Errata

Safety for the Long Haul Large Truck Crash Risk, Causation, & Prevention

American Trucking Associations, 2009 December 12, 2012

The following text layout, graphic, and numeric errors were discovered after printing. Corrections are provided below. We regret the errors.

- 1) Table 2-2, Page 64: Last column, 3rd row, on disadvantages of crash databases. Incorrect bullet list in cell. The cell should be changed as follows:
 - Cannot study crash causation in real driving
 - Narrow focus, may miss "big picture"
 - Slow & expensive

Change to \rightarrow

- Superficial compared to some other methods
- Retrospective (after-the-fact)
- No control group & poor supporting exposure data.
- 2) Table 4-8, Page 153: Heading of Column 4 (above 1/180,000) should be changed as follows:

Probability of Unsafe Pre Crash Behavior →

Per Second Probability of Unexpected Event

- 3) **Table 5-1, Page 160**: The word "not" was omitted from the last bullet of the left column. The bullet should read:
 - In a 2003 TRB survey (Knipling et al., 2003), 57 truck safety experts who were *not* carrier safety managers rated driver fatigue #2 of 20 safety problems.
- 4) Chapter 5, Page 185: First sentence of paragraph below Figure 5-9.

The above compares the 21 worst to the 74 best. >

The above compares the 14 worst to the 81 best.

5) Figure 11-7, P. 455. A systematic error was made in calculating the values for this figure. The graph bars are proportionally correct, but the numeric values shown are incorrect. Corrected values are provided below:

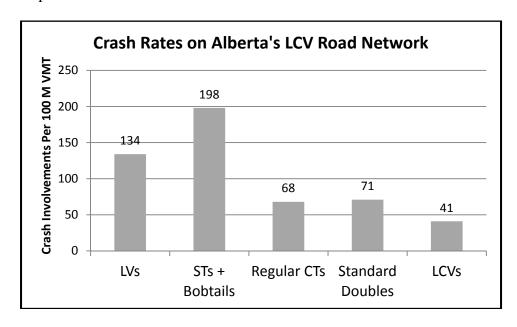


Figure 11-7. Seven-year crash rates (crashes per 100 M VMT) on the Alberta LCV road network. Data Source: Montufar et al., 2007. Notes: LV = light vehicles. Collision rates exclude urban areas. "Standard doubles" include primarily Canadian B-trains.

6) Figure 11-8, Page 461. Third label in the center of the graphic should read:

Fewer entry-level drivers

7) Table 12-1, Page 507. Row 2, Column 2 (Crashes Avoided, Roadside Inspections): 12,7000 → 12,700.