

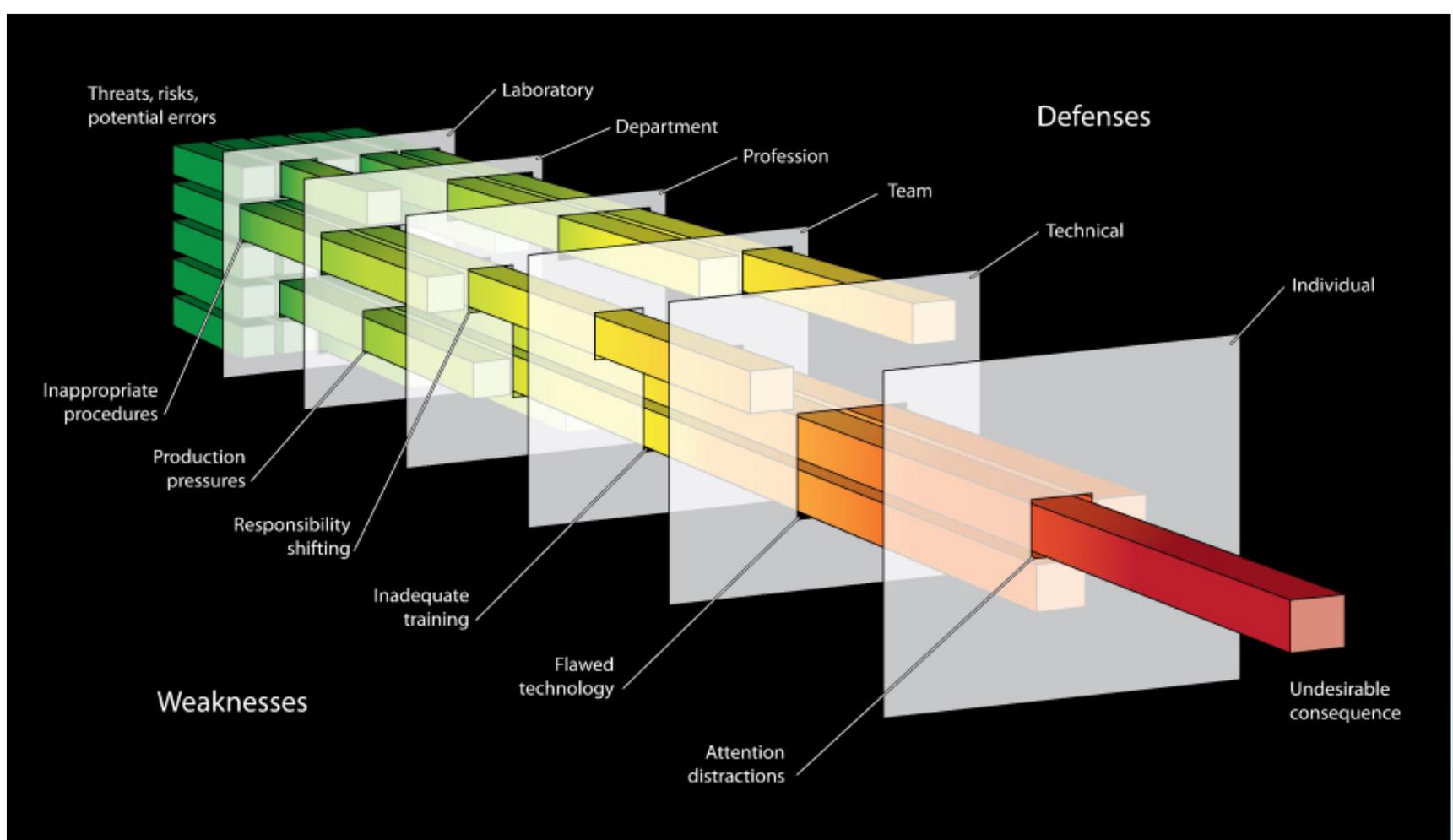
Take 5 for Safety

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Event Frequency In past 30 Days at BNL (Retroactive Safety Method)

- An employee cleaned a stove in Building 170 without opening the power switch, as required
- A worker was walking while on the phone when they inadvertently made contact with a wall; minor cuts on their forehead and eye area, and a minor abrasion to their cheek
- A worker's right thumb was pinched in a vice in the Building 479 shop; he was in the process of cutting a metal piece
- A forklift was carrying metal air filters on a pallet; the full pallet fell because it broke. No workers hurt
- While working on the roof of Building 815, an engineer lifted a belt guard over a motor and experienced pain in their left shoulder
- Communications and fire alarm conduit (both less than 50 volts) were severed in Building 479 during an aggressive penetration activity; fire alarm and analog communications were lost
- An employee was lifting a mainframe for installation with another worker when they felt pain in their right
- A Tool and Instrument Maker was milling a piece of aluminum on the Haas horizontal milling machine in Building 479. During operation of the milling machine, the aluminum material became dislodged. After striking the machine guard, the aluminum material came to rest within the safety boundary designated for this machine
- 12 more events



Weaknesses shown are known to be implicated in accidents. These weaknesses are in manageable processes. They are what managers are hired to manage. When viewed in this way, safety is not an add-on but a line responsibility.

No one event should be focused on when doing the organizational retroactive study. We normally stick to one domain, like C-AD or MIRP. Looking at the domain can reveal patterns that show which organizational factors are playing a regular part in contributing to events.

Proactive Safety Methods

- **Determine what is manageable and what is not in safety space; e.g., in the C-AD domain:**
 - We frequently assess and regularly improve design processes, training, procedures, authorization processes, scheduling and manpower loading, hardware, housekeeping, work planning, budgeting, and communication
- **Strive to minimize unsafe acts (e.g., cell phone use; lifting awkward and heavy objects)**

Organizational Cultural Factors in Safety

- **Commitment** – are we seeking to be excellent or just one step ahead of the regulators? When things go wrong or there is a near miss, do we report it?
- **Competence** – are we collecting the right safety information, disseminating it and acting on it? Are we providing useful training?
- **Cognizance** – do we accept safety as a long continuous struggle for improvement with no final conclusion?