

## There is no such thing as an accident

Term "accident" promotes the concept that these events are outside of human influence or control

Motor vehicle crashes \& resulting injuries are predictable \& preventable events

They are the predictable result of the laws of physics

We can identify the contributing factors \& take action to mitigate those causes, preventing further crashes and trauma


## Human Factors - Perception Response

When confronted with a hazard, the evasive tactic a driver takes is the last in a sequence of operations


## Perception Response - "I didn't see it"



## Visibility versus Conspicuity

To be a hazard it has to be easily identifiable

## Visibility

The degree to which something is visible without the aid of an instrument or device i.e., obvious to the naked eye.

## 6. Conspicuity

How easy something is noticed i.e., does it attract the person's attention, is it unusual or remarkable?

## Visibility versus Conspicuity



## Visibility versus Conspicuity - Night Time



## Fatigue

* Typically seen as persistent sleep disturbance \& short-term insomnia
- Also consequence of physical labour or a prolonged experience
- Results in delay in recognition \& perception response
* Difficult for those affected to be self-aware



## Distraction

* Talking on mobile increase crash risk by 400\%
- Equivalent or worse blood alcohol 0.08
- You are No better with hands free



## The Physics



## The Physics -Adding Mobile Distraction



## Whenitall goeswrong - WellingtonStreet

250,000 vehicles per day under mountain road 157,000 vehicles over the harbour bridge 2200 vehicles per lane per hour

## When it all goes wrong - Wellington Street




## The Lessons Learnt




The most important aspect of crash investigation is the collection and recording of scene evidence


WHEN WE KNOW BETTER WE CAN DO BETTER

