



EuroTAP

European Tunnel Assessment Programme

Piedicastello
Brennero

History:

1999: 20 tunnels tested
2000: 25 tunnels tested
2001: 16 tunnels tested
2002: 31 tunnels tested
2003: 25 tunnels tested
2004: 27 tunnels tested



**EuroTest partners realized
144 tunnel tests in 6 years**

EuroTAP:



- European consortium of 12 EuroTest automobile clubs from 11 European countries
- Project management ADAC, coordination FIA Brussels
- Technical realization since 1999: DMT (Deutsche Montan Technologie)
- Support by EU Commission
- Three year programme 2005 until 2007
- No comparable programme within Europe
- No competition with national risk analysis

Mersey Kingsway
Liverpool



Which tunnels are tested?

- Significance for European transit traffic
- Minimal length of 1 km
- High traffic volume
- Part of TERN

The checklist

- Basis: RABT 2003 (directives on the equipping and operation of road tunnels)
- Recommendations of the UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) expert group on the safety of road tunnels, Dec. 2001
- Opinions of PIARC (World Road Association) and CEDR (Conference of European Directors of Roads)
- EU Directive 2004/54/EC
- National rules of the 6 major European tunnel states: Italy, Austria, Germany, France, Spain, the UK and Switzerland



Elbtunnel,
Hamburg



The categories

1. Prevention (48 %)

- Traffic, traffic surveillance (19%)
- Tunnel system (14%)
- Lighting, energy supply (8%)
- Emergency management (7%)

Landeck, Austria
B 180 near Zams



The categories

2. Incident management (52%)

- Fire protection (19%)
- Escape, rescue (13%)
- Communication (11%)
- Ventilation (9%)

The safety potential

- describes all constructional, technical and organisational measures that are to prevent or limit the extent of an incident. It is calculated as the sum of the points awarded in the described categories
- must be considered in the light of the result of each tunnel's risk assessment, which is shown in the risk potential



The risk potential

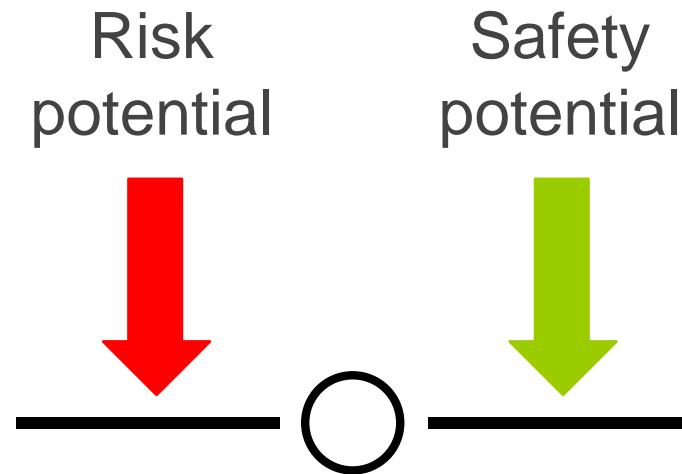
- describes the statistical incident probability and expected damage severity
- calculates the parameters: traffic volume per year (in relation to the tunnel length), share of HGV per day and tube, traffic type, vehicles per hour and lane, situation of hazardous goods, longitudinal inclination, intersections, entries/exits
- improves the result of the safety potential by up to 40%



Risk potentials of prominent tunnels

very high	high	medium	low	very low
Plabutsch / A St.Gotthard/ CH Heselach / D	Gleinalm / A San Bernadino/CH Michaelstunnel / D Frejus/ F+I Tyne / GB Mont Blanc / F+I Ucka / HR Lövsstakken / N	Felbertauern / A St. Bernhard/CH+I Saukopf / D M. Queensway/GB Waasland / B Cadi / E Laerdal / N	Loibl / A+SLO Maurice Lemaire/F Somport/ E+F Nordkap / N	
	Elbtunnel / D Gubrist /CH Kaisermühlen / A La Defense / F Ekeberg / N	Tanzenberg / A Seelisberg / CH Rennsteig / D M. Kingsway / GB Caluire / F Craeybeckx / B Guadarama / E Westerschelde/NL	Girsberg / CH Königsh. Berge /D Öresund / DK Prado Carenage/F Blackwall / GB El Castellot / E	La Cumbre / E

Basic principle

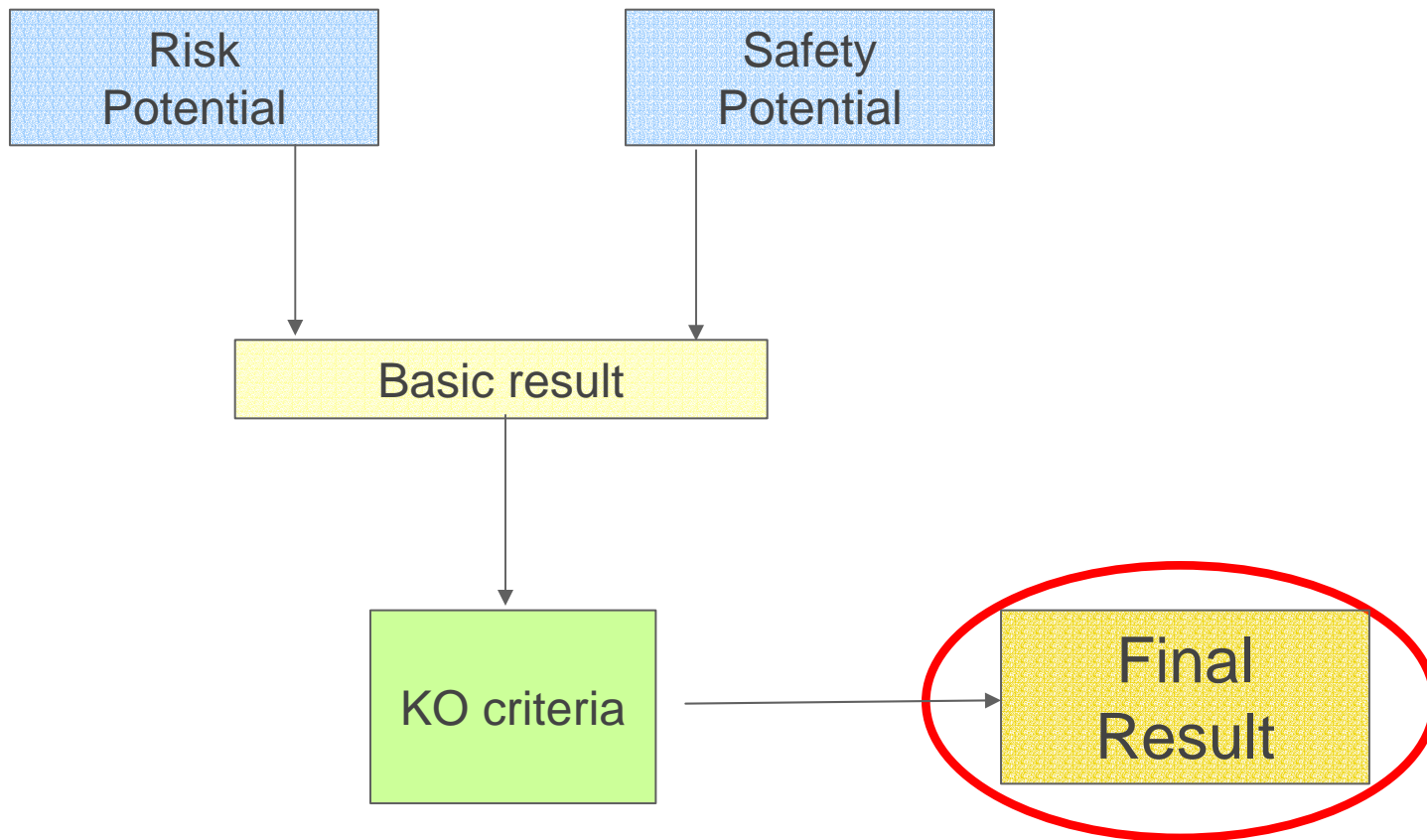


The higher the risk, the higher should be the supply of safety measures

K.O. Criteria:

- Update of methodology in 2006
- New quantitative element in the originally qualitative assessment
- Reflection on the fact, that certain deficiencies can not be compensated by other safety measures
- Consideration of interdependances of different safety measures in the assessment
- Presentation of these interdependances in single sheets





Test fails

- 1999: 8 out of 19 tunnels: 42%
- 2000: 8 out of 25 tunnels: 32%
- 2001: 4 out of 16 tunnels: 25%
- 2002: 8 out of 30 tunnels: 27%
- 2003: 11 out of 25 tunnels: 44%
- 2004: 4 out of 27 tunnels: 15%
- 2005: 8 out of 49 tunnels : 16%



Roccaccia,
Italy



The most frequent deficiencies

- Escape: no additional escape routes in tunnels with one tube, insufficient indication of emergency exits, distance between emergency exits too long
- Fire ventilation: no remote-controlled opening/closing of exhaust air outlets, functioning of ventilation systems not tested

Quarto,
Italy



The most frequent deficiencies

- Fire protection: no „hot“ training of the fire brigade, fire brigades stationed too far away from tunnel, no automatic fire detection
- System: only one tube, no lay-bys, emergency lanes and footpaths
- Traffic: no/insufficient video surveillance
- Communication: emergency phones not protected against noise, no information via radio traffic

The Programme



2005

- 49 tests and 49 tunnel info sheets online

2006

- January: Distribution of 2.5 million leaflets
- 28 April: Publication of 52 tests
- May: Publication 51 of tunnel info sheets

2007

- April: Publication of 50 tests
- May: Publication of 50 tunnel info sheets
- Dec.: Audit



The objectives

- **Foster improvements** by means of systematic benchmarking
- **Show the developments** of safety performance over the years
- Help to improve **tunnel safety awareness** among European citizens
- Make people aware of **how to behave correctly** in tunnels

Tunnel info sheets

Großer St. Bernhard

> Location: T 2 Turin/ Italy – Villeneuve/ Switzerland, near Aosta between Saint-Rhemy-en Bosses/ Italy and Bourg Saint Pierre/ Switzerland

> Start of operation: 1964



> Length: 5,798 metres

> Number of tubes: 1

> Toll duty: yes

> Internet address: <http://www.letunnel.com>

> Test rating: acceptable (2001)



bi-directional traffic

Traffic radio not throughout the tunnel

Traffic rules:

- Speed limit 80 kph
- No overtaking
- No U turn
- No stopping

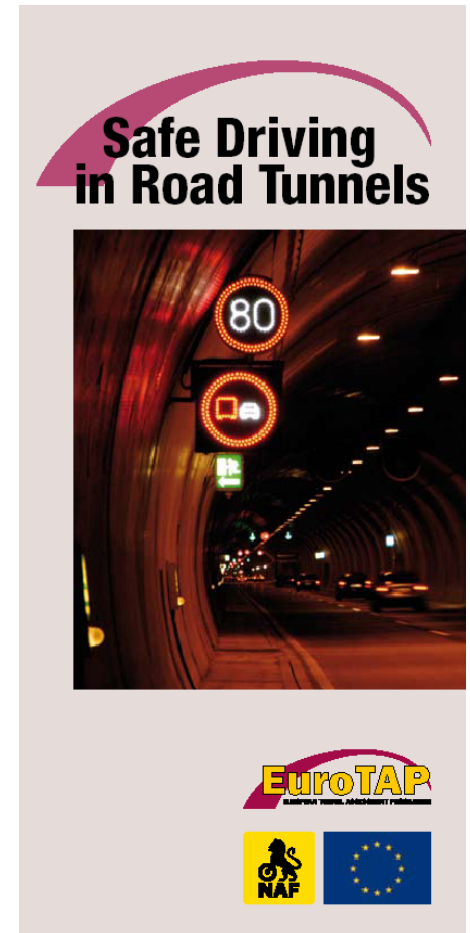
Emergency facilities:

- Lay-bys every 600 metres
- Emergency phones every 120 metres
- Fire extinguishers every 120 metres
- No emergency exits

- By May 200 tunnel info sheets published on the internet web sites of participating clubs
- Travel service for car drivers with information about traffic regulations and relevant safety installations

Leaflet

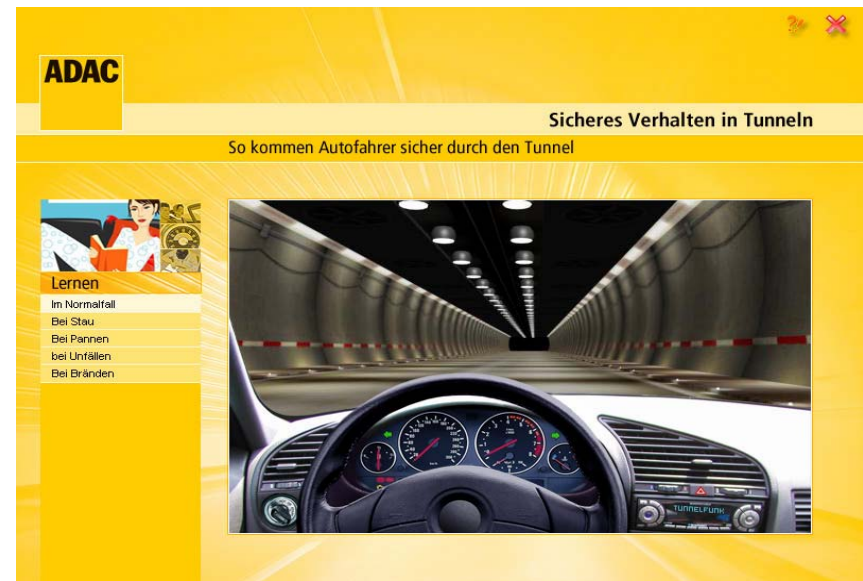
- Distribution of 2.5 million leaflets directly to club members
- Further distribution through external partners (e.g. tunnel operators, industry or national authorities)
- Coordination of contents with EU Commission, CEDR and club experts



Campaign "Safe Tunnels"

- May 2004:
- December 2004:
- 19 January 2005:
- December 2005:

50 tunnel info sheets
PC game "Safe in the tunnel"
Symposium
DVD „Safe in the tunnel“



Clubs' distribution channels:

- Club magazines
(a total of 40 million members)
- Internet (club web sites)
- Press releases
- Press conferences

mobilität | tunneltest



Nein Tunnelnests: Der Schweizer Tunnel Hiltburg bekam bei EuroTAP die Bestnote

Jeder Sechste unsicher

Mit dem neuen Testprojekt EuroTAP macht sich der ADAC für mehr Sicherheit in Europas Straßentunneln stark. Das aktuelle Ergebnis zeigt deutlich eine positive Tendenz, trotzdem liegt noch jede sechste Röhre unterhalb des Minimalstandards. Mit dem Ruhrschnelweg ist auch eine deutsche dabei

Monitore, Computer, Schalter, Lämpchen, Mikrofone: Tunnelchef Gregorio Rubio Manzanares ist stolz auf seine neue Hightech-Kommandozentrale, mit der er die Lage in den beiden Röhren des San Juan bei Alicante in Spanien souverän kontrollieren kann. »Nachdem wir im ADAC-Test 2002 sehr beruhigend abgeschnitten hatten, war hier der Trüffel los«, erinnert er sich an Zeiten, in denen der San Juan kaum mehr war als ein schwarzes, leeres Loch. »Das Medientheater damals war fürchtbar«, sagt er schmunzelnd, »aber danach ging alles ganz schnell.« Rund vier Millionen Euro nahm die Regierung in Madrid in die Hand und brachte den Schandzettel kurzzeitig auf Vordermann: Jetzt

geht es im San Juan Videokameras, breite Notausgänge direkt ins Freie mit deutlichen Wegweisern im Inneren, starke Ventilatoren, Lautsprecher und vieles mehr. Alles nagelneu, alles gemäß ADAC-Forderungen. Und so ist auch Manzanares zufrieden – kann er auch sein, denn im aktuellen ADAC-Nachtest gab es jetzt die Note »gut«.

Seit Januar waren die Spezialisten der DMT (Deutsche Montan Technologie) im Auftrag des ADAC in ganz Europa unterwegs, um 49 Tunnel auf ihre Sicherheit hin zu prüfen. Ein Mammut-Programm, das nur möglich wurde, weil die Europäische Kommission jetzt auch finanziell hinter dem Projekt steht. 1,5 Millionen Euro steckt Brüssel in EuroTAP (European Tunnel Assessment Programme), wie der Tunneltest ab sofort heißt. EuroTAP startet mit dem Testjahr 2005

und sieht unter anderem für 150 Tunneltests in drei Jahren. Partner sind elf Automobilclubs aus zehn Ländern und die FIA (Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile) in Brüssel. Leitung und Durchführung des Dreijahresprogramms liegen beim ADAC.

Das Ergebnis von EuroTAP im ersten Jahr: Eine bestnote Spitznote mit 18 sehr guten und 14 guten Tunneln. Dazu kommt ein Mittelstuf mit einmal der schwachen



Testtunnel Nr. 1: der Luxemburger Markubergtunnel bei Remerschen
Testtunnel Nr. 2: der Oltortortunnel auf der A8 zwischen Linz und Graz
Testtunnel: der Rocca di Capra in Italien auf der E 45 bei Bagno di Ronapa

32 | ADAC | 1.11.2005

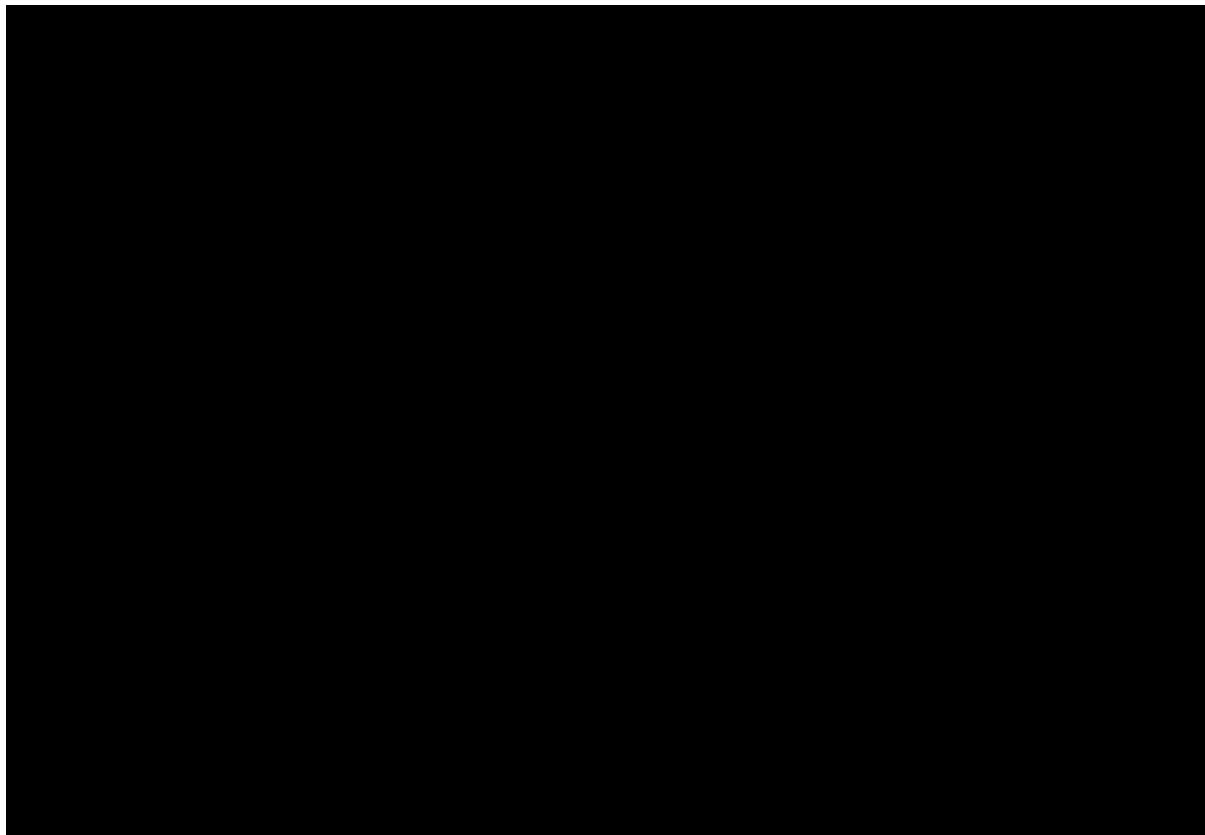
Unique media platform

- Extensive Europe-wide media coverage of EuroTAP contents and messages
- Example 2005 tunnel test:
 - TV: 58 million viewers
 - Radio: 25 million listeners
 - Print: 84 million circulation



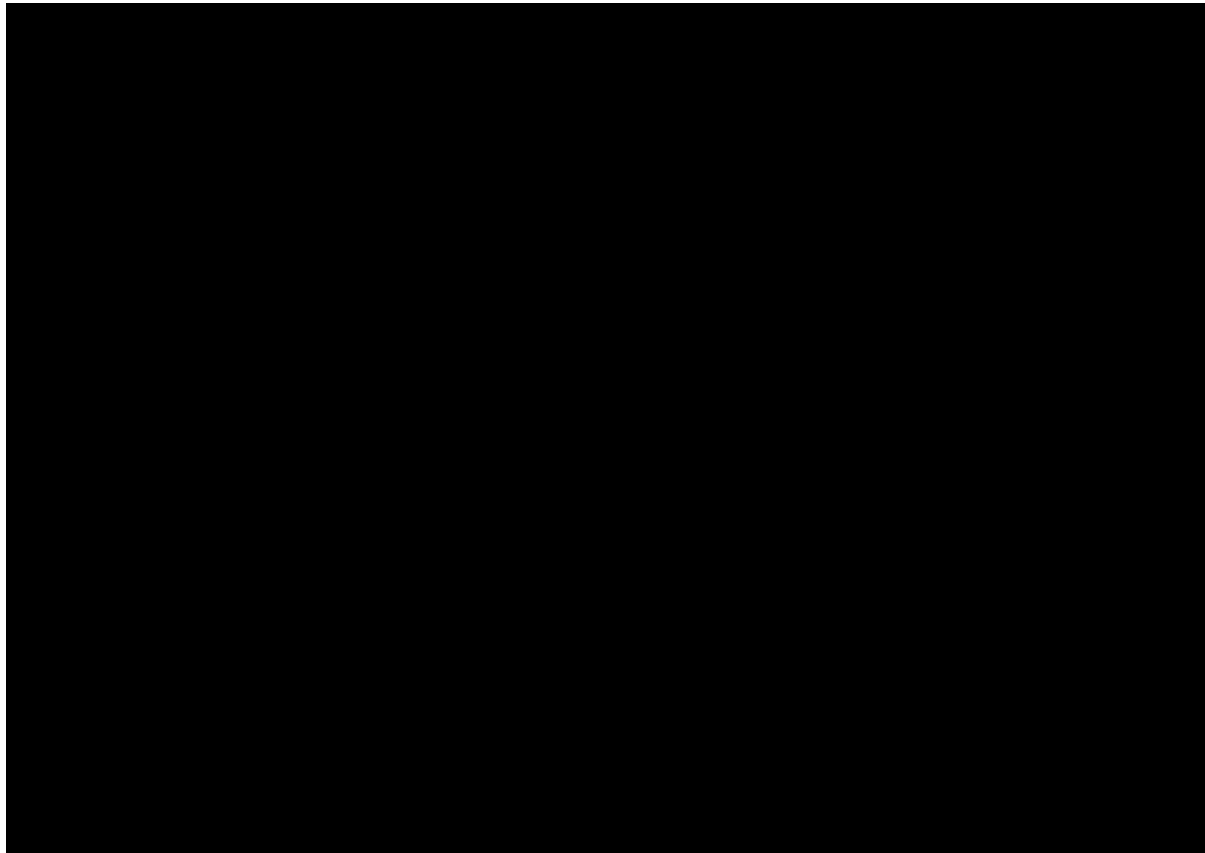
People in the tunnel behave wrongly.

Tunnel simulation in Netherlands, 2002



It can happen anytime.

Tunnel accident in Austria



END



Robert Sauter
6 April 2006, Estoril