

109.	End outline marker lamps (if fitted) Reg 167	All vehicles	d) the lamp does not emit a yellow or amber light, except that the furthest forward lamp may emit a white light and the rearmost lamp may emit a red or amber light; e) the lamp does not face outwards from the side to which it is fitted in a direction at right angles to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle to which it is fitted, or f) in the case of a breakdown vehicle, side marker lamps are not fitted.
110.	Front position lamps Reg 166	All vehicles	Reject if - a) the lamps do not emit a white light to the front and a red light to the rear, or b) the lamps are not fitted as near as possible to the outer edges of the vehicle or are not as high up as possible.
			Reject if - a) the lamps are more than 400 mm from the outer edges of the widest part of the vehicle or vehicle combination or, if the vehicle is presented laden, from the load on it or, in the case of a trailer, lamps are more than 150 mm from the outer edges of the widest part of the vehicle or vehicle combination or, if the vehicle is presented laden, from the load on it; b) the lamps do not emit a white light visible from the front; c) the lamps are less than 350mm or more than 2,1 m from ground level, except that for vehicles first registered before 1 January 1985, the lamps may be fitted lower than 350 mm and as close to the height of 350 mm as possible, or d) in the case of a vehicle of gross vehicle mass exceeding 3 500 kg and first registered after 15 July 1988, excluding a vehicle manufactured before this date and first registered after this date, any front position lamp is not visible from the specified angles in the

111.	Identification lamps (if fitted) Reg 176	All vehicles	horizontal plane as given below - i) inwards 45°, and ii) outwards 80°. Reject if in the case of a bus or a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which exceeds 3 500 kilograms - a) less than two identification lamps are fitted; b) the power of any identification lamp exceeds 21 W; c) the lamp is not visible directly from the front of the vehicle, or d) the light emitted in the case of a bus or a goods vehicle is not green or amber.
112.	Intermittently flashing identification lamps (if fitted) Reg 176	All vehicles	Reject if - a) the light emitted in the case of a police or traffic control vehicle is not an intermittently flashing blue light, or blue and amber light, or blue and red light, or blue and amber and red light; b) the light emitted in the case of a road maintenance, distribution and supply or electricity, essential public service, breakdown, refuse compacter, abnormal load or abnormal load escort vehicle is not an intermittently flashing amber light; c) the light emitted in the case of an ambulance, fire-fighting or rescue vehicle or a motor vehicle used by a medical practitioner is not an intermittently flashing red light; or d) the light emitted in the case of a vehicle driven by a person while he or she is engaged in civil protection as contemplated in an ordinance made in terms of section 3 of the Civil Protection Act, 1977 (Act 67 of 1977) is not an intermittently flashing green light.
113.	Retro-reflectors : General	All vehicles	Reject if any retro-reflector - a) does not bear an SABS certification mark or other national or international mark of approval, except that where a reflector is

Reg 189		incorporated in a cluster of lamps, the approval mark may be on the cluster instead of on the reflector; b) is missing, has deteriorated, is not in a vertical position, is broken or is obscured; c) is not facing squarely to the front, side or rear, as appropriate, of the vehicle; d) measured at its centre, is less than 300 mm or more than 1,5 m from ground level; e) has a reflected colour that is not white in the case of front, red in the case of rear and yellow in the case of side retro-reflectors. This provision does not apply to a motor vehicle manufactured, built or imported by a registered manufacturer, builder or importer, in which case any red retro-reflectors fitted at the side towards the rear of such vehicle are acceptable; or f) is fitted to any movable part of the vehicle.
114.	Front retro-reflectors on trailers Reg 186	All trailers Reject if - a) two white retro-reflectors are not fitted at the same height at the front on each side of and equidistant from the vehicle's longitudinal centre-line, or b) a retro-reflector is so placed that the portion of its reflective surface furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle is further than 150 mm from the outer edge of the widest portion of the vehicle.
115.	Front retro-reflectors (if fitted) on other vehicles Reg 186	All vehicles excluding motorcycles/tricycles/quadrucycles Reject if - a) two white retro-reflectors are not fitted at the same height at the front on each side of and equidistant from the longitudinal centre-line, or b) a retro-reflector is so placed that the portion of its reflective surface furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle is further than

116.	Side retro-reflectors Reg 188	All vehicles except a bus or a minibus.	400 mm from the outer edge of the widest portion of the vehicle. Reject if, for any vehicle longer than 7 m, and for a schoolbus - a) there is no side retro-reflector within 3 m of the front; b) there is no side retro-reflector within 1 m of the rear, or c) any two successive side retro-reflectors are more than 3,6 m apart. Note : Yellow retro-reflectors need not be fitted to motor vehicles fitted with retro-reflective material on the sides.
117.	Rear retro-reflectors Reg 187	All vehicles	Reject if a) at least one red retro-reflector is not fitted on each side of the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle; b) the outer edge of the outermost retro-reflector is more than 400 mm from the outer edge of the motor vehicle or trailer, or c) any motorcycle/tricycle/quadracycle without side-car or any motor tricycle with only one wheel at the rear does not have one retro-reflector that complies with 5.60.1 fitted to the rear. Note : If it is impossible to fit retro-reflectors on the body of a vehicle to comply with the requirements, two red retro-reflectors shall be fitted to the rear of such vehicle as low as possible on the body of such vehicle and two additional red retro-reflectors shall be fitted on the rear of the vehicle on the underframe thereof at a height of not less than 300 mm and not more than 1.5m as far apart as such underframe will permit.
118.	Rear warning sign (chevron)	All motor vehicles, except - a motor vehicle propelled by electrical power derived from overhead wires, motor car, motor cycle, motor tricycle, motor quadracycle, tractor, or any other motor vehicle the gross vehicle mass of which does not exceed 3 500 kg and which is not a trailer.	Reject if - a) a motor vehicle of GVM exceeding 3 500 kg or a trailer is not fitted with a rear warning sign; b) the warning sign is not facing squarely to the rear, and within 15° of the upright position; c) the lower edge of the warning sign is more than 1,1 m from ground level (except that, if compliance with this provision is not possible,

- the sign shall be fitted as close to this height as possible);
- d) the warning sign is not clean and in good condition or is obscured by anything that will render it ineffective;
 - e) the outer edges of the warning sign are more than 400 mm from the outer edges of the vehicle;
 - f) a trailer of GVM not exceeding 3 500 kg has no chevron or does not have at least seven retro reflectors fitted in place of the chevron, or be fitted with at least one triangular retro-reflector at each side no further than 400 mm from the outer edge of the widest part of such trailer;
 - g) a motor vehicle, other than those intended in (f), the design or construction of which does not allow a modified chevron to be fitted, does not have at least eleven retro-reflectors fitted in place of the chevron, or
 - h) there is no SABS certification mark.

Note : A chevron may be cut into sections to avoid the interference of protrusions, or its edges may be trimmed to permit fitment to the contour of the vehicle or its equipment, but the chevron pattern shall be substantially maintained.

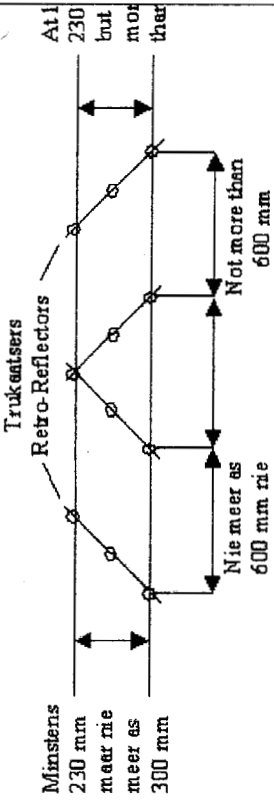
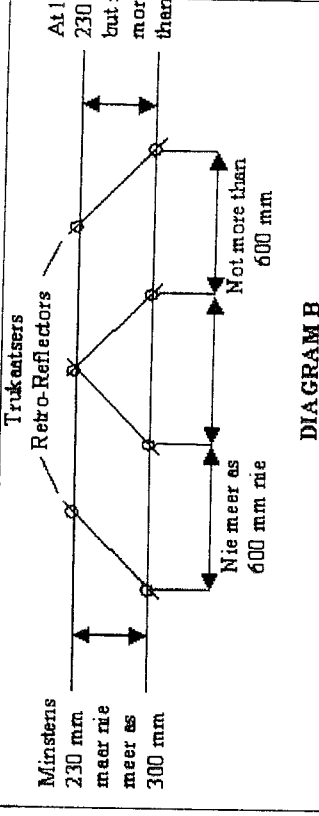


DIAGRAM A

119.	Side and rear contour markings Reg 192A SABS ECE R104	All goods vehicles with a GVM exceeding 10 000 kg A goods vehicle with a length of more than 6 metres from 1 July 2004 A trailer first registered from 1 July 2004 Any trailer from 1 January 2006 A bus first registered from 1 July 2004 Any bus from 1 July 2006	 DIAGRAM B
			Where the sides and rear contour markings are fitted, reject if the contour markings - - do not have the C mark and a circle surrounding the letter E; - are not at least 50 mm wide; - do not identify at least 80 % of both the length and width of the vehicle; - are non-continuous and the distance between single elements exceed half of the length of the shortest element; - are less than 250 mm and more than 1 500 mm above the ground, except that in the case where this is not technically possible a maximum height of 2 100 mm is permissible, provided that this limitation shall not apply to any vertical markings or to those horizontal markings that outline the top of the motor vehicle; - do not identify as closely as possible with the overall shape of the vehicle to the side and rear; - are not yellow, or - the contour marking is fitted more than 600 mm from the lowest part of the body of the vehicle.

120.	Flasher-type direction indicators Reg 194 SABS 1046	All vehicles excluding – a) a tractor; b) a trailer drawn by a tractor; c) a motorcycle which, according to the registration certificate thereof, was registered for the first time before 1 July 1976; or d) Any motor vehicle, which, according to the registration certificate thereof, is older than 40 years.	Where retro-reflective advertising, consisting of retro-reflective logos, distinctive markings or letters or characters, is used in conjunction with contour markings, reject if it impairs the effectiveness of the contour marking. Reject if a direction indicator – a) is damaged, missing or not securely fitted; b) is not functioning correctly; c) is obscured or is not visible from the i) rear of the vehicle within an angle of 15° inside and 45° outside of a line that is parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle and that passes through the centre of the illuminated area of the indicator; ii) front within an angle of 45° outside of the said line; or iii) any flasher type direction indicator is fitted higher than the highest point of the roof of the vehicle d) in the case of a goods vehicle of gross vehicle mass exceeding 3 500 kg and first registered after 15 July 1988, excluding a vehicle manufactured before this date and first registered after this date, the front and rear flashing indicators are not visible from the specified angles in the horizontal plane as given below – i) inwards 45° and ii) outwards 80°; e) is not positioned as near as possible to but within 500 mm of the outer edge of the front or rear (as applicable) of the vehicle; f) is such that the driver does not have a visible or an audible warning that the indicator is operating; g) does not have a light intensity exceeding that of any other lamp within 150 mm;
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			h) does not have a light intensity that is clearly visible in normal daylight at a distance of not less than 30 m to a person of normal eye-sight; i) is fitted higher than 2,1 m above ground level, but for- i) any flasher type direction indicator no minimum height shall apply; and ii) any flasher type direction indicator fitted on the side of a motor vehicle shall not be higher than 2,3 m above ground level; j) does not emit a white, a yellow or an amber light to the front and a yellow, an amber or a red light to the rear, except that, in the case of vehicles registered after 15 July 1988, excluding vehicles originally manufactured before this date and first registered after this date, reject if the rear flashing indicators do not emit yellow or amber light; k) the light emitted is not diffused light, or l) in the case of vehicles first registered on or after 1 January 1986, is not fitted with a separate switch that operates all the direction indicators simultaneously excluding a tractor, a trailer, a motor cycle, tricycle or quadracycle.
121.	Safety design	All vehicles	Reject if equipment that was fitted (or was required to be fitted) to the vehicle when it was new has been removed or degraded, except in cases where - a) its removal or degradation does not diminish the safety of the vehicle, or b) the vehicle has been modified for use in an application where such equipment was incompatible with the vehicle's application.
122.	Twist locks for securing containers	Goods vehicles	Reject if, in the case of vehicles fitted with twistlocks, the twistlocks are not in good working order.

123.	Reg 246(e) General safety	All vehicles	Reject if there is any component part on the vehicle, or in the engine compartment, that has no direct relation to safety but that is loose to the extent that it is likely - a) to fall from the vehicle and cause danger to other road users, or b) to come into contact with moving engine parts.
124.	Buses and minibuses - General	Buses and minibuses	The vehicle shall be examined and tested (where relevant) in regard to each relevant provision of the standard. The vehicle shall be deemed roadworthy in the absence of any listed defect; otherwise it shall be rejected as indicated.
125.	Sides and roof Reg 251	Buses and minibuses	Reject if - a) the sides of the passenger compartment are not enclosed to a height of at least 600 mm above floor level, with material that is durable and weatherproof; b) the roof is not weatherproof, or c) height of the roof of the bus is less than - i) 1,75 metres in the areas where persons may stand; and ii) 1.5 metres for a bus not conveying standing passengers
126.	Entrances and exits Reg 252 Reg 253	Buses and minibuses NOTE : • In the case of imported vehicles, if there is any door on the right hand side of the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle which can be used as an entrance, the door shall be permanently locked by means other than a key (excluding the driver's door). • Escape hatches, knockout windows or knockout panels are regarded as emergency exits.	Reject if - a) at least one side passenger entrance to the main passenger compartment is not provided on the left side; b) there is any entrance for persons, other than the driver, on the right-hand side of the longitudinal centre-line; c) in the case of a minibus, an emergency exit is not provided on the right side or in the rear, unless a door which is accessible to passengers is fitted for use by the driver; d) in the case of a single-decker bus and the lower deck of a double-decker bus, there is not at least one emergency exit -

		i) in the rear; ii) on each side towards the rear, unless, in the case of a single-decker bus, an emergency exit is fitted in the roof in place of the exit required on the left side; e) in the case of the upper deck of a double-decker bus there is not at least one emergency exit- i) in the rear; and ii) on each side and in the roof; f) any emergency exit - i) has dimensions of less than 900 mm x 450 mm; ii) cannot be opened, or pushed out, or knocked out from both inside and outside; iii) is designed to open inwards; or iv) is so positioned that passengers have to pass through a goods compartment; g) every entrance to, or exit from, a bus or minibus is not fitted with a door or other effective barrier; h) in the case of a bus or minibus that has been converted from a goods vehicle, openings of at least 900 mm x 450 mm are not provided in the absence of entrances and exits referred to above; or i) any window, panel or hatch that may be used as an emergency exit, is not marked with the words "emergency exit" and "nooduitgang" on the inside and outside in letters of at least 50 millimetres in height.
127.	Seats Reg 256	Buses and minibuses Reject if, subject to a measuring tolerance of 100 mm - a) any seat backrest is of height less than 350 mm, measured from seat level to the highest point; b) the gap between the backrest and the seat exceeds 200 mm; c) the width of a backrest is less than 340 mm, measured at the widest

			point, or d) the height of any seat from the floor or the height from the footrest of such seat to seat level is less than 250 mm, except in the case of a seat positioned over a wheel arch, where no limit applies; e) the depth of any seat from the front of the seat to the front of the backrest is less than 340 mm; f) the number of seated passengers recorded in the documentation (and on the clearance certificate) exceeds the number that can be seated when the available seating has been calculated at a rate of – i) 400 mm per person for a bus; or ii) 380 mm per person for a minibus; g) measured at the widest point of the seat; h) where seats face in the same direction, the horizontal distance between the front of the backrests of any such seat and the back of the backrest of the seat in front is less than 570 mm at seat level; i) where a seat faces a partition or similar obstruction, the horizontal distance between the front of the backrest and the partition or obstruction is less than 570 mm at seat level; j) where seats face one another, the horizontal distance between the backrests is less than 1 200 mm at seat level; k) where a seat faces an entrance or has one side opposite an entrance, a rail or partition is not provided between the seat and the entrance; l) any seat is not securely fixed, or m) the driver's seat is not adjustable and does not have a partition behind it.
128.	Windows and windscreen	Buses and minibuses	Reject if – a) unless the bus or minibus has forced ventilation,

	Reg 258		i) every alternate window on each side is not capable of being opened, and ii) the open window area is less than 5% of the floor area; b) any window pane, windscreen or transparent partition is not in a sound, unbroken and clear condition; c) the window of a bus is capable of being opened in such a manner that a seated passenger is able to put his elbow out of the window; d) there is not a continuous row of windows on the left and right hand side of the passenger compartment and, except for windows in the entrance and exit doors and the first and the last side window on each side, the dimensions of each window frame are less than 450 mm by 450 mm, or e) the overall window area is less than 25% of the floor area of the passenger compartment.
129.	Tilt angle Reg 262	Buses	A certificate showing that the tilt angle complies with the relevant requirement in the NRTA & R or the RTA & R, issued by the vehicle manufacturer shall be produced.
130.	Number of standing passengers Reg 263	Buses	Reject if - a) the number of standing passengers in a bus recorded in the documentation exceeds that determined by the equation $\frac{A-B}{C}$ where - i) A is the total clear floor space, in square metres; ii) B is the floor space where the roof height is less than 1,75 m plus the floor space of any cross-passageway, in square metres; and iii) C is 0,125 m² (the clear floor space, in square metres, that

			shall be available for each standing passenger); b) the sum of the number determined above, the number of seated passengers and driver multiplied by 68 kg plus the tare (T) of the vehicle exceeds the permissible maximum vehicle mass (V), or c) there are insufficient hand straps, handrails or grab handles for the permitted number of standing passengers.
131.	Stairs	Buses	Reject if the stairs to the upper deck of a double-decker bus do not have handrails on each side and also a partition or screen on each side of the stairs to prevent any person from slipping off any step.
132.	Passageways Reg 254 Reg 255	Buses	Reject if a) there is no unimpeded longitudinal passageway; b) there is no cross-passageway from each entrance of the bus to the longitudinal passageway, or c) such passageways are less than - i) 300 mm wide from floor to seat level, and ii) 350 mm wide above seat level.
133.	Number of persons that may be carried Reg 232 Reg 233	Buses and minibuses	Reject if the permitted number of persons recorded in the documentation (and on the clearance certificate) exceeds the number of persons (including the driver) obtained by taking the lesser of the totals obtained in (a) and (d) below. a) Calculation: i) The number of passengers that may be carried = (minimum mass-luggage mass- tare)/68 Where "minimum mass" is the smallest value of the following three values: • the manufacturer's gross vehicle mass; • the permissible maximum vehicle mass; and

134.	Notice to be displayed regarding the number of passengers and load	Buses, minibuses and other vehicles - - the GVM exceeds 3 500kg; - designed or adapted to carry more than 12 persons; and - motor vehicles used for reward.	- the legal limit given in the NRTA & R or the RTA & R. ii) Luggage mass shall take into account the following: luggage distribution: 100 kg/m³, and - roofrack distribution: 75 kg/m². iii) Body builders are required to have available, a loading calculation and passenger seating/standing plan, to verify the actual axle load distribution. If there is any doubt about the load distribution or calculations, the operator should obtain this information from the body builder or the vehicle testing station should carry out the calculation or require submission of the calculation. iv) The axle load shall not exceed the minimum value of the manufacturer's gross axle load, the permissible maximum axle load and the legal axle load limit given in the NRTA & R or the RTA & R. b) Establish the number of seats. c) When relevant, establish the number of standing passengers. d) When relevant, add the number of seated persons to the number of standing persons, to obtain the total number of persons that may be carried.
			Reject if, - a) there is no notice stating the load that may be carried on such vehicle; b) the notice, if the vehicle is permitted - i) to convey persons and goods, is not worded as follows: CERTIFIED TO CARRY PASSENGERS SEATED AND

	Reg 245A		 PASSENGERS STANDING AND KG GOODS; or ii) to convey persons only, is not worded as follows: CERTIFIED TO CARRY PASSENGERS SEATED AND PASSENGERS STANDING; or c) the letters of such notice are less than 75 mm high.
135.	Seating on school buses registered before 1 April 1991 Reg 264	School buses	Reject if - a) any seat backrest is of height less than 300 mm, measured from seat level to the highest point; b) the gap between the backrest and the seat exceeds 75 mm; c) the width of a backrest is less than 330 mm, measured at the widest point; d) the height of any seat from the floor or the height from the footrest of such seat to seat level is less than 300 mm or more than 460 mm; e) the depth of any seat from the front of the seat to the front of the backrest is less than 300 mm; f) the number of seated passengers recorded in the documentation (and on the clearance certificate) exceeds the number that can be seated when the available seating has been calculated at a rate of 330 mm per person, measured at the widest point of the seat; g) where seats face in the same direction, the horizontal distance between the backrests of any two such seats is less than 530 mm at seat level; h) where a seat faces a partition or similar obstruction, the horizontal distance between the backrest and the partition or obstruction is less than 530 mm at seat level; i) where seats face one another, the horizontal distance between the backrests is less than 1 060 mm at seat level, or j) any seat is not securely fixed.

136.	Number of persons that may be carried on a school bus registered before 1 April 1991 Reg 264	School buses.	Reject if the permitted number of persons recorded in the documentation (and on the clearance certificate) exceeds the number of persons (including the driver) obtained by taking the lesser of the totals obtained in (a) and (b) below: a) Calculation i) The number of passengers that may be carried = (minimum mass-luggage mass- tare)/45 where "minimum mass" is the smallest value of the following three values: • the manufacturer's gross vehicle mass; • the permissible maximum vehicle mass; and • the legal limit given in the NRTA & R or the RTA & R; Luggage mass shall take into account the following: • luggage distribution: 100 kg/m³ and • roof-rack distribution: 75 kg/m²; iii) Bodybuilders are required to available a loading calculation and passenger seating/standing plan available to verify the actual axle load distribution. If there is any doubt about the load distribution or calculations, the operator should obtain this information from the bodybuilder or the vehicle testing station should carry out the calculation or require submission of the calculation. iv) The axle load shall not exceed the minimum value of the manufacturer's gross axle load, the permissible maximum axle load and the legal axle load limit given in the NRTA & R or the
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			RTA & R.
137.	Fuel system Reg 259	Buses and minibuses	b) Establish the number of seats. Reject if - a) any fuel tank, fuel receptacle or fuel pipe is leaking and is placed inside the body or passenger compartment; b) any filling orifice of a fuel tank is not located on the outside of the body or cab, or c) any main fuel tank is located close to the engine.
138	Fire extinguishers Reg 260	Buses and minibuses used for reward	Reject if - a) at least one fire extinguisher of the dry powder type is not carried in a readily accessible position, - i) with a capacity of 2.5 kg for a bus; or ii) with a capacity of 1 kg for a minibus; b) at least one 1 kg capacity fire extinguisher of the halogenated hydrocarbon type (BCF) is not carried in a readily accessible position; or c) any fire extinguisher is not in good working order.
139.	Speed limit sign Reg 293 SABS 1329	Buses and minibuses	Reject if, - in the case of a bus a sign denoting that the vehicle is subject to 100km/h, is not displayed on the rear of the vehicle.