# Preventing occupational risks in road transport

Findings from EU-OSHA's activities

International PRAISE Seminar Paris 7.03.2012

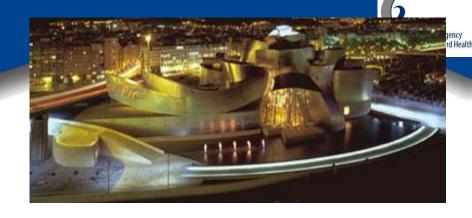
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## **Brief description -** role of EU-OSHA



- European body based in Bilbao
- Information collection, sharing and exchange
- Governing Board governments, employers and workers
- Network of 'focal points' in EU member states, candidate countries and EFTA. And with key organisations worldwide









- **Case study report Managing occupational risks to road haulage and bus drivers**
- ➤ Delivering the message Review of OSH programmes and campaigns in road transport
- >Review of available good practice guidance for taxi drivers
- > Review of available GP guidance motorbike & bicycle couriers
- > Review of some specific accidents in the sector: good practice lessons

OSH in figures

Transport Summary report
+ 17 country
reports

### Road transport web pages, and also pages covering the other transport sectors





Done

## Findings from `OSH in Figures Transport Sector' report

http

European Agency for Safety and Health at Work



- More women
- Ageing
- Migrant workers
- Multiple exposures -physical, psychosocial & organisational risks
- Dangerous substances and biological agents
  - o exposure underestimated and under-assessed
- Varying working hours evenings, shifts, night, weekends
- Violence increasing, underreported
- Health problems: insomnia, digestive, long-term fatigue, musculoskeletal, asbestos-related, hearing loss, infectious diseases, falls injuries
- Technological equipment distractive and challenging
- Working at clients premises and on the road limited scope for adaptation and healthy lifestyles
- Speed of change and growth

### Multiple risks

Not just driving risks



- o Loading, unloading vehicles
- o Falls climbing in and out of cabs
- o Rest and toilet facilities
- o Vehicle design and maintenance
- o Musculoskeletal and vibration-related disorders
- o Hot and cold cabs
- o Stress
- o Violence from members of the public
- ➤ Drivers NOT a homogenous group: older drivers, young drivers, women drivers, migrants and cross-border driving





## A few findings from EU-OSHA case studies



- Drivers self-employed, very experienced +independent:
  - o Approaches practical but not patronising.
  - o Advice and solutions based on drivers' experiences
    - Involve drivers in risk assessment, developing solutions
    - Use drivers as advocates
    - Allow sufficient time
- Customer and stakeholder involvement
  - Where deliveries are made
  - o Passengers, school children
  - o Road safety groups, transport ministries etc.
  - o Use places drivers frequent stop areas etc
- Large organisations to set OSH standards for delivery contractors etc.
  - o SMEs adopt same standards with other clients.
- New technology in cabs can be used for OSH purposes
- OSH solutions may lead to more time to carry out tasks:
  - o recognise in work organisation & working time.
- Training part of health & safety management system



## Good practice case study: Prevost transport company, France



- ➤ Initiated an 80 km/h **speed limit** for its drivers using various measures
- Resulting in reduced fuel consumption and CO2 emissions, and improved health and safety of drivers.
- Workers shared in the cost savings
- Stickers on vehicles are used to promote the initiative





# TNT Express France - signatory to 2009-2012 Road Safety Charter Rhône region

#### > Aims

- o Improve awareness of road safety at all levels
- o Reduce the number and severity of accidents
- o Make drivers with several accidents aware of their possible responsibility.

#### > Actions:

- o **OSH policy** includes company commitments, objectives and targets.
- o Incorporating road risk in evaluation of professional risks analysis of route, transit times and assignments, and organising work time.
- o **Road safety working group**, monitoring of frequency / accidents by typology, identifies their causes and develops plans for improvement
- o **Good Driving Itinerary five-year training plan** (classroom training on road risks, driving manoeuvres & environmentally conscious driving)
- o Safety features such as backing radar.
- o Preventive maintenance covers regular checks of all vehicles.
- An annual road challenge for drivers and managers on driving, road safety and consumption of fuels.
- o A trip policy limit and/or optimise road trips, videoconferences, etc.
- o Road risk software: losses are analysed and saved
- o Follow-up of risk and driver profiles.

## SEMTA (Amiens Urban Public Transport third-party violence

European Agen for Safety and at Work

**Issue:** verbal aggression, harassment, missiles thrown at buses.

#### **Actions:**

- o Real-time monitoring of routes using GPS and using a radio network to keep drivers informed, e.g. about accidents.
- o Strengthening ticket inspection CCTV cameras on buses.
- o Follow-up of missile-throwing incidents, incl. safety coordinators visiting associations involved in Anti-Aggression Week and schools in affected localities.
- o Making public aware that aggressors will face consequences.
- o Assistance & legal support to victims by the bus company

#### **Effects:**

- o Decrease in the number of attacks, broken windows & staff sick leave after attacks
- o Enhancing social dialogue Making company's commitment to improving the situation clearly visible to employees.

# Good practice case study: Preventing violence to bus drivers The school run





•Violence on the increase and underreported – key finding of EU-OSHA OSH in Figures Transport Sector report <u>Problem</u>: violence/stress to staff, physical damage to buses, increased accident risk

#### Measures include:

- Partnership schools, crime prevention schemes, police, traffic authorities
- Involving children
  - Prevention officer appointed with outreach responsibilities, e.g. to work with schools.
  - o Theatre with children to identify issues & solutions
  - o Children agree rules and 'police buses'
  - Joint training with drivers and children common understanding
- Taking a holistic approach inside and outside school gate
- Intervention officers-Assistants working with ticket inspectors
- Protective coatings to side windows, drivers cabs separated from passengers, CCTV, tracking systems, radio links for rapid intervention
- Post-incident legal support and counselling available to staff



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Leadership and worker participation





- ➤ Promotion of core message that workers and managers must work together
- ➤ Giving clear guidance to employers and workers on how to manage work-related risks
- ➤ Provision of practical guidance to promote a risk prevention culture

#### For transport sector:

- > Demonstrate commitment to OSH from top down
- > Engagement of line managers/supervisors
- ➤ Engagement of drivers introducing change takes time
- **≻**Solutions by drivers for drivers

### Some thoughts...



- Working in road transport requires high levels of professional skill and competence
  - ▶ Being able to drive
  - Being able to load and unload
  - ▶ Being able to repair technical problems
  - ► Having certain language skills
  - Carrying out basic administration
  - Acting as "ambassadors" for company
- Major responsibility once on the road
- ➤ If society wants motivated and highly skilled road transport workers, more attention should be given to the working conditions of the sector









### Thank you for listening

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