

Canada's National Laboratory for Particle and Nuclear Physics

TRIUMF Failure Investigation Tool

Violeta Toma
Accelerator Operations Manager, TRIUMF

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Outline

- Introduce TapRooT®
- Incident investigation:
 - OMild consequences
 - Moderate consequences
- Summary

What is TapRooT®

- Incident investigation system:
 - Human errors
 - Equipment failure

- Helps solve problems:
 - Reactively
 - Proactively



TapRooT® Process

Collect Information

Understand what happened

Identify problems which caused the incident

Analyze each problem's root cause

Search for systemic, cultural & organizational causal factors

Propose corrective actions

Present lessons learnt to management to obtain support for the proposed corrective actions



TapRooT® Best Practices

- 1) Your root cause analysis is only as good as the information you collect
- 2) Your knowledge (not only the lack of it) can get in the way of a good root cause analysis
- 3) You have to understand what happened before you can understand why it happened
- 4) Interviews are NOT about asking questions



TapRooT® Best Practices

- 5) You can't solve all human performance problems with discipline, training, and procedures
- 6) Often, people can't see effective corrective actions even if they can find the root causes
- 7) All investigations are NOT equal (some investigation steps can't be skipped)



TapRooT® Human Performance

0) Incident: safety lock applied to a water pump electrical disconnect was cut in error by somebody other than the lock owner

Steps 1 -4:



Collect Information & Understand what Happened

Water pumps





- 11) Parts are ready
- 12) Water is shut off
- 13) PG supervisor leaves for the day before work is completed. Mechanical Services (MS) group leader takes over work coordination
- 15) Keys are handed over

Collect Information & Understand what Happened

- 17) Work finished, system brought to operations conditions
- 18) the MS group leader gives the 2 keys to an attendant to remove the lock
- 19) MS and PG supervisor communicate and PG advices MS to cut the padlock



Collect Information & Understand what Happened



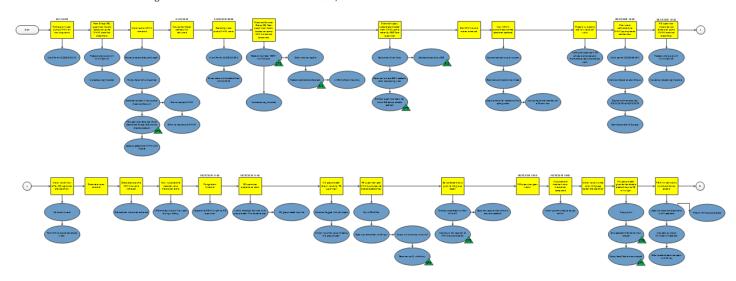


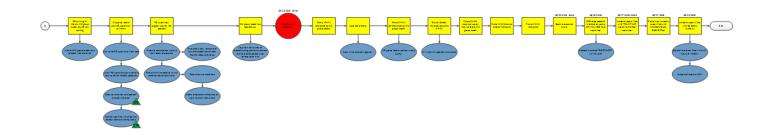
TapRooT® Tool: SnapCharT

S_I 13 SnapChart®

Cutting of a Device Disable Padlock NCR 9057/9079

Violeta Toma and Hubert Hui 2016-07-12 Rev.9





- Workers (PG & ES) unware of site lock-out procedure for multi-shift lock-out
- Use of personal lock for a multi-shift lock
- Padlocks hand inscribed, hard to read
- PG supervisor didn't check which key he needs to hand to MS supervisor
- PG supervisor didn't show MS supervisor the lock-out location
- MS supervisor didn't tell attendant that he must remove one lock-out only
- MS supervisor didn't tell attendant the name of the pump to be re-connected

Search for systemic, cultural & organizational causal factors

- Attendant doesn't relay that a padlock was already removed
- Attendant doesn't ask which pump to re-connect

- Training Programme and policy/procedure
- I. Multi-shift lock-out
- II. Padlock label
- h) or " ' o ' '
- b) Clear policies & procedures
- c) Audits and Evaluations
- C) Addits and Evaluations

d)

applicable

Inforce policy on lock-out through internal audits and disciplinary actions when

e) Timely communication of policies and procedures

- Ensure policies on Lock-out and on Device Disable are consistent
- Group training plans to reference above policies when appropriate
- Policy should be revised to include the acceptable methods of marking a lockout/disable padlock
- All TRIUMF groups using shop padlocks as part of multi-shift device disables should be made aware of current policy and change all shop padlocks to padlocks from Operations Group

- Although not required by WorkSafe BC, BC Safety Authority or BC Electrical Code, it would be best practice for any electrical wiring that has been made safe (de-energised and device disable installed) and disconnected from a device to also have the device end wires be covered appropriately
- Group supervisors to schedule periodic discussion sessions on policies and procedures and invite subject matter experts able to answer questions as needed

- TapRooT dos and don'ts:
- Don't assume
- Ask "what happened" not "why"
- Expect more than one root cause
- Human error is just the starting point of a root cause analysis
- Search for root causes that can be fixed







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Thank You! Merci!

Questions?