



RULE No 8 - Loads carried by vehicles must be safely secured and within the weight limits.



Properly securing loads prevents injuries to people, damage to vehicles and property, and congestion due to lost cargo.

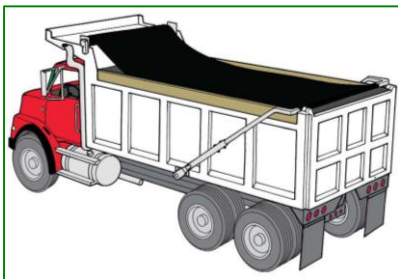
Drivers are responsible to ensure that the load carried by vehicles are **within the weight limits**, specified by the vehicle manufacturer and/or the national limit if more restrictive.

All loads shall be safety secured with:

Special covers/ tarpaulins for trailers/semi-trailers of bulk materials trucks.

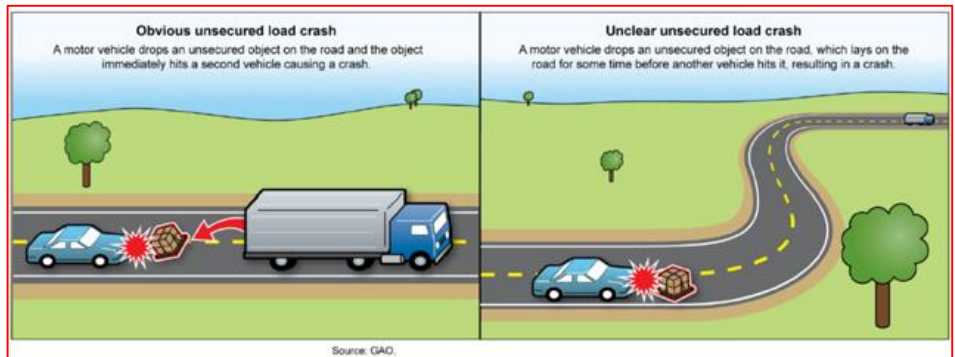
Slings for pallets/big/bags/bags, etc. tied down against the platforms of the truck trailers.

Tie down measures for any other luggage, cargo or load, that may cause injuries upon harsh braking.



Load/ cargo securing is an important issue and often regulated by law.

Cargo that hasn't been properly secured can fall off, affect the balance of a vehicle and sometimes even tip it over and cause accidents with other vehicles. Up to 25% of road accidents are linked to poorly secured cargo.



Abnormal loads

The **EU has laws on the maximum weights and dimensions** allowed for road freight. Loads that surpass the limits – referred to as “abnormal loads” – require special permits from regional or national authorities. Different countries have different rules and procedures for obtaining these permits – concerning vehicle escorts, allowed time frames, authorised speeds, etc.

Relevant legal requirements in Bulgaria are described in **Regulation No 11 as of 3.07.2001 on the traffic of out of gauge and/or heavy vehicle**. Devnya Cement and Vulkan Cement have established internal procedure in line with the above Regulation aimed to prevent vehicles overloading both for incoming and outgoing traffic. More information for the applicable legal requirements in other EU countries: https://ec.europa.eu/transport/road_safety/topics/vehicles/cargo_securing_loads_en



HeidelbergCement companies and contractors must provide **appropriate means to ensure drivers are able to secure/unsecure the load safely**, especially if this process requires work at height, e.g. the use of lifeline systems above the vehicle or platforms alongside the vehicle or the use of automatic tarpaulin systems for covering the trailer.



Luggage space must be physically separated from the Passenger area by a solid partition (for saloon or hatchback Passenger cars), or a mesh grid that does not affect visibility out of the rear of the car (for estate cars, station wagons and vans) that is able to restrain the maximum payload in a crash. If there are seats fitted in the cargo area of the vehicle then any luggage shall be tied down accordingly.

In buses, luggage shall be stored above the seats if there are closed dedicated compartments or under the seats of the passengers. If the luggage does not fit in these two locations, they must be stored in a separate self contained compartment from the Passengers.

A warning sign shall be placed at the front door of the bus instructing passengers to store all luggage and tools or any heavy object in the self-contained luggage compartment.

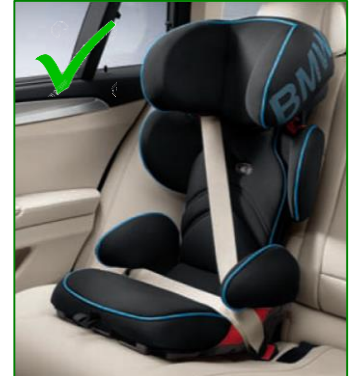
Loose objects inside the light vehicle cabins, the passengers saloons in buses and the truck cabins could be extremely dangerous! Not only can they increase the chances of a car accident occurring if they become lodged beneath the pedals, but they can also cause serious injury if they strike a driver and the passengers during a collision.

Unrestrained items in vehicles are reported to cause thousands of serious injuries. Some items were large, such as luggage containers, while others were smaller, like purses or soda cans. In several crash tests, research proved that these items were extremely hazardous in the course of a car crash or harsh braking.



Loose objects in your passenger compartment can transform from benign harmless articles to lethal projectiles in an instant. **Think** about how you are stowing everything from groceries to tools, briefcases, computers, children car seat, etc. before you set out on your trip because in a crash, you already have enough problems without getting bashed on the head by your laptop or the unrestrained children car seat!

Do you know that a one-liter bottle of water for example could hit with a weight of 20 kilograms? When a car decelerates violently, the force of gravity can mean a loose object packs 20 times the punch it would normally.

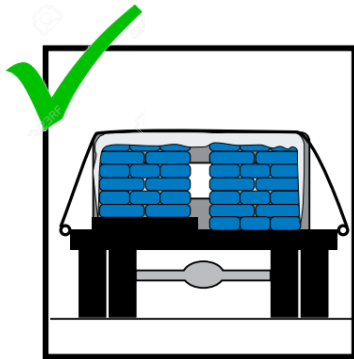
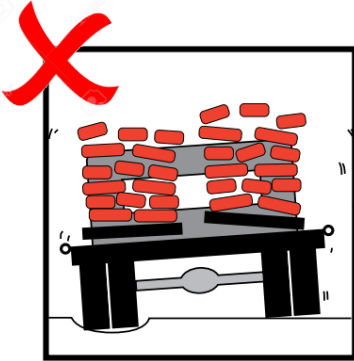


The bottom line is that anything with mass that is loose in the vehicle is a hazard and may become deadly in a crash. It is worthwhile to take a moment and secure loose objects before travelling.

This form is informative-educational and is intended to be used as training material regarding driving safety issues. The provided material is by no means complete and gives only examples. For links of external websites provided by third parties, please note that we have no control over the content of these external sites and therefore assume no responsibility for their legality, accuracy or completeness.

10 MASTER DRIVING RULES

Other visual examples:



Load too long for trailer, projecting too far to the rear



Trailer correct length for load, no dangerous overhang



Load too large for vehicle, projecting too far from sides



Vehicle correct size for load, side projection within permitted limits



Load too large for vehicle, projecting too far from front and rear



Vehicle correct size for load, rear projection within permitted limits

Think about the consequences if you don't respect the vehicles' weight limits and cargo securing rules! Watch these videos

Worst Overloaded Trucks:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=htCAYkw6JH4>

ADAC Crash test – Holiday luggage can kill:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dE8sLDkwT_Q

Safety Talk

Date:

Safety Talk Leader

Names / Position:

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Company:

Department:

Signature:

List of participants:



Name - Surname	Position	Signature