

*What causes injuries?  
What exposure is relevant  
to measure?*

*Johan Ullman M.D.*

***HSBO Pro***  
*HighSpeed BoatOperations Professionals*

***Minimising  
Exposure and Injury risks  
when using  
High Speed Boats***

*Johan Ullman M.D.*

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***HighSpeed BoatOperations Professionals***

Working with the users  
on  
constant development

Vetenskap och beprövad erfarenhet

**HSBO***Pro*  
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Vetenskap och beprövad erfarenhet

=

Science and Proven Experience

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# Science and Proven Experience

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What is the  
**Science and Proven Experience**  
in injury risk reduction on  
High Speed Boats?

# What is established by Evidence Based Science

- Repeated impact exposure causes physical fatigue
- Standing up can amplify human impact levels > 3 times
- Bottoming out can amplify human impact levels > 3 times
- The spine is stronger when S-shaped than C-shaped
- Structural failure in the body normally causes pain
- Lateral impacts are more dangerous than pure vertical
- Neck is more vulnerable – Symptoms come late



# What is the established Proven Experience

- Slamming induced impacts cause severe injuries
- Harder slamming increases injury risks
- Lateral/Oblique impacts are more dangerous
- People can get ejected by lateral slamming
- Slouching postures cause more pain
- Users normally never adjust boat seats

02-17-14 01510 13.2  
232.7 DT 844.8 KN  
3237N2218 11714W6895

In Slow motion  
Look at the head jolt

02-17-36 01511 11.2  
271.1 DT 040.6 KN  
3237N1346-11714W8786



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What is the primary object ?

- for the employers?

1. Keeping personnel unharmed and fit
2. Complying with the EU directive

- for the operators?

1. Mission Success
2. Reduce Fatigue
3. Extend the mission span
4. Avoid injuries

What is the difference in actions  
needed to

Comply with the regulatory directive?

**NONE**

Prevent injuries?

**There is no difference**

Which actions are needed for  
Preventing injuries  
vs needed for  
“Complying” with the EU-directive?

It is **NOT** possible to comply!

It is **NOT** possible to meet the  
exposure limits at sea.



What is needed to  
“Comply” by Preventing injuries ?

Duty of Care: **Prevent injuries**  
Legal Obligation: **Best Practice**

=>

Apply the Best Available Solution  
based on **Evidence Based Science**  
& **Proven Experience**

What level of impact exposure  
measured in lab test is  
acceptable by the EU directive?

**NONE**

The directive states levels for  
human **occupational** exposure  
- not for lab values

Will injuries occur in the future?

Can YOU guarantee  
that **Human impact exposure at Sea**  
will not exceed the limits  
in the EU directive?

Will injuries occur in the future?

Is your **Duty of Care** based on  
**Evidence Based Science** and  
**Proven Experience**?

WHY DOES

The EU directive states levels for human **occupational** exposure?

To reduce the risks of  
**occupational injuries**

Where is the Scientific support  
for the connection  
Exposure levels - Risk of acute Injury?

There is **NO Evidence Based Science**  
supporting any of the exposure  
levels stated in the EU directive.

# Can the exposure limits in the EU-directive be used to determine what suspension seat is most effective to prevent injury?

The units in the EU directive are **not related to impact exposure**

**No** scientific evidence supports any **relation to injury risks**.

The limits are set in non-proven units, which **will change again**.

# Purpose of drop testing suspension seats

Compare performance of mechanisms  
in pure vertical impacts

**NOT** to compare the  
protective performance  
of seats with live humans



# What relevant data can not be acquired in lab drop testing

## **REAL EXPOSURE**

Multidirectional

Stochastic impacts

Human response

## **LAB TEST**

- Unidirectional

- Standard impacts

- Passive loads

# Drop testing vs. Real exposure

## REAL IMPACT EXPOSURE

- Is stochastic
- Come from multiple directions
- Differ in amplitudes
- Differ in rise times
- Differ in durations
- Differ in periodicity



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# Limitations of drop testing suspension mechanisms

Seats built to synergise  
with the human body's  
muscular reflex response  
- can not be tested in  
laboratory drop tests

# Limitations of drop testing suspension mechanisms

Impacts, anywhere near  
the **relevant risk levels**,  
would be even more **dangerous**  
in the lab - with **human subjects**

# Limitations of drop testing suspension mechanisms

Lateral impacts

Oblique Impacts

Multidirectional

- Can not be tested

Lateral impacts are more dangerous

**They are harder** slamming on the side of the hull

**The spine is weaker** to lateral forces (shear forces)

**They cause ejections**

**Most seats have no lateral mitigation**



# Who is responsible?

The coxswain?

Only if he has disobeyed direct orders

The platoon commander ?

Only if he has given orders directly causing an accident or injury

The seat manufacturer ?

Only if he has stated untruthful claims about protective capacity

The boat builder ?

Only if he has lied about protective capacity or withheld information regarding risks

The employer ?

YES – even when having been "in good faith"

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# Claims based on faked science?

“Our seats make you comply with the EU directive.”

“Our seats will reduce 49g impacts at sea to 11g.”

“Our seats reduce risks of injury.”

“Our seats increase physical performance by 30%.”

“Our seats will always protect the user  
from harmful exposure.”

# FAKED scientific evidence

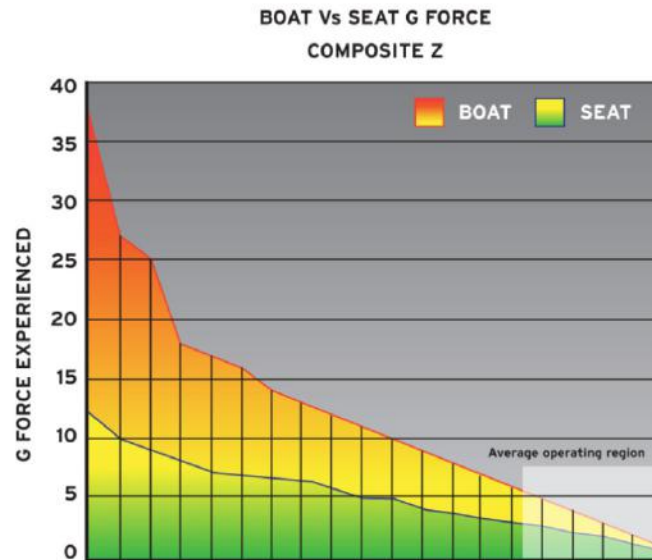
## Typical Test session parameters

		<b>Boat</b>	<b>Seat</b>
Sea state: 1 – 6	Max G	<b>49G</b>	<b>11.5G</b>
Speed: 0 - 50Knts	Min G	<b>1.25G</b>	<b>0.45G</b>
Test time: 7 hours	Averag	<b>2.09G</b>	<b>1.1G</b>
Wave events: 45,064			

*Detailed data available upon request*

**49g is lethal** – Would require a plane crash - on land.  
45 000 wave events in 7 hrs = (25 000 sec) is **impossible!**  
Going **full speed** upwind give max  $\approx 1$  wave slam/sec.  
(Speeds below 15 kts do not give impacts)

## Graphs & charts showing results from testing carried out



**FAKED**  
scientific  
evidence

This graph shows only that the results are faked.  
Reducing 49 or even 38 g to 11 g is Impossible!  
This testing can never have been “carried out”.  
It has never been published.

# Professional Boat Builder

# 142 - 2013

## MEASURING IMPACT EXPOSURE



PHOTO: JESSICA VILKINEN/BOOMERANGER BOATS

### Practical Impact-Exposure Testing

Taking measures required under the European Union's 2002 Vibration Directive, Boomeranger Boats, a builder of specialized high-speed RIBs in Finland, tests two models of shock-mitigating seats to determine which will best reduce whole-body impacts on boat operators.

**Text by Jussi Mannerberg**  
Photographs and illustrations  
courtesy Boomeranger Boats

*Editor's Note: Professional BoatBuilder has devoted significant editorial space in recent issues to exploring the efforts of naval architects and engineers to model and understand the slamming and impact accelerations that fast planing boats and their crews are exposed to. "Analyzing Accelerations" Parts 1 and 2 appeared in PBB Nos. 140 and 141, respectively. Those articles detailed what we know about the specifics of seakeeping in high-speed craft, what we should be able to model during the design phase, and what tests and data would help designers better predict vertical accelerations over a range of speeds and sea states.*

*The following article is a practical account of how a designer and builder of high-speed professional-grade RIBs*

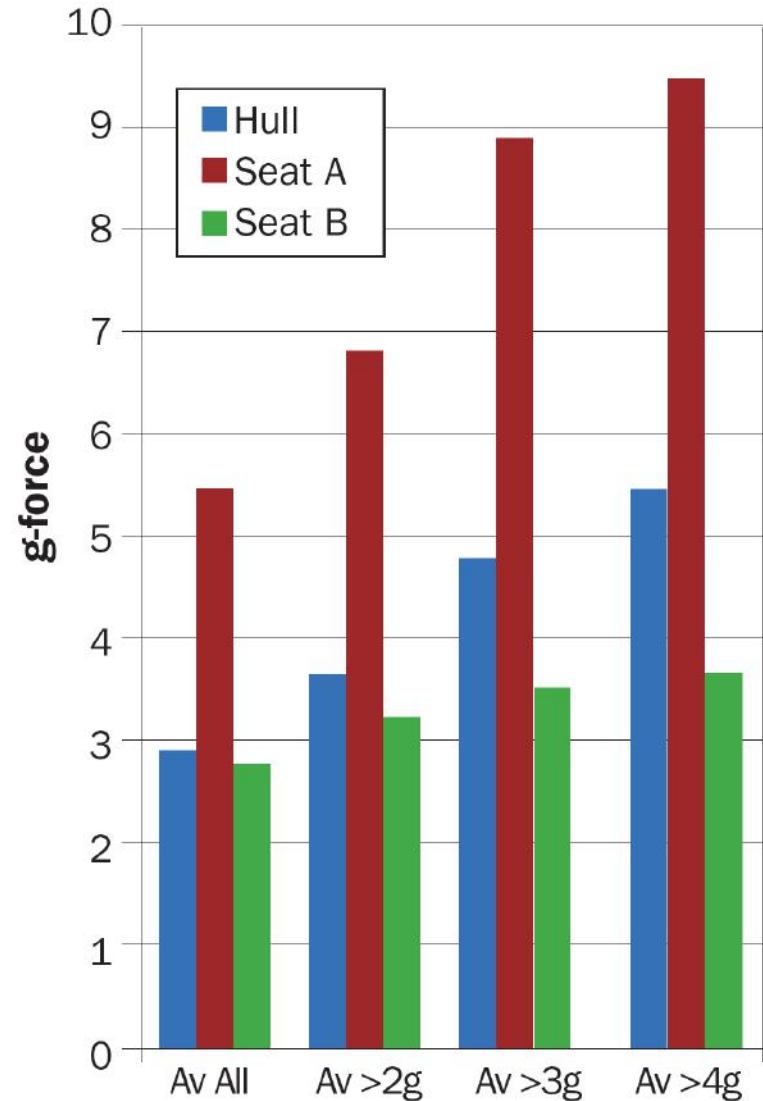
*addresses vertical accelerations in its existing models. Its author, boatbuilder Jussi Mannerberg, tells how the company he manages, Boomeranger Boats (Lovisa, Finland), measures slamming loads on hulls and assesses impact exposure of professional boat crews to meet the requirements of the European Union's Vibration Directive. This article is based on a similar paper Mannerberg presented at the 2012 High Speed Boat Operations Forum in Göteborg, Sweden.*

—Aaron Porter

Boomeranger Boats Oy has built professional high-speed rigid inflatable boats (RIBs) since 1991. In the last two years, we've seen an increasing number of potential buyers inquiring whether the boats comply

Above—Built in Finland, the 31.2' (9.5m), 6,614-lb (3,000-kg) Boomeranger Special Ops C-3500 open RIB, powered by twin 300-hp Mercury Verado outboards, is designed for high-speed commercial or government service. As such, the boat is subject to the European Union's directive limiting worker exposure to impacts and vibrations. It requires adoption of the best available shock-mitigating technology to protect crews working in extreme marine environments.

Figure 4. Mean Peak Values for Impacts Above 2g, 3g, and 4g



# What claims are fake - By Proven Experience?

“Our seats are equivalent to those in your spec ”

“Our seats are adjustable for height and weight”

“Our seats have lateral suspension”

“The negative g-forces are the most dangerous”



Jules Morgan racing in V24

FAKED  
Proven  
Experience

This boat has no space for any suspension at all  
- the seats sit on the deck.

True confidence  
Is when you know  
the cheapest bidder  
supplied the gear  
and  
Still trust it with your life





# Duty of Care

Duty of Care for personnel, subject to high risks of injury, includes:

Collecting data about each injury and accident and the circumstances

Analysing such data to find common factors.

Trying to understand which factors can have caused injuries.

Trying to find ways to eliminate risk factors by applying alternative means and measures

In aviation every accident is followed up with an investigation and a report.

# Scientific evaluation of suspension seats

Only **controlled** studies qualify as **scientific**.

Controlled means: **Comparison** against a **relevant control item**, with known properties.

**Exposure** and **test conditions**  
must be **relevant**

# How can test and evaluation of suspension seats be scientific?

Performance test must be done **side-by-side**

- at sea - in real or **realistic conditions**,
- with sufficient **amount of exposure**,
- In sufficient sea **conditions\***

= \*(high enough to not allow full speed)

Measuring needs to be done side-by-side

- so the that **same impacts** and the **same vibrations**
- can be recorded **simultaneously**
- on **test item** and reference/**control item**
- with the same **timestamp**

# How can test and evaluation of suspension seats be scientific ?

Testing two unknown entities side-by-side, can only show their relative performance,  
- not if they are good or bad.

Side-by-side testing must be done against a reference with known properties

# What is relevant to measure

Vibration is known to

- cause fatigue over time and
- speed up aging of cartilage in hips on tractor drivers, sitting twisted to see how they are ploughing.
- temporarily reduce fluid content in intervertebral discs, making the spine more rigid

Vibration should also be measured

- but

Vibration Does NOT cause Acute Injury

# What is the problem with the different standards?

They are all based on vibrations  
instead of on impacts.

-

What is vibration?  
and  
What is impact?

# This is vibration



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## This is Impact



We can not estimate the effects of this impact by analysing mean values of the continuous vibration.



We can not predict the effects of the impacts by analysing mean values of the continuous vibration.

# What Causes Injuries?

Acute injury = structural failure in anatomic structures

Is caused by impacts

Not by

mean values of vibration

This is regardless of which algorithms are used to boil down a number of impacts, of varying amplitude and character, and hours of vibration, to a single figure.

# What is relevant to measure

The only parameter proven to be related to risk of acute injury is **Impact Exposure**.

Impacts data should be collected, reported, analysed and compared by **numbers of impacts and peak values** .

# Basis for scientific analysis

There is no way in which the injury risks caused by an impact can be predicted by analysing the mean values of the preceding vibrations.

There is no way in which the exposure to impacts during a day can be relevantly expressed in a single figure

# Basis for scientific analysis

NO scientific evidence exists that can justify or even support any of the methods created to express

**Impact Exposure**

as

**Mean values of Vibration**

# Basis for scientific analysis

Higher impact levels (g-levels)

- ⇒ Higher **compression** forces
- or **bending** forces
  - or **tearing** forces
  - or **shear** forces

When any of these forces exceed the structural strength - structural failure occurs.

# What is relevant to measure

Impact exposure must be measured  
- by measuring impacts

Measured impacts must be shown,  
reported and compared as impacts

Measured impacts must be reported in  
numbers and amplitudes



# What is relevant to measure

A scientific study, sponsored by the UK MoD, doing exactly this, proved that very **extreme differences** in impact exposure **DO NOT SHOW** when the **data are processed** through the suggested algorithms.

Ref

The effectiveness of shock mitigating technology in reducing motion induced fatigue in small high speed craft.; Myers, S. et al

HSC Motion Analysis -ICI, Impact Count Index; Dobbins, Meyrs et al.

# UK MoD's Sea Trial Seat Testing

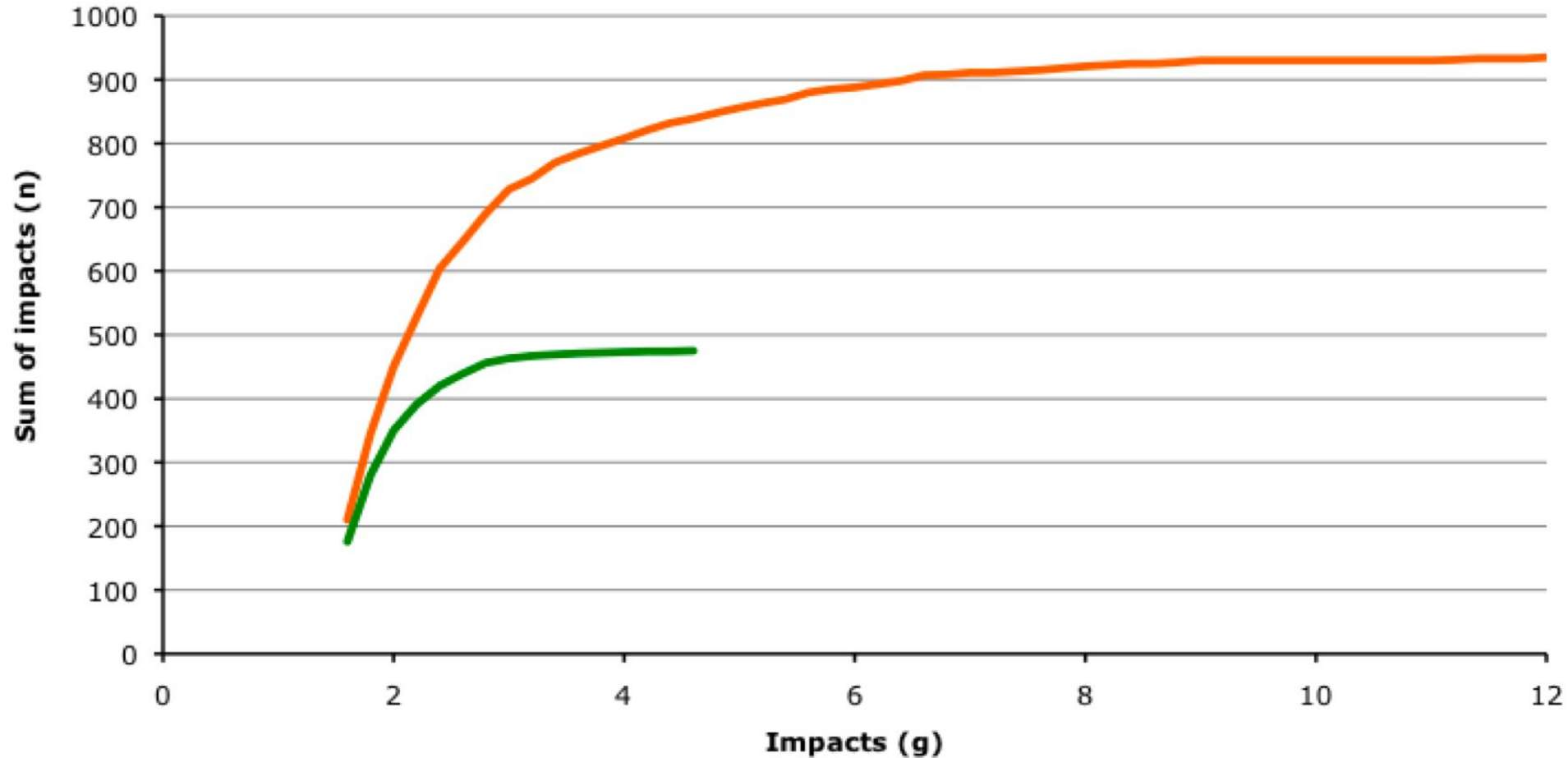
The real **impact data** showed  
**4 X the number** of impacts > 2.0g  
**3 X higher** impact levels

Shuttle run test showed  
**26% decline in performance!**

The data **processed for** standards  
and **directives** showed  
**NO significant difference**

# CUMULATIVE IMPACT COUNT (IC)

Fixed seat      Susp seat





# TRADITIONAL WBV MEASURES

Fixed seat vs. suspension seat trial

Measures **DO NOT** reflect what occupants feel / report

		WBV		
		wRMS (m.s <sup>-2</sup> )	Crest Factor	VDV (m.s <sup>-1.75</sup> )
HSC: Fixed Seat	Deck:	2.00	24.0	39.9
	Fixed seat	1.93	25.1	36.8
HSC: Susp. Seat	Deck:	1.98	31.8	41.7
	Susp. seat	1.99	15.8	33.8

EU PAD WBV:

RMS – EAV = 0.5 m.s<sup>-2</sup>,

VDV – EAV = 9.1 m.s<sup>1.75</sup>,

ELV = **1.15 m.s<sup>-2</sup>**.

ELV = **21 m.s<sup>1.75</sup>**.



# 18M HSC AT ~40KTS FOR 4 HOURS

		EU PAD WBV Values	
	Trial Exposure	EAV	ELV
wRMS	2.43 m.s <sup>-2</sup>	0.5 m.s <sup>-2</sup>	1.15 m.s <sup>-2</sup>
Crest factor	28		
VDV	58.3 m.s <sup>1.75</sup>	9.1 m.s <sup>1.75</sup>	21 m.s <sup>1.75</sup>

RMS & VDV generally **NOT** considered to be helpful when discussing HSC exposure related to EU prescribed limits



# What should be measured?

The only scientifically valid method to predict the risk of injury, is to measure real impact exposure on the human body, in real exposure conditions.

# Why is HSBO Forum organised?

## *HighSpeedBoat OperationsForum*

To present and scrutinize scientific work in the field  
- to find out what is **Evidence based Science**

To compare experiences  
- to find out what is the **Proven Experience**

THERE IS ALWAYS SOMEONE...



... WHO WILL DO IT CHEAPER!



