11:00 am - 12:00 pm

HUMAN ERROR, and the concept of controls and error proofing in the light that errors are ever-present —

Guest Speaker Dr. Matt Hallowell

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Human Error

Dr. Matthew Hallowell

Professor, University of Colorado at Boulder Executive Director, Construction Safety Research Alliance Technical Advisor, Edison Electric Institute



Agenda







Defining Error

Classifying Error

Addressing Error

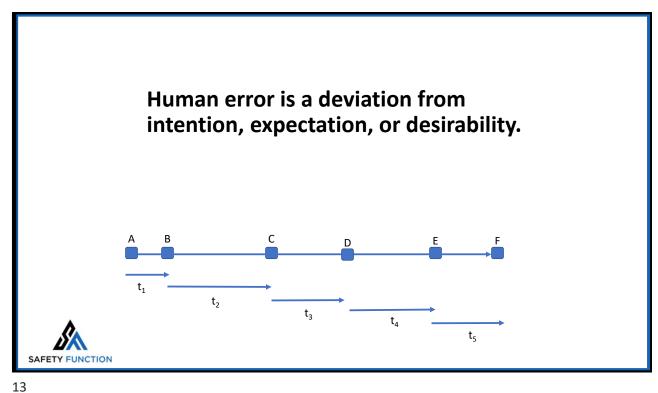


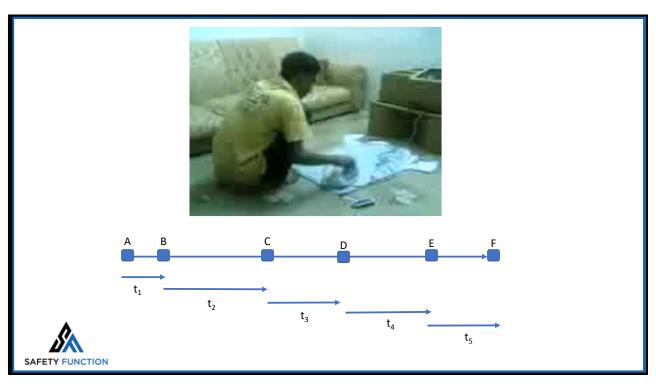
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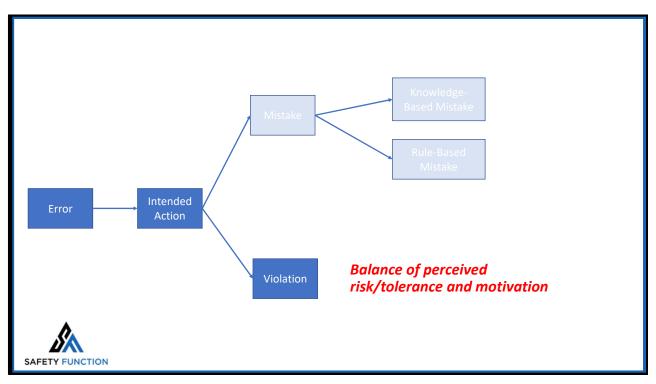
I just walked into my room holding the remote and a glass of chocolate milk and I meant to toss the remote into my bed but instead I tossed the glass of chocolate milk onto my bed

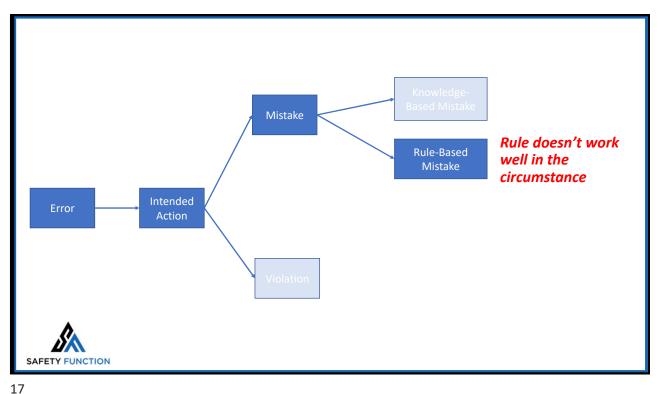












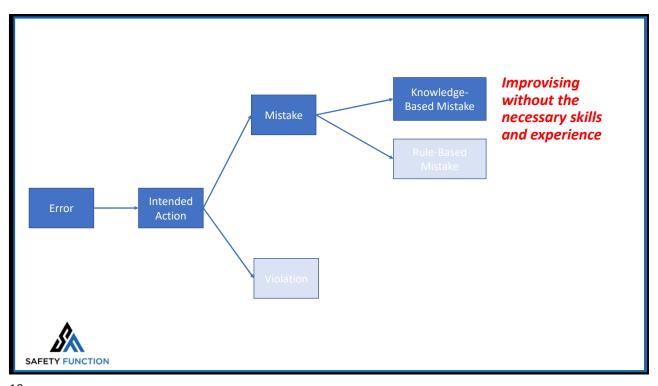
Rule-Based Mistakes

Application of a bad rule: The company sets a rule that is never ideal (rare).

Misapplication of a good rule: A rule that does not apply in all situations (relatively common).





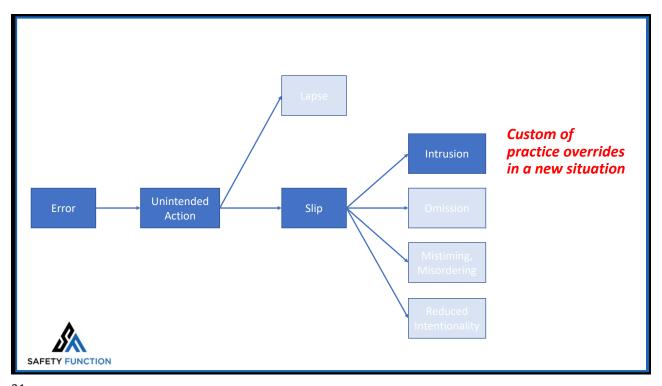


Knowledge-Based Mistakes

The individual doesn't know the safe action, but they proceed anyway (improvise).

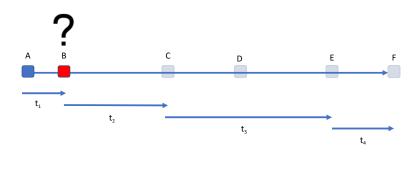
- We make decisions in an error-driven process:
 - 1. Have a goal and sequentially initiate actions
 - 2. Observe the extent to which we are successful
 - 3. Modify our actions to minimize the difference between our actual state and our desired state
- Common and Preventable: We should design processes so that we are NEVER in this situation





Lapse (Memory Failure)

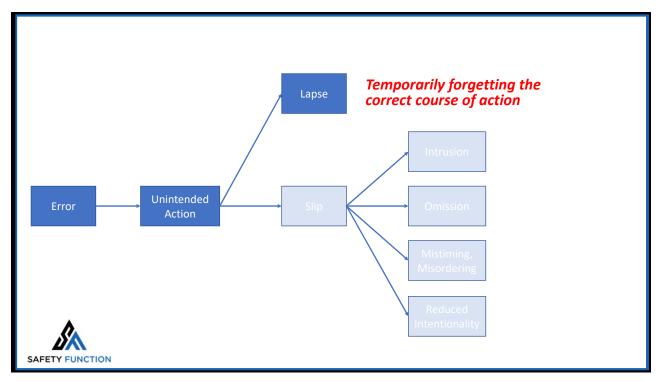
Example: A worker has a red control for lowering, a blue control to swing left, and a green control to swing right. The worker intends to swing right but purposely uses the blue control. There were no distractions. In retrospect, the worker knows the correct action and can take proper action.



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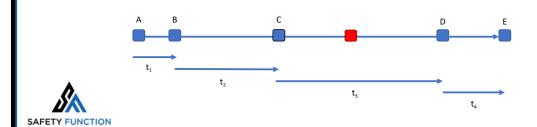
SAFETY FUNCTION

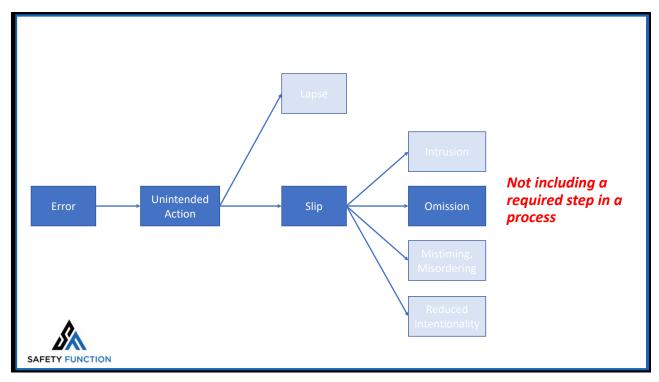


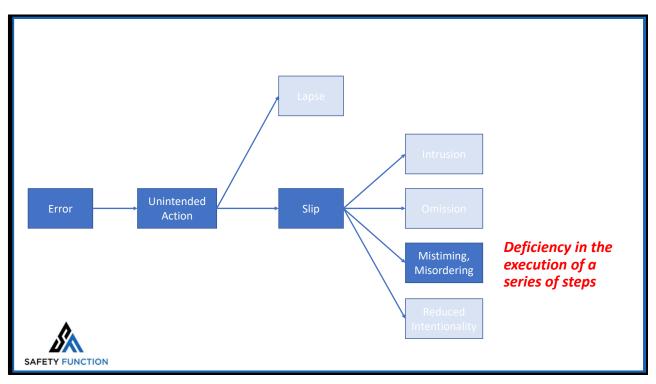


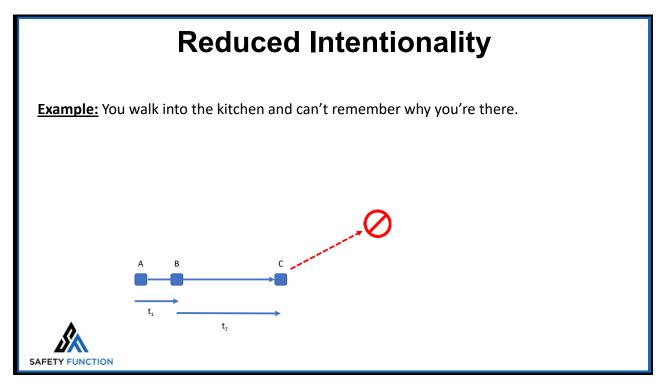
Omission

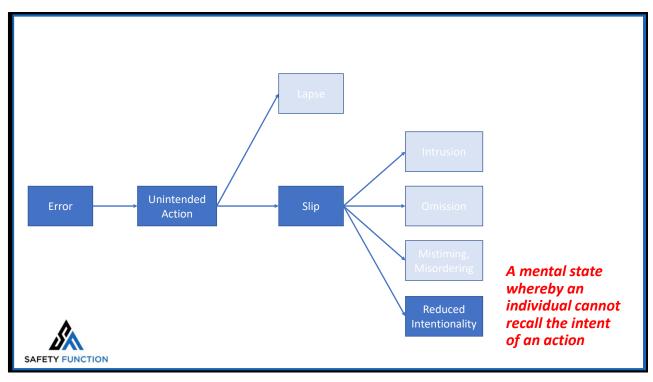
Example: I walked to the bookcase to get a dictionary. When I pulled the dictionary, several books fell to the floor. I put them back and returned to my desk without the dictionary.











"To err is human" – Alexander Pope (1709)

- Even the best people make mistakes
- Taken over enough time, the probability of human error in any circumstance is 1.0
- Therefore, we must treat error as expected and protect against it
- Error is present in success and failure (not a precursor)



The best course of action is to add controls that are difficult to defeat by human error.

Let's start by thinking of work as a closed system



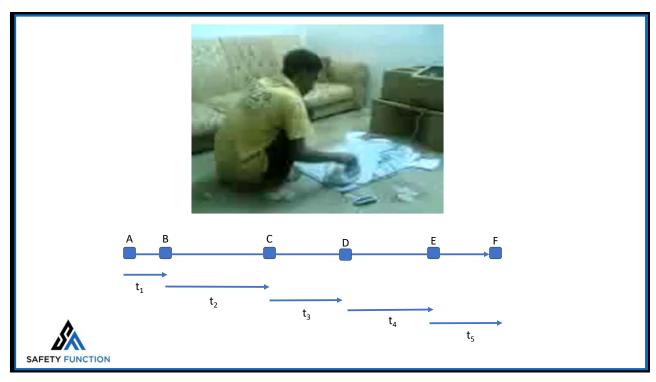
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Driving Examples

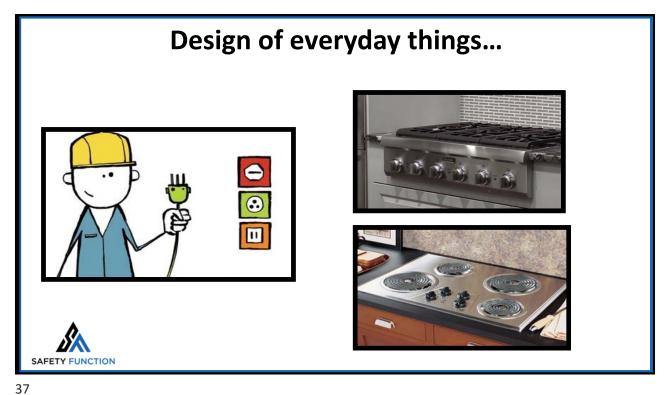
Error Proofing – Including physical controls to eliminate (the impact of) human error

- · Must press on brake to shift into drive
- Cannot shift into reverse while driving forward
- Key will not remove from ignition without car in park
- · Phone Bluetooth will not work wile driving
- Speed governor











"Point and Call" aka shisa kanko (指差喚呼)





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The second-best method is to design systems so that errors are less likely.

Consider work to be an open system...



Work Examples

Error Proofing – Including physical controls to eliminate (the impact of) human error

- Lock-out tag-out (LOTO)
- De-energize
- Fall protection
- Trench boxes
- · Guard rails/barricade



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If someone wanted to be severely injured here, how would they do it?*

*Without purposefully defeating a control





Point and Call

Reduced human error by 85% (Railway Tech Research Inst.)

Adopted by the NYC MTA and eliminated serious injuries and fatalities from door openings







Redundancy is Key

- 1. People will make errors (willfully and unwittingly)
- 2. Machines and technology will malfunction

Law of probabilities (with redundancy, a 1 in 1,000 chance in error and 1 in 1,000 chance of malfunction becomes a 1 in a million chance).



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