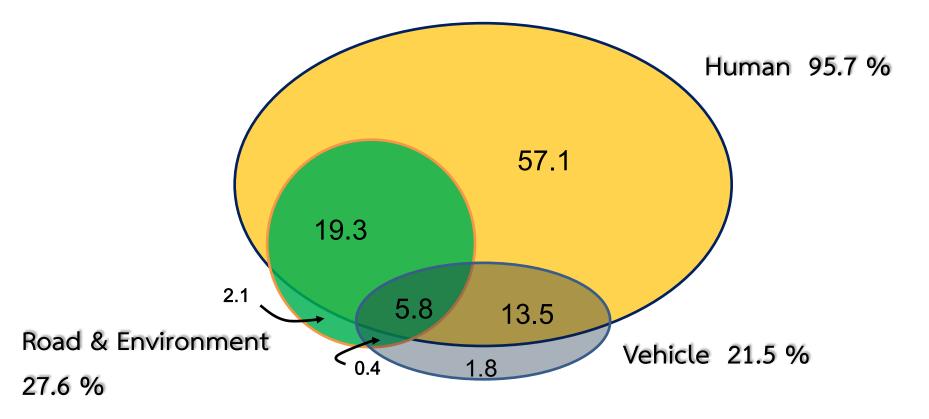


Road Safety Management

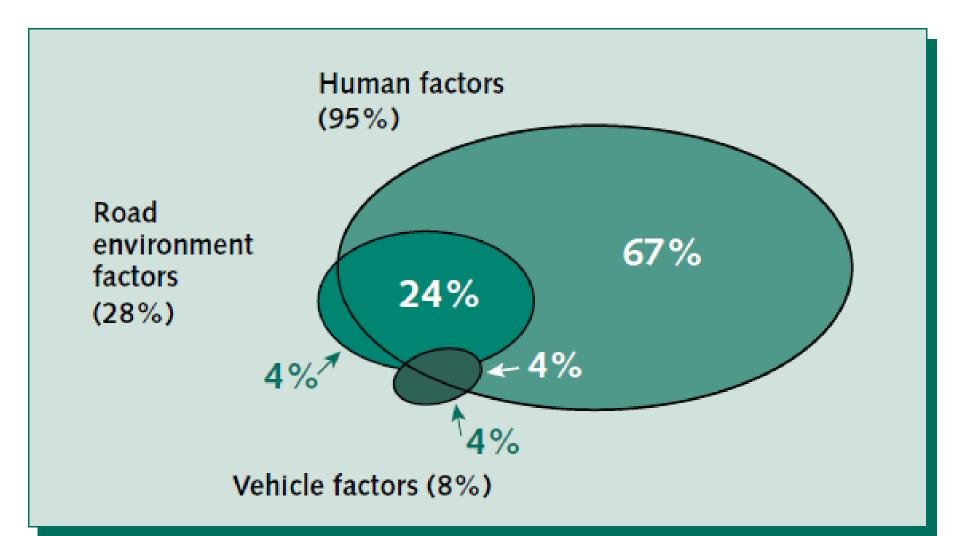
Sujin Mungnimit

Deputy Director Bureau of Highway Safety Department of Highways

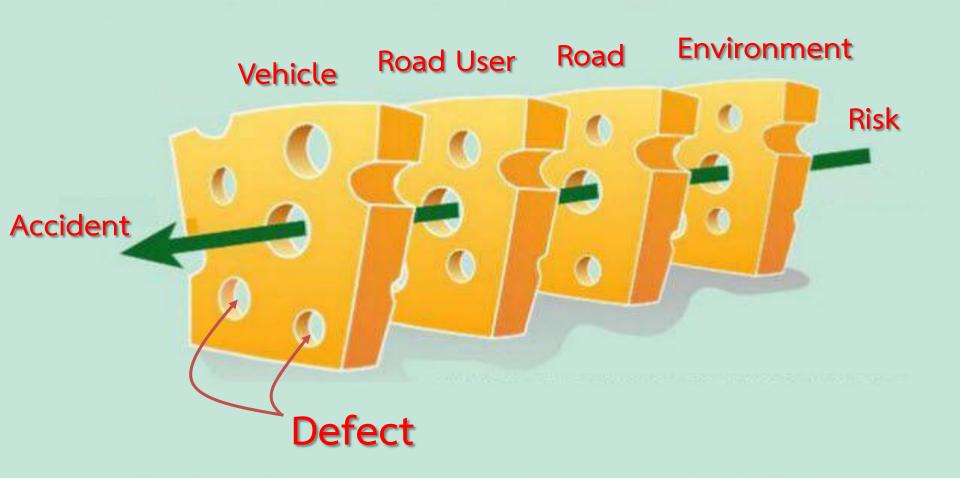
Causes of Accident in Thailand



Causes of Accident in Australia



SWISS CHEESE MODEL



Adapted by Meredith Baumgartner from the work of James Reason and Sir Liam Donaldson



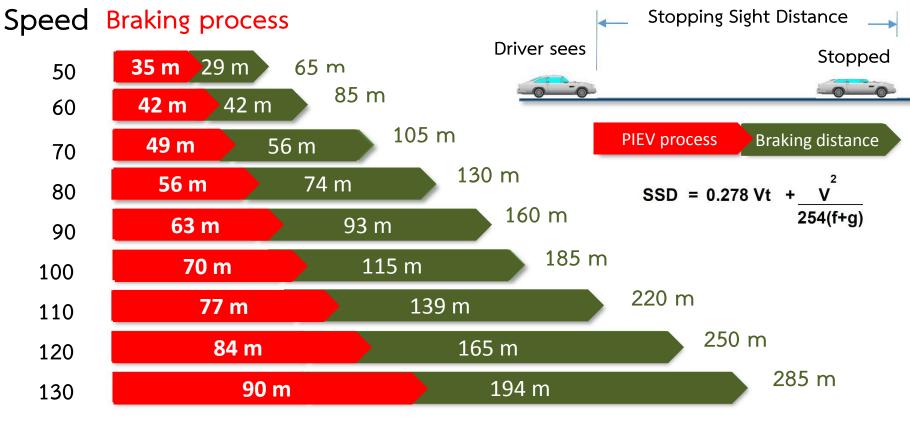
Human Factors

1.1 Ability to process information - PIEV Process

- **4 steps of PIEV Process**
- Perception
- Identification
- Emotion
- Volition

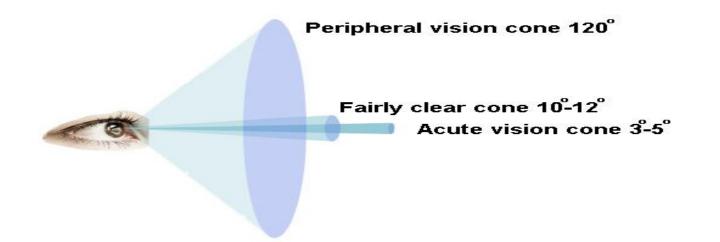
1.9 seconds (85th percentile of drivers)
2.5 seconds (95th percentile of drivers)
** 2.5 seconds is mostly used. **

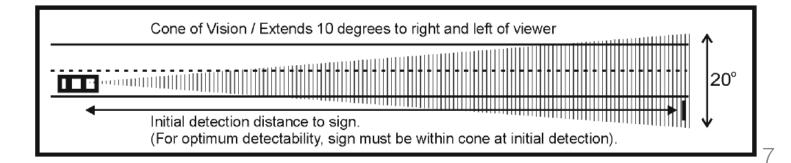
Stopping Sight Distance



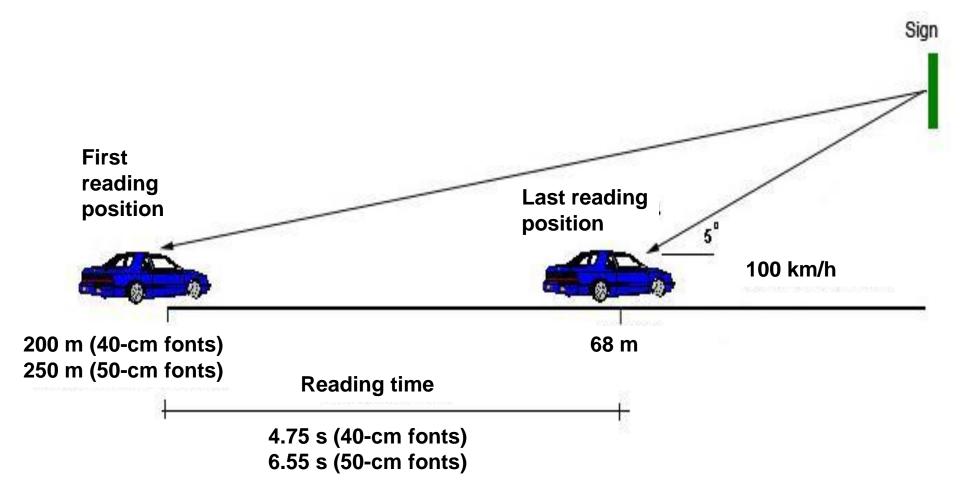
km/h

1.2 Ability to see1.2.1 Cone of vision





4.75 seconds to read an overhead signs (40-cm fonts)

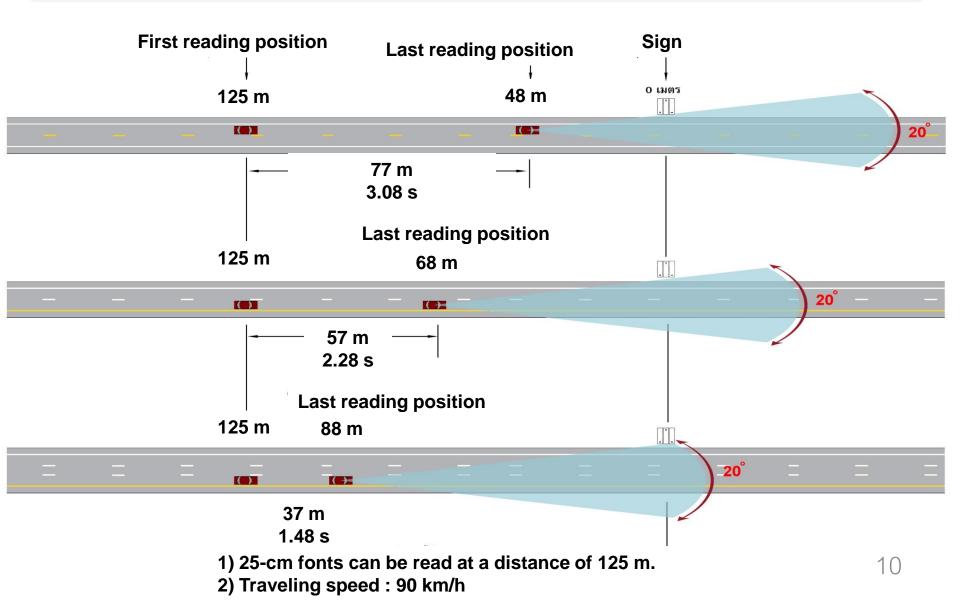


1.3 Ability to read

1 cm font can be read 5 m away. Approx. 6 words can be read in 8 seconds.

Font size for traffic signs : 25 – 40 cm More than 4 words are too many for read

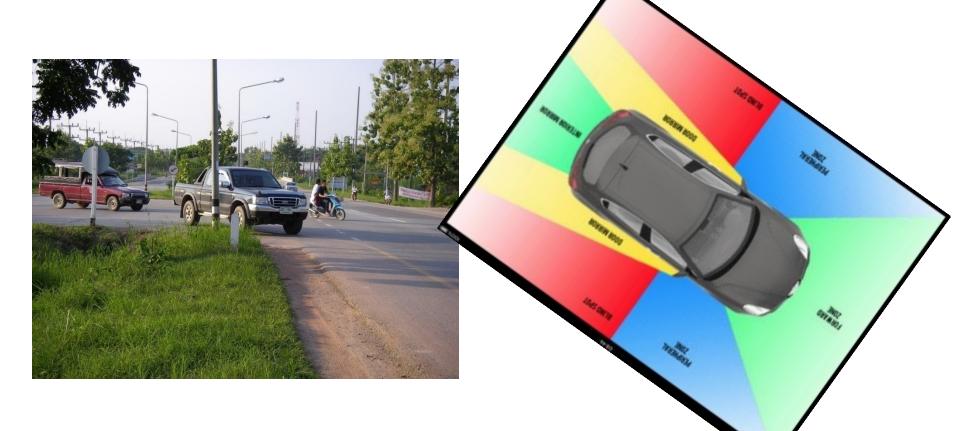
Reading duration of roadside signs (for 2-lane and multilane highways)



Too much information and small fonts can lead to getting lost.



1.3 Ability to control vehicle

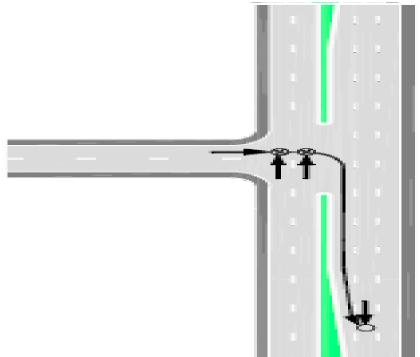


1.3 Ability to control vehicle



Solutions





2. Vehicle factors

2.1 Conditions of vehicles

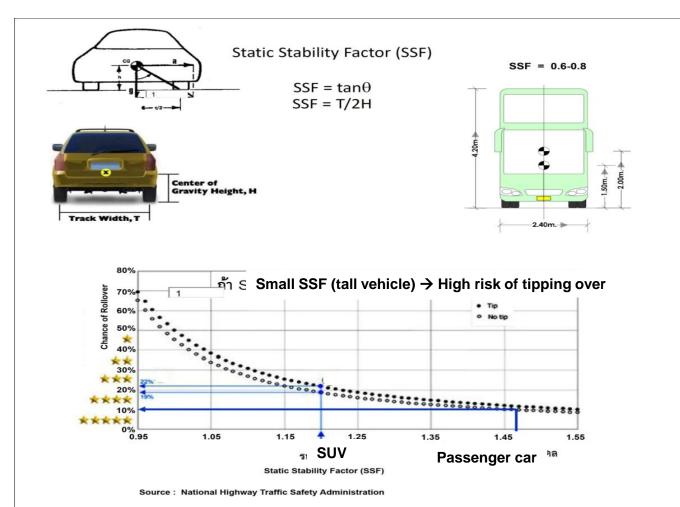
- tyre
- Brake
- Electrical e.g. headlights / taillights)
- Safety system e.g. seatbelts

2. Vehicle factors



2. Vehicle factors

2.2 Standard of vehicle



Vehicle Stability of Double desks bus



3. Road and environment factors3.1 No road markings



3. Road and environment factors

3.2 Damaged surface and no guardrails / barriers



- 3. Road and environment factors
- 3.3 Limited sight distance (blocked by trees)



3. Road and environment factors

3.4 Fixed / rigid objects within clear zone (9 m.)



3. Road and environment factors

3.5 Damaged access roads





Case กี่ 1

Dan in inter









Case ที่ **4**

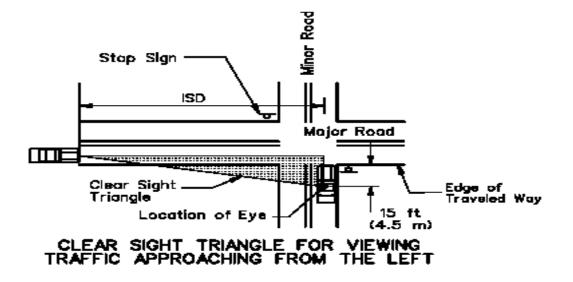
Case ที่ **4**

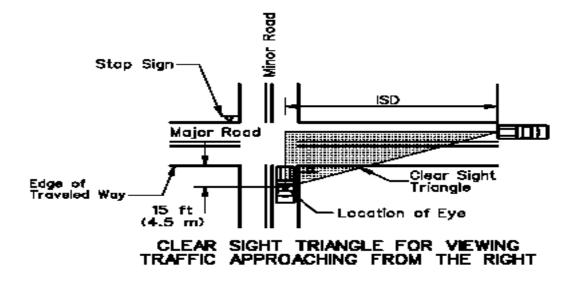


2

-



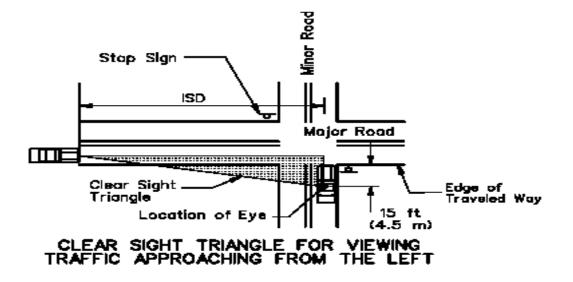


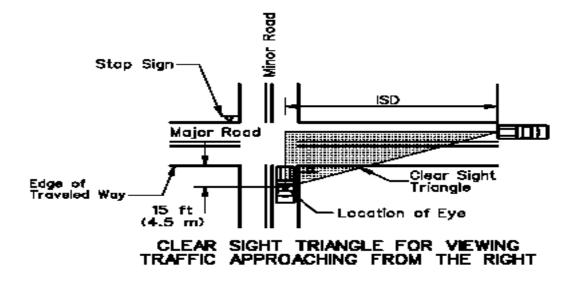


CLEAR SIGHT TRIANGLES (STOP-CONTROLLED) INTERSECTIONS







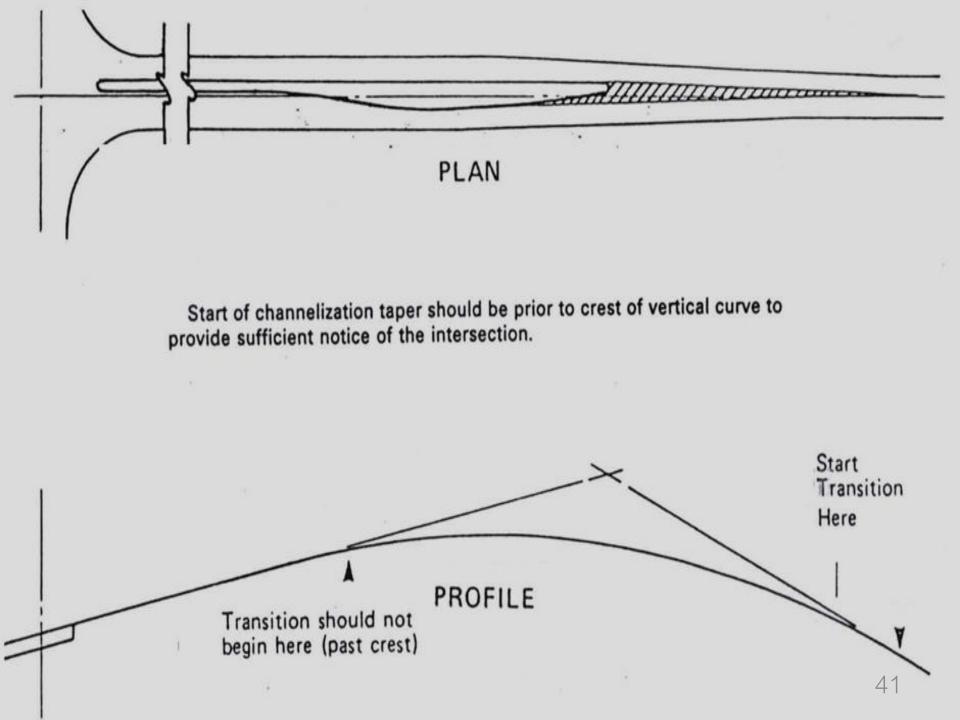


CLEAR SIGHT TRIANGLES (STOP-CONTROLLED) INTERSECTIONS



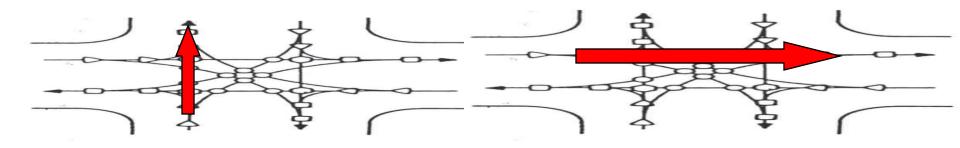








Crossing Time



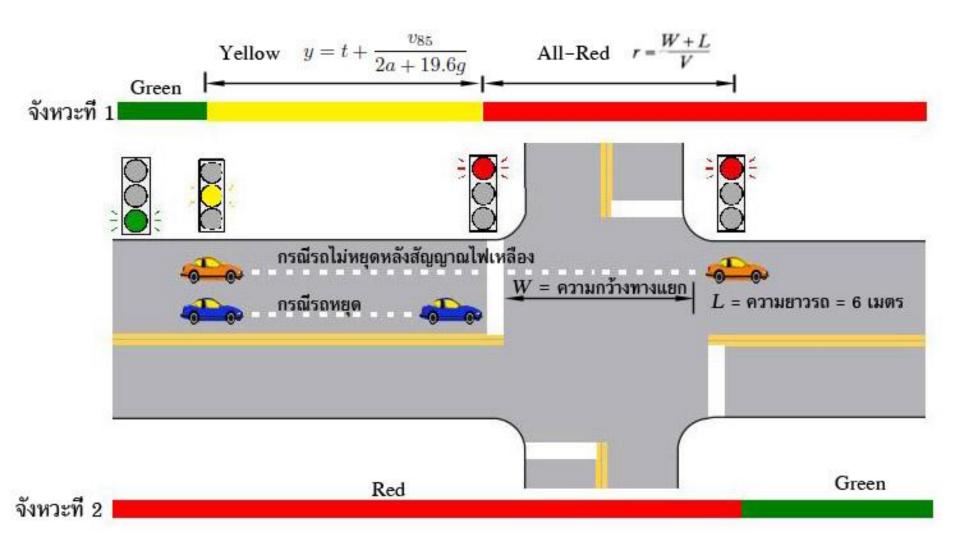
2 Seconds

5 Seconds





Intergreen Time













What is a Road Safety Audit (RSA) ?

The RSA process is a formal, independent safety evaluation of planned or existing roadways by an experienced at multidisciplinary team of specialists. The team looks for existing and/or potential safety hazards that may affect any type of roa users and identifies possible countermeasures to address those safety issues.



What is a Road Safety Audit (RSA) ?



Responsibilities

RSA Team Design Team / Project Owner



RSA & RSI

RSA and RSI are in large extent based on similar procedures and checklists

Both an RSA and an RSI test the road infrastructure exclusively for its road safety. When the design of new roads or of the reconstruction of existing roads is tested, an RSA is carried out. The test of an existing road is called an RSI.

- 1. RSA stage 1: preliminary design
- 2. RSA stage 2: detailed design
- 3. RSA stage 3: During Construction audit
- 4. RSA stage 4: pre-opening audit
- 5. RSA stage 5: after opening audit

6. RSI: periodical inspections

Why RSI's? (1)

- To evaluate road sections in operation:
 - to identify safety hazards which affect any type of road user
 - to suggest measures to eliminate or to mitigate problems
 - possibility to focus on special problem areas: pedestrians, road sides, intersections,
- Pro-active and re-active approach of road safety
- RSI is a tool within road network safety management. Objectives are:
 - to prevent (serious) accidents
 - to keep the consequences of accidents to a minimum
 - to avoid expensive remedial work

Who will perform a RSI ?

Requirements of a road safety inspector:

- relevant experience or training in road design, road safety, traffic engineering and accident analyses
- an initial training "road safety inspector" resulting in a certificate of competence

-take part in periodic further training courses

- Team of inspectors with up to date knowledge of:
 - road safety and road design
 - human factors / traffic psychology
 - enforcement / police
 - civil engineering (asphalt expert)

How to do RSI: 5 steps

- 1. Preparation by desk research
- 2. On site inspection
- 3. Draw up the report
- 4. Follow up, implementation of measures
- 5. Check if everything has been done

On site inspection: checklists

- To be used as a tool, an aid at the end of the process:
 - to ensure that no major potential safety issue has been overlooked
- To structure the performing of the inspection:
 checklist per problem area better than general
 - checklist per road category
- To provide points of particular interest but ...
- Expertise, knowledge and experience of the inspectors are most crucial to do the inspection!

Frequency of inspections

- RSI will become (in future) more or less a routine process
- Cross section, alignment and intersections will not change during some years, but have to be adapted to:
 - changing road functions
 - traffic volume changes
 - rehabilitations of surface (win-win situation)
- Road safety inspections every 2 to 4 year:
 - monitoring of measures of previous inspection will automatically happen
- Special elements changes (renewing guardrails):
 - inspections at irregular intervals?
 - preparation of the building design?

Feature	Category	Recommended Minimum Frequency*
Carriageways	Expressway	1-2 days
	Trunk Road (Urban)	7 days
	Trunk Road (Rural)	7 days
	Primary Distributor	1 month
	District Distributor	1 month
	Local Distributor	3 months
	Rural Road	3 months
	Feeder Road	6 months
Footways	Footway within Pedestrianisation Schemes	1 month
	Footway outside Pedestrianisation Schemes	3 months
Cycle Tracks	-	6 months

Table 2 : Recommended Minimum Frequency for RI

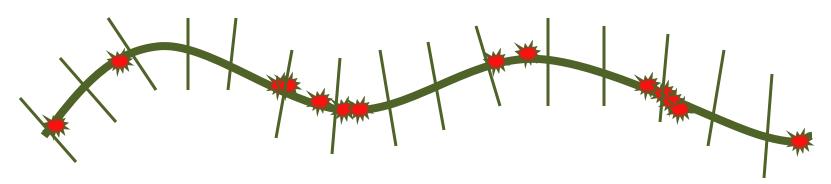
Criteria to Identified Black Spot

Germany	3 in 8 accidents in 300 meters
	are the same causes
United Kingdom	12 accidents in 300 meters in 3 years
Norway	4 accidents in 100 meters in 3 years

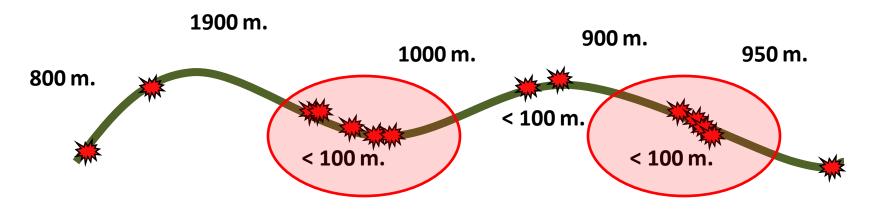


Conventional Technique

Section length 300 meters



Sequential Pacing Data Analysis Technique



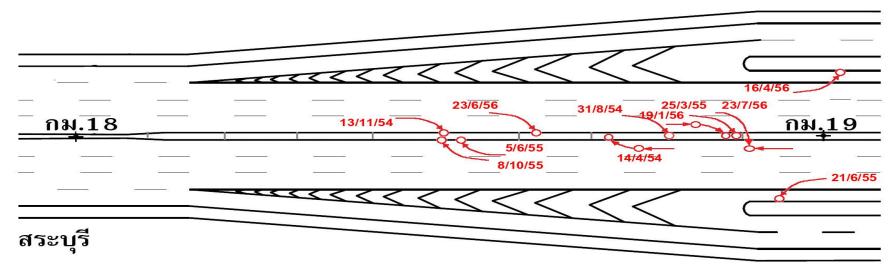
No. of Accidents	No. of Black Spots
2	1608
3	784
4	459
5	316
6	241
Over 7	189

Black Spot Improvement Case Study on Route 2 Saraburi-Nakorn Ratchasima



Step 1 Prepare accident collision diagram map

ทับกวาง



ทิศทาง มวกเหล็ก-สระบุรี						
วันที่	เดือน	ปี	เวลา	ทิศทาง	กม.	รายละเอียด
8	10	55	16.40	ขาเข้า	18+500	รถหกล้อเสียหลักชนไฟฟ้าเกลางถนน
6	6	55	1.30	ขาเข้า	18+575	รถหกล้อเสียหลักชนต้นไม้เกาะกลางถนน
14	4	54	16.00	ขาเข้า	18+750	รถปิดอัพชนท้ายรถตู้เสียหลักไปชนเสาไฟฟ้าเกาะกลาง
21	6	55	17.00	ขาเข้า	18+925	รถพ่วงเสียหลักชนเสาไฟฟ้าร่องระบายน้ำทางหลัก/ทางขนาน
29	6	55	20.30	ขาเข้า	19+050	รถสิบล้อชนท้ายกันเสียหลักชนการ์ดเรลร่องระบายน้ำทางหลัก/ทางขนาน

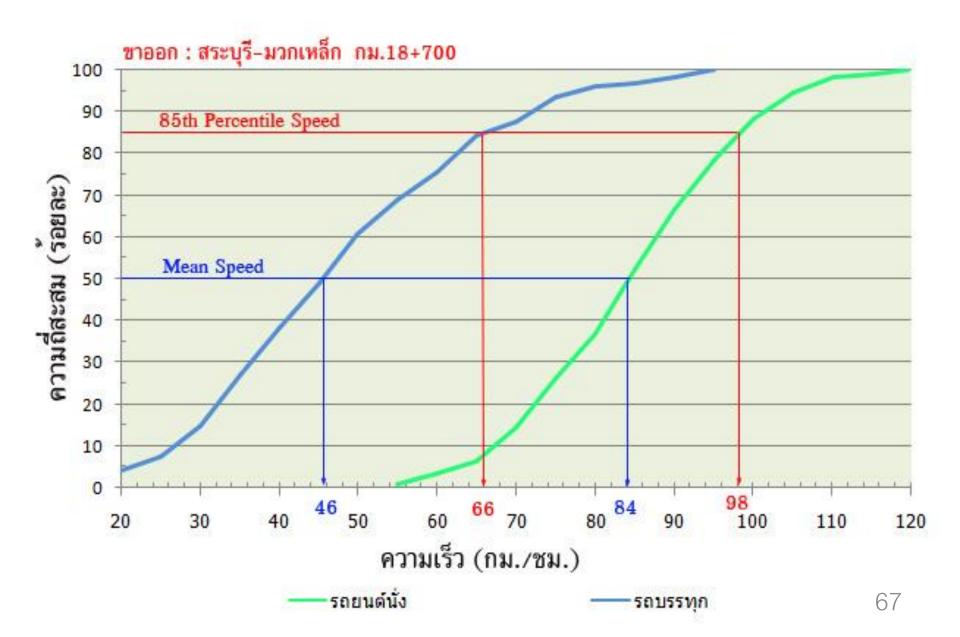
ทิศทาง สระบุรี-มวกเหล็ก

วันที่	เดือน	ปี	เวลา	ทิศทาง	กม.	รายละเอียด	
13	11	54	9.00	ขาออก	18+500	รถปีคอัพเสียหลักชนต้นไม้เกาะกลางถนน	
23	6	56	6.00	ขาออก	18+630	รถสืบล้อเสียหลักชนเสาไฟฟ้าเกาะกลางถนน	
31	8	54	11.30	ขาออก	18+800	รถหกล้อเสียหลักชนป้ายจราจร	
25	3	55	17.30	ขาออก	18+900	รถปีคอัพเสียหลักชนเสาไฟฟ้าเกาะกลาง	
19	1	56	9.40	ขาออก	18+900	รถปีคอัพชนท้ายรถทัวร์เสียหลักชนต้นไม้เกาะกลาง	
23	7	56	4.50	ขาออก	18+900	รถพ่วงเสียหลักข้ามเกาะกลางรถรถทัวร์ชนและปีคอัพ	
16	4	56	17.30	ขาออก	19+050	รถปีคอัพเสียหลักชนการ์ดเร็วรางระบายน้ำทางหลัก/ทางขนาน	
2	10	54	3.00	ขาออก	19+100	รถปิดอัพชนท้ายรถบรรทุกหกล้อและเสียหลักไปชนการ์ดเรลเกาะกลาง	-65

Step 2 Check plan & profile and on site investigation



Step 3 Survey traffic data : 85th percentile speed



Step 3 Survey traffic data : Hourly Traffic Volume



Step 4 On Site Survey : Traffic Behavior



Step 4 On Site Survey : Road User Behavior



Step 4 On Site Survey : Road Geometry & Environment



Step 5 Draw up the report & Implementation

- 1. Location of Black Spot
- 2. Accident Statistics and Analysis
- 3. Road Geometry and Environment Analysis
- 4. Traffic Data Analysis
- 5. Causes of Accident
- 6. Safety Improvement Suggestion
- 7. Conclusion

Step 5 Draw up the report & Implementation

- 1. Install median Barriers
- 2. Restriction Change Lane Zone
- 3. Install Lane Advisory Sign



Road Safety Programs for National Highway

Road Infrastructure

Pro-Active

- 1. Black Spots Identification(BSI)
- 2. Road Assessment Index (RAI)
- 3. Road Safety Audits (RSA)
- 4. Road Safety Inspections (RSI)

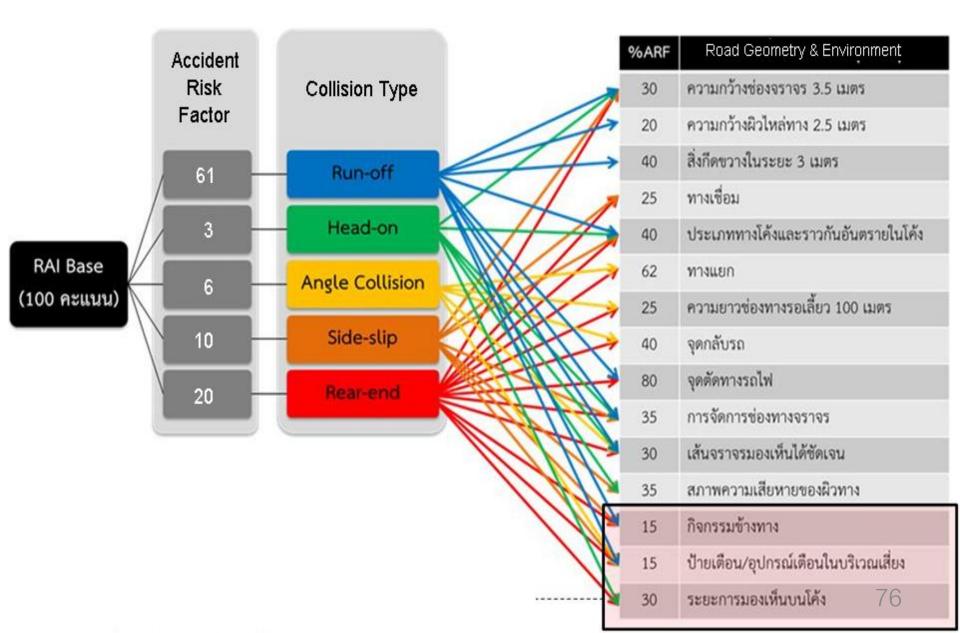
Re-Active

- 1. Black Spot Improvement (Results From BSI & RAI)
- 2. Road Hazard Improvement (Results from RSA)
- 3. Road Safety Activity
- 4. Road Safety Inspections (RSI)

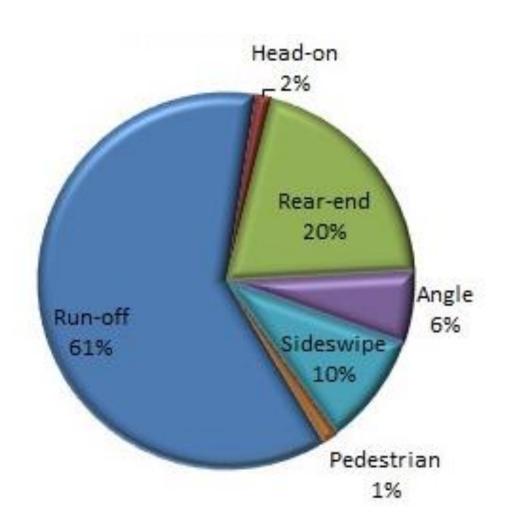
Research & Development

- 1. Road Safety Audits Training Program for Construction Engineer (Every Year)
- 2. Speed Limit and Road Hierarchy Study (2017)
- 3. Road Accident Investigation Study (2018)
- 4. Project on Traffic Operation Center (2018)
- 5. Revision of Road Traffic Sign Manual (2016)

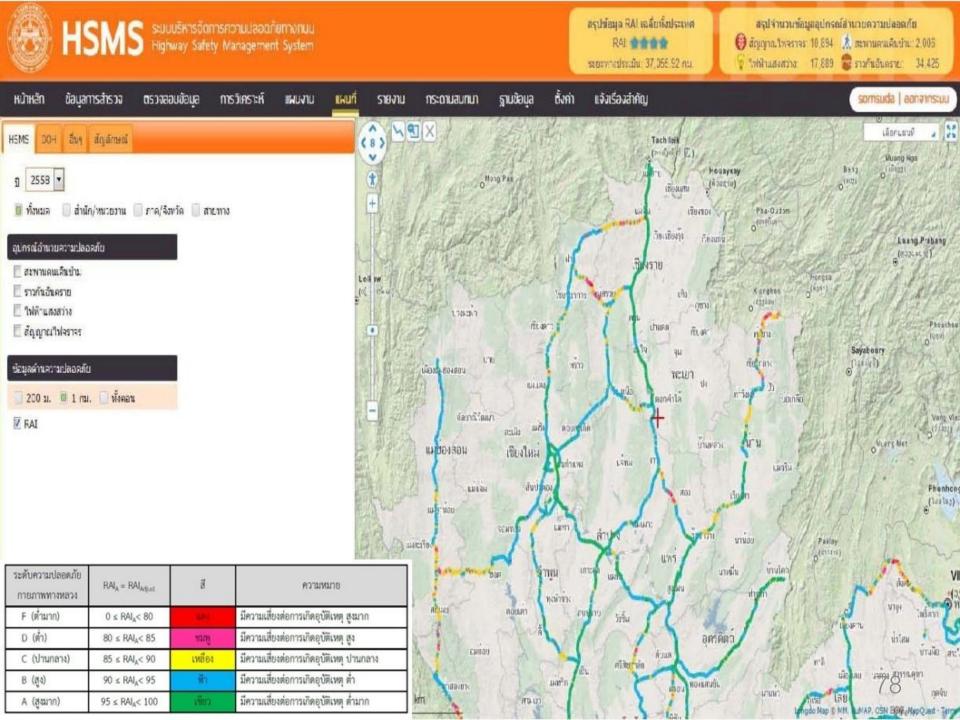
Road Assessment Index (RAI)



Accident risk factor



- Run-off: 0.61
- Head-on: 0.02
- Rear-end: 0.20
- Angle: 0.06
- Sideswipe: 0.10
- Pedestrian: 0.01



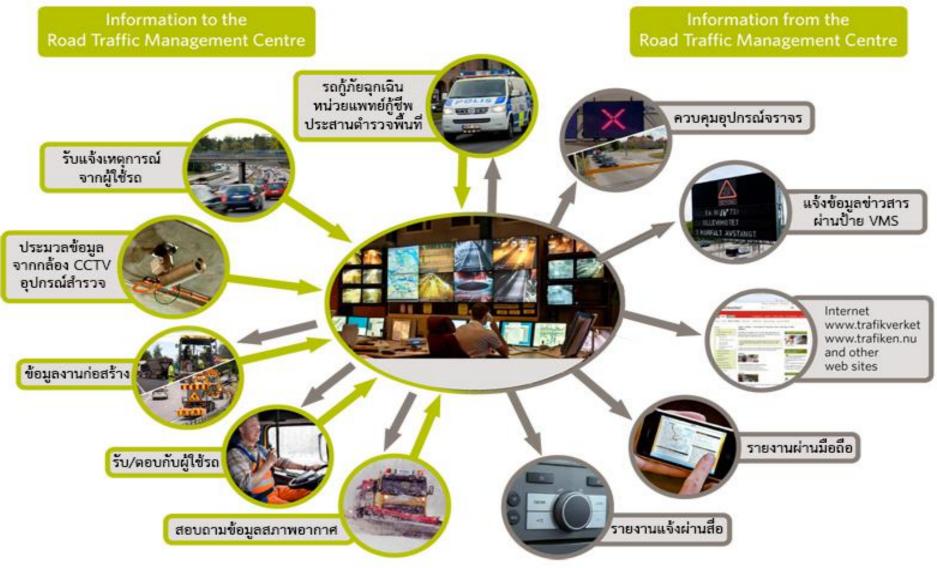
Road Safety Program for National Highways

Road Safety activities

- **1.** Roadway Improvement
- 2. Provision of Traffic Signal and Road Lighting
- 3. Major Repair of Traffic Signal and Traffic Lighting
- 4. Provision of Motorcycle and Bicycle Ways
- 5. Provision of Pedestrian Bridges
- 6. Provision of Traffic Paintings.
- 7. Installation of Road Signs and Delineators
- 8. Provision of Raised Pavement Markers
- 9. Provision of Guard Rails



Traffic Operation Center (TOC)



Road Accident Investigation





Thank you For your attention

Sujin.doh@gmail.com



Department of Highways, Ministry of Transport THAILAND