





Fatigue Through Nightshifts in Succession

Joint Coal Board Health and Safety Trust's research priority on fatigue and stress.

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ARRB Transport Research Ltd.

data analysis data input collection assessment collected knowledge database

safety & efficiency for transport

environment

knowledge through research

Focus on Rosters and Shifts

- Debate on length of shifts (8 Vs 12)
- Focus on length of rosters
- Considerable argument over roster pattern





Research Questions to Answer

- What is the most important contributor to acute fatigue in open cut mining? Is it length of shift (eg. 8 hours Vs 12 hours) or is it time of day (eg. circadian effects)?
- What is the limit of successive night shifts before chronic fatigue affects operator performance in open cut mines?



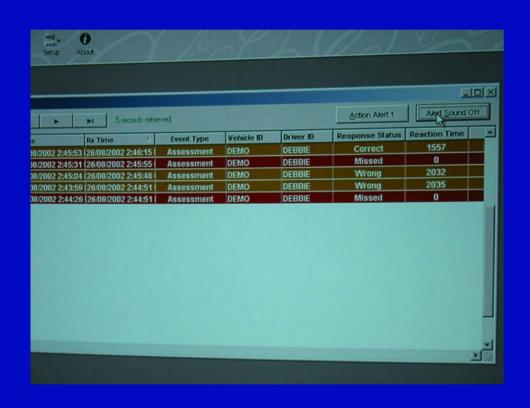
Methodology

- Funded by Coal Services
- Open cut mine selected
- 8 haul trucks fitted with ARRB FMD
- Testing for slow reactions to stimuli





Methodology



- 24 drivers being tested for 10+ weeks (17 male & 7 female)
- 14 N, 1 off, 13 D, 7
 off roster (12-hours)
- Collecting real-time performance data

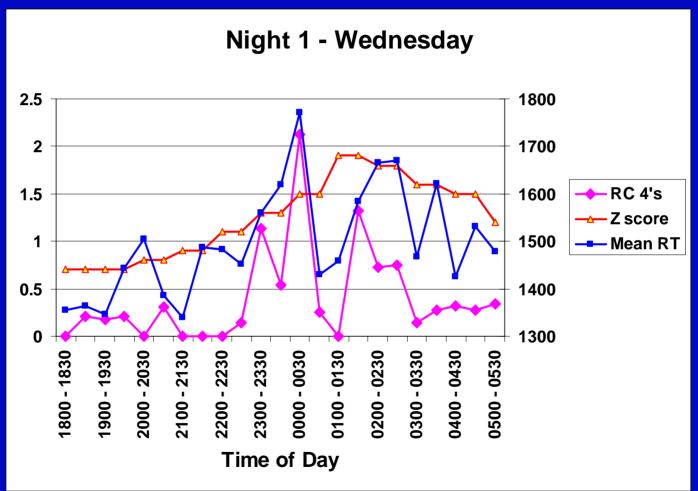


What is the most important contributor to <u>acute</u> fatigue in open cut mining?

- If the length of shift is the major issue, we should see lowered performance toward the end of the shift
- If it is circadian effects, we should see lowered performance during the circadian low points (0000 hrs to 0500/0600 hrs









So What's the Answer to Q1???

What is the most important contributor to <u>acute</u> fatigue in open cut mining? Is it length of shift (eg. 8 hours Vs 12 hours) or is it time of day (eg. circadian effects)?

The data shows that:

- There appears to be no length of shift effect.
- The circadian influence is very strong, however, it does not match sleep or crash data.

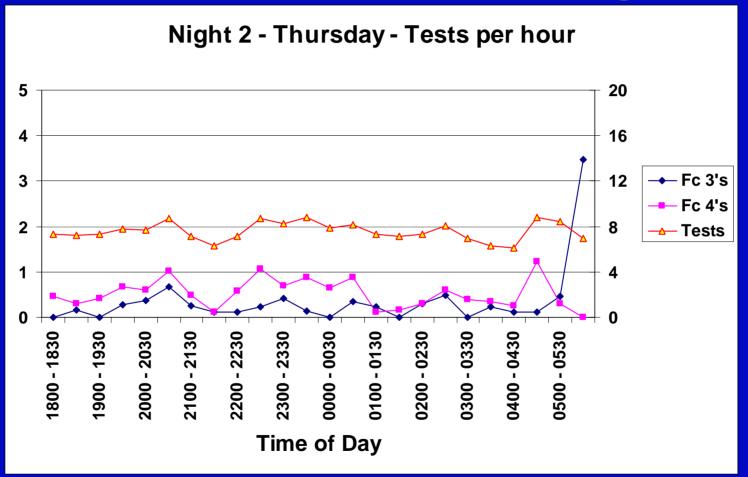


What is the limit of successive night shifts before chronic fatigue affects operator performance in open cut mines?

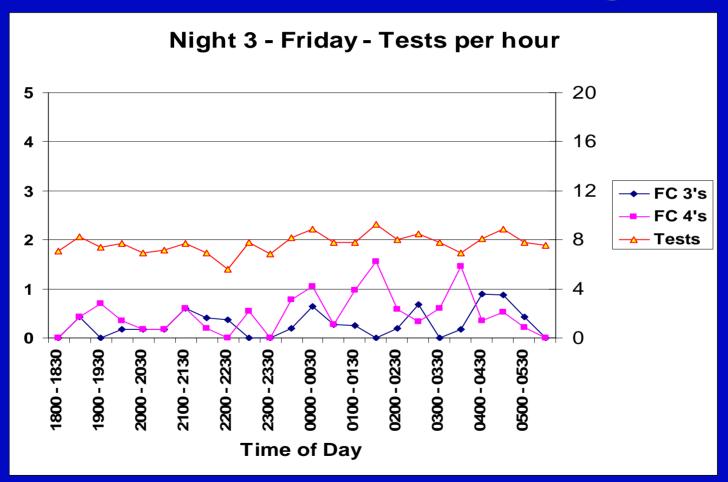


 Is there a cut-off point where safety is compromised by fatigue as measured by operator performance?

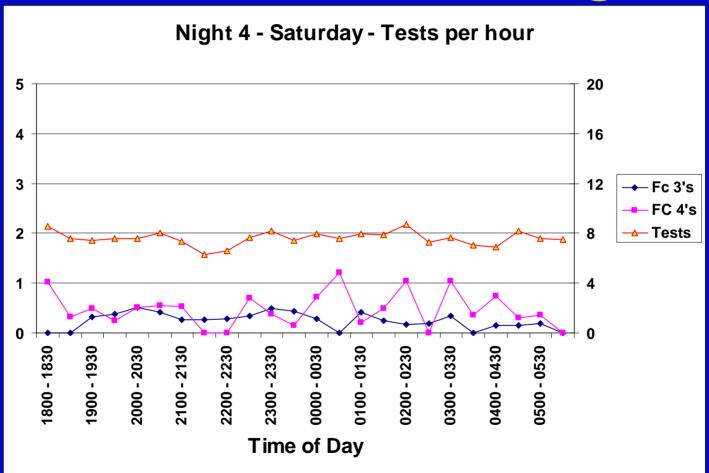




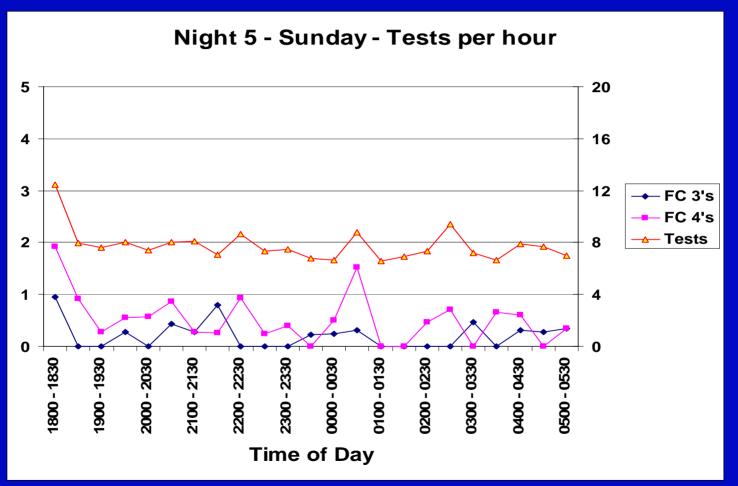




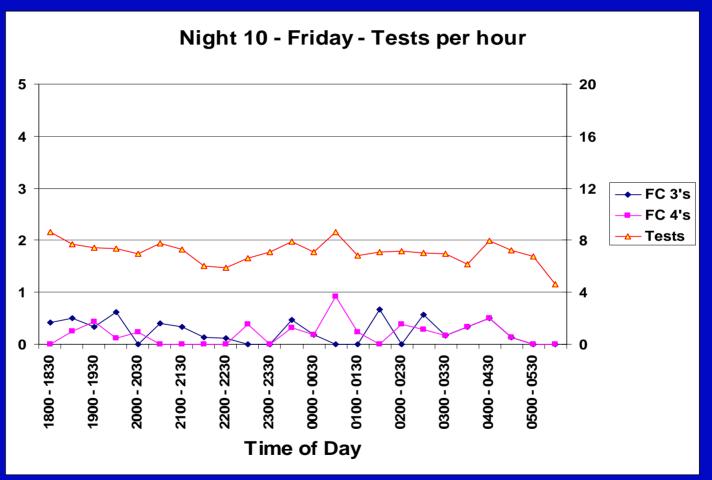




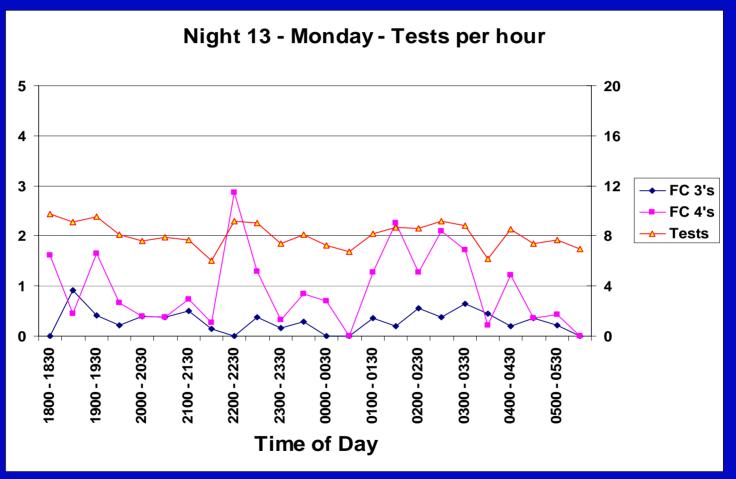




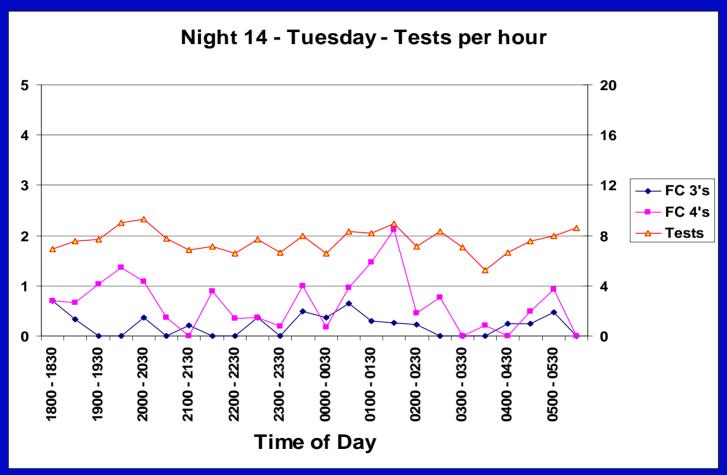






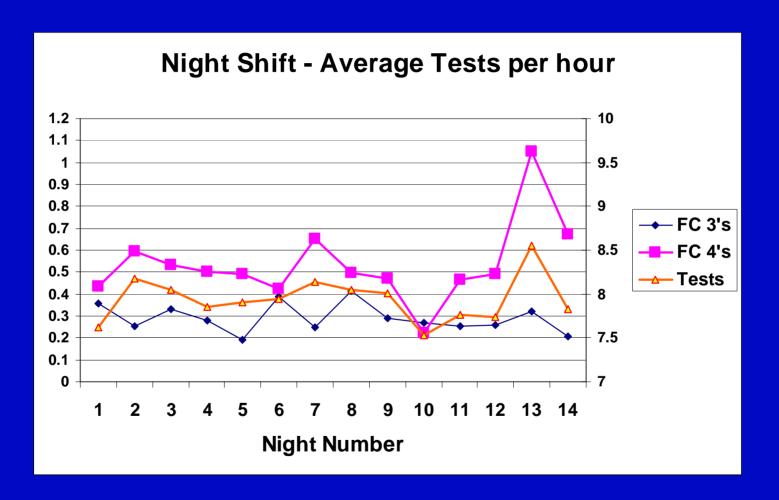






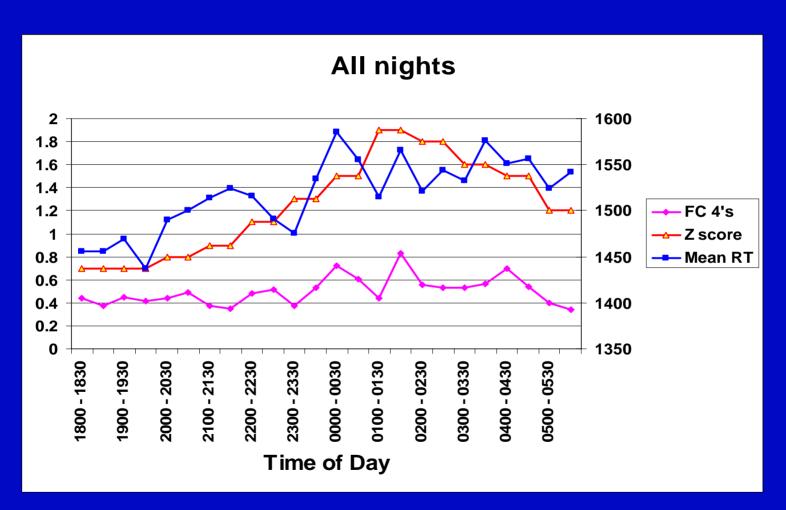


Nightshifts in Succession?





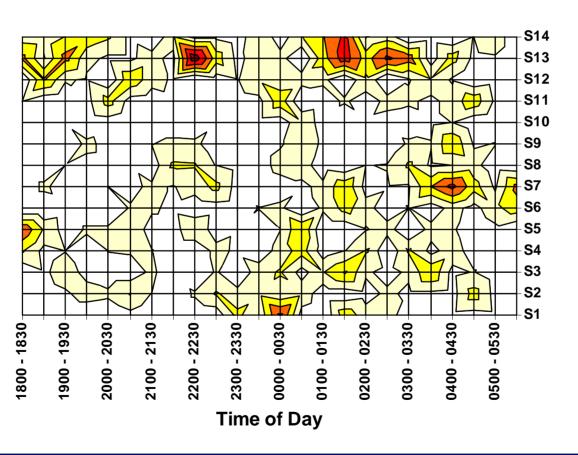
Circadian Effects





Length of Night Shift Performance & Circadian Influence







Research

2.5-3

2-2.5

■ 1.5-2 □ 1-1.5

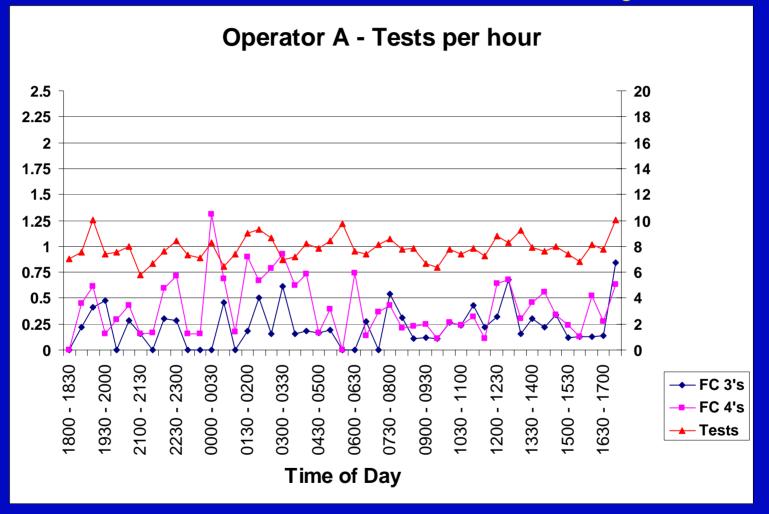
0.5-1

□ 0-0.5

- 2 What is the limit of successive night shifts before chronic fatigue affects operator performance in open cut mines?
- Any takers?
- Data suggests that some nights are worse (performance-wise) than other nights 2, 7, 13 & 14
- Sunday & Tuesday nights are bad
- Circadian effects present
- Hard to determine cut-off point as night 2 & 7 are worse than all <12

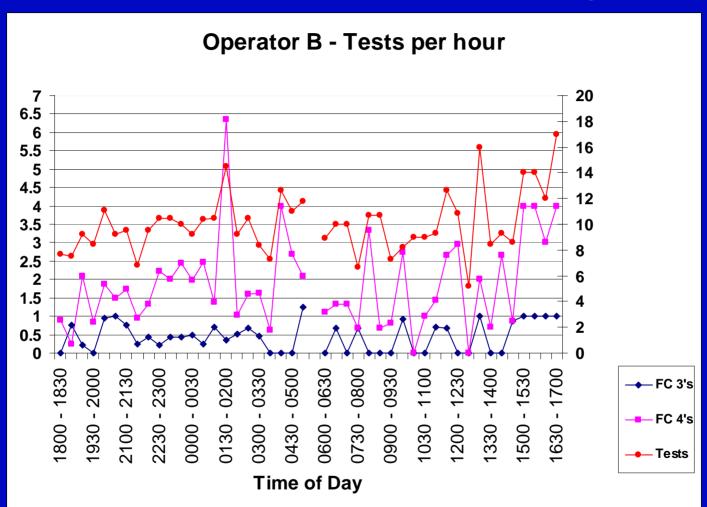


Individual Variability



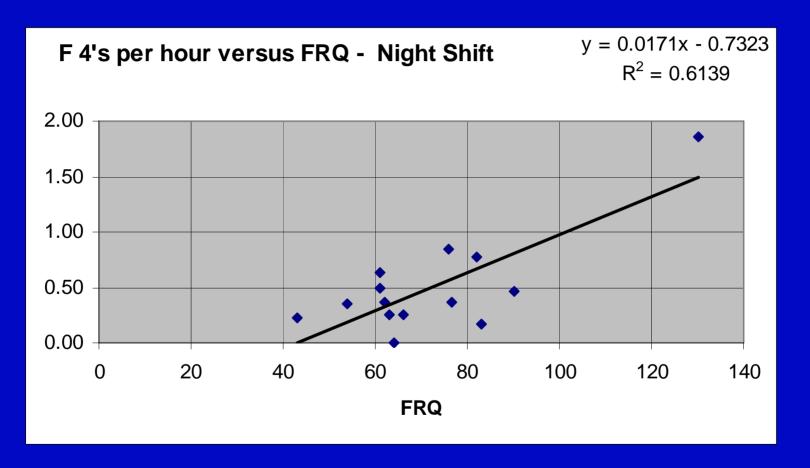


Individual Variability



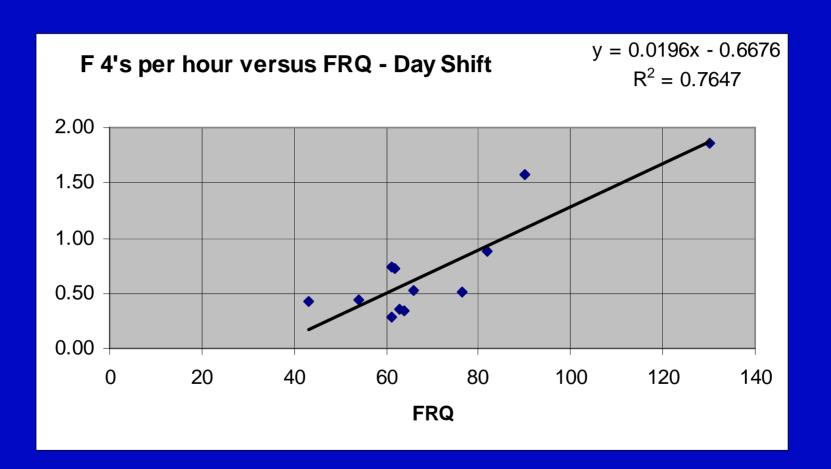


FRQ Score Correlation with Tests Per Hour





FRQ Score Correlation with F 4





What should we do about this?

- Direct more attention to individual selection (53% obese).
- Observe patterns of high and low performance and try different countermeasures.
- Promote a culture where your drivers are willing to admit they are tired & in need of a break.



More to Come...

- Data will be built up more over time will be able to test rosters against each other for performance.
- Results may change the way we discuss what is best for operators (eg. FRQ and a higher individual focus).



Many Thanks

- Coal Services
- Sons of Gwalia
- MacMahons
- Personnel at Carosue Dam
- Bob Lloyd ARRB

Wednesday afternoon - Presentation of PFMS





QUEENSLAND MINING INDUSTRY

Health & Safety CONFERENCE 2003

Accepting the Challenge

12.30-1.30pm

Lunch

Sponsored by

