



# Hydrogen Refuelling Stations for the Public Sector

Quality and Safety in the User Interface

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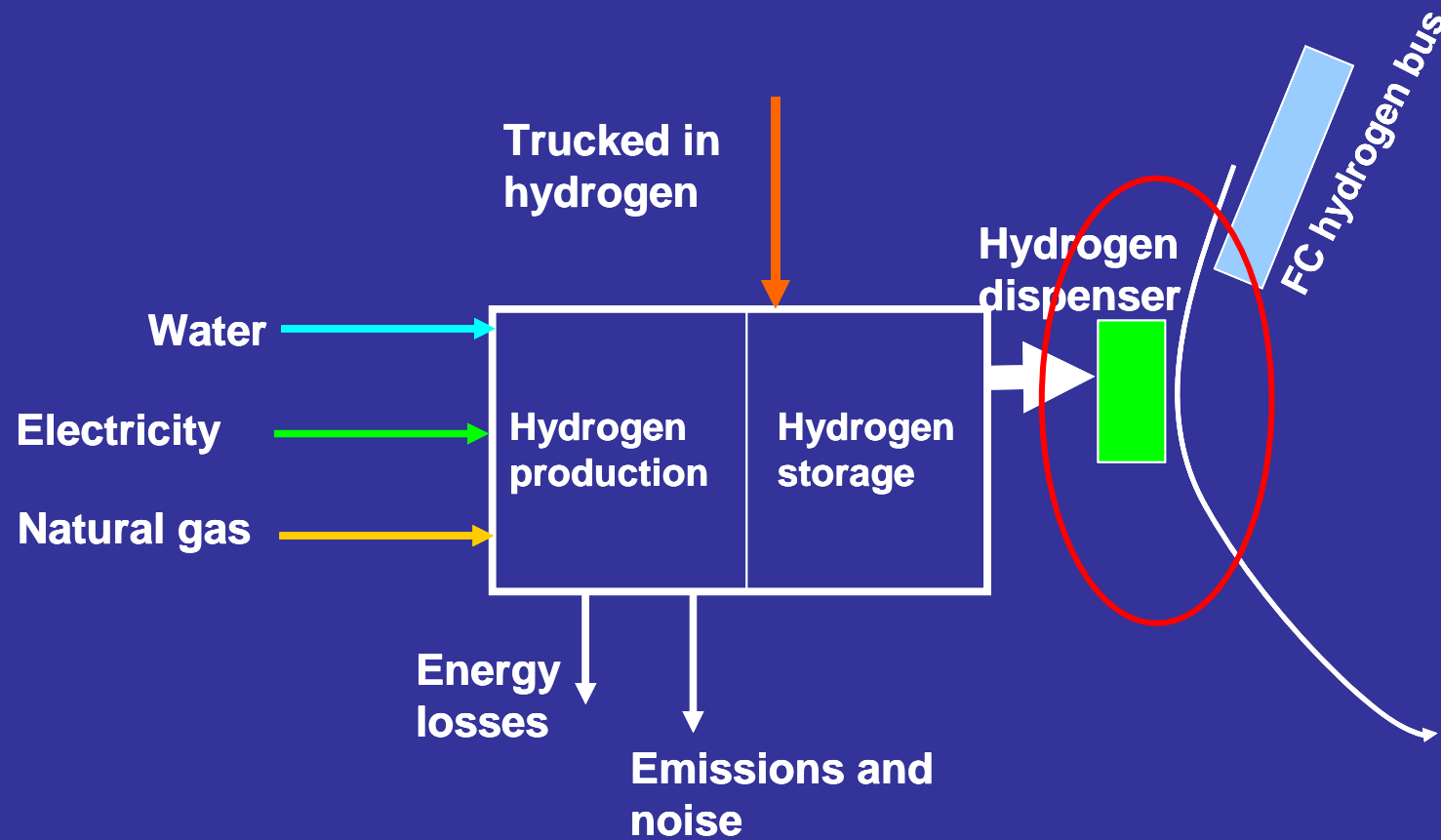
# Introduction

Experience from 4 years of operation in demonstration projects:

- Incidents more frequent at the user interface than in other parts of the station
- Further development of the refuelling equipment and systems needs special attention



# The User Interface



**The User Interface is where the refuelling is done**

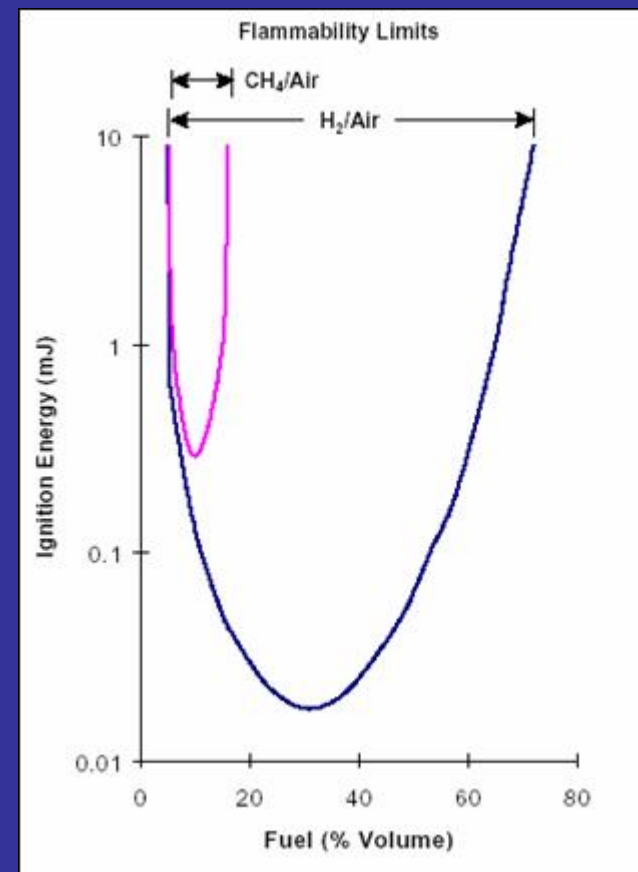
# Characteristics of the user interface

- Safe, robust and reliable equipment and systems
- Simple refuelling procedures easy to understand
- User-friendly design and operation



# Safety aspects in the user interface

- The main safety aspects are related to potential ignition of a hydrogen leakage
  - Experience from natural gas
- BUT**
- Hydrogen is different
  - Components and systems should be based on hydrogen specific technology



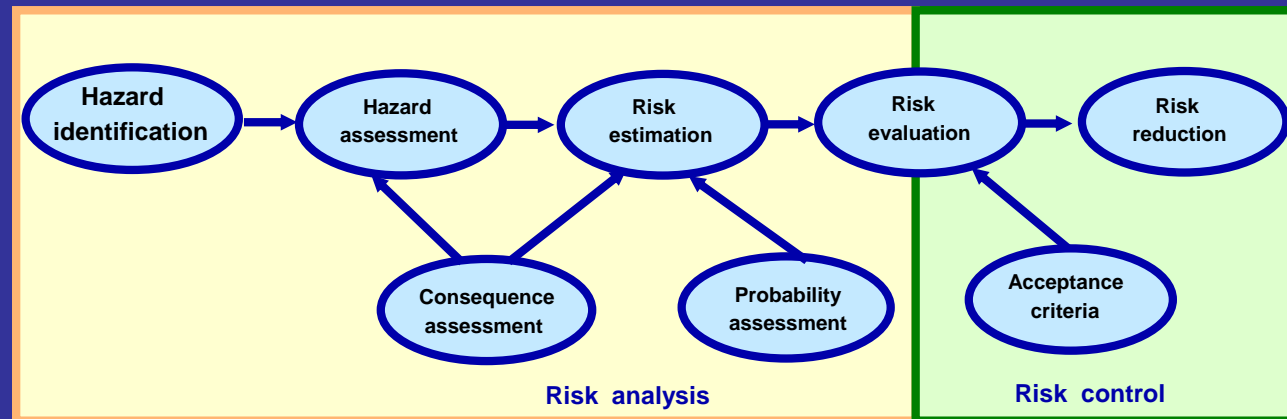
Ref: Alcock, J.L. et. al.

# Quality and safety approach to hydrogen stations



- Based on industrial experience
- Transfer of hydrogen technology from the industrial sector to the public sector means new applications and new customers

# Risk assessments as design and engineering support



The industrial safety culture emphasizes:

- Inherent safety
- Risk based safety management
- Continuous improvement based on lessons learnt from quality and safety monitoring



# Inherent safe hydrogen stations and user interface

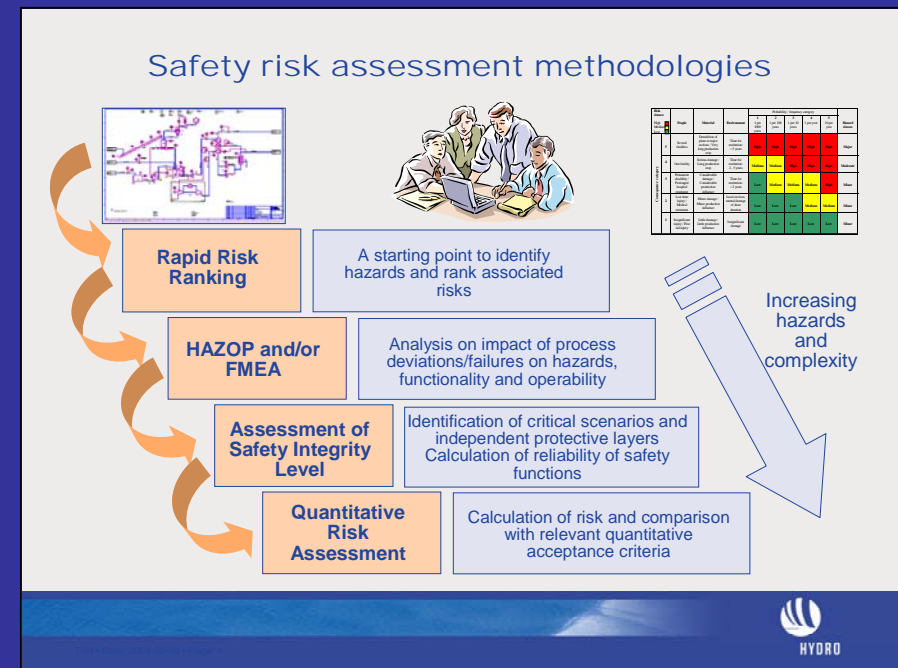
- Inherent safe hydrogen stations requires implementation of hydrogen specific know-how
- Different approach and different technical solutions
- Experience and lessons learnt needs to be shared within the “hydrogen family”





# Risk assessment of the user interface

- Methodology used must fit the object to be analysed
- The users' tasks and behaviour should be analysed
- Human Factor methodologies should be included in design and operation



# The Human Factor

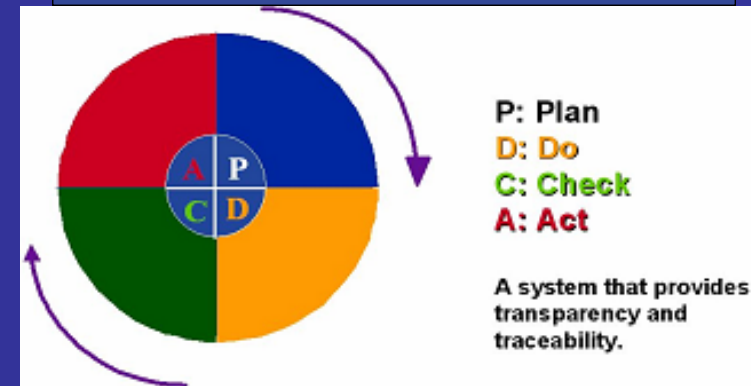
- Understanding human behaviour and the users' needs is crucial
- Simple instructions fit for the public user is a must
- Work Process Analysis and Job Safety Assessment are useful tools involving the user
- Risk acceptance criteria must support safe and user-friendly design and operation



# Continuous improvement of the user interface

- Quality and safety monitoring a systematic approach to continuous improvement
- The PDCA methodology a most effective tool
- PDCA used in CUTE and HyFLEET:CUTE

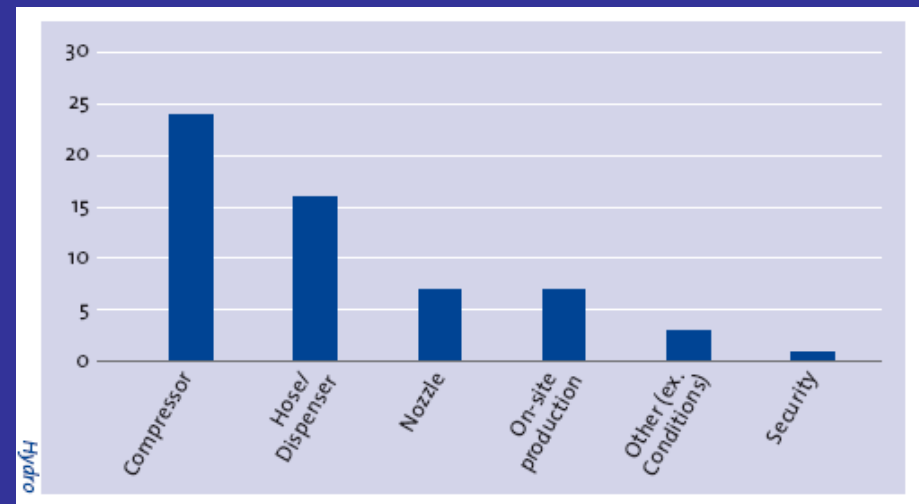
Quality and Safety Monitoring	
1.	Number of kilometres driven
2.	Amount of hydrogen filled on the bus
3.	Number of unexpected vehicle stops due to lack of supplied fuel
4.	Amount of hydrogen supplied
5.	Consumption of utilities
6.	Number of corrections due to hydrogen gas product quality
7.	Number of operation interruptions
8.	Number of emergency shut downs
9.	Number of leakages (all kinds, gas or liquid)
10.	Number of incidents and adverse situations
11.	Number of accidents causing injury to people, damage to property or environment
12.	Number of deviations of safety systems



Ref: CUTE

# Incident reporting – experience from CUTE

- Some 65 incidents reported in detail – about 1/3 related to the user interface
- Dispenser and filling equipment challenging – still unsolved issues
- Human errors were hardly reported



Ref: CUTE

# Incident reporting – lessons learnt in CUTE

- Sharing experience makes improvement happen
- Incidents must be scrutinized with respect to root causes
- Operators must be involved in investigation and follow-up
- Suppliers must be heavily involved



# The user interface at future hydrogen stations



How is hydrogen refuelling done at future stations ?

How is the user interface designed?

Do we need to copy the petrol refuelling procedure ?

Do we need dedicated personnel ?





## Further development

- Hydrogen refuelling stations must be at least as safe and user-friendly as petrol stations
- Simple access to the station
- Simple, reliable and robust equipment and systems
- Shorter refuelling time and higher pressures



# Completely new design of the user interface?

- Does 700 bar and wireless communication motivate for completely new solutions?
- Risk increases with humans close to the dispensing process
- Systems and technologies that minimise manual handling should be developed



# Conclusion

- High quality and safe user interface requires close cooperation between all parties
- Risk based approach
- Continuous improvement based quality and safety monitoring
- Equipment and systems based on hydrogen specific technology
- The human factor important





Thank you for your attention

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