



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF HUMAN SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BTMM	LEVEL: 6
COURSE CODE: TTL621S	COURSE NAME: TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION LEGISLATION
SESSION: JANUARY 2019	PAPER: THEORY AND CASE STUDIES
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The paper has 6 main questions.2. ALL the questions are compulsory.3. Read carefully before answering.4. Write clearly and neatly.5. Number the answers clearly and according the structure in the examination question paper.6. Write full sentences. Candidates will be penalised for incorrect spelling and illegible handwriting, as well as for the inappropriate use of "bullet points".

ANNEXURE

Selected Regulations: Road Traffic and Transportation Act 22/1999
(4 pages)

PERMISSIBLE MATERIAL

The Namibian Constitution

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF 6 PAGES (Including this front page)

QUESTION 1

Discuss the purpose of the SADC Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology as evidenced by the contents of the preamble thereto. Also refer to the General Objective and Strategic Goals of the Protocol.

[10]

QUESTION 2

You are the General Manager of Halekari Freight Services. Your company is contracted by Weaponscorp, a company that produces ammunition and explosives, to transport several consignments of ammunition to a top-secret destination in a neighbouring country. The consignments will be transported by road.

Answer the following questions:

2.1 Identify the symbols below and briefly describe the risks of each.

2.1.1



2.1.2

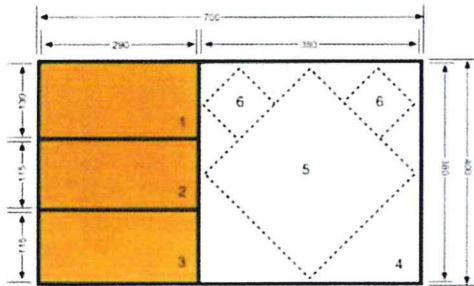


(Two marks each)(4)

2.2 As General Manager of Halekari Freight Services it is your duty to ensure that the transportation of these consignments take place in accordance to the applicable legislation. Certain goods are, however, exempted from the regulations. List these goods. (4)

2.3 Because of the top-secret nature of the consignments, you wish to avoid the publicity that accompanies transporting dangerous goods by road. How can you avoid this and what is the procedure to be followed? (5)

- 2.4 You need to appoint drivers to transport the consignments. What is the minimum age that these drivers should be? (1)
- 2.5 Discuss the training these drivers need to undergo. Refer to both the UN Model Regulations on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods, as well as the Road Traffic and Transportation Act 1999. (10)
- 2.6 Upon completion of their training the drivers will be issued with a Certificate of Training. What is the validity of this certificate? (1)
- 2.7 Identify the elements of the placard numbered 1 to 5 respectively. (5)



[30]

QUESTION 3

Briefly explain the following concepts relating to Transport and Traffic Legislation.

- 3.1 Sidewalk (2)
- 3.2 Road Transportation Management (3)
- 3.3 Presumption (2)
- 3.4 Gross vehicle mass (3)
- 3.5 Edge of the roadway (2)
- 3.6 Corridor (3)

[15]

QUESTION 4

Answer the following questions.

- 4.1 Name the 4 road corridors that transverse Namibia and indicate the main cities/areas linked by them. (8)
- 4.2 What is the difference between Road Traffic and Road Transport? (2)
- 4.3 In terms of the Road Traffic and Transportation Act 22/1999, who is the “owner” of a vehicle? (1)
- 4.4 Which two human rights are regarded as absolute? (2)
- 4.5 Peter wishes to obtain a personalised license number for his vehicle reading “#BEST NA”. Will this be allowed? (2)

[15]

QUESTION 5

Read the following case study and indicate which human rights have been infringed. Refer to the exact articles.

On 13 November 2017 Mr Thomas, an elderly Kwangali man, was arrested for allegedly stealing his neighbour’s car. He was brought before a Magistrate the next day and denied bail. He was kept in isolation in prison and not permitted to speak to anybody from outside. He was also beaten up by the Police and given rotten food to eat. His trial took place on 20 November 2017. He was not given a chance to state his case, but was summarily found guilty by the Magistrate, who said: “you must have stolen the car. You people from the Kavango are too poor to buy your own cars.”

Note: Marks will be deducted for irrelevant references to the Namibian Constitution.

[10]

QUESTION 6 FOLLOWS ON THE NEXT PAGE

QUESTION 6

Study the following pictures and answer the questions relating thereto.

6.1



The above vehicle was spotted driving in the Northern Industrial Area, Windhoek. It is an articulated vehicle consisting of a drawing vehicle and a flatbed semi-trailer transporting two shipping containers.

- 6.1.1 When will a vehicle / load be classified as “abnormal”? (2)
- 6.1.2 What is the maximum length that the vehicle pictured above may be to operate on a public road without a special permit? (1)
- 6.1.2 What is the maximum height it may be? (1)

6.2



The above picture shows part of an abnormal shipment imported through Walvis Bay. The abnormal load comprised six disassembled 777D off highway dump trucks that were shipped from India and then transported by road to a local mine. The buckets and tyres in the above picture weigh approximately 30 tonnes each.

- 6.2.1 Which procedures did the transporter have to followed before transporting the load on a public road? (4)
- 6.2.2 What is the maximum permitted width for a goods vehicle as illustrated in the picture to be operated on a public road? Motivate your answer. (2)

6.2.3 What is the maximum permitted projection allowed on such a vehicle? (2)

6.2.4 Special conditions apply to vehicles that require a Police escort. Briefly discuss 4 (four) of these conditions. (8)
[20]

TOTAL MARKS 100

(4) Any vehicle owned by the Ministry of Defence and which is not designed or adapted for the carriage of goods or passengers are excluded from the provisions of these Regulations relating to the construction or equipment of vehicles, except regulation 231.

PART 4 DIMENSIONS OF VEHICLES

Overall length of vehicle

240. A person may not operate on a public road -
- (a) a trailer which is coupled to a drawing vehicle in such a manner that the trailer and the drawing vehicle cannot swivel in a horizontal plane at the coupling, if the overall length including any drawbar or coupling exceeds one comma eight metres;
 - (b) a trailer with one axle or one axle unit, other than a semi-trailer -
 - (i) with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 12 000 kilograms, if the overall length of the trailer, excluding any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 11,3 metres; or
 - (ii) with a gross vehicle mass which does not exceed 12 000 kilograms, if the overall length of the trailer, excluding any drawbar or coupling, exceeds eight metres;
 - (c) an articulated motor vehicle or any other combination of motor vehicles consisting of a drawing vehicle and a semi-trailer, if the overall length of the motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 18,5 metres;
 - (d) a bus-train, if the overall length thereof exceeds 20 metres;
 - (e) a trailer not referred to in paragraph (b), excluding a semi-trailer, with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 12 000 kilograms, if the overall length of the trailer, excluding any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 12,5 metres;
 - (f) any other vehicle, excluding a semi-trailer, if the overall length, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 12,5 metres; or
 - (g) any other combination of motor vehicles, if the overall length thereof, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 22 metres, but this paragraph does not apply to a breakdown vehicle while towing any other motor vehicle.

Restriction on combination of motor vehicles

241. (1) A person may not operate on a public road any combination of motor vehicles -
- (a) other than a drawing vehicle and one or two trailers;
 - (b) other than a motor vehicle drawing one other motor vehicle which is not a trailer, but in the case of an emergency service vehicle, a trailer and one other vehicle may be drawn;
 - (c) consisting of a trailer attached to a drawing vehicle in such a manner that the combination of trailer and drawing vehicle cannot bend in a horizontal plane, if the combined length of the trailer, including any drawbar or coupling and the rear overhang of the drawing vehicle exceeds three comma one metres; or



- (d) if the length of a drawbar of any trailer in such combination, where that trailer has more than one axle, exceeds two metres, but in the case of an underslung coupling, the drawbar may exceed two metres, provided the distance between the two vehicles does not exceed two comma five metres,

but, subject to regulation 258(2), any combination of vehicles may be towed by a breakdown vehicle if the brake system of the towed combination, excluding the drawing vehicle of that combination, is functional and co-ordinated with the working of the brakes of the breakdown vehicle.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subregulation (1), a converter dolly is not, when used in combination with a semi-trailer, deemed to be a trailer.

Overall width of vehicle

242. A person may not operate on a public road -

- (a) a bus of which the distance between the centre-lines of the tyres of the two front wheels exceeds one comma nine metres, if the overall width of the bus exceeds two comma six metres;
- (b) a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which is not less than 12 000 kilograms, if the overall width thereof exceeds two comma six metres; or
- (c) any other vehicle, if the overall width thereof exceeds two and a half metres.

Overall height of vehicle and load

243. A person may not operate on a public road a motor vehicle together with any load thereon, if the overall height -

- (a) in the case of a double-decker bus exceeds four comma six five metres; and
- (b) in the case of any other motor vehicle exceeds four comma three metres.

Turning radius and wheelbase

244. A person may not operate on a public road a vehicle -

- (a) if the turning radius of the vehicle exceeds 13,1 metres; and
- (b) if the wheel base of the vehicle exceeds, in the case of -
 - (i) a semi-trailer, nine metres, unless a certificate issued by the inspectorate of manufacturers, builders, importers and number plate manufacturers, which reflects that the cornering, reversing and road damage performance of the semi-trailer presents no greater hazard than for a nine metre wheelbase tandem axle semi-trailer, is affixed to the semi-trailer or carried in the drawing vehicle concerned;
 - (ii) a bus-train, 15 metres; or
 - (iii) any other vehicle, eight and a half metres.

Overhang of vehicle

245. (1) A person may not operate on a public road -

- (a) a semi-trailer, the front overhang of which exceeds one comma eight metres; or
- (b) a vehicle, other than a semi-trailer or trailer with one axle or one axle unit, if the front overhang exceeds -



- (i) 60 percent of the wheel-base;
 - (ii) six comma two metres in the case of a vehicle having the front surface of the back rest of the driver's seat at seat level not more than one comma seven metres from the front end of the vehicle when the seat, if adjustable, is in the rearmost position, less half the wheel-base, but the wheel-base of a bus-train is the distance measured from the centre of the front axle to the centre of the middle axle; or
 - (iii) five comma eight metres in the case of any other vehicle, less half the wheel-base.
- (2) A person may not operate on a public road -
- (a) a vehicle designed or adapted for use in connection with street cleaning or the disposal of refuse or sewage, any vehicle referred to in regulation 239, or any bus or self-propelled caravan, if the rear overhang exceeds 70 percent of its wheel-base;
 - (b) a trailer, other than a semi-trailer, which is equipped with -
 - (i) one axle;
 - (ii) one axle unit; or
 - (iii) two axles and the distance between the centre-lines of the axles is less than one comma two metres,
 if the rear overhang exceeds 50 percent of the length of the body of the trailer; or
 - (c) any other vehicle not referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), if the rear overhang exceeds 60 percent of its wheel-base.

Projections in case of vehicle other than motorcycle or pedal cycle

246. (1) A person may not operate on a public road a vehicle, other than a motorcycle or pedal cycle -

- (a) carrying any goods or fittings which project -
 - (i) either side of the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle by more than -
 - (aa) in the case of a bus contemplated in regulation 242(a) or a goods vehicle contemplated in regulation 242(b), one comma three metres; or
 - (bb) in the case of any other vehicle, one comma two five metres,
 but no side mirror or direction indicator on the vehicle must be taken into account;
 - (ii) more than 300 millimetres beyond the front end of the vehicle; or
 - (iii) more than one comma eight metres beyond the rear end of the vehicle; or
- (b) if -
 - (i) the front overhang, together with any projection, exceeds the front overhang as contemplated in regulation 245(1); or
 - (ii) any bracket projects more than 150 millimetres beyond the widest part of the vehicle.

(2) A person may not operate on a public road a vehicle or combination of vehicles where the combined length of the vehicle or combination of vehicles and any projection



exceeds the overall length prescribed in regulation 240 for that vehicle or combination of vehicles.

Projections in case of motorcycle or pedal cycle

247. A person may not operate on a public road a motorcycle or pedal cycle if any goods carried thereon, or on any portion or side-car of such cycles, project more than 600 millimetres to the front of the axle centre of the front wheel or more than 900 millimetres to the rear of the axle centre of the rear wheel or more than 450 millimetres to either side of the wheels of such cycles, or more than 300 millimetres to the outside of the wheel of any side-car, but this regulation does not apply to any side-mirror or crash bars.

Warning in respect of projecting load

248. (1) A person may not operate a vehicle on a public road if the load on the vehicle projects more than 150 millimetres beyond the side thereof, unless -

- (a) during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres, the extent of such projection is indicated -
 - (i) by means of either a white retro-reflector or a lamp emitting a white light, fitted at the outer edge of the front of that load; and
 - (ii) by means of either a red retro-reflector or a lamp emitting a red light, fitted at the outer edge of the rear of that load; and
- (b) during any other period, the extent of that projection is indicated by means of flags of red cloth, not less than 300 millimetres by 300 millimetres, suspended by two adjacent corners thereof transversely to the direction of travel of the vehicle from the front and rear of that projection.

(2) A person may not operate a vehicle on a public road if the load on the vehicle projects more than 300 millimetres beyond the rear thereof, unless -

- (a) during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres -
 - (i) the width of the projection is indicated by means of red retro-reflectors or lamps emitting a red light fitted on the end of such projection, but where the width of that projection is less than 600 millimetres it is sufficient for the purpose of indicating that width to fit one retro-reflector or lamp on the end thereof; and
 - (ii) the length of that projection is indicated by means of yellow retro-reflectors or lamps emitting a yellow light fitted on both sides of that projection at the end thereof; and
- (b) during any other period, the length of that projection is indicated by means of a red flag or red cloth, not less than 300 millimetres by 300 millimetres, suspended by two adjacent corners thereof transversely to the direction of travel of the vehicle, from the end of that

