

Table of Contents

B. Accelerator Facility Operations	2
1. Operational Planning and Procedures - Salient Features from COO of Value to.....	2
a. Operational Organization and Administration	2
b. Operations Management	2
c. Training, Communications and Notifications	2
d. Abnormal Events.....	2
e. Configuration Management.....	3
f. Credited Controls	3
g. Credited Controls Certification and Maintenance.....	3
h. Machine Guarding.....	3
i. Ancillary Operations	4
j. Human Performance and Procedures	4
k. Work Planning and Control for Safety Related Systems	4
l. Contractor Assurance System	5
2. Safety Systems Unique to Accelerators.....	5
a. Beam-Interlock Systems	5
b. Superconducting Magnet Systems	5
c. Re-using Accelerator Components and Other Legacy Hazard Issues.....	5
3. Experimental Activities and Ancillary Operations	5
a. General Considerations	5
b. Electrical Safety	5
c. Flammable and Non-Flammable Compressed Gas Safety.....	6
d. Cryogenic Safety	6
e. Special-Materials Safety	6
f. Safety Software QA and Cyber Security for ACS Networks.....	6

B. Accelerator Facility Operations

1. Operational Planning and Procedures - Salient Features from COO of Value to Accelerator Safety
 - a. Operational Organization and Administration (*Ed Lessard*)
 - Goals and means to achieve them
 - Controls necessary to implement policy
 - Roles, responsibility, accountability, authority
 - Physical security
 - Ensuring sufficient human and material resources for operations
 - Monitoring operations performance
 - Operations goals
 - Holding people accountable for performance
 - Training of managers and supervisors for operations
 - b. Operations Management (*Ed Lessard*)
 - Work planning and control of experiments and operations
 - Authorizing changes to equipment
 - Assuring systems are in proper alignment
 - Assuring compliance with ASE limits
 - Assuring proper status information on control panels and alarms
 - Documenting equipment deficiencies
 - Documenting maintenance activities
 - Assuring operational tests are performed following maintenance or modifications
 - Controlling temporary modifications
 - Assuring a document control system is in place
 - c. Training, Communications and Notifications (*Ray Karol, Mike Epps, Mark Gulley*)
 - Operator qualifications and periodic re-training
 - On-shift training
 - Explaining the safety analysis and ASE to operations personnel
 - Providing guidance to operators so that they understand safety requirements
 - Training policy
 - Documenting training
 - Assuring both normal and emergency communications
 - Methods of communications
 - Procedures to ensure appropriate notifications for ESH and mission concerns
 - Documenting notifications
 - Graded approach to training and communications programs
 - d. Abnormal Events (*Pat Sullivan, Mark Gulley*)
 - Investigating near miss situations and specific events

- Evaluating near miss using a USI Determination
 - Allowing deviations from ASE if no other way to protect people or environment
 - Qualifications of investigators
 - Collecting information
 - Structured root cause analyses and extent of condition
 - Ensuring corrective actions are implemented
 - Graded approach to investigating abnormal events
- e. Configuration Management (*David Luke, Mike Epps*)
- Control of equipment and system status
 1. Authorizing changes to equipment status
 2. Checking for proper equipment and system lineup
 3. Identifying equipment deficiencies and documenting
 - Assuring ASE limits are maintained and USI determination process is used
 1. Operator responsibilities
 2. Assurance methods
 - USI determination process and change control of safety related systems
 - Configuration Control
 1. Identifying components that require labeling
 2. Label information and placement
 3. Replacing labels
 - Graded approach to configuration management
- f. Credited Controls (*Ray Karol, David Luke*)
- Training operations personnel on the safety analysis
 - Assigning operators responsibility for Credited Controls
 - Using approved alternatives for Credited Controls
 - Assuring Credited Controls are implemented
 - Assuring testing and surveillances are completed
- g. Credited Controls Certification and Maintenance (*Ken Belcher, Ray Karol*)
- Documenting the bases for Credited Controls
 - Testing Credited Controls
 - Bypassing Credited Controls
 - Performing maintenance on Credited Controls
 - Returning Credited Controls to service
- h. Machine Guarding (*Ken Belcher*)
- Beam Interlock System for Preventing Personnel Exposure
 1. Technical Design Features
 2. Access Control Features
 3. Documentation Requirements

4. Administrative Controls
5. Testing Protocols

- Controlling access to accelerator enclosures
 1. Access control systems (ACSs) for different modes of operation and maintenance periods
 2. Writing and reviewing sweep procedures
 3. Assuring the ACS is operable
 4. Radiological posting for accelerator enclosures
 5. Training

i. Ancillary Operations

- Applies to operation of cryogenic plants, motor-generator sets, accelerator-watch, etc.:
 1. Operator responsibilities
 2. Operator knowledge and qualifications
 3. Operator response to process problems
- Communications between ancillary operators and Main Control Room

j. Human Performance and Procedures (*E. Lessard*)

- Human performance training
- Feedback on procedures and processes
- Minimum procedures
 1. Operations startup
 2. Normal operation
 3. Emergency conditions
 4. Conduct of maintenance
 5. Approval and conduct of experiments
 6. Review and approval of facility modifications
 7. Management of safety-related changes
 8. Control of facility access
- Procedure development
- Procedure content
- Procedure changes and revisions
- Procedure review and approval
- Procedure availability
- Procedure use

k. Work Planning and Control for Safety Related Systems (*Mark Gulley*)

- Work planning for operations and maintenance
- Work authorization and documentation
- Post maintenance testing and returning equipment to service
- Alarm status (e.g., alarms disabled, set-point changes, masking)
- Coordinating work during maintenance days
- Control of temporary modifications

- Continuous improvement/feedback programs
- 1. Contractor Assurance System
 - Independent verification to assure reliable operation of Credited Controls
 - Occasions requiring independent verification
 - Verification techniques
 - Contractor oversight
- 2. Safety Systems Unique to Accelerators (*E. Lessard*)
 - a. Beam-Interlock Systems
 - Responding to beam-loss alarms and radiation-monitor alarms
 - Controlling access to accelerator enclosures
 - Responding to human machine interface issues
 - Assuring radiation monitors are operable during operations
 - b. Superconducting Magnet Systems
 - Responding to oxygen deficiency alarms
 - Controlling access to oxygen deficiency hazard areas
 - Assuring oxygen sensing devices and ventilation fans are operable
 - c. Re-using Accelerator Components and Other Legacy Hazard Issues
 - Methods to systematically identify legacy hazards
- 3. Experimental Activities and Ancillary Operations (*Jim Floyd, Andrew Ackerman, Ian Evans, Parts a through f*)
 - a. General Considerations
 - Experimenter (user)responsibilities
 - User knowledge and qualifications
 - User response to equipment problems
 - Communications between users and watch personnel or Main Control Room
 - b. Electrical Safety
 - Lock Out Tag Out (LOTO) program (OSHA, NFPA 70E)
 1. Use on all energy sources, not just electrical
 2. Implementation of LOTO program
 3. Hardware (locks, tags, chains, other devices)
 4. Procedures
 - a. For LOTO of equipment
 - b. For shutdown periods
 - c. For verifying isolation
 - d. For releasing equipment
 - e. For periodic inspection of the LOTO program
 - Use of Caution Tags
 - Training and communications
 - Group operations lockouts

- Shift changes
- Outside contractors
- c. Flammable and Non-Flammable Compressed Gas Safety
 - Combustible loading programs
 - Inspections
 - Training
 - Fire protection/suppression systems
 - Emergency smoke removal ventilation in accelerators
 - Fire Hazards Analysis
- d. Cryogenic Safety
 - Analyzing ODH hazards and determining controls
 - Use of portable or fixed alarming oxygen concentration monitors
 1. Responding accurately to gas of interest
 - Training
 - Assuring cryogenic pressure vessels meet ASME Code or equivalency
 - Monitoring and limiting electrical energy in superconducting circuits
 - Emergency procedures
 - Active ventilation systems
- e. Special-Materials Safety (*Allen Bakel*)
 - Beryllium, lead and asbestos programs
 - Special nuclear materials programs
 - What to do if criticality safety is an issue
 - What to do if not critical but beam can increase power by forcing fission
- f. Safety Software QA and Cyber Security for ACS Networks (*Ken Belcher*)
 - Classifying software based on risk level
 - The graded approach for QA requirements
 - Cyber security requirements for isolated networks like an ACS
 - Implementing a cyber-security variance process
 - Reporting cyber-security incidents