

## Consignor and Consignee Compliance Checklist

	Yes	No	NA
Speeding – Risk types and control measures Have you:			
Conducted a risk assessment of your speed compliance obligations			
Documented your speed management and assurance policy and procedures that outline the control measures implemented			
Ensured that the terms of consignment, contracts and agreements do not contain rate structures or incentives (for early delivery) or penalties (for late delivery) or associated performance measures that may reward or encourage the driver to exceed the speed limit			
Initiated alerts when consignment arrangements are identified as having the potential to cause a driver to speed			
Monitored the effectiveness of other parties' speed management systems and adherence to speed management practices			
Planned deliveries with appropriate time for the required route so drivers are not directly pressured, or feel indirectly pressured, to exceed the speed limit			
Ensured that parties in the supply chain sending and receiving goods aim to adhere to scheduled delivery windows and minimise delays for drivers, however, if delays occur operators and drivers are advised in advance			
Allowed flexibility in pick-up and delivery times where there are changes to the schedule, so drivers are not directly pressured, or feel indirectly pressured, to exceed the speed limit			
Regularly reviewed business practices including consignment arrangements, delivery times, time spent on site, loading and unloading times and delays, in consultation with drivers and other impacted parties in the supply chain			
Obtained an explanation from other parties' on how speed is managed within their business			
Fatigue – Risk types and control measures Have you:			
Conducted a risk assessment of your fatigue management obligations under the HVNL			
Documented your fatigue management and assurance policies and procedures that outline the control measures implemented			
Ensured terms of consignment, contracts and agreements do not contain rate structures or incentives (for early delivery) or penalties (for late delivery) or associated performance measures that may reward or encourage the driver to drive whilst fatigued or breach their work/rest hours			
Initiated alerts when consignment arrangements are identified as having the potential to cause a driver to drive while impaired by fatigue or breach their work/rest hours			
Trained key personnel, including put not limited to Loading Managers, Packers, Loaders and Unloaders, who can assess the fatigue of the driver, with awareness of the signs of fatigue			
Assessed the fatigue of the driver, before, during and after loading or unloading			



Taken preventative action and reported incidences of driver fatigue to the driver's employer or operator		
Obtained an explanation from other parties on how fatigue is managed within their business		
Monitored the effectiveness of other party's fatigue management systems and adherence to fatigue management practices		
Planned deliveries with appropriate time for the required route so drivers are not directly pressured, or feel indirectly pressured, to drive whilst fatigued or breach their work/rest hours		
Consulted with other relevant parties in the supply chain in relation to the planning of journeys and pick-up and delivery times		
Accommodated and communicated delays in the transport task including adjusting or reprioritising loading or unloading times as required		
Provided access to rest facilities in the event of loading or unloading delays to assist drivers manage their work/rest hours and fatigue levels		
Monitored adherence to delivery windows, truck turnaround times and delays and take remedial action as required		
Reviewed loading/unloading arrangements and practices that may cause, encourage or lead to fatigued driving on a regular basis involving all relevant parties in the supply chain		
Mass, Dimension and Loading – Risk types and control measures Have you:		
Conduct a risk assessment of your mass, dimension and loading obligations under the HVNL		
Document your mass, dimension and loading management and assurance policies and procedures that outline the control measures implemented		
Ensure terms of consignment, contracts and agreements do not contain rate structures or incentives or associated performance measures that may reward or encourage the driver to breach mass, dimension and loading requirements directly or indirectly – e.g. overloading. Commercial arrangements should include, for example, requirements to comply with legal obligations and disincentives to breach these provisions such as rewards when full compliance is achieved.		
Initiate alerts when consignment arrangements are identified as having the potential to cause a driver to breach mass, dimension and loading requirements – e.g. uniformly dense and heavy loads, large indivisible loads including over size and over mass loads, non-specific or specialised load types such as awkwardly shaped items or prefabricated components, or loads with a high centre of gravity etc.		
Obtain an explanation from other parties' on how mass, dimension and loading requirements are managed within their business – e.g. seek a copy of their mass, dimension and loading risk assessment and associated policies and procedures that outline the control measures implemented		
Monitor the effectiveness of other parties' mass, dimension and loading systems and adherence to mass, dimension and loading practices – e.g. contract performance reviews or similar arrangements		
Provide Employers / Operators / Drivers with accurate load weights and dimensions prior to or at the point of loading – e.g. load plans, consignment notes, despatch documents, container weight declarations etc. Note: Load weights may need to take into consideration the weight of the goods and any packaging materials, pallet, stillage or dunnage etc.		



Note: for eacled leader Employers / Operators / Drivers are provided with a			
Note: for sealed loads, Employers / Operators / Drivers are provided with a load declaration, akin to container weight declaration etc.			
Verify the appropriate vehicle or combination with the capability, capacity and			
equipment to match the mass, dimension and loading requirements is			
provided i.e. the vehicle or combination is fit for purpose			
Measure load weights and monitor compliance with gross and axle/axle group			
mass limits, container maximum limit (for containerised goods) – e.g.			
<ul> <li>access to onsite or offsite weighbridges, for heavier/larger or unevenly</li> </ul>			
distributed loads that may be required to be weighed prior to every			
journey			
<ul> <li>use of vehicles or combinations or loading equipment fitted with on- board cooles</li> </ul>	_	_	_
board scales			
<ul> <li>cubic capacities and waterlines for contained, evenly distributed or</li> </ul>			
lighter weight loads			
<ul> <li>sampling programs for loads that are consistent in type and frequency</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>calculations or modelling of mass (based on batch weights) etc.</li> </ul>			
Note: For some of these methods an initial verification of physically weighing			
the load may be required to confirm compliance.			
Verify the accuracy of positioning and distribution of the load, including its			
stability, in accordance with loading instructions			
Communicate load positioning details to operators, drivers and loaders – e.g.			
documented load distribution plans and diagrams, procedures and work			
instructions, task specific training etc.			
Verify the transport of dangerous goods is undertaken per the requirements of			
the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (refer separate legislation) – if a			
dangerous goods class label is present, there may be specific loading and			
load restraint requirements			
Verify loads are placed, secured and restrained to withstand the forces			
specified in the Performance Standards in the NTC Load Restraint Guide, for			
example:			
<ul> <li>For advice on specific load types refer to the Loads module in the NTC</li> </ul>			
Load Restraint Guide. It should also be noted that load restraint			
applies to restraint of goods within freight containers			
<ul> <li>For tie-down restraint, work out how much load restraint you need</li> </ul>			
using the Working Out Load Restraint module and tie-down lashing			
tables in the NTC Load Restraint Guide			
<ul> <li>For direct restraint, to determine what strength lashings you need use</li> </ul>			
the Working Out Load Restraint module or load tables in the NTC Load	_		
Restraint Guide			
<ul> <li>Note: if required, have an appropriately skilled, experienced and</li> </ul>			
qualified person (e.g. a certified engineer) certify the load restraint			
system used as per the Certification and Technical Advice modules in			
the NTC Load Restraint Guide			
<ul> <li>For non-specific or specialised load types (e.g. large, heavy or</li> </ul>			
awkwardly shaped items or prefabricated components that are difficult			
to load and restrain) have a certified engineer design and select the			
load restraint system used, or as applicable, based on risk or			
complexity, develop and provide industry specific guidance on load			
positioning and restraint.			
Check equipment used in the loading process, including mass management		_	_
(e.g. scales) and load restraint (e.g. lashings etc.), is fit for purpose, regularly			



inspected and maintained, or calibrated as required – e.g. refer to relevant Australian Standards, or manufacturers operations and maintenance manuals or equivalent. A plant and equipment inspection and testing register can be a useful tool to keep track of these things, or an 'off the shelf' computerised maintenance management system.		
Maintain mass, dimension and loading requirements during pick-up and delivery of part loads i.e. compliance with axle weights, vehicle and load stability, and proper restraint – e.g. load checks are carried out at the pick-up and delivery points to ensure the load has not shifted and the load is secure		
Monitor mass, dimension and loading requirements and review regularly for both inbound and outbound loads – e.g. mass sampling program, load restraint inspections etc.		
Vehicle Standards – Risk types and control measures Have you:		
Conducted a risk assessment of your vehicle standards obligations under the HVNL		
Documented your vehicle standards management and assurance policies and procedures that outline the control measures implemented		
Ensured terms of consignment, contracts and agreements do not reward or encourage a party in the Chain of Responsibility to operate vehicles that are unsafe or defective		
Initiated alerts when consignment arrangements are identified as having the potential to cause a driver to operate an unsafe or defective vehicle		
Recorded and reported any observations of unsafe or defective vehicles		
Verified action was taken by the relevant party to repair or replace an unsafe or defective vehicle prior to us		
Obtained an explanation from other parties' on how vehicle standards requirements, maintenance and repairs, are managed within their business		
Monitored the effectiveness of other parties' vehicle standards systems and adherence to vehicle standards practices		
Engaged with the operator and other parties in the Chain of Responsibility to report on any unsafe or defective vehicles		

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