



Annual Weigh-In-Motion (WiM) Report 2009

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1.0 DISCLAIMERS

 The traffic data contained in this report is intended to be used as an approximate indication of traffic loading and vehicle weights at WiM sites. The limitations of the equipment and their installation, congestion effects and various analysis procedures contribute to a level of approximation in the data. These factors should be taken into account when using the data. The NZ Transport Agency and its employees or agents involved in preparation of this information cannot accept liability for its contents or for any consequences arising

this information cannot accept liability for its contents or for any consequences arising from its use. People using the contents of the report should apply, and rely upon, their own skill and judgement. The contents should not be used in isolation from other sources of advice and information.

- 2) The legal limits indicated in this report represent the highest legal gross for the axle groups depicted. In certain cases, a lower limit may apply.
- TNZ Class 9, PAT Type 69, 6 axle artic and the TNZ Class 11, PAT Type 791, 7 axle artic are legally limited to below 44 Tonne Gross, but may be operating on overweight permits at 44 Tonne Gross.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

There are four Weigh in Motion (WiM) sites in New Zealand collecting axle loading data for use nationally in traffic monitoring. An additional source of WiM data is being developed in Auckland and this project will include the provision of loading data to the national system.

The current sites are as follows:

Table 1.0: WiM Site Locations

Region	SH	RS	Description
02 - Auckland	1N	461	DRURY -Telemetry Site 48 - (WiM Site 1205)
03 - Waikato	1N	625	TOKOROA - Telemetry Site 51 - (WiM Site 421)
03 - Bay of Plenty	2	171	TE PUKE - Telemetry Site 49 - (WiM Site 24)
11 - Canterbury	1S	284	WAIPARA - Telemetry Site 52 - (WiM Site 518)

All data used within this report was collected within the 2009 calendar year and is available to selected users, within the NZTA's State Highway Traffic Monitoring System (TMS). This report is proposed to provide insight into what is available for further, more detailed analysis to be undertaken by TMS users.

All listed sites use bending plate technology.

3.0 OTHER DOCUMENTS

The documents below will provide useful information relating to Traffic Monitoring practices used on State Highways by the NZ Transport Agency. They can be downloaded from our website. www.nzta.govt.nz

Traffic Monitoring for State Highways Manual SM052

State Highway Traffic Volumes Booklet

4.0 TECHNOLOGY

NZTA is using the PAT bending plate technology at a total of four TMS sites and two further sites at the Auckland Harbour Bridge for special studies with a total of 20 lanes. All sites are continuously collecting individual truck records and statistics downloaded weekly, or daily if vehicle by vehicle (VBV) data of all vehicles are recorded.

The first system was installed 1985 at Pukurua Bay near Wellington, relocated to Te Puke in the Bay of Plenty in 1997. Four of the original six bending plates there are still in operation.

5.0 DATA QUALITY

Readers of this report should take note of the accuracy tolerances required during the collection of data.

Accuracy or precision is as defined for high speed weigh in motion in ASTM E 1318 (or latest revision):

For 95% of conformity:

Gross Vehicle Weight:	± 10%
Axle group load:	± 15%

With good (new) pavement the above weight errors are reduced by a factor of 1.5

Requisite quality is determined by the final use of data, in simple terms:

- Pavement is periodically checked for level and rectified
- Calibration is carried out with vehicle of known axle weights and speed.
- Data is monitored for errors and deviation.

Current use of data:

- Average ESA's for pavement design.
- Load distributions for bridge design.
- Network loading analysis.
- Indicators for Police Enforcement.

Potential future use of data:

- Assessments of revenue from Road User Charges.

Other factors affecting data accuracy

- Pavement smoothness. Trucks bouncing onto scales will affect accuracy.
- Truck Driver Behavior
- Strong Winds etc

6.0 PERMITTED VEHICLES

Within this report, permitted vehicles were not identified separately. A small proportion of the vehicles identified as being overweight will be operating under a permit.

TNZ Class 9, PAT Type 69, 6 axle artic and the TNZ Class 11, PAT Type 791, 7 axle artic are legally limited to below 44 Tonne Gross, but may be operating on overweight permits at 44 Tonne Gross.

7.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

All heavy vehicles are referred to as vehicles in this report.

Group	Total	% Total	Overweight Vehicles	% Overweight Vehicles
Туре	Vehicles	Vehicles	(Group Type)	(Group Type)
Rigid	1,078,099	40%	29,657	3%
T&T	989,079	37%	138,956	14%
Artic	372,507	14%	36,651	10%
A&B Train	250,432	9%	26,373	11%
	2,690,117	100%	231,637	9%

 Table 2.0:
 Vehicle Frequency by group type

Vehicle Fleet

- PAT class 891, 21 and 31 as shown in table 6.0 represent the largest heavy vehicle frequencies reported (combined they account for approximately 50% of the heavy vehicle fleet).
- There has been a 3.1% increase in total vehicle frequencies from 2008 to 2009.

Vehicle Fleet Overweight

- PAT class 891, 751 and 851 (see figure 1.0, table 7.0) represent the largest frequencies of heavy vehicles recorded as overweight (combined approximately 65% of the total heavy vehicles recorded as overweight).
- PAT class 891 is reporting a long term increasing trend of vehicles being recorded as overweight from 2001 to 2009 (see chart 4.0).

Figure 1.0: PAT type 21, 31, 891, 751 and 851

PAT type 21:

PAT type 31:

PAT type 891:

PAT type 751:





PAT type 851:

Vehicle Fleet > 44T

• PAT class 891, 751 and 851 (see table 8.0) represent the largest frequencies of heavy vehicles recorded at > 44T (combined they account for approximately 84% of the total heavy vehicles recorded at > 44T).

Time of Day

• Table 3.0 indicates the times overweight vehicle frequencies peak at each WiM site during an average day:

WiM Site	Peak 1	Peak 2
Drury	06:00 - 06:59	13:00 – 13:59
Tokoroa	09:00 - 09.59	13:00 – 13:59
Te Puke	08:00 - 08:59	14:00 – 14:59
Waipara	07:00 - 07:59	13:00 – 13:59

• The peaks may represent long-hauls reported across two or more WiM Sites, the smaller peaks may represent local distribution (see section 10, Charts 3.0 - 3.3).

 Table 4.0: Heavy vehicle classification scheme

PEM Class	TNZ Class	PAT Class	Vehicle Type	Axles	Length Range (WiM data)	RUC Class	Group	Axle Group (Pave. Des.)
MOV	2	20	0-0	0	4m 11m	2	RIGID	
	3	21	00	2	401-110	2	RIGID	1s-1d
	4	31	000	0	7.00 1.000	6	RIGID	1s-2
	4	34	000	3	7m-1∠m	5	RIGID	1s-1s-1d
	5	30	0-00	3	6m-15m	2,24	T&T	1s-1d-1d
	<u> </u>	45	0000	4	0	14	RIGID	1s-1s-2
HCV1	ю	47	0000	(truck)	8m-11m	14	RIGID	1s-3
		40	00-00			2,30	T&T	1s-1d-1d-1d
	7	44	00-00	4	11 m 10 m	5,24	T&T	1s-1s-1d-1d
		41	0-000	(T&T)	1111-1911	2,29	T&T	1s-1d-2
		42	0-000			6,24	T&T	1s-2-1d
	0	52	000-00	F	11m 10m	6,30	T&T	1s-2-1d-1d
	8	53	0-0000	5	1111-1911	6,29	ARTIC	1s-2-2
	0	69	0-00000	6	15m 19m	6,33	ARTIC	1s-2-3
	9	68	00-0000	0	15111-16111	14,29	T&T	1s-1s-2-2
		63	000-000	<u> </u>		6,37	T&T	1s-2-1d-2
		66	0000-00	6 (ToT)		14,30	T&T	1s-1s-2-1d-1d
	10	65	000-0-00	(I&I) (A-	16m-20m	5,37	T&T	1s-1s-1d-1d-2
		61	0-00-000	(∕ Train)		6,29,30	T&T	1s-2-1d-1d-1d
		621	0-000-00			?		
		751	0-000000			6,29	T&T	1s-2-2-2
		74	0-0000-00			6,29,30	A TRAIN	1s-2-2-1d-1d
	11	78	0000-000	7	18m-21m	?		
		731	0-000-00	,		?		
		747	0000000			14,33	ARTIC	1s-3-3
HCV2		791	0-00-0000			6,43	ARTIC	1s-2-4
		713	00-00000			?	ARTIC	
		77	0000-000			14,37	T&T	1s-1s-2-1d-2
		891	0000-0000			14,43	T&T	1s-1s-2-2-2
	12	914	00-00000-00	7-11	15m-21m	14	T&T	1s-1s-2-2-3
		826	00-000000		1011121111	14,43	ARTIC	1s-1s-2-4
		915	00-0000-000			14,33,29	T&T	1s-1s-2-3-2
		1020	00-00-000-000			14,33,33	BTRAIN	1s-1s-2-3-3
		1133	00-00-000-0000			14,33,43	B TRAIN	1s-1s-3-4
		851	0-0000000			6,33,29	B TRAIN	1s-2-3-2
		951	0-00-000-000			6,33,33	B TRAIN	1s-2-3-3
	13	1032	0-00-000-0000	8-10	19m-21m	?	B TRAIN	1s-2-3-4
	-	85	0-0000-000			?		
		89	0-00000-00			?	10710	
		847	00000000			14,43	ARTIC	1s-3-4
	14		Not Classified					

9.0 ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC BY SITE

AADT

AADT provides an estimation of the number of vehicles crossing a site on an average day.

% Heavy

The % Heavy column provides an estimate of the proportion of the AADT, which is deemed a heavy vehicle: i.e. greater than 3.5 tonnes for the current year.

Table 5.0: Annual average daily traffic by WiM site

WiM Site	SH	AADT (2009)	Number of Heavies per Day	% Heavy
Drury – Telemetry Site 48	1N	41,259	4,208	10.2
Tokoroa – Telemetry Site 51	1N	8,504	1,318	15.5
Te Puke – Telemetry Site 49	2	19,273	1,792	9.3
Waipara – Telemetry Site 52	1S	7,431	1,018	13.7

(Source: State Highway Traffic Data Booklet 2005-2009, to be published May 2010)

10.0 VEHICLE FLEET DISTRIBUTION

PAT Class

This is the code relating to the axle configuration.

Description

This illustrates the PAT type by providing an indication of the spacing between axles.

Total Volume

This indicates the number of heavy vehicles for each PAT class.

Table 6.0: Distribution by PAT class

				Dru	ry	Toko	oroa	Te P	uke	Waip	bara
Crown	PEM	PAT	Description	Total	0/	Total	0/	Total	0/	Total	0/
Group	Class	Class	Description	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%
		20	o-o (wb 2.0-3.2m, gw >= 2.5t)	69343	4.9%	11388	2.6%	15806	3.1%	11016	3.3%
	NCV	21	oo (wb >3.2m, gw >= 2.5t)	316092	22.6%	64275	14.4%	120266	23.7%	68943	20.6%
Diaid		31	000	135040	9.6%	29005	6.5%	42876	8.4%	20706	6.2%
Rigid		34	000	267	0.0%	293	0.1%	971	0.2%	230	0.1%
	HUVI	45	0000	73216	5.2%	29403	6.6%	47313	9.3%	21274	6.3%
		47	0000	25	0.0%	9	0.0%	66	0.0%	276	0.1%
		30	0-00	21350	1.5%	4826	1.1%	5250	1.0%	7729	2.3%
		40	00-00	8431	0.6%	1529	0.3%	1568	0.3%	1590	0.5%
		41	0-000	26676	1.9%	7619	1.7%	6368	1.3%	7358	2.2%
		42	0-000	1061	0.1%	303	0.1%	528	0.1%	209	0.1%
		44	00-00	36	0.0%	11	0.0%	162	0.0%	41	0.0%
		52	ooo-oo T&T	3642	0.3%	976	0.2%	776	0.2%	994	0.3%
		53	0-0000 T&T	17073	1.2%	3354	0.8%	4395	0.9%	3149	0.9%
		61	о-оо-оо Т & Т	998	0.1%	551	0.1%	460	0.1%	172	0.1%
	HCV2	63	ооо-ооо Т & Т	8448	0.6%	3921	0.9%	3390	0.7%	2224	0.7%
		65	000-00 T & T	1	0.0%	33	0.0%	51	0.0%	45	0.0%
тет		66	оооо-о-о Т & Т	1372	0.1%	488	0.1%	491	0.1%	279	0.1%
		68	00-0000 T & T	12189	0.9%	5951	1.3%	1564	0.3%	2529	0.8%
		77	0000-000	14717	1.1%	7333	1.6%	5878	1.2%	9326	2.8%
		78	0000-000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		85	0-0000-000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		89	0-00000-00	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		621	0-000-0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		731	0-000-00	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		751	0-0000 T&T	111055	7.9%	25532	5.7%	43496	8.6%	14541	4.3%
		891	0000-0000 T&T	237569	17.0%	137002	30.8%	112842	22.2%	84325	25.2%
		914	00-00000-00 T&T	1481	0.1%	522	0.1%	935	0.2%	70	0.0%
		915	00-0000-000 T&T	205	0.0%	61	0.0%	3	0.0%	25	0.0%
		69	0-00000	123991	8.8%	23567	5.3%	38042	7.5%	14321	4.3%
		713	oo-ooooo Tri Artic	1552	0.1%	260	0.1%	2125	0.4%	844	0.3%
Artic	HCV2	747	ooooooo Tri Artic	255	0.0%	155	0.0%	56	0.0%	21	0.0%
7 11 110	11012	791	o-oo-oooo Quad Artic	41514	3.0%	12680	2.8%	5304	1.0%	8615	2.6%
		826	oo-oooooo Quad Artic	53204	3.8%	16603	3.7%	16356	3.2%	9988	3.0%
		847	oooooooo Quad Artic	1422	0.1%	170	0.0%	1255	0.2%	207	0.1%
		74	o-oooo-oo A Train	7	0.0%	12	0.0%	243	0.0%	2	0.0%
		851	o-ooooooo B Train	96336	6.9%	42973	9.7%	27886	5.5%	34071	10.2%
A&B	HCV2	951	o-oo-ooo-ooo B Train	22888	1.6%	14139	3.2%	1610	0.3%	10032	3.0%
Train		1020	00-00-000-000 B Train	92	0.0%	74	0.0%	3	0.0%	64	0.0%
		1032	o-oo-ooo-oooo B Train	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		1133	00-00-000-0000 B Train	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
				1401548	100.0%	445018	100.0%	508335	100.0%	335216	100.0%

Interpretation: At the Tokoroa WiM site, 6.61% of all heavy vehicles were PAT type 45.

Note: 2009 reported PAT class 891, 21 and 31 (respectively) as having the largest portion of heavy vehicles across all four WiM sites.

10.0 VEHICLE FLEET DISTRIBUTION (Continued)

Chart 1.0: Heavy vehicle load frequency distribution by PAT class.



Interpretation: Three heavy vehicle load distribution peaks are reported in 2009, the peaks occur approximately at 3-5, 15-18 and 42-44 tonnes.

10.0 VEHICLE FLEET DISTRIBUTION (Continued)

Chart 2.0: Growth in vehicle load frequencies by PAT type (2001 - 2008) at all WiM sites - Trend Analysis



Interpretation: PAT class 891, 21 have experienced fairly consistent growth (largest frequencies across the four WiM sites). PAT class 31 has reported small long term growth and yet still represents significant volumes of the heavy vehicles in the fleet.

11.0 VEHCILE FLEET OVERWEIGHT

PAT Type

This is the code relating to the axle configuration

Description

This illustrates the PAT type by providing an indication of the spacing between axles.

Total Overweight

This indicates the number of heavy vehicles overweight for each PAT type.

Percentage %

This indicates the % of the total vehicles recorded as being overweight for each PAT type.

Table 7.0: % of total heavy vehicles overweight by WiM site

				Dr	ury	Tok	oroa	Те	Puke	Wai	para
Croup	PEM	PAT	Description	Total	0/	Total	0/	Total	0/	Total	0/
Group	Class	Class	Description	Volume	/0	Volume	/0	Volume	/0	Volume	/0
	MCV	20	o-o (wb 2.0-3.2m, gw >= 2.5t)	1	0.0%	9	0.0%	17	0.0%	2	0.0%
		21	oo (wb >3.2m, gw >= 2.5t)	702	0.7%	128	0.4%	371	0.5%	232	0.6%
Pigid		31	000	5283	5.6%	633	2.0%	1777	2.6%	787	2.1%
Rigiu		34	000	17	0.0%	22	0.1%	54	0.1%	2	0.0%
	TIC V I	45	0000	11537	12.3%	2088	6.5%	3900	5.7%	2064	5.5%
		47	0000	6	0.0%	4	0.0%	19	0.0%	2	0.0%
		30	0-00	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.0%	0	0.0%
		40	00-00	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.0%	2	0.0%
		41	0-000	38	0.0%	2	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%
		42	0-000	4	0.0%	5	0.0%	119	0.2%	0	0.0%
		44	00-00	7	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
		52	ооо-о-о Т&Т	48	0.1%	2	0.0%	11	0.0%	5	0.0%
		53	0-0000 T&T	364	0.4%	114	0.4%	77	0.1%	16	0.0%
		61	о-оо-оо Т & Т	114	0.1%	192	0.6%	106	0.2%	72	0.2%
	HCV2	63	ооо-о-оо Т & Т	431	0.5%	115	0.4%	237	0.3%	163	0.4%
		65	000-000 T & T	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
тят		66	0000-0-0 Т & Т	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	2	0.0%
1 a i		68	00-0000 T & T	2	0.0%	4	0.0%	23	0.0%	6	0.0%
		77	0000-000	623	0.7%	738	2.3%	1062	1.6%	3993	10.7%
		78	0000-000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		85	0-0000-000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		89	0-00000-00	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		621	0-000-0-0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		731	0-000-0-00	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		751	0-0000 T&T	16763	17.8%	3790	11.8%	13130	19.2%	3950	10.6%
		891	0000-0000 T&T	27245	29.0%	16230	50.7%	29976	43.9%	18495	49.4%
		914	00-00000-00 T&T	270	0.3%	82	0.3%	221	0.3%	18	0.0%
		915	00-0000-000 T&T	24	0.0%	13	0.0%	1	0.0%	9	0.0%
		69	0-00000	7784	8.3%	1078	3.4%	6520	9.6%	865	2.3%
		713	oo-ooooo Tri Artic	42	0.0%	14	0.0%	88	0.1%	10	0.0%
Artic	HCV2	747	ooooooo Tri Artic	12	0.0%	7	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%
/	11012	791	o-oo-oooo Quad Artic	4159	4.4%	752	2.3%	526	0.8%	566	1.5%
		826	oo-oooooo Quad Artic	7419	7.9%	1941	6.1%	3741	5.5%	723	1.9%
		847	oooooooo Quad Artic	94	0.1%	9	0.0%	275	0.4%	22	0.1%
		74	o-oooo-o-o A Train	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	22	0.0%	0	0.0%
		851	o-ooooo B Train	8477	9.0%	2671	8.3%	5641	8.3%	4192	11.2%
A&B	HCV2	951	o-oo-ooo-ooo B Train	2501	2.7%	1372	4.3%	285	0.4%	1195	3.2%
Train		1020	00-00-000-000 B Train	3	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	9	0.0%
		1032	o-oo-ooo-oooo B Train	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		1133	oo-oo-ooo-oooo B Train	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
				93980	100.0%	32018	100.0%	68236	100.0%	37403	100.0%

Interpretation: 29% of all overweight vehicles crossing Drury WiM Site were of PAT class 891.

Note: 2008 reported PAT class 891, 751 and 851 as having the largest portions of vehicles recorded as overweight.

11.0 VEHICLE FLEET OVERWEIGHT (Continued)

The following charts depict the time distribution of the vehicle fleet that are deemed as overweight at each site.



Interpretation: Drury WiM site reported two peaks in frequency/time distribution of overweight vehicles. The peaks occur at approximately between 06:00 - 06:59 and between 13:00 - 13:59. The peak at Tokoroa may exist as a result of a long-haul from the peak in Drury.

11.0 VEHICLE FLEET OVERWEIGHT (Continued)

Chart 4.0: Growth in vehicles recorded as overweight (2001 – 2009) by PAT type at all WiM sites



Interpretation: PAT class 891 continues to report an increasing overweight frequency trend, whereas both PAT class 751 and 851 report an overweight frequency that that indicates a possible decreasing trend.

Note: 2008 values were omitted from the trend line calculations.

11.0 VEHICLE FLEET OVERWEIGHT (Continued)

Chart 5.0: Vehicle load frequency vs. overweight frequency (2001 – 2009) Pat type 891 at all sites



All Sites - Load Frequency vs. Load Frequency Overweight by PAT type 891

Interpretation: There exists a possible correlation between the frequency of heavy vehicles and the frequency of heavy vehicles overweight. The two plots both indicate a long term increasing trend from 2001 – 2009. See Appendix A for PAT type 751 and 891, note: PAT type 891, 751 and 851 were reported as the most frequent overweight.

Note: 2008 overweight values were omitted from the trend line calculations.

12.0 VEHICLE FLEET > 44T

PAT Type

This is the code relating to the axle configuration.

Description

This illustrates the number of axles and an indication of the spacing between axles.

Percentage %

This indicates the % of the total heavy vehicles recorded as exceeding 44T for each PAT type.

Table 8.0: % of heavy vehicles > 44T by WiM site

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Dri	ury	Tok	oroa	Te F	Puke	Wai	oara		
Croup	PEM	PAT	Description	Total	0/	Total	0/	Total	0/	Total	0/
Group	Class	Class	Description	Volume	70	Volume	70	Volume	70	Volume	70
	MCV	20	o-o (wb 2.0-3.2m, gw >= 2.5t)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	IVIC V	21	oo (wb >3.2m, gw >= 2.5t)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Digid		31	000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rigiu		34	000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	IIC VI	45	0000	1	0.0%	8	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
		47	0000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		30	0-00	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		40	00-00	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		41	0-000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		42	0-000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
		44	00-00	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		52	000-00 T&T	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
		53	0-0000 T&T	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
		61	о-оо-оо Т & Т	81	0.1%	170	0.6%	98	0.2%	63	0.2%
		63	000-000 T & T	126	0.2%	40	0.1%	75	0.1%	68	0.2%
	HCV2	65	000-000 T & T	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
тет		66	оооо-о-о Т & Т	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
101		68	00-0000 T & T	0	0.0%	4	0.0%	19	0.0%	6	0.0%
		77	0000-000	623	1.0%	738	2.7%	1062	1.9%	3993	12.1%
		78	0000-000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		85	0-0000-000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		89	0-00000-00	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		621	0-000-0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		731	0-000-0-00	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		751	0-000000 T&T	16763	26.0%	3790	13.9%	13130	23.8%	3950	12.0%
		891	0000-0000 T&T	27245	42.3%	16230	59.4%	29976	54.2%	18495	56.1%
		914	00-00000-00 T&T	270	0.4%	82	0.3%	221	0.4%	18	0.1%
		915	00-0000-000 T&T	24	0.0%	13	0.0%	1	0.0%	9	0.0%
		69	0-00000	196	0.3%	78	0.3%	422	0.8%	57	0.2%
		713	oo-ooooo Tri Artic	42	0.1%	14	0.1%	88	0.2%	10	0.0%
Artic	нсуз	747	ooooooo Tri Artic	5	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
	110.02	791	o-oo-oooo Quad Artic	487	0.8%	172	0.6%	218	0.4%	150	0.5%
		826	oo-oooooo Quad Artic	7419	11.5%	1941	7.1%	3741	6.8%	723	2.2%
		847	oooooooo Quad Artic	94	0.1%	9	0.0%	275	0.5%	22	0.1%
		74	o-oooo-oo A Train	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%
		851	o-ooooooo B Train	8477	13.2%	2671	9.8%	5641	10.2%	4192	12.7%
A&B	нсул	951	o-oo-ooo-ooo B Train	2501	3.9%	1372	5.0%	285	0.5%	1195	3.6%
Train	10.02	1020	oo-oo-ooo-ooo B Train	3	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	9	0.0%
		1032	o-oo-ooo-oooo B Train	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		1133	oo-oo-ooo-oooo B Train	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
				44257	100.0%	27225	100.0%	55240	100.0%	22041	100.0%

Interpretation: At Tokoroa WiM site, PAT class 851 reported 2,671 heavily vehicles > 44T.

Load (kN)

This is the load imposed by each axle type.

Axle Groups

SAST – Single Axle Single Tyre SADT - Single Axle Dual Tyre TADT – Tandem Axle Dual Tyre TSST – Twin Steer Single Tyre TRDT – Triple Axle Dual Tyre QADT - Quad Axle Dual Tyre

It is important to note that the weigh-in-motion (WiM) data from which the following table is derived, cannot distinguish between single and dual tyres. It is assumed that steer axles are single tyred and all others are dual tyred. From observation, there is an increase in the utilisation of 'super single' type tyres in the SADT, TADT, TAST and TRDT groups, however, the impact or significance can not be measured or derived from this technology. Despite the QADT description, 80-90% of Quad Axles are single tyred. The highlighted sections indicate the peaks in load per axle group.

Load	e a e t	SADT	тарт	теет	трпт	ΟΛΟΤ
(KIN) 10	0%	2%	TADT	1331		QADI
20	13%	2 /0 1 /1 0/2	- 10/	-	-	_
20	17%	2/0/	5%	0%	1%	- 0%
40	17%	27%	0%	0%	2%	0%
50	3/1%	22 /0	370 8%	1%	270 5%	2%
60	18%	9%	9%	6%	7%	270 5%
70	2%	4%	8%	19%	9%	8%
80	0%	2%	8%	26%	8%	9%
90	0%	1%	8%	26%	7%	8%
100	-	0%	9%	16%	7%	6%
110	-	0%	10%	5%	7%	5%
120	-	0%	9%	1%	7%	4%
130	-	0%	7%	0%	6%	4%
140	-	0%	5%	0%	6%	4%
150	-	-	4%	0%	6%	4%
160	-	-	2%	0%	6%	4%
170	-	-	1%	0%	5%	4%
180	-	-	0%	-	5%	5%
190	-	-	0%	0%	3%	7%
200	-	-	0%	0%	2%	8%
210	-	-	0%	0%	1%	7%
220	-	-	0%	-	0%	3%
230	-	-	0%	-	0%	1%
240	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
250	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%
260	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%
270	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
280	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%
290	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
300	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
310	-	-	-	-	-	-
320	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9.0: Site: 01N00463 (Drury)

13.0 AXLE GROUP DISTRIBUTIONS (Continued)

Table 9.1: Site: 01N00628 (Tokoroa)

110104						
Load						
(kN)	SAST	SADT	TADT	TSST	TRDT	QADT
10	0%	2%	-	-	-	-
20	9%	12%	1%	-	0%	-
30	13%	19%	6%	0%	1%	-
40	14%	21%	8%	0%	3%	0%
50	32%	25%	8%	0%	4%	1%
60	28%	13%	6%	2%	6%	3%
70	3%	5%	7%	10%	6%	5%
80	0%	3%	8%	25%	6%	6%
90	0%	1%	10%	26%	7%	5%
100	0%	0%	11%	26%	8%	5%
110	-	0%	10%	10%	8%	6%
120	-	0%	9%	1%	9%	5%
130	-	0%	7%	0%	9%	6%
140	-	0%	4%	0%	8%	6%
150	-	0%	2%	0%	8%	6%
160	-	0%	1%	0%	6%	6%
170	-	-	0%	0%	5%	6%
180	-	-	0%	0%	4%	7%
190	-	-	0%	0%	2%	7%
200	-	-	0%	0%	1%	7%
210	-	-	0%	-	0%	6%
220	-	-	0%	-	0%	4%
230	-	-	0%	-	0%	1%
240	-	-	0%	-	0%	1%
250	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%
260	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%
270	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%
280	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%
290	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
300	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
310	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
320	-	-	-	-	0%	
330	-	-	-	-		0%
340	-	-	-	-		
350	-	-	-	-	0%	

Table 9.2: Site: 00200176 (Te Puke)

Load						
(kN)	SAST	SADT	TADT	TSST	TRDT	QADT
10	0%	1%	-	-	-	-
20	14%	11%	1%	0%	0%	-
30	17%	25%	3%	0%	1%	0%
40	18%	21%	8%	1%	3%	1%
50	31%	22%	9%	1%	6%	4%
60	18%	10%	7%	4%	8%	9%
70	2%	5%	6%	14%	13%	8%
80	0%	3%	6%	28%	11%	7%
90	0%	1%	7%	25%	6%	8%
100	0%	0%	9%	18%	4%	9%
110	-	0%	11%	7%	4%	5%
120	-	0%	11%	1%	4%	3%
130	-	0%	8%	0%	3%	2%
140	-	0%	6%	0%	3%	3%
150	-	0%	4%	0%	4%	3%
160	-	-	2%	0%	5%	3%
170	-	-	1%	0%	6%	3%
180	-	-	0%	0%	6%	4%
190	-	-	0%	0%	6%	4%
200	-	0%	0%	0%	5%	6%
210	-	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%
220	-	-	0%	0%	1%	7%
230	-	-	0%	0%	0%	3%
240	-	-	0%	0%	0%	1%
250	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%
260	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
270	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%
280	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
290	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%
300	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
310	-	0%	0%	-	0%	-
320	-	0%	-	-	-	-

13.0 AXLE GROUP DISTRIBUTIONS (Continued)

Table 9.3: Site: 01S00285 (Waipara)

Load						
(kN)	SAST	SADT	TADT	TSST	TRDT	QADT
10	0%	2%	-	-	-	-
20	16%	12%	1%	0%	-	-
30	13%	21%	3%	0%	0%	-
40	17%	19%	5%	1%	0%	0%
50	35%	27%	7%	2%	1%	0%
60	18%	9%	8%	3%	4%	0%
70	1%	5%	6%	15%	6%	2%
80	0%	4%	7%	26%	6%	3%
90	0%	1%	10%	27%	7%	5%
100	-	0%	11%	22%	7%	6%
110	-	0%	12%	5%	8%	7%
120	-	0%	11%	0%	8%	6%
130	-	0%	8%	0%	10%	7%
140	-	0%	5%	0%	10%	8%
150	-	0%	3%	0%	10%	8%
160	-	-	2%	0%	9%	8%
170	-	-	1%	0%	8%	8%
180	-	-	0%	0%	5%	8%
190	-	-	0%	-	2%	8%
200	-	-	0%	-	1%	7%
210	-	-	0%	-	0%	5%
220	-	-	0%	-	0%	3%
230	-	-	0%	-	0%	1%
240	-	-	0%	-	0%	1%
250	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
260	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%
270	-	-	-	-	-	0%
280	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
290	-	-	-	-	-	0%
300	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
310	-	-	-	-	-	0%
320	-	-	-	-	-	0%

14.0 APPENDIX A



Chart 6.0: Vehicle load frequency vs. overweight frequency (2001 – 2009) Pat type 751 at all sites

Chart 6.1: Vehicle load frequency vs. overweight frequency (2001 - 2009) Pat type 851 at all sites

