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PROGRAM SAFETY
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SHARE THE ROAD

WHAT IS THE PROGRAM?

- Share the Road is a highway safety program of the American Trucking Associations (ATA). Since 1986, the Share the Road program has been teaching the public how to share the road with large trucks. Million-mile accident free professional truck drivers deliver specific life-saving safety tips to the public, the media, and our public officials through television, radio, the web and in print.
- The Share the Road program works with various highway safety partners, the state trucking associations, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and industry partners.



INTRODUCTION

- Purpose: Learning to share the road safely is why we're here
- Share the Road Safely is a Federally funded to help better educate new teenage drivers on the limitations between trucks and cars
- The bad news is that more than 200,000 crashes involving a passenger car and a large truck happen each year. Because trucks are bigger and heavier than passenger cars, the driver and passengers in the car are more likely to be injured or killed.
- In more than 56% of all fatal crashes involving a car and a truck, police report that the auto driver rather than the truck driver contributed to the cause of the crash. About 2% of the people killed on Montana's highways died in a crash involving a tractor-trailer.
- Teenage drivers make up only 7% of the driving population, but are involved in nearly 20% of all crashes and 14% of all fatal crashes

TRUCKING INDUSTRY

- Trucking is one of those professions that can lay claim to being the backbone of the American economy. Without truck drivers, commerce would grind to a halt. Americans wouldn't have access to fresh milk and produce, electronics that keep our world humming, and medical devices that save lives. Each day, thousands of shipments are delivered by the competent hands of our nation's drivers, who take to the roads in freezing rain, snow, high winds, and rocky terrain, with an endurance that matches those of the hardest laborers. Here are six incredible facts about this industry:



TRUCKING INDUSTRY

- Many truckers have clocked over a million miles and counting. The average driver books about 105,000 miles a year.
- There are approximately **3.5 million** professional truck drivers in the United States, according to estimates by the American Trucking Association. The total number of people employed in the industry, including those in positions that do not entail driving, exceeds **8.7 million**
- Trucking makes up the largest portion of the American transportation industry – about 27 percent. Top goods that are hauled include clothes, food, furniture, and machinery.
- In 2015, the freight transportation industry is carried an estimated 18 billion tons of freight, generating \$1.3 trillion in revenue.
- Trucking exclusively serves over 80% of all communities in the U.S.
- A truck's engine is six times bigger than a car engine, and can go up to one million miles.

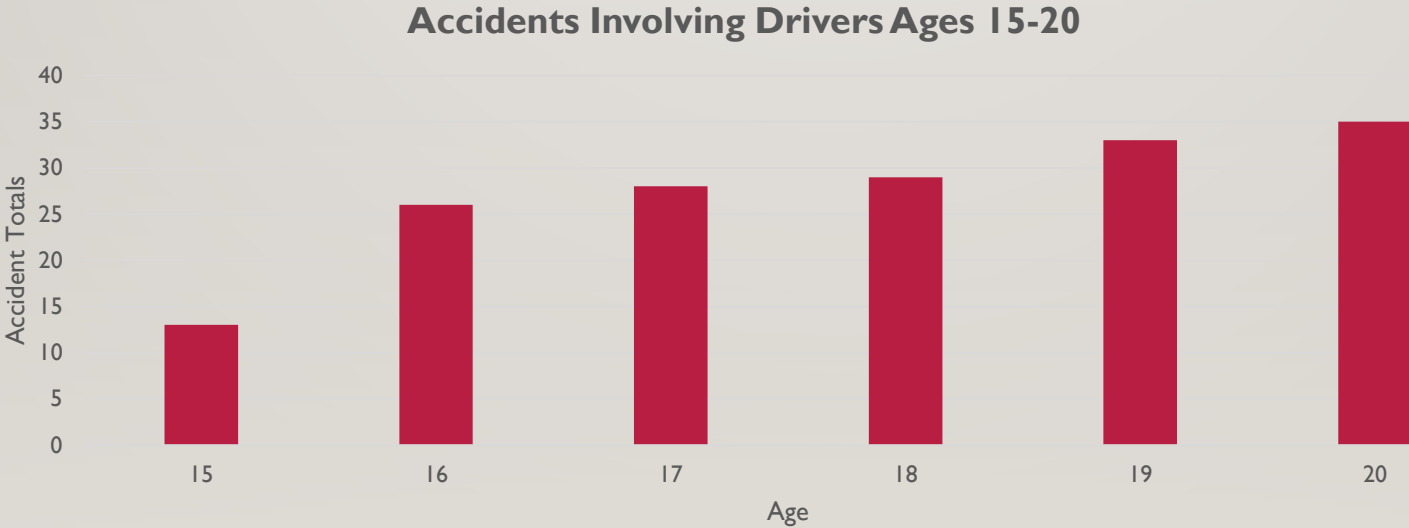
LARGE TRUCKS



- It's hard not to be intimidated when encountering a large truck on our Nation's roadways. Large trucks are heavy and completely outsize most other road users, including drivers and occupants of passenger cars, vans, pickup trucks, SUVs, motorcycles, and pedestrians and bicyclists. It's important for all drivers and pedestrians to learn how large trucks operate— including their safety equipment—so everyone can be safer around these large vehicles.

SHARE THE ROAD

- Over the last 3 years over 164 teens in Montana have been involved in crashes with commercial motor vehicles



ALL TYPES OF CRASH TOTALS FOR MONTANA TEENS

Crash Description ----->	Driver Age 18-20 Involved Crash									
County ----->	Statewide									
	Data retrieved		August 3, 2018			MDT Crash Database is a dynamic system. Crash data is periodically updated with new, revised, or additional information. Data values may vary from previous publications.				
Injury Severity	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fatality	19	28	28	21	15	15	13	24	12	17
Serious Injury	207	154	144	133	147	135	100	113	87	84
Other Injury	1172	1089	1081	1018	1058	980	951	982	973	978
No Injury	6371	6273	5873	5578	5331	5147	5246	5557	5170	5351
Unknown/Other	149	188	158	282	157	142	107	194	152	152
Total	7918	7732	7284	7032	6708	6419	6417	6870	6394	6582
Crash Severity	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fatal Crash	17	28	20	17	15	14	13	24	12	16
Serious Injury Crash	151	114	107	92	111	93	80	88	71	64
Other Injury Crash	748	721	706	648	706	661	632	670	646	635
No Injury Crash	2316	2187	2033	1989	1885	1867	1935	2040	1896	2023
Unknown/Other Crash	32	20	14	37	16	16	14	27	25	16
Total	3264	3070	2880	2783	2733	2651	2674	2849	2650	2754

SHARE THE ROAD

- As important as it is for large-truck drivers to understand their own vehicles and receive appropriate training and licensing, it is also important for other road users to understand how to properly maneuver around large trucks.



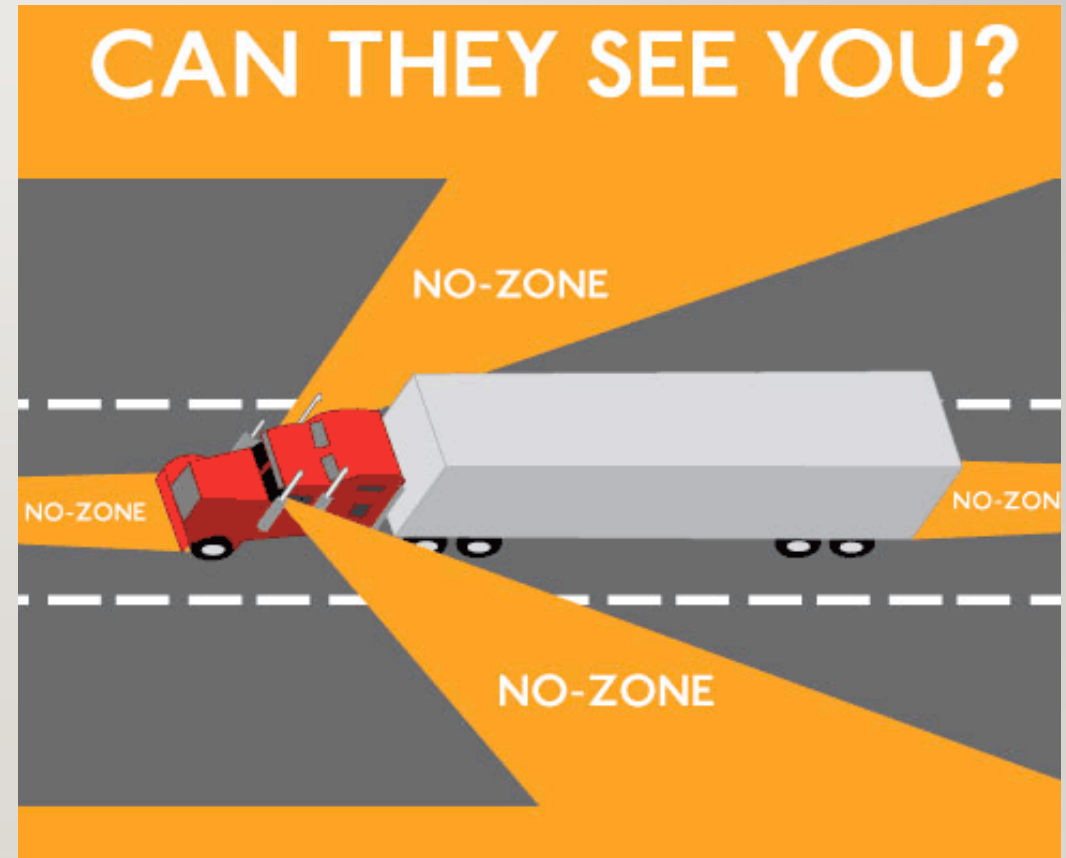


Don't hang
out in the **NO-ZONE**



DON'T HANG OUT IN THE NO-ZONE!

- Stopping
- Passing
- Following
- Turning
- Blind Spots
- Run Away Trucks



STOPPING

- A fully loaded truck traveling at 65 mph will require over 600 feet to fully stop. that is more than the length of nearly 2 football fields if we consider the endzones. This is the best possible stopping distance. Under average conditions, these distances will increase.

BE AWARE
OF LONG STOPPING DISTANCES

The infographic features a green football field with yard lines. A white arrow points from the left endzone towards the right. A yellow and blue truck is shown at the 0-yard line. A white circle is drawn around the 50-yard line, and another white circle is drawn around the 100-yard line, indicating the truck's stopping distance. The yard lines are labeled with numbers from 0 to 100 in increments of 10.

Trucks Traveling 65 MPH Will Take up to **Two Football Fields to STOP**

OUR ROADS SAFETY
Partnership for **Responsible Driving**

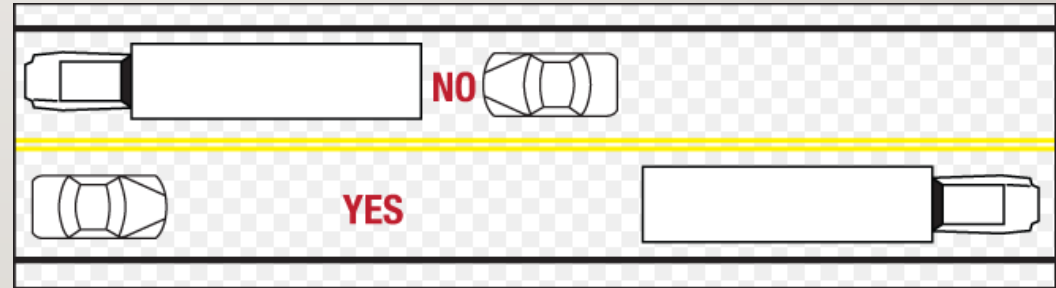
www.ShareTheRoadSafely.gov

PASSING

- It will require a longer time to pass a truck so be sure to have plenty of room ahead and a clear field of vision before attempting to pass a truck. When passing, don't linger in the "No-Zone". A driver may have seen you around him at one time but because his attention must be constantly shifting, he may not realize you are still there if he can't see you and needs to make a lane change. When you pass a big truck make sure you can see the entire truck cab in your rear-view mirror before pulling in front. When cars cut in too soon, then abruptly slow down, truck drivers are forced to react with little time or room to spare.

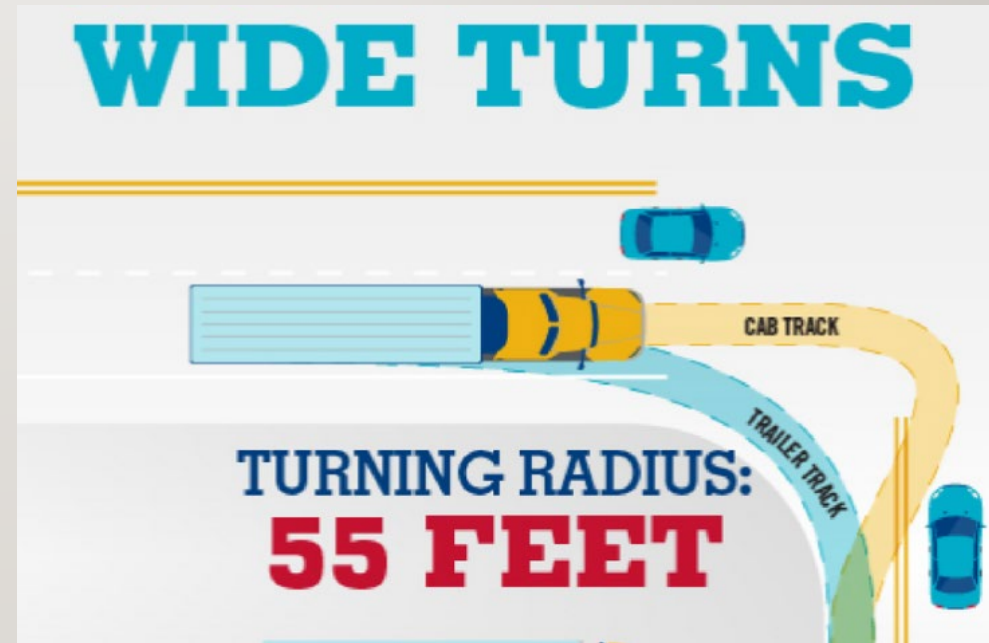
FOLLOWING

- Allow plenty of time for reaction and maneuvering when following any vehicle. Use of the seven seconds following rule will give an attentive driver plenty of time to react to conditions.



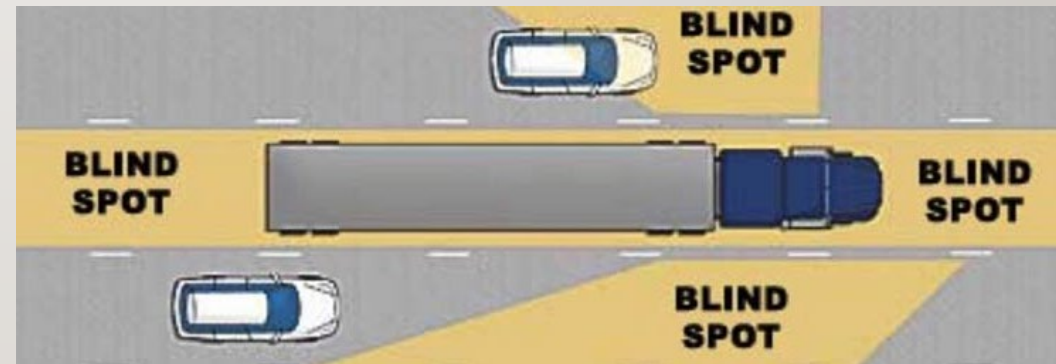
TURNING

- Because of the extra length of the vehicle, trucks require more space to make turns. Be aware of the trucks turn signals. Trailers are equipped with two sets of signals on each side (at the rear and at the mid-point on each side). Even though there may be space alongside a truck, do not pull next to truck if the turn signals indicate a turn is about to be made. The trailer wheels will track on a shorter arc than the tractor and you may be struck by the wheels as the turn is being made.



BLIND SPOTS

- Right side, Left Side, Front and Back!
Trucks have deep rear blind spots. A trucker can't see you if you are in the No-Zone - especially if you are tailgating. If you can't see the truck mirrors, the driver can't see you either. Stay well back of big trucks to avoid rear end collisions. Trucks have large blind spots on both sides. If you stay in these blind spots, that can mean trouble if the trucker decides to change lanes.



3-POINTS OF CONTACT (DO'S)

- Enter and exit facing the cab.
- Mount and dismount only when equipment is stopped.
- Look for obstacles on the ground before exiting the vehicle.
- Break three-point contact only when you reach the ground, cab or platform.
- Take extra care in wet, snowy or icy weather.
- Avoid wearing loose or torn clothing that can catch on equipment.
- Wear shoes with appropriate support and traction.



3- POINTS OF CONTACT (DO NOT)

- Jump off a truck. Doing so exerts 12 times your body weight on your joints when you land.
- Climb down with something in your free hand. Put it on the vehicle floor and reach up for it when you get down on the ground.
- Use tires or wheel hubs as a stepping surface.
- Use the door frame or door edge as a handhold.
- Become an injury statistic.

