Injury Hazards in Road and Bridge Construction



Injury Hazards in Road and Bridge Construction

- Background
- Road and Bridge Construction Facts
 - Citations, Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses, Fatal Injuries
- Safely Working Around Trucks and Equipment
 - Blind Areas, Proximity Warning, Internal Traffic Control
- Road and Bridge Construction Hazards
 - ◆ Separating Workers from Traffic, Safe Entry and Exit

NIOSH Role in the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Framework

Regulation/Enforcement

Department of Labor (DOL)

Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) Occupational
Safety and Health
Administration
(OSHA)

Research and Prevention Recommendations

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)





The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health



 The federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related injury and illness.





NIOSH Construction Program

Intramural Research

National
Construction
Center

Extramural Investigator Initiated Grants

CPWR

Center for Construction Research and Training





NIOSH Construction Program Review

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine

- Performed by a National Academies Committee
- Focused on work done over last 10 years
- Provided recommendations for improving the program

- TRE NATIONAL RESTART COUNCIL OF PASIFICIR OF
- Received score of 5/5 for RELEVANCE
- Received score of 4/5 for IMPACT

Report available at: http://www.cdc.niosh/nas/





Evaluating Roadway Work Zone Interventions

A Research Project Conducted by the

National Institute for

Occupational Safety and Health





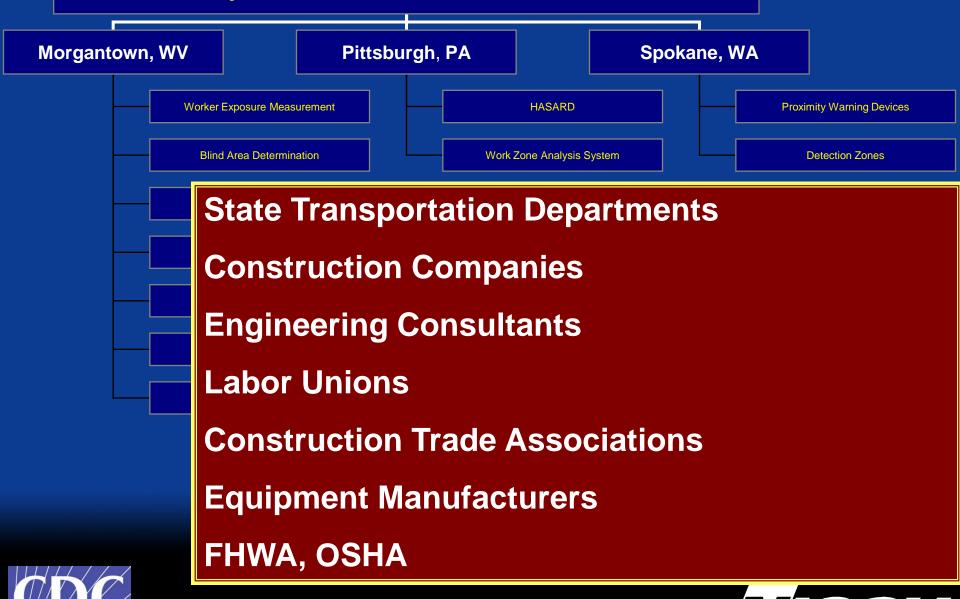






NOSH

Roadway Work Zone Intervention Evaluations



Work Zone Safety and Health **Partners**

























Acknowledgements (continued)

- James E. Bryden
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- Michael Grey
- Michael Paylor
- Marv Sahlo

















ROAD & BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION FACTS



ODC

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U.S. Infrastructure (2008)

- Road System Miles
 - ◆ Urban ~1.1 trillion
 - ◆ Rural ~ 3.0 trillion
 - ◆ Total ~ 4 trillion

- Bridges
 - ◆ Urban 153,407
 - ◆ Rural 447,989
 - ◆ Total 601,396

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Statistics Highway Profile





U.S. Infrastructure Condition (2008)

- Roads
 - ♦ 65% paved

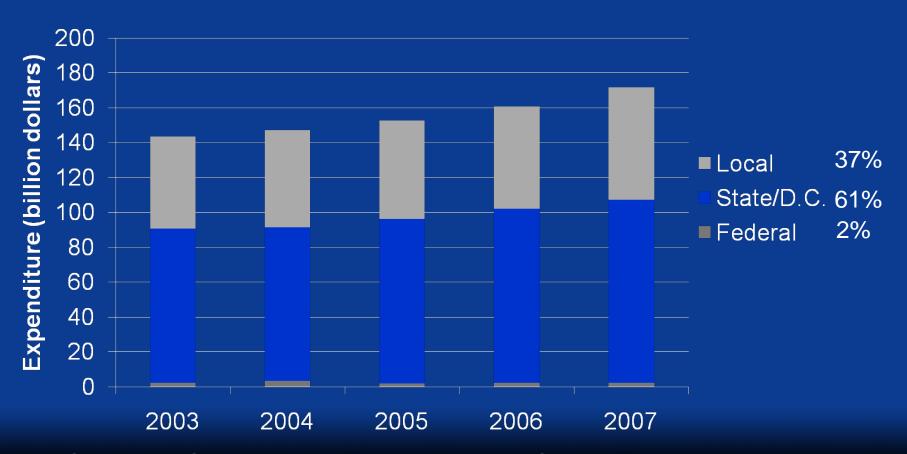
- Bridges
 - ◆ 75% good repair
 - ◆ 12% deficient
 - ◆ 13% obsolete

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Statistics Highway Profile





Government Highway System Expenditures



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Statistics Highway Profile





The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)

- More than 12,600 projects obligated
- More than 10,000 projects under construction
- More than 2,200 projects completed
- Total obligated funds for 50 states and the District of Columbia: \$26.6 billion

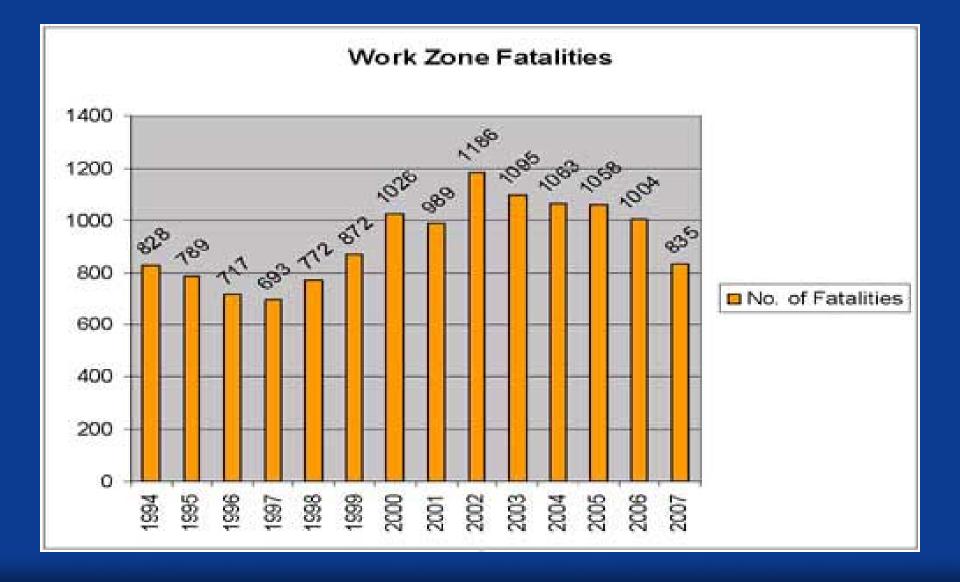




Source: U.S. Department of Transportation ARRA Website, June 1, 2010



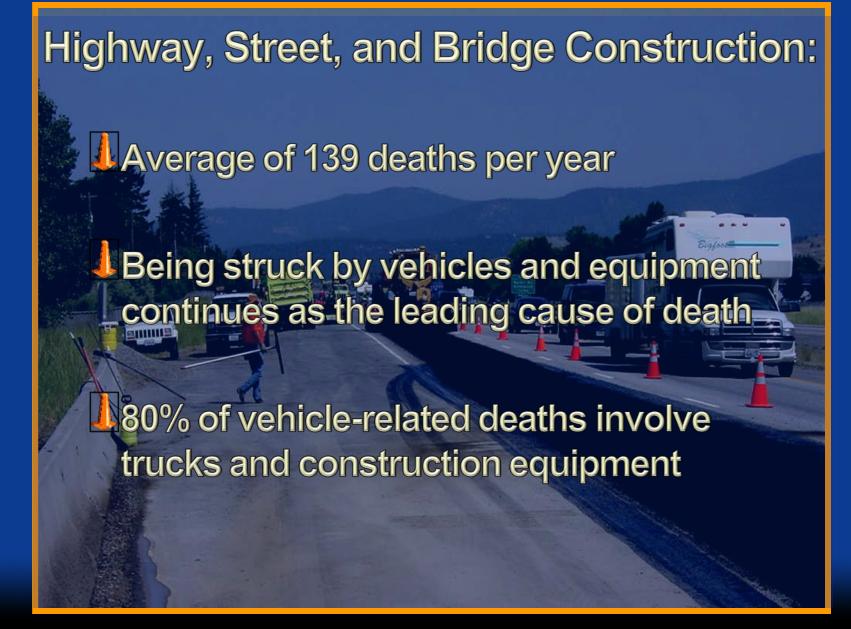




Source: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/economicrecovery/workzones.htm











Top 5 OSHA Citations 10/08-09/09

Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction	Highway and Street Construction
Fall Protection (50)	Hazard Communication (60)
Cranes (43)	Excavation (60)
General (34)	Respiratory (45)
Lead (26)	Protective Systems (36)
Working /Over Near Water (23)	Signs and Tags (28)





INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN ROAD & BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

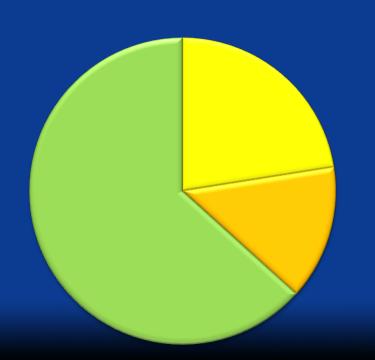


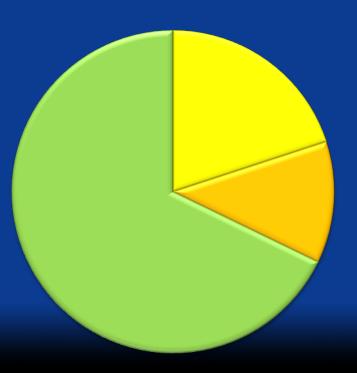




Employment the Construction Industry

Injuries and Illnesses in the Construction Industry 2003-2008



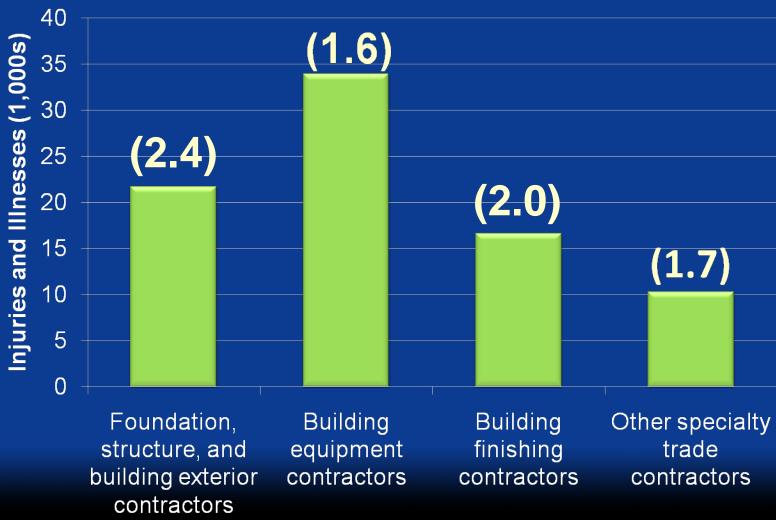


- Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236)
- Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237)
- Specialty
 Trade
 Contractors
 (NAICS 238)





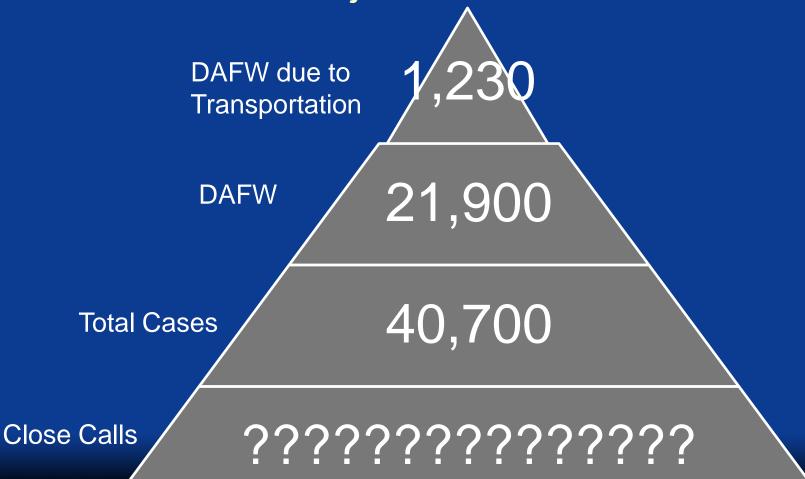
Specialty Trades Injuries and Illnesses by Subsector in 2008 (n=82,500) (Rate per 100 workers)







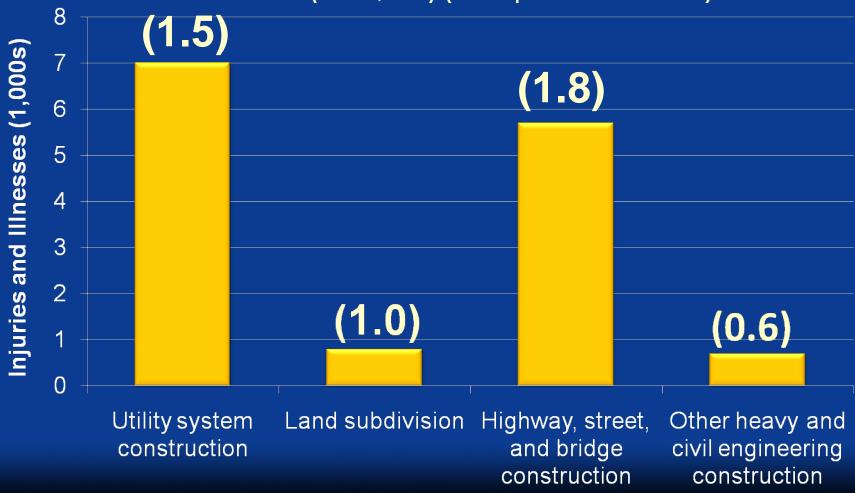
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction Injuries in 2008







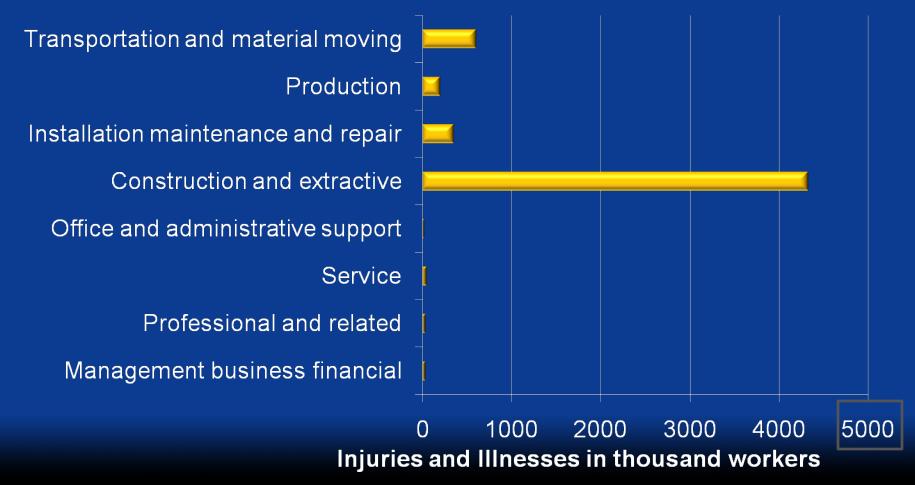
Heavy Civil Engineering Injuries and Illnesses by Subsector in 2008 (n=14,150) (Rate per 100 workers)







Injuries and Illnesses by Occupation in Highway Street and Bridge Construction (n=5,690)







Highway Street and Bridge Construction Days Away From Work Injuries and Illnesses by Event 2003-2008 (n=42,790)



FATAL INJURIES IN ROAD & BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

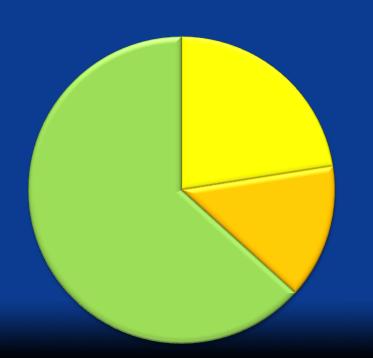


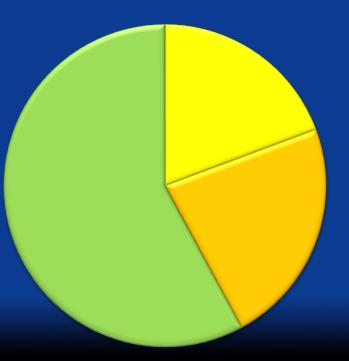


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Employment the Construction Industry

Fatal Injuries in the Construction Industry 2003-2008



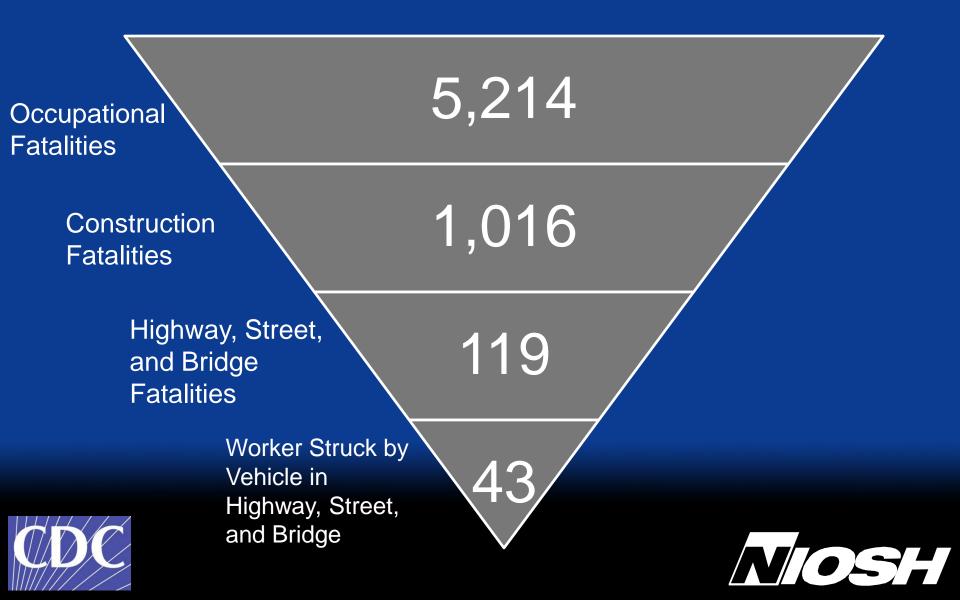


- Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236)
- Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237)
- Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238)

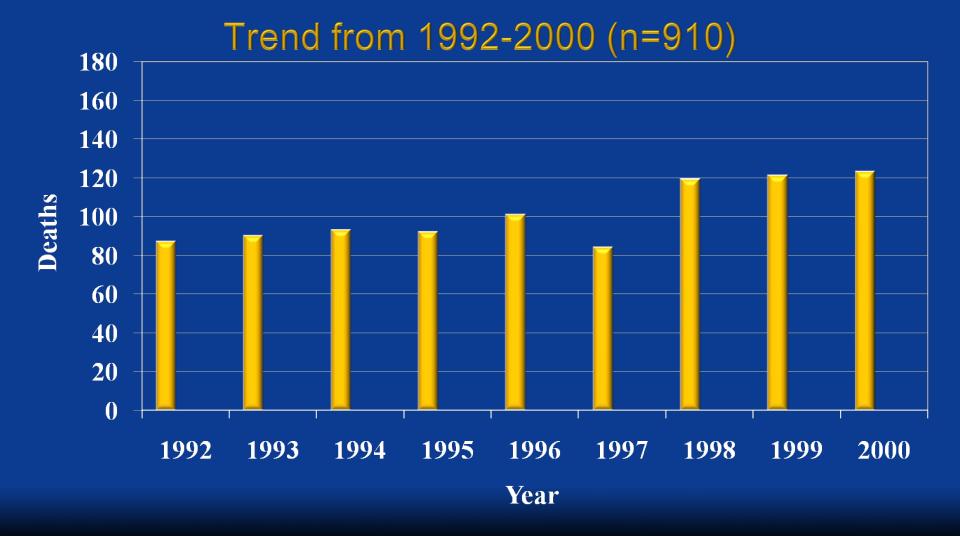




Fatal Injuries in the United States in 2008



Worker Deaths in Roadway Construction



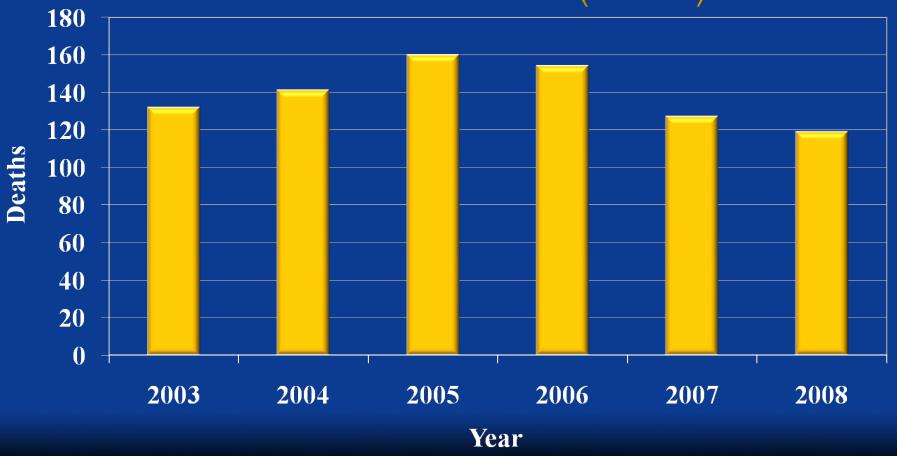


Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. This research was conducted with restricted access to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data (excluding New York City). The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the views of the BLS.



Worker Deaths in Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction

Trend from 2003 - 2008 (n=833)





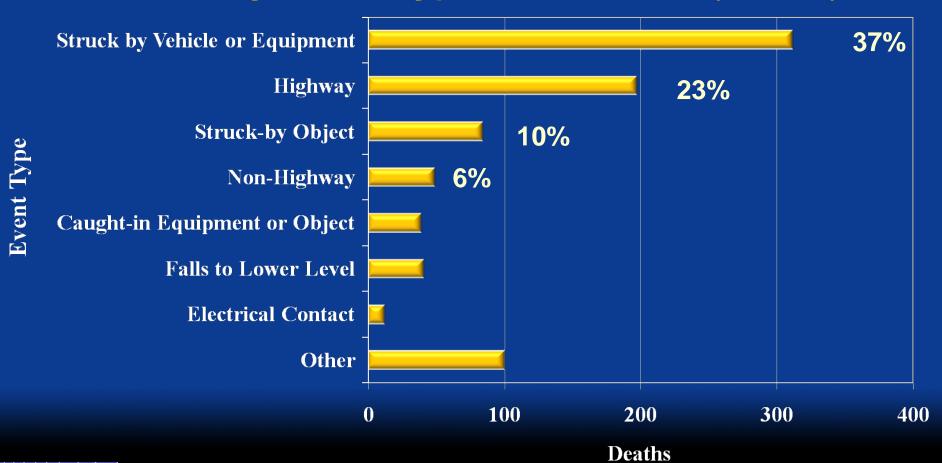


Highway Street and Bridge Construction Fatalities by Event 2003-2008 (n=833)



Worker Deaths in Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction

Deaths by Event Type, 2003 - 2008 (n=833)

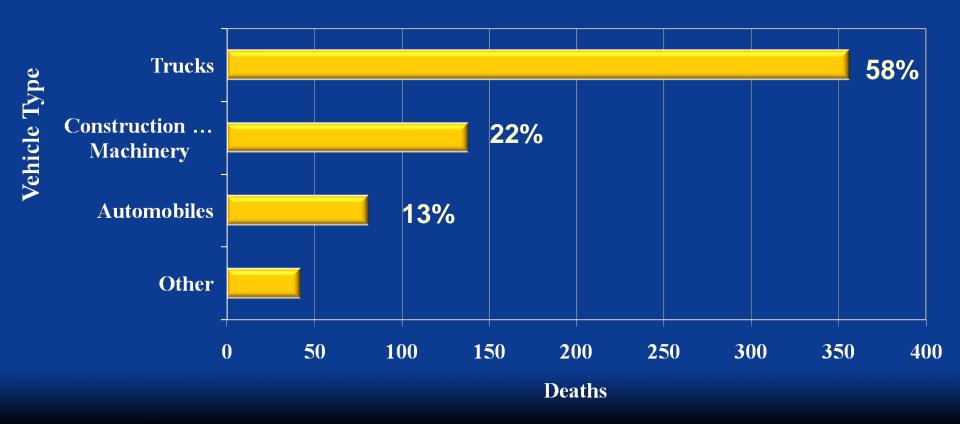




NOSH

Worker Deaths in Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction

Deaths by Vehicle Type, 2003 - 2008 (n=617)







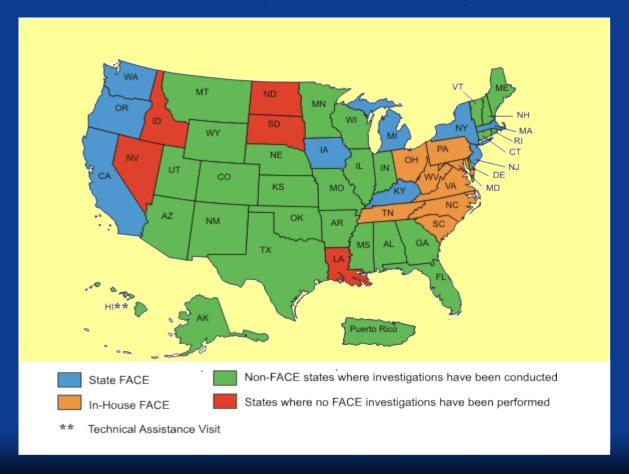
SAFELY WORKING AROUND TRUCKS AND EQUIPMENT





NIOSH

Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation States Participating in the Program







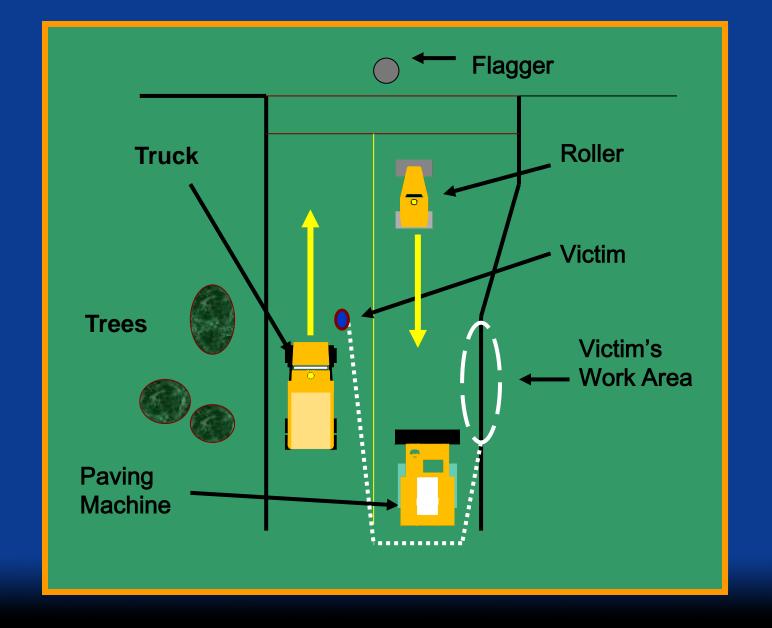
Laborer Run Over by Dump Truck at Roadway Resurfacing Operation in Virginia





Source: NIOSH FACE-98-19









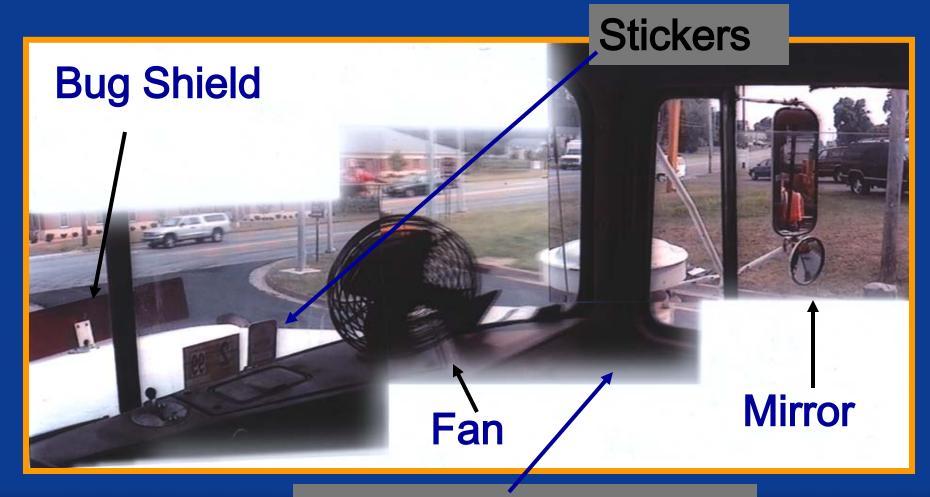
View from the Street







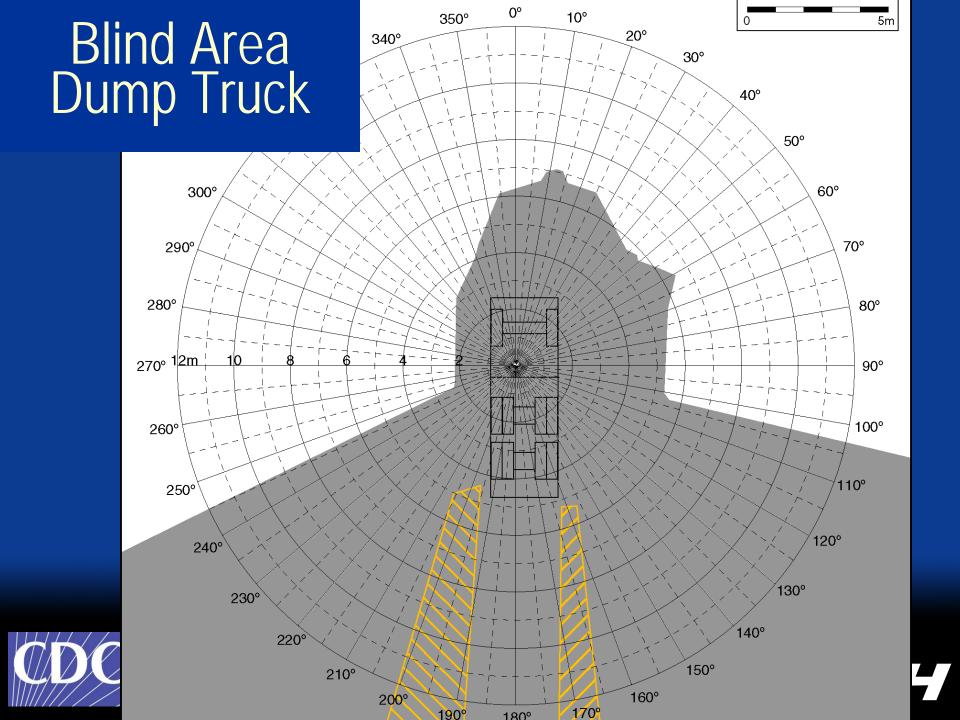
View from Inside the Cab



Air Cleaner and Door Post









Construction Equipment Visibility

Studies show that highway and street construction workers are at a significant risk of fatal and serious nonfatal injuries while working in and around a street/highway construction jobsite. In addition to the risk of injury from passing motor vehicle traffic outside the work zone, there is an equally hazardous risk of injury from movement of construction vehicles and equipment within the work zone. In analyzing the data collected on fatalities and serious nonfatal injuries occurring from 1992-1998, researchers from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) have concluded that "safety efforts must also protect construction workers within work zones who are working on foot around moving vehicles and equipment..." [Pratt et al., 2001]. Collision occurrences have been attributed in part to limited visibility around the equipment.

Within this web site you will find detailed diagrams to assist in visualizing the areas around various construction vehicles and equipment that are unable to be seen from the operator's position. These areas are commonly referred to as Blind Areas. For each construction vehicle, three different Blind Area Diagrams are available to represent the ability of the operator to see an object at three different elevations: ground level, 900 mm (3"), and 1500 mm (4" 11"). The 900 mm plane represents the average height of a channelizing device, e.g. construction barrel, commonly used in road construction. The 1500 mm plane corresponds to the height of a 5th percentile female. NIOSH provides this information to safety personnel and instructors as a training aid to develop awareness about hazardous areas around construction vehicles and equipment due to limited visibility.

The test procedure for developing the Blind Area Diagrams are also given within this web site by selecting the appropriate link located on the right side of the page. This information is provided in the event safety personnel or instructors would like to develop their own Blind Area Diagrams.

Highway Work Zone Safety



Topic Index:

Highway Work Zones

Highway Work Zones Fatality Investigation Reports

In-house Reports

State-based Reports

 Construction Equipment Visibility

Topic Area Index:

WWW.CDC.GOV/ NIOSH/TOPICS/ **HIGHWAYWORKZ ONES**





















































4 100%





Efficacy of Site Safety?





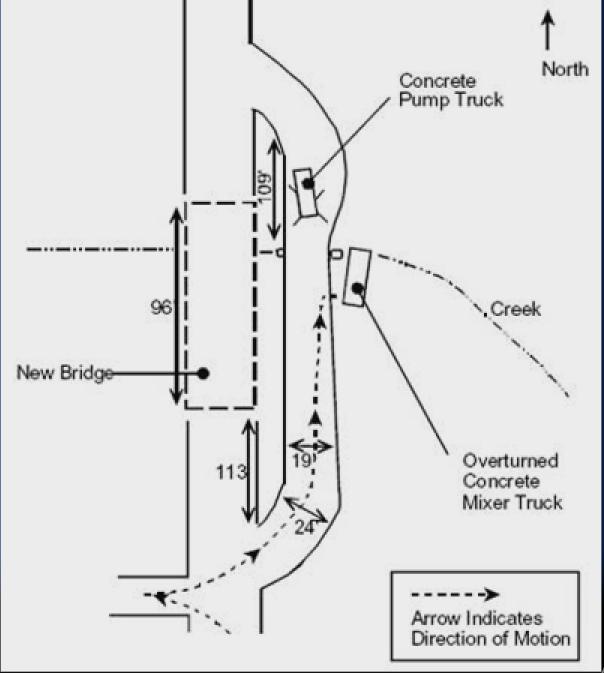


Driver Died When Mixer Truck Overturned







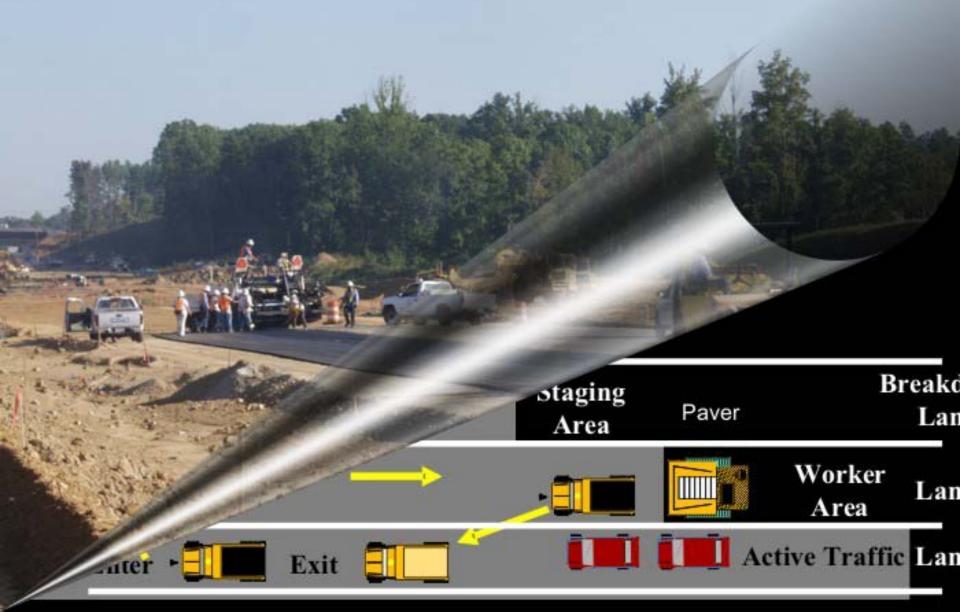








Internal Traffic Control Plans



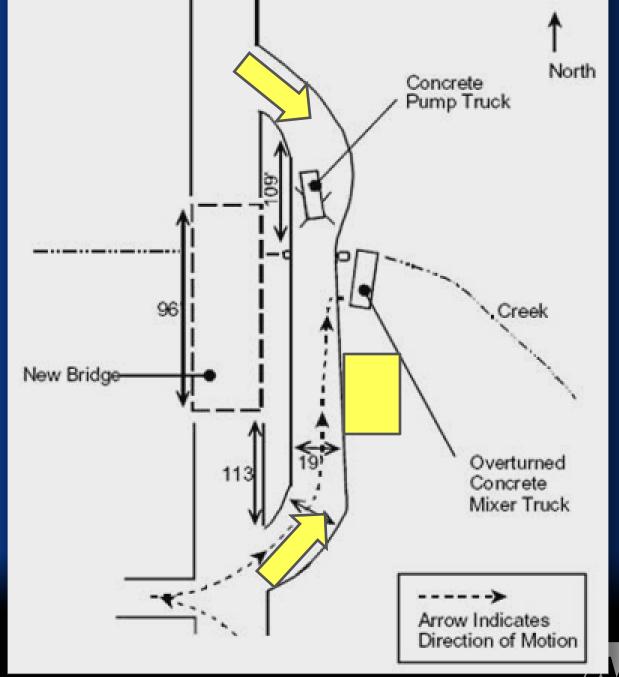
ITCP Key Principles

Key Principles of an ITCP are:

- Limit access points to the work zone
- Reduce the need to back up equipment
- Coordinate truck and equipment movements
- Establish worker-free zones
- Inform workers of the ITCP









VOSH

ITCP Recommendations

Integrate

- Company
- State employees
- Trucking company
- Sub-contractors

Inform

- Irregular personnel
- Truck drivers
- Sub-contractors

Implement

- Parking
- Take Timeout
- Revise
- Recommunicate





10 MPH is faster than you think!!!

A Dump Truck
Backing at 10 MPH
Covers 14.7 Feet
In 1 Second!!!!!!!!

MPH	Feet in 1.0 Second	Feet in 2.5 Seconds
10	15	37
20	29	74
30	44	110
40	59	147
50	74	184
60	88	220
70	103	257
80	118	294





Worker Dies After Being Backed Over By a Rear End Dump Truck

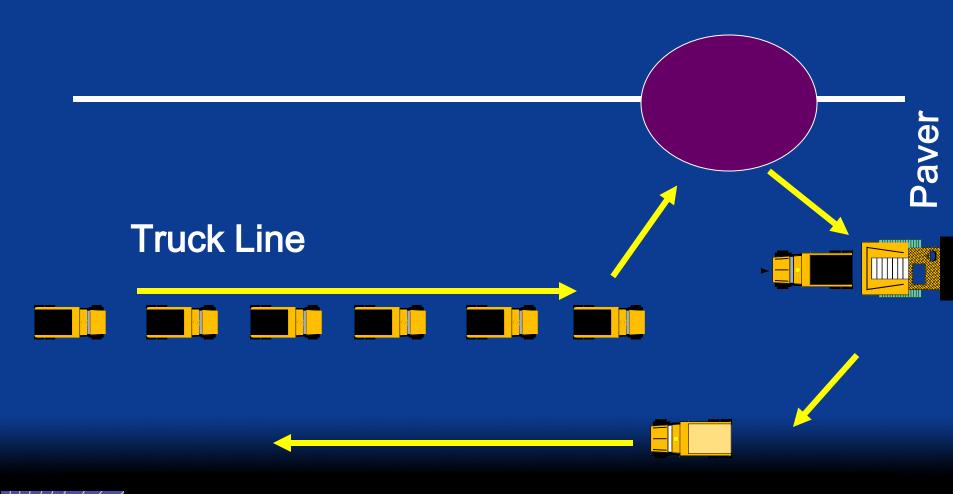






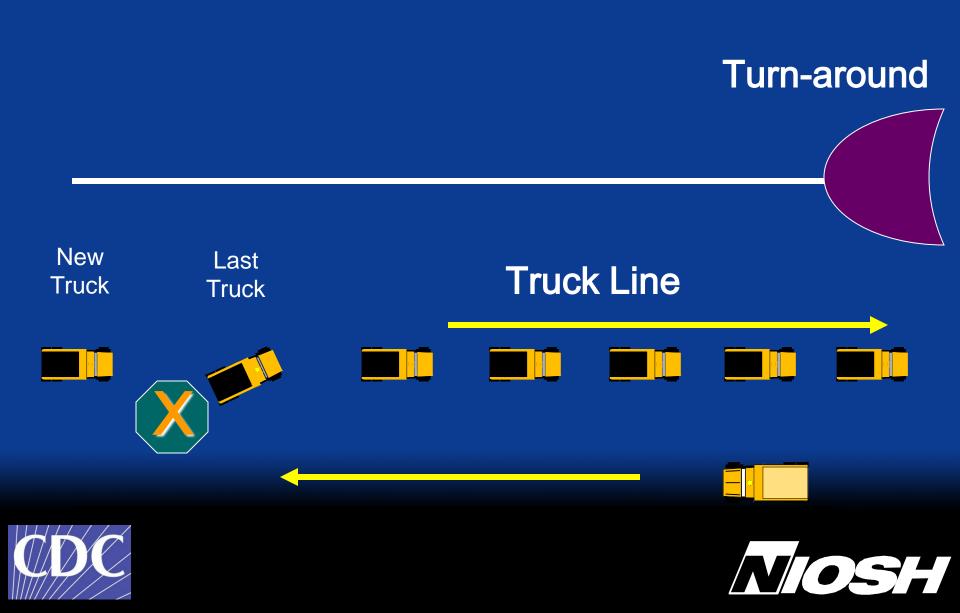
Concrete Paving Operation Layout

Turn-around





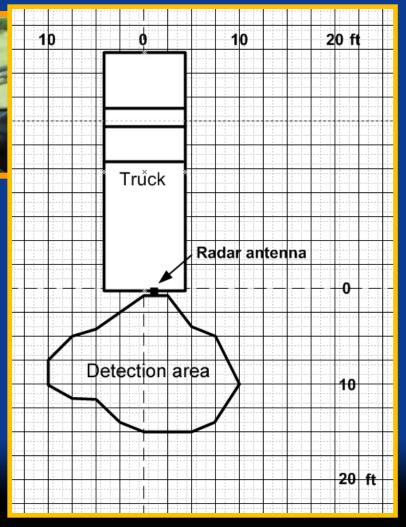
Truck Queue Repositioning



Proximity Warning Systems

Preco Preview

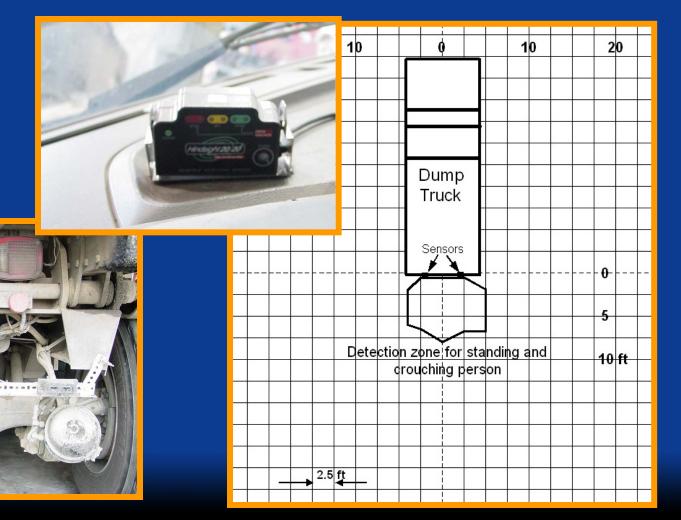






Proximity Warning Systems

Hindsight20/20

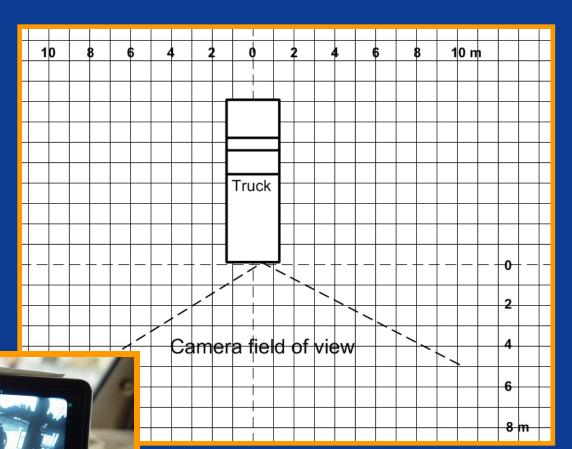




Proximity Warning Systems

Intec Camera

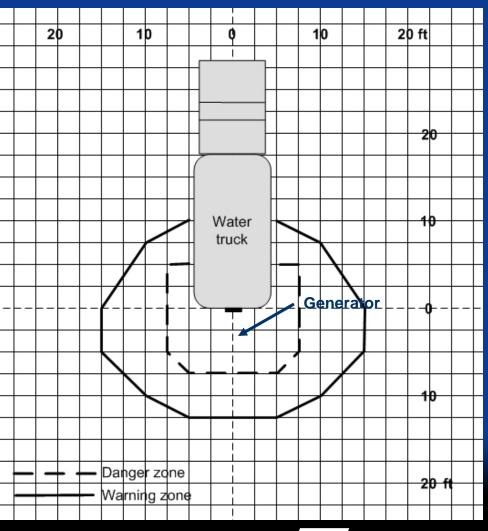






Detection Zones









PWS Recommendations

Sonar

- Flush mount
- Short range
- Nuisance alarms
- Dirt/water

Radar

- Good range
- Operates when dirty/wet
- Nuisance alarms

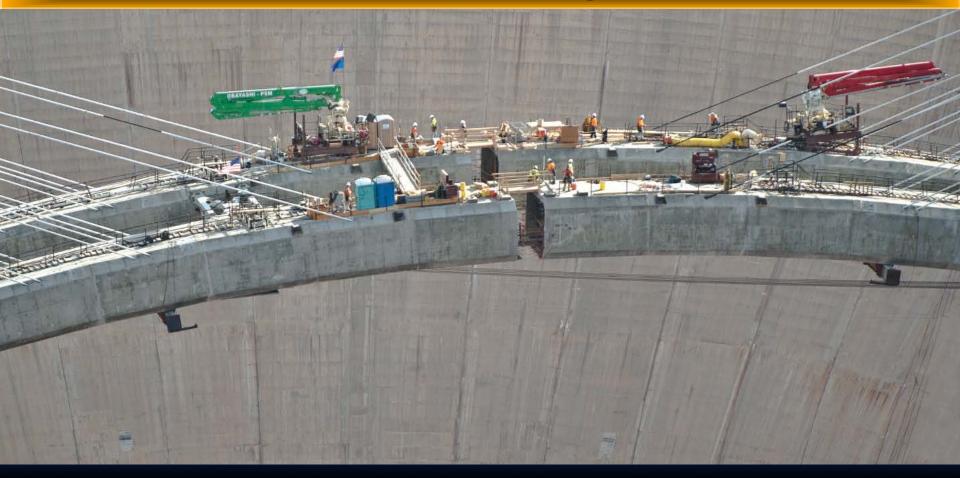
Camera

- View of blind area
- No alarm
- Requires daily maintenance





ROAD & BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS





NIOSH

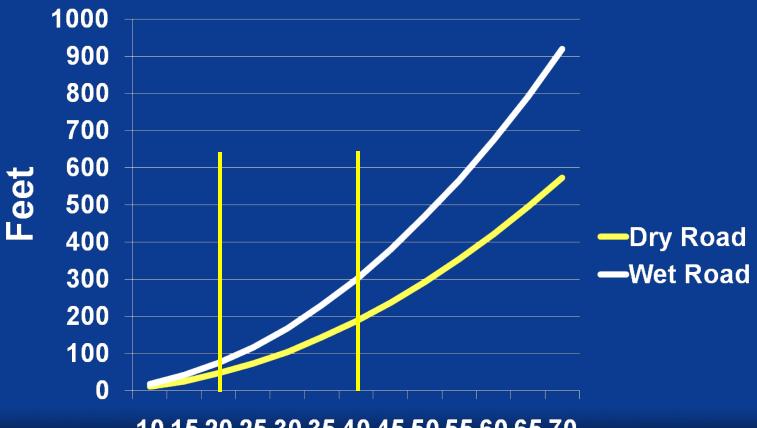
Efficacy of Channelizing Devices?







Stopping Distance = f(Vehicle **Speed, Surface Condition)**



10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70

Miles/Hour





SEPARATING WORKERS FROM TRAFFIC





Subpart K: Temporary Traffic Control Devices Rule

- Effective date: December 4, 2008
- Purpose: to decrease the likelihood of highway work zone fatalities and injuries to workers and road users





Subpart K: Temporary Traffic Control Devices Rule

- Safety in work zone policy
- Positive protection
- Exposure control measures
- Other traffic control measures
- Uniformed law enforcement
- Safe entry/exit for vehicles and equipment
- Payment of traffic control
- Quality guidelines





Traffic Control Devices: Good Positive Guidance for the Motorist































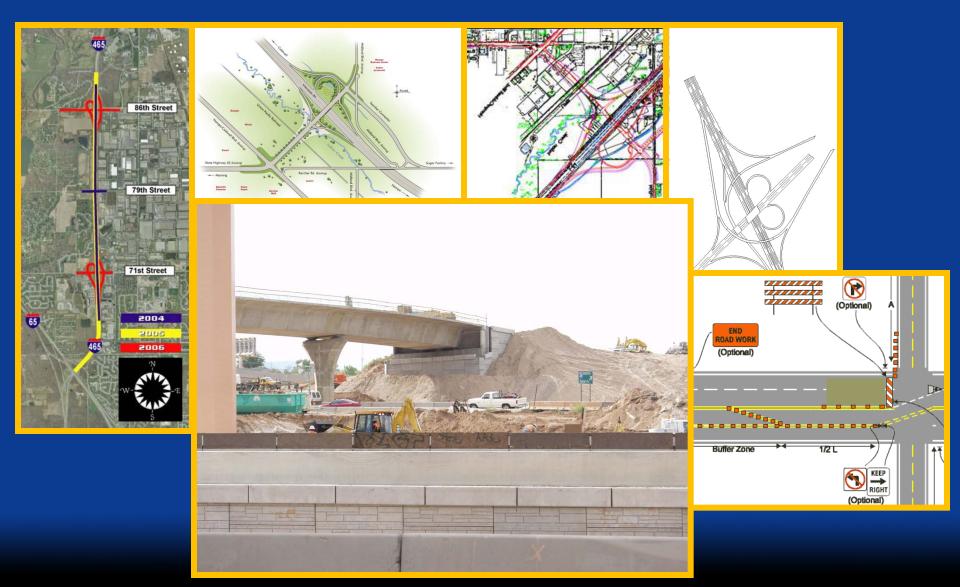




SAFE ENTRY & EXIT









Agencies should also address safe means for work vehicles and equipment to enter and exit traffic lanes and for delivery of construction materials to the work space based on individual project characteristics and factors









The Typical Interstate Project











What is the most common method of entering and exiting work zones in the United States?













Trucks Entering Traffic



Past Deployments

- Trucks Entering / Exiting
- Slow Speed Advisory































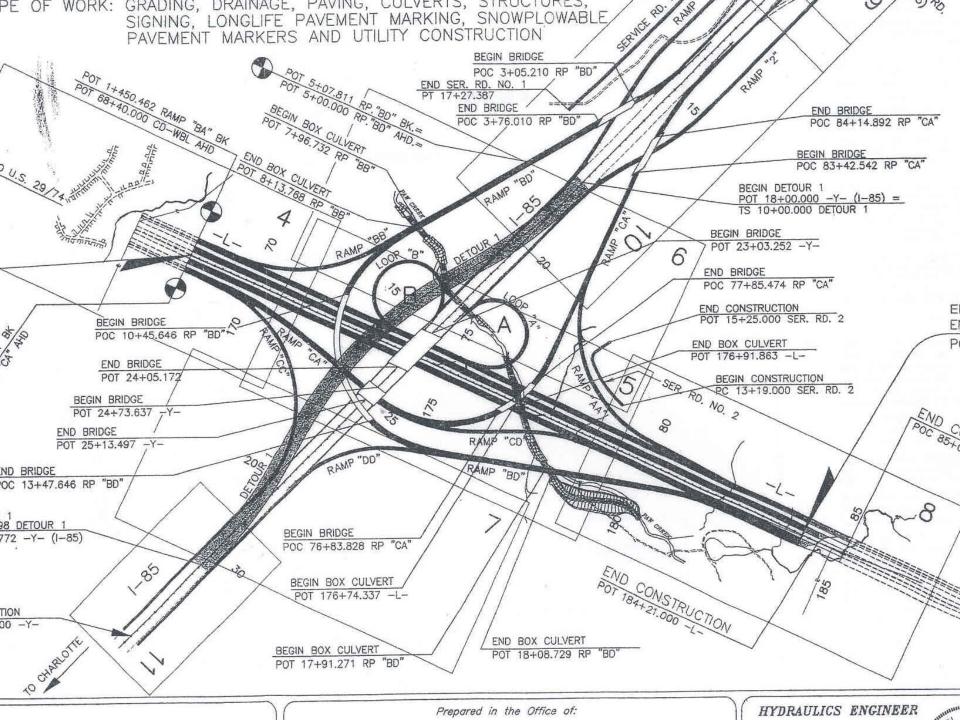


Source: Steve Hubbard









Trucks Exiting Traffic





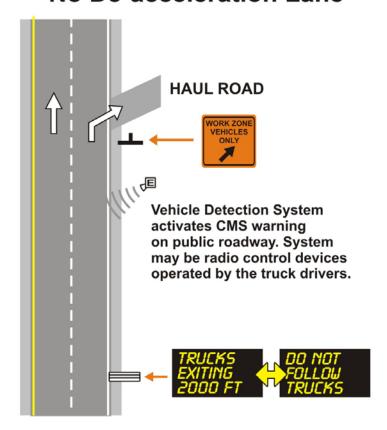


Truck Activated Caution Message





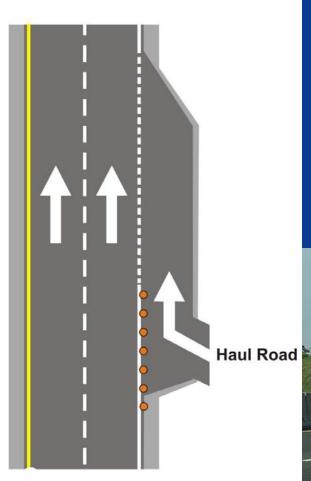
No De-acceleration Lane



NOTE: Some temporary traffic control devices may have been omitted from this diagram for clarity purposes.



Trucks Entering Traffic



Acceleration Lane

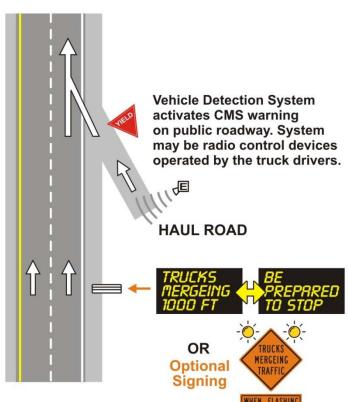






Signs Activated by Trucks

No Acceleration Lane





NOTE: Some temporary traffic control devices may have been omitted from this diagram for clarity purposes.



Safe entry and exit from the work space

Innovation - Design/Build Ramp

Limit entry into high-speed traffic stream

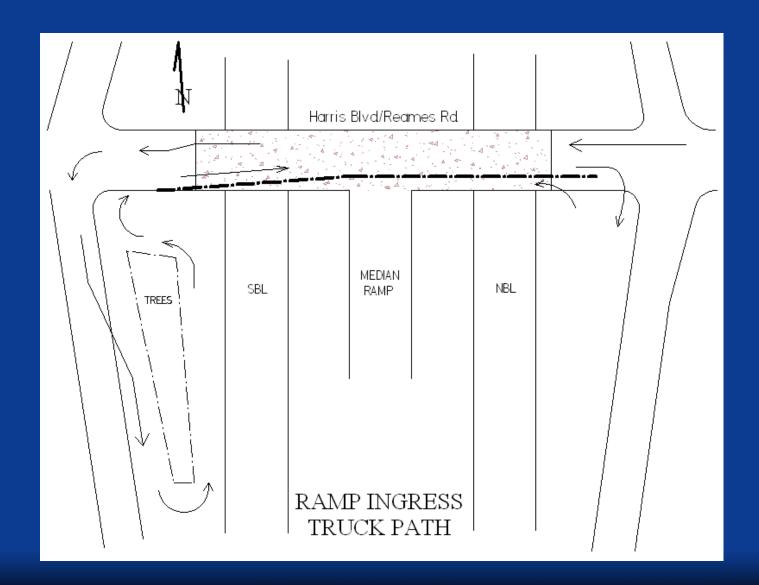
◆ Utilize overpass and local street traffic control

signals





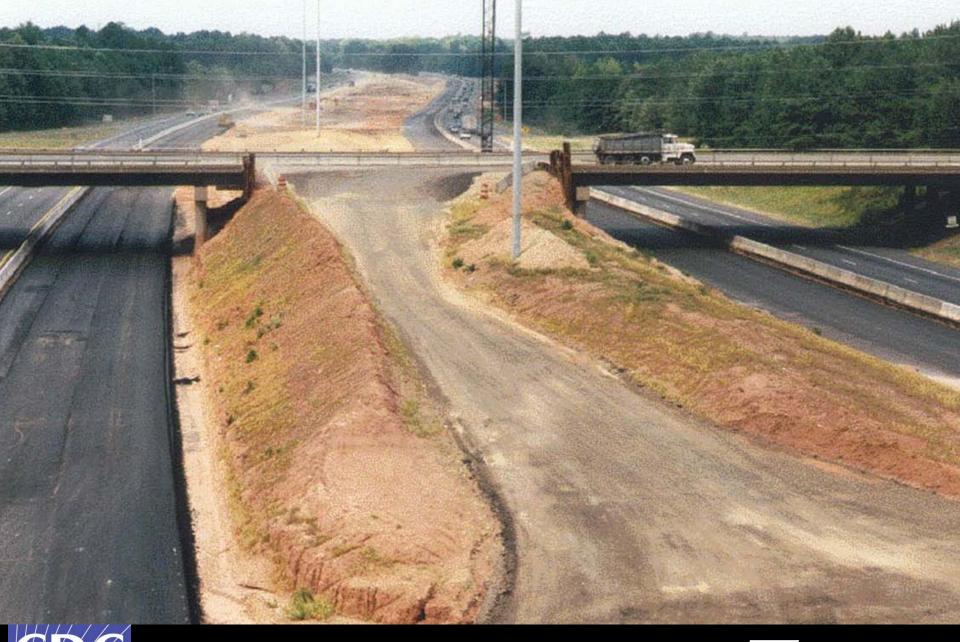






Source: Steve Hubbard





Source: Steve Hubbard

















Nosh



























Safe entry and exit from the work space



- Controlled access points
- Entering and exiting vehicles same direction as traffic
- Signage Truck,
 VMS, Static
- Work scheduling







Roadway

4 New Topics

- Temporary Traffic Control
- Expanded Night Work Module
- Expanded Runovers and Backovers Module
- Disaster Response









v.workzonesafety.org/runover_backover







Google

Tools Help

kovers | workzonesafety.org















RUNOVER AND BACKOVER

- > Home
- > Overview
- > NIOSH FACE Reports
- > Vendors
- > Internal Traffic Control Plans
- > Blind Spot Alley
- > Research
- > Links

SEARCH IN THIS SECTION

G0

Home

Preventing Backovers

Did you know that the leading cause of fatalities for workers in work zones is being run over or backed over by vehicles? While we often worry about construction workers being killed by motorists, road workers working behind the barriers in the work zone are at equal risk of being killed by construction vehicles due to their large "blind spots." Each month, at least one worker is killed by being backed over by a construction vehicle, often a dump truck. These deaths are completely preventable. This section is designed to help you prevent more workers from being killed on the job. Let's stop back over deaths now!

To view the contents of this section, use the links on the left column.









ANSI Standards Development

- ANSI A10 Standard for Roadway Construction
- Topics Include:
 - ◆ Traffic Control
 - Flagger Safety
 - Runover/Backover
 Prevention

- Equipment Operator Safety
- ♦ Health Hazards
- Night Work
- Personal Protective Equipment







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