

# Category 3 and 4 overdimension vehicles and loads

Version 1.0  
Land Transport Safety Authority  
PO Box 2840  
Wellington  
New Zealand

## Introduction

The *Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Dimensions and Mass 2002*, effective from July 2002, makes a few changes to the requirements for transporting overdimension vehicles and loads.

This pack is designed to clarify the requirements of the Rule, and act as an easy reference for you. We still, however, recommend that you obtain a copy of the Rule (available from bookshops that sell legislation, in your library or via [www.status.co.nz](http://www.status.co.nz)).

If there are any differences between the requirements described in this pack and those described in the Rule, follow the Rule.

### Contents...

A summary of the requirements for Category 3 overdimension vehicles starts on page three.

A summary of the requirements for Category 4 overdimension vehicles starts on page nine.

As a reminder, a description of the different types of overdimension vehicles and loads starts on page 18.

### Questions...

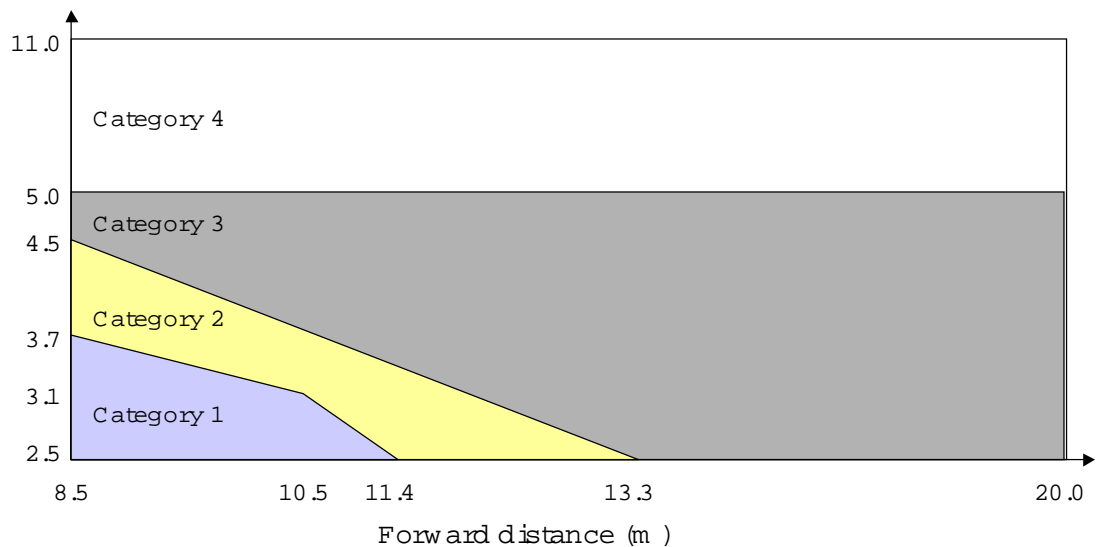
If you've tried looking in the Rule and can't find an answer to your questions, call the LTSA Helpdesk on 0800 699 000, or the Overdimension Permit Issuing Agency on 0800 OVERSIZE (0800 683 774).

## Category 3 operating requirements

### Maximum dimensions

Category 3 vehicles have the following dimensions:

- a front or rear overhang up to 10m
- a length up to 35m
- a height up to 6.5m
- width and forward distance combinations within the shaded section and including the boundaries of Category 3 in the diagram below.



### Before you transport...

You need to get a specific permit before you can move a Category 3 vehicle or load. You also need a specific permit before you transport a motor vehicle:

- more than 5 metres high (including any load)
- with a front overhang or rear overhang over 7 metres
- with an overall length over 25 metres.

Apply to the Overdimension Permit Issuing Agency (OPIA), phone 0800 OVERSIZE (0800 683 774) or fax 06 350 2393.

You must carry the permit in the vehicle while you're travelling, and, if you're asked to, you must produce it for inspection by the operator of a pilot vehicle or an enforcement officer.

### General operating conditions

#### Damage

An overdimension vehicle mustn't interfere with or damage any traffic control device, marker post, bridge, tunnel or other structure. It mustn't damage trees or other foliage without the permission of the owner. If a traffic sign has to be moved so the vehicle can safely pass, the sign must be correctly replaced immediately afterwards. The operator of the overdimension vehicle is responsible for any damage.

## Category 3 operating requirements contd...

### Visibility

An overdimension vehicle mustn't travel on a road if fog, heavy rain, hail or other factors restrict visibility to less than 500 metres. If visibility reduces to less than 500 metres after the journey starts, the vehicle must stop clear of moving traffic as soon as possible, and stay there until visibility improves (i.e. more than 500 metres).

### Consideration for other road users

An overdimension vehicle must be operated with due consideration for other road users. Other road users must be allowed to pass the vehicle at the earliest safe opportunity.

### Alerting emergency services

The operator of an overdimension vehicle must notify local emergency service personnel in any area where the vehicle or its load is likely to restrict a route in a way that would significantly delay emergency services.

### Route restrictions

An overdimension vehicle must:

- where available, use a route designated by a road controlling authority as suitable for overdimension vehicles, and
- comply with the following specific route restrictions.

#### **Auckland Harbour Bridge**

If your overdimension vehicle is 4.8 metres or higher, and wider than 3.1 metres, contact the Police Communications Centre. Any load exceeding 3.1 metres wide travelling over the Auckland Harbour Bridge must be accompanied by a Bridge Control Officer.

#### **Auckland motorway**

If your overdimension vehicle is wider than 3.1 metres or higher than 4.25 metres, you can't travel on the Auckland motorway (including the northern, north western, and southern motorways). However, loads that exceed 4.7 metres high can travel from the Ramarama Interchange to the south end of Auckland's southern motorway.

#### **Wellington motorway**

The maximum height for travelling on the Wellington motorway is 4.8 metres, and the maximum width is 3.7 metres. However, an overdimension vehicle exceeding 3.7 metres wide may travel on the Wellington motorway if it complies with the road controlling authority's conditions.

#### **McKays Crossing/SH1 Paekakariki**

Loads or vehicles exceeding 4.6 metres high require permission from the rail operator to cross under the wires.

## Category 3 operating requirements contd...

### Lyttelton Tunnel

The maximum height is 4.27 metres, maximum width is 2.6 metres, maximum length for a tractor/semi-trailer combination is 21 metres, maximum front or rear overhang is 2 metres. Overdimension vehicles exceeding the above maximums may travel if the following conditions are met:

- the operator of the overdimension vehicle must obtain permission from the road controlling authority's agent (Tunnel Control)
- the operator of the overdimension vehicle must comply with any piloting or travel time restrictions required by the road controlling authority's agent (Tunnel Control).

### Overdimension requirements for excess height

Height (m)	Operating conditions
4.25-5.0	Written permission from the owner of an overhead obstruction that the vehicle can't clear safely Written approval from the relevant rail service operator, if the vehicle travels over a railway level crossing that doesn't cross a state highway, and the vehicle exceeds the height shown on an electrified railway safe height sign. For loads exceeding 4.8 metres, a vehicle with a deck height less than 1.3 metres above the road must be used.
Over 5-6.5	A vehicle with a deck height less than 1.3m above the road must be used. Written permission from the owner of overhead wires or cables that the vehicle travels under
Over 6.5	Written approval from the Director of Land Transport Safety. Apply to the Overdimension Permit Issuing Agency, telephone 0800 683 774, fax 06 350 2393.

### Overdimension requirements for excess length

The operator of a vehicle over 25 metres long has to get written permission from the rail service operator, if the vehicle is going to travel over a level crossing.

If the overdimension vehicle is transporting a load over 30 metres in length, it has to have a rear steering facility.

If an overdimension vehicle has an operated steering jinker or a pole trailer, the rear overhang is measured between the centre of the rear turntable load support and the rearmost part of the load.

If the vehicle combination includes a load-sharing trailer, the load-sharing trailer does not have to be included in forward-distance calculations if the forward distance is 3.5 metres or less. If the forward distance exceeds 3.5 metres, this distance must be added to the forward distance of the main trailer, less 3.5 metres.

If the vehicle combination includes an operated steering jinker, the forward distance used for determining the overdimension operating requirements is half the distance between the two turntables supporting the load.

### Lighting during the day

During daylight hours overdimension vehicles must travel with their headlights on low beam.

Overdimension vehicles must display a flashing amber light if they're more than 3.7 metres wide.

Overdimension vehicles must display a flashing amber light if they're being piloted.

## Category 3 operating requirements contd...

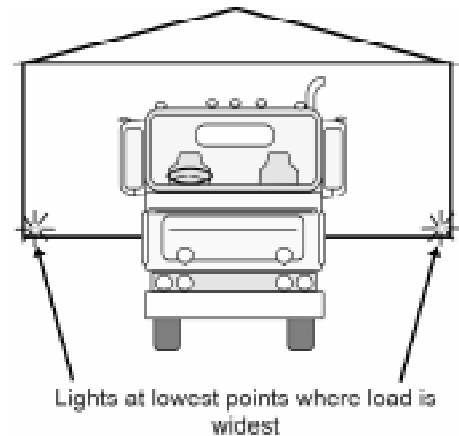
### Lighting during the hours of darkness

During the hours of darkness, all overdimension vehicles must be clearly visible (in clear weather) from at least 200 metres away.

Overdimension vehicles must display a flashing amber light.

There must be steady white or amber lights at the front and steady red or amber lights at the rear. These lights must have an area of at least 50cm<sup>2</sup> and be positioned so approaching traffic can determine the size of the load and safely get past it. If the load overhangs the deck of the vehicle, these lights must be spaced approximately one metre apart along the lowest part of the load and at the widest parts of the load.

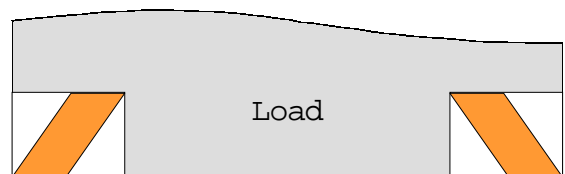
Overdimension vehicles must have side marker lamps spaced approximately 3 metres apart, amber colour to the front and red to the rear.



### Hazard warning panels

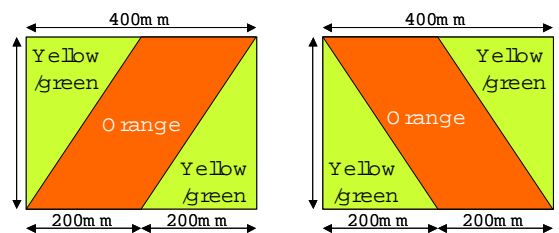
Hazard warning panels must be attached to indicate the:

- excess width on each side of an overwidth load or vehicle at its front and rear, in the position specified below
- front of a load with excess front overhang
- rear of a load with excess rear overhang
- rear of a load for excess length.



The panels must:

- comply with *AS/NZ 1906.1.1993 Retroreflective materials and devices for road traffic control purposes, Part 1: Retroreflective materials*
- consist of retro-reflective material with a 200mm-wide chevron pattern with alternate yellow green and orange retro-reflective sheeting
- have the illustrated dimensions and orientation
- be frangible.



You can't display a hazard warning panel on a vehicle unless you're required to by the Vehicle Dimensions and Mass Rule.

### "Oversize" signs

An overdimension vehicle over 3.1 metres wide and escorted by a pilot vehicle must display an OVERSIZE sign.

## Category 3 operating requirements contd...

OVERSIZE signs must:

- comply with the illustrated dimensions
- be mounted at the front and rear of the overdimension vehicle, so that the sign can be seen clearly by approaching drivers.



The sign may be split into two parts, as long as:

- the word OVER and the word SIZE are on separate parts
- both parts of the sign are mounted at the same height
- the combined length of the parts is at least 1100mm.

During daylight hours, the sign must have matt black lettering on a yellow green background with a matt black border (unless the retro-reflective version below is used).

During the hours of darkness, the sign must:

- consist of retro-reflective material with black lettering on a yellow green background
- comply with *AS/NZ 1906.1.1993 Retroreflective materials and devices for road traffic control purposes, Part 1: Retroreflective materials*

You can't display an OVERSIZE sign on a vehicle unless you're required to by the Vehicle Dimensions and Mass Rule.

## Restricted travel times

Category 3 overdimension vehicles must not travel:

- between 0630 hours and 0900 hours, or 1600 hours and 1800 hours, on Monday to Thursday inclusive, in any city\* area
- between 0630 hours and 0900 hours, or after 1600 hours, on Friday in any city\* area
- between 0000 hours and 0500 hours, or 1200 hours and 2400 hours, on Saturday
- between 0000 hours and 0500 hours, or 1200 hours and 2230 hours, on Sunday
- between 22 December and 5 January, inclusive
- on a national holiday, or after the morning travel restriction time specified above on any day preceding a national public holiday
- on a provincial anniversary holiday, or after the morning travel restriction time specified above on any day preceding that anniversary holiday
- at times when there are unusually heavy traffic volumes.

\* City is defined as the urban areas Auckland (between Albany and Drury), Christchurch, Dunedin, Hamilton, Hastings, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Palmerston North, Tauranga, Wanganui, Wellington (including all areas south of McKays Crossing on State Highway 1 and Te Marua on State Highway 2) and Whangarei.

If there is an unforeseen delay in a journey for an overdimension vehicle to which travel restrictions apply, and there's no place to safely park, the vehicle may continue its journey as long as the Police are notified and agree to the extended travel time.

## Category 3 operating requirements contd...

The extended travel time can't be more than 30 minutes, unless you need more time to reach a place where you can safely park and the Police agree to this.

### Piloting

The piloting requirements below are minimum requirements. Regardless of the size of the vehicle, the operator of an overdimension vehicle must ensure the vehicle can safely complete its journey. In particular, this will require adequate clearance along the route and the vehicle being able to safely share the road network with other vehicles. The operator must ensure pilot vehicles accompany the vehicle in any areas if they are necessary to provide adequate warning and traffic management to approaching traffic.

All Category 3 vehicles must be piloted by at least two pilots.

If the vehicle's width/forward distance combination falls within Category 3, it may also have a length up to 35m, a front overhang up to 10m and a rear overhang up to 7m, as long as it's piloted by **at least** one Class 2 pilot and one Class 1 pilot.

If its rear overhang is between 7 metres and 10 metres, it must be piloted by at least two Class 2 pilots and one Class 1 pilot.

Pilots must display a sign from the following table to show what sort of load they're piloting.

### Order of display of pilot signs for various size loads

	Width less than 3.1m but requires pilot due to rear overhang or because overall length is greater than 25m	Width greater than 3.1m and up to and including 5m wide
First pilot	LONG LOAD FOLLOWS	WIDE LOAD FOLLOWS
Second pilot (if required)	LONG LOAD FOLLOWS	WIDE LOAD FOLLOWS
	Overdimension load	
Rear pilot	LONG LOAD AHEAD	WIDE LOAD AHEAD



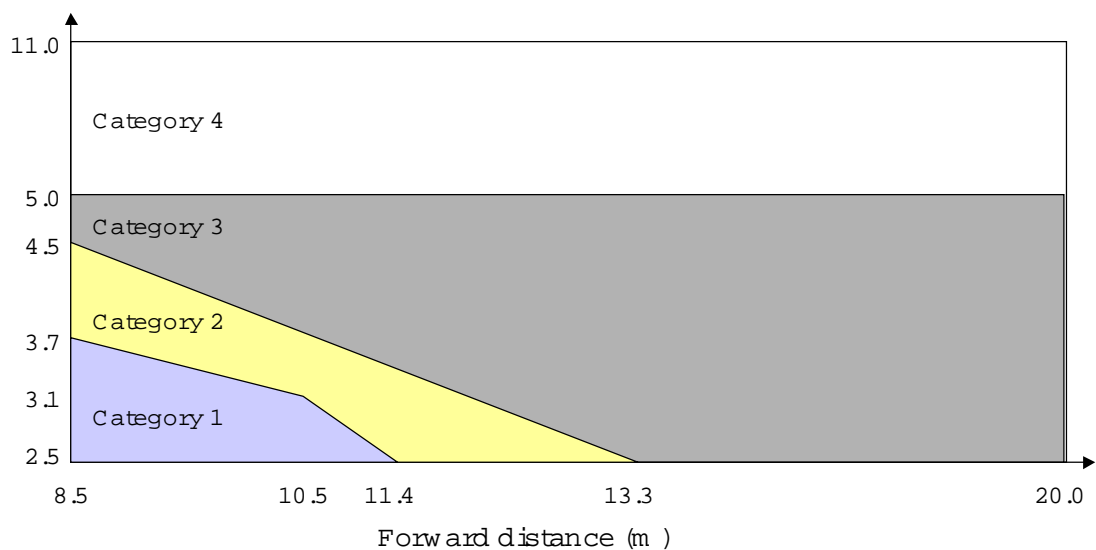


## Category 4 operating requirements

### Maximum dimensions

Category 4 vehicles have the following dimensions:

- a front or rear overhang up to and including 10 metres
- a length up to and including 35 metres
- a height over 4.25 metres, up to and including 6.5 metres
- width and forward distance combinations within the shaded section and including the boundaries of Category 4 in the diagram below.



The width/forward distance combinations are those greater than the lower level (the boundary line running from 5 metre width at 8.5 metre forward distance, and 5 metre width at 9.5 metre forward distance to 2.5 metre width at 15 metre forward distance), and up to and including the upper boundary of Category 4.

### Before you transport...

You need to get a specific permit before you can move a Category 4 vehicle or load. You also need a specific permit before you transport a motor vehicle:

- more than 5 metres high (including any load)
- with a front overhang or rear overhang over 7 metres
- with an overall length over 25 metres.

Apply to the Overdimension Permit Issuing Agency (OPIA), phone 0800 OVERSIZE (0800 683 774) or fax 06 350 2393.

You must carry the permit in the vehicle while you're travelling, and, if you're asked to, you must produce it for inspection by the operator of a pilot vehicle or an enforcement officer.

If the vehicle or load is over 5 metres in width you must notify the OPIA at least 30 minutes before the journey begins. If the OPIA advises you that another overdimension vehicle may be operating in a similar area at the time, the operators must manage their movements so a conflict doesn't occur and any adverse impact on other road users is minimised.

## Category 4 operating requirements contd...

### General operating conditions

#### Damage

An overdimension vehicle mustn't interfere with or damage any traffic control device, marker post, bridge, tunnel or other structure. It mustn't damage trees or other foliage without the permission of the owner. If a traffic sign has to be moved so the vehicle can safely pass, the sign must be correctly replaced immediately afterwards. The operator of the overdimension vehicle is responsible for any damage.

#### Visibility

An overdimension vehicle mustn't travel on a road if fog, heavy rain, hail or other factors restrict visibility to less than 500 metres. If visibility reduces to less than 500 metres after the journey starts, the vehicle must stop clear of moving traffic as soon as possible, and stay there until visibility improves (i.e. more than 500 metres).

#### Consideration for other road users

An overdimension vehicle must be operated with due consideration for other road users. Other road users must be allowed to pass the vehicle at the earliest safe opportunity.

#### Alerting emergency services

The operator of an overdimension vehicle must notify local emergency service personnel in any area where the vehicle or its load is likely to restrict a route in a way that would significantly delay emergency services.

#### Route restrictions

An overdimension vehicle must:

- where available, use a route designated by a road controlling authority as suitable for overdimension vehicles, and
- comply with the following specific route restrictions.

#### **Auckland Harbour Bridge**

If your overdimension vehicle is 4.8 metres or higher, and wider than 3.1 metres, contact the Police Communications Centre. Any load exceeding 3.1 metres wide travelling over the Auckland Harbour Bridge must be accompanied by a Bridge Control Officer.

#### **Auckland motorway**

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## Category 4 operating requirements contd...

### Wellington motorway

The maximum height for travelling on the Wellington motorway is 4.8 metres, and the maximum width is 3.7 metres. However, an overdimension vehicle exceeding 3.7 metres wide may travel on the Wellington motorway if it complies with the road controlling authority's conditions.

### McKays Crossing/SH1 Paekakariki

Loads or vehicles exceeding 4.6 metres high require permission from the rail operator to cross under the wires.

### Lyttelton Tunnel

The maximum height is 4.27 metres, maximum width is 2.6 metres, maximum length for a tractor/semi-trailer combination is 21 metres, maximum front or rear overhang is 2 metres. Overdimension vehicles exceeding the above maximums may travel if the following conditions are met:

- the operator of the overdimension vehicle must obtain permission from the road controlling authority's agent (Tunnel Control)
- the operator of the overdimension vehicle must comply with any piloting or travel time restrictions required by the road controlling authority's agent (Tunnel Control).

### Overdimension requirements for excess height

Height (m)	Operating conditions
4.25-5.0	Written permission from the owner of an overhead obstruction that the vehicle can't clear safely Written approval from the relevant rail service operator, if the vehicle travels over a railway level crossing that doesn't cross a state highway, and the vehicle exceeds the height shown on an electrified railway safe height sign. For loads exceeding 4.8 metres, a vehicle with a deck height less than 1.3 metres above the road must be used.
Over 5-6.5	A vehicle with a deck height less than 1.3m above the road must be used. Written permission from the owner of overhead wires or cables that the vehicle travels under
Over 6.5	Written approval from the Director of Land Transport Safety. Apply to the Overdimension Permit Issuing Agency, telephone 0800 683 774, fax 06 350 2393.

### Overdimension requirements for excess length

The operator of a vehicle over 25 metres long has to get written permission from the rail service operator, if the vehicle is going to travel over a level crossing.

If the overdimension vehicle is transporting a load over 30 metres in length, it has to have a rear steering facility.

If an overdimension vehicle has an operated steering jinker or a pole trailer, the rear overhang is measured between the centre of the rear turntable load support and the rearmost part of the load.

If the vehicle combination includes a load-sharing trailer, the load-sharing trailer does not have to be included in forward-distance calculations if the forward distance is 3.5 metres or less. If the forward distance exceeds 3.5 metres, this distance must be added to the forward distance of the main trailer, less 3.5 metres.

## Category 4 operating requirements contd...

If the vehicle combination includes an operated steering jinker, the forward distance used for determining the overdimension operating requirements is half the distance between the two turntables supporting the load.

### Lighting during the day

During daylight hours overdimension vehicles must travel with their headlights on low beam.

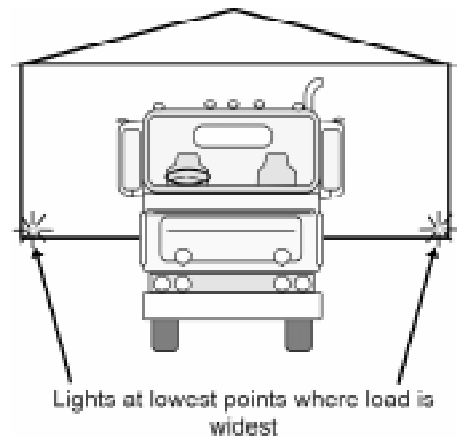
Overdimension vehicles must display a flashing amber light.

### Lighting during the hours of darkness

During the hours of darkness, all overdimension vehicles must be clearly visible (in clear weather) from at least 200 metres away.

Overdimension vehicles must display a flashing amber light.

There must be steady white or amber lights at the front and steady red or amber lights at the rear. These lights must have an area of at least 50cm<sup>2</sup> and be positioned so approaching traffic can determine the size of the load and safely get past it. If the load overhangs the deck of the vehicle, these lights must be spaced approximately one metre apart along the lowest part of the load and at the widest parts of the load.



Overdimension vehicles must have side marker lamps spaced approximately 3 metres apart, amber colour to the front and red to the rear.

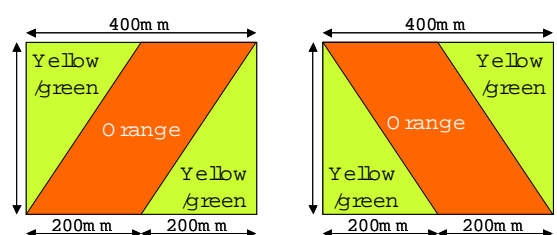
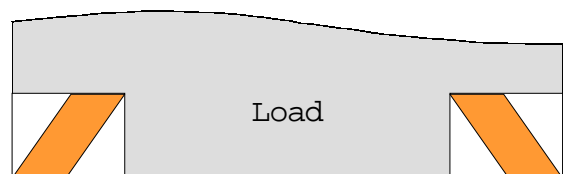
### Hazard warning panels

Hazard warning panels must be attached to indicate the:

- excess width on each side of an overwidth load or vehicle at its front and rear, in the position specified below
- front of a load with excess front overhang
- rear of a load with excess rear overhang
- rear of a load for excess length.

The panels must:

- comply with *AS/NZ 1906.1.1993 Retroreflective materials and devices for road traffic control purposes, Part 1: Retroreflective materials*
- consist of retro-reflective material with a 200mm-wide chevron pattern with alternate yellow green and orange retro-reflective sheeting



## Category 4 operating requirements contd...

- have the illustrated dimensions and orientation
- be frangible.

You can't display a hazard warning panel on a vehicle unless you're required to by the Vehicle Dimensions and Mass Rule.

### "Oversize" signs

An overdimension vehicle over 3.1 metres wide and escorted by a pilot vehicle must display an OVERSIZE sign.

OVERSIZE signs must:

- comply with the illustrated dimensions
- be mounted at the front and rear of the overdimension vehicle, so that the sign can be seen clearly by approaching drivers.



The sign may be split into two parts, as long as:

- the word OVER and the word SIZE are on separate parts
- both parts of the sign are mounted at the same height
- the combined length of the parts is at least 1100mm.

During daylight hours, the sign must have matt black lettering on a yellow green background with a matt black border (unless the retro-reflective version below is used).

During the hours of darkness, the sign must:

- consist of retro-reflective material with black lettering on a yellow green background
- comply with *AS/NZ 1906.1.1993 Retroreflective materials and devices for road traffic control purposes, Part 1: Retroreflective materials*

You can't display an OVERSIZE sign on a vehicle unless you're required to by the Vehicle Dimensions and Mass Rule.

### Restricted travel times

The country has been divided into zones, based on population and traffic patterns. The prohibited travel times for Category 4 overdimension vehicles have been set by zone, according to the risk associated with the surrounding environment.

#### Zone 1

Area	Boundary
Northland, Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Waikato	Kamo and south of Kamo
	Maungatapere and east of Maungatapere
	Mungaturoto and east of Mungaturoto
	North of the intersection SH 2 and SH 33 Paengaroa
	North of the intersection SH 5 and SH 1 Tirau

## Category 4 operating requirements contd...

	North of the intersection SH 3 and SH 31 Otorohanga
Wellington	North to McKays Crossing East to Te Marua including Te Marua
Christchurch	South from Waimakariri River North of Templeton East of Dawsons Road, Yaldhurst

### Zone 2

Area	Boundary
Northland	North of Kamo West of Maungatapere West of Mungaturoto
Southern Waikato and Eastern Bay of Plenty	Intersection of SH 2 and SH 33 Paengaroa and south of intersection of SH 2 and SH 33 Paengaroa Intersection of SH 5 and SH 1 Tirau and south of intersection of SH 5 and SH 1 Tirau Intersection of SH 3 and SH 31 Otorohanga and south of intersection of SH 3 and SH 31 Otorohanga Opotiki and north of Opotiki Te Whaiti and north of Te Whaiti Rangitaiki and north of Rangitaiki North of Motuoapa North of intersection of SH 32 and SH 41 Kurutau, excluding SH 41 and SH 32 (Kurutau to Tokoroa) North of intersection SH 43 and SH 4 Taumarunui North of Awakino

### Zone 3

Area	Boundary
Southern North Island (excluding Wellington as defined in Zone 1)	South of Opotiki East of Opotiki South of Te Whaiti South of Rangitaiki Motuoapa and south of Motuoapa Intersection of SH 32 and SH 41 Kurutau, including SH 41 and south of intersection SH 32 and SH 41 SH 32 Kurutau to Tokoroa Intersection SH 43 and SH 4 Taumarunui and south of intersection SH 43 and SH 4 Taumarunui Awakino and south of Awakino

## Category 4 operating requirements contd...

	McKays Crossing and north of McKays Crossing
	North of Te Marua
South Island and Stewart Island (excluding Christchurch as defined in Zone 1)	North from Waimakariri River
	Templeton and south of Templeton
	Dawsons Road, Yaldhurst and west of Dawsons Road, Yaldhurst



Prohibited travel during weekdays

### Travel restrictions for Zone 1

You can't travel:

- Monday to Thursday between 0630 and 2230 hours
- On a Friday between 0630 and 2400 hours.

### Travel restrictions for Zone 2

You can't travel:

- Monday to Thursday between 0630 and 1900 hours
- On a Friday between 0630 and 2400 hours.

## Category 4 operating requirements contd...

### Travel restrictions for Zone 3

You can't travel:

- Monday to Thursday between 0630 and 0900 hours, or between 1600 and 1900 hours
- On a Friday between 0630 and 0900 hours, or between 1600 and 2400 hours.

Prohibited travel during weekends

### Travel restrictions nationwide

You can't travel:

- On a Saturday
- On a Sunday between 0000 and 2230 hours.

### Other prohibited travel

Category 4 overdimension vehicles must not travel:

- between 22 December and 5 January, inclusive
- on a national holiday, or for the rest of the day after the start of the earliest applicable morning travel restriction time specified above on any day preceding a national public holiday
- in a province on its provincial anniversary holiday, or for the rest of the day after the start of the earliest applicable morning travel restriction time specified above on any day preceding that anniversary holiday
- at times when there are unusually heavy traffic volumes.

If there is an unforeseen delay in a journey for an overdimension vehicle to which travel restrictions apply, and there's no place to safely park, the vehicle may continue its journey as long as the Police are notified and agree to the extended travel time.

The extended travel time can't be more than 30 minutes, unless you need more time to reach a place where you can safely park and the Police agree to this.

### Piloting

The piloting requirements below are minimum requirements. Regardless of the size of the vehicle, the operator of an overdimension vehicle must ensure the vehicle can safely complete its journey. In particular, this will require adequate clearance along the route and the vehicle being able to safely share the road network with other vehicles. The operator must ensure pilot vehicles accompany the vehicle in any areas if they are necessary to provide adequate warning and traffic management to approaching traffic.

All Category 4 vehicles must be piloted by at least three pilots. There must be at least two Class 2 pilots and one Class 1 pilot.

Pilots must display a sign from the following table to show what sort of load they're piloting.

All pilots escorting a load over 5 metres wide must display:

- during daylight hours, two amber flashing or revolving beacons and two purple flashing or revolving beacons



## Category 4 operating requirements contd...

- during the hours of darkness, one amber flashing or revolving beacon and two purple flashing or revolving beacons.

The pilot travelling furthest ahead must display one pair of alternately flashing auxiliary lamps that emit a purple light.

The pilot travelling furthest ahead may display one pair of alternately flashing headlamps but they must be on low beam.

### Order of display of pilot signs for Category 4 loads

First pilot	DANGER SLOW DOWN
Second pilot	WIDE LOAD FOLLOWS or HOUSE FOLLOWS as appropriate
Rear pilot	WIDE LOAD AHEAD or HOUSE AHEAD as appropriate

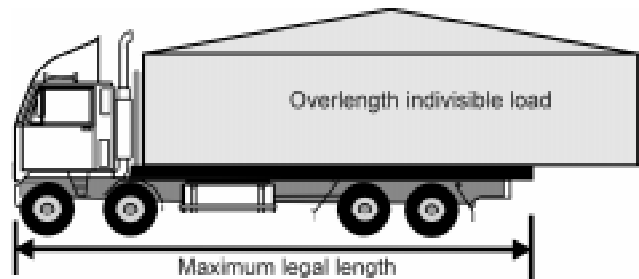


## Types of overdimension vehicles and loads

### Standard sized motor vehicles carrying overdimension loads

*Example: A rigid truck that doesn't normally exceed the standard dimension limits but is being used to transport an overwidth tank or long load.*

A standard motor vehicle may be used to transport an overdimension load as long as the load is indivisible, and is loaded in a way that minimises its width. (Unless the load's height or instability, or both, makes it necessary to transport the load sideways).



A standard motor vehicle may transport more than one overdimension load, if the loads:

- aren't wider than 2.5m if they're loaded side by side
- aren't higher than 4.25m if they're loaded one above the other
- aren't longer than the standard length or rear overhang limits for that vehicle if they're loaded one behind the other.

These combination motor vehicles can't exceed the standard rear overhang or overall length limits:

- a truck and simple trailer
- a truck and full trailer
- an A-train truck
- a B-train truck.

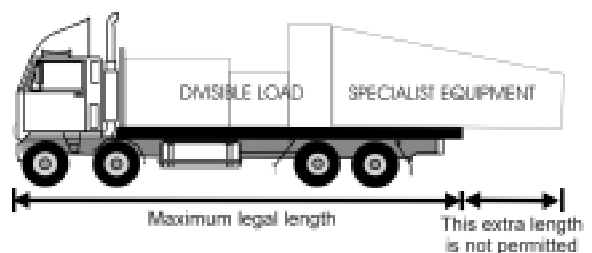
### Specialist overdimension motor vehicles

*Example: Chip spreaders, forklifts, mobile cranes, snow ploughs etc.*

Specialist overdimension vehicles aren't primarily designed to transport overdimension or overweight loads, but they can exceed the limits for standard vehicles if:

- the vehicle's primary purpose is to carry out a specialist function that requires overdimension equipment, and
- dismantling the vehicle's overdimension equipment would make the vehicle unusable for its intended purpose, and
- it would take more than four hours to dismantle the equipment.

A specialist overdimension motor vehicle may transport a divisible load, but it can't exceed the maximum standard dimension limits if those limits can be complied with by reducing the size of the vehicle's divisible load.



## Types of overdimension vehicles and loads

Overdimension vehicles designed for overdimension or overweight loads

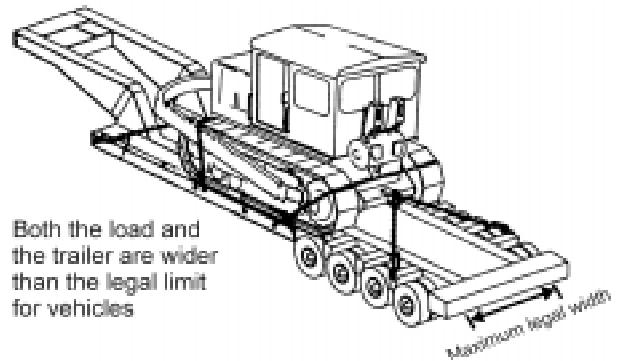
*Examples: Low loaders, three or four rows of eight transporters, multi-axle house trailers, platform trailers.*

The following three scenarios show how these vehicles, commonly referred to as overdimension transporters, can be loaded.

### Overdimension transporter carrying an overdimension load

An overdimension transporter can carry an overdimension load if the load:

- is indivisible
- is loaded in a way that minimises its width (unless the load's height/instability makes it necessary to transport the load sideways).



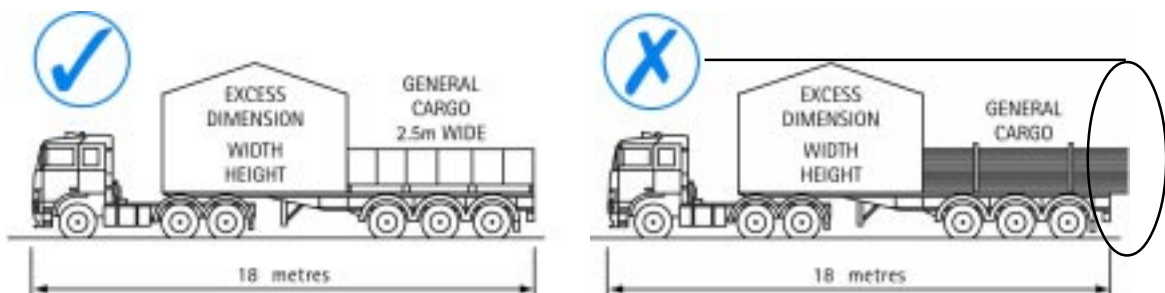
An overdimension transporter may transport more than one overdimension load if:

- side by side, the total width isn't greater than 2.5 metres
- one above the other, the total load isn't higher than 4.25m
- one behind the other, the length, front or rear overhang limits of a standard vehicle aren't exceeded.



### Overdimension transporter carrying an overdimension load and a divisible load

If an overdimension transporter is carrying an overdimension load and a divisible load (general freight), the overdimension transporter must be reduced to the smallest dimension practicable to carry the indivisible load. This means widening trailers must be closed to their narrowest width, and tromboning trailers must be reduced to their shortest forward distance.



## Types of overdimension vehicles and loads

Overdimension transporters may transport divisible goods if the goods:

- side by side, don't overhang the deck and the deck has been reduced to its smallest width
- one above the other, aren't higher than 4.25m, and
- one behind the other, don't overhang the deck and the deck has been reduced to its shortest length.

### **Overdimension transporter carrying divisible load (general freight) only**

If an overdimension transporter is only carrying a divisible load (general freight), (eg it isn't transporting an overdimension load), the transporter must be reduced to the smallest dimension practicable. Widening trailers must be closed to their narrowest width, and tromboning trailers must be reduced to their shortest forward distance.

An overdimension transporter may transport divisible goods if:

- one direction of the vehicle's journey requires the overdimension vehicle to transport an overdimension load, or
- the weight or instability of the divisible load requires the use of the overdimension motor vehicle
- side by side, the goods don't overhang the deck and the deck has been reduced to its smallest width, and
- one above the other, the goods aren't higher than 4.25m, and
- one behind the other, the goods don't overhang the deck and the deck has been reduced to its smallest length.