

Safe Trucking Through Work Zones

Work Zone Safety Consortium
www.workzonesafety.org



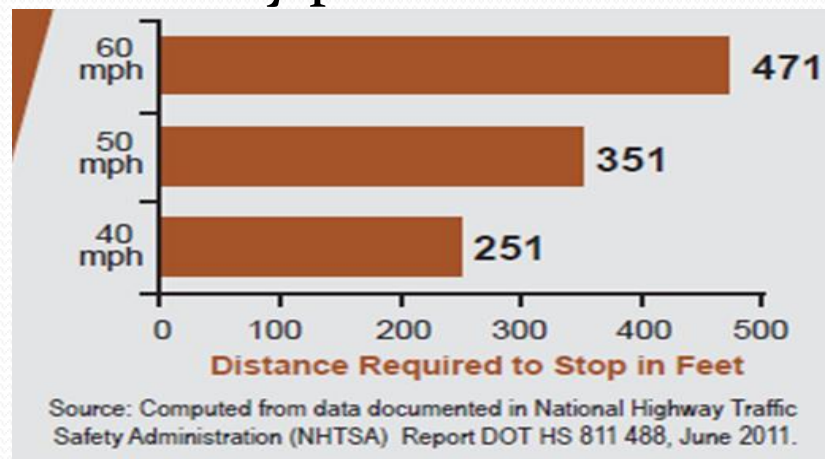


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Stopping Takes Time and Space

- Depending how fast a truck is traveling, it can take more than the length of a football field to stop.
 - This length applies even in the best conditions, with good tires and dry pavement.



- At 65 MPH, the stop will take more than 7 seconds to complete.

Stopping Takes Time and Space

- Stopping distances can be even greater if:
 - It is raining or snowing
 - Brakes or tires are worn
 - There is dirt or gravel on the road
 - Carrying a heavy load
 - Carrying a liquid load (especially if the tank is not completely full)
 - Traveling downhill

Be aware and expect the unexpected!

The Numbers

- **133** fatal work zone crashes occur each year in the US involving large trucks (GVW >10,000 pounds)
- A fatal work zone crash involving a large truck occurs **every 3 days** in the US
- **47%** of fatal work zone crashes on rural interstates involve large trucks
- **21%** of fatal pedestrian crashes in work zones involve large trucks
- **49%** of fatal truck-involved work zone crashes occur when a truck hits something or someone in front of them
- Driver distraction is a factor accounting for **30%** of fatal truck-involved work zone crashes.

Source: 2011 – 2013 FARS Data (Fatality Analysis Reporting System)

Common Truck Crashes in Work Zones: Where and Why

- Rear-End Collisions

- Where:
 - Freeways and Interstates
 - 2-Lane Highways
- Why:
 - Drivers are not aware or prepared for stopped or slow traffic in front of them



- Head-On Collisions

- Where:
 - 2-Lane Highways
- Why:
 - Drivers crossing the centerline at night
 - Drivers swerving to avoid objects and into oncoming traffic



Common Truck Crashes in Work Zones: Where and Why

- Right-Angle Collisions

- Where:
 - Non-freeway multi-lane roads
- Why:
 - Drivers, pull out or turn left into work spaces, intersections, and driveways without enough of a gap in traffic



- Sideswipe Collisions

- Where:
 - Freeways and Interstates
 - Other multi-lane roadways
- Why:
 - Drivers not checking for vehicles in their blind spots



Common Truck Crashes in Work Zones: Where and Why

- **Truck Collisions with Objects**
 - **Where:**
 - Non-freeway multi-lane roads
 - **Why:**
 - Drivers traveling too fast to navigate the work zone



- **Work Zones** often have narrowed lanes and shoulders, as well as disruptions such as:
 - Slowing and stopped traffic
 - Temporary lane closures
 - Slowing and stopped traffic
 - Detours and/or flaggers
 - Law enforcement officers directing traffic
 - Work vehicles entering and exiting the work space
 - Workers walking around
- These distractions can change from day to day, creating hazards for large trucks.

Reducing Your Chance of a Work Zone Crash

- Pay attention to work zone signs
- Leave enough space between you and other motorists
- Be prepared to stop or slow unexpectedly
- Expect to stop when you see a FLAGGER AHEAD sign
- If stopped or slowed in a traffic queue, consider turning on your flashers to warn traffic coming up behind you
- Watch for traffic and workers going in and out of the work zone
- Get into an open lane as soon as possible at lane closures
- Be aware of motorists racing to get ahead of you or trying to turn in front of you at the last second
- Use alternative routes to avoid work zones whenever feasible

For More Information, Please Go To

- https://www.workzonesafety.org/work_zone_topics/heavy-vehicles/
- https://www.workzonesafety.org/files/documents/news_events/wz_conference_2015/Large_trucks_symposium/artba_truck_safety_pamphlet.pdf
- https://www.workzonesafety.org/files/documents/training/courses_programs/rsa_program/RSP_Guidance_Documents_Download/RSP_LargeTruckSafety_TechAdviseDoc_Download.pdf
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration Website: <https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/>
- Federal Highway Administration Work Zone Management Website: <http://www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/wz/>