

A yellow dump truck is positioned on a weighing platform at a weighing station. A red traffic light is visible to the left of the truck. The background shows a cityscape with tall buildings. The truck's bed is raised, and it appears to be in the process of unloading or has just finished unloading. The scene is captured in a photograph with overlaid text.

Overloading of Dump Truck

By

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Road Traffic Ordinance (CAP374)

- ***Road Traffic (Construction and Maintenance of Vehicles) Regulations (CAP374A), Regulation 7***
- ***Road Traffic (Traffic Control) Regulations (CAP374G), Regulation 54***
- ***Gross vehicle weight (GVW) of a vehicle shall not exceed the Permitted Gross Vehicle Weight (PGVW)***

Road Traffic (Construction and Maintenance of Vehicles) Regulations (CAP374A) – Regulation 7

Regulation:	7	Maximum weight of vehicles	30/06/1997
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(1) The gross vehicle weight of a vehicle of a class listed in column 1 of Part I of the Second Schedule, other than a vehicle to which Part II, III or IV of that Schedule applies, shall not exceed the maximum gross vehicle weight specified in relation to that vehicle in column 2 of that Part.

Road Traffic (Traffic Control) Regulations (CAP374G) - Regulation 54

(1) Subject to subregulations (2) and (3), no person shall drive or use, or cause or permit to be driven or used, on a road a goods vehicle or special purpose vehicle that is so loaded that its gross vehicle weight exceeds the permitted gross vehicle weight assigned or deemed to have been assigned to the vehicle under the Road Traffic (Registration and Licensing of Vehicles) Regulations (Cap 374 sub. leg. E).

(1A) Subject to subregulations (2) and (3), where a goods vehicle or special purpose vehicle is driven or used on a road and it is so loaded that its gross vehicle weight exceeds the permitted gross vehicle weight assigned or deemed to have been assigned to the vehicle under the Road Traffic (Registration and Licensing of Vehicles) Regulations (Cap 374 sub. leg.), the owner of the vehicle commits an offence and is liable on first conviction to a fine of \$5000 and on second or subsequent conviction to a fine of \$10000 unless he proves that-

- (a) the offence was committed without his consent or connivance; and
- (b) he had exercised due diligence and reasonable supervision to prevent the commission of the offence.

(L.N. 63 of 1994)

Factories and Industrial Undertaking Ordinance (CAP 59), Section 6

Section:	6A	General duties of a proprietor	30/06/1997
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(1) It shall be the duty of every proprietor of an industrial undertaking to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety at work of all persons employed by him at the industrial undertaking.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of a proprietor's duty under subsection (1), the matters to which that duty extends include in particular:

- (a) the provision and maintenance of plant and systems of work that are, so far as is reasonably practicable, safe and without risks to health;
- (b) arrangements for ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable, safety and absence of risks to health in connection with the use, handling, storage and transport of articles and substances;
- (c) the provision of such information, instruction, training and supervision as is necessary to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety at work of all persons employed by him at the industrial undertaking;

Section:	6B	General duties of persons employed	30/06/1997
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(1) It shall be the duty of every person employed at an industrial undertaking while at work-

- (a) to take reasonable care for the health and safety of himself and of other persons who may be affected by his acts or omissions at work; and
- (b) as regards any duty or requirement imposed on a proprietor of the industrial undertaking or on any other person by this Ordinance for securing the health and safety of persons employed at the industrial undertaking, to co-operate with him so far as is necessary to enable that duty or requirement to be performed or complied with.

Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (CAP 509), Section 6

Section:	6	Employers to ensure safety and health of employees	L.N. 230 of 1998	01/06/1998
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PART II

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAFETY AND HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES AT WORK

(1) Every employer must, so far as reasonably practicable, ensure the safety and health at work of all the employer's employees.

(2) The cases in which an employer fails to comply with subsection (1) include (but are not limited to) the following-

- (a) a failure to provide or maintain plant and systems of work that are, so far as reasonably practicable, safe and without risks to health;
- (b) a failure to make arrangements for ensuring, so far as reasonably practicable, safety and absence of risks to health in connection with the use, handling, storage or transport of plant or substances;

Construction Site Safety Handbook for Public Works Programme



Chapter 2 Safety and Health of Workplace

2 - 3

2.1.2 Site Roads and Site Traffic

(Figure 2.1.1 – 3 refers)

The immediate cause of most traffic accidents on site is human error: bad driving, carelessness or ignorance during work with special hazards (for instance near excavations or power lines), carrying unauthorised passengers, poor maintenance of vehicles, overloading or improper stacking or securing of loads.

Law Enforcement

<i>Place</i>	<i>Law</i>	<i>Authority</i>
<i>Construction Sites</i>	<i>Factories and Industrial Undertaking Ordinance (CAP59) & Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (CAP509)</i>	<i>Labour Department</i>
<i>Public Roads</i>	<i>Road Traffic (Traffic Control Construction) Regulations</i>	<i>Police Force</i>

Issues arisen from Overloading

- ***Insurance becomes invalid***
- ***Safety*** – ***increase wear and tear of braking system***
– ***malfunction of braking system***
– ***accident on site or during transit***
- ***Shorten design life of road pavement***
- ***Dangerous to the drivers & other road users***
- ***Put all project staff and contractor at risk in case of law suit and compensation***

Who is Responsible?

- ***Client/Engineer/Contractor (control at source)***
- ***Hauler for addition of waste load not authorised by his client***

Malpractice

- ***Penalize the haulers without resolving the overloading problem at source***
- ***Use DWDF's transaction record rather than construction site's weighbridge record***
- ***Forget about the **tolerance** of weighbridge measurement (+/- 1.5% for DWDFs)***
- ***Forget about waste load with overloading less than tolerance will be accepted by DWDFs and DWDF's record can be used for fine-tuning of site measures***
- ***Hauler to transfer materials within DWDF even overloading < tolerance to avoid penalty***

Transferring of Materials within disposal facility



Concerns on Transferring of Materials

- ***Disruption to Operation of Facility***
- ***Safety***
 - ***Works at Height***
 - ***No Safety Helmet***
 - ***No insurance***
- ***Who pay? Receiving truck incurs extra disposal cost to the client unless hauler uses his own CHIT account***

***** Client can be government***

Reinstatement of Overloading Control at DWDFs on 2 July 2011

- ***Issued advance notice to hauler associations, contractor associations, HD, WDS and MIRCL on 26 May 2011, and haulers at CEDD's DWDFs on 2 June 2011***
- ***Reject vehicle with GVW > 105% PGVW***
- ***Do not allow any transfer of materials between trucks within DWDFs***
- ***Post overloading records at EPD and CEDD's website***
- ***Warn CHIT Account Holder by letter***
- ***Inform law enforcers (Police and Labour Department) of overloaded records***

No Overloading

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Acceptance Criteria on Overloading by Designated Waste Disposal Facilities (DWDFs)

- ***Tolerance at In-lane Weighbridge to account for accuracy of weighbridge and minor variance***
- ***Agreed by trades***
- ***Informed Police and Works Departments***
- ***Adopted by Landfill, Public Fill Reception Facilities and Sorting Facilities***

Avoid Overloading
- Check weight load by weighbridge
before leaving site



Avoid Overloading

- Truck retrofitted with Pressure Gauge



Avoid Overloading

- Using Previous Waste Load Records

- ***Waste load records from EPD Website***
- ***ER/ Contractor to monitor and adjust waste load of next trip***
- ***Safety Officer to assist monitoring as it relates to site safety***
- ***Work with haulers to achieve rather than penalise***

Same Applies to Sorting of Construction Waste

- ***Implement proper environmental management with selective demolition and on-site sorting***
- ***Deliver the properly sorted materials to the appropriate disposal facilities***
- ***Public Fill Reception Facilities – entirely inert construction waste (\$27/tonne)***
- ***Landfills – mixed construction waste with inert content not more than 50% by weight or non-inert construction waste (\$125/tonne)***
- ***Sorting facilities – mixed construction with inert content more than 50% by weight (\$100/tonne)***

***Your Support
in
Proper Implementation
of
Environmental
Management Plan***

(ETWB 19/2005)

End