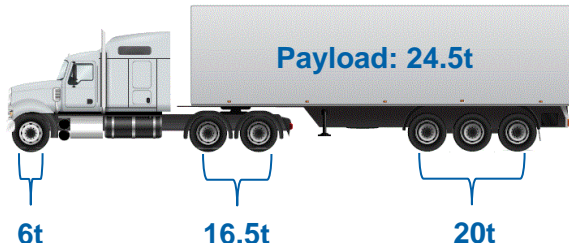


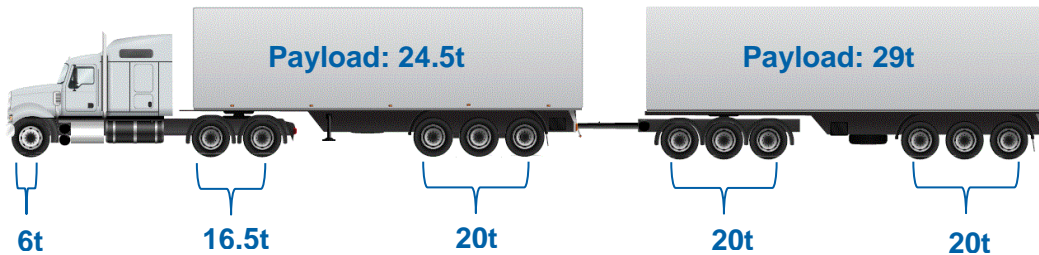
RAV Benefits

There is often a misconception that larger heavy vehicle combinations result in increased wear to the road infrastructure. Restricted Access Vehicles (RAV), such as a road trains, not only provide productivity benefits for the transport operator, a RAV reduces the number of trips required for a specific transport task, which consequently reduces carbon emissions, traffic congestion, crash risk exposure, heavy vehicle noise and pavement wear.

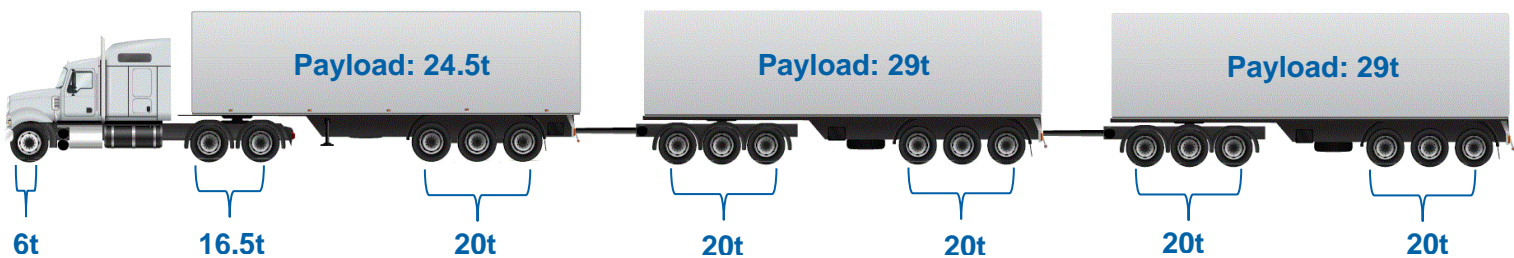
The following example explains how a RAV provides these benefits:



The above general access semi-trailer combination can carry a payload of approximately 24.5 tonnes with the axle loadings shown. To move 160 tonnes of product, this vehicle would need to make 7 trips.



The above RAV (double road train) can carry a payload of approximately 53.5 tonnes with the same axle loadings as the general access semi-trailer combination. To move 160 tonnes of product, this vehicle would need to make 3 trips.



The above RAV (triple road train) can carry a payload of approximately 82.5 tonnes with the same axle loadings as the general access semi-trailer combination. To move 160 tonnes of product, this vehicle would need to take 2 trips.

The RAVs shown in the above example are required to meet minimum axle spacing requirements, which allows for pavement recovery between the axle groups. As such, the impact on the pavement is actually reduced with a RAV, as there is more payload being moved with less axle loads.



Based on moving 160 tonnes of product.