

# Driving in Korea

## Study Guide



## FOREWORD

The information contained in this pamphlet is largely based on the "Manual for Safe Driving" prepared by the Korean Road Traffic Safety Authority. Regulatory requirements contained herein are from the Korean Road Traffic Law and DOD and USFK directives.

There must be a logical explanation why driving in Korea is more difficult than in the U.S. At first glance, you can clearly see that there are many vehicles and too few roads to handle the traffic in an orderly manner. This situation may be the reason taxis and other vehicles drive aggressively, weaving in and out of traffic. Buses and heavy trucks are required to use the extreme right lanes but very often wander into the other lanes.

In addition, experience is a factor in driving in Korea. Americans have been driving for many years. As a result, we developed and learned safe habits when around motor vehicles. In Korea, the motor vehicle growth was sudden, thus not allowing for the development of safe habits as in the U.S.

On every road in Korea, you can expect to find people. On expressways, extra caution is required around road repair and maintenance sites. Maintenance workers are prone to step into the path of traffic and drivers must be prepared to stop immediately. Also watch for workers when going through tunnels and toll gates.

There are many pedestrians in Korea. Traditionally, they have felt that they have as much right to the use of the roads, and therefore expect vehicles to yield them. This behavior creates a real hazard for you as a driver. It is wise to reduce speed when driving around pedestrians, especially children. Many Korean children have a preconceived notion that by raising their arms a vehicle will stop to allow them to cross the street. Watch out for them and prepare to stop. Pedestrians also become confused while crossing roads, often stopping suddenly and then moving into the paths of moving vehicles. A common occurrence is for pedestrians to run or walk into traffic lanes from the front or rear of halted or parked vehicles and other blind spots.

Although much of Korea is using the motor vehicle as a means of transportation, there are still some people who rely on other more economical means of transportation. Even more unpredictable and hazardous are bicycles and motorcycles. They are usually overloaded and unstable. Slow down and give them lots of room, as the operators are noted for weaving into the paths of passing vehicles.

Other hazards on Korea roadways are created by nature. Two of the more notable ones are potholes, created by the winter freezing and thawing process, and flooding, caused by the rainy season. Slow down. Avoid potholes if you can. Potholes damage tires, oil pans, or even entire cars.

Truly driving in Korea is a challenge. Relax, be calm, be alert, and drive defensively!

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**Safety**

**GUIDE TO SAFE DRIVING IN KOREA**

**INTERIM CHANGES.** Interim changes to this pamphlet are not official unless authenticated by the Adjutant General. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration date unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

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**\*This pamphlet supersedes USFK Pam 385-2, 15 September 1993.**

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## SECTION I. GENERAL

1. **PURPOSE.** This pamphlet provides essential information for USFK personnel operating motor vehicles in the Republic of Korea (ROK).
2. **SCOPE.** This pamphlet applies to all USFK personnel operating motor vehicles in the ROK.

## SECTION II. DRIVING RULES

### 3. TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND DIRECTIONS.

- a. Driver must obey traffic signals and directions.

(1) Drivers must obey signal lights, traffic signs, and directions given by a traffic police officer or assistant traffic controller.

(2) When there is a police officer directing traffic, drivers should follow the hand signals or the flashlight signal by the police officer even if they are contradictory to traffic signals. Manual control by the police takes top priority.

- b. Traffic signal lights and their meaning.

#### (1) Red signal--

(a) Vehicles must come to a complete stop before reaching the stop line, pedestrian crosswalk, or intersection.

(b) A vehicle may turn right, provided it will not interfere with a pedestrian or right-of way vehicle.



(2) **Yellow signal**--A driver must come to a complete stop before reaching the stop line, a pedestrian crosswalk, or an intersection. If a driver is already in the intersection, he or she must proceed as quickly as possible when safe.

(3) **Green Signal**--Driver may either go straight ahead or turn right. No left turn may be made unless otherwise directed.

(4) **Green arrow signal**--Driver may go in the direction of the green indicator.

(5) **Lane direction and control signals**--when lane direction control signals are placed over separate lanes of a street or highway, vehicular traffic may travel in any lane over which a green signal is lighted but will not enter or travel in any lane where a red signal is displayed.

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(6) **Reversible Lane Signals**—Within certain areas of major cities, the overhead X and downward arrow signal devices are used where the direction of heavy traffic volume changes during certain peak hours of the day. These signals override the lane marks/centerline on the pavement.

(a) **Red X Light**—Vehicles will not use the lane shown with red X signal.

(b) **Green Downward Arrow**—Vehicles may proceed in the lane shown with green arrow light.

(7) **Flashing red (stop signal)**. Drivers of vehicles must stop at the marked stop line. If there is no line, a stop must be made before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway. The right to proceed is subject to the rules applicable after making a stop.

(8) **Flashing yellow (caution signal)**. Drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection while exercising due caution.

### 4. TRAFFIC LANES.

a. When traffic lanes are marked, a driver must stay in the lane in which his type of vehicle is permitted. He may not drive over the lane divider line.

b. Examples of improper driving involving traffic lane markings are—

- (1) Violation of lane usage.
- (2) Straddling the lane divider line.
- (3) Zigzagging over the lane divider.
- (4) Changing lanes suddenly.
- (5) Squeeze play.

(6) Continuously crossing many lanes.



(7) Changing lanes where prohibited. Yellow dotted or solid lines are centerlines. Vehicles may not cross the solid lines. Where solid and dotted lines are shown together, a vehicle on the side of dotted lines may cross the lines to pass. White dotted or solid lines are lane dividers. A vehicle may not cross a solid lane divider to change lanes.

c. Changing of lanes—

(1) Driver must use his directional signal at least 30 meters prior to turning (100 meters on the expressway).

(2) Driver must not change directions where prohibited by traffic signs.

(3) Changing lanes is prohibited when--

(a) There is insufficient distance to do so safely.

(b) Within 70 meters from the stop line at an intersection.

d. Bus lane.

(1) Bus lane (in cities) has been established to limit traffic. It is marked by a blue line and it designates a lane to be used only by scheduled buses during rush hours. Supplemental signs normally show the time when no vehicles other than buses will travel in the lane. At intersections the bus lane will have a broken or dash line, vehicle other than buses may enter this bus lane to make a right turn or immediate exits the main street.



(2) Since the bus lane is for buses only, regular vehicles may not enter or use this lane under ordinary circumstances.

(3) Bus lane on expressway (between Seoul to Shintanjin expressway only) have been designated to be used only by buses and 9-passenger vans (at least with 6 passengers) on weekends and holidays. It also is marked by a blue line.

Day	Seoul ↔ Shintanjin	Time
Saturday	Both directions	1200 - 2100
Sunday and Holiday	Shintanjin to Seoul	0800 - 2300
	Seoul to Shintanjin	0800 - 2100

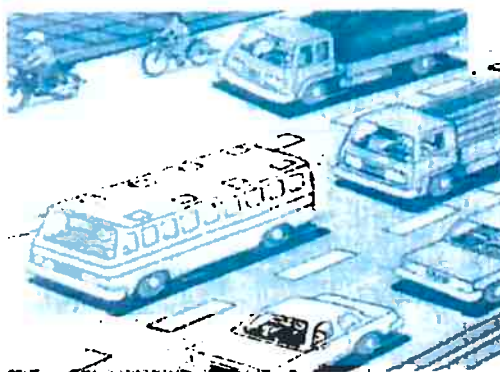
e. Unprotected left turn.

(1) Unprotected left turn is allowed only where the pertinent sign is installed.

(2) Unprotected left turn is allowed when your signal is green and when there is sufficient clearance between you and the opposing traffic. In case of traffic conflict, however, the responsibility for signaling falls onto left-turning vehicles.



f. A vehicle must travel over the lane designated by type of vehicle. Example given below is the road with 3 lanes (one-way).



3 Lanes (One-way)	1st Lane	Sedan, station wagon, ¼ ton passenger vehicle and vehicles of similar design and function.
	2nd lane	Sedan, station wagon, ¼ ton passenger vehicles, pickup trucks, 1 ¼-ton , and larger trucks and buses.
	3rd lane	Motorcycles, bicycles and carts, and trucks towing trailers or other trucks.

## 5. RIGHT-OF-WAY.

a. When an authorized emergency vehicle approaches, sounding a siren and/or showing a flashing light, all traffic is required to yield the right-of-way by moving as far to the right side of the road as possible and stopping until the emergency vehicle has passed. Don't stop in an intersection.

b. Right-of-way laws define who has the right of way. NEVER INSIST ON TAKING THE RIGHT-OF-WAY. Wait until it is yielded to you. All drivers have a moral and legal responsibility to avoid a collision. Courtesy and cooperation among drivers helps prevent accidents and makes driving more pleasant.

c. At intersections without STOP or YIELD signs or traffic signals--

(1) The first vehicle in the intersection should be allowed to go ahead.

(2) If two drivers reach an intersection from different streets at the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left must give the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

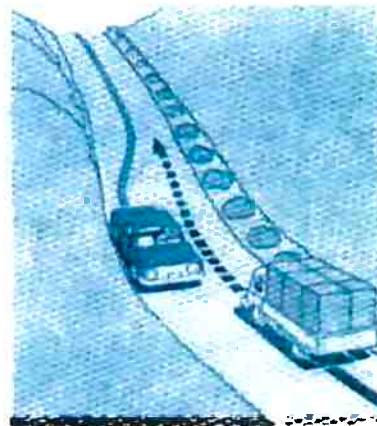
(3) When you see a vehicle crossing or beginning to cross the road you are on, slow down, prepare to stop, and let it go ahead.

d. Yield the right-of-way to faster moving vehicles. Regardless of the speed at which you are traveling, you must not obstruct another driver so he cannot pass. When driving on a roadway wide enough for more than one line of vehicles in your direction of travel, you must move out of the left hand lane when another vehicle is close behind you and trying to pass. Vehicles, which must move at slower speeds, must travel in the lane farthest to the right or in a lane marked for them by signs.

e. Right-of-way is defined by road condition.

(1) On a narrow inclined road, the descending vehicle has right-of-way. Ascending vehicle must pull over to the right.

(2) On a narrow road, a vehicle with passengers or cargo has the right-of-way. Unloaded vehicle must pull over the right.



**6. SPEED LIMITS.** Speed limits in this paragraph do not apply to official USFK vehicles. (See section V for official USFK vehicle speed limits.) Speed limits established by the law must be observed. Often the speed limit is set by individual traffic signs. When signs are used, the speed limit indicated must be observed.

a. Speed reduction during inclement weather. Vehicle operator should reduce speed by 20 to 50 percent when driving in snow, fog, ice, or rain.

b. Speed and force of impact. (Pictorial comparison)



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**c. Speed limit for local roads and expressway.**

Type of Road		Speed Limit	Type of Vehicle
Ordinary Road	One to two lanes	60 Km/Hr (37M/Hr)	Ordinary/small passenger vehicles, van, buses
	More than two lanes	80 Km/Hr (50 M/Hr)	Ordinary/small passenger vehicles, van, buses
Urban expressways	Exclusive motorway	Maximum: 90 Km/Hr (56 M/Hr) Minimum: 30 Km/Hr (19 M/Hr)	Ordinary/small passenger vehicles, van, buses, cargo vehicle,
Expressway (All except Chungbu Expressway)	Two or more lanes	Maximum: 100 Km/Hr (62 M/Hr) Minimum: 50 Km/Hr (31 M/Hr)	Ordinary/small passenger vehicles, van, buses.  * Maximum speed limit for trucks, construction vehicle, special types of vehicle is 80 Km/Hr.
	Single lane	Maximum: 80Km/Hr (50M/hr) Minimum: 40Km/Hr (25 M/Hr)	Ordinary/small passenger vehicles, van, buses, cargo vehicle, construction vehicle, special types of vehicle
Chungbu Expressway #10 (Seoul-Taejon)		Maximum: 110 Km/Hr (66 M/Hr) Minimum: 60 Km/Hr (37 M/Hr)	Ordinary/small passenger vehicles, van, buses, cargo vehicle.  * Maximum speed limit for trucks, construction vehicle, special types of vehicle is 80 Km/Hr.

**METRIC SYSTEM.** The metric system is used in Korea. Speed limit or distance is shown in meters or kilometers rather than miles or feet. For a quick mental conversion, multiply kilometers by .6 for approximate miles, or multiply miles by 1.6 for approximate kilometers (e.g., 40 km x .6 = 24 miles, or 30 miles x 1.6 = 48 kilometers). The chart below shows approximate equivalents of common measurements used in driving.

FEET	METERS	MILES	KILOMETERS
1	0.3048	1	1.6093
10	3	10	16
15	4.6	15	24
100	30	19	30
200	61	25	40
300	91	31	50
400	122	37	60
500	152	43	70
		50	80
		55	88
		62	100

## 7. PASSING.

### a. Method of passing.

- (1) To alert vehicles ahead, driver must indicate in advance the intention to pass.
- (2) Driver must pass to the left of a vehicle traveling in the same direction. Safe passing must be accomplished after insuring adequate clearance and the speed of vehicles in front of, to the rear of, and on-coming traffic.

### b. Places where passing is prohibited.

- (1) On or near the top of steep grades.
- (2) On curves.



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- (3) Descending lane on a steep incline.
- (4) Inside a tunnel.
- (5) Intersection.
- (6) Where prohibited by traffic signs.



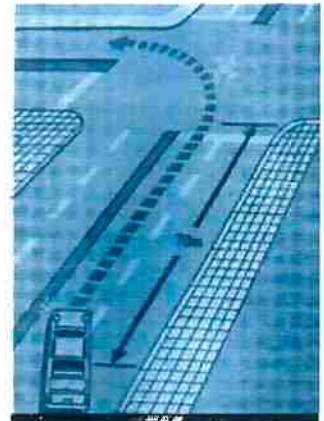
### 8. DRIVING THROUGH INTERSECTIONS.

#### a. Method of entering.

(1) Vehicles turning right must first move slowly to the lane nearest the right hand curb.

(2) Vehicles turning left must do so from the left hand edge of the lane closest to the centerline and from the center point of the intersection.

(3) Vehicles turning or going straight must move slowly to the appropriate lane at least 70 meters prior to the white line at the intersection.



b. Pedestrians. Pedestrians have the right-of-way at intersections and marked pedestrian crosswalks.

(1) Drivers will yield to pedestrians crossing at green crossing signals.

(2) Drivers will yield to pedestrians crossing the road at or near intersections where traffic is not being controlled.

### 9. VEHICLE LIGHTS.

#### a. Requirements:

(1) Vehicle must have headlights, clearance lights, taillight, and license plate light lit when driving at night. (Night is defined as a half hour after sunset and a half hour before sunrise.)

(2) When objects cannot be seen within 100 meters during the day due to inclement weather, lights must be turned on the same as if driving at night. When driving through fog, it is best to use low beams.

**b. Use of low beam.**

(1) When traveling through a high density traffic area at night, the low beam must be continuously used.

(2) When encountering on-coming traffic at night, dim the headlights to prevent other drivers from being blinded.

(3) When a vehicle is stopped or parked on the roadway at night, parking lights or clearance lights must be on.

**10. DRIVER RESPONSIBILITIES.**

a. **Splashing.** When driving in wet areas, drivers must not splash mud or water on pedestrians or bystanders.

b. **Protection of children and the blind.** When an unaccompanied child or a blind person with a white cane is walking on the road, the vehicle must come to a complete stop.



c. **Protection of pedestrians at crosswalks.** When a pedestrian is in a crosswalk, vehicles must stop completely. Slow down and prepare to stop when approaching a stopped or parked vehicle near a crosswalk. Pedestrians may be crossing in front of the stopped or parked vehicle.

d. **Do not pass or overtake a school bus or shuttle bus** when the buses are being used to receive or deliver passengers, as indicated by flashing lights or directed observation. Vehicles traveling in either direction of a stopped school bus/shuttle bus must stop.

e. **Driver attendance.** When leaving his vehicle, the driver must make sure that the motor is stopped, the parking brake is set, and the vehicle locked so that it cannot be driven by another person.

f. **Use of horns.** The use of horns is prohibited in designated areas within major cities.

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### **g. Safety restraint usage.**

(1) All occupants of Government-owned vehicles, privately owned vehicles used for official business, or any vehicle operated on a Federal installation, will wear manufacturer-installed restraint systems.

(2) All USFK personnel will wear manufacturer-installed restraint systems at all times while driving or riding in a POV, both on and off installation.

(3) Individuals will not ride in seats from which manufacturer-installed occupant restraint systems have been removed or rendered inoperative.

(4) Drivers are responsible to have front and rear seat passengers wear seat belts.

**h. Alcohol and drugs.** Driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol is prohibited. The legal limit of intoxication is 0.5mg (0.05%) or more of alcohol per 1ml of blood.

**i. Distractions.** Operators of vehicles must pay strict attention while driving. As such, vehicle operators must not wear commercial headsets or earplug radio, eat, or smoke while driving.

**j. Use of cellular phones while operating any motor vehicle, on or off military installations is restricted.** The restriction is this; cellular phone may only used with "hands free" devices. Earphones versions of hand free devices are prohibited.

## **11. PARKING.**

**a. Illegal parking significantly contributes to congestion and impedes the traffic flow on and off military installation.** All persons who have registered a vehicle are responsible for the proper use of that vehicle, including parking. Accordingly, any individual whose registered vehicle has accumulated more than two DD Form 1408 (Armed Forces Traffic Ticket) for parking violations during a 60-day period may have his/her driving privileges suspended for a period of up to six months at the discretion of the installation commander. A USFK standard for parking offenses is cited below.

**b. Prohibited parking.** Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or to comply with law or the direction of law enforcement personnel or an official traffic control device, no person will park a vehicle--

---

(1) On a sidewalk.

(2) In a crosswalk.

(3) In front of driveways.

- (4) On a bridge or other elevated structure upon a roadway.
- (5) Within a highway tunnel.
- (6) On railroad or streetcar tracks.
- (7) At any place narrow enough to make passing difficult, dangerous, or impossible.
- (8) On a roadway or shoulder within 100 feet (30 meters) of the crest of a hill.
- (9) Beside another vehicle parked parallel to the curb or on a roadway shoulder.
- (10) Where official signs prohibit parking, when the curbing is painted yellow, or when the roadway is marked in yellow or white.
- (11) Within 20 feet (6 meters) of a fire hydrant, crosswalk, bus stop or intersection.
- (12) Within 20 feet (6 meters) of a driveway to any fire station or similar emergency facility, on the side of the street opposite the entrance to any fire station or similar emergency facility, or within 75 feet (23 meters) of the entrance.
- (13) Within 30 feet (9 meters) of the approach to any flashing signal, stop sign, yield sign, or traffic control signal located at the side of the roadway.
- (14) On a grassed or seeded area on U.S. military installations unless directed by proper authority.
- (15) Stop, park, or leave a vehicle attended or unattended where it is prohibited. In any event, an unobstructed width of the highway opposite a vehicle must be left for the free passage of other vehicles, and a clear view of the stopped vehicle must be available from a distance of 200 feet (60 meters) in each direction. Exceptions apply to vehicle operators who cannot accomplish this action due to injury or due to the disabled condition of the vehicle.

## **12. PASSENGER AND CARGO LIMITATIONS.**

- a. Passenger limitation. The number of passengers will not exceed the designated seating capacity.
- b. Cargo limitation.

- 
- (1) The cargo will not exceed 11 percent of the rated cargo weight limitation of the vehicle.
  - (2) Contents of the cargo should not extend beyond one tenth of the vehicle length.

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(3) Width of cargo should not block or impair the rearview mirror.

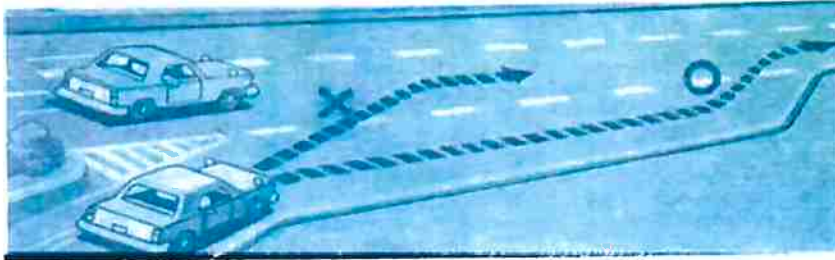
c. Warning signs for cargo that exceeds the length limit.

(1) Daylight. A red cloth, 30cm x 50cm or larger, must be affixed to the farthest protruding edge.

(2) Nighttime. A light or reflector must be fastened to the farthest protruding edge.

**SECTION III. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR EXPRESSWAY DRIVING**

**13. RULES FOR TRAVEL.**



a. Right-of-way.

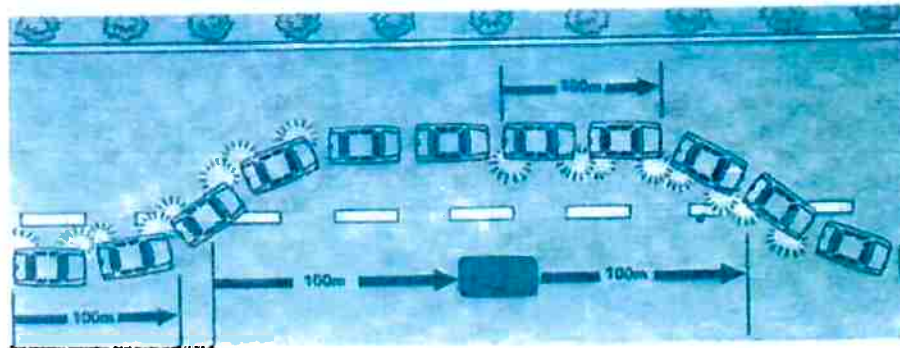
(1) An emergency vehicle has the right-of-way.

(2) A vehicle already on the expressway has the right-of-way.

b. Passing.

(1) When passing, the driver must turn on the directional signal, and then pass safely using the left lane (passing lane). Upon completion of passing, he must return to the traveling lane using the right turn sign.

(2) The following illustration depicts the use of directional signals when passing. When passing on the expressway, directional signals are used to indicate a change, either to enter the passing lane or the traveling lane. When in the passing lane, the directional signal must be turned off.



c. **Yielding.** It would be proper for vehicles on expressway to yield for vehicles entering to the expressway by adjusting speed to permit entering vehicles to merge into traffic safely.

#### 14. VEHICLE BREAKDOWN.

a. When a vehicle is disabled and unable to travel on the expressway, move the vehicle to the right side of the roadway and place a triangular warning sign 100 meters or more behind the vehicle. Turn on the vehicle's hazard lights (flashers) to provide additional visibility. Flashers may also be used by other motorists to warn of emergency conditions (accident on or near the roadway; disabled vehicle, etc.).

b. At night, red flares or flashing lights must be placed at least 200 meters behind the disabled vehicle to provide visibility within 500 meters from both directions.



#### 15. DRIVER RESPONSIBILITIES ON THE EXPRESSWAY.

a. Drivers will ensure their passengers wear installed seatbelts.

b. Warning devices must be carried at all times. Included are red reflective Triangular warning sign, or flashing light. (Exception: Vehicles carrying flammable or explosive materials will not use or carry flares.)

c. If you travel on weekends or holidays, respect the bus lane. See paragraph 4d, bus lane, for further information.

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- d. Don't drive along the side or shoulder of the expressway and be aware of stalled and emergency vehicles in this area.
- e. Slow down when going in and out of a tunnel because your vision needs to adjust to change in lighting.
- f. The safe distance between you and the vehicle in front of you is 100 meters or two or three seconds.
- g. When you are in need of help from a Korean and you cannot communicate, use Appendix B of this pamphlet to point out the message you wish to convey.

### **SECTION IV. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

#### **16. PROCEDURES.**

- a. Driver responsibilities.
  - (1) Stop immediately.
  - (2) Aid the injured and take other necessary emergency measures.
  - (3) Report the following to the nearest police:
    - (a) Location, time and date of accident.
    - (b) Degree of injuries, to include fatalities.
    - (c) Type and degree of property damage.
    - (d) Other necessary information.
- b. A police officer may order the driver to do the following:
  - (1) Aid the injured. If needed to prevent traffic hazards, the driver may be ordered to remain at the scene of the accident.
  - (2) Take other measures necessary for maintenance of traffic safety.

**Note:** a. A driver leaving the scene of the accident without taking necessary actions will be subject to severe punishment.

b. If you encounter language problems with Koreans involved, show your USFK FL 1EK (HQ USFK SOFA card) or appendix B of this pamphlet, and point out items that you desire to express.

## 17. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR PUNISHMENT.

a. If the driver is at fault in an accident resulting in injuries or property damage, he may be relieved from criminal punishment if the driver and victim agree to resolve the case between themselves.

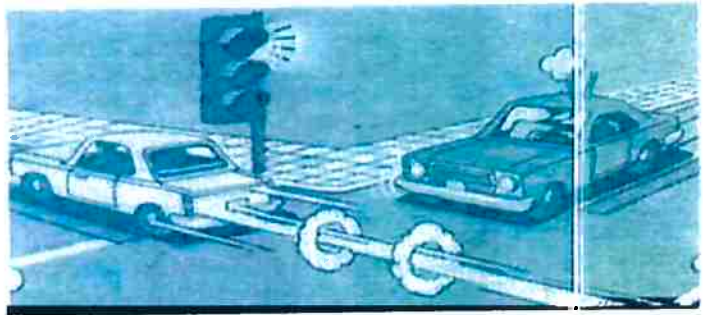
**NOTE:** An open-ended comprehensive insurance policy (bodily injuries and property damage) will be considered as an agreement.

b. The following cases are still punishable regardless of an agreement:

- (1) Fatal Accident.
- (2) Deserting the accident scene without taking necessary actions.
- (3) Concealing the victim and then fleeing.
- (4) An accident resulting in injuries, by committing one or more of the following violations:

(a) Violating a traffic signal, entering a no-entry zone, or running a stop sign.

(b) Exceeding speed limit by 20 kilometers per hour.



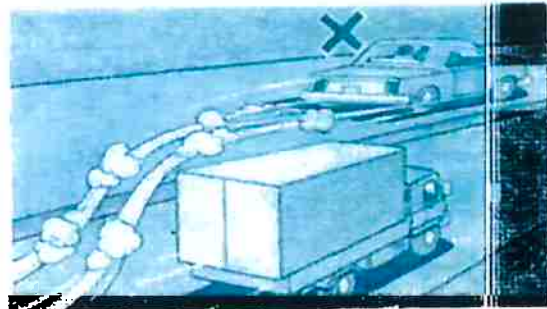
(c) Unsafe or illegal passing.

(d) Crossing the centerline.

(e) Driving without a driver's license.

(f) Violating railroad crossing procedures.

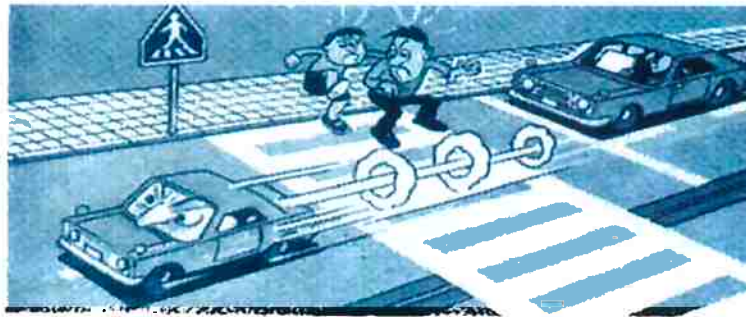
(g) Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.



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(h) Disregarding driver's duties to protect pedestrians at crosswalks.



(i) Trespassing on the separated sidewalk or improper crossing.

(j) Negligence of duties to protect passengers from falling off the vehicles.

**SECTION V. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MILITARY VEHICLES**

**18. VEHICLE MOVEMENT.**

a. Road clearances. When there is any question of road clearance, or in the absence of a sign indicating measured clearance (width and height), the driver will stop the vehicle and determine if there is sufficient clearance for the vehicle and its load before attempting to negotiate an underpass, highway, or bridge.

b. Toll booths. All drivers of military vehicles will come to a complete stop at all toll booths upon entry and exit from expressways and toll roads. Military vehicle drivers will give the ticket back to the toll booth clerk after completing the following information for the vehicle (license plate number and branch of service).

c. Eating, drinking, or smoking. Drivers of military vehicles will not eat, drink, or smoke while operating a vehicle.

**19. HIGHWAY CONDITION CODES.**

Highway conditions are color coded as follows:

- a. **Green** - road conditions are normal.
- b. **Amber** - only vehicles essential for official business will be allowed to exit the installation.
- c. **Red** - only vehicles on emergency missions are authorized to exit the installation. An emergency mission is one which meets one or more of the following:
  - (1) Protection of life and property.
  - (2) Emergency road repair crews or communication repair crews.
  - (3) Military police missions.
  - (4) Transportation regulating missions.
- d. **Black** - road is not passable.

**20. MAXIMUM USFK VEHICLE SPEED LIMITS. (USFK Reg 190-1)\***  
 (Included in Driver's Test)

\* Vehicle operators will not drive at a speed greater than is reasonable or prudent under road and weather conditions and with regard to the actual and potential hazards. The maximum speed limits are shown below. Military vehicles operators will not exceed maximum speed limits.

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| a. When passing a marching unit--                | 10 MPH/16 KPH |
| b. On military installation--                    |               |
| (1) Residential Area                             | 15 MPH/24 KPH |
| (2) School Zones (when yellow flashing light on) | 15 MPH/24 KPH |
| (3) Parking Area                                 | 5 MPH/8 KPH   |
| c. Off-Military Installation--                   |               |
| (1) Within a city, community, or built-up area   | 35 MPH/56 KPH |
| (2) Outside a city, community, or built-up area  | 40 MPH/64 KPH |

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### d. On expressways and toll roads--

(1) Sedan type military vehicle. The minimum speed will be as posted same as speed limits shown on page 6, speed limit by expressway.

(2) Tactical vehicle (~~excluding M880/M890/M998/M1000 series~~)--  
40MPH/64KPH

(3) All other military vehicles are considered cargo vehicles-- The speed limit is 50 MPH/80KPH regardless of the time of day.

\* Official Government Vehicle.

## 21. TRAFFIC POINT SYSTEM.

a. Individuals whose driving privileges are suspended or revoked, to include the accumulation of 12 traffic points within 12 consecutive months or 18 traffic points within 24 consecutive months, will be notified in writing through official channels. Any revocation based on traffic points must be no less than six months.

b. Points assessed against an individual will remain in effect for point accumulation for a consecutive 24-month period or until separation from the service. This does not include cases involving immediate reenlistment, change of component, military retirement, or continuation of SOFA registration as a civilian employee of the U.S. Armed Forces in the ROK. Extension of tours by civilian and military personnel does not constitute separation from the service or termination.

c. The military member must attend remedial driver's training upon the accumulation of six or more traffic points in six months.

## 22. MOTORCYCLE, MOPED AND BICYCLE SAFETY RULES AND DEVICES.

a. Personnel who operate Motorcycle or Moped on a public street must be licensed.

b. Each driver of a ~~privately~~ or ~~Government-owned~~ Motorcycle or Moped will be required to satisfactorily complete and Army-approved Motorcycle Safety Course. (Reference AR 385-55, Appendix B-3)

c. While operating any of these modes of travel, safety must be exercised at all times.

d. Motorcycles/Mopeds will not be operated on Korean expressways/highways.

e. Motorcycles/Mopeds must have a lighted headlamp on at all times.

f. Motorcycle/Moped safety equipment includes:

(1) Helmet

- (2) Gloves
- (3) Boots
- (4) Long Sleeves
- (5) Reflective vest or materials

g. Bicycle Safety: Whether in uniform or not a bicycle safety helmet will be worn at all times along with a reflective vest. When crossing through a crosswalk, it is a good practice to walk the bike across to the other side.

Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to the Commander, USFK (FKSF), Unit #15237, APO AP 96205-5237. This publication is available electronically at: <https://www-eusa.korea.army.mil>

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## APPENDIX B

DRIVER'S ASSISTANCE REQUEST

<u>USEFUL SENTENCES</u>	<u>(CHECK)</u>	<u>KOREAN</u>
1. Please help me.	( )	좀 도와주십시오
2. Please notify the military police of my accident.	( )	저의 사고를 헌병에게 알려 주십시오.
3. Personnel have been injured and need medical aid.	( )	부상당한 사람이 있어 구급조치가 필요합니다.
4. We need assistance from U.S. military personnel.	( )	미군 요원의 도움이 필요합니다.
5. Which direction is ____?	( )	____ 이 어느방향입니까?
6. Where is gasoline station?	( )	주유소는 어디에 있습니까?
7. We need water.	( )	물이 필요합니다.
8. We need gasoline/diesel.	( )	휘발유/디젤이 필요합니다.
9. Maintenance assistance is required.	( )	차량 정비에 도움이 필요합니다.
10. We have a minor maintenance problem but will leave soon.	( )	정비상 약간의 문제가 있습니다만 곧 떠나겠습니다.
11. We need a tow truck from U.S. forces.	( )	미군 부대의 견인차가 필요합니다.
12. Please help me call this number ____.	( )	____로 전화할 수 있도록 도와주십시오.
13. Where is a telephone?	( )	전화는 어디에 있습니까?
14. May I use your telephone?	( )	전화 좀 쓸 수 있겠습니까?
15. How much do I owe you?	( )	얼마를 드리면 되겠습니까?
16. My name is ____	( )	저의 이름은 ____
17. My car will not operate.	( )	저의 차가 고장 났습니다.
18. May I park here?	( )	여기에 주차해도 되겠습니까?
19. How can I contact you later? Please write a note for me.	( )	제가 이 다음에 연락 할수 있도록 연락처를 적어 주십시오.
20. Thank you very much for your help. (Gamsa Hamnida)	( )	도운 주셔서 대단히 감사합니다.

























## APPENDIX A


























## KOREAN ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS

교통안전표지일람표

























<b>WARNING SIGNS</b>  <b>주의 표지</b>	<b>101</b> <b>Cross Intersection</b> +자형교차로 	<b>101-1</b> <b>T-Intersection</b> T자형교차로 	<b>102-2</b> <b>Y-Intersection</b> Y자형교차로 	<b>101-3</b> <b>Right Side Road</b> ㅓ자형교차로 
<b>101-4</b> <b>Left Side Road</b> ㅗ자형교차로 	<b>102</b> <b>Priority Road</b> 우선도로 	<b>103</b> <b>Right Merge</b> 우합류도로 	<b>103-1</b> <b>Left Merge</b> 좌합류도로 	<b>104</b> <b>Traffic Circle</b> 회전형교차로 
<b>105</b> <b>Railroad Crossing</b> 철도건널목 	<b>106</b> <b>Right Curve</b> 우로굽은도로 	<b>106-1</b> <b>Left Curve</b> 좌로굽은도로 	<b>107</b> <b>Right Double Curve</b> 우로이중굽은도로 	<b>107-1</b> <b>Left Double Curve</b> 좌로이중굽은도로 
<b>108</b> <b>Two-way Traffic</b> 2방향통행 	<b>109</b> <b>Upgrade</b> 오르막경사 	<b>109-1</b> <b>Downgrade</b> 내리막경사 	<b>110</b> <b>Road Width Reduced</b> 노폭감소 	<b>110-1</b> <b>Road Width Reduced-Right</b> 우차선감소 









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<p>110-2 Road Width Reduced-Left 좌차선감소</p> 	<p>111 Keep Right 우측방통행</p> 	<p>112 May Travel Either Lane 양측방통행</p> 	<p>113 Divided Road Begins 분리도로시작</p> 	<p>113-1 Divided Road Ends 분리도로끝</p> 
<p>114 Traffic Signal Ahead 신호기</p> 	<p>115 Slippery Road 미끄러운도로</p> 	<p>116 Wharf/ River Bank 장안도로</p> 	<p>117 Bumpy Road 노면요철</p> 	<p>117-1 Speed Bump Ahead 과속방지턱</p> 
<p>118 Falling Rocks 낙석도로</p> 	<p>119 Loose Gravel/Mud 돌, 흙탕물 튀는 도로</p> 	<p>120 Pedestrian Crossing 횡단보도</p> 	<p>121 Children Protection 어린이보호</p> 	<p>122 Bicyclist Ahead 자전거</p> 
<p>123 Road Under- construction 도로공사중</p> 	<p>124 Low-flying Aircraft 비행기</p> 	<p>125 Cross Wind 횡풍</p> 	<p>126 Tunnel Ahead 터널</p> 	<p>127 Wild Animal Protection 야생동물보호</p> 
<p>128 Danger 위험</p> 	<p><b>PROHIBITARY</b></p> <p>규제 표지</p>	<p>201 Road Closed 통행금지</p> 	<p>202 No Entry for Passenger Cars 승용자동차 통행금지</p> 	<p>203 No Entry for Cargo Vehicles 화물자동차 통행금지</p> 

<p>204 No Entry for Buses 승합자동차 통행금지</p> 	<p>205 No Entry for Motorcycles 2륜자동차 통행금지</p> 	<p>206 No Entry for Passenger Cars/Motorcycles 승용자동차, 2륜 자동차 통행금지</p> 	<p>206-1 No Tractors /Cultivators 트랙터및경운기 통행금지</p> 	<p>207 No Entry for Animal Drawn Vehicles 우마차통행금지</p> 
<p>208 No Entry for Hand Carts 손수레 통행금지</p> 	<p>209 No Entry for Bicycles 자전거 통행금지</p> 	<p>210 Do Not Enter 진입금지</p> 	<p>210-1 No Through Traffic 직진금지</p> 	<p>211 No Right Turn 우회전금지</p> 
<p>211-1 No Left Turn 좌회전금지</p> 	<p>212 No Crossing 횡단금지</p> 	<p>212-1 No U-Turn 횡단회전금지</p> 	<p>213 Do Not Pass 앞지르기금지</p> 	<p>214 No Parking or Stopping 주정차금지</p> 
<p>215 No Parking 주차금지</p> 	<p>216 Weight Limit 중량제한</p> 	<p>217 Height Limit 높이제한</p> 	<p>218 Width Limit 폭제한</p> 	<p>219 Distance Limit 차간거리제한</p> 
<p>220 Maximum Speed Limit 최고속도제한</p> 	<p>221 Minimum Speed Limit 최저속도제한</p> 	<p>223 Slow Down 서행</p> 	<p>224 Stop 일시정지</p> 	<p>225 Yield 양보</p> 

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<p>226 Pedestrian Crossing Prohibited 보행자횡단금지</p> 	<p>226-1 No Pedestrian Walking 보행자보행금지</p> 	<p>227 No Entry for Vehicle Carrying Dangerous Material 위험물차에 차입부재금지</p> 	<p><b>MANDATORY SIGNS</b>  지시 표지</p>	<p>301 Road Reserved for Motor vehicles 자동차 전용도로</p> 
<p>302 Road Reserved for Bicycles 자전거 전용도로</p> 	<p>302-1 For Bicycles And Pedestrian 자전거 및 보행자 전용도로</p> 	<p>303 Traffic Circle 회전교차로</p> 	<p>304 Direction of Travel 직행</p> 	<p>305 Right Turn 우회전</p> 
<p>305-1 Left Turn 좌회전</p> 	<p>306 Straight or Right Turn 직행 및 우회전</p> 	<p>306-1 Straight or Left Turn 직행 및 좌회전</p> 	<p>307 Right or Left Turn 좌우회전</p> 	<p>308 U-Turn 횡단회전</p> 
<p>309 May Travel Either Direction 양방향통행</p> 	<p>310 Keep Right 우측만통행</p> 	<p>310-1 Keep Left 좌측만통행</p> 	<p>310-2 Proceeding Direction 진행방향별 통행구분</p> 	<p>310-3 Bypass 우회로</p> 
<p>312 Use Snow tires or Chains 스노우 타이어 또는 체인기용</p> 	<p>313 Safety Zone 안전지대</p> 	<p>314 Parking Permitted 주차허용</p> 	<p>314-1 Parking for Bicycle 자전거 주차장</p> 	<p>315 Road Reserved for Pedestrians 보행자 전용도로</p> 

<p>316 Pedestrian Crossing 행단보도</p> 	<p>317 Children Protection 아동 보호</p> 	<p>318 Bicycle Crossing 자전거 횡단도</p> 	<p>319 One-way Traffic 일방통행</p> 	<p>319-1 One-way Traffic 일방통행</p> 
<p>319-2 One-way Traffic 일방통행</p> 	<p>320 Unprotected Left Turn 비보호좌회전</p> 	<p>321 Regular Services Bus Only 버스전용차로</p> 	<p>322 HOV Lane 다인승차량 전용차로</p> 