



# TRANSPORTER'S QUICK GUIDE TO THE EFFLUENT CODE

*'Managing effluent in the livestock supply chain' is a registered industry code of practice.*

This Registered Industry Code of Practice (RICP) describes how all CoR parties mentioned in the Effluent Code can prevent a load restraint breach under the HVNL, by talking with one another about what actions are required to prevent an effluent spill.

All responsible parties in the livestock supply chain should read the RICP, be familiar with it and understand its contents. Here are some important actions that can help you, as a transporter, comply with the Effluent Code.



Scan the QR code to read or download a copy of the Effluent Code. For more information about the Effluent Code contact Australian Livestock and Rural Transporters Association (ALRTA)  
**E** [office@alrta.org.au](mailto:office@alrta.org.au) **P** (02) 6247 5434



## 1. Inform your customers about the Code.

This can be done by simply including a reference to it on your invoices, and/or providing a website link to the Code. Ask your customers if they know about the Effluent Code because they are parties to it.



## 2. Train your staff about the Effluent Code and how it works.

It's especially important that staff understand how you and your business manage your own responsibilities in response to the Code. Staff training should include what actions can be taken if planned strategies haven't worked and drivers have full tanks and are unable to empty them. For example, they should drive carefully and/or avoid "hot spots".



## 3. Put systems in place to manage your responsibilities.

You should implement systems within your business to help manage effluent spills. The Effluent Code explains the roles of all parties in detail but some things you as a transporter can do are:

- Identify and record trips or destinations that you know through experience will or could result in an effluent spill. Document why (no curfew or "hot spots" on route) and recommend how staff can prevent it from happening (ask for stock to be curfewed, avoid "hot spots").
- Identify locations where effluent can be dumped on routes and maintain a record of your vehicle effluent tank capacities.
- Require drivers to report whether they experienced spills on every job. Recording this information enables planning to prevent future spills.
- Communicate any spills that occur to the party that prepared the livestock, they are part of the chain of responsibility.
- Pre-trip preparation to prevent spills includes stock pre-trip preparation and / or draining of effluent tanks. Ensure responsible parties are aware of the required actions and document it.



## 4. Always discuss with the customer how the risk of an effluent spill is going to be managed. Remember they should be asking you about this as part of their role!

If you are managing the risk by having empty tanks and enough capacity in tanks to complete the job, advise the customer you need to empty those tanks at the completion of the job. This might be on their property (with their consent) or at another suitable location such as a truck wash or roadside effluent dump.

If you need the customer to curfew the livestock to enable you to reach the destination without spilling effluent, then make sure you tell them that they must do this under CoR to prevent a spill, when booking the job.

If you need to empty your effluent tanks during a journey to prevent a spill then ensure the customer knows this, as additional charges may apply. This customer advice should be provided as part of the booking process (see Forming Contracts 6.3).

If you have not fulfilled your responsibilities of communicating with others about managing effluent in the livestock supply chain, then you may be solely responsible if a spill occurs!