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Advances in Railway Safety

Thursday, 14th July 2022 | Technical Topic Webinar

Presented by Dr. Daniel Faraji, EIT Lecturer

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Introduction - Presenter





Dr. Danial (Daniel) Faraji

- BSc in Railway Engineering
- MSc of Disaster Management
- Doctorate of Business Administration (DBA)
- Member of Development Group of RISSB (Rail Industry Safety and Standards Board) AS 7517, AS 7510.3, AS 1085.12
- Metro system project manager
- 15 years of experience in light/heavy rail transportation systems design and construction
- Joined EIT in November 2020

Agenda



1	Welcome and Introduction
2	Risk Management introduction and refresher
3	Emerging Threats and Technologies
4	Standards and standard organization briefing
5	Conclusion and Q&A





What is risk?

- Risk is the likelihood of an accident or incident arising from a hazard.
- The significance of risk depends on the potential worst outcome should such an accident or incident occur, combined with how likely it is to happen.



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What is a hazard?

• A hazard is a source (an object, situation or behaviour) of potential injury, harm, or ill health to people. This definition may also include damage or harm to property or the environment.



The ARRM risk results

Incident trends within Australia

- Although track worker safety and that of people working in the rail corridor has been a key focus
 within the rail industry for many years the number of incidents involving work in the rail corridor has
 steadily increased over recent years.
- The Australian Rail Risk Model (ARRM) currently predicts that the greatest safety risk to workers in the
 corridor is being struck by a train on a running line, not at a level crossing. The national risk estimate
 given by ARRM for a train collision with a worker on a running line not at a level crossing is 0.92 fatality
 weighted injuries per year (FWI/year).

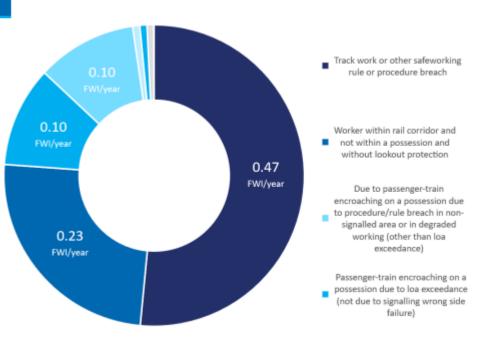
This equates to approximately:

- 0.9 fatalities per year (1 fatality every 13 months); or
- 9 serious injuries per year



The ARRM risk results

Consequence (as published in ARRM)	FWI/Year (Mean) - Sum
Train collision with worker on Running Line not at a level crossing	0.92
Train collision with other train/MV on Running Line (Where collision was caused by other train/MV)	0.39
Maintenance vehicle derailment on Running Line	
Maintenance Vehicle collision with other train on Running Line	
Worker slips, trips, or falls to/from moving train on Running Line.	0.06
Maintenance Vehicle collision with obstruction on Running Line	0.04
Maintenance Vehicle collision with other train/MV on Running Line (Where collision was caused by other train/MV)	
Maintenance Vehicle Collision with infrastructure on Running Line	0.02
Worker slips, trips, or falls to/from moving train in Yard.	0.01
Maintenance vehicle derailment in Yard	



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Challenge

What is the safest railway line in the world?



What is risk management?

- Risk management is the process of ensuring your organisation has the most appropriate safety controls in place to reduce the likelihood of a workplace hazard causing an accident or incident. Its purpose is to identify the potential risks a hazard presents before something happens, so plans can be put in place before it does.
- It's also about ensuring that should something happen, there are safety controls in place to mitigate the consequences.



Risk management process

- Identifying all of the things that could go wrong (hazards)
- Working out how likely they are to cause an accident or incident
- Establishing what the potential consequences could be
- Choosing and implementing the most appropriate safety controls
- Monitoring the effectiveness of those controls and upgrading as required



What is a safety control?

A safety control is something your organisation does or puts in place to:

- Eliminate a hazard,
- Reduce the risk of a hazard causing an accident or incident, and/or
- Mitigate the consequences of an accident or incident.



What is a safety control?

Category: Elimination

Examples:

- Remove a rail vehicle of a certain type from the operation,
- Stop performing an activity or practice (either partly or completely)



What is a safety control?

Category: Minimisation				
Substitution	 Replace an item of machinery with a better one Start performing an activity or practice a different way 			
Isolation	Prevent access to a hazardRestrict the use of an item of machinery			
Engineering controls	 Upgrade a rail vehicle to make it safer Implement automated technology (eg automatic brakes) 			



AS 7471:2018

What is a safety control?

Category: Administrative controls

Examples:

- Adopt a new procedure
- Carry out training

Category: Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Examples:

- High visibility clothing
- Hard hats



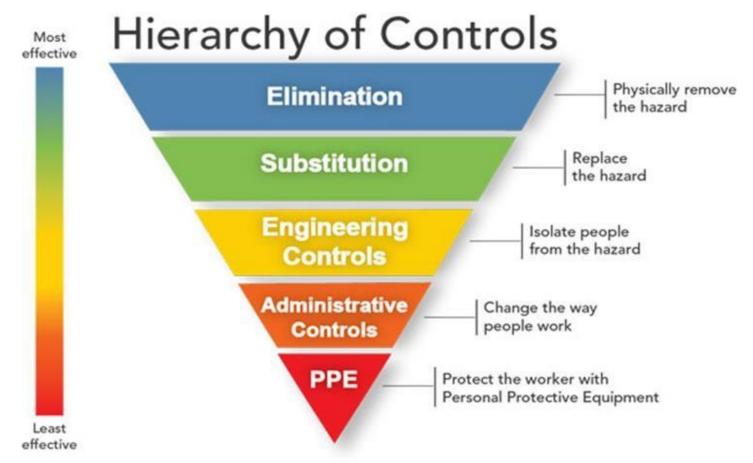
Australian rail Personal protective equipment Minimum requirements



Safety Standard



What is a safety control?



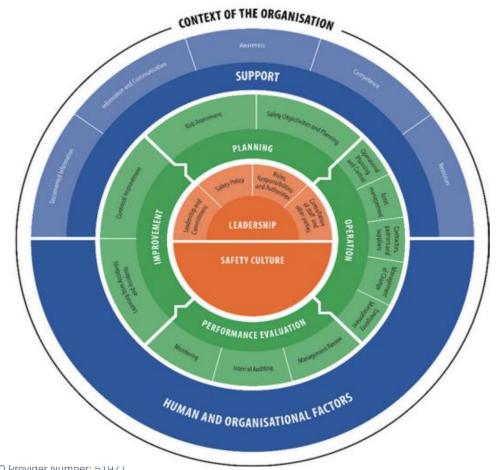
Source: https://www.rissb.com.au/secure-download.php?filename=2019/04/AS-7471_PPE_Final.pdf



Safety Management System

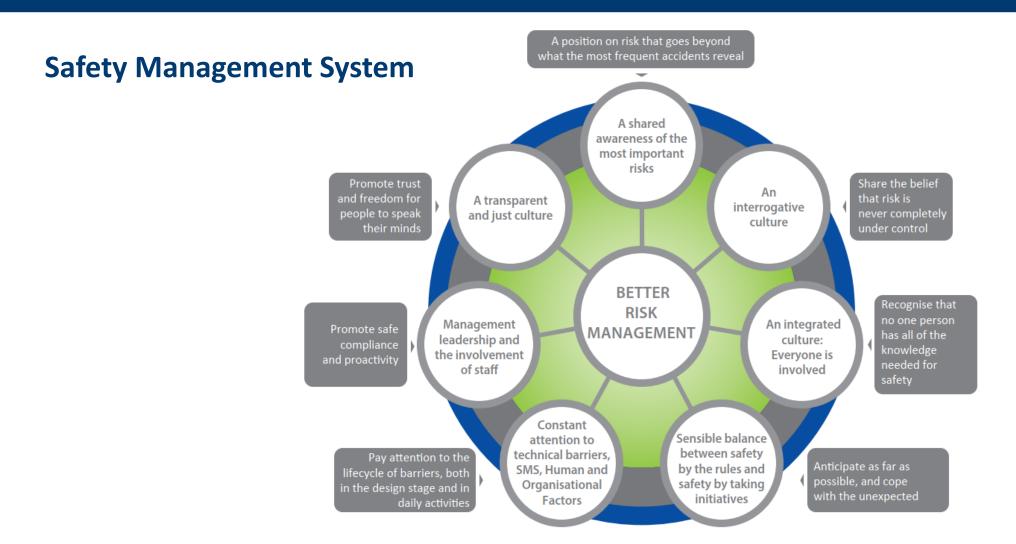
The PDCA concept reflects the functional relations between the main SMS elements:

- Planning: identify risks and opportunities, establish safety objectives and identify processes and measures necessary to deliver results in accordance with the organization's safety policy;
- Operation: develop, implement and apply the processes and measures as planned;
- Performance evaluation: monitor and evaluate the realized performance of the implemented processes and measures with regard to the objectives and the planning, and report the results;
- Improvement: Take actions to continually improve the safety management system and the safety performance to achieve the intended outcomes.



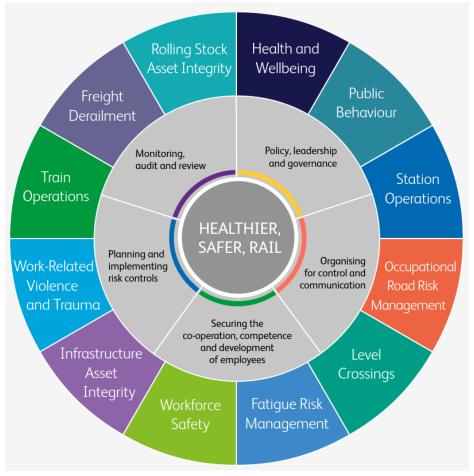
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Safety Management System



Source: https://www.era.europa.eu/sites/default/files/activities/docs/guide_sms_requirements_en.pdf



Emerging Threats and Technologies

Safety is a top priority because of its importance in protecting human lives and property, especially in high-risk industrial sectors such as aviation, oil and gas, construction, transportation, steel production, and the mining industry.

- Through the accelerating rate of technological advancements, we are now seeing the rise of revolutionary **new technologies**.
- Even from an optimistic perspective, many potential threats can be foreseen.



Facing ambiguous threats

- Ambiguous threats differ from threats with obvious causes for which the response is clear.
- New technologies could help us to face ambiguous threats.



Emerging technologies:

- Augmented reality
- Virtual reality (safety training through computer-aided technologies)
- Integrating BIM and safety Digital Engineering (DE)
- Wearable sensing devices (hard hats that detect carbon monoxide)
- Site sensors (proximity detection devices)
- Stay safe app
- Drones
- Asset management and monitoring
- Artificial intelligence
- Big data



Characteristics of virtual, augmented, and mixed reality environments

VIRTUAL REALITY (VR)

- Virtual or computer simulated environment
- Fully immersive senses controlled by system
- Blocks off real environment
- Requires
 - Headset or handheld controller
 - High quality display
 - o Significant \$
- Example: VR headset Oculus Rift (3D, 360 degree views)
- Risks
 - Depersonalization
 - o Cyber/motion sickness
 - Accidents (e.g., tripping, hitting ceiling fans)
- Uses: medical, training, education, entertainment

MIXED REALITY (MR) (HYBRID)

- Real and virtual world
- Combines VR and AR
- More complex and nuanced apps (e.g., high-spec sensors scan a user's environment and recreate it for haptic interfacing).
- Requires
 - Headset
 - o Significant \$
 - o Equipment
- Example: Microsoft HoloLens, holograms
- Risks
 - o See VR, AR
- Uses: engineering, architecture, education, business, military, manufacturing

AUGMENTED REALITY (AR)

- Virtual and real-time environment
- Non to partially immersive
- Requires
 - Lower quality display
 - Less cost versus VR
- Examples: apps (i.e., Pokemon Go), pop out 3D emails, holograms, google glass, 3D video games, Microsoft HoloLens
- Risks
 - Lack of focus or impaired perception
 - Security and privacy
 - Stress/overload
- Uses: marketing, tourism, entertainment, education, design, navigation
- Active or passive
- Personal vs. collective



Safety features and integrate augmented reality





Integrating BIM and safety – Digital Engineering (DE)

2D Geometric Drawings [Manual → CAD]



3D Geometric Models

[for visualisation]

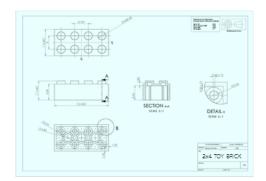


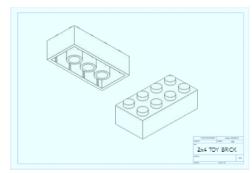
Building Information
Modelling (BIM)
["Smart" 3D Models]



Digital Engineering

["Smart" Databases]







Dimensions:

Length: 32 mm Width: 16 mm Height: 12 mm

RGB Colour: #B40000



Element Name: 2x4 Toy Brick (Red)

Dimensions:

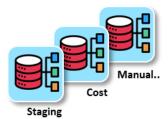
Length: 32 mm Width: 16 mm Height: 12 mm **RGB Colour:** #B40000

Colour ID: 21 Set Code: A2345

Set Name: Train Station



Element Code: TB2x4



Element Code: TB2x4

Instruction Manual Stage: 2.3
Assembly Schedule: 3PM tomorrow

Cost: \$0.40

Manufacturer: Fun Toy Co

Design: 3001 Material: Plastic

Load Capacity: 35MPa Pressure

Fire Resistance: EL 60 Service Life: 15 years

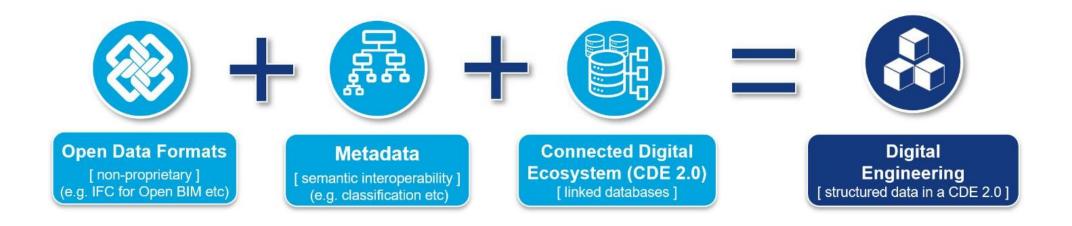
Assembly Procedure: A2345 Manual Maintenance Procedure: Refer online

Storage Procedure: XX
Owner: Scarlett

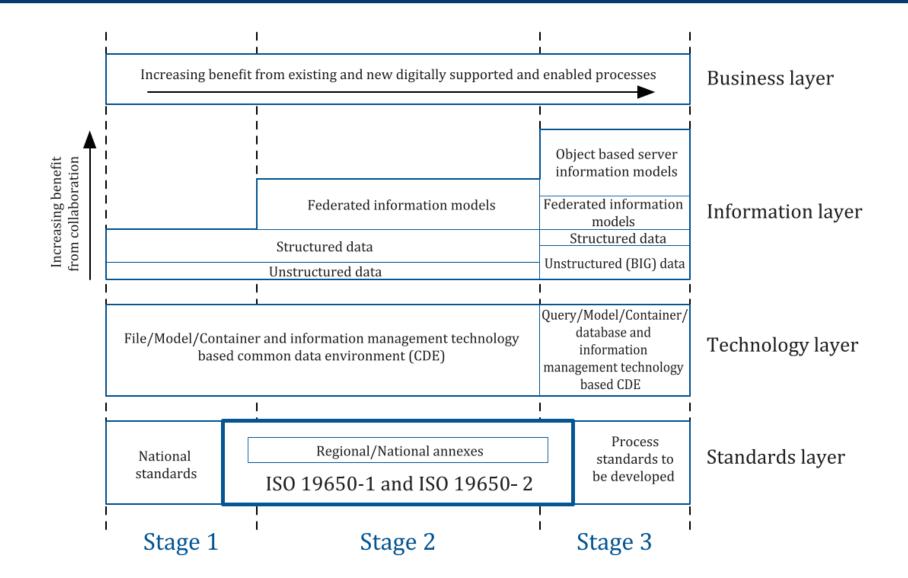
Location: Toy box



Key Enablers for digital engineering







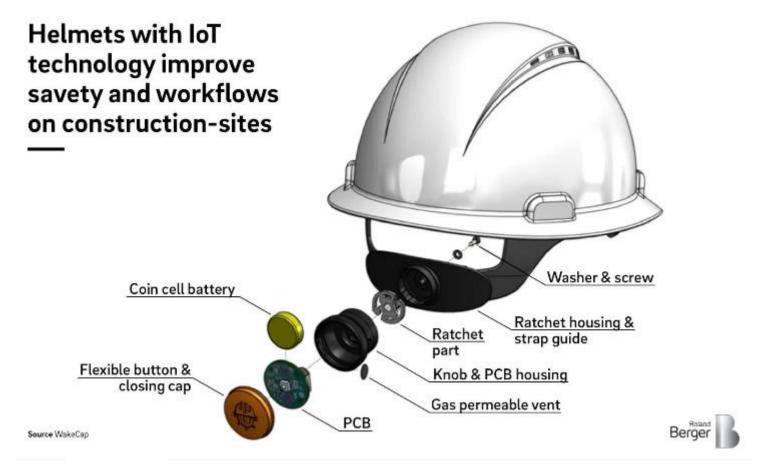


AS 7739.1:2022 Digital engineering for rail

- In the context of the ANZ rail industry, pioneering work is currently underway to build more advanced ways of working that closely align with Stage 3 digital maturity.
- Leading ANZ transport organisations have commenced programs of innovation, and are already
 developing new digital processes and frameworks, trialing emerging technologies, and building more
 advanced data management capabilities. In short, the ANZ rail industry is progressing rapidly, with digital
 standardization that extends well beyond the current stage 2 maturity of the ISO 19650 series.
- The AS 7739 series builds on the foundations established in ISO 19650 and introduces more advanced data management concepts and principles that collectively define best practice DE for rail infrastructure.



Safety features and IOT technology:





Safety features and wearable sensing devices:

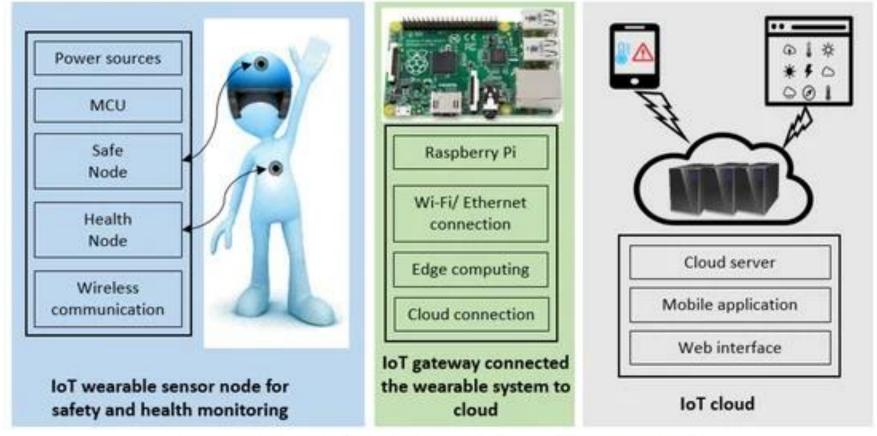


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Source: https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/21/11/3844



Safety features and smart sensor technologies



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Source: https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/19/1/21



Drones

Drones in the Railway industry have become a piece of necessary equipment for stable railway inspection systems. They are employed to monitor significant railway infrastructures such as high-voltage electrical lines, railway catenary lines, and even tracks and switching points.





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Drones



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Big Data

- The website for the Rail Industry Safety and Standards Board (RISSB) Australian Rail Risk Model (ARRM). Registered users may browse and query the ARRM.
- The ARRM is a model of the safety risk on Australian Railways (excluding light rail, heritage railways, and cane railways), built around hazardous events that occur on Australian Railways. Its risk estimates are informed by reports on occurrences provided by the Australian Rail Industry.



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