



Towards Safer Work Zones

A constructive vision



José Diez - ERF





What is the ERF?

- Non-profit association which coordinates the views of EU road infrastructure sector
- Founded in 1998 as an initiative of five National Road Associations
- It acts as a platform for dialogue and research on mobility issues
- Represents stakeholders in the field of road infrastructure (59 members):
 - National Road Associations (20%)
 - Industry stakeholders (80%): construction companies, barrier/ road marking/signs manufactures, research center, academia





Background

- Free movement within EU means higher cross-border traffic in the medium-long term (transport of goods, tourism, etc)
- Eastern European Road Network being upgraded to achieve minimum safety standards
- Western European countries with an ageing Road Network which will increase the frequency of maintenance in the future







Background

- Drivers are not familiar with road works elements in different countries
- Reduction of fatalities and improvement of road safety is a main priority for the EU – Work Zones display high-accident risks







Improving WZS: Policy vision

European Parliament - Report on European Road Safety Programme 2011-2020 (July 2011)

Calls on the Commission to ensure that <u>roadwork sites are made safer</u> through <u>quidelines</u> for designing and equipping sites, which should be <u>standardised</u>, as far as possible, at the European level, so that motorists are not faced with new, <u>unfamiliar circumstances in each country</u>;

European Commission – Working Group on Road Work (ongoing)

Dealing with the influence of <u>road works layout</u> on road user safety, benchmarking of roadwork safety, speed management in WZ and harmonising WZ design





Improving WZS: Research Vision

ARROWS (1998)

Handbook with recommendations on Road Work Zone design and operation

STARS (2013)

Scoring Traffic at Roadworks

BROWSER (ongoing)

Safety of road workers and interaction with road users

ASAP (ongoing)

Speed management of traffic in Work Zones





ERF WG vision on WZS

- Sustainability
- Road Asset Management
- Road Safety
 - Road Restraint Systems
 - Road Markings and Signs
 - Work Zone Safety (2011)





ERF WG vision on WZS

- Propose a voluntary set of recommendations for infrastructure elements for TEN-T
- Road restraint systems, markings, signs, cones, warning lights, delineators etc
- Analyse the **functionality** of each road safety component
- Recommend **minimum performance** for road equipment in terms of safety
- Establish a 'lowest common denominator' across the EU





ERF - methodology

- Data collection of WZ safety practices from: Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden (16 EU member states)
- Development of classification of WZS signs, markings and other elements according to:
 - Work zone (approach, activity, termination)
 - Work type (short term mobile/stationary, long term)
 - Road type (main, primary, secondary, local)



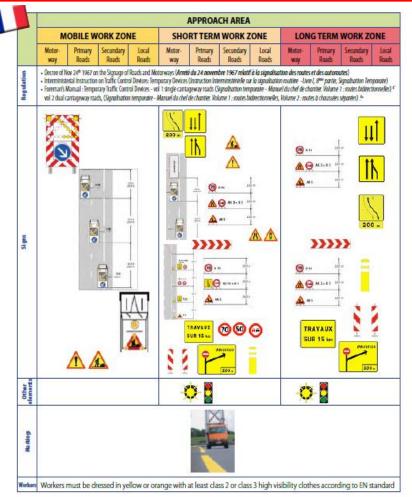








«Towards a Safer Work Zones» - Case Study





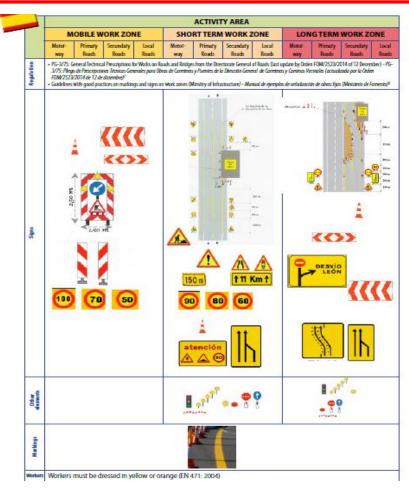








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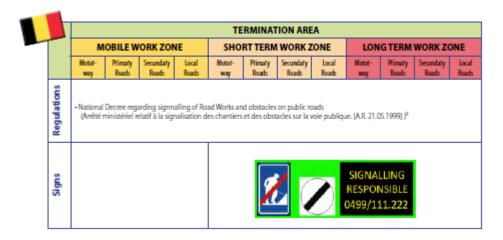








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Best Practice for Restraint Systems: Roadside barrier									
Equipment	Area	Standard	Specification	Long Term	Short Term	Mobile			
Roadside barrier	Approach Activity	EN 1317-2	Containment level	H2 at diversions T3 at parallel lanes					
			Materials	NR					
			Working width	H2 and T3: W2 to W5 depending on the space on the installation		NA			
			ASI	A or B					
		TD Anchorages Comply with test reco		Comply with test records					
Feasibility	High								
Cost	Low/Med	dium depending	on duration of th	ne works (availability mostly or	n rental ba	sis)			

















Best Practice for Delineators									
Equipment	Area	Standard	Specification	Long Term	Short Term	Mobile			
	Approach ones Activity Termination	ty EN-13422	Height	min. 750 mm	NA				
• Cones Ac			Weight class	W2					
			Retroreflection R'	Class R2A					
Feasibility	Feasibility High								
Cost		Medium							



500	300	- si	780
			750

Best Practice for Cones								
Equipment	Area	Standard	Specification	Long Term	Short Term	Mobile		
Delineators	Approach		Visual					
on lane	Activity	EN 12899-3	performance	Pass		NA		
separators	Termination		(reflectors)					
Feasibility	bility High							
Cost			Low					

Best Practice for Delineators								
Equipment	Area	Standard	Specification	Long Term	Short Term	Mobile		
• Mobile	Approach Activity Termination		Height	min. 7	50 mm			
delineators • Beacons ¹²		EN 1342 ¹³	Weight class	W2		NA		
			Retroreflecion R'	Class R2A				
Feasibility		High						
Cost			Low					















Best Practice for Warning Lights								
Equipment	Area	Standard	Specification	Long Term	Short Term	Mobile		
Lights on DDC			Colour		yellow C1			
Lights on RRS			Class		L6/L7			
Lights on	Approach Activity Termination		Colour		yellow C1			
delineators			Class		L6/L7			
Lights on			Colour	yellow C1				
vertical signs		EN 12352	Class	L6/L7				
Lights on VMC			Colour		yellow C1			
Lights on VMS			Class		L6/L7			
Lights in light			Colour		yellow C1			
arrow			Class	L8M (day) / L8L (night)				
Flack Links			Colour	yellow C1				
Flash Lights			Class	L9H				
Feasibility			High					
Cost			Medium					

















Best Practice for VMS								
Equipment	Area	Standard	Specification	Long Term	Short Term	Mobile		
Variable Message Signs	Approach Activity Termination		Colours	C2, white or yellow				
		EN 12966	Luminance L	L3				
			Luminance ratio R	R3				
			Beam width B	B4				
Feasibility	High							
Cost		Medium						

















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	Best Practice for Temporary Markings										
Equipment	Area	Standard	Specification	Road Trials	Wear Simulator	Short Term	Mobile				
			Colour	Y2	Y2						
		TD	Width	150	mm						
		EN 1436	Luminance Qd, β	Q2	Q2						
		EN 1436	Retroreflectivity RL	R4	R4	NA					
Temporary	Approach	EN 1436	Retroreflectivity RW	RW3	RW4						
road	Termination EN182 EN13	EN 1436	Skid resistance	S1	S2						
markings		EN1824 or EN13197	Durability of road marking materials	T2	P6						
		EN 1790 or EN 1871	Preformed or non-preformed material depending on the phasing and nature of the works	Tested materials + Removability	Tested materials						
Feasibility			High	n							
Cost			Low	/							













Immediate steps

- Cooperation with national administrations and EC
- Organisation of dedicated seminars
- Promote dialogue between industry and public authorities



TOWARDS SAFER WORK ZONES

A CONSTRUCTIVE VISION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF SAFETY EQUIPMENT FOR WORK ZONES DEPLOYED ON TEN-T ROADS













Last but not least

Finland: Finnish Transport Agency 15

Greece: Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Networks16

Greece: National Technical University of Athens¹⁷

Estonia: Estonian Road Administration¹⁸ Czech Republic: Ministry of Transport¹⁹

Hungary: Hungarian Transport Administration²⁰

Italy: Autostrade per l'Italia²¹

Ireland: National Roads Authority of Ireland²²

Latvia: Latvian State Roads²³

Lithuania: Lithuanian Road Administration²⁴

Portugal: Instituto da Mobilidade e Dos Transportes²⁵

Slovakia: Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development²⁶

Spain: Ministerio de Fomento²⁷

Spain: Asociación Española de la Carretera²⁸

Sweden: Trafikverket²⁹

http://www.irfnet.eu/images/Towards Safer Work Zones EN FINAL.pdf





Thanks for your attention

José Díez j.diez@erf.be