



RISIKOREDUKSJON VED HJELP AV HUMAN FACTORS OG DESIGN

AGENDA

- Human Factors / HFS
- Hvorfor er HF viktig?
- HF utfordringer idag
- HF i nord-områdene
- Oppsummering



HF = SAMSPILL MELLOM MENNESKE OG:



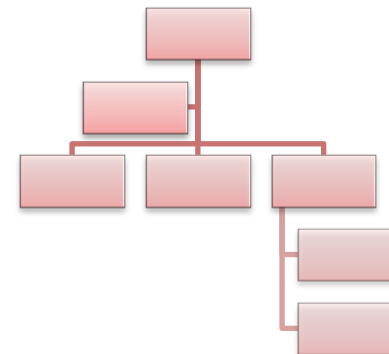
Arbeidsplass/ layout / arbeidsmiljø



Utstyr/ produkter



Grensesnittet "HMI"

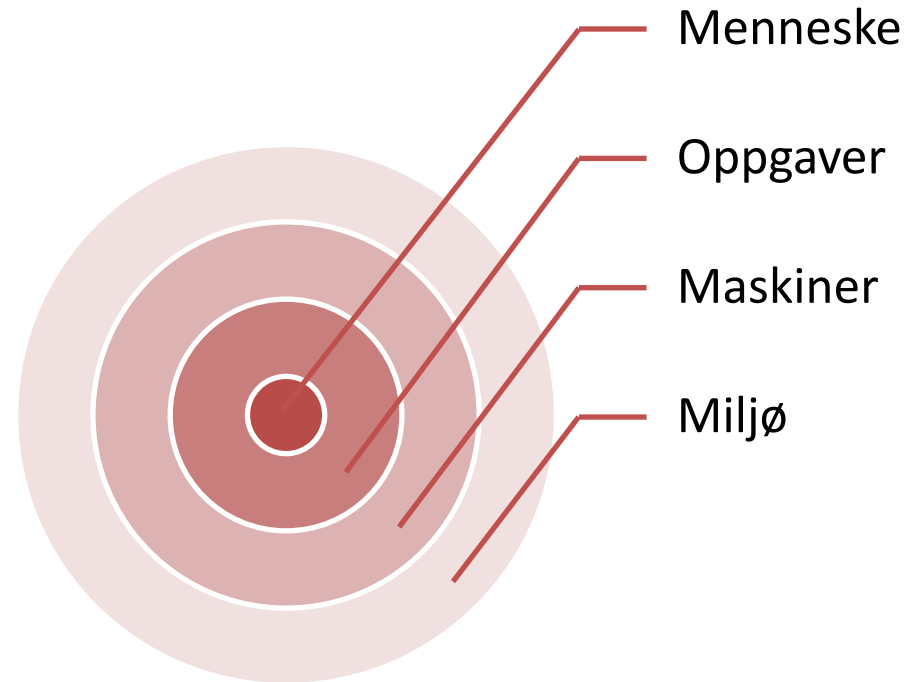


Organisasjon/ bemanning/ oppgaver

HFS – RISIKOREDUKSJON VED HJELP AV DESIGN

Human Factors Solutions misjon er å redusere risiko gjennom god design.

Risikoreduksjon oppnås ved å optimalisere samspillet mellom menneske, systemer, produkter, miljø og organisasjoner.



HVEM ER HFS AS?

- Største HF miljø i Norden
- Etablert i 1988
- QMS – ISO 9001
- Achilles registrert
- **Multidisiplinært:**
 - Human factors
 - Design
 - Systemutvikling
 - Arbeidsmiljø/yrkeshygiene
 - HMS
 - Biomekanikk
 - Psykologi
 - Ingeniørfag
 - Sosiologi



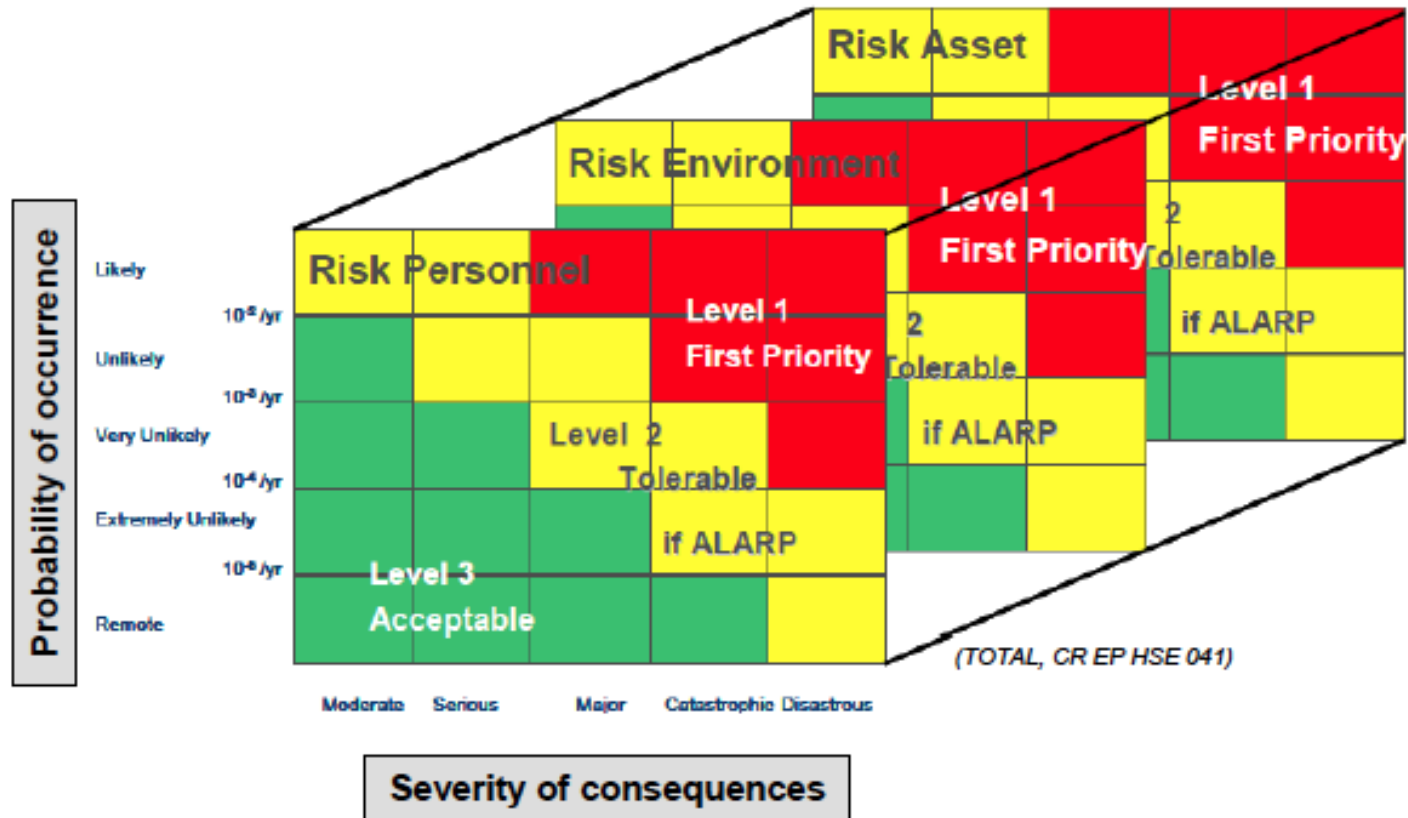
NOEN KUNDER

- Myndigheter
- Oljeselskaper
- Bransjeorganisasjoner
- Engineering/ kontraktører
- Forskningsforetak
- Systemleverandører
- Andre leverandører
- Globalt

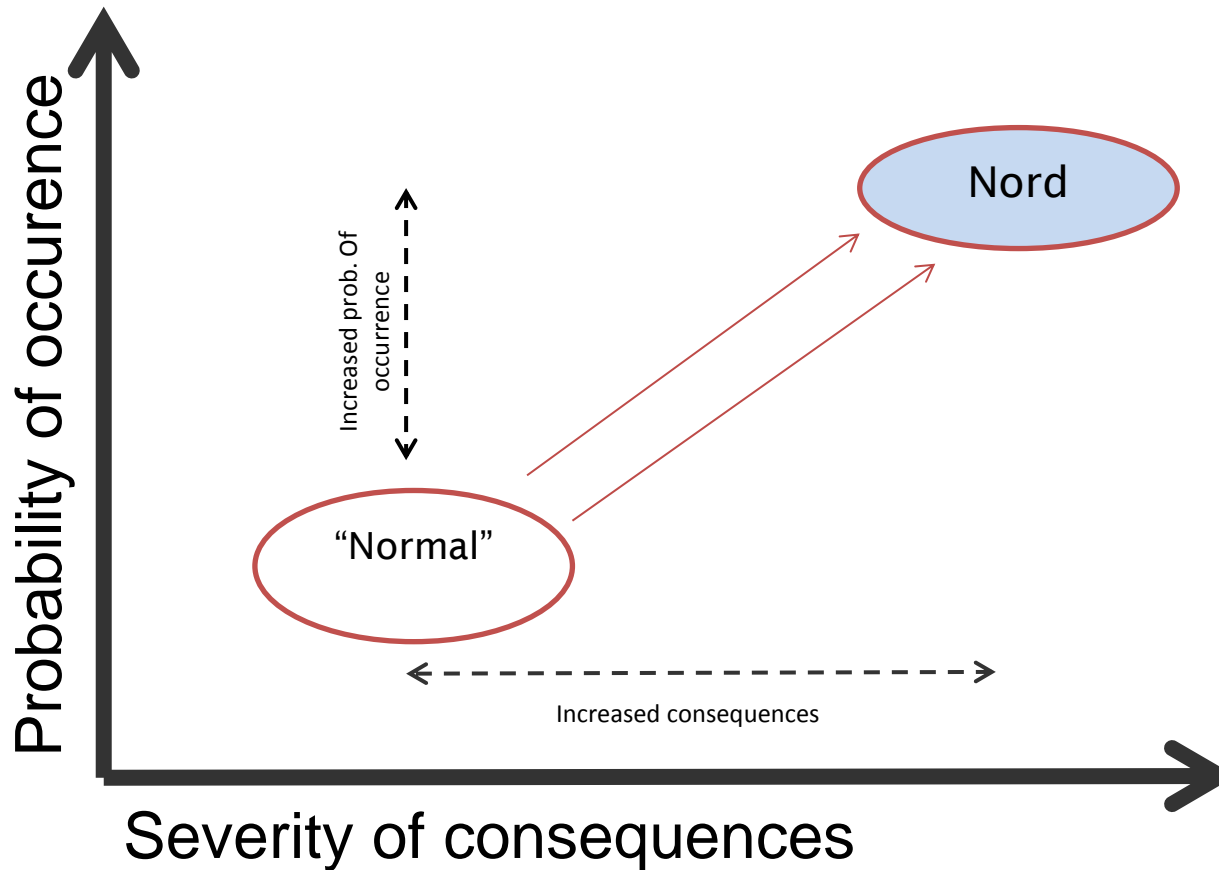


HVORFOR ER HF VIKTIG?

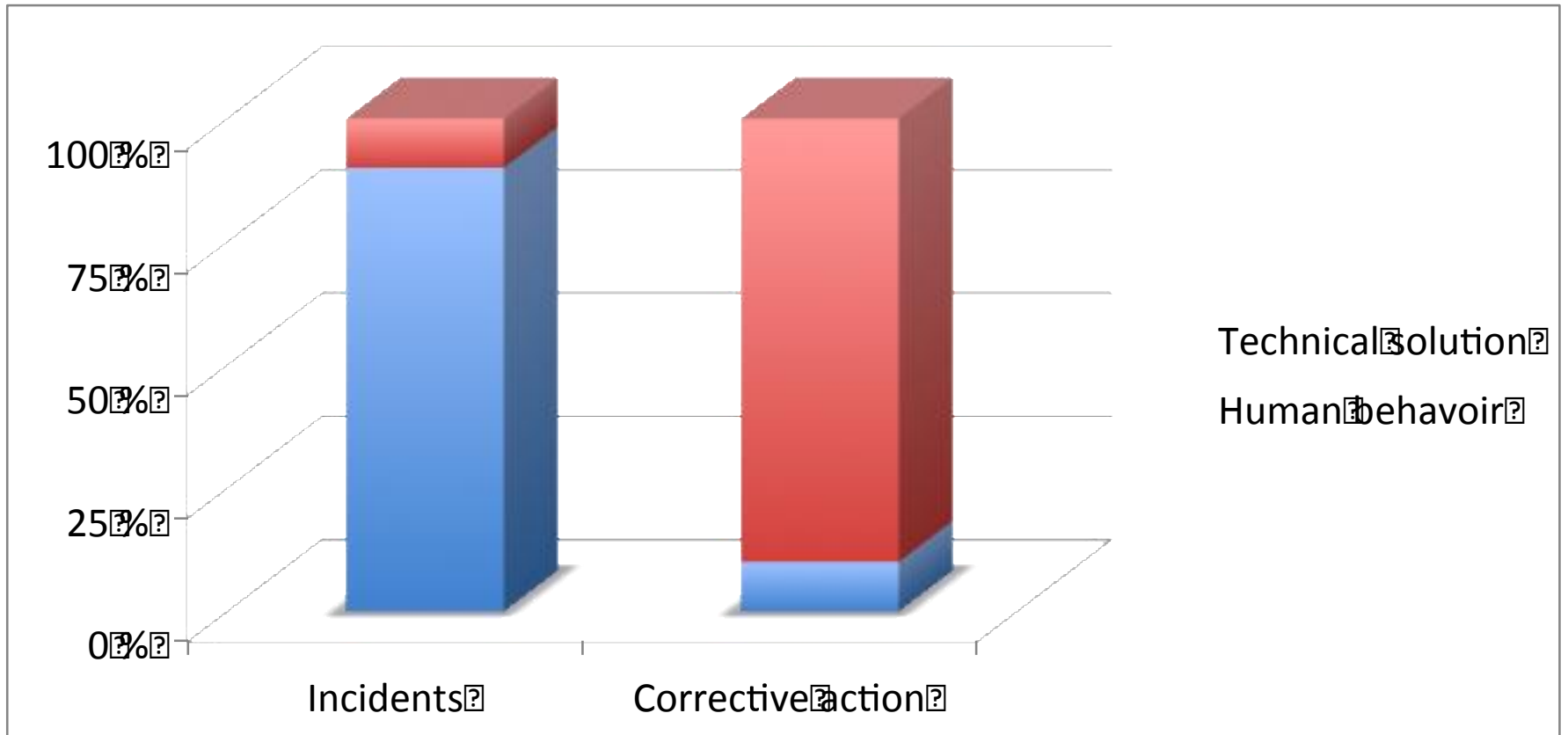
HVORFOR ER HF VIKTIG I OLJE OG GASS? RISIKOREDUKSJON



ANTATT RISIKONIVÅ I NORD-OMRÅDENE



“HUMAN ERROR” = STØRSTE RISIKOKILDE



Bainbridge, 1983

“HUMAN ERROR” MENNESKELIG FEILHANDLINGER

- “A human error is an action or decision which was not intended which involved a deviation from an accepted standard, and which led to an undesirable outcome.”

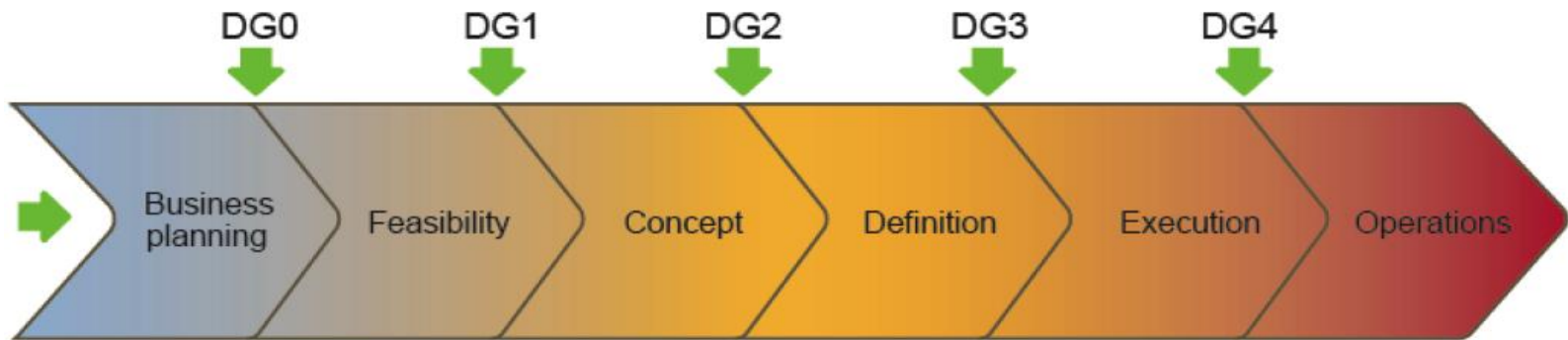
UK HSE

- “It has been estimated that about 50% to 60% of accidents and incidents appear to have their roots in the **design and development process.**”

Dr. Barry Kirwan



"HUMAN ERROR" GJENNOM CVP DESIGNPROSESS



“HUMAN ERROR”: TRADISJONELL TILNÆRMING VS HF

- Tradisjonell tilnærming klassifiserer ulykker som menneskelig feil
 - Individet får skylden
 - Hendelsen kunne vært unngått hvis sluttbrukeren ikke gjorde feil
 - Det er menneskelig å feile
- HF perspektiv: “human error” skyldes svakheter i design / betjening
- Design tar ikke høyde for ulike situasjoner / bruker kontekst eller værst mulige scenario
 - Design er ikke i overenstemmelse med folks evner og begrensninger

HF UTFORDRINGER IDAG

HUMAN FACTORS STANDARDER FOR KONTROLLFUNKSJONER

ISO 11064 Part 1 - 7: Ergonomic design of control centres

EN 894 Parts 1 - 4: Safety of machinery, Ergonomic requirements for the design of displays and actuators, 1997 - 2004.

EN 981: Safety of machinery – system of auditory and visual danger and information signals, 1997.

EN 842: Safety of machinery - Visual danger signals - General requirements, design and testing, 1996.

EN 457: Safety of machinery - Auditory danger signals - General requirements, design and testing, 1994.

EN 614 - 1: Safety of machinery, Ergonomic design principles, Part 1: Terminology and general principles, 1995.

EN 614 - 2: Safety of machinery, Ergonomic design principles, Part 2: Interactions between the design of machinery and work tasks, 2000.

EN 60073: Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification, 2002.

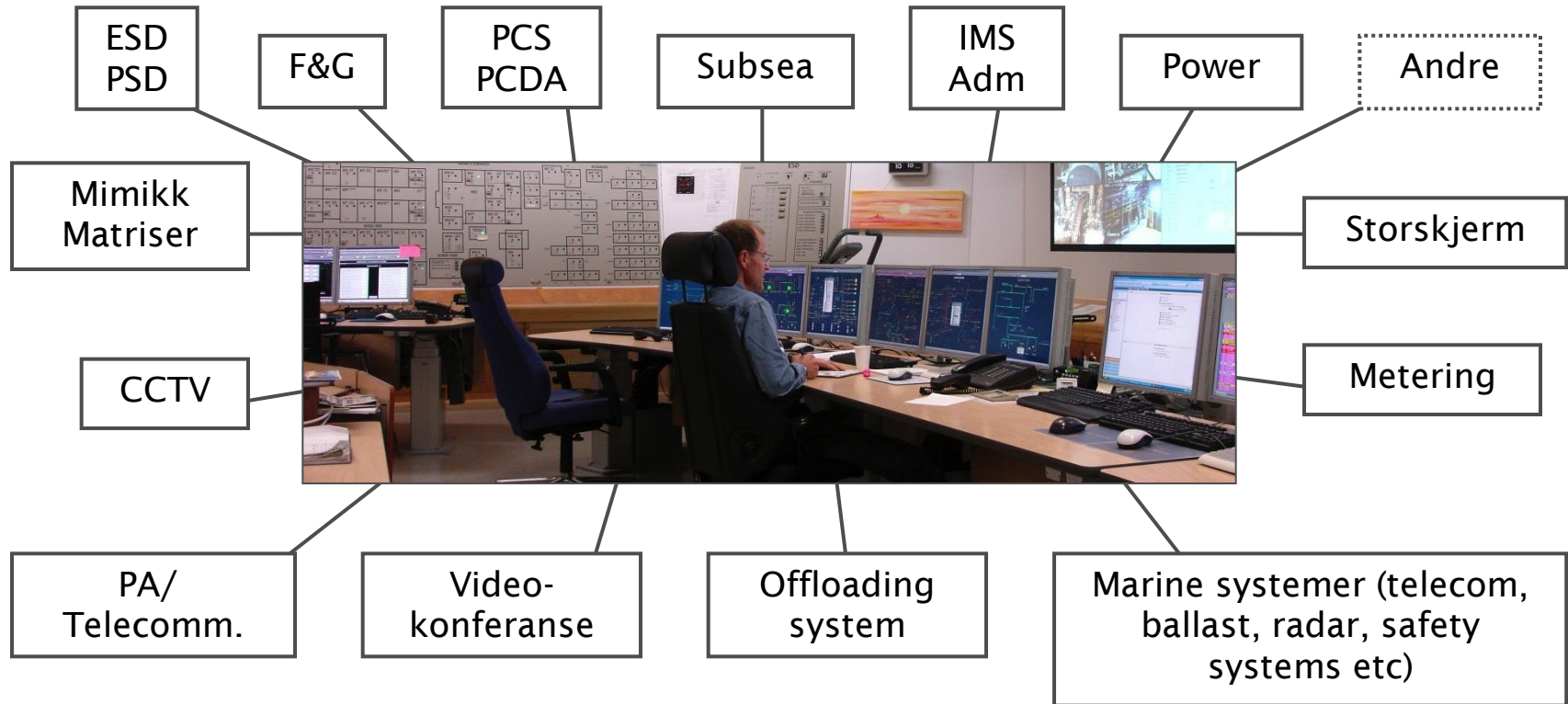
HVORDAN STILLE KRAV TIL FREMTIDIGE PRODUKTER?



KONTROLLROM- OG SYSTEMDESIGN



KONTROLLROM – MANGLENDE HELHETSTENKNING



● Design

● Innhold

● Tilgang

● Plassering



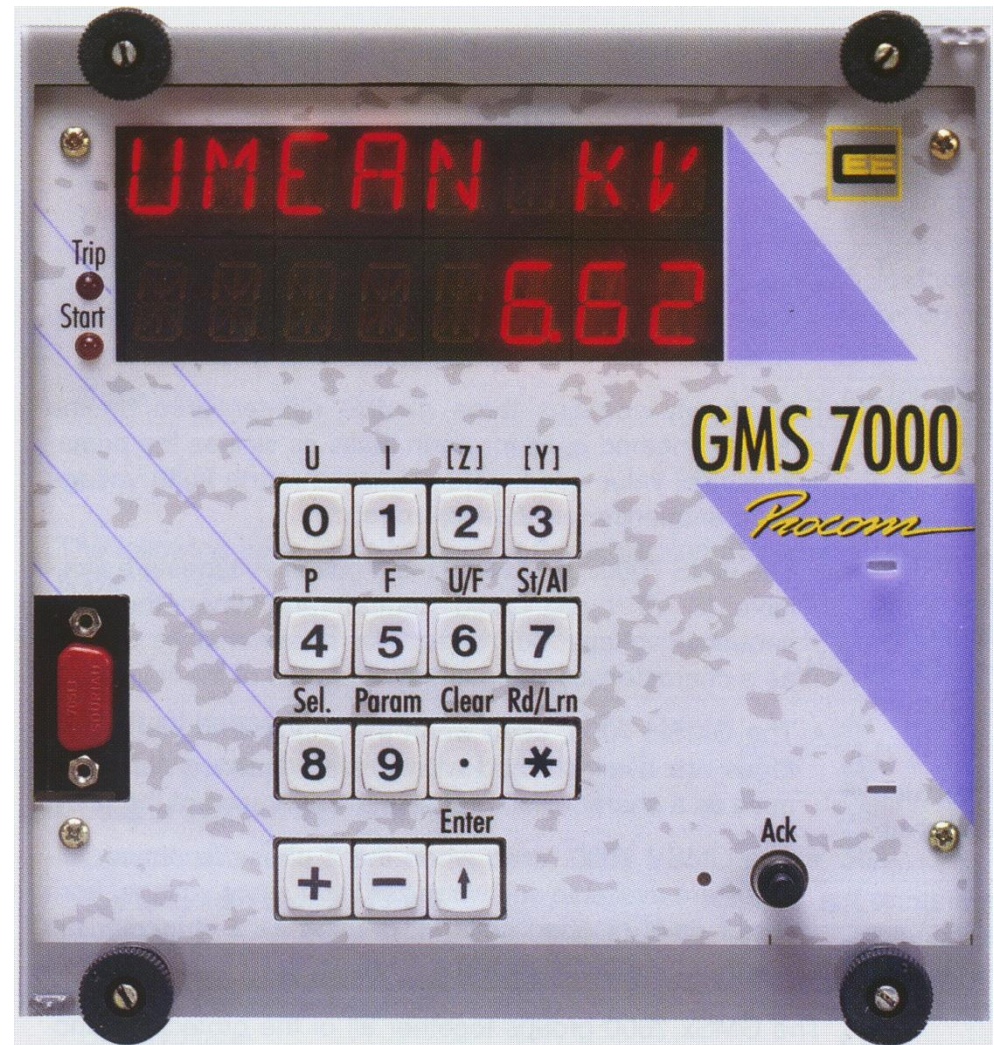
UTFORDRING: PANELDESIGN

”Normal mode”

Toggle through information with the keys 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and +/- to read set parameters and measured values.

Use key 7 to toggle the memory of registered incidents:

- Register 1: Starts (5)
- Register 2: Triggers (5)
- Register 3: Alarms (5)



PERSEPSJON: ALARMSYSTEMDESIGN

Alarm 1	494949	0000
Alarm 2	795969	0000
Alarm 3	394949	0000
Alarm 4	141415	0000
Alarm 5	161738	0000
Alarm 6	375847	0000
Alarm 7	365849	0000
Alarm 8	354621	0000
Alarm 9	989665	0000
Alarm 10	087754	0000
Alarm 11	348449	0000
Alarm 12	459382	0000



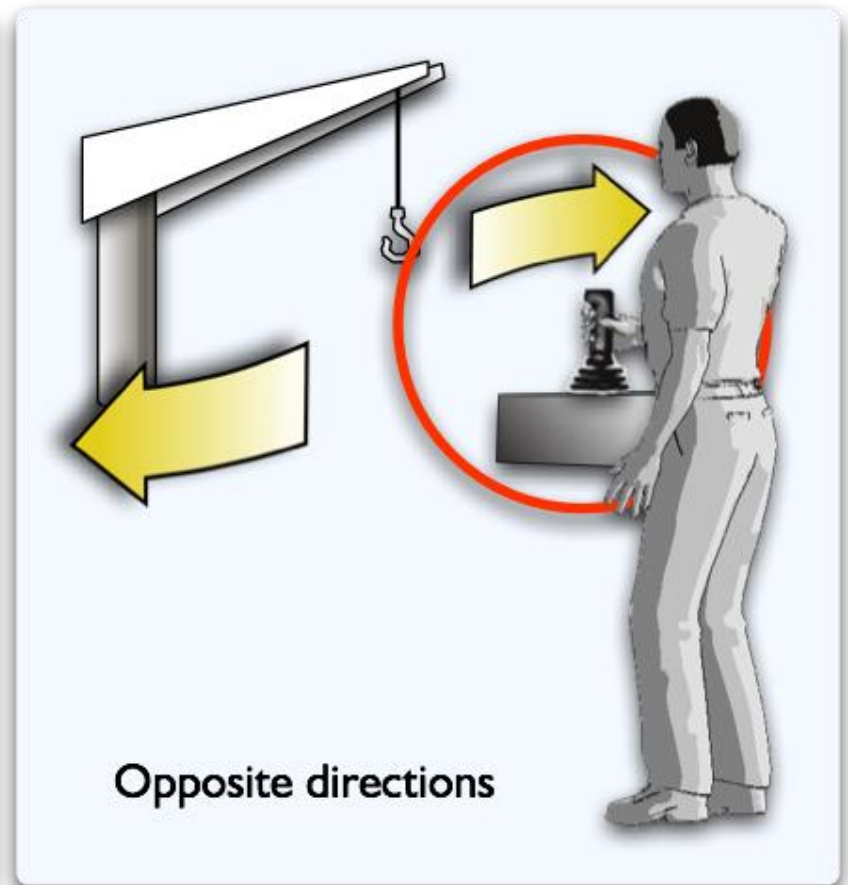
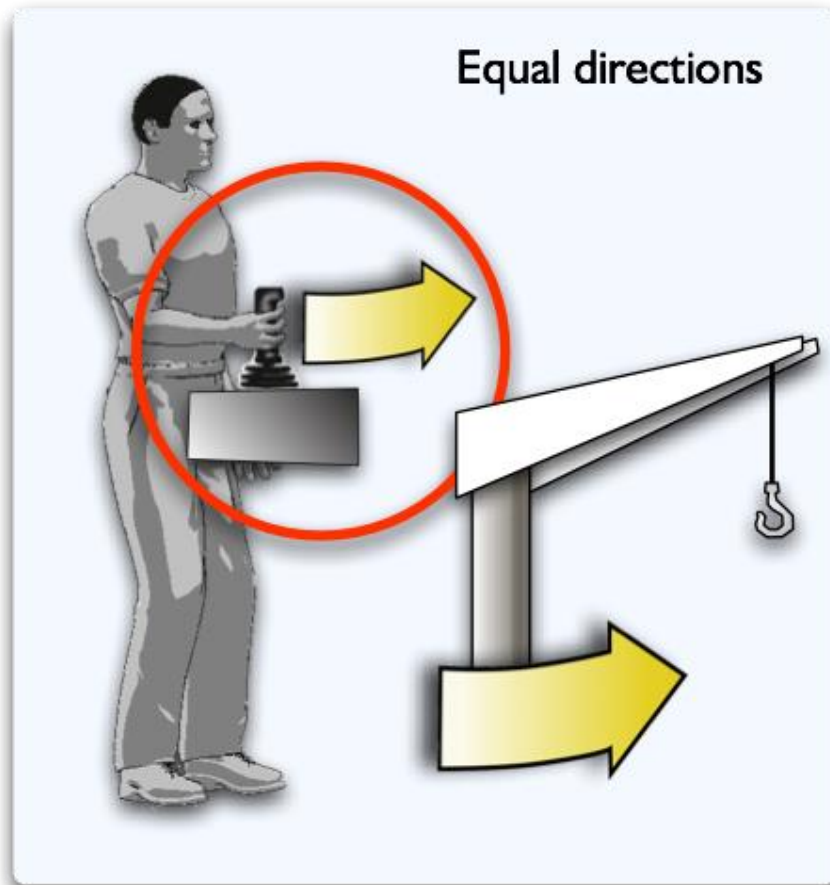
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KLAR ENTYDIG SKILTING

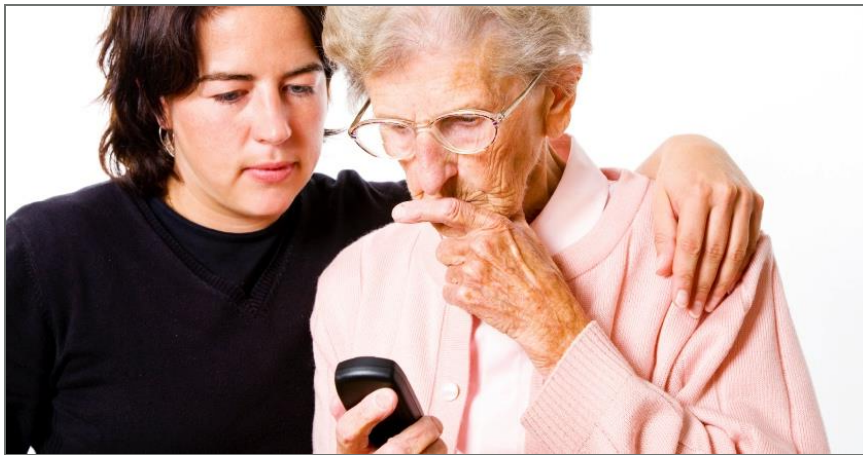


BRUDD PÅ STEREOTYPER



UTFORDRINGER: NY TEKNOLOGI– NY KUNNSKAP

- Sosialt
- Organisatorisk
- Teknologisk
- Praktisk



MANGLENDE STANDARDISERING – DAGENS INPUTHETER



Standard Design...
Expectations...

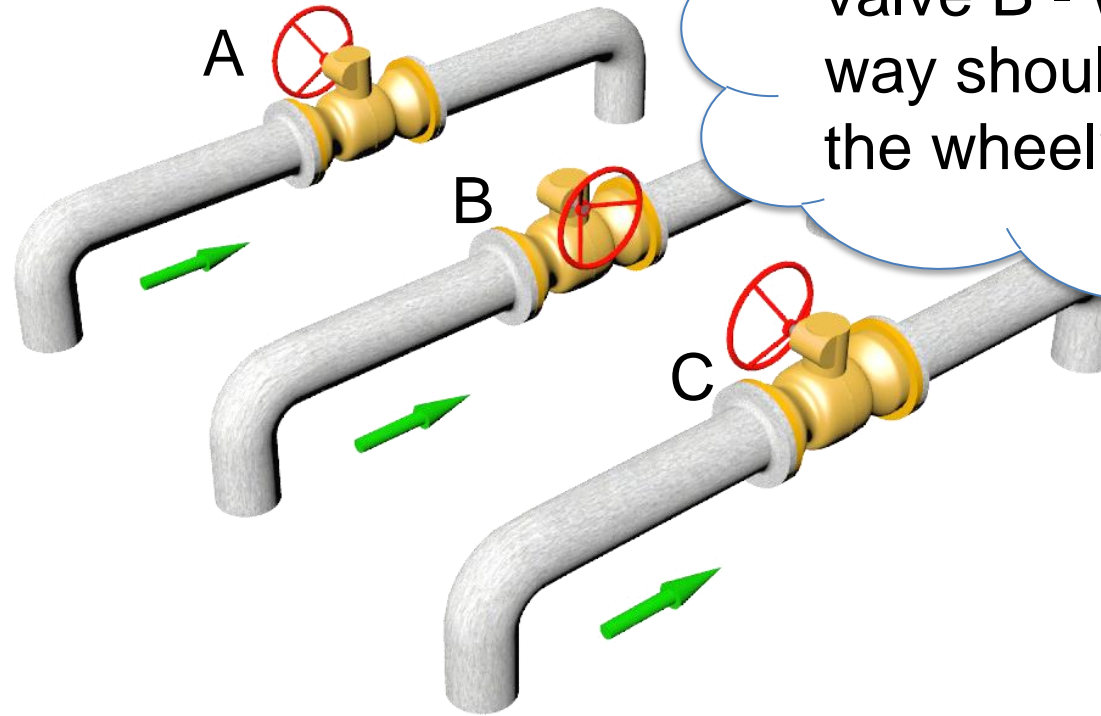


STANDARDISERING AV FREMTIDIGE PRODUKTER?

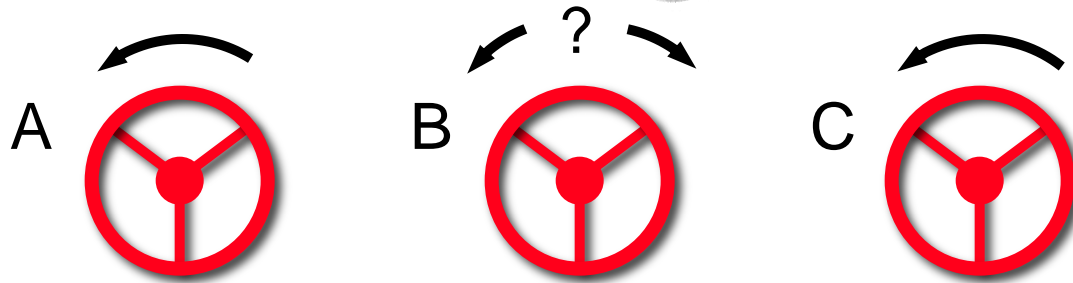
- Sporingshansker
- Hodemontert skjerm/display
- Force-feedback enhet



MANGLENDE KONSISTENS



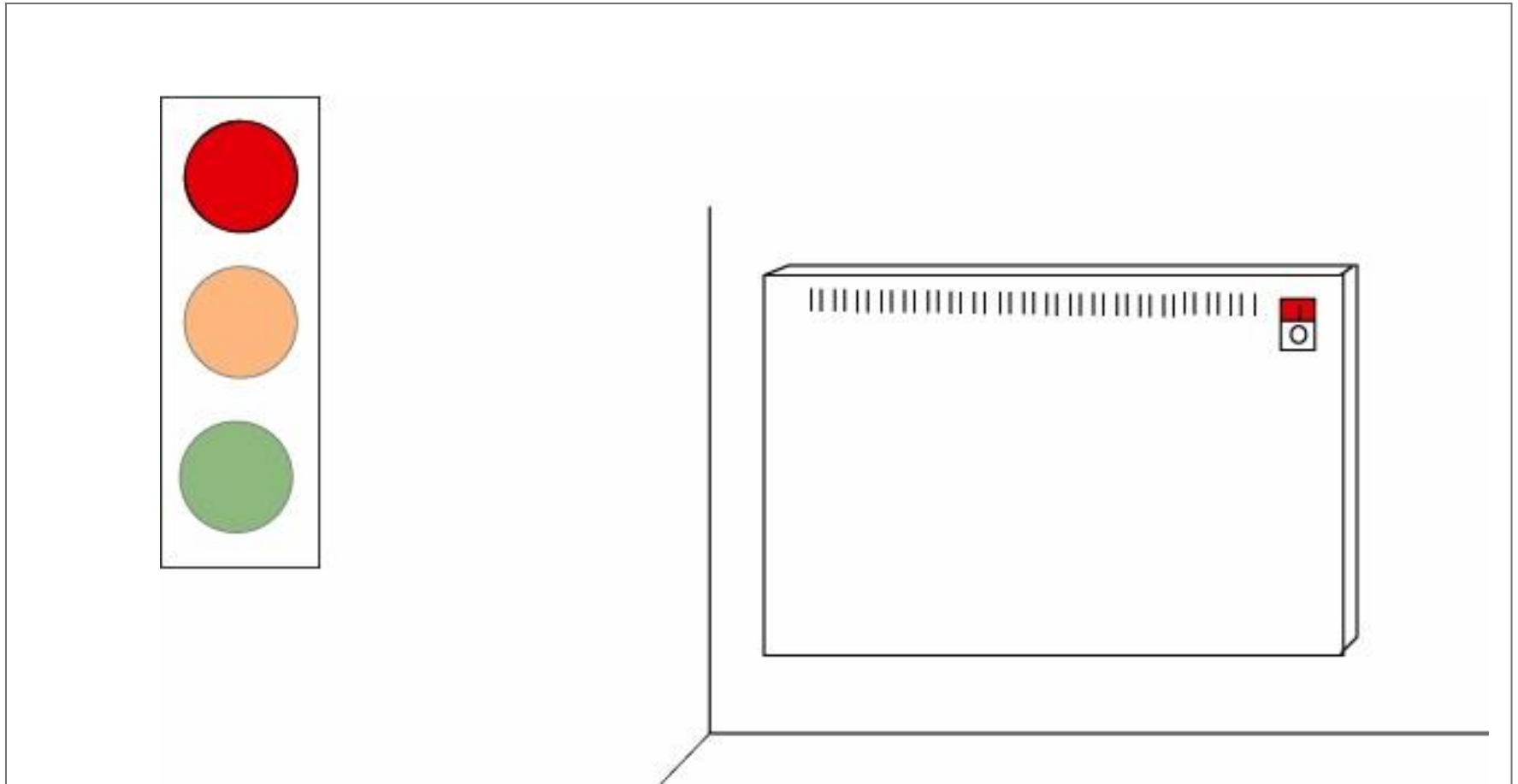
I have to shut off valve B - which way should I turn the wheel?



VEDLIKEHOLD - TILGJENGELIGHET



KONTEKST: HVA BETYR ET RØDT LYS?



UTFORDRINGER: LESBARHET

Bright red text is always clear,
isn't it?!

**AND AREN'T SENTENCES IN CAPITAL
LETTERS EASIER TO READ THAN LOWER
CASE?!**

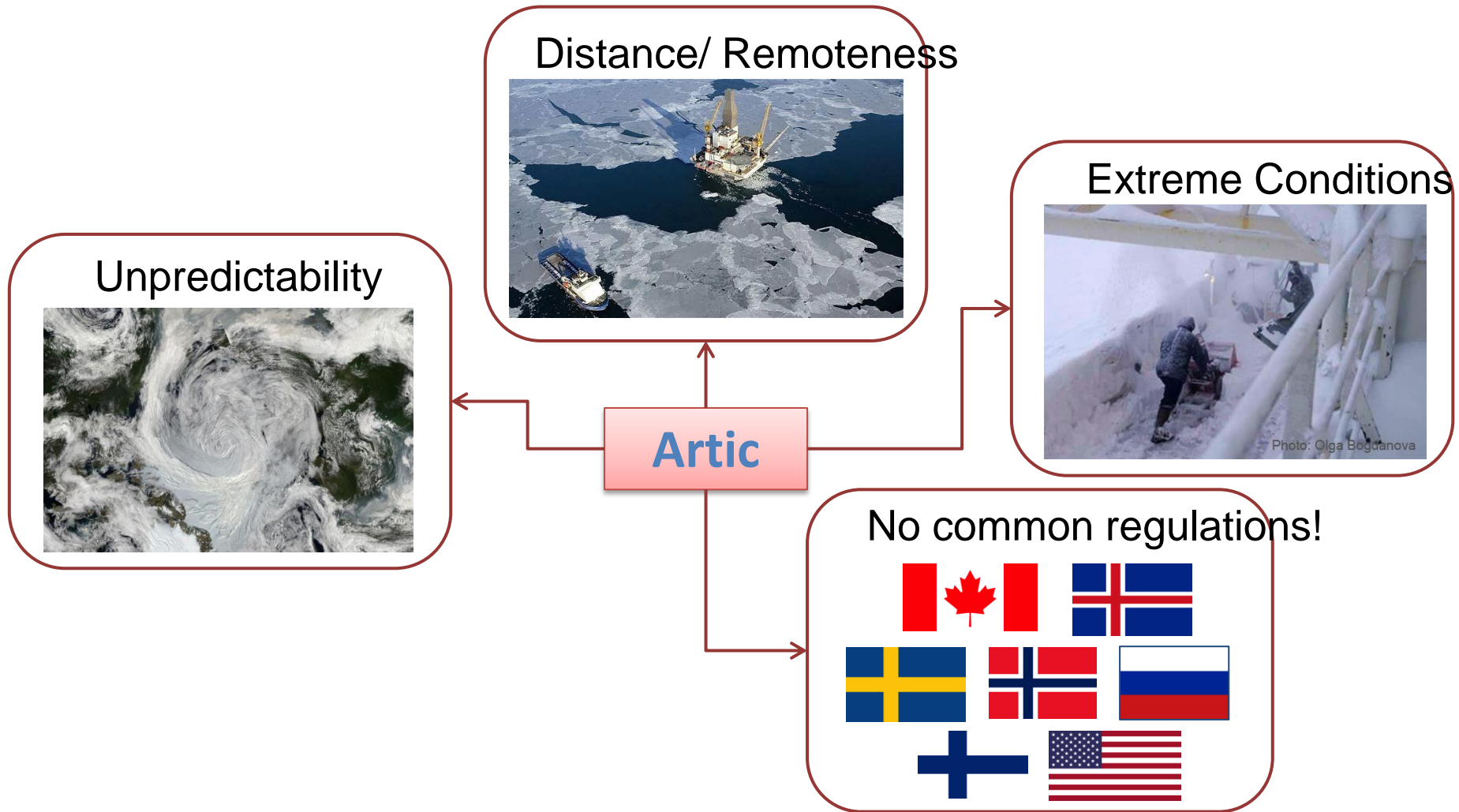


Flashing lights are good attention grabbers,
aren't they?!

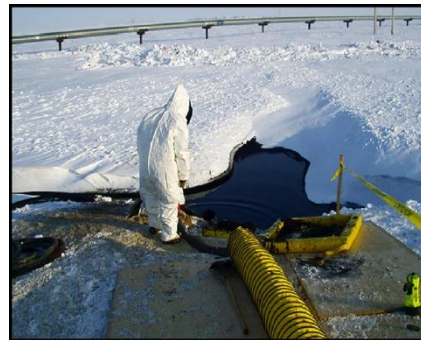
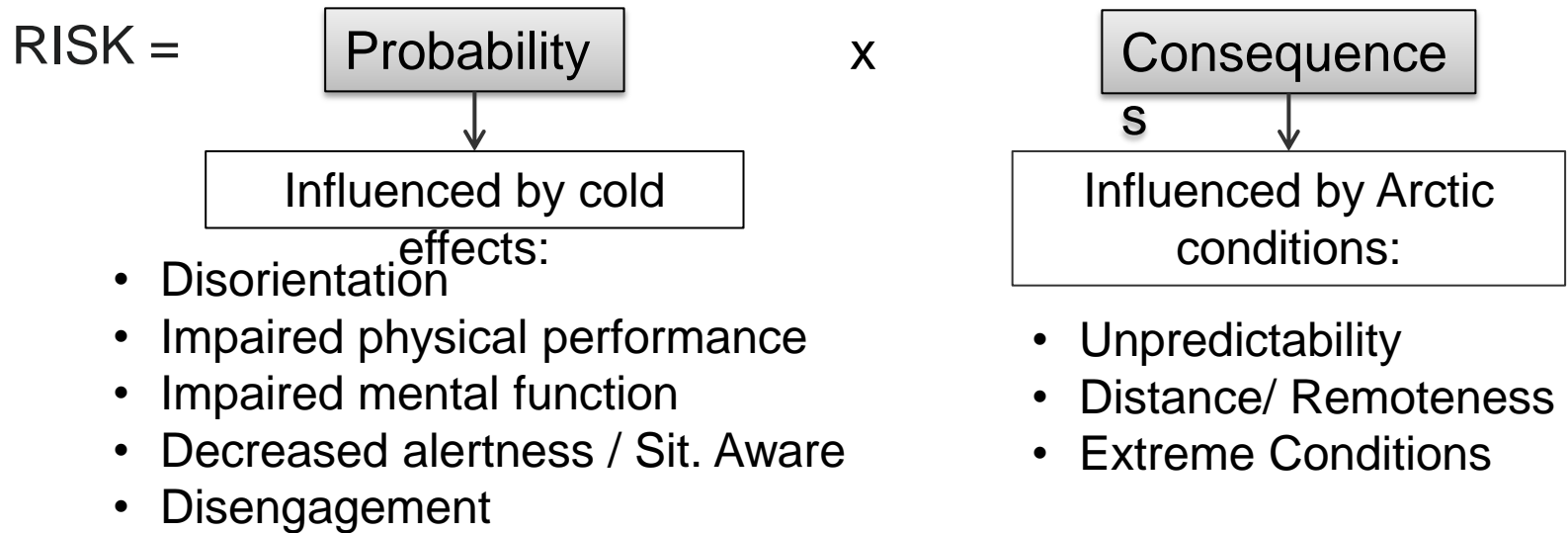


HF UTFORDRINGER I NORD-OMRÅDENE

RAMMEBETINGELSENE PÅVIRKER RISIKO



ØKT RISIKO AV “HUMAN ERROR” I NORD-OMRÅDENE



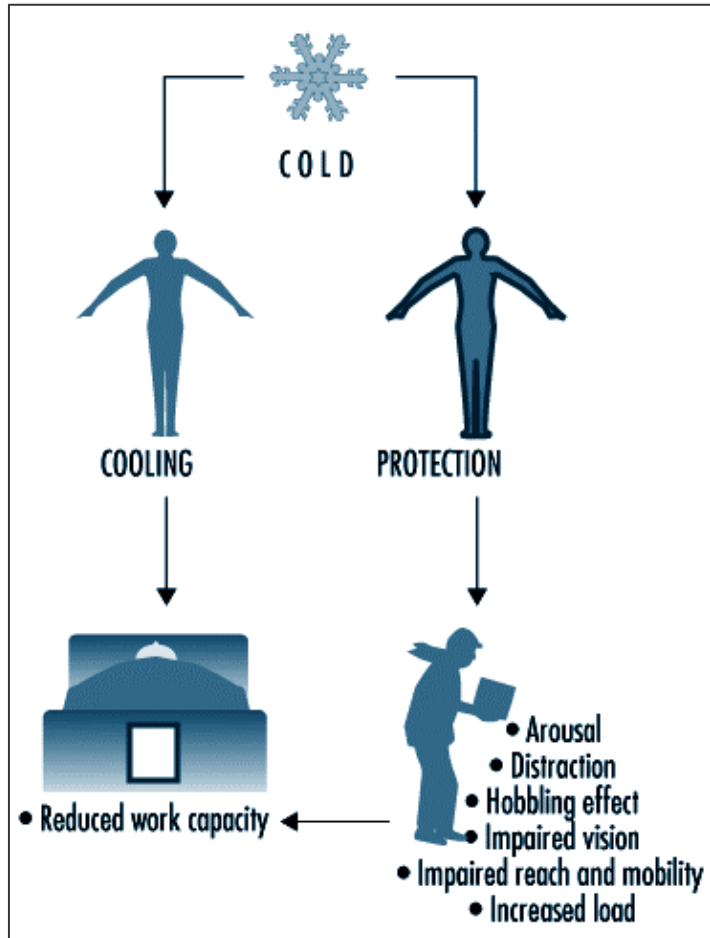
HVORDAN KULDE PÅVIRKER MENNESKET

- Kroppen
- Boforhold
- Fysisk utforming/design
- Organisasjon
- Beredskap
- Psykososiale faktorer

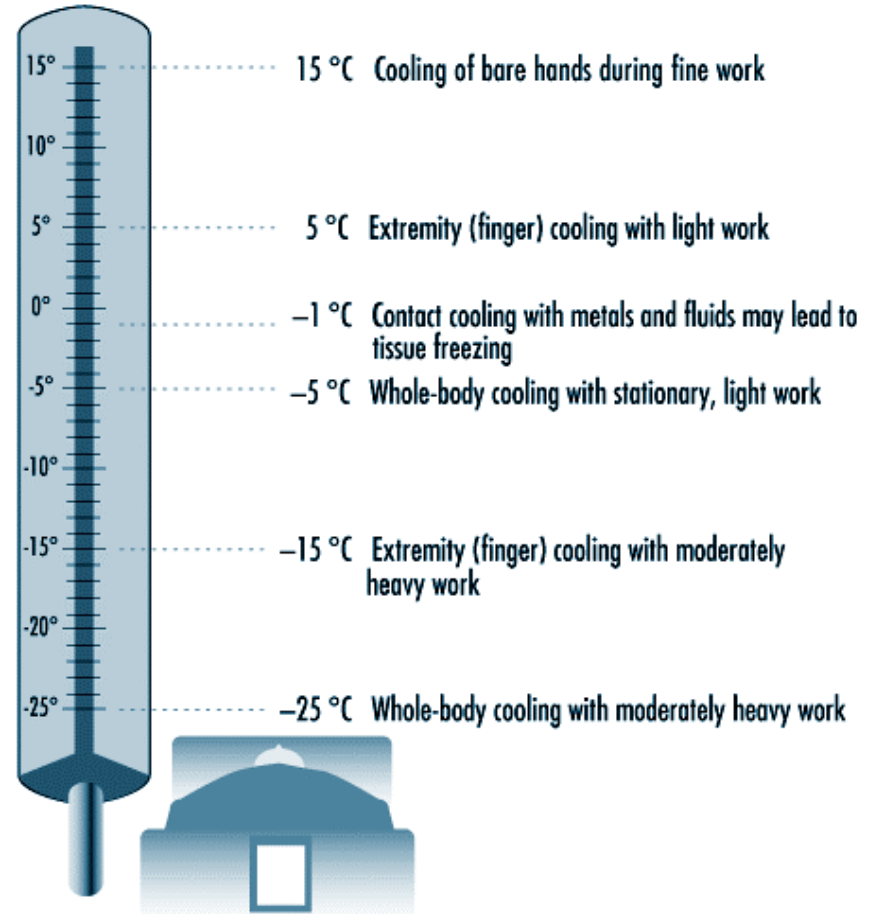


© Can Stock Photo - csp11743829

HVORDAN KULDE PÅVIRKER KROPPEN

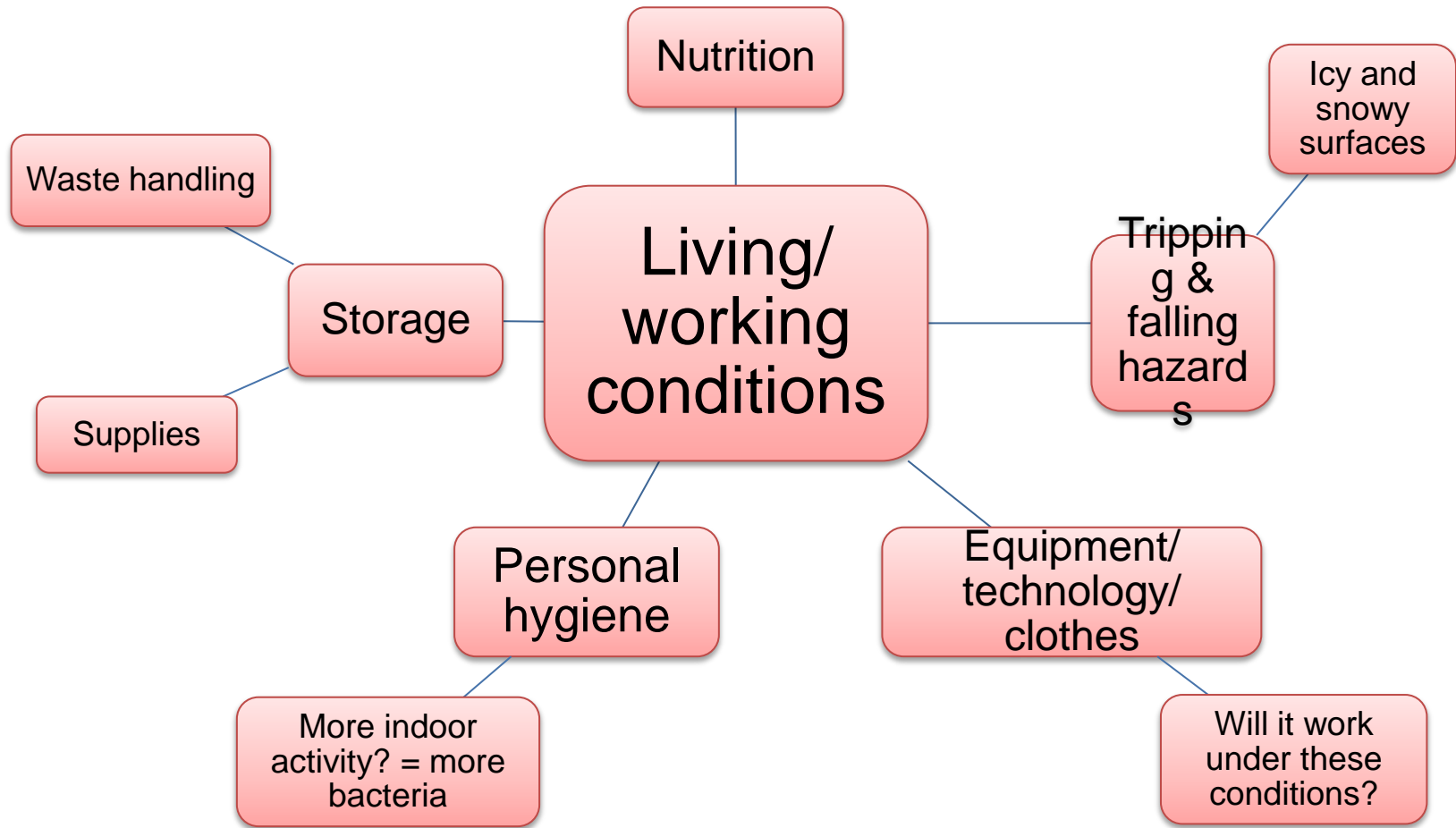


Ingrid Holmer et al. 1998



* It is assumed that best protective clothing is available.

DIFFERENT LIVING / WORKING CONDITIONS



FYSISK UTFORMING / EKSISTERENDE KRAV

Hatches - dimensions

Ref. NORSOK S-002, Annex B

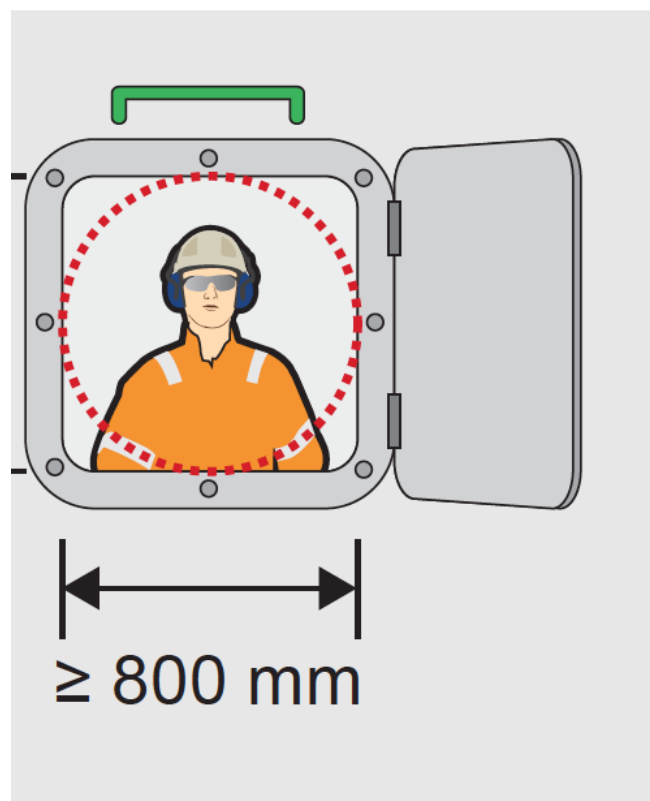
Dimension of hatch openings to be

Hatches in general: Min. 800 x 800

Tanks, cofferdams etc.: Min. 600 x

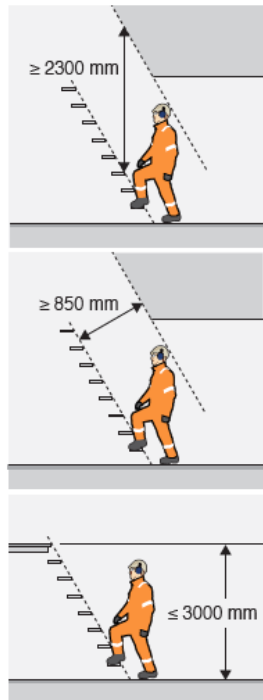
Manhole: Min. \varnothing 600 mm

Handhole: Min. \varnothing 200 mm



FYSISK UTFORMING / NYE UTFORDRINGER

8 Stepladders



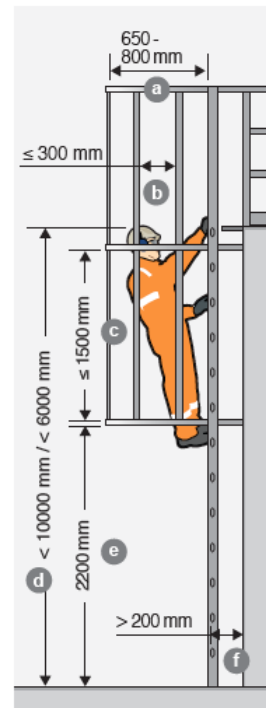
8.3 Headroom and clearance
Headroom: Min

Clearance: Min

8.4 Flight height
The climbing height: Max. 3000 mm

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9 Vertical ladders



9.2 Step through ladders

Requirements:
Vertical ladders of height more than 3000 mm shall be fitted with a safety cage.

Dimensions:

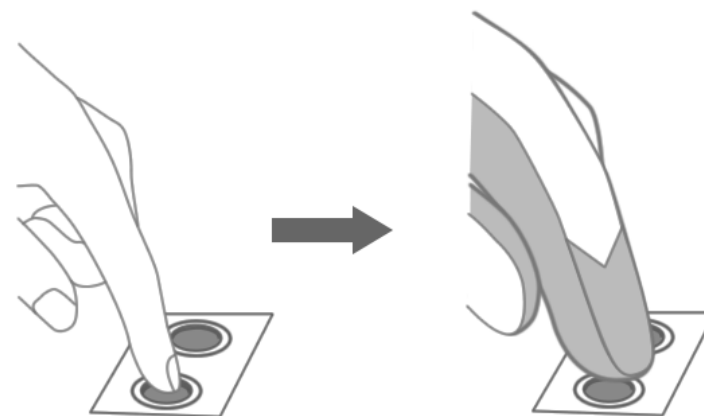
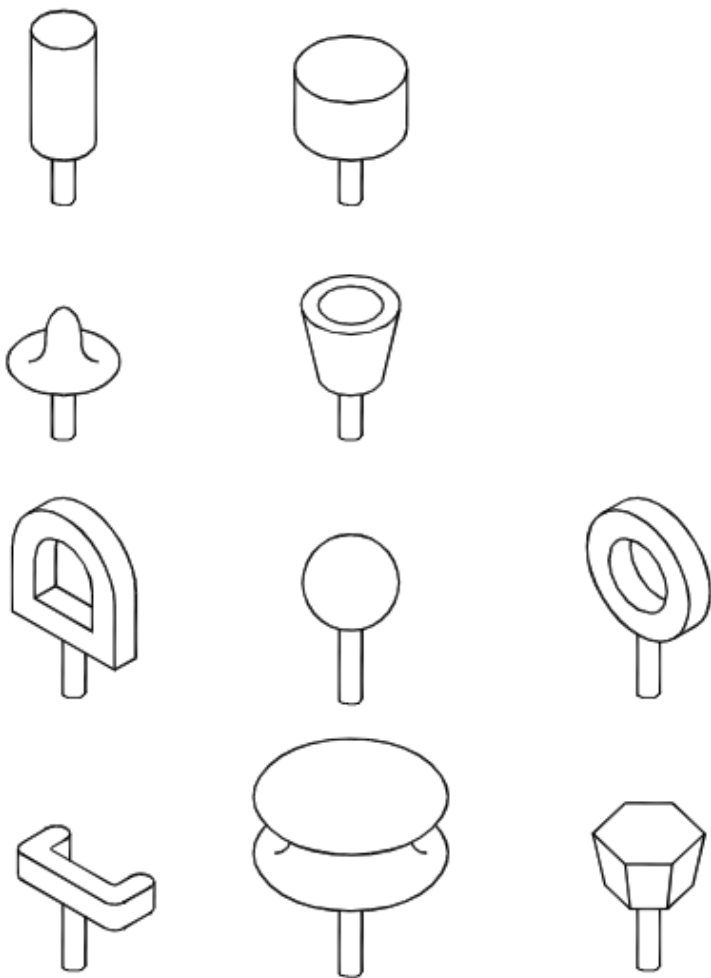
- The distance from the rung to the safety cage shall be 650 - 800 mm
- Upright distance:
Max. 300 mm
- Hoop distance:
Max. 1500 mm
- Flight height:
 - Single flight without rest platform: Max. 10000 mm
 - Multiple flights: Max. 6000 mm
- The lowest hoop of the safety cage shall start at a height of 2200 - 3000 mm above deck level.
- Clearance to structure:
Min. 200 mm

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DAGENS UTFORMING UTFORDRES



EN 894-2:1997+A1:2008

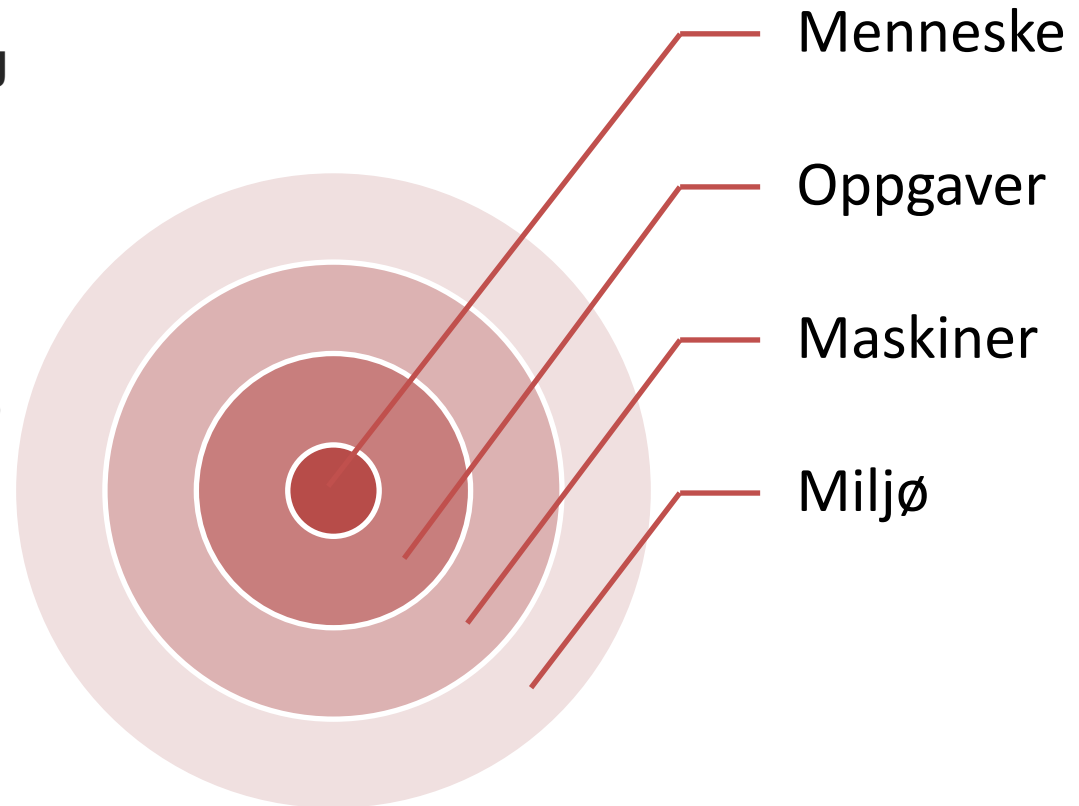
OPPSUMMERING / VEIEN VIDERE: HF OG DESIGN

OPPSUMMERING - STATUS

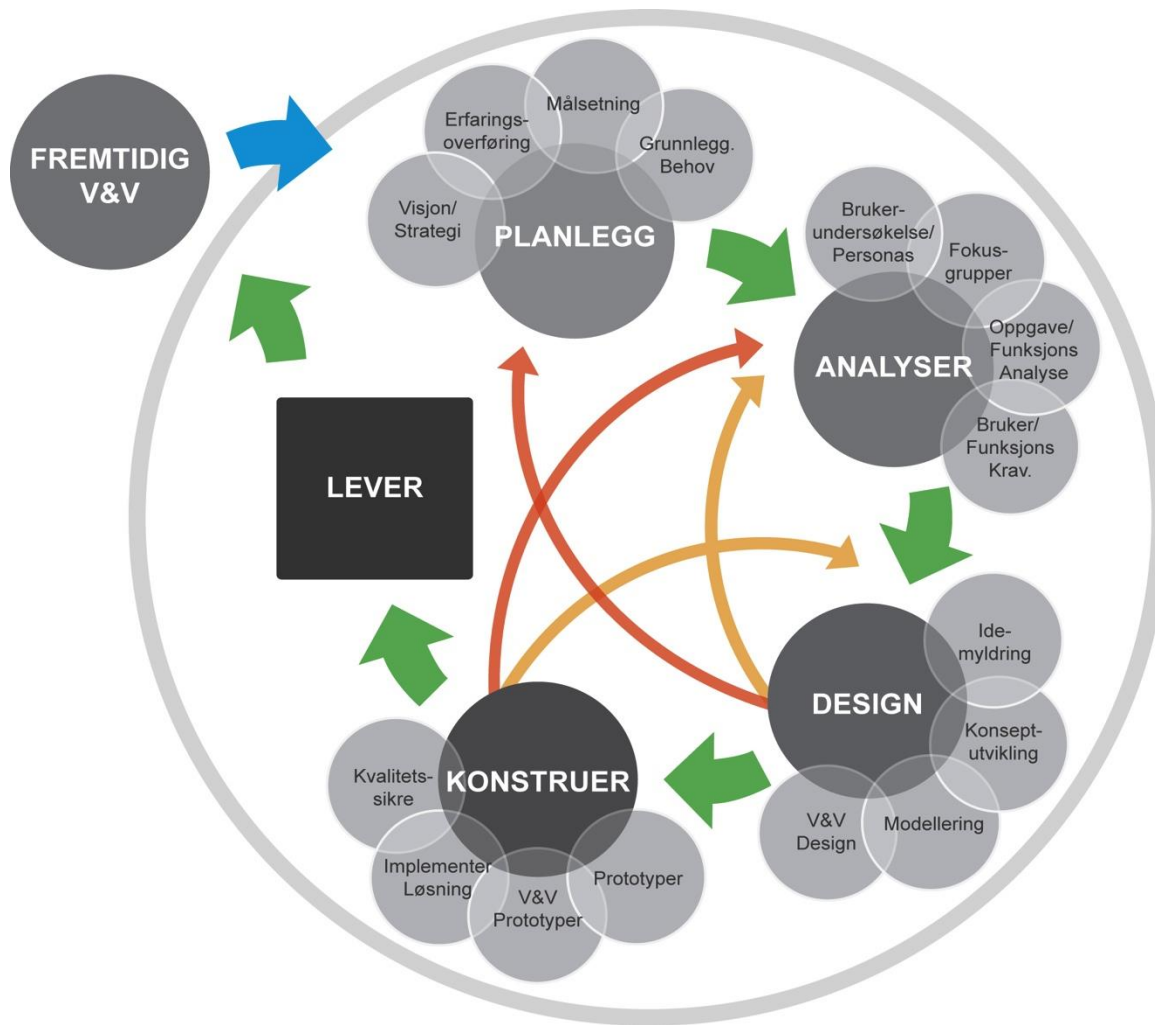
- Human Error –største bidragsyter til hendelser / nesten ulykker / store ulykker
- Antatt enda høyere risikobilde i nord-områdene
- Miljøutfordringer forårsaket av mennesker
- Mye “gammel kunnskap” om HF, kulde mm
- HF utfordringer på flere plan med dagens løsninger
- Nye / og mer ekstreme? HF utfordringer ift nord-områdene
- Internasjonale / europeiske krav /standarder på HF – kun 1 Norsok standard
- Norge har mer fokus på HF enn enkelte andre land i nord
- Eksisterende kunnskap om HF anvendes ikke optimalt

HVORDAN REDUSERE RISIKO GJENNOM HF & DESIGN

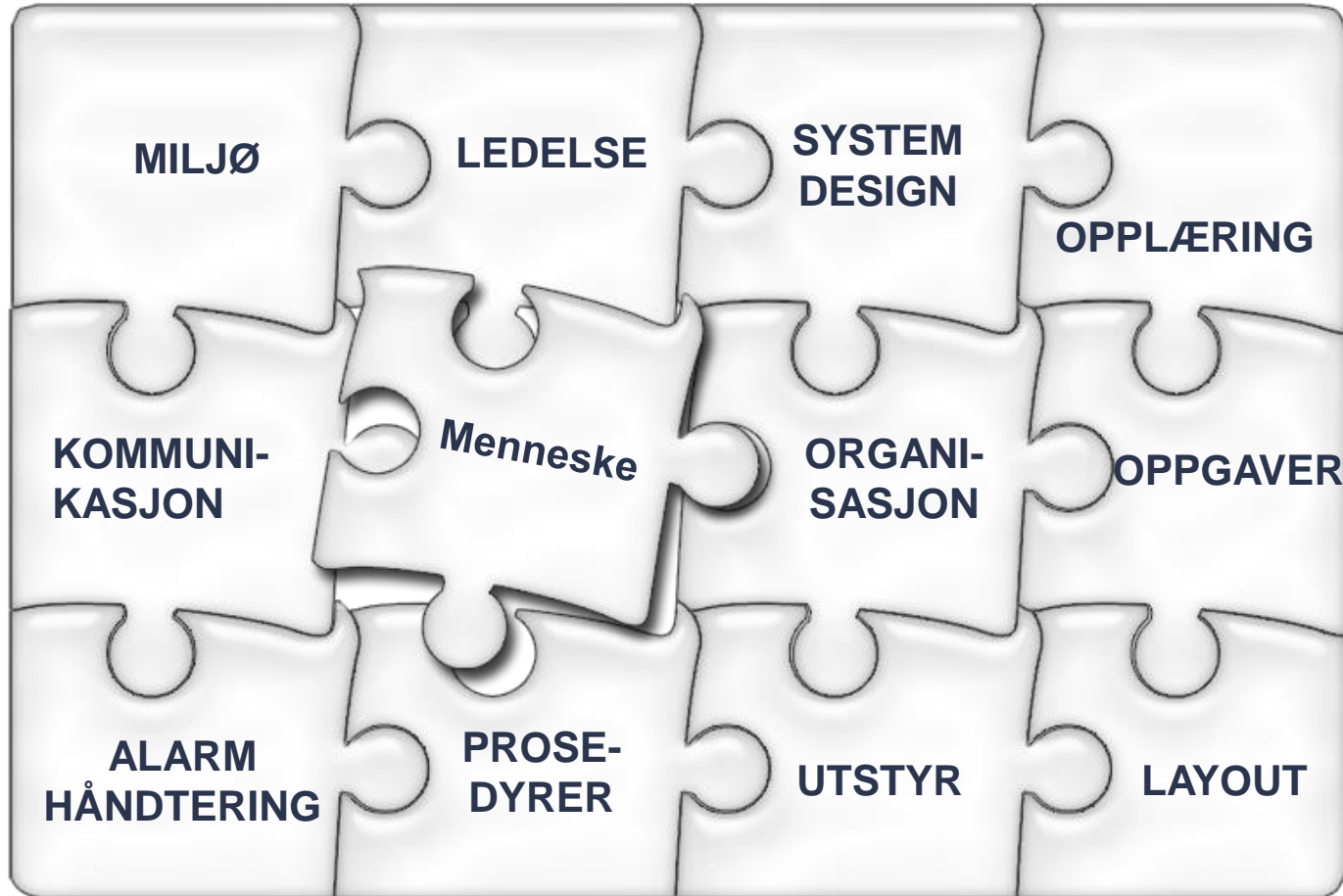
- **Menneskesentrert tilnærning**
- Designprosess orientert
- Holistisk
- Systematisk/analytisk
- Multidisiplinært
- Anvender/formidler kunnskap



DESIGNPROSSESS ORIENTERT

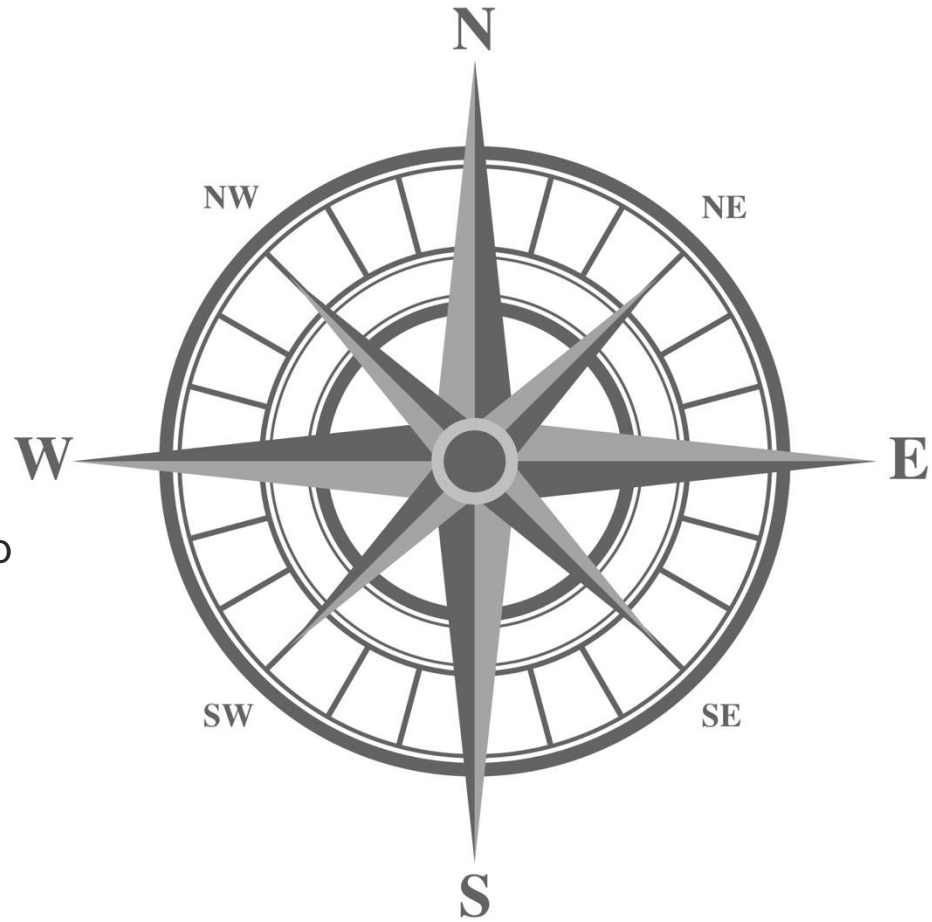


HOLISTISK OG MULTIDISCIPLINÆR



VEIEN VIDERE

- Etablere et veikart for integrering av HF ifm utvikling av nordområdene
 - Bygge på eksisterende kunnskap
 - Hva er utfordringene?
 - Hvordan skal de håndteres?
 - Når i designprossessen
 - Spre, formidle og anvende kunnskap om HF



LEAVE ONLY FOOTPRINTS – TAKE ONLY PICTURES



KONTAKTER



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Ski, Norway

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