

SAFETY BULLETIN

2018 NTC Load Restraint Guide Now Available Issued: 25 June 2018 | Number: 15-18

What is the issue?

A recent incident involving a collapsed soft timber pallet (refer Environmental Alert 02-18) carrying a transformer has highlighted the need for increased awareness of the requirements for restraining loads.

What are the changes?

- An ICAM into the incident is in progress. One aspect which has been highlighted is the recent release of the National Transport Commission (NTC) Load Restraint Guide 2018.
- The guide provides detailed information on restraining loads using a variety of methods. Of particular value are the 'Number of Tie Down Lashings' tables found in the appendices.
- The examples pictured in this bulletin highlight the significant improvements in restraint that can be made by using a pulldown ratchet, as opposed to a push-up ratchet and high friction methods (rubber load mat under load).

What you need to do

- All drivers of Heavy Vehicles should familiarize themselves with the 2018 NTC Load Restraint Guide.
- IPad and PC users can access the guide via this link: <u>NTC Load Restraint Guide 2018</u>
- If you're viewing a hard copy of this bulletin you can access
 the guide via the NTC website at
 http://www.ntc.gov.au/heavy-vehicles/safety/load-restraint-guide/ or via intranet > Internal Services > Fleet Services >
 View HVNL Information > NTC Load Restraint Guide
- Other relevant information on the Fleet Services page includes Safety Information Sheets (SIS) on HV load restraint, dimension limits, mass management, speed management and fatigue management.

Contact

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Related documents

Environmental Alert – 02-18

SWM 1.017 – Road Transport General

Heavy Vehicle Operators Manual

Lashings: 50 mm webbing straps		Tensioner: Pull-down hand ratchet			Pre-tension: 600 kgf			
		Lashing angle (from horizontal)						
	Number of lashings	At least 75° AE > 0.95	At least 60° AE > 0.85	At least 45° AE > 0.70	At least 30° AE > 0.50	At least 15' AE > 0.25		
	Static fricti	on: 0.6	Example: Rusty steel on timber or smooth steel on rubber load mat (not conveyer belt)					
	1	3,400 kg	3,100 kg	2,500 kg	1,800 kg	930 kg		
HIGH FRICTION	2	6,900 kg	6,200 kg	5,000 kg	3,600 kg	1,800 kg		
	3	10,000 kg	9,300 kg	7,600 kg	5,400 kg	2,700 kg		
	4	13,000 kg	12,000 kg	10,000 kg	7,200 kg	3,700 kg		
	5	17,000 kg	15,000 kg	12,000 kg	9,000 kg	4,600 kg		
	6	20,000 kg	18,000 kg	15,000 kg	10,000 kg	5,500 kg		
王	7	24,000 kg	21,000 kg	17,000 kg	12,000 kg	6,500 kg		
_	8	27,000 kg	24,000 kg	20,000 kg	14,000 kg	7,400 kg		
	9	31,000 kg	28,000 kg	22,000 kg	16,000 kg	8,300 kg		
	10	34,000 kg	31,000 kg	25,000 kg	18,000 kg	9,300 kg		
	Static fricti	on: 0.4 Example: Smooth steel on timber						
	1	1,100 kg	1,000 kg	840 kg	600 kg	310 kg		
NOIL	2	2,300 kg	2,000 kg	1,600 kg	1,200 kg	620 kg		
	3	3,400 kg	3,100 kg	2,500 kg	1,800 kg	930 kg		
₩ .	4	4,600 kg	4,100 kg	3,300 kg	2,400 kg	1,200 kg		
MEDIUM FRICTION	5	5,700 kg	5,100 kg	4,200 kg	3,000 kg	1,500 kg		
	6	6,900 kg	6,200 kg	5,000 kg	3,600 kg	1,800 kg		
	7	8,100 kg	7,200 kg	5,900 kg	4,200 kg	2,100 kg		
	8	9,200 kg	8,300 kg	6,700 kg	4,800 kg	2,400 kg		
	9	10,000 kg	9,300 kg	7,600 kg	5,400 kg	2,700 kg		
	10	11,000 kg	10,000 kg	8,400 kg	6,000 kg	3,100 kg		

Figure 1. Example of tying down load using 2 x 50mm webbing straps and a pull-down ratchet (from p272 of guide).

Lashings: 50 mm webbing straps		Tensioner: Push-up hand ratchet or truck winch			Pre-tension: 300 kgf			
		Lashing angle (from horizontal)						
	Number of lashings	At least 75°	At least 60°	At least 45°	At least 30°	At least 15°		
		AE > 0.95	AE > 0.85	AE > 0.70	AE > 0.50	AE > 0.25		
	Static fricti	on: 0.6	Example: Rusty steel on timber or smooth steel on rubber load mat (not conveyer belt)					
	1	1,700 kg	1,500 kg	1,200 kg	900 kg	460 kg		
z	2	3,400 kg	3,100 kg	2,500 kg	1,800 kg	930 kg		
HIGH FRICTION	3	5,200 kg	4,600 kg	3,800 kg	2,700 kg	1,300 kg		
	4	6,900 kg	6,200 kg	5,000 kg	3,600 kg	1,800 kg		
	5	8,600 kg	7,700 kg	6,300 kg	4,500 kg	2,300 kg		
	6	10,000 kg	9,300 kg	7,600 kg	5,400 kg	2,700 kg		
王	7	12,000 kg	10,000 kg	8,900 kg	6,300 kg	3,200 kg		
	8	13,000 kg	12,000 kg	10,000 kg	7,200 kg	3,700 kg		
	9	15,000 kg	14,000 kg	11,000 kg	8,100 kg	4,100 kg		
	10	17,000 kg	15,000 kg	12,000 kg	9,000 kg	4,600 kg		
	Static friction: 0.4		0.4 Example: Smooth steel on timber					
	1	570 kg	510 kg	420 kg	300 kg	150 kg		
NOIL	2	1,100 kg	1,000 kg	840 kg	600 kg	310 kg		
	3	1,700 kg	1,500 kg	1,200 kg	900 kg	460 kg		
e e	4	2,300 kg	2,000 kg	1,600 kg	1,200 kg	620 kg		
E .	5	2,800 kg	2,500 kg	2,100 kg	1,500 kg	770 kg		
MEDIUM FRICTION	6	3,400 kg	3,100 kg	2,500 kg	1,800 kg	930 kg		
	7	4,000 kg	3,600 kg	2,900 kg	2,100 kg	1,000 kg		
	8	4,600 kg	4,100 kg	3,300 kg	2,400 kg	1,200 kg		
	9	5,200 kg	4,600 kg	3,800 kg	2,700 kg	1,300 kg		
	10	5,700 kg	5,100 kg	4,200 kg	3,000 kg	1,500 kg		

Figure 2. Example of tying down load using 2 x 50mm webbing straps and a push-up hand ratchet or truck winch (from p274 of guide).

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