Load Securement – Stay in Your Lane

Each of the below items is considered separately. If you have a 393.106 (working load) violation and a 393.110 (length) violation, CVSA Policy 14 says you will write both violations separately and place both OOS. Also only one violation code per vehicle.

392.9 – Unsecured Dunnage – OOS violation. This violation is strictly for dunnage that includes tarps, straps, chains, boards, tires, and anything else the driver uses to secure a load that is laying about unsecured. Violations for unsecured dunnage goes against the driver. In the violation description describe what items are unsecured.

393.100 – Protection against Shifting and Falling Cargo – OOS violation. This violation is for when the load is not secure and items could fall onto the road or the non-secured items could affect the stability of the vehicle. This also includes sifting loads as well as loads such as roofing shingles that are not placed where straps secure them.

393.104 – Damaged securement devices - *Never OOS*. When there is a securement device where the damage meets the defect table in the OOS criteria you will write this violation and remove the strap/chain from the weight and length equations. This also includes knots, and no edge protection.

393.106 – Weight – OOS violation. Remember to always take the weight of the load and divide it in half. Securement devices get the full working load limit (WLL) if they go from one side of the vehicle to the other (indirect). They only receive half the WLL if they go from one side of the trailer directly to the load or to the load and back to the same side of the trailer (direct). Violations for WLL should include the weight of the article of cargo and WLL of the securement devices in the description. If chains, straps, or cables are not marked with the WLL use the tables in 393.108.

Also – Articles not restrained from rolling and articles of cargo beside each other that do not touch falls under 393.106.

393.110 – Length – OOS violation. For the length of the load there should be a strap, chain, or cable every 10 feet and fraction thereof. If there is no header-board or if the cargo is not placed against the headerboard or other items that act as a headerboard then an additional penalty strap is required. Violations for length should include measurements in the description as well as how many securement devices were used vs. how many are required. I.e. 40 foot load of beams not blocked and braced. 5 straps required, only has 4 effective. Note – gut wraps fall under 393.118 commodity specific and are ONLY applicable to lumber and similar building products banded and stacked in tiers.

393.116 – 136 – Commodity Specific – Will be a violation and OOS. With commodity specific be sure to read the applicability before applying the specific part. If it doesn't meet the applicability then you will use the general rules 393.100 through 393.114. Any violation of the specific rule is considered OOS.

****Reminder** – Use the violation codes in the OOS criteria when writing load securement violations.

Table – Working Load Limits (WLL) for Chain							
Chain Size in millimeters (inches)	Unmarked Chain	Grade 30 proof coil	Grade 43 high test			Grade 100 alloy	
Chain Marking	None	3, 30, 300	4, 43, 430	7, 70, 700	8, 80, 800	10, 100, 1000	
7mm	580kg	580kg	1,180kg	1,430kg	1,570kg	1,950kg	
(1/4in)	(1,300lb)	(1,300lb)	(2,600lb)	(3,150lb)	(3,500lb)	(4,300lb)	
8mm	860kg	860kg	1,770kg	2,130kg	2,000kg	2,600kg	
(5/16in)	(1,900lb)	(1,900lb)	(3,900lb)	(4,700lb)	(4,500lb)	(5,700lb)	
10mm	1,200kg	1,200kg	2,450kg	2,990kg	3,200kg	4,000kg	
(3/8in)	(2,650lb)	(2,650lb)	(5,400lb)	(6,600lb)	(7,100lb)	(8,800lb)	
11mm (7/16in)	1,680kg (3,700lb)	1,680kg (3,700lb)	3,270kg (7,200lb)	3,970kg (8,750lb)	n/a	n/a	
13mm	2,030 kg	2,030 kg	4,170kg	5,130kg	5,400kg	6,800kg	
(1/2in)	(4,500lb	(4,500lb)	(9,200lb)	(11,300lb)	(12,000lb)	(15,000lb)	
16mm	3,130kg	3,130kg	5,910kg	7,170kg	8,200kg	10,300kg	
(5/8in)	(6,900lb)	(6,900lb)	(13,000lb)	(15,800lb)	(18,100lb)	(22,600lb)	

Working Load Limits (WLL) for Natural and Synthetic Fiber Rope									
Manila		Polypropylene (3 & 8 Strand)		Polyester (3 & 8 Strand)		Nylon		Double Braided Nylon	
Size	WLL	Size	WLL	Size	WLL	Size	WLL	Size	WLL
10mm	90kg	10mm	180kg	10mm	250kg	10mm	130kg	10mm	150kg
(3/8in)	(205lb)	(3/8in)	(400lb)	(3/8in)	(555lb)	(3/8in)	(278lb)	(3/8in)	(336lb)
11mm	120kg	11mm	240kg	11mm	340kg	11mm	190kg	11mm	230kg
(7/16in)	(265lb)	(7/16in)	(525lb)	(7/16in)	(750lb)	(7/16in)	(410lb)	(7/16in)	(502lb)
13mm	150kg	13mm	280kg	13mm	440kg	13mm	240kg	13mm	300kg
(1/2in)	(315lb)	(1/2in)	(625lb)	(1/2in)	(960lb)	(1/2in)	(525lb)	(1/2in)	(655lb)
16mm	210kg	16mm	4200kg	16mm	680kg	16mm	420kg	16mm	510kg
(5/8in)	(465lb)	(5/8in)	(925lb)	(5/8in)	(1,500lb)	(5/8in)	(935lb)	(5/8in)	(1,130lb)
20mm	290kg	20mm	580kg	20mm	850kg	20mm	640kg	20mm	830kg
(3/4in)	(640lb)	(3/4in)	(1,275lb)	(3/4in)	(1,880lb)	(3/4in)	(1,420lb)	(3/4in)	(1,840lb)
25mm	480kg	25mm	950kg	25mm	1,500kg	25mm	1,140kg	25mm	1,470kg
(1in)	(1,050lb)	(1in)	(2,100lb)	(1in)	(3,300lb)	(1in)	(2,520lb)	(1in)	(3,250lb)

Working Load Limits for Synthetic Webbing		Working Load Limi Steel Strapping	its for	Working Load Limits for Wire Rope		
Size	WLL	Size	WLL	Size	WLL	
45mm (1-3/4in)	790kg (1,750lb)	31.7 x .74mm (1-1/4 x 0.029in)	540kg (1,190lb)	7mm (1/4in)	640kg (1,400lb)	
50mm (2in)	910kg (2,000lb)	31.7 x .79mm (1-1/4 x 0.031in)	540kg (1,190lb)	8mm (5/16in)	950kg (2,100lb)	
75mm (3in)	1,360kg (3,000lb)	31.7 x .89mm (1-1/4 x 0.035in)	540kg (1,190lb)	10mm (3/8in)	1,360kg (3,000lb)	
100mm (4in)	1,810kg (4,000lb)	31.7 x 1.12mm (1-1/4 x 0.044in)	770kg (1,690lb)	11mm (7/16in)	1,860kg (4,100lb)	
		31.7 x 1.27mm (1-1/4 x 0.05in)	770kg (1,690lb)	13mm (1/2in)	2,400kg (5,300lb)	
		31.7 x 1.5mm (1-1/4 x 0.057in)	870kg (1,925lb)	16mm (5/8in)	3,770kg (8,300lb)	
		50.8 x 1.12mm (2 x 0.044in)	1,200kg (2,650lb)	20mm (3/4in)	4,940kg (10,900lb)	
		50.8 x 1.27mm (2 x 0.05in)	1,200kg (2,650lb)	22mm (7/8in)	7,300kg (16,100lb)	
				25mm (1in)	9,480kg (20,900lb)	

For additional load securement information please refer to your regulation Part 393.100 through 393.136 or you can refer to the Load Securement Handbook.