Motor vehicle safety for employers and employees

Guidelines for an effective driver safety program

Managing driver safety starts with commitment from the top; an effective driver safety program helps to ensure that employees drive safely and that their vehicles are properly maintained.

- **Develop a written vehicle safety policy.** Tell employees, in writing, what you expect of them when they are drivers and passengers. Employees should also acknowledge, in writing, that they have read and understood vehicle-safety policies and procedures.
- **Check workers’ driving records.** Check employees’ driving records before they get behind the wheel and annually thereafter. Screen those who have poor driving records.
- **Investigate accidents.** Ensure that all vehicle accidents are properly reported and investigated.
- **Keep vehicles maintained.** Develop procedures that ensure vehicle-safety inspections and maintenance are done on regular schedules. Have employees immediately report mechanical problems to their supervisors.
- **Reward and discipline.** Recognize employees who have exemplary driving records. Make it clear to employees that those who violate safety policies will be disciplined.
- **Invest in education and training.** Ensure that employees understand vehicle-safety policy and highway safety rules when they’re hired. All employees should have the opportunity to periodically update their knowledge and skills.
- **Know the rules.** The Oregon Vehicle Code Book has Oregon’s requirements for vehicle registration, driver licensing, and rules of the road. Oregon OSHA’s motor-vehicle safety requirements apply to general industry (Subdivision 2/N, 437-002-0223), construction (Subdivision 3/O, 1926.601), agriculture (Subdivision 4/U: 437-004-3410, and forest activities (Subdivision 7/F) workplaces.

Top three driver errors resulting in motor vehicle crashes in Oregon

### All crashes
1. Failure to avoid stopped or parked vehicle ahead
2. Did not have right of way
3. Driving too fast for conditions

### Significant contributing factor
**Stopped in traffic (except for left turn)**

### Fatal crashes
1. Failure to maintain lane
2. Driving too fast for conditions
3. Exceeding posted speed limit

### Significant contributing factor
**Had been drinking**

Source: 2012 Oregon Traffic Crash Summary, Oregon Transportation Development Division
Motor vehicle safety for employers and employees continued

Reminders for all drivers

Wear safety belts
All Oregon drivers and passengers must use safety belts (limited exemptions are allowed under ORS 811.215) and vehicle owners must keep safety belts working properly. A properly worn safety belt also holds you against your seat so that your vehicle’s airbag has room to fully inflate around your body during a crash.

Stay focused on the road
Remember, using a hand-held mobile communication device to talk or text while driving is against the law in Oregon. Drivers 18 years and older must use a hands-free accessory.

Stay alert
Drowsiness increases your risk of a crash. Signs that you need to stop and rest include difficulty focusing or keeping your head up, frequent blinking or yawning, and drifting in your lane. Get plenty of sleep before leaving on a trip and drive only during the hours you are normally awake.

Don’t drive impaired
Alcohol, certain prescription drugs, over-the-counter medications, and illegal drugs can all impair a person’s ability to drive safely. Drivers who have a blood-alcohol level of 0.08 percent or more are considered intoxicated under Oregon law.

Keep your cool
Some drivers will do almost anything to get to their destination — tailgating, weaving in traffic, and ignoring traffic lights and the rights of other drivers. Their frustration levels are high and their level of concern for other motorists is low. If you encounter an aggressive driver, concentrate on your driving and make every attempt to get out of the way. Avoid eye contact, ignore gestures and name calling, and refuse to return them.

Watch out for pedestrians
Pedestrians have the right of way at all intersections, even those that don’t have painted crosswalks. Most incidents happen because drivers fail to give pedestrians the right of way.

Secure tools and equipment
Unsecured and poorly secured items can become airborne and can harm you or your passengers, or those in vehicles behind you. Make sure such items are properly stored and secured – inside and outside your vehicle.

Prepare for emergencies
Does your vehicle have what you need for dealing with a roadside emergency? Consider items such as:

- Flashlight
- Reflective safety vest
- Light sticks
- Fire extinguisher
- Tire inflator or sealant
- Reflective triangles or flares
- Know where the items are stored in the vehicle and how to use them

If you have vehicle trouble on a freeway, move to the right shoulder or emergency stopping area. Turn on your hazard lights to warn other traffic. If possible, stay in or near your vehicle on the side away from traffic.

More information
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health – Vehicle safety: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/motorvehicle/
- Network of Employers for Traffic Safety: www.trafficsafety.org
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration: www.osha.gov/SLTC/motorvehiclesafety/index.html
- Oregon Department of Transportation, Transportation Safety Division: www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TS/index.shtml
- Safe Practices for Motor Vehicle Operations, ANSI/ASSE Z15.1

The Standards and Technical Resources Section of Oregon OSHA produced this fact sheet to highlight our programs, policies, or standards. The information is from the field staff, research by the technical resources staff, and published materials. We urge readers to also consult the actual rules as this fact sheet information is not as detailed.