

Child Passenger Safety

DOs & DON'Ts for Driving With Children

DO...

- ◇ Properly restrain children in the back seat of a vehicle as children can be seriously injured or killed by an inflating air bag.
- ◇ Place infants into rear-facing infant seats in the back seat of the car. There are two kinds of safety seats for your infant - 1) small, light-weight "infant-only" safety seats are designed for rear-facing use only, the recommended use is only as long as the baby's head is enclosed by the top rim of the seat; 2) larger "convertible" seats fit children from birth to about 40 lbs. and are good for babies under age one who are growing more rapidly than average—it may be turned around to face the front when the baby is about one and at least 20 lbs.
- ◇ Position infants weighing 20 lbs. before one year of age in a restraint/seat for heavier infants, facing the rear.
- ◇ You may put children over age one and at least 20 lbs. in the back seat facing forward in a child safety seat.
- ◇ Read both the vehicle owner's manual and the car infant seat instructions carefully when deciding which infant seat to use and how to properly install it.
- ◇ Be certain that both the harness that holds the child in the car seat and the vehicle belt that holds the car seat are secured properly. For children who have outgrown infant/child safety seats, booster seats are recommended and in some states mandated.
- ◇ Show children how booster seats offer better protection than an adult seat belt when they switch from a child safety seat.
- ◇ A booster seat raises the child in the seat so that the lap/shoulder seat belts properly protect them. Booster seats are required to meet federal safety standards.

DO NOT...

- ◇ Place an infant or a child in the front seat of the car, especially if there is a passenger side air bag.
- ◇ Continue to use a child safety seat that has been involved in an accident or that has been recalled by the manufacturer.
- ◇ Allow two children to share one seat belt.
- ◇ Use a booster seat with only a lap belt.
- ◇ Use towels, blankets or any other means to prop a child up. **The seat should not be used if it does not properly fit the child.**

All 50 states and Washington, D.C., have child restraint laws.

Distracted Driving Laws

- ◇ As of 2009, a total of 17 states and Washington D.C. prohibit texting while driving for all drivers.
- ◇ 21 states and D.C. prohibit novice drivers from any type of cell phone use.
- ◇ 16 states and D.C. do not allow school bus drivers to use their cell phones in any way while working.

Check www.nhtsa.dot.gov and the Governor's Highway Safety Association at www.ghsa.org for more information.

Go to www.asse.org/professionalaaffairs_new/positions/ddmv.php for ASSE's Distracted Driving Position statement.

Quick Stats:

- ◇ An average of one alcohol related fatality occurred every 40 minutes in 2007.
- ◇ Speeding contributed to 31 percent of all fatal crashes in 2007. NHTSA estimates speed-related crashes cost society \$40.4 billion per year.
- ◇ In fatal crashes, 36 percent of motorcycle riders were speeding.
- ◇ In 2007 those aged 16-24 represented 24 percent of all traffic fatalities while those aged 25-54 made up 46 percent and those aged 55 and older made up 24 percent.

For More Information on Roadway Safety Go To:

AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety: www.aaafoundation.org/home/

American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE): www.asse.org

Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA): www.osha.gov

Department of Transportation: www.dot.gov

Federal Highway Administration: www.fhwa.dot.gov

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Regulations: www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_02/49cfrv4_02.html#301/

FMCSA Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Belt Partnership: www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safetybelt

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration: www.nhtsa.dot.gov

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH): www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/motorvehicle/



North American
Occupational Safety
and Health Week

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY ENGINEERS

1800 E. Oakton St., Des Plaines, Illinois 60018
847.699.2929 | fax 847.296.3769 | www.asse.org | www.asse.org/naosh
Email customerservice@asse.org
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On average, 112 people die each day, one person every 13 minutes in motor vehicle crashes*



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Prevent Roadway Crashes

Safety tips and statistics to help you avoid the #1 cause of on-the-job deaths

Every year since 1992 transportation accidents have been the leading cause of on-the-job deaths in the U.S. Of the 5,071 workplace fatalities recorded in the U.S. for 2008, 40 percent of these deaths were transportation related. For many people, such as police, utility workers, sales personnel, commercial vehicle drivers, construction workers, firefighters, emergency personnel and many more, their vehicle is their office. In 2007 a total of 41,059 people died in motor vehicle crashes and 2.5 million more were injured. Also, in 2007, July had the most motor vehicle fatalities recorded with Saturday being the deadliest day of the week.

The American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE) - founded in 1911 and with more than 32,000 occupational safety, health and environmental professional members located globally—developed this brochure to provide traffic safety tips and valuable resources aimed at helping reduce the incidence of traffic crashes and resulting fatalities and injuries.

Work Zone Safety Tips

In 2007, 835 deaths resulted from motor vehicle crashes in road construction work zones.

DOs & DON'Ts While Driving Through a Site: DO...

- ◇ Pay attention to the orange diamond-shaped warning signs or electronic message boards posted in advance of a work zone.
- ◇ Stay alert. Dedicate your full attention to driving.
- ◇ Minimize distractions. Avoid changing radio stations, using a cell phone, etc. while driving in a work zone.
- ◇ Obey the posted speed limits in work zones.
- ◇ Pay close attention; heed directions on work zone warning signs. Signs and work zone flaggers save lives.
- ◇ Watch for stopped or slowing traffic. DO NOT TAIL-GATE.
- ◇ Watch how far-off traffic is flowing.
- ◇ Keep an eye out for construction workers, their equipment and vehicles, as well as the vehicles around you.
- ◇ Watch for detours and lane diversions.

DO NOT...

- ◇ Speed up or slow down significantly while going through a work zone. Most states, such as Illinois, have instituted new laws regarding work zones; penalties for speeding in these areas are double that of the normal penalties for speeding in a non-work zone stretch of road.
- ◇ Slow down to look at the construction work being done.
- ◇ Resume normal speed until after you emerge completely out of the work zone area.
- ◇ Tailgate – most of the accidents within a work zone are rear-end collisions.
- ◇ Change lanes within a work zone.

What can employers do?

The U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) notes that unlike other workplaces, the roadway is not a closed environment. Although employers cannot control roadway conditions, NIOSH observes, they can promote safe driving by providing safety information to workers and by setting driver safety policies. Employers can take steps to protect their employees and their companies by:

- ◇ Assigning a key member of the management team, such as the safety and health professional, responsibility and authority to set and enforce a comprehensive driver safety policy.
- ◇ Enforcing mandatory seat belt use.
- ◇ Not requiring workers to drive irregular hours or far beyond their normal working hours.
- ◇ Not requiring workers to conduct business on a cell phone or texting while driving; in some states this is illegal.
- ◇ Developing work schedules that allow employees to obey speed limits and to follow applicable hours-of-service regulations.



Fleet Management

- ◇ Adopt a structured vehicle maintenance program and keep all vehicles in top shape.
- ◇ Provide company vehicles that offer the highest possible levels of occupant protection.

Safety Programs

- ◇ Teach workers strategies for recognizing and managing driver fatigue and in-vehicle distractions.
- ◇ Provide training to workers operating specialized motor vehicles or equipment.
- ◇ Emphasize to workers the need to follow safe driving practices on and off the job.

Driver Performance

- ◇ Ensure that workers assigned to drive on the job have a valid driver's license that is appropriate for their vehicle.
- ◇ Check driving records of prospective employees.
- ◇ Maintain complete and accurate records of workers' driving performance.

Go to www.cdc.gov/niosh for more information.

Commercial Vehicle Safety

DOs & DON'Ts for Driving on the Roads with Commercial Vehicles:

DO...

- ◇ Allow proper amount of space in front of and behind the truck. Fully loaded trucks weigh up to 80,000 pounds and take the length of a football field to stop. Most cars weigh only 3,000 pounds.
- ◇ Be wary. If you can't see the truck driver's face in the truck's side mirror, the truck driver can't see you.
- ◇ When passing a truck, pass quickly to resume visibility and change lanes only when you can see both of the truck's headlights in your rearview mirror.
- ◇ When you are a good distance in front of the truck, you can begin to slow down.
- ◇ Remember, large trucks and busses cannot stop as quickly as cars.
- ◇ Steer clear of a truck's front and rear blind spots; stay back several car lengths and leave 10 car lengths in front of the truck for safety cushions - following a truck too closely obscures your view. Blind spots around large trucks are: directly in front of them; directly behind them; and on the sides of the cab, angling out at approximately 45 degrees.
- ◇ Allow trucks adequate space to maneuver.

DO NOT...

- ◇ Cut in front of a truck.
- ◇ Drive between two trucks.
- ◇ Drive inattentively.
- ◇ Merge improperly into traffic, causing a truck to maneuver or brake quickly.
- ◇ Cut directly in front of a large truck. They may not see you since one of their blind spots is directly in front of them.
- ◇ Try to turn right before a heavy truck engaging in the same maneuver.
- ◇ Slow down immediately after passing a large truck.

Statistics

- ◇ Over the past 20 years, the number of large trucks involved in fatal crashes has declined by 7-1/2 percent—however, large trucks accounted for 8 percent of the vehicles in fatal crashes in 2007, but only 3 percent of the vehicles were involved in injury crashes and 5 percent of the vehicles were involved in property-damage-only crashes.
- ◇ Of the 4,584 large trucks involved in fatal crashes, 74 percent were combination trucks.
- ◇ Of the drivers of large trucks killed in crashes in 2007, 21 percent were not wearing a seat belt, according to police; and speeding was a factor in 25 percent of all crashes involving a large truck.