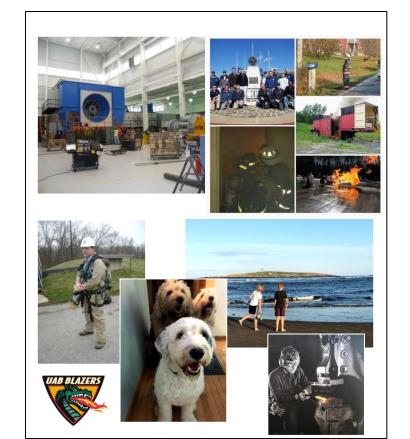
Use of Technology as a Risk Reduction Tool

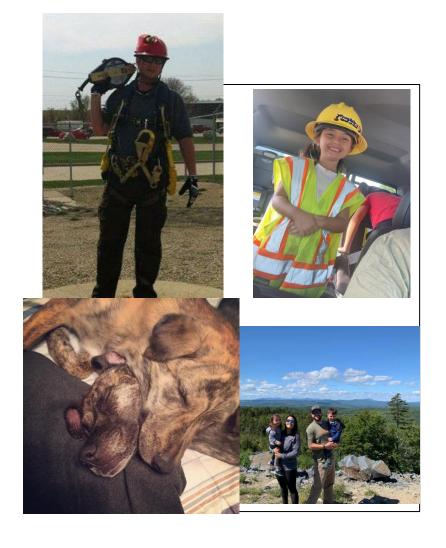
NORTHEAST















Today's Goal











The difference between hazard and risk is ______?







Understand: Hazards, Exposures, Risk, & Residual Risk

Hazard – Potential Source of Harm

- Hazard is one type of risk
- Lower level controls permit the hazard to exist!
- Risk and hazard are not the same
- Absolute Safety (Hazard or Risk Elimination) is not realistic (0,0,0)

Risk:

- Everyone is seeking to manage risk
- They are all guessing if we knew…we would not be dealing with risk.
- Safety interventions that do not alter people's acceptance of risk simply redistribute the burden of risk, not reduce it.
- Residual risk should be acceptable, as judged by the decision-makers



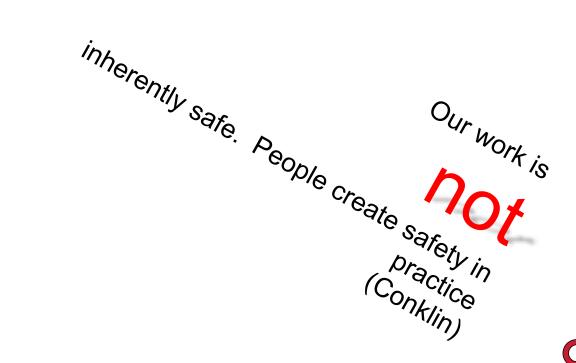




First thing we ask workers to do is remove primary safeguard or create the hazard:

- Remove Electrical Panel Cover
- Work energized
- Remove Access Cover on Confined Space
- Dig a big hole (trench) to enter it
- Remove machine guard to make repairs











Major risks are Organizational & System based, not people based



Risk centric thinking should help to:

- See risk equal to an event
- Act on risk, in advance of injury/illness
- Have an "Exit Strategy" SIF Exposures
- Use Risk Assessment Core Competency
- Celebrate "Proven Solution" Implementation
- Use investigations, Risk Assessment and Prevention through design – as one system



Review – Hierarchy of Controls



Effectiveness and Sustainability of Elimination - Avoidance

Substitution

Engineering Control

Signag

<u>sarning</u>

Let's stop accepting controls that are below the red line, here's an example

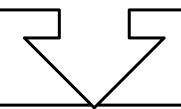
- Higher level controls bring reliability to the organization
- Reliability is the ability to succeed under varying situations and circumstances
- •Controls above the red line have direct impact on energy/severity of risk level



Work to Zero an NSC Program



Program Mission: To eliminate workplace fatalities by 2050 through the adoption of emerging technology



Approach:

Research: Research the most effective technologies and ways to integrate them into the workplace. Education: Provide educational resources to increase the adoption of technology.

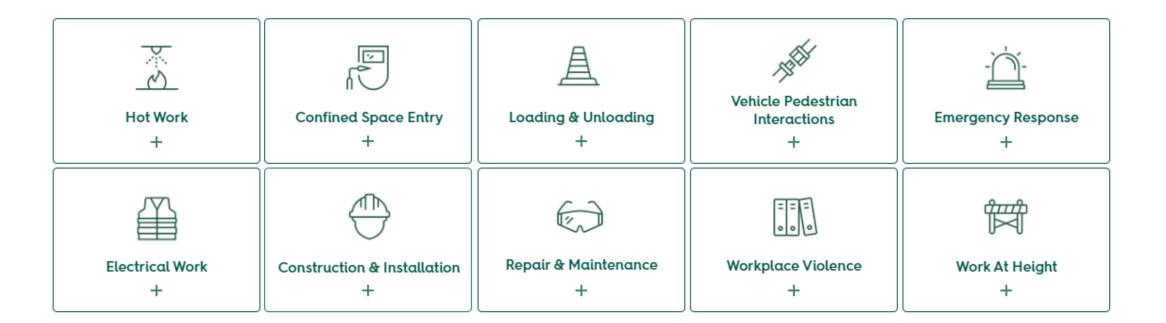
Partnerships: Foster key partnerships with stakeholders in the field to strengthen everyone's work.





Hazards Situations in NSC Program







What Technologies can eliminate or reduce risk?

Robotics



Hover to explore different tech solutions.

Downed Worker Devices

Tech Solutions

more, including webinars, white papers and case studies

when available.



Let's look at the Work at Height Section!

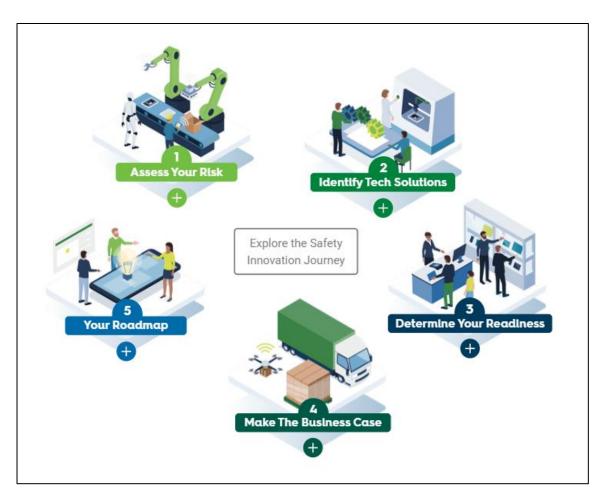
Fatigue Monitoring &

Wearables



The NSC Innovation Journey





Resources available for each step:





Digital Readiness Assessment

This tool is intended to provide a top-level assessment of an organization's readiness level for implementing safety technology. Organizations are encouraged to use the assessment output as a discussion starter among various levels of leadership or groups with decision-making authority for safety.

Start Assessment







Getting To The Finish Line You're ready to adopt new safety technology, but you still need buy-in from leadership

and help overcoming unexpected challenges. These tools will help.

Here's How To Help Sell Your Business Case

Demonstrate to your employer how adopting new safety technology will provide a return on investment using our ROI calculators and other regourges.

Download Whitepaper

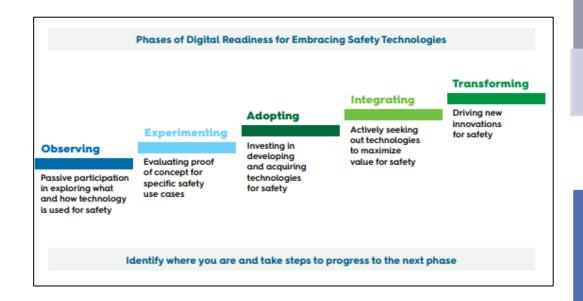
ROI Calculators







Phases of Digital Readiness



Lofty expectations can exist around the speed and degree of benefits of safety technology. Processes may be

Launching a pilot project is an excellent way to learn, make corrections on a small scale and reduce investment risk.

Prior to piloting a technology, it is critical to prepare affected groups for technology and support readiness.

NSC Program has a free Organizational Readiness Assessment for Safety Technology in the Workplace available at nsc.org/DigitalReadiness

Let's look at the Work at Height Section and Talk about Drones

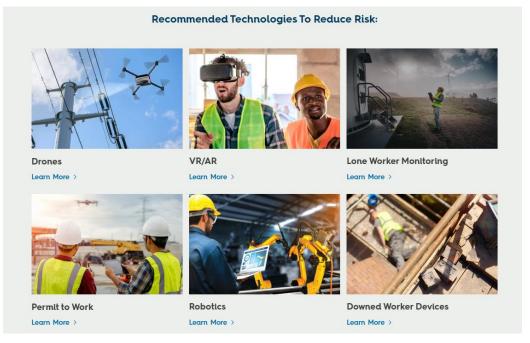




Work at Height Material



*SOURCE: NSC 2020 SAFETY TECHNOLOGY IN THE WORKPLACE SURVEY



PLUS, MORE!







A UAS is: Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), commonly called drones



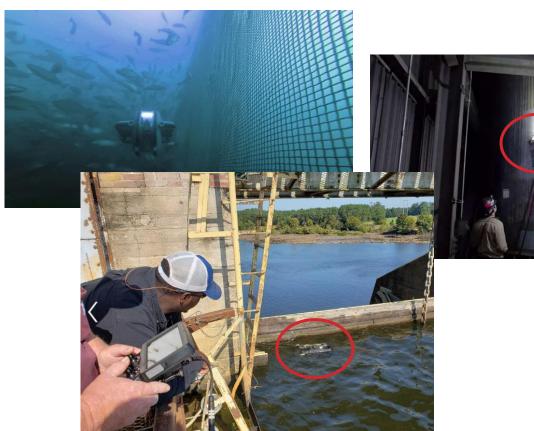






Other Drones







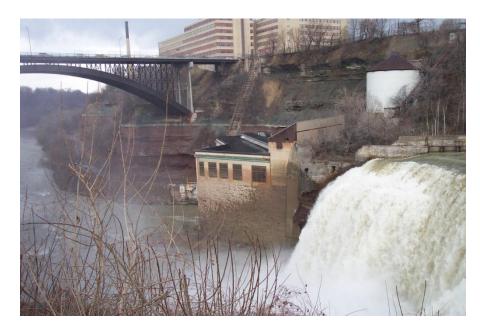






Utilities have a history of serious injuries, and fatalities, occurring in right of way inspections (gas and electric), sub-station inspections, and hydroelectric power plant dam inspection.



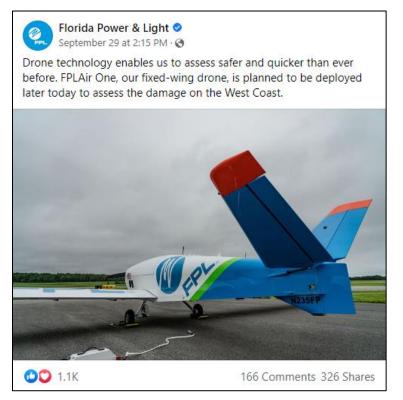


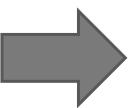
The use of drones can eliminate the need for personnel to perform these tasks and are recommended for future use in electric and gas utilities.



How UAS Devices Lower Risk – Hurricane Ian Example from FPL









FPL: "To safely survey large areas that remain unreachable by vehicle or on foot, today we sent FPLAir One, our fixed-wing drone, on its inaugural recon mission. Drone technology will allow our team to view locations quickly and prepare crews for restoration efforts".





Inspecting lines that would be hazardous to send employees in on foot







Coutts Examples of Drone Use



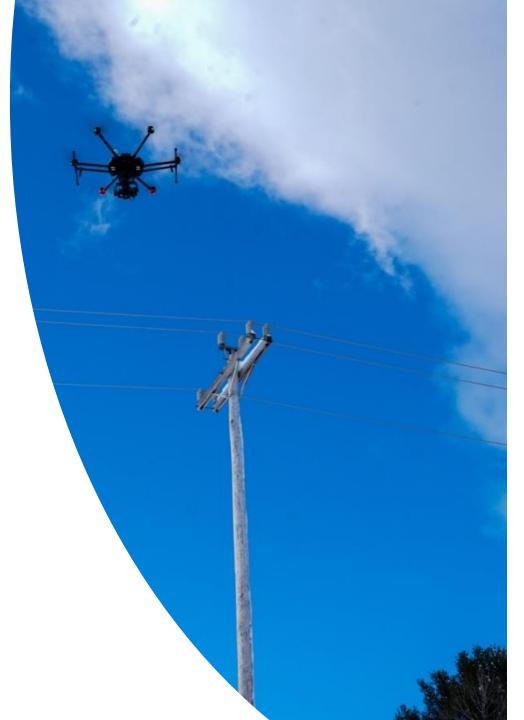




Starting an Internal UAS Program

Training

- FAA Part 107
 - Necessary to Utilize UAS in commercial applications
- Flying in the wire environment
 - Understanding MAD clearances
 - Understanding construction types, recognizing aerial hazards
- In House SOPs
 - In line with linework SOPs, appropriate overlap
 - Input from aviation experienced people suggested

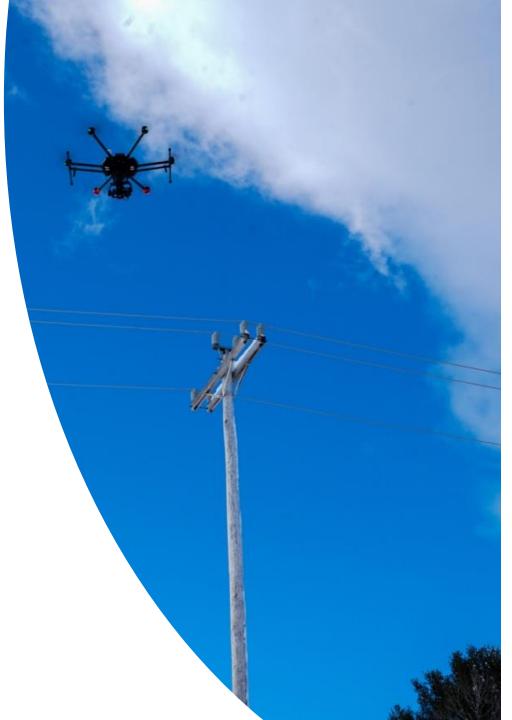




Starting an Internal UAS Program

Equipment

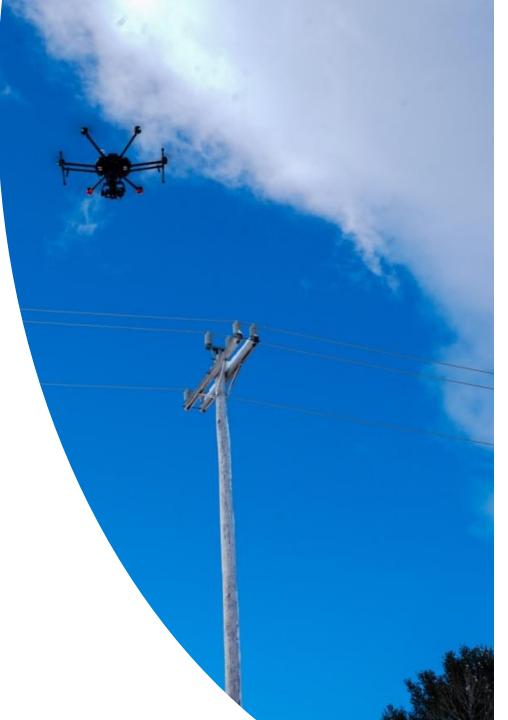
- DJI
- Leader in commercial applications
- Parts and software available and compatible
- 3rd party sensors are compatible





Equipment

- Parts and Pieces
 - Controllers
 - Aircraft
 - Sensors
 - Sensors
 - HD Cameras
 - Thermal
 - Lidar
 - Multispectral
 - Corona
 - Gas Detection



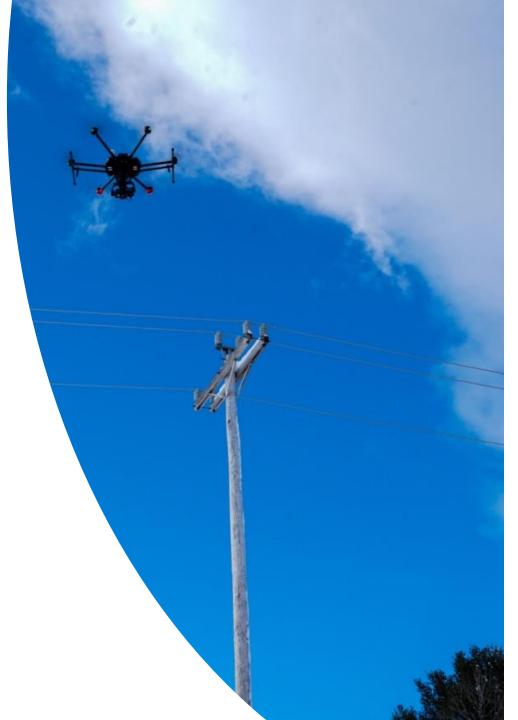




Starting an Internal UAS Program

Equipment

- Parts and Pieces
 - Batteries
 - Daily Inspections
 - Track Usage
 - Understand Manufacturer Recommendations
 - Proper storage and charging
 - Cases





- Mobile Command Center
 - Equipped for BVLOS Flights
 - Generator, Solar Panels and Battery Back up
 - Ability to elevate communication equipment
 - Temperature and Humidity Controlled







General Risks Associated with Aviation

- Air Space
- Gravity

Weather and Environment

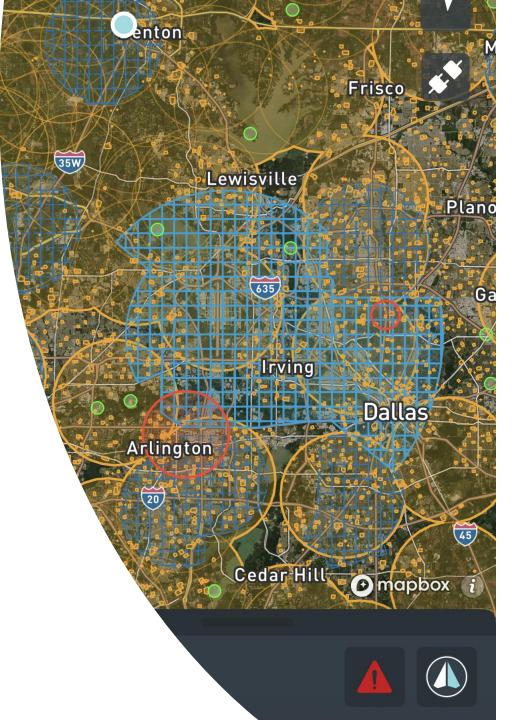
Electronics exposed to weather

Electronic Malfunctions

- Video feeds
- EMFs emitted from HV transmission lines

Human Error

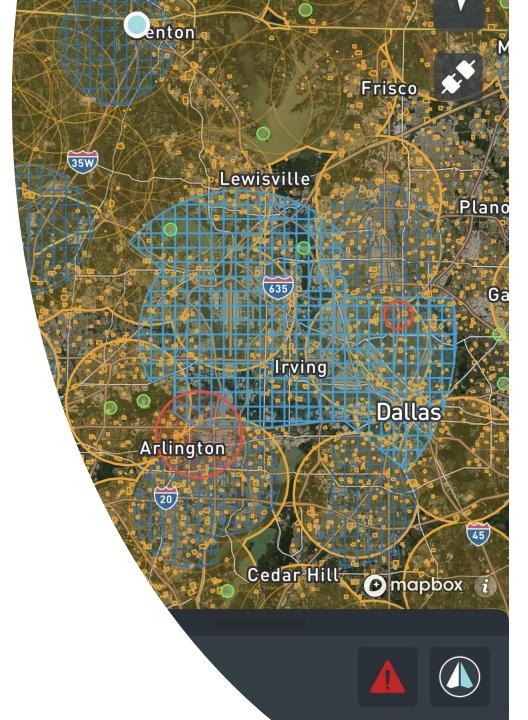
Clearance Distance







Job Site Inspections
Inaccessible and Danger Structures
Night Flights with Thermal
Scouting after Storm









Case Studies

Lack of clearance to climb (345KV corner structures)





Case Studies

Storm response

Response with limited information





Case Studies

Storm response – Inclement Weather

- Response with detailed information
 - Location of issue was approximate



Future of UAS for Utilities

Beyond Visual Line of Sight (BVLOS)

<u>Better</u> patrols

- Post Storm and Annual
 - Photo and Video
 - Geotagged
 - Multiple Sensors

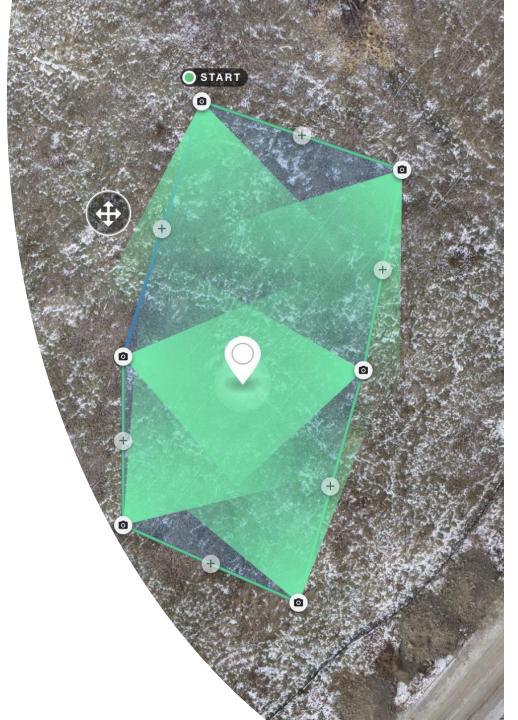
All without risks of manned aircraft





Future of UAS for Utilities

Artificial Intelligence
Sorting Photos by Location
Stitching Photos to build 360 photos



UAS uses outside of Utility Inspections

Pesticide and Herbicide Applications

Pulling wire (p-line)

Stock piles and volumetrics

Progression Tracking

Maps for access and scouting

Search and Rescue





Final Thoughts

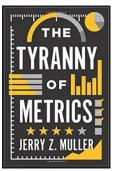
NORTHEAST LEARNING WITH A PURPOSE

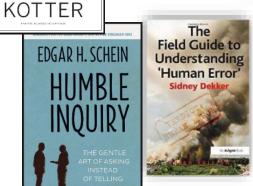
Essential Reading &

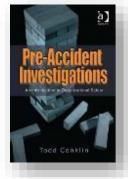


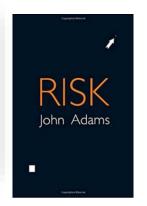






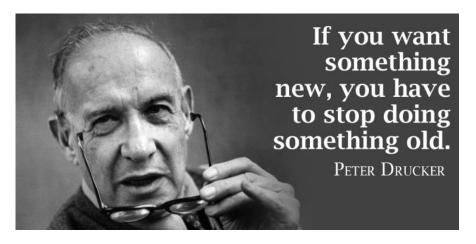














The

Safety of Work.

LEADING **CHANGE**

JOHN P.