

酒後駕駛，害己害人  
Drink Driving Kills,  
Don't Drink and Drive



酒後駕駛法例  
已於1999年10月1日收緊  
Drink Driving Legislation Has Been  
Tightened From 1 October 1999



# 酒後駕駛，害己害人 Don't Drive after Drinking

駕駛不單只是控制車輛以及判斷車速和距離，你還須要留意其他人士的行動，以便應付突發事件。酒精會影響你的駕駛能力，因為它會：

- 損害判斷車速及距離的能力
- 令反應減慢
- 影響你的協調
- 導致你的視力模糊
- 令你高估自己的能力



Driving a car is not just handling controls, and judging speed and distance. It demands your anticipation of what other people will do and your readiness to react to something unexpected.

Alcohol affects your driving ability as it will:

- impair your judgement of speed and distance
- slow down your reaction time
- affect your co-ordination
- blur your vision
- give you a false sense of confidence

**新修訂的酒後駕駛法例已於1999年10月1日生效，該修訂主要包括：**

**收緊訂明體內酒精含量上限 — 如果司機體內的酒精量超出下列規定的限度，即屬違法：**

- \* 每100毫升血液內含50毫克酒精；
- \* 每100毫升呼氣內含22微克酒精；或
- \* 每100毫升尿液內含67毫克酒精

法例規定，司機如涉及交通意外或在行車時違反交通規例或被懷疑酒後駕駛便須接受測試，以確定是否酒後駕駛。

**The tightened legislation on drink driving with effect from 1st October, 1999 mainly comprises the following:**

**The prescribed alcohol limit was tightened – drivers will be prosecuted of drink driving if they have in their body an alcohol content exceeding:**

- \* 50 milligrams of alcohol per 100 ml of blood;
- \* 22 micrograms of alcohol per 100 ml of breath; or
- \* 67 milligrams of alcohol per 100 ml of urine

**Drivers who are involved in traffic accidents, or who commits a moving traffic offence or are being suspected of drink-driving will be tested.**

## 酒後切勿駕駛

- 如要喝酒，請勿駕車
- 如要駕車，請勿喝酒

你可選擇：

- \* 使用公共交通工具
- \* 乘坐的士
- \* 安排沒有飲酒的人負責駕駛
- \* 在親友家中留宿



## Don't drive after drinking

- If you drink, don't drive
- If you drive, don't drink

You can:

- \* Use public transport
- \* Take a taxi
- \* Arrange for a non-drinker to drive
- \* Stay overnight with friends



## 過馬路、先按掣

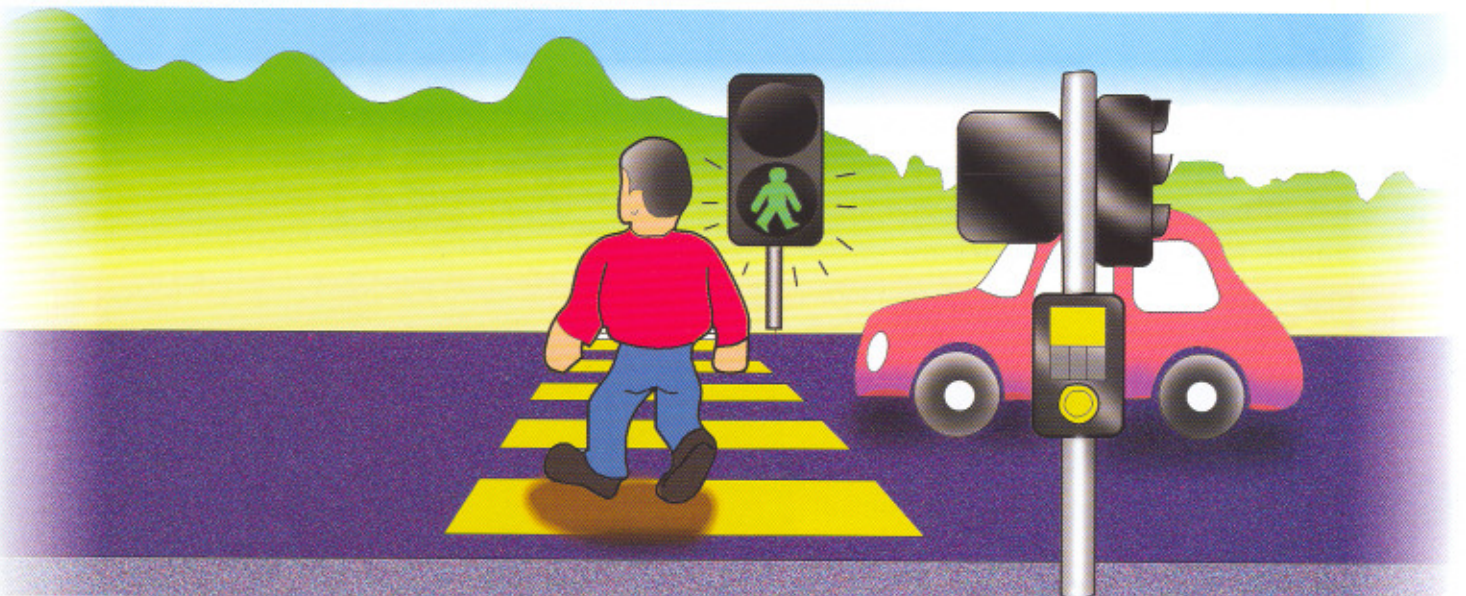
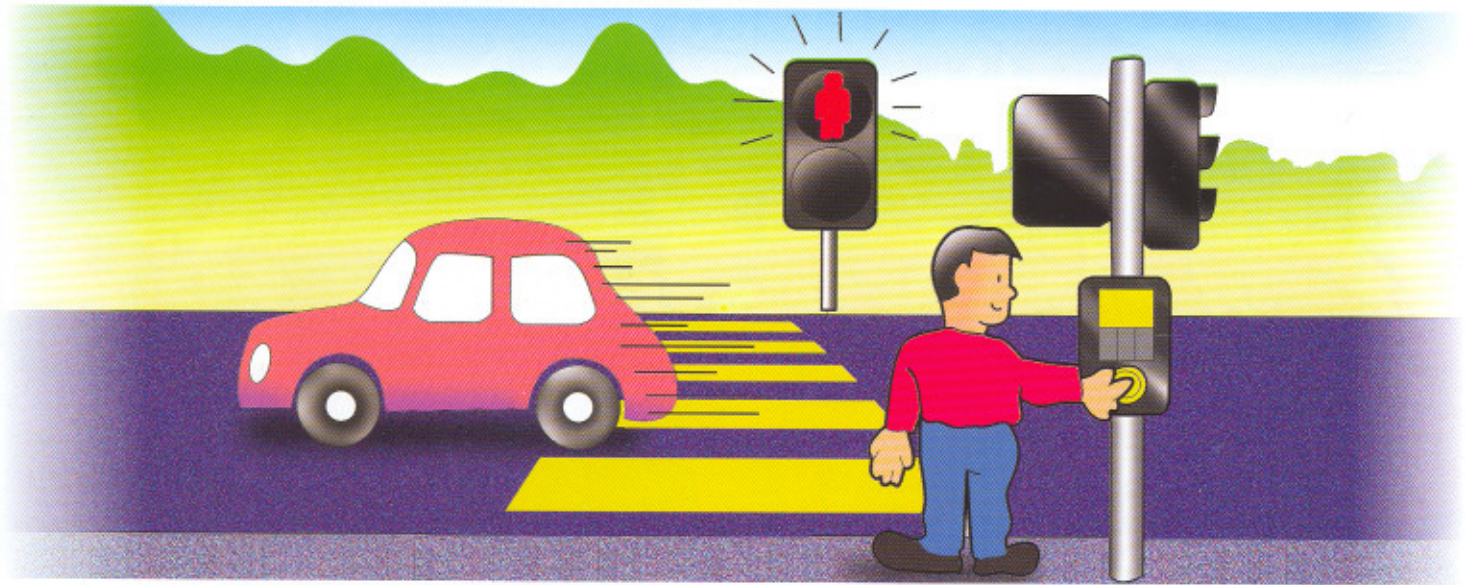
### To Cross the Road Safely – Push Button and Wait for the Green Man Signal

部份設有交通燈控制的過路處裝有按掣盒在燈柱上。在這些過路處，如你不按掣，行人綠燈或可能永不出現。當你按此掣後，綠色人像燈(在收到這個過路信息及待最少行車綠燈時間完結後)便會轉亮。

因此記著下次過路前，請先按掣，等待綠色人像燈亮著後才可橫過馬路。

At a signalised pedestrian crossing, look out for push button boxes on signal posts. At crossings where push button boxes are incorporated, the green man signal may never come up if you do not press the button. Pressing the button registers your request to cross and the green man signal will come up, when the green time for vehicle's right of way has lapsed.

So if you wish to cross the road timely and safely, do remember to press the button first and wait for the green man signal to light up.





# 電車站 Tram Stops

## 如有電車月台

你就要留心行人往來電車月台。當你駛經電車綫時，必須留心行人或會從電車月台走出路面；部份人可能會疏忽你所駕的車正在駛近。如果有電車埋站時，更要留心行人或會從電車車尾衝出。

## 如無電車月台

你的車就要停在髹上黃色的停車綫前，以先讓路給乘客上落電車及橫過馬路。現時香港區的莊士敦道、黃泥涌道、筲箕灣道以及堅尼地城海傍都有這些無電車月台的電車站。駕車人士在駛經上述地點時，務必特別小心，先讓乘客上落電車及橫過馬路。

## *If there is a tram island*

you must look out for pedestrians crossing to and from the island. When you drive on the tramline, look out for pedestrians who may step off the island; some may be looking for oncoming traffic and not for traffic from your direction. If a tram has stopped, look out for pedestrians who may appear from behind the tram.

## *If there is no tram island*

You must stop your vehicle behind the yellow 'Stop' line when there is a tram at the stop and give way to passengers crossing to and from the tram. Wait until there are no more passengers getting on or off the tram and look out for intending passengers hurrying to cross the road and get on or off the tram. Examples of locations where there are no tram islands are at Johnston Road, Wong Nai Chung Road, Shau Kei Wan Road and the waterfront at Kennedy Town.

