Freight Rail Safety

**Key Takeaway:** Safeguarding the well-being of their employees and the communities along their train routes is a top priority for freight rail companies. Thanks in part to ongoing private investments into technology, infrastructure and equipment, freight rail is the safest way to move goods over land and is working to get safer every day.

Railroads work daily with their employees, suppliers and customers, and federal, state and local officials to safeguard the rail network and the people who operate it and interact with it. Railroads' holistic approach to rail safety focuses on:

- Maintaining and modernizing infrastructure and equipment.
- Rigorously training employees and improving operations.
- Developing and deploying technology.
- Safeguarding communities and supporting first responders.
- Monitoring and protecting physical and digital networks.

Freight rail’s billions of dollars in annual private investments underscore this holistic approach. In fact, there is a direct correlation between rail’s private investments and increased safety. Since The Staggers Act of 1980, which allowed railroads to start pouring billions into their networks each year, the safety record has drastically improved. The Class I mainline accident rate is down 42% since 2000, and the last decade was the safest ever, with the 2023 hazmat accident rate the lowest ever.

**Railroads are keeping the promises they made after East Palestine.**

In their commitment to a comprehensive safety culture, railroads have diligently undertaken proactive measures to enhance rail safety following the incident in East Palestine, Ohio, last year. These voluntary initiatives, shaped by insights gained from the incident, were executed without external regulatory or congressional mandates. The objective is to minimize the likelihood of similar incidents in the future while continuing to make the entire network safer. Below are the promises railroads made and details of how they kept them.

- **Increase the frequency of detectors on key routes.** Railroads have deployed hundreds of new detectors, which will be complemented by additional existing and evolving technologies targeted at effectively identifying bearing defects.

- **Set a new standard to stop trains and inspect bearings whenever an HBD reading exceeds 170°.** Effective July 1, AAR rules lowered the threshold to remove a car from 200° to 170°.
• **Identity ways to improve the fire performance for tank cars and other service equipment.** AAR’s tank car committee is working through engineering solutions and has issued new recommendations for bottom valve protection requirements to increase safety.

• **Analyze trending programs to develop uniform recommendations for proactively identifying problematic bearings.** Railroads have deployed hundreds of new detectors, which will be complemented by additional existing and evolving technologies targeted at effectively identifying bearing defects.

• **Join the FRA’s voluntary program to supplement their own confidential reporting programs.** Railroads continue to affirm their commitment to working through the outstanding issues surrounding C3RS.

• **Train 20,000 first responders in local communities and SERTC will train 2,000 responders.** In 2023, Class I railroads trained 35,500 first responders, and SERTC offered specialized training to 1,800 responders. They also developed online programs for national access.

• **Double the number of first responders with access to AskRail by partnering with all 50 state fire associations.** AskRail now reaches over 2.3 million first responders through collaboration with CHEMTREC, CANUTEC and nearly 200 Emergency Communications Centers.

With the full NTSB report now released, the industry has collaborated to review the findings and take concrete action. In response, AAR has taken the following steps to act on the recommendations that complement prior industry-wide response actions:

**Develop a database of bearing failures and replacements and make it available to railroads, regulators, and investigators to help determine and address failure risk factors.**

The rail industry tracks rail car equipment repairs and replacements, including its wheels and bearings, through an existing shared electronic records system. Railroads also have an active program to tear down failed bearings and report the information gathered. Those tear-down reports are shared with an AAR Committee made up of railroads and rail suppliers who review the information to identify any systemic issues, which enables railroads and car owners to take proactive steps to prevent future accidents. Importantly, these Committee meetings have been, and will continue to be, open to the Federal Railroad Administration.

**Revise the Manual of Standards and Recommended Practices (M-1002), Specifications for Tank Cars, to establish criteria and procedures for manufacturers of tank car service equipment to demonstrate compatibility of pressure relief devices and other Association of American Railroads-approved service equipment with intended ladenings.**
AAR is committed to establishing requirements for manufacturers to demonstrate compatibility of tank car devices with the commodities they transport (lading).

**Revise the definition of key train in Circular OT-55 to designate as a key train any train containing tank cars transporting hazardous materials that do not meet the DOT-117 standard.**

AAR and its members are actively discussing expanding the key train definition. Beyond the recommendations explicitly made to the AAR, railroads have been reviewing NTSB recommendations to other parties and federal agencies including:

- **Inward Facing Cameras:** Inward facing cameras are ubiquitous across the freight rail network, and railroads will continue to work with federal regulators on this issue.

- **Vent and Burn Procedures:** Railroads have convened a working group to review current vent and burn procedures and stand ready to work with FRA on updating that decision making process.

- **Wayside Detectors:** For decades, railroads voluntarily deployed tens of thousands of wayside detectors across the network. Following the East Palestine accident, the industry worked together to standardize and lower temperature thresholds and add thousands more detectors to the network. The industry stands ready to actively engage with FRA should it undertake the research recommended by NTSB.

- **Safer Tank Cars:** The freight rail industry has supported accelerating the timeline for removing DOT-111 tank cars from service and will continue to work with FRA and Congress to change the statutory deadline for DOT-111 use.

**Railroads continuously work to improve employee safety.**

Railroads prioritize safety culture through knowledge-sharing and cutting-edge training centers with simulators and virtual reality. Daily employee meetings emphasize teamwork and ongoing on-the-job learning. Innovations like drone-based bridge inspections enhance job performance and ensure employee safety.

**Technology extends human inspection capabilities.**

Railroads use technology every moment of the day to keep employees, communities, infrastructure and equipment safe. From acoustic tools that can hear the health of a track to machine visioning that can see defects on passing rail cars, these advancements help guide maintenance planning, which has led to greater safety, accuracy and productivity than ever before.
Advanced inspection technology increases safety.

In addition to conducting the various inspections required by FRA, railroads have, for decades, voluntarily invested in testing, implementing and advocating for advanced inspection technology to supplement manual inspections. Moving forward, more automated technologies allow further progress in challenging areas like reducing human error and improving grade crossing safety.

Railroads have lowered the hazmat accident rate by 75% since 2000 to its lowest-ever rate.

Railroads play a crucial role in safely transporting hazmat, ensuring the well-being of communities, their employees and the environment. Beyond complying with strict regulations and operating practices, railroads have advocated for more stringent tank car standards, voluntarily developed the AskRail app for first responders and worked with the FRA to create routing software. When an incident does occur, railroads work with first responders to help families and individuals within an affected community.

A well-run railroad is a safe railroad.

Since 2000, America's Class I railroads have spent $439 billion on network maintenance and capital expenditures — including to modernize tracks, bridges, tunnels, rail cars and locomotives — while the total train accident rate has decreased 27% since 2000. For its last two report cards, the American Society of Civil Engineers has awarded rail its highest grade.

The grade crossing collision rate was down 25% in 2023 compared to 2000.

From launching the See Tracks, Think Train! campaign to participating in the annual Rail Safety Week, railroads support Operation Lifesaver, Inc. (OLI), a non-profit public safety education and awareness organization. Railroads also work closely with government and community organizations and spend hundreds of millions of dollars each year to maintain and improve grade crossings and implement new technologies.

Freight railroads are building a network that can withstand climate-related hazards.

Through innovative technologies and billions in annual private investments, railroads continue to adapt to meet the current and future challenges of climate change while continuing to deliver for the American economy.

Freight railroads work with government agencies and public partners to monitor their networks 24/7.

Following a regularly updated comprehensive Security Management Plan, railroads share information and identify, mitigate and respond to risks. Since 1999, freight railroads have maintained a unified cybersecurity plan. The rail industry was one of the first to immediately review, test and update safety procedures based on new threats after 9/11.