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Chain of Responsibility: Broadening the Net

Submitted by: Australia



Workshop on Regulating High Mass Heavy Road Vehicles for Safety, Productivity and Infrastructure Outcomes Brisbane, Australia 3-6 April 2017



Chain of Responsibility Broadening the net

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Overview

- The Regulatory Challenge
- Evolution of Chain of Responsibility (CoR)
- Purpose of CoR
- Investigation Case Study affecting change
- CoR as a tool for managing overloading



The Regulatory Challenge

Productivity

- 14.5% of GDP
- \$150b per year
- 1 million jobs
 - 165,000 companies
- Freight task predicted to double by 2030

Safety

- 20% of Injury & Fatal incidents
- 213 deaths involved a
 H/V (2016)
- Economic triggers
- Increasing drug use



The Regulatory Challenge



In 2016, fatal road crashes accounted for **1300** lives lost on Australian roads – equivalent to 2 x A380 aircraft.



Safety Matters

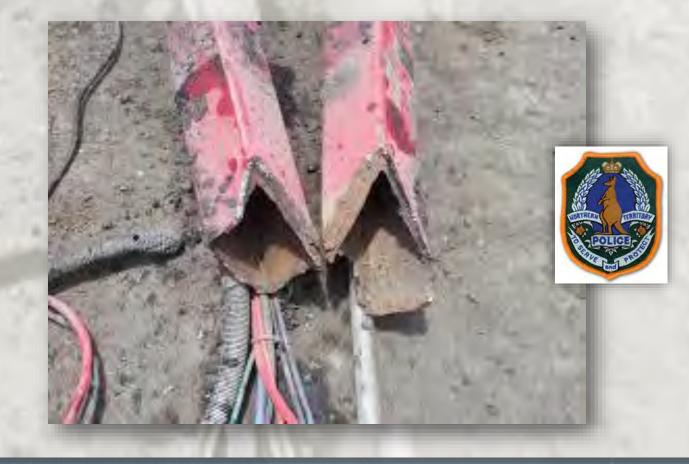






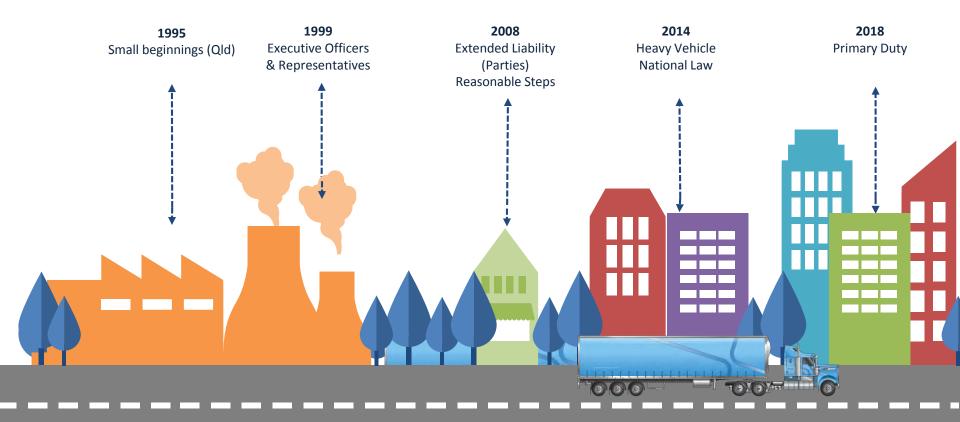


Safety Matters



PAUL ALAN RILEY. DIED TRAGICALLY 16-10-96 AGED 27 YRS. 7 MTHS. LOVING HUSBAND OF AMANDA AND FATHER OF LIAM AND GEORGIA IN GOD'S CARE BUT FÜREVER IN OUR HEARTS







Philosophy of CoR

Chain of Responsibility (CoR) means that anyone who has influence over the transport activity is responsible for safety on the road.





Chain of Responsibility

- Extends liability for offending (Parties)
- Targets those who can control/influence safe practice
- Reduces incentives for offending
- Supports investigation of safety risks
- Encourages supervision & management
- Proactive focus upon managing risk
- Level the playing field (fair competition)





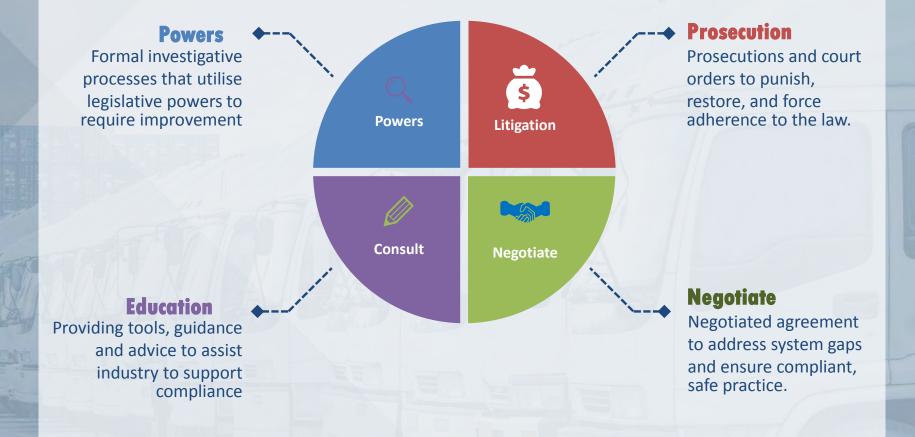
Chain of Responsibility

- Liable parties:
 - Executive Officers
 - Operators
 - Prime Contractors
 - Employers
 - Consignors (Sender)
 - Consignees (Receiver)
 - Schedulers
 - Loaders/Unloaders
 - Packers
 - Loading Managers



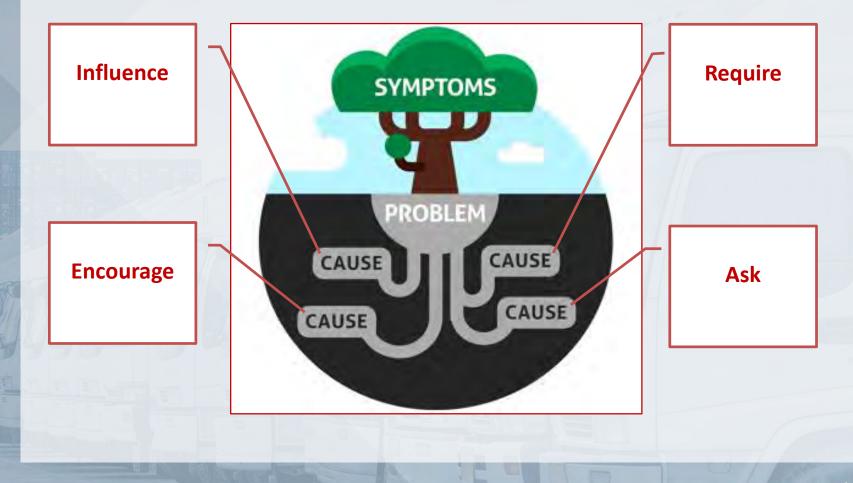


Chain of Responsibility





How does CoR Work?



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CASE STUDY - Infrastructure Project

An investigation revealed extreme mass breaches by operators sub-contracted transporting rock spoil (some in excess of 160% overloaded).

Investigations included:

- Prime Contractor
- Operators
- Loaders
- Loading Managers
- Consignees (Receivers)

Remedies – Ten (10) Improvement Notices

- On-board mass monitoring
- Signage on trucks/trailers (mass limits)
- Scales on loading equipment
- Feedback/reporting systems
- Training/supervision



Combination	Gross Range
Semi	Legal (42.5t) – 57.5t
Truck & Tri	Legal (45t) – 58.32t
Truck & Quad	Legal (47.5t) – 57.76t





Managing with Chain of Responsibility

System to address overloading:

- The Parties
- The Load
- The Driver
- The Vehicle
- The Road Conditions





Managing Overloading

- The Parties
 - Governance (Contractual arrangements)
 - Assurance (System check)
 - Engagement (Consultation)
 - Review (Continual improvement)



The Load

Qe

www.nhvr.gov.au



The Load

www.nhvr.gov.au



Managing Overloading

- The Load
 - Weight (Mass Limits)
 - Packaging (Properly packed)
 - Position (Weight distribution)
 - Restraint (Secured)





The Driver





The Driver



Managing Overloading

- The Driver
 - Recruitment
 - Training
 - Consultation
 - Supervision
 - Direction





The Vehicle

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The Vehicle

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Managing Overloading

- The Vehicle
 - Right vehicle
 - Right combination





TROTTER





TROTTER



Managing Overloading

- The Road Conditions
 - Suitable for the vehicle
 - Suitable for the load
 - Weather



Why have Chain of Responsibility?

- Places responsibility on those who can control/influence safe practice
- Encourages supervision & management
- Preventative focus upon managing risk
- Reduce incentives and commercial benefits
- Treats the causes of offending
- Improves safety and productivity



Questions?

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