

Haul Truck Safety Research



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Emerging Technologies Partnership*

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Image credit: [Komatsu 930E Haul Truck](#) | [3D CAD Model Library](#) | [GrabCAD](#)

NIOSH has two projects on haul truck safety research

Characterization of Haul Truck Health and Safety Issues

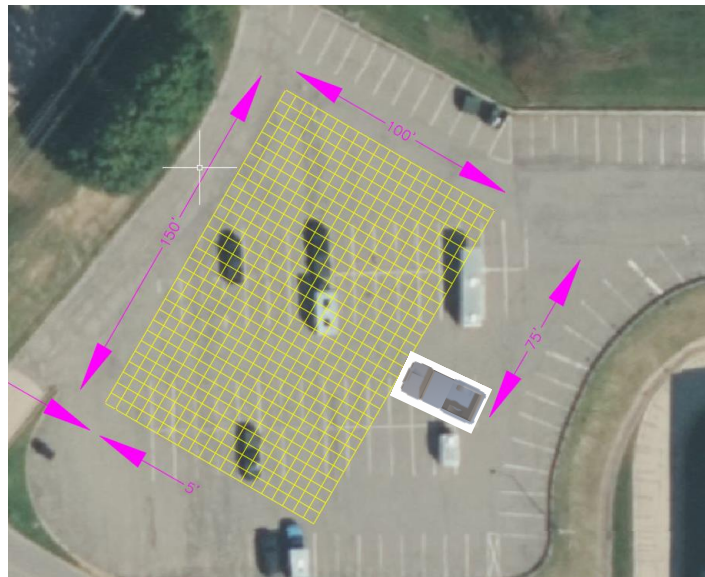
Project team

Jennica Bellanca (PI), Jacob Carr, Brendan Demich, William Helfrich, Cassie Hoebbel, John Homer, Jon Hrica, Brendan Macdonald, Jason Navoyski, Tim Orr

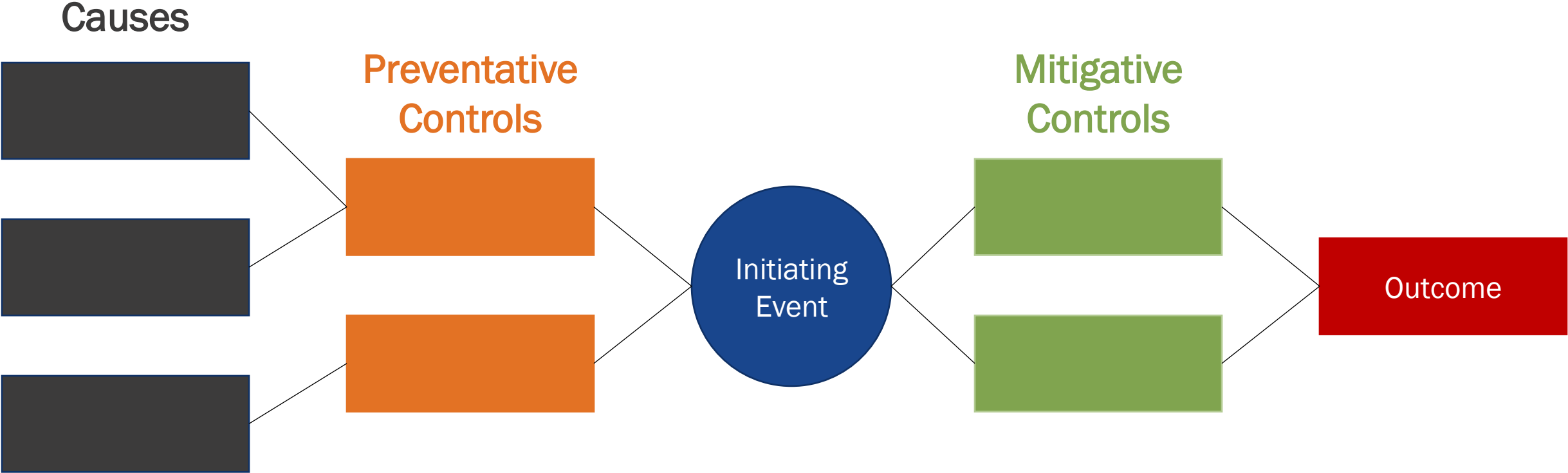
Validating Collision Warning and Avoidance System Detection Performance for Surface Mining Haul Trucks

Project team

Joseph Bickson (PI), John Homer (PI), Jacob Carr, Cory DeGennaro, Matt Girman, Chris Jobes, Brandin Lambie, Justin Srednicki, Lincan Yan, Dave Yantek, Jeff Yonkey, Yongjun (Alan) Zhang, Chenming (Jim) Zhou

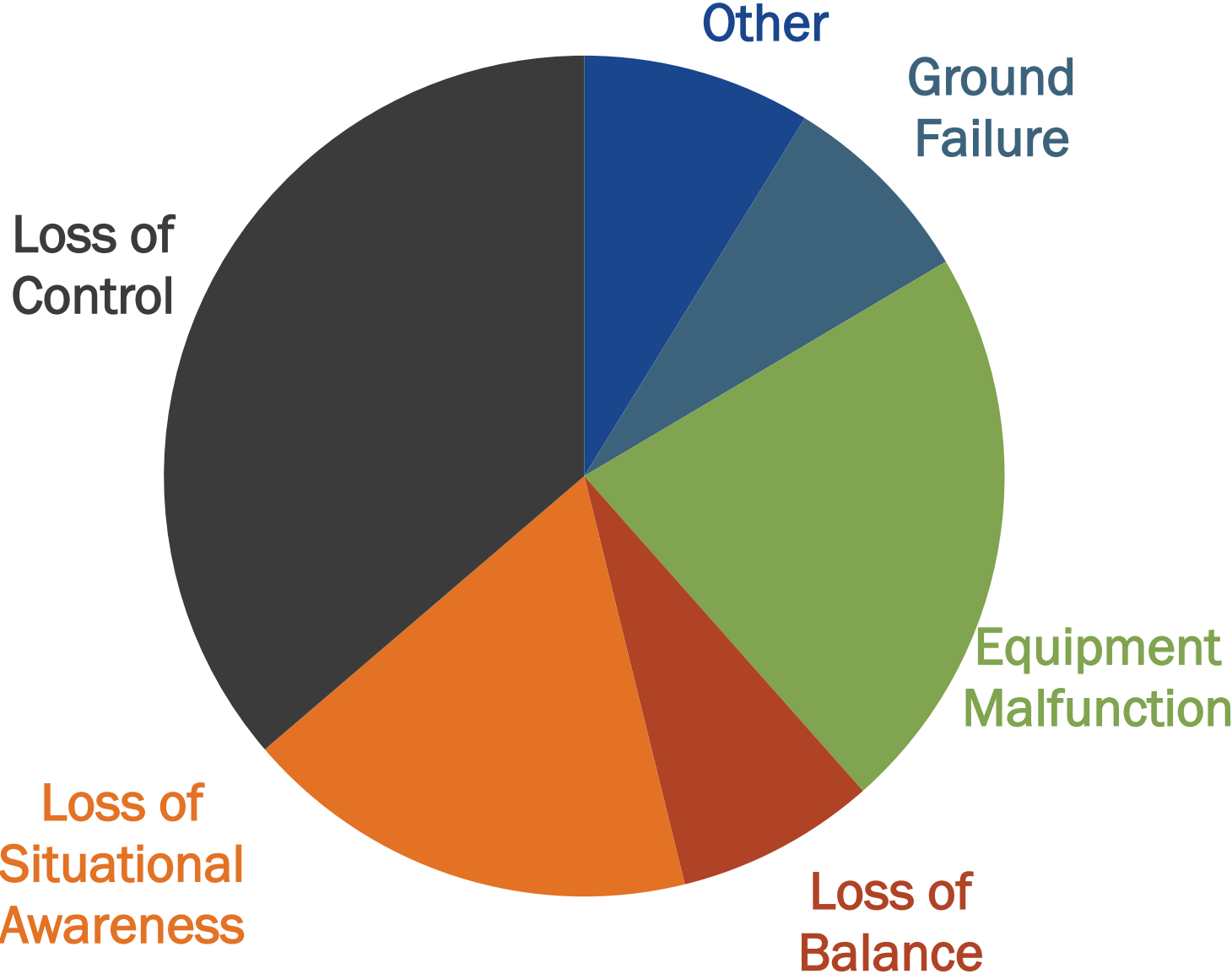


Researchers created bowtie representations for haul-truck-related fatal accidents in the U.S. from 2005 – 2018

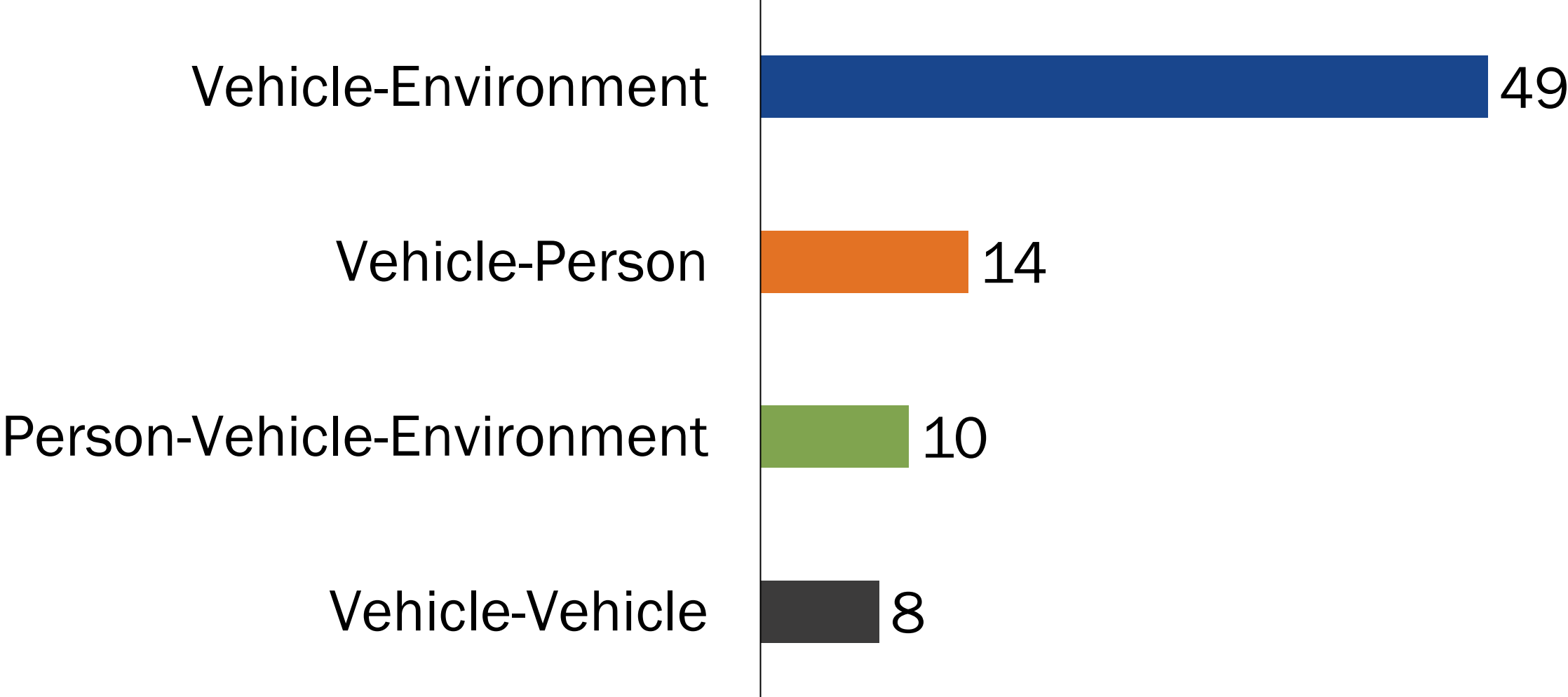


91 accidents that happened to or because of a mineworker operating a haul truck

61% of the fatal accidents are initiated by the operator

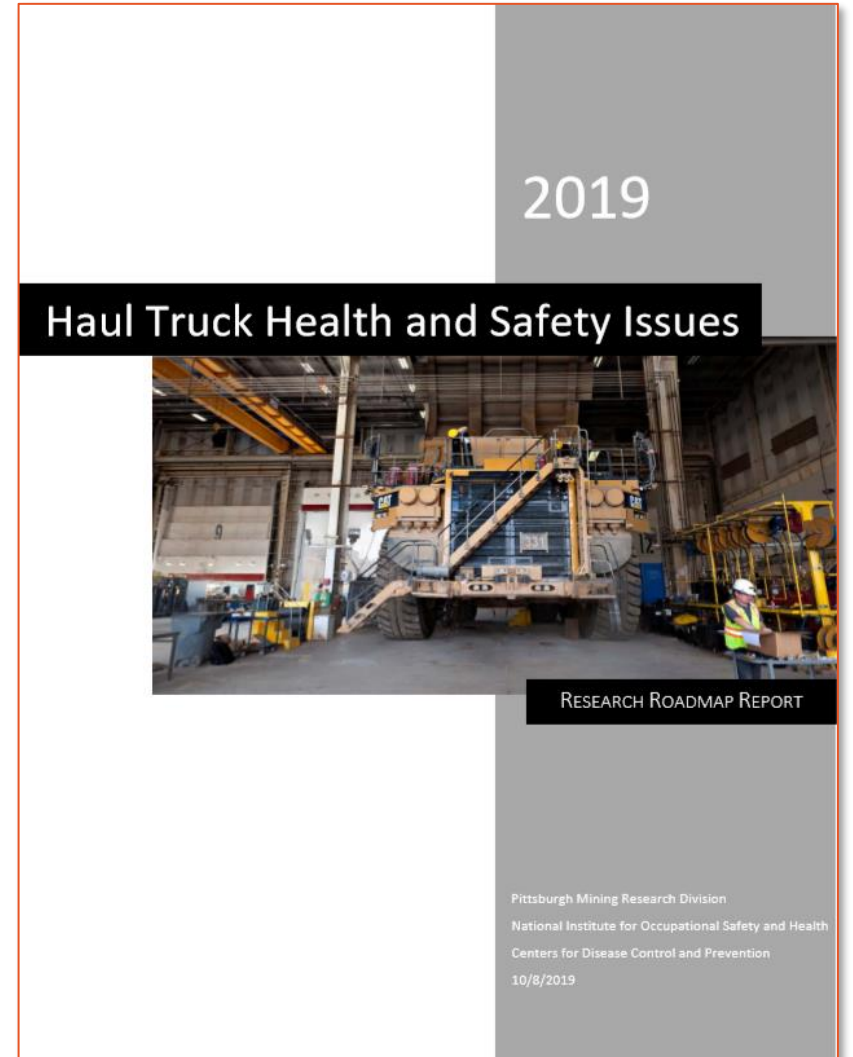


The majority of fatal accidented were vehicle-environment interactions from 2005 -2018

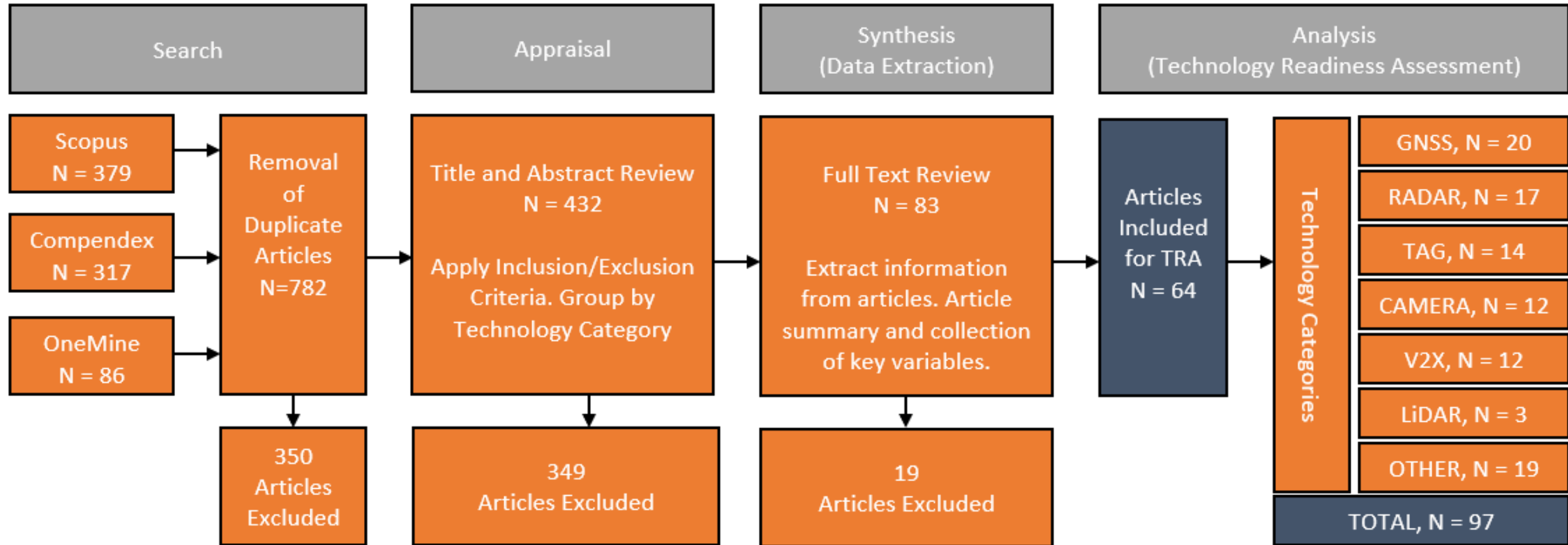


Haul Truck Health and Safety Issues Research Roadmap Report

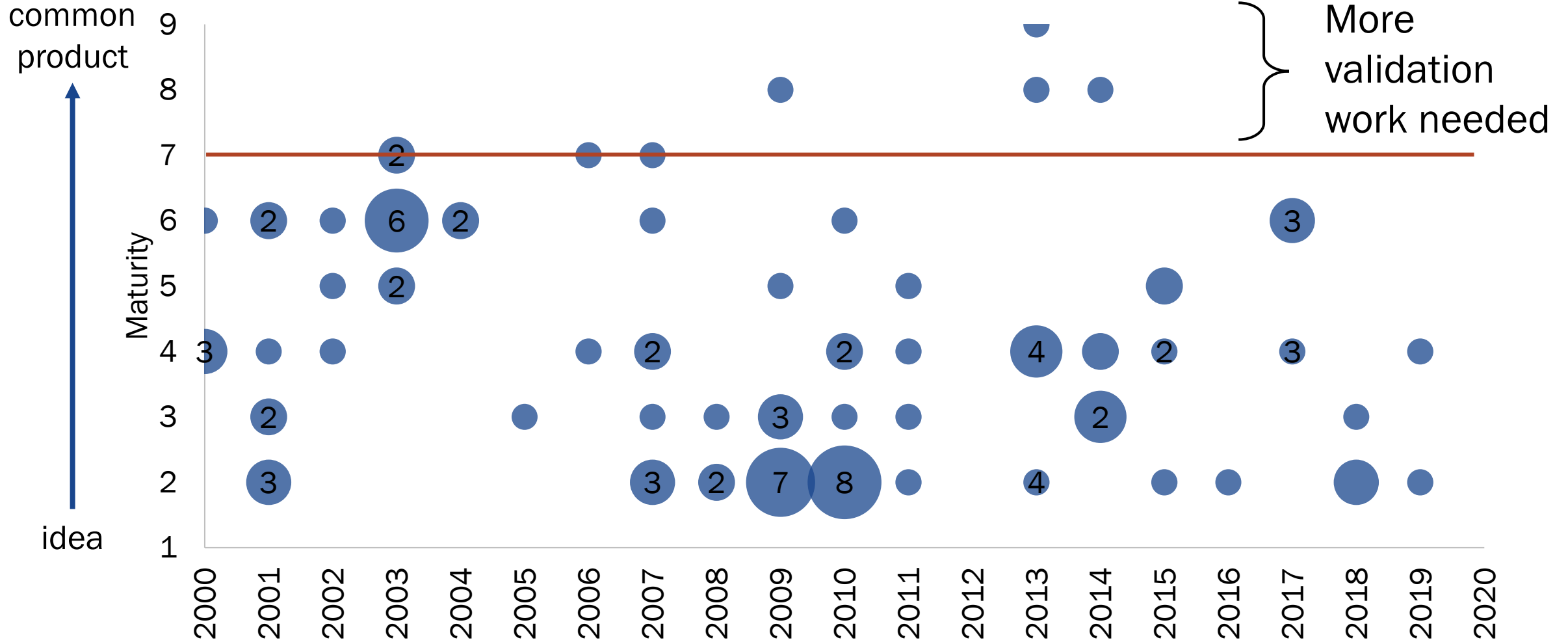
There is a systemic lack of **development, implementation,** and **integration** of haul-truck-related health and safety interventions. A **systems approach** should be taken to fully integrate interventions.



Systematic literature search of peer reviewed articles on CXs between 2000 – 2020 resulted in 97 articles

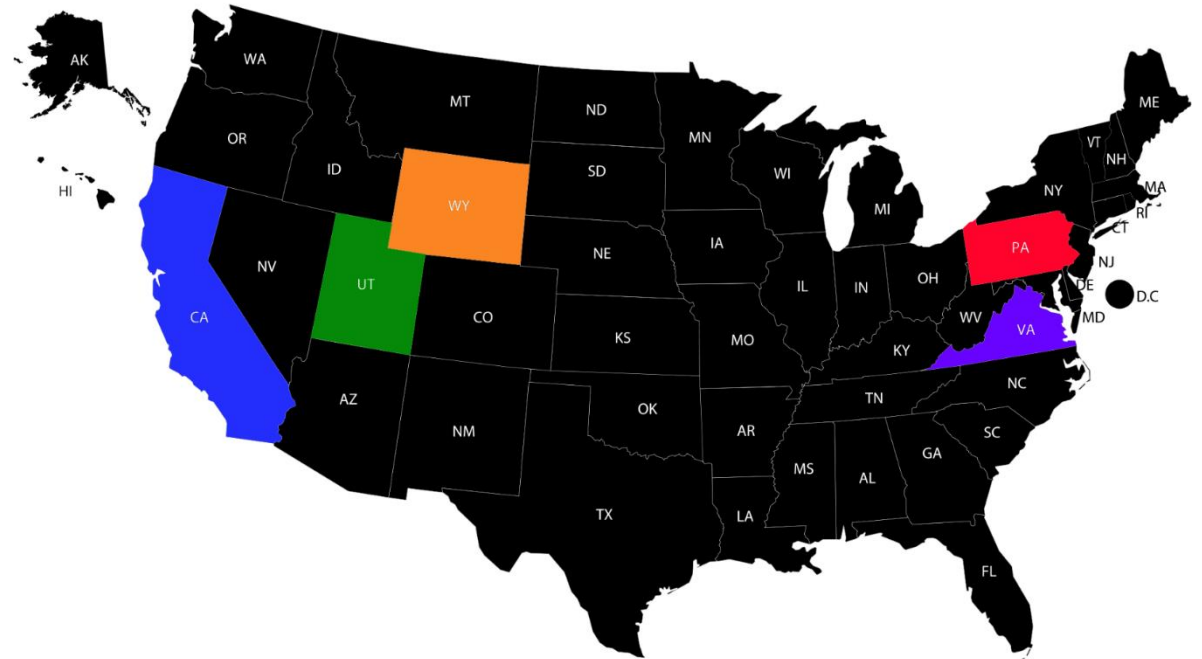


Technology Readiness of Collision Avoidance/Warning Systems identified the need for more collaboration between industry, academia, and government.



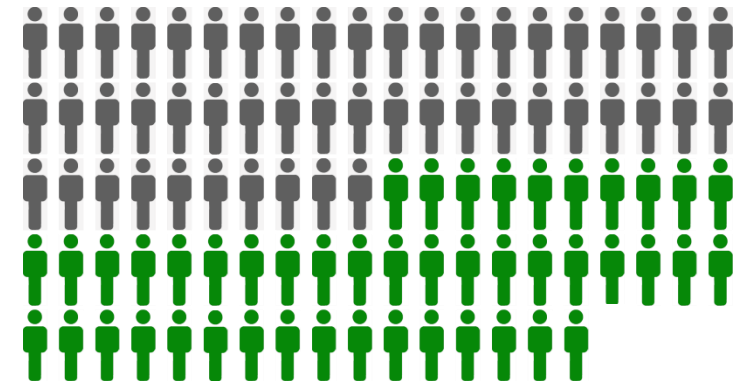
Interviewed mineworkers were sampled across region, commodity, and role to identify concerns, differing expectations, and opportunities for improvement

- Mine Companies
 - Surface Coal
 - 1 Small
 - 1 Large (2 locations)
 - Surface Stone, Sand, Gravel
 - 3 Small
 - 1 Medium (4 locations)
 - Surface Metal
 - 1 Large
- Personnel (N = 96)
 - Haul Truck Operators
 - Managers
 - Health & Safety Professionals
 - Trainers
 - Maintenance Personnel



50 Haul Truck Drivers

46 Non-Drivers



It is critical to communicate and check your surroundings



Maintaining situational awareness can save your life



Small hazards can lead to fatal accidents



Providing industry with lessons learned, safety solutions, and heuristics



“Don’t make
Assumptions”

Why do haul truck fatal accidents keep occurring?

- Take a systems approach
- Re-focus on low-level controls (EMESRT's levels 1-6)
- Develop shared hazard perceptions
- Provide engaging hazard training
- Promote proactive communication

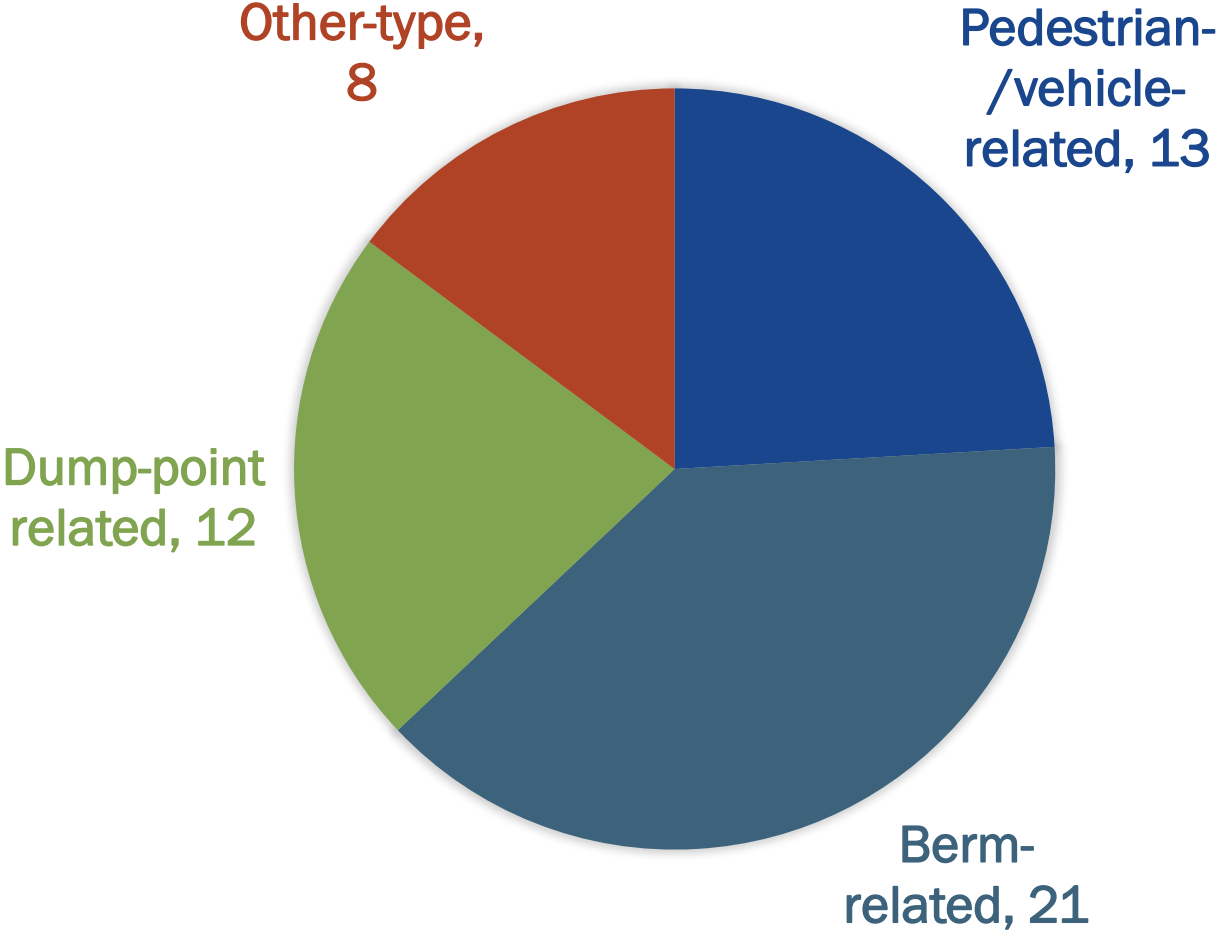
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NIOSH Mining Program
www.cdc.gov/niosh/mining

Between 2005 and 2021, haul trucks were involved in 54 fatal incidents at surface mines in the United States

MSHA ACCIDENTS FROM 2005-2021 RELATED TO HAUL TRUCKS



13 pedestrian-/vehicle-related incidents

Haul Truck Motion	Victim(s) Position	CXS-relevant	Incidents
Forward Travel	Parked LV – Occupant	Yes	2
	Operator Cab	Yes	1
	Head-On Traveling LV – Occupant	Yes	1
	Pedestrian	Yes	1
	Railroad Car – Dropper	Yes	1
Forward Start	Parked LV – Occupant(s)	Yes	2
	Portable Toilet – Occupant	Yes	1
Reverse Start	Parked Haul Truck – Behind Cab	Yes	1
Loss of Control	Stopped Haul Truck – Occupant	Potentially	1
Forward Roll/Drift	Pedestrian	No	2

Homer J, Bickson J, DeGennaro C, Girman M [2022]. Analysis of U.S. Surface Mining Haul-Truck-Related Fatalities. In: Proceedings of the SME Annual Meeting. Society for Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc., Preprint 21-085, February 27 - March 2.

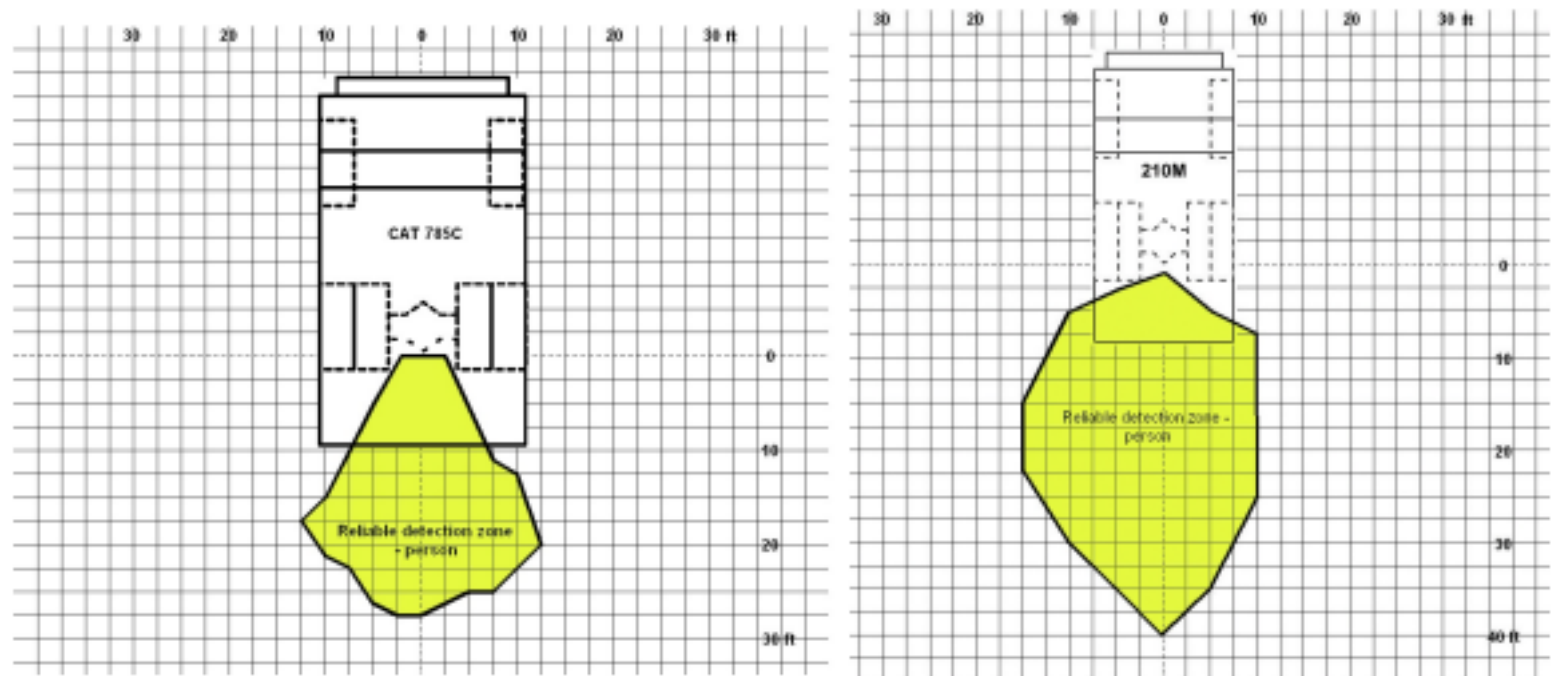
NIOSH researchers reviewed CXS related documents (1) to identify methods and parameters used to evaluate detection performance and (2) to identify gaps in CXS test methods and in detection performance.

Approaches:

- Static/Dynamic
- Scenario-specific
- Computer modeling

Author: Ruff, Todd

Title: MONITORING BLIND SPOTS: A MAJOR CONCERN FOR HAUL TRUCKS



The second part of our objective was to identify gaps in CXS test methods and in actual CXS detection performance (real-world)

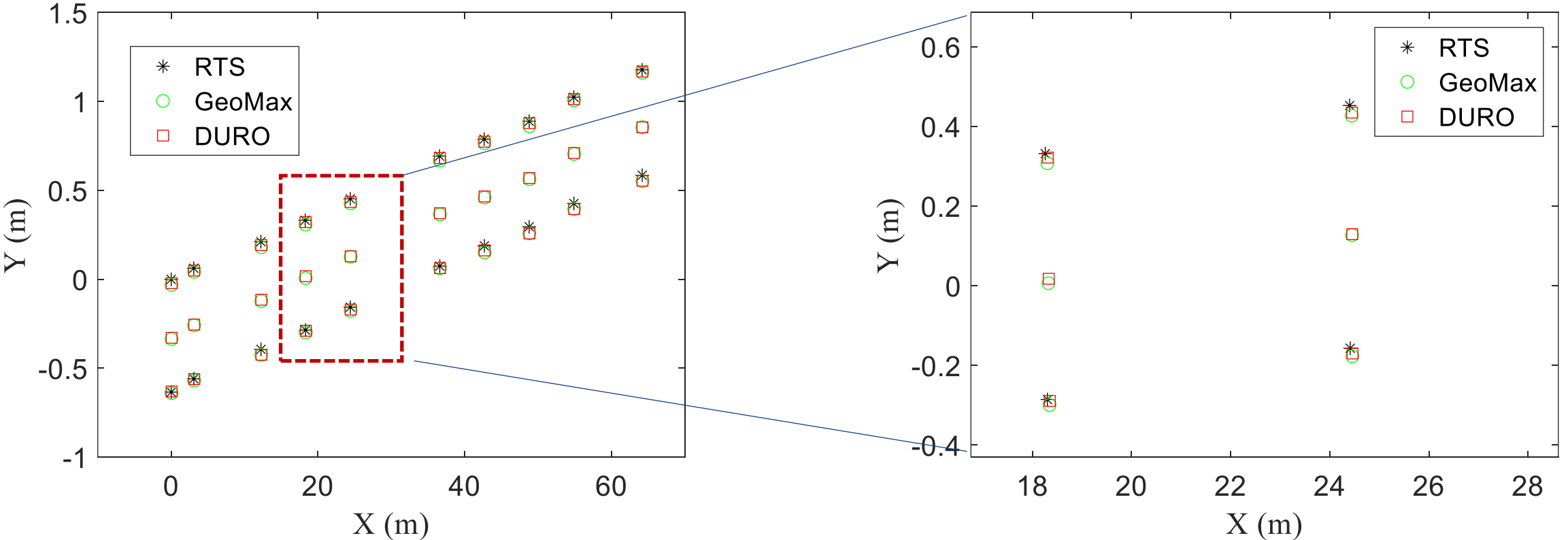
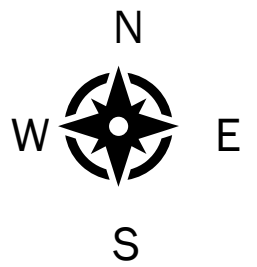
Research gaps included:

- Test methods for false positive detections
- Extensive assessment of CXS limitations and capabilities
- Lack of standard test/simulation methods and procedures
- Design of experiments testing to assess the effect of environmental factors
- Documented performance of CXS at dump points or drop-off hazards
- Lack of test methods and procedures for target recognition-based systems



We conducted ground truth validation tests to establish the accuracy of the ground truth data collection systems (DURO GNSS) using an unmanned ground vehicle (UGV) and a reduced-scale vehicle (RSV)

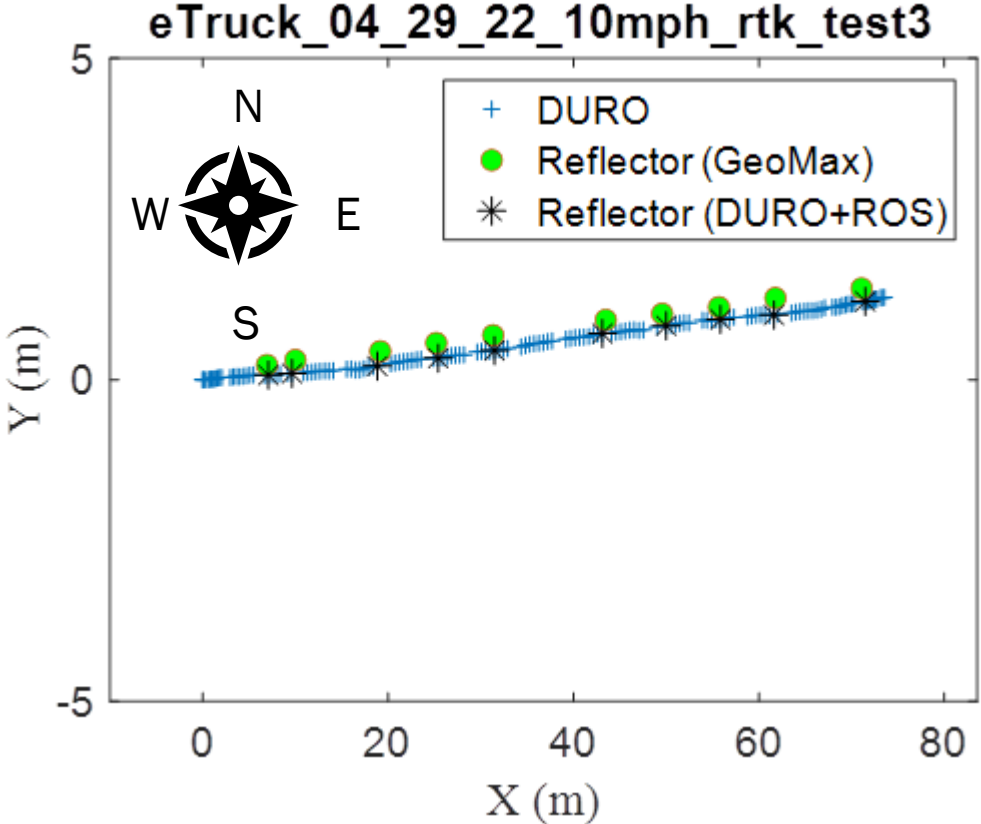
The results of static showed agreement between the surveying instruments and the DURO GNSS



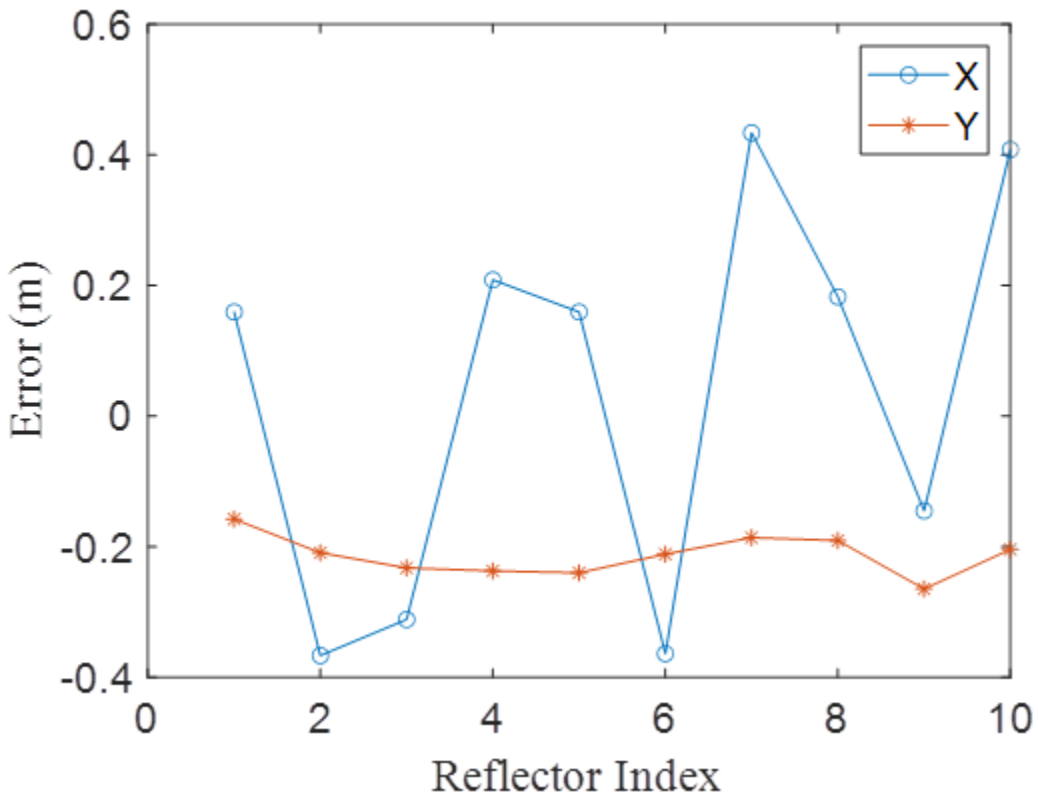
Disclaimer: The findings and conclusions in this presentation have not been formally reviewed or disseminated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and should not be construed to represent any agency determination or policy.

The results of the dynamic test results showed a consistent offset with the surveyed points

Points on the North

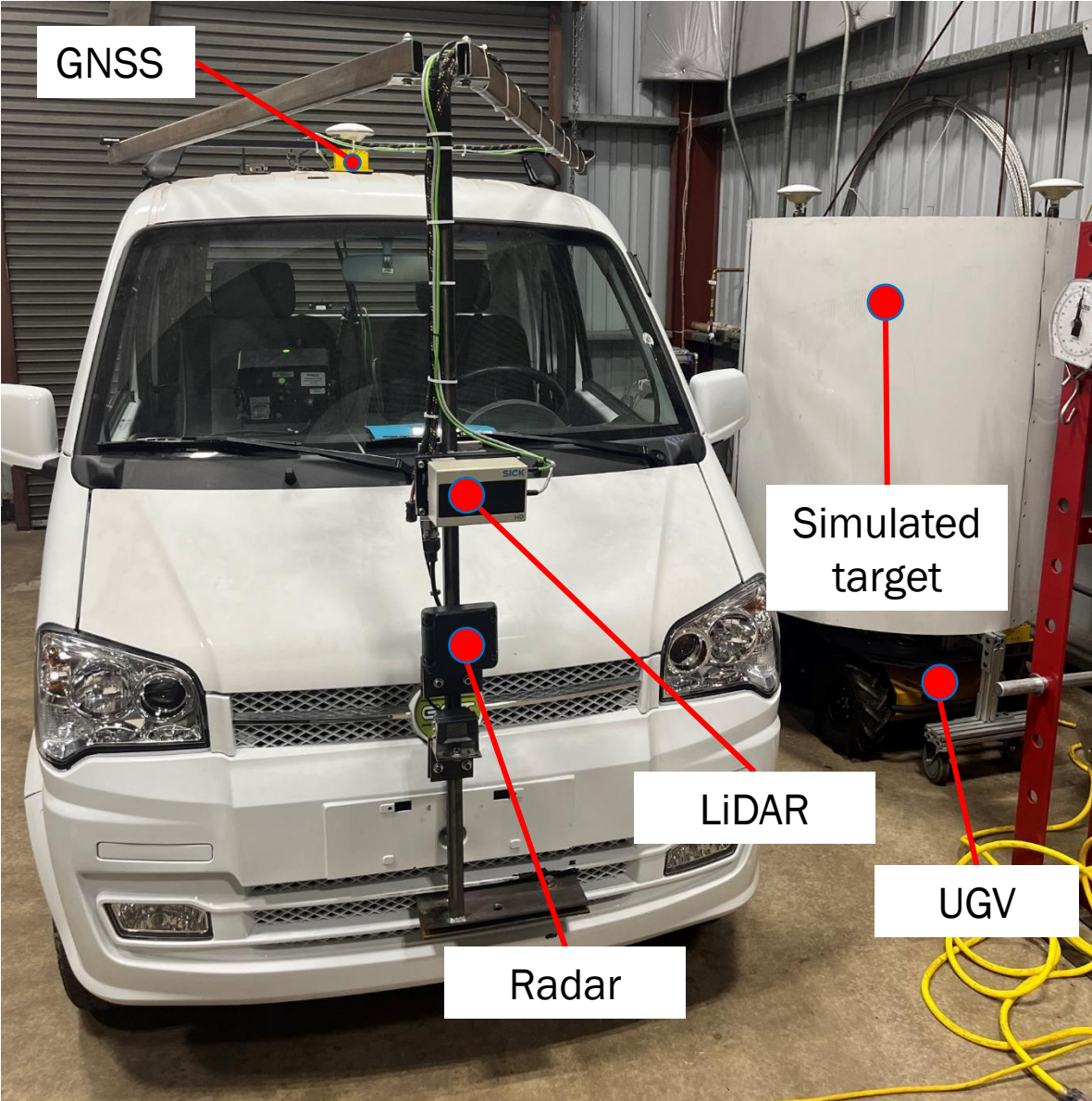


Average errors in X and Y coordinates



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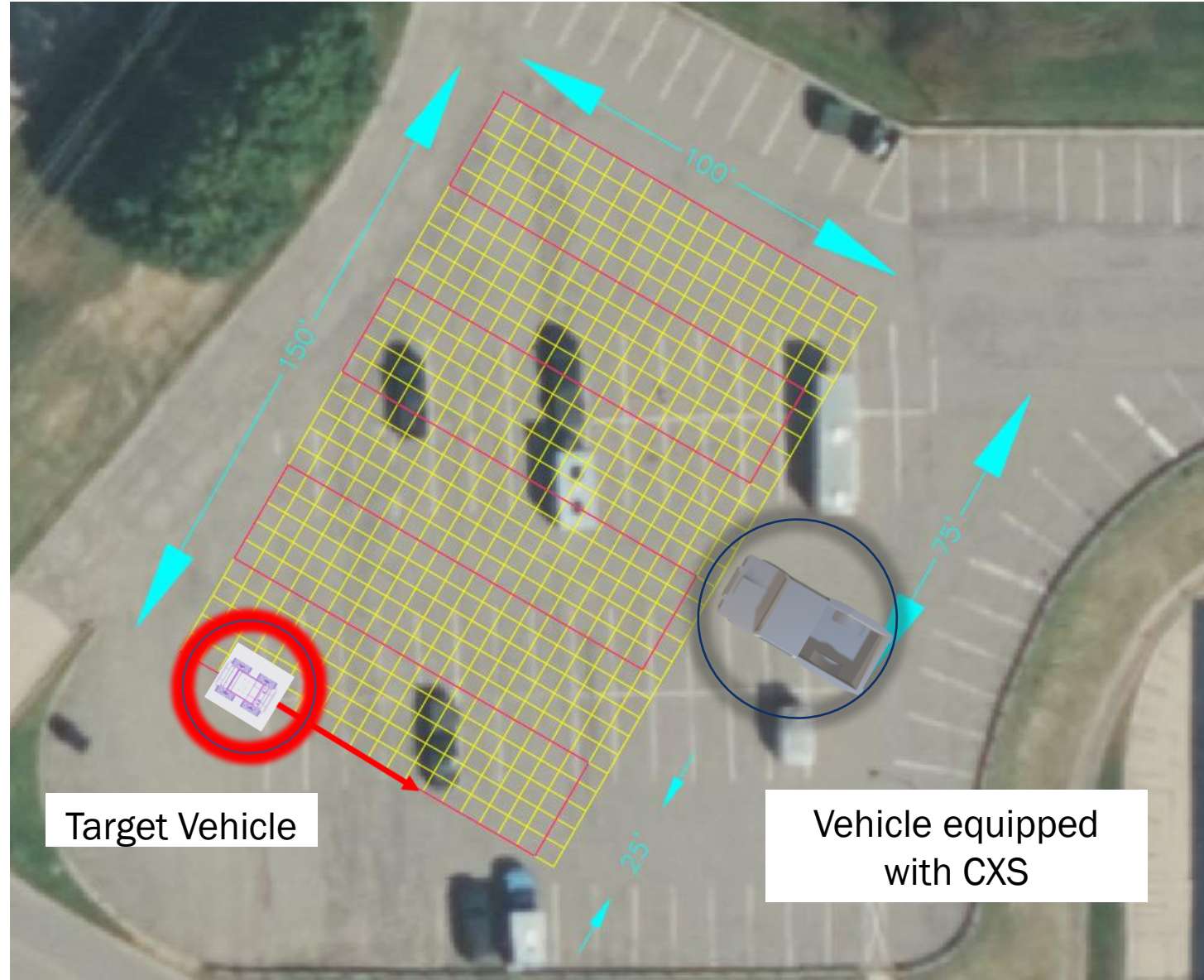
NIOSH researchers are prepared for CXS reduced vehicle testing using an RSV and an unmanned ground vehicle (UGV)



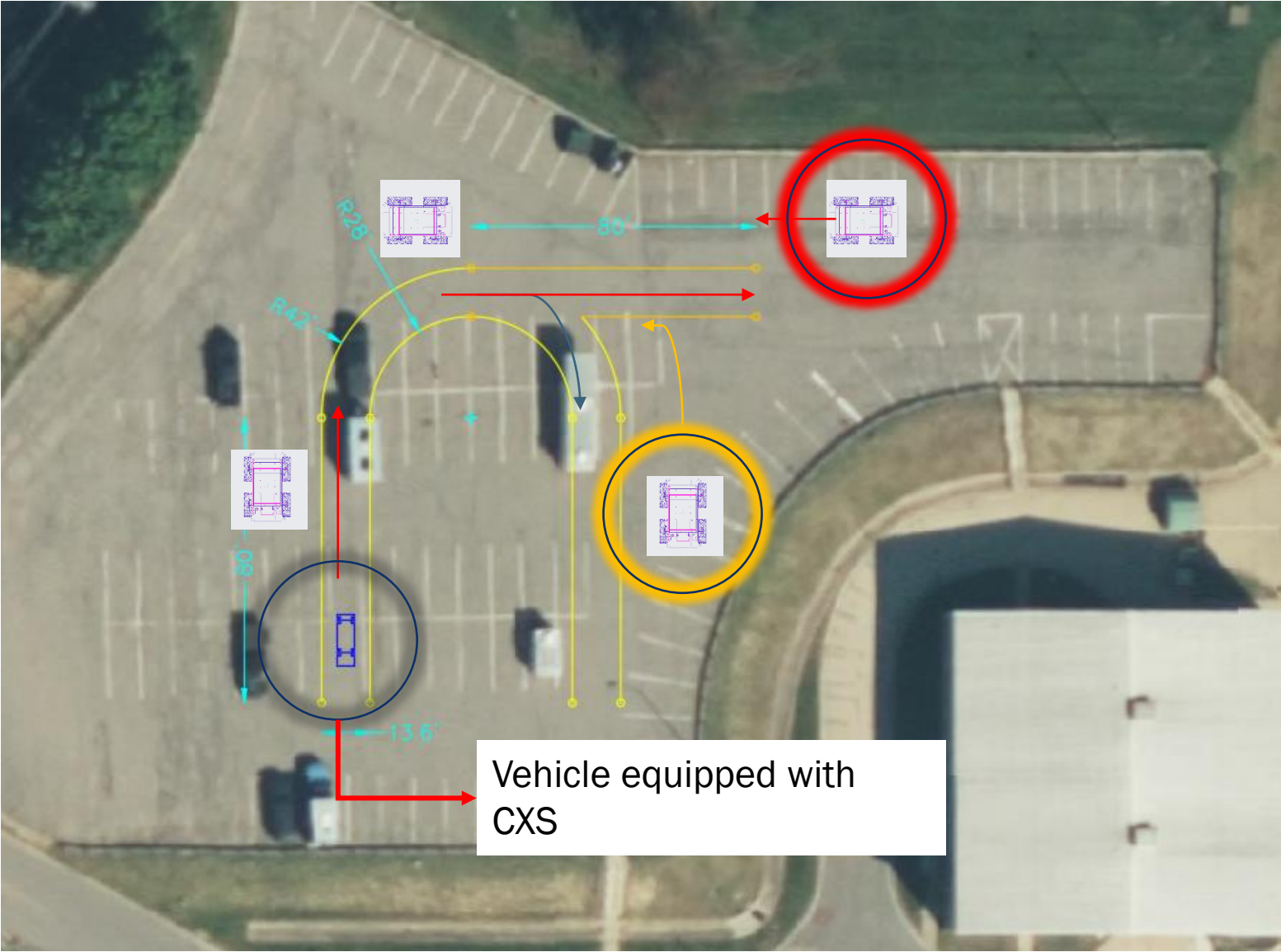
We plan on maneuvering the UGV in and out of the detection zone autonomously to ensure efficiency and repeatability for RSV tests



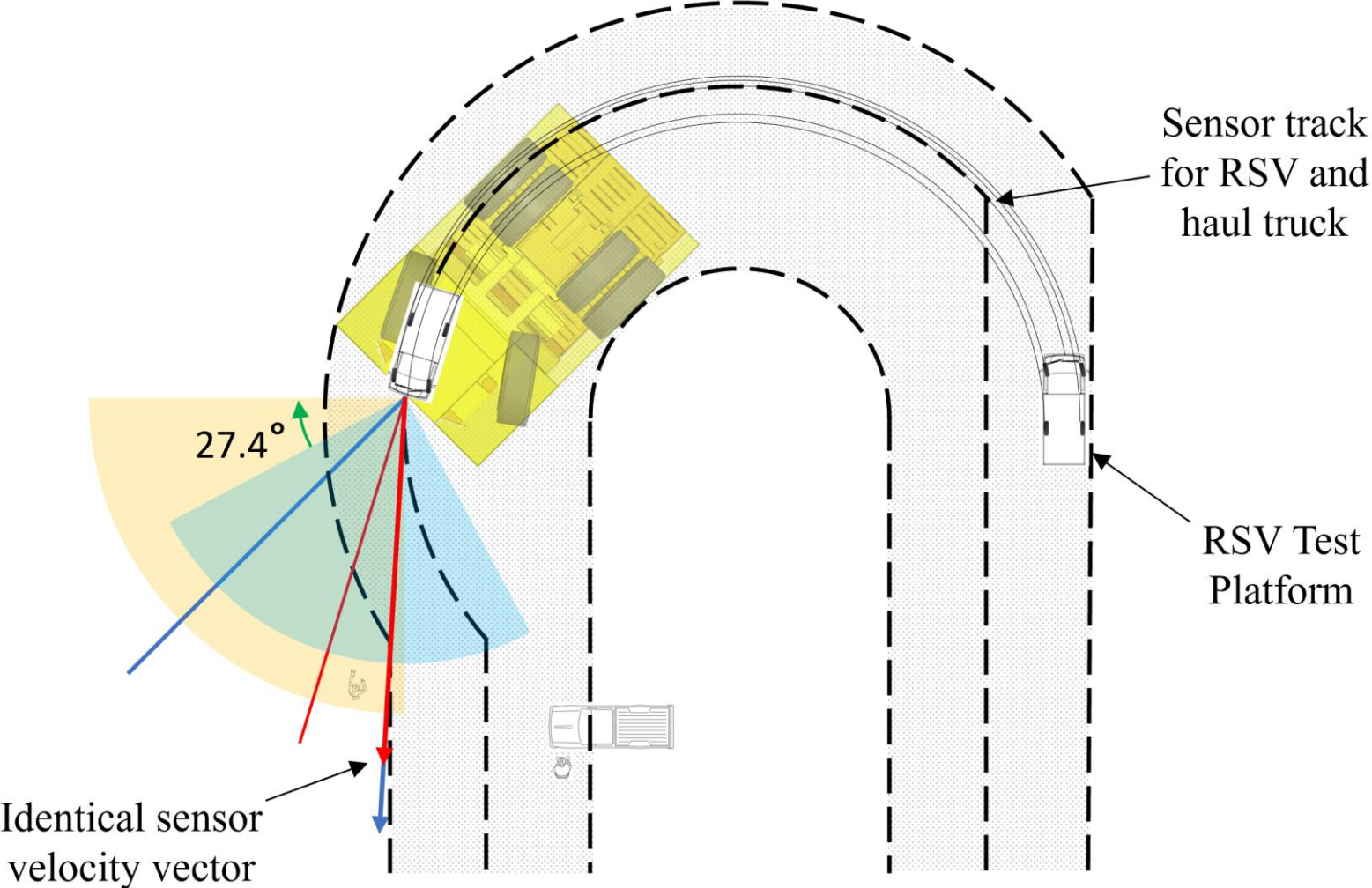
NIOSH researchers plan to on conducting static tests with RSV



We also plan to on conducting dynamic tests: straight and curved paths using RSV



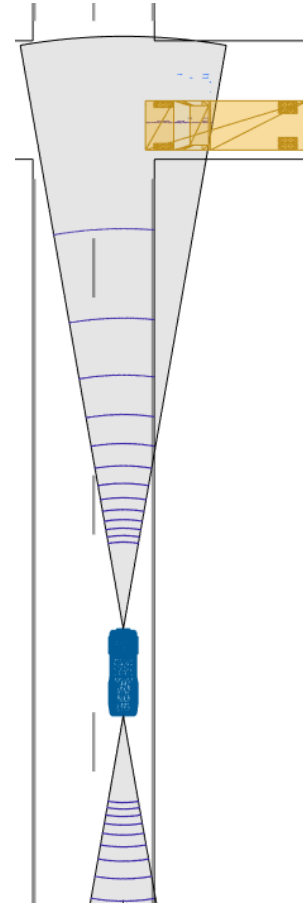
Kinematic calculation showed that using our RSV to model the equivalent sensor track of a CAT 793C would require the sensor be offset 27.4° towards



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We intend to simulate vehicle interaction in MATLAB and validate the results in the field

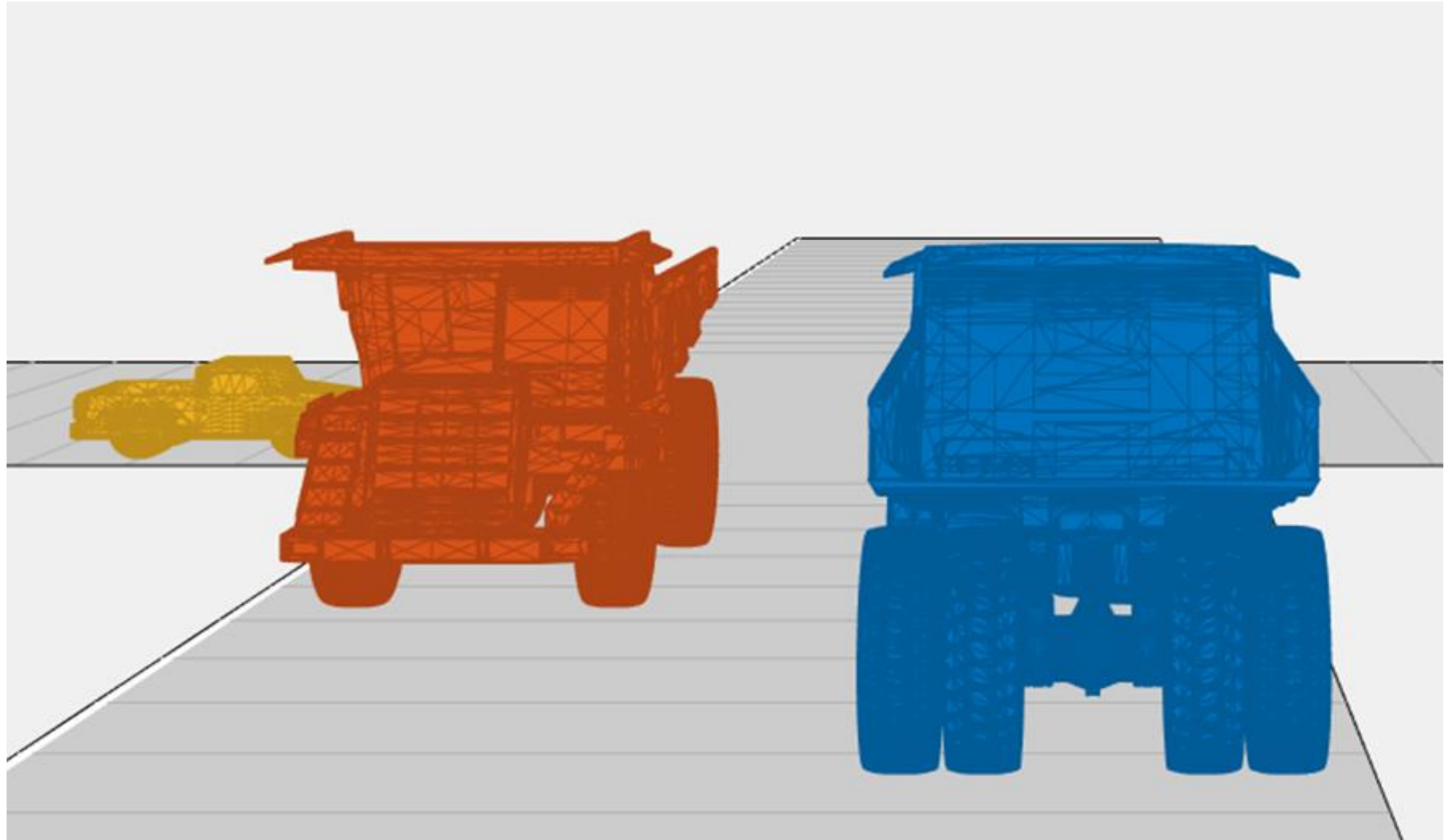
- 1). Sensor index
- 2). Detection time
- 3). Detection target
- 4). Actor position at detection
- 5). Actor velocity at detection
- 5). Actor acceleration rate at detection
- 6). Relative distance at detection (collision)
- 7). Time of collision



LiDAR detection

Thank you!

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