

Efficient Safe-Work Planning in Accelerator Maintenance Activities

AMMW 2015 Stephen Smith, CSSBB Jefferson Lab

Agenda

Objective: Explain how efficient safe-work-planning can avoid or minimize Maintenance delays. Show relevant examples.

Agenda:

- How can a safe-work process avoid delays?
- What are the basic functions of a Safe Work process?
- What support elements can minimize delays?
- How should the overall System be set up?
- Summary



How a Safe-Work Process can avoid delays

- Maintenance Safety delays are caused by issues that are either:
 - Not known
 - Known but not anticipated to impact
- A properly setup and supported Safe-Work Process should prevent or greatly reduce both types of occurrences

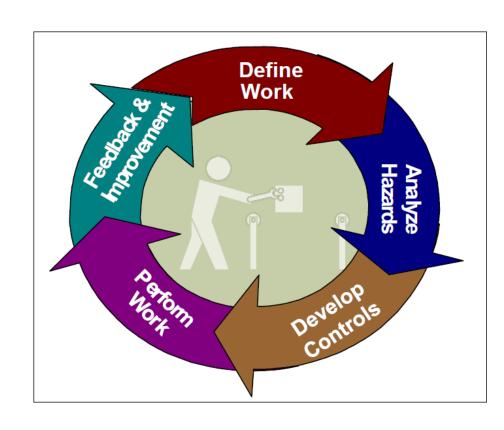
Exposed, energized cables. This caused a protracted work delay in an experimental Hall.





Basic Functions of a Safe-Work Process

- Define Work Scope
- Identify the Safety Hazards
 - Prioritize Safety Hazards
 - Plan to avoid or substantially mitigate
 - Set acceptable risk thresholds
- Finalize the plan; develop the Controls
- Perform the Work within Controls
- Provide feedback and improve the next time.

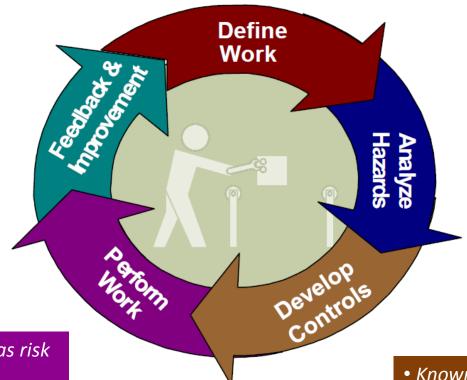




Support Elements which Minimize Delays

 Automated, concise notification of workers and Safety advisors

 Increased participation as risk increases



- System to determine risk
- System of known risk thresholds
- Scaled planning and approval process as risk increases
- Easily obtainable
 Equipment Configuration
 scenarios

- More segmentation as risk increases
- Equipment Configuration Assurance
- Back-out and Restart plans

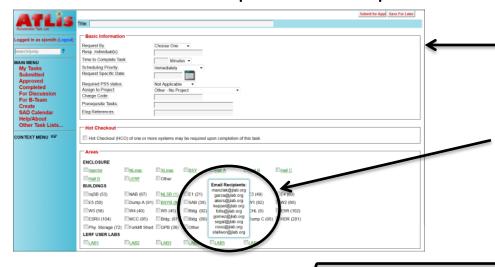
- Known and available Safety mitigations (engineered controls, PPE)
- More communication / input as risk increases



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Setting Up the Process and Tools, 1 of 4

- The Process provides guidelines and thresholds for risk
 - The tools implement the process



Task List (different from a Log)

Concise notifications; texts for higher risk, more urgent activities

System for determining and prioritizing risk

Table 1:	Conseq	uence	Levels

Consequence Level	Severity	Property Loss		
High (H)	Serious impact on-site. May cause death or loss of facility operation. Major impact on the environment.	>\$100,000		
Medium (M)	occupational illness to personnel major damage to the			
Low (L)	Minor impact on-site. May cause minor injury, minor			
Extremely Low (EL)	Insignificant injury, occupational illness, or impact on the environment.	<\$500		

	Table 2: Probability of <u>Incident</u>
Probability Level	Description*

Probability Level	ty Level Description*			
High (H)	An incident is likely to occur several times in a year.			
Medium (M)	An incident is likely to occur annually.			
Low (L)	An incident is likely to occur during the life of the facility or operation.			
Extremely Low (EL)	Occurrence is unlikely or the incident is not expected to occur during the life of the facility or operation.			



Setting Up the Process and Tools, 2 of 4

EH&S Hazard Identification Worksheet

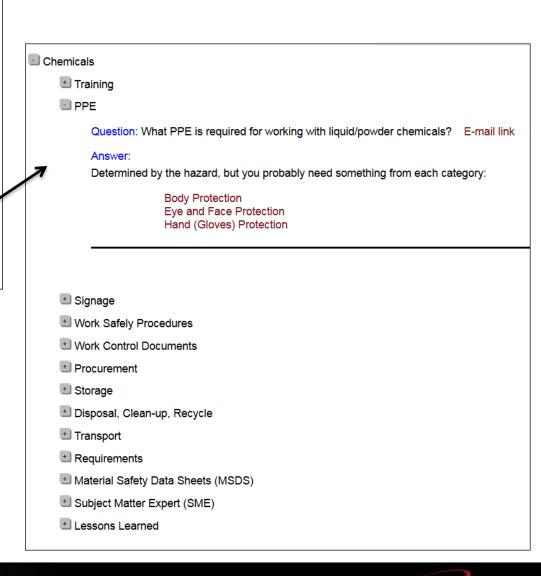
Instructions: Answer the following questions from Appendix 3210-T2 of the EH&S Handbook. Questions with answers that indicate a hazard may exist should be discussed with your supervisor/manager/EH&S staff. Resolutions and hazard mitigations must be noted in the block provided. Please see EH&S manual Section 3210 for further reference. This worksheet is intended as just a starting point. Having identified the hazards associated with this task, next review the associated guidance in the EH&S Manual and develop procedures and controls tailored to the work.

General EHS&Q Hazards

YES NO

- Do you require familiarization with the work area and its current state? Do you need to perform a pre-job walkdow (3210)
- Are there MSDS requirements for the materials being used with which you are unfamilar? (6610 T1)
- Will you be working with or mixing chemicals (6610)

- System of known risk thresholds
- Known and available Safety mitigations





Setting Up the Process and Tools, 3 of 4

Jefferson Lab oThomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility	Operational Safety Procedure Review and Approval Form # 29462 (See ES&H Manual Chapter 3310 Appendix T1 Operational Safety Procedure (OSP) and Temporary OSP Procedure for Instructions)			
Туре:	OSP Click for OSP/TOSP Procedure Form Click for LOSP Procedure Form			
Serial Number:	ENG-13-29462-OSP			
Issue Date:	9/20/2013			
Expiration Date:	8/20/2016			
Title:	Testing and Adjusting Magnet Power Supplies while Energized			
Location: (where work is being performed)	North Access South Access Technology & Engineering Development Floor 1	Location Detail: (specifics about where in the selected location(s) the work is being performed)	All Locations where DC Power Supplies are installed, EESDC Power Work Labs and Test Stands	

- More segmentation as risk increases
- Equipment Configuration input

Sequence of Task Steps	Task Steps/Potential Hazards	Consequence Level	<u>Probability</u> Level	<u>Risk</u> <u>Code</u> (before mitigation)	Proposed Mitigation (Required for Risk Code >2)	Safety Procedures/ Practices/Controls/Training	Risk Code (after mitigation
3	Energized Testing of the PS with doors open and interlocks bypassed with test equipment installed while power supply is Locked out and de-energized. Use of Hands-Off techniques. Class 3 shock hazard, Arc Flash hazard	Medium	Medium	4/3	Perform measurement equipment connection with PS de-energized and LT&T where necessary. Re-energize supply to make measurements. L&T the PS to remove or reposition test equipment. Barriers/shields installed as required.	Hands Off observation of instruments connected to PS only, PPE required to be inside Arc Flash and Limited Approach Boundaries. Only Authorized people may perform work under supervision of senior personnel, 2-man rule, safety watch requirements	
4	Energized Testing of the PS with doors open and interlocks bypassed, with test equipment, performed using Hands-On probing. Class 3 shock hazard, Arc Flash Hazard	Medium	Medium	4/3	Hands-on probing to make measurements on only easily accessed measurement points using appropriately rated equipment and PPE. Barriers/Shields installed as required to prevent inadvertent contact with nearby circuitry.	Procedures and techniques described in the document. PPE required, authorized personnel only under direct supervision of senior personnel, 2-man rule, safety watch requirements, voltage rated test equipment or isolated test equipment used	2



Setting Up the Process and Tools, 4 of 4

Back out and Restart Plans

Back Out Procedure(s) i.e. steps necessary to restore the equipment/area to a safe level.

- 1. LT&T equipment according to equipment specific procedures
- 2. Remove all test equipment
- 3. Restore all circuits to their proper operational condition
- Re-test interlocks
- 5. Get approval from Engineering/Operations if restoring power to the Accelerator
- 4. Restore operation of power supply

Scaled planning and approvals

Review Signatures			
Person : Merz, Bill (merz) Reasoning: Electrical Safety	Signed on 9/19/2013 8:44:59 AM by Bill Merz (merz@jlab.org)		
Person : Nelson, Rick (nelson) Reasoning: Shock Hazards	Signed on 9/19/2013 8:58:06 AM by Rick Nelson (nelson@jlab.org)		
Subject Matter Expert : Electricity	Signed on 9/18/2013 4:05:05 PM by Todd Kujawa (kujawa@jlab.org)		
	Approval Signatures		
Division Safety Officer : EESDCP	Signed on 9/19/2013 1:37:36 PM by Henry Robertson (robertsn@jlab.org)		
Org Manager : EESDCP	Signed on 9/19/2013 11:08:43 AM by Will Oren (oren@jlab.org)		



Summary

- Delays associated with Safe-Work Processes can be avoided or minimized
- Support Elements make Safe-Work Processes more efficient
 - Systems for identifying and prioritizing risks
 - Easily obtainable equipment lineups
 - <u>Concise</u> notification of workers and Safety advisors
 - Avoiding "death by email"
 - Back out and restart plans
 - Scaled planning and approvals
 - Post-job feedback for higher risk work

