, a king pin and a fifth wheel coupling;

“m” means metres;

“mm” means millimetres;

“night” means the period beginning at sunset and ending at sunrise;

“operator” means:

- (a) a person who controls or directs the operations of a combination, or a motor vehicle not forming part of a combination, or who is otherwise responsible for it; or
- (b) the owner, driver or user of the vehicle;

“overmass” means having a mass that, together with any load, exceeds a mass limit in Part 7, Division 2 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988 or a mass and dimension permit granted under Part 7, Division 4 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988 issued in respect of that vehicle or combination allowing a gross mass up to 42.5 tonnes, and

“oversize” means having a dimension that, together with any load, exceeds a dimension limit in Part 7, Division 3 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1988 or a dimension limit in the Third Edition ADR 43/03;

“oversize tri-axle group” means a group of 3 axles in which the horizontal distance between the centre lines of the outermost axles is more than 3.2 m;

“pilot vehicle” means a vehicle that complies with all the requirements in Part 5;

“prime mover” means a motor vehicle built to tow a semi-trailer;

“quad-axle group” means a group of 4 axles, in which the horizontal distance between the centre-lines of the outermost axles is more than 3.2 m but not more than 4.9 m;

“rear overhang line” means:

- (a) if there is a single axle at the rear of the vehicle—the centre-line of the axle; or
- (b) if there is an axle group at the rear of the vehicle—the centre of the axle group, determined without regard to the presence of any steerable axle unless all axles in the group are steerable;

“retractable axle” means an axle with a means of adjustment enabling it to be raised or lowered relative to the other axles in the axle group;

“road” means:

- (a) an area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as one of its uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles; and
- (b) includes “highway” as defined in the Road Safety Act 1986;

“road train” means a combination of vehicles, other than a B-double, consisting of a motor vehicle towing at least two trailers (counting as one trailer a converter dolly supporting a semi-trailer);

“semi-trailer” means a trailer that has:

- (a) one axle group or single axle towards the rear; and
- (b) a means of attachment to a prime mover that would result in some of the load being imposed on the prime mover;

“single axle” means an axle not forming part of an axle group;

“single axle group” means a group of two or more axles, in which the horizontal distance between the centre-line of the outermost axles is less than one metre;

“special purpose vehicle” means a motor vehicle, other than a tow truck or an agricultural vehicle, built for a purpose other than carrying a load, except for water in the case of concrete pumps and fire trucks;

“tandem-axle group” means a group of at least two axles, in which the horizontal distance between the centre-line of the outermost axles is at least one metre but not more than two metres;

“trailer” means a vehicle without its own motive power which is capable of being drawn by a motor vehicle;

“tri-axle group” means a group of at least three axles, in which the horizontal distance between the centre-line of the outermost axles is more than two metres but not more than 3.2 m;

“twin steer axle group” means a group of two axles:

- (a) with single tyres; and
- (b) fitted to a motor vehicle; and
- (c) connected to the same steering mechanism; and
- (d) the horizontal distance between the centre-line of the outermost axles is at least one metre but not more than two metres;

“warning light” means a light that complies with Part 7;

“warning sign” means a sign that complies with Part 8;

“wheelbase” in relation to a vehicle, means the distance from the centre-line of the vehicle’s foremost axle to the rear overhang line.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1—Prohibited Bridges

Appendix 2—Prohibited Areas

Appendix 3—The Urban Areas of Melbourne and Geelong

Appendix 1

PROHIBITED BRIDGES

All Oversize and Overmass Vehicles Must Not Travel Over the Following Mass-Limited Bridges:

<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Crossing</i>
ALBERT RIVER	HIAWATHA	LITTLE ALBERT RIVER
ALBERT STREET	FOOTSCRAY	RAIL
ALLENVALE	LORNE	ST GEORGE RIVER
ALPINE	BRIGHT	EAST BRANCH, OVENS RIVER
ANDERSON STREET	MELBOURNE	YARRA RIVER (MORELL BRIDGE)
ARARAT-ST ARNAUD	CROWLANDS	MT. COLE CREEK
ARARAT-POMONAL	MOYSTON	ROCKY POINT No. 1
AVENEL-LONGWOOD	LONGWOOD	PRANJIP CREEK
AXEDALE-GOORNONG	STRATHFIELDSAYE	UNNAMED
BALLARTO	KOO WEE RUP NORTH	BUNYIP RIVER MAIN DRAIN
BALLARTO	CARDINIA	TIMBER BRIDGE OVER SOUTH EAST CATCH DRAIN
BALLARTO	CLYDE	RAIL
BALLARTO	CARDINIA	ARARAT CREEK

Road Name	Location	Crossing
BANNOCKBURN-MAUDE	BANNOCKBURN	MOORABOOL RIVER
BARWON HEADS	BARWON HEADS	LOWNDES BRIDGE
BELLARINE HIGHWAY	GEE LONG	BARWON RIVER
BENA-KONGWAK	BENA	RAIL TUNNEL
BENA-POOWONG	BENA	RAIL
BENDIGO-MURCHISON	MURCHISON	RAIL
BENDIGO-ST ARNAUD	NEWBRIDGE	GOULBURN RIVER
BENDIGO-MURCHISON	CREEK VIEW	LODDON RIVER
BETLEY	BETLEY	CAMPASPE RIVER
BOSTOCK STREET	WARRNAMBOOL	BET BET CREEK
BRAZIER STREET	EAGLEHAWK	RAIL
BRIDGE STREET	MORDIALLOC	RAIL
BRIGHT	TARRAWINGEE	MALONEYS CREEK
BRIGHT	TARRAWINGEE	DRY CREEK
BROWNS LANE	BACCHUS MARSH	RAIL
BULLA-DIGGERS REST	BULLA	JACKSON CREEK
BUNINYONG-MT MERCER	GARIBALDI	YARROWEE RIVER
BURNLEY STREET	RICHMOND	RAIL
BURWOOD	HAWTHORN	BRIDGE OVER RAILWAY
CALDWELLS	EAGLEHAWK	CALDWELLS RD BRIDGE
		EAGLEHAWK-KERANG
		RAIL
CANN VALLEY HIGHWAY	NOORINBEE NORTH	CANN RIVER
CASTERTON-EDENHOPE	CHELWYND	CHETWYND RIVER
CHAPEL STREET	WINDSOR	RAIL
CHAPEL STREET	SOUTH YARRA	RAIL
CHILTERN-HOWLONG	GOORAMADDA	DRAIN IN CHILTERN
CHILTERN-RUTHERGLEN	CHILTERN	DRAIN IN CHILTERN
CLUNES-CRESWICK	CLUNES	CRESWICK CREEK BRIDGE
COLE STREET	WILLIAMSTOWN	RAIL
COLLES	CASTLEMAINE	FORREST CREEK
CRESWICK-NEWSTEAD	EBERYS	GREEN GULLY CREEK
DANE	MOORABBIN	RAIL
DION STREET	BURWOOD	RAIL
DOHERTYS	LAVERTON	DRAIN
DON	HEALESVILLE	DON RIVER
DONCASTER-MORDIALLOC	MT WAVERLEY	BRIDGE OVER RAIL
DROUIN-KORUMBURRA	ATHLONE	LANG LANG RIVER
DUNOLLY-EDDINGTON	EDDINGTON	BET BET CREEK
ECHUCA-NATHALIA	KANYAPELLA	GOULBURN RIVER
		FLOODWAY
ECHUCA-NATHALIA	BARMAH	BROKEN CREEK
ECHUCA-NATHALIA	STEWARTS BRIDGE	GOULBURN RIVER
ECHUCA-NATHALIA	ECHUCA	GOULBURN RIVER
		FLOODWAY
EPSOM	KENSINGTON	CATTLE UNDERPASS
FIRE ACCESS	METCALFE	RAIL
FORREST STREET	CASTLEMAINE	BARKERS CREEK
FOSTERVILLE	HUNTLY	RAIL
GAFFNEY STREET	CASTLEMAINE	UN NAMED
GARVOC-LAANG	GARVOC	MT EMU CREEK
GAULTON STREET	CASTLEMAINE	BARKERS CREEK
GLENFERRIE	MALVERN	RAIL
GRAMPIANS TOURIST	FYANS CREEK	FYANS CREEK, DELLYS BRIDGE

Road Name	Location	Crossing
HANOVER STREET	OAKLEIGH	RAIL
HARPERS	KYNETON	RAIL
HAZELWOOD ESTATE	YINNAR	MIDDLE CREEK
HAZELWOOD	WARBURTON	YARRA RIVER
HEALESVILLE-KOO-WEE-RUP	WOORI YALLOCK	YARRA RIVER
HEATHCOTE-KYNETON	REDESDALE	CAMPASPE RIVER
HEATHCOTE-ROCHESTER	REDCASTLE	SHEEP STATION CREEK
HENTY ROAD	VIEWBANK	PLENTY RIVER
HIGH STREET	ARMADALE	BRIDGE OVER RAIL
HIGH STREET	ASHBURTON	RAIL
HOTHAM STREET	RIPPONLEA	RAIL
JEETHO	JEETHO	RAIL
JUDGE FORREST	MALMSBURY	RAIL
KERANG-MURRABIT	CAPELS CROSSING	BARR CREEK
KING STREET	MELBOURNE	YARRA RIVER
(PRINCES HIGHWAY)		
KOOWEERUP-LONGWARRY	BAYLES	YALLOCK OUTFALL
LAKE CRAVEN ACCESS	SOUTH OF HORDEN VALE	SOUTH OF HORDEN VALE
LAWRENCE STREET	CASTLEMAINE	RAIL
LEAKES	LAVERTON	DRAIN
LINDENOW-MEERLIEU	MEERLIEU	TOMS CREEK
LODGE	HAMILTON	RAIL
MALLACOOTA	MALLACOOTA	COOLWATER CREEK
MALVERN	TOORAK	RAIL
MANKS	CARDINIA	DEEP CREEK OUTFALL
MANKS	CARDINIA	DEEP CREEK CATCH
		DRAIN
MANKS	CARDINIA	CARDINIA CREEK
MANKS	CARDINIA	WESTERN CATCH DRAIN
MANN'S BEACH	TARRAVILLE	TARRA RIVER
MANSFIELD-WOODS POINT	JAMIESON	GOULBURN RIVER
MAROONDAH HIGHWAY	COLDSTREAM	STRINGYBARK CREEK
MARTELL—HOPKINS POINT	WARRNAMBOOL	HOPKINS RIVER
MARYBOROUGH-DUNOLLY	BET BET	BET BET CREEK
MASONS	MURGHEBOLUC	RAIL
McCORMACK	BACCHUS MARSH	RAIL
McEDWARDS	MERBEIN	RAIL
MCLEANS	BUNDOORA	DAREBIN CREEK
MELBA HIGHWAY	YARRA GLEN	YARRA RIVER
MIDLAND HIGHWAY	GUILDFORD	LODDON RIVER
MITCHELL STREET	BENDIGO	ROAD OVER RAIL BRIDGE
MOYSTON-GREAT WESTERN	GREAT WESTERN	RAIL
MT BAW BAW	NOOJEE	TANJIL RIVER
		(WEST BRANCH)
MURRAY VALLEY HIGHWAY	ROBINVALE	MURRAY RIVER
MURRAY VALLEY HIGHWAY	BARNAWARtha	BLACK DOG CREEK
		FUGES BRIDGE
MURRAY VALLEY HIGHWAY	BECKS BRIDGE	INDIGO CREEK
NAPIER STREET	ESSENDON	RAIL
NATHALIA-KATAMATTITE	KATAMATTITE	BROKEN CREEK
		(DIP BRIDGE)
NATHALIA-KATAMATTITE	KATAMATTITE	BROKEN CREEK (PAYNES BRIDGE)
		KANANOOK CREEK
NEPEAN HIGHWAY	FRANKSTON	BROKIL CREEK
NEPEAN HIGHWAY	MORNINGTON	

<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Crossing</i>
NEPEAN HIGHWAY	MORDIALLOC	MORDIALLOC CREEK
NICHOLSON STREET	FOOTSCRAY	RAIL
NORTHERN HIGHWAY	ECHUCA	MURRAY RIVER
ODENWALD	HEIDELBERG	DRAIN
OLD GEELONG	HOPPERS CROSSING	DRAIN
ORRONG	TOORAK	RAIL
PEECHELBA	PEECHELBA	OVENS RIVER FLATS
PEELS	INVERLEIGH	RAIL
POPES	BUANGOR	OPPOSITE COLONIAL ROAD
PORTLAND NELSON	PORTLAND	GLENELG RIVER
PORTLAND FLAT	GORDON	RAIL
PRINCES HIGHWAY WEST	TERANG EAST	MT EMU CREEK
PRINCES HIGHWAY EAST	LAKES ENTRANCE	NORTH ARM LAKES ENTRANCE
PRINCES HIGHWAY EAST	SWAN REACH	TAMBO RIVER
PRINCES FREEWAY WEST	LITTLE RIVER	LITTLE RIVER
PROSPECT	SEASPRAY	MERRIMAN CREEK
QUEEN STREET	BALLARAT	RAIL
ROKEWOOD-SKIPTON	ROKEWOOD WEST	LITTLE WOODY YALOK CREEK OR MT MISERY CREEK
ROKEWOOD-SHELFORD	ROKEWOOD	KURAC-A-RUC CREEK
ROSE STREET	IVANHOE	RAIL
RUSKIN STREET	ELWOOD	ELWOOD CANAL
SANDPIT	LAVERS HILL	CHAPPLE CREEK
SAYERS	LAVERTON	DRAIN
SHELLY STREET	ELWOOD	ELWOOD CANAL
SOUTH GIPPSLAND HIGHWAY	LONGFORD	LATROBE RIVER
SOUTH GIPPSLAND HIGHWAY	ROSEDALE	LONGWATERHOLE CREEK
SOUTH GIPPSLAND HIGHWAY	LEONGATHA	RAIL OVERPASS
ST ARNAUD-DUNOLLY	BEALIBA	UNMARKED CREEK
ST ARNAUD-DUNOLLY	BEALIBA	MATHEWS BRIDGE
STANFORD STREET	ASCOT VALE	MOUNT CREEK
STEIGLITZ TOURIST	SHEOAKS	DRAIN
		SUTHERLANDS CREEK
		WEST BRANCH, 5 MILE BRIDGE
SULLIVANS	MILLBROOK	RAIL, 600 METRES EAST OF OLD MELBOURNE ROAD
SUNRAYSIA HIGHWAY	AVOCA	NO 2 CREEK
SUNRAYSIA HIGHWAY	REDBANK	REDBANK CREEK
SUNRAYSIA HIGHWAY	REDBANK	HINES CREEK
SUNRAYSIA HIGHWAY	REDBANK NORTH	CHERRY TREE CREEK, VOSS' BRIDGE
SUNRAYSIA HIGHWAY	LEXTON	MOINA CREEK
SWAN REACH-BRUTHEN	JOHNSONVILLE	RAIL
SWANSTON STREET	MELBOURNE	RAIL
SYDENHAM INLET	ORBOST	UNNAMED CREEK
TAGGERTY-THORNTON	THORNTON	RUBICON RIVER
THE AVENUE	PARKVILLE	RAIL
THOMPSON STREET	WILLIAMSTOWN	RAIL
TOWONG-TUMBARUMBA	TOWONG	MURRAY RIVER

Road Name	Location	Crossing
TRARALGON CREEK	TRARALGON	TRARALGON CREEK
TYERS	TRARALGON	LATROBE RIVER
WATTLETREE	MALVERN	RAIL
WELLINGTON PARADE (SOUTH)	EAST MELBOURNE	RAIL
WESTBOURNE GROVE	NORTHCOTE	RAIL
WESTMERE FARM	WESTMERE	RAIL, SOUTH OF CASANOVA ROAD LEVEL CROSSING
WHINRAYS	DURDIDWARRAH	ECLIPSE CREEK
WINCHELSEA-DEANS MARSH	WINCHELSEA	BARWON RIVER
WINCHELSEA-DEANS MARSH	WINCHELSEA	FLOODWAY
WOOLSTHORPE-HEYWOOD	WOOLSTHORPE	BARWON RIVER
WOOLSTHORPE-HEYWOOD	WOOLSTHORPE	SPRING CREEK
YARRAWONGA-COBRAM	COBRAM	BACK CREEK
		MURRAY RIVER

Load Carrying Vehicles and Special Purpose Vehicles in excess of 42.5 tonne Must Not Travel Over the Following Mass-Limited Bridges:

Road Name	Location	Crossing
ALBERT STREET	FOOTSCRAY	RAIL
ALLENDALE	DIAMOND CREEK	DIAMOND CREEK
ALLENVALE	LORNE	ST GEORGE RIVER
ALPINE	BRIGHT	EAST BRANCH, OVENS RIVER
ANDERSON STREET	MELBOURNE	YARRA RIVER (MORELL BRIDGE)
ARARAT-POMONAL	MOYSTON	ROCKY POINT NO.1
AVENEL-LONGWOOD	LONGWOOD	PRANJIP CREEK
BALLARTO	CARDINIA	TIMBER BRIDGE OVER SOUTH EAST CATCH DRAIN
BARWON HEADS	BARWON HEADS	BARWON RIVER
BELLARINE HIGHWAY	GEELONG	RAIL TUNNEL
BENA-KONGWAK	BENA	RAIL
BENDIGO-MURCHISON	MURCHISON	GOULBURN RIVER
BENDIGO-MURCHISON	CREEK VIEW	CAMPASPE RIVER
BENDIGO-ST ARNAUD	NEWBRIDGE	LODDON RIVER
BETLEY	BETLEY	BET BET CREEK
BOOLARRA-FOSTER	FOSTER	PEBBLE CREEK
BRIDGE STREET	MORDIALLOC	RAIL
BRIGHT	TARRAWINGEE	MALONEYS CREEK
BRIGHT	TARRAWINGEE	DRY CREEK
BULLA-DIGGERS REST	BULLA	JACKSON CREEK
BUNINYONG-MT MERCER	GARIBALDI	YARROWEE RIVER
BURNLEY STREET	RICHMOND	RAIL
BURWOOD	HAWTHORN	BRIDGE OVER RAILWAY
BUSHY PARK-VALENCIA	BUSHY PARK	FREESTONE CREEK
CANN VALLEY HIGHWAY	NOORINBEE NORTH	CANN RIVER
CASTERTON-EDENHOPE	CHELWYND	CHETWYND RIVER
CHAPEL STREET	WINDSOR	RAIL
CHAPEL STREET	SOUTH YARRA	RAIL
CHILTERN-RUTHERGLEN	CHILTERN	DRAIN IN CHILTERN
CHILTERN-HOWLONG	GOORAMADDA	DRAIN IN CHILTERN
CRESWICK-NEWSTEAD	EBERYS	GREEN GULLY CREEK

Road Name	Location	Crossing
DANE	MOORABBIN	RAIL
DOHERTYS	LAVERTON	DRAIN
DONCASTER-MORDIALLOC	MT WAVERLEY	BRIDGE OVER RAIL
DROUIN-KORUMBURRA	ALTHONE	LANG LANG RIVER
DUNOLLY-EDDINGTON	EDDINGTON	BET BET CREEK
ECHUCA-NATHALIA	BARMAH	BROKEN CREEK
EPSOM	KENSINGTON	CATTLE UNDERPASS
EUROA-STRATHBOGIE	EUROA	SHEANS CREEK
GLENFERRIE	MALVERN	RAIL
HANOVER STREET	OAKLEIGH	RAIL
HAZELWOOD ESTATE	YINNAR	MIDDLE CREEK
HEALESVILLE-KOO-WEE-RUP	WOORI YALLOCK	YARRA RIVER
HEATHCOTE-KYNETON	REDESDALE	CAMPASPE RIVER
HEATHCOTE-ROCHESTER	REDCASTLE	SHEEP STATION CREEK
HEIDELBERG-KINGLAKE	WATTLE GLEN	DIAMOND CREEK
HIGH STREET	ASHBURTON	RAIL
HIGH STREET	ARMADALE	BRIDGE OVER RAIL
HOTHAM STREET	RIPPONLEA	RAIL
HURSTBRIDGE-ARTHURS CK	HURSTBRIDGE	DIAMOND CREEK
KERANG-MURRABIT	CAPELS CROSSING	BARR CREEK
KING STREET (PRINCES HIGHWAY)	MELBOURNE	YARRA RIVER
LEAKES	LAVERTON	DRAIN
LINDENOW-MEERLIEU	MEERLIEU	TOMS CREEK
LINDENOW	LINDENOW	MITCHELL RIVER
MALLACOOTA	MALLACOOTA	COOLWATER CREEK
MALVERN	TOORAK	RAIL
MANN'S BEACH	TARRAVILLE	TARRA RIVER
MANSFIELD-WOODS POINT	JAMIESON	GOULBURN RIVER
MAROONDAH HIGHWAY	COLDSTREAM	STRINGYBARK CREEK
MARYBOROUGH-DUNOLLY	BET BET	BET BET CREEK
MELBA HIGHWAY	YARRA GLEN	YARRA RIVER
MIDLAND HIGHWAY	GUILDFORD	LODDON RIVER
MITCHELL STREET	BENDIGO	ROAD OVER RAIL BRIDGE
MT BAW BAW	ICY CREEK	LATROBE RIVER
MT BAW BAW	NOOJEE	TANJIL RIVER (WEST BRANCH)
MURRAY VALLEY HIGHWAY	BARNAWARTHA	BLACK DOG CREEK
MURRAY VALLEY HIGHWAY	BECKS BRIDGE	FUGES BRIDGE
MURRAY VALLEY HIGHWAY	ROBINVALE	INDIGO CREEK
NATHALIA-KATAMATTIE	KATAMATTIE	MURRAY RIVER
NATHALIA-KATAMATTIE	KATAMATTIE	BROKEN CREEK (PAYNES BRIDGE)
NEPEAN HIGHWAY	MORDIALLOC	BROKEN CREEK (DIP BRIDGE)
NEPEAN HIGHWAY	MORNINGTON	MORDIALLOC CREEK
NEPEAN HIGHWAY	FRANKSTON	BROKIL CREEK
NERRENA	NERRENA EAST	KANANOOK CREEK
NICHOLSON STREET	FOOTSCRAY	TARWIN RIVER (EAST BRANCH)
NORTHERN HIGHWAY	ECHUCA	RAIL
OLD GEELONG	HOPPERS CROSSING	MURRAY RIVER
ORRONG	TOORAK	DRAIN
PORTLAND NELSON	PORTLAND	RAIL
		GLENELG RIVER

Road Name	Location	Crossing
PRINCES HIGHWAY WEST	TERANG EAST	MT EMU CREEK
PRINCES HIGHWAY EAST	SWAN REACH	TAMBO RIVER
PRINCES FREEWAY WEST	LITTLE RIVER	LITTLE RIVER
PRINCES HIGHWAY EAST	LAKES ENTRANCE	NORTH ARM LAKES ENTRANCE
ROKEWOOD-SHELFORD	ROKEWOOD	KURAC-A-RUC CREEK
ROKEWOOD-SKIPTON	ROKEWOOD WEST	LITTLE WOADY YALOK CREEK OR MT MISERY CREEK
SAYERS	LAVERTON	DRAIN
SOUTH GIPPSLAND HIGHWAY	LONGFORD	LATROBE RIVER
SOUTH GIPPSLAND HIGHWAY	LEONGATHA	RAIL OVERPASS
SOUTH GIPPSLAND HIGHWAY	ROSEDALE	LONGWATERHOLE CREEK
ST ARNAUD-DUNOLLY	BEALIBA	MOUNT CREEK
ST ARNAUD-DUNOLLY	BEALIBA	UNMARKED CREEK
SUNRAYSIA HIGHWAY	REDBANK	MATHEWS BRIDGE
SUNRAYSIA HIGHWAY	AVOCA	REDBANK CREEK
SUNRAYSIA HIGHWAY	REDBANK NORTH	NO 2 CREEK CHERRY TREE CREEK, VOSS' BRIDGE
SUNRAYSIA HIGHWAY	LEXTON	MOINA CREEK
SUNRAYSIA HIGHWAY	REDBANK	HINES CREEK
SWANSTON STREET	MELBOURNE	RAIL
SYDENHAM INLET	ORBOST	UNNAMED CREEK
TAGGERTY-THORNTON	THORNTON	RUBICON RIVER
THE AVENUE	PARKVILLE	RAIL
TOWONG-TUMBARUMBA	TOWONG	MURRAY RIVER
TYERS	TRARALGON	LATROBE RIVER
WANGARABELL	WANGARABELL	BIG FLAT CREEK
WATTLETREE	MALVERN	RAIL
WATTLETREE	ELTHAM	DIAMOND CREEK
WESTBOURNE GROVE	NORTHCOTE	RAIL
WINCHELSEA-DEANS MARSH	WINCHELSEA	BARWON RIVER FLOODWAY
WINCHELSEA-DEANS MARSH	WINCHELSEA	BARWON RIVER
WOOLSTHORPE-HEYWOOD	WOOLSTHORPE	SPRING CREEK
WOOLSTHORPE-HEYWOOD	WOOLSTHORPE	BACK CREEK
YARRAWONGA-COBRAM	COBRAM	MURRAY RIVER

Appendix 2

PROHIBITED AREAS FOR ALL OVERSIZE AND OVERMASS VEHICLES AND COMBINATIONS

All Oversize and Overmass Vehicles and Combinations Must Not Travel in the Following Areas:
(Note that maps have been prepared in relation to the areas described in the form of information sheets available at VicRoads' offices).

The Melbourne mountainous area is the area contained within the boundary described below. It does not include the boundary itself.

From Plenty Road at Bridge Inn Road in a southerly direction along Plenty Road to Northern Ring Road,
then in an easterly direction along Northern Ring Road and Greensborough Bypass to Diamond Creek Road,
then in a southerly direction along Diamond Creek Road to St Helena Road,

then in a south-easterly direction along St Helena Road and Karingal Drive and Sherbourne Road to Bridge Street,
 then in an easterly direction along Bridge Street to Main Road (Eltham),
 then in a southerly direction along Main Road and Fitzsimons Lane to Porter Street,
 then in an easterly direction along Porter Street and Warrandyte Road to Warrandyte-Ringwood Road,
 then in a southerly direction along Warrandyte-Ringwood Road to Oban Road,
 then in an easterly direction along Oban Road to Maroondah Highway,
 then in a north-easterly direction along Maroondah Highway to Anderson Road,
 then in a southerly direction along Anderson Road, Swansea Road and Mount Dandenong Road to Canterbury Road,
 then in a south-westerly direction along Canterbury Road to Liverpool Road,
 then in a southerly direction along Liverpool Road, Miller Road and Albert Avenue to Boronia Road,
 then in a westerly direction along Boronia Road to Dorset Road,
 then in a southerly direction along Dorset Road to Burwood Highway,
 then in an easterly direction along Burwood Highway to Glenfern Road,
 then in a southerly direction along Glenfern Road and Lysterfield Road to Wellington Road
 then in an easterly direction along Wellington Road to Berwick Road,
 then in a southerly direction along Berwick Road and Harkaway Road to Gardiner Street,
 then in an easterly direction along Gardiner Street and Inglis Road to Beaconsfield-Emerald Road,
 then in a northerly direction along Beaconsfield-Emerald Road to Paternoster Road,
 then in an easterly direction along Paternoster Road to Viewhill Road,
 then in an easterly direction along Viewhill Road to Cockatoo Creek,
 then in an easterly direction along Cockatoo Creek to Gembrook Road,
 then in a northerly direction along Gembrook Road to Main Street (Gembrook)
 then in a westerly direction along Main Street and Belgrave-Gembrook Road to Ure Road,
 then in a northerly direction along Ure Road and Mountain Road and Rainy Hill Road to Healesville-Koo Wee Rup Road,
 then in a northerly direction along Healesville-Koo Wee Rup Road to Toolebewong Road, then in an easterly direction along Toolebewong Road and Badger Avenue and Badger Creek Road to Don Road,
 then in a northerly direction along Don Road and St Leonards Road and Myers Creek Road to Kinglake-Healesville Road,
 then in a westerly direction along Kinglake-Healesville Road to Heidelberg-Kinglake Road,
 then in a southerly direction along Heidelberg-Kinglake Road to Hurstbridge-Arthurs Creek Road,
 then in a north-westerly direction along Hurstbridge-Arthurs Creek Road to Doctors Gully Road,
 then in a westerly direction along Doctors Gully Road and Bridge Inn Road to Plenty Road.

The Otway mountainous area is the area contained within the boundary described below. It does not include the boundary itself.

From the coastline at Torquay in a westerly direction along Great Ocean Road to Gundrys Road, then in a westerly direction along Gundrys Road to Forest Road,
 then in a westerly direction along Forest Road and Gum Flats Road to Wensleydale-Aireys Inlet Road,
 then in a southerly direction along Wensleydale Road-Aireys Inlet to Hammonds Road,
 then in a southerly direction along Hammonds Road to Bamba-Aireys Inlet Road,

then in a northerly direction along Bambra-Aireys Inlet Road to Winchelsea-Deans Marsh Road,
then in a southerly direction along Winchelsea-Deans Marsh Road and Deans Marsh-Lorne Road to Pennyroyal Station Road,
then in a north-westerly direction along Pennyroyal Station Road to Murroon Road,
then in a southerly direction along Murroon Road to Division Road,
then in a westerly direction along Division Road to McPaddens Road,
then in a southerly direction along McPaddens Road to Creamery Road,
then in a westerly direction along Creamery Road to Birreguerra-Forrest Road,
then in a southerly direction along Birreguerra-Forrest Road to Seven Bridges Road,
then in a westerly direction along Seven Bridges Road to Colac-Forrest Road,
then in a southerly direction along Colac-Forrest Road to Pipeline Road,
then in a south-westerly direction along Pipeline Road to Ridge Road,
then in a westerly direction along Ridge Road and Fry's Access Road to Colac-Lavers Hill Road,
then in a southerly direction along Colac-Lavers Hill Road to Gellibrand-Carlisle Road,
then in a westerly direction along Gellibrand-Carlisle Road to Gellibrand River Road,
then in a south-westerly direction along Gellibrand River Road to Great Ocean Road,
then in a north-westerly direction along Great Ocean Road, extending to the coastline south of Princetown at Point Ronald.

The Alpine mountainous area is the area contained within the boundary described below. It does not include the boundary itself.

From the New South Wales border at Towong in a straight line in a south-westerly direction to Eskdale,
then in a westerly direction along Little Snowy Creek Road, Smythes Penny Road and Bay Creek Lane to Kiewa Valley Highway (Coral Bank),
then in a southerly direction along the Kiewa Valley Highway to its intersection with the Bright Tawonga Road,
then in a westerly direction along the Bright-Tawonga Road to the Ovens Highway (Bright),
then in a northerly direction along the Ovens Highway to Buffalo River Road (Myrtleford),
then in a southerly direction along the Buffalo River Road to its intersection with the Lake Buffalo Whitfield Road (near Lake Buffalo),
then in a westerly direction along the Lake Buffalo-Whitfield Road to its intersection with Edi-Cheshunt Road,
then in a southerly direction along Edi-Cheshunt Road to its intersection with Gentle Annie Road,
then in a westerly direction along Gentle Annie Road to Wangaratta-Whitfield Road (Whitfield)
then in a southerly direction along the Wangaratta-Whitfield Road and Mansfield-Whitfield Road to Cambatong Road,
then in a southerly direction along Cambatong Road to Stockyard Creek,
then in a southerly direction along Stockyard Creek to the Broken River
then in an easterly direction along the Broken River and Collins Creek, straight line to Gonzaga Road,
then in a southerly direction along Gonzaga Road, School Road and Power Road, straight line to Boorolite-Chapel Hill Road,
then in a westerly direction along Boorolite-Chapel Hill Road and Piries-Gough Road to Howes Creek-Gough Road,
then in a north-westerly direction along Howes Creek-Gough Road and Mansfield-Howes Creek Road to Cummins Road,

then in a straight line from Cummins Road in a westerly direction across Lake Eildon to Taylors Creek Road

then in a southerly direction along Taylors Road to Goulburn Valley Highway (Eildon), then in a westerly direction along the Goulburn Valley Highway to its intersection with Taggerty-Thornton Road,

then in a south-westerly direction along Taggerty-Thornton Road to its intersection with the Maroondah Highway (Taggerty),

then in a southerly direction along Maroondah Highway to Buxton.

From Buxton in a straight line in a westerly direction to the Melba Highway (Glenburn),

then in a southerly direction along the Melba Highway to Kinglake Road,

then in a southerly direction along Kinglake Road to Healesville-Yarra Glen Road,

then in an easterly direction along Healesville-Yarra Glen Road to Don Road,

then in a southerly direction along Don Road to Warburton Highway (Yarra Junction),

then in an easterly direction along the Warburton Highway to Yarra Junction-Noojee Road,

then in an easterly direction along the Yarra Junction-Noojee Road and Mount Baw Baw Road to Willow Grove Road,

then in a southerly direction along Willow Grove Road to Moe-Willow Grove Road (Willow Grove),

then in an easterly direction along Moe-Willowgrove Road to Moe-Rawson Road,

then in a northerly direction along Moe-Rawson Road to Purvis Road,

then in an easterly direction along Purvis Road to Third Street (Yallourn North),

then in an easterly direction along Third Street to Brown Coal Mine Road,

then in an easterly direction along Brown Coal Mine Road to Glengarry-Tyers Road,

then in an easterly direction along Glengarry-Tyers Road to Traralgon -Maffra Road,

then in a northerly direction along Traralgon-Maffra Road to Cowwarr-Seaton Road,

then in a northerly direction along Cowwarr -Seaton Road, Seymours Lane and Glenmaggie Road to Heyfield-Licola Road,

then in a southerly direction along Heyfield-Licola Road to Tinamba-Glenmaggie Road,

then in an easterly direction along Tinamba-Glenmaggie Road to Boisdale-Newry Road,

then in an northerly direction along Boisdale-Newry Road to Sellings Road,

then in an easterly direction along Sellings Road to Maffra-Briagalong Road,

then in a northerly direction along Maffra-Briagalong to Briagalong-Stockdale Road,

then in an easterly direction along Briagalong-Stockdale Road to Stockdale-Glenaladale Road,

then in a northerly direction along Stockdale-Glenaladale Road and Beverlys Road to Dargo Road,

then in a southerly direction along Dargo Road to Princes Highway (Bairnsdale),

then in an easterly direction along Princes Highway to Omeo Highway,

then in an northerly direction along the Omeo Highway to Bruthen-Buchan Road (Bruthen),

then in a north-easterly direction along Bruthen-Buchan Road to Nowa Nowa Road,

then in a southerly direction along Nowa Nowa Road to the Princes Highway (Orbost),

then in an easterly direction along the Princes Highway to the New South Wales border.

The Gippsland mountainous area is the area contained within the boundary described below. It does not include the boundary itself.

From Hazeldean Road at Princes Highway (Yarragon) in an easterly direction along the Princes Highway and Freeway to Haunted Hills Road (Hernes Oak),

then in a easterly direction along Haunted Hills Road to Marretts Road,

then in a south-easterly direction along Marretts Road to Strzelecki Highway,

then in a southerly direction along Strzelecki Highway to Yinnar-Driffield Road,

then in a southerly direction along Yinnar-Driffield Road to Hazelwood Estate Road,

then in a easterly direction along Hazelwood Estate Road to Churchill-Boolarra Road,
 then in a northerly direction along Churchill-Boolarra Road and Churchill-Traralgon Road to Sanders Road,
 then in an easterly direction along Sanders Road and Mattingley Hill Road to Traralgon Creek Road,
 then in a easterly direction along Bartons Lane to Minniedale Road South,
 then in a northerly direction along Minniedale Road South to Hyland Highway,
 then in a southerly direction along the Hyland Highway to Calrossie Road,
 then in a southerly direction along Calrossie Road to Won Wron Road,
 then in a southerly direction along Won Wron Road to Tarra Valley Road,
 then in a southerly direction along Tarra Valley Road to Yarram-Morwell Road,
 then in a easterly direction along Yarram-Morwell Road to South Gippsland Highway,
 then in a south-westerly direction along South Gippsland Highway to Dumbalk East-Stony Creek Road,
 then in a northerly direction along Dumbalk East-Stony Creek to Meeniyan Mirboo North Road,
 then in a easterly direction along Meeniyan-Mirboo North Road to Nerrena Road,
 then in a westerly direction along Nerrena Road to South Gippsland Highway,
 then in a northerly direction along South Gippsland Highway to Korriburra-Warragul Road
 then in a northerly direction along Warragul-Korriburra Road to Hazeldean Road,
 then in a north-easterly direction along Hazeldean Road to Princes Highway (Yarragon).

The National parks mountainous area is the area contained within the boundary described below. It does include the boundary itself.

The Grampians National Park.
 The Wilsons Promontory National Park.

Appendix 3

THE URBAN AREAS OF MELBOURNE AND GEELONG

(Note that maps have been prepared in relation to the areas described in the form of information sheets available at VicRoads' offices).

The urban area of Melbourne is the area contained within the boundary described below. It does not include the boundary itself.

From the coastline at Port Phillip Bay (Campbell's Cove) to Point Cook RAAF Base,
 then in a northerly direction along Point Cook Road to Dunning Road,
 then in a westerly direction along Dunning Road to Hacketts Road,
 then in a southerly direction along Hacketts Road to Sneydes Road,
 then in a westerly direction along Sneydes Road to Princes Freeway,
 then in a westerly direction along Princes Freeway to Browns Road,
 then in a northerly direction along Browns Road and Galvins Road to Bulban Road,
 then in an easterly direction along Bulban Road to McGrath Road,
 then in a northerly direction along McGrath Road to Black Forest Road,
 then in a westerly direction along Black Forest Road to Brimpton Grove,
 then in a straight line in a northerly direction from Black Forest at Brimpton Grove to Greens Road at North Gateway,
 then in an easterly direction along Greens Road to Ballan Road,
 then in a northerly direction along Ballan Road to Bolton Road,
 then in an easterly direction along Bolton Road to Werribee River,
 then in a northerly direction along Werribee River to Davis Road,
 then in a northerly direction along Davis Road to Hogans Road,
 then in an easterly direction along Hogans Road to Tarneit Road,

then in a northerly direction along Tarneit Road to Sayers Road,
then in an easterly direction along Sayers Road to Palmers Road,
then in a northerly direction along Palmers Road to the western boundary of the City of
Brimbank,
then in a northerly direction along the municipal boundary to the south-western boundary of
the City of Hume,
then in an easterly direction along the municipal boundary to Deep Creek,
then in a northerly direction along Deep Creek to Bulla Road
then in an easterly direction along Bulla Road to Somerton Road
then in an easterly direction along Somerton Road to Hume Highway,
then in a northerly direction along Hume Highway to O'Herns Road,
then in an easterly direction along O'Herns Road to Epping Road,
then in a northerly direction along Epping Road to Bridge Inn Road,
then in an easterly direction along Bridge Inn Road to Plenty Road,
then in a southerly direction along Plenty Road to Northern Ring Road,
then in an easterly direction along Northern Ring Road and Greensborough Bypass to
Diamond Creek Road,
then in a southerly direction along Diamond Creek Road to St Helena Road,
then in a south-easterly direction along St Helena Road and Karingal Drive and Sherbourne
Road to Bridge Street,
then in an easterly direction along Bridge Street to Main Road (Eltham),
then in a southerly direction along Main Road and Fitzsimons Lane to Porter Street,
then in an easterly direction along Porter Street and Warrandyte Road to
Warrandyte-Ringwood Road,
then in a southerly direction along Warrandyte-Ringwood Road to Oban Road,
then in an easterly direction along Oban Road to Maroondah Highway,
then in a north-easterly direction along Maroondah Highway to Anderson Road,
then in a southerly direction along Anderson Road, Swansea Road and Mount Dandenong
Road to Canterbury Road,
then in a south-westerly direction along Canterbury Road to Liverpool Road,
then in a southerly direction along Liverpool Road, Miller Road and Albert Avenue to Boronia
Road,
then in a westerly direction along Boronia Road to Dorset Road,
then in a southerly direction along Dorset Road to Burwood Highway,
then in an easterly direction along Burwood Highway to Glenfern Road,
then in a southerly direction along Glenfern Road and Lysterfield Road to Wellington Road
then in an easterly direction along Wellington Road to Berwick Road,
then in a southerly direction along Berwick Road and Harkaway Road to Gardiner Street,
then in an easterly direction along Gardiner Street and Inglis Road to Beaconsfield-Emerald
Road,
then in a southerly direction along Beaconsfield-Emerald Road to Princes Highway,
then in a westerly direction along Princes Highway to Cardinia Creek,
then in a southerly direction along Cardinia Creek to Grices Road,
then in a westerly direction along Grices Road to Berwick-Cranbourne Road,
then in a southerly direction along Berwick-Cranbourne Road and Clyde-Fiveways Road to
South Gippsland Highway,
then in an easterly direction along South Gippsland Highway to the coastline at Sawtells Inlet,
Western Port Bay (Tooradin).

The Geelong urban area is the area contained within the boundary described below. It does not include the boundary itself.

From the coastline at Corio Bay north along Shell Parade from Terminals Pty Ltd,
then in a northerly direction along Shell Parade to the intersection of School Road,
then in an westerly direction along School Road to Princes Highway ,
then in a westerly direction along Plantation Road to Matthews Road,
then in a southerly direction along Matthews Road and Anakie Road to Vines Road,
then in a southerly direction along Vines Road to Church Street,
then in a westerly direction along Church Street to McCurdy Road,
then in a southerly direction along McCurdy Road to Hyland Street,
then in a westerly direction along Hyland Street and Hamilton Highway to the Moorabool
River,
then in a south-easterly direction along the Moorabool River to the point where it joins the
Barwon River,
then in a southerly direction along the Barwon River to Queens Park Road,
then in a southerly direction along Queens Park Road and Scenic Road to Roslyn Road,
then in an easterly direction along Roslyn Road to Thornhill Road,
then in a southerly direction along Thornhill Road to Augustines Road,
then in a westerly direction along Augustines Road to Pigdons Road,
then in a southerly direction along Pigdons Road to the Princes Highway,
then in a westerly direction along Princes Highway to Anglesea Road
then in a southerly direction along Anglesea Road to Ghazeepore Road,
then in a southerly direction along Ghazeepore Road to the Geelong-Warnambool Railway
line,
then in an easterly direction along Geelong-Warnambool Railway line to Reserve Road,
then in an easterly direction along Reserve Road to Horseshoe Bend Road,
then in a northerly direction along Horseshoe Bend Road to Tannery Road,
then in an easterly direction along Tannery Road across the Barwon River to Wilsons Road,
then in a northerly direction along Wilsons Road to Woods Road
then in an easterly direction along Woods Road to Coppards Road
then in a northerly direction along Coppards Road to Townsend Road
then in an easterly direction along Townsend Road to Moolap Station Road
then in a northerly direction along Moolap Station Road and Point Henry Road to Corio Bay.

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