VEHICLE SELECTION

Vehicles should have a combination of pre and post collision safety technologies:
- Pre-Collision: Reduce the chances of a collision occurring
- Post-Collision: Prevent or minimize injuries in the event of a collision

Include safety criteria when buying and/or hiring vehicles:
- Require vehicles to have a five-star Euro NCAP rating
- Specify as many safety features as possible
- Choose models recently released to the market

GETTING STARTED

1. Carry out a risk assessment and set up a work-related road risk management programme
2. Use these to identify appropriate in-vehicle technologies for your organisation and staff

MANAGING STAFF & THE USE OF IN-VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY

3. Explain to employees how each in-vehicle safety technology works
4. Communicate the purpose and benefits of each technology
5. Apply in-vehicle technology criteria to the private “grey fleet” vehicles used for work

WORKING WITH THIRD PARTIES

Choose contractors who also apply road safety standards and opt for in-vehicle safety technologies

Work closely with suppliers, manufacturers, insurers and customers to develop appropriate safety solutions

REMEMBER!

In-vehicle technologies are not a substitute for wider fleet safety
- A work-related road risk management programme should still be implemented
- Staff should still be trained to drive safely, use standard safety features like seatbelts
- Key risk factors like mobile phone use should still be targeted
- Vehicles should still be regularly maintained
# In-Vehicle Technologies for Your Fleet

## Seatbelt Reminder System
- Uses sensors to detect occupants and their seatbelt use
- Vehicles are available with reminders in all seating positions
- Visual and audio warnings remind unbelted occupants to buckle-up

## Lane Keep Assistance
- Helps the driver to stay in their lane/on the road
- Activated if the vehicle is about to veer out of the lane/off the road
- Can help steer the vehicle back into the lane or onto the road

## Alcohol Interlocks
- Driver must take a breath test in order to drive the vehicle
- Connected to the ignition system
- If the driver fails, the vehicle will not start

## Intelligent Speed Assistance (ISA)
- Helps drivers to comply with speed limits
- Uses GPS, digital maps and sign recognition to determine the current speed limit
- Supports the driver via warnings and speed limiting systems, but is overridable

## On-Board Telematics Units
- Monitor speeding, compliance, location and driving style
- Give instant feedback
- Data can then be used for:
  - Driver training and education
  - Collision investigation
  - Insurance purposes

## Automated Emergency Braking (AEB)
- Helps avoid collisions or mitigate their severity
- Warns the driver and supports their braking and/or applies the brakes automatically
- Some of the latest models are capable of pedestrian and cyclist detection