

Integrating Engineered Safety and WP&C

**Presented to the Safety and Security Oversight
Subcommittee of the Mission Committee of the
Sandia Corporation Board of Directors**

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**Sandia National Laboratories
December 19, 2012**



Overview



- **Why Engineered Safety at Sandia?**
- **Engineered Safety Concept**
- **Engineered Safety Implementation**

Integrated Safety Management is the Basis for Work Planning and Control at SNL



SEVEN GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATED SAFETY MANAGEMENT

1. **Line Management Responsibility for Safety**

Line management is directly responsible for the protection of the public, the workers and the environment.

2. **Clear Roles and Responsibilities**

Clear and unambiguous lines of authority and responsibility for ensuring safety shall be established and maintained at all organized levels within the Department and its contractors.

3. **Competence Commensurate with Responsibilities**

Personnel shall possess the experience, knowledge, skills and abilities that are necessary to discharge their responsibilities.

4. **Balanced Priorities**

Resources shall be effectively allocated to address safety, programmatic and operational considerations. Protecting the public, the workers and the environment shall be a priority whenever activities are planned and performed.

5. **Identification of Safety Standards and Requirements**

Before work is performed, the associated hazards shall be evaluated and an agreed-upon set of safety standards and requirements shall be established, which, if properly implemented, will provide adequate assurance that the public, the workers and the environment are protected from adverse consequences.

6. **Hazard Controls Tailored to Work Being Performed**

Administrative and engineered controls to prevent or mitigate hazards shall be tailored to the work being performed and associated hazards.

7. **Operations Authorization**

The conditions and requirements to be satisfied for operations to be initiated and conducted shall be clearly established and agreed upon.

Rocket Sled Track Accident (October 2008)



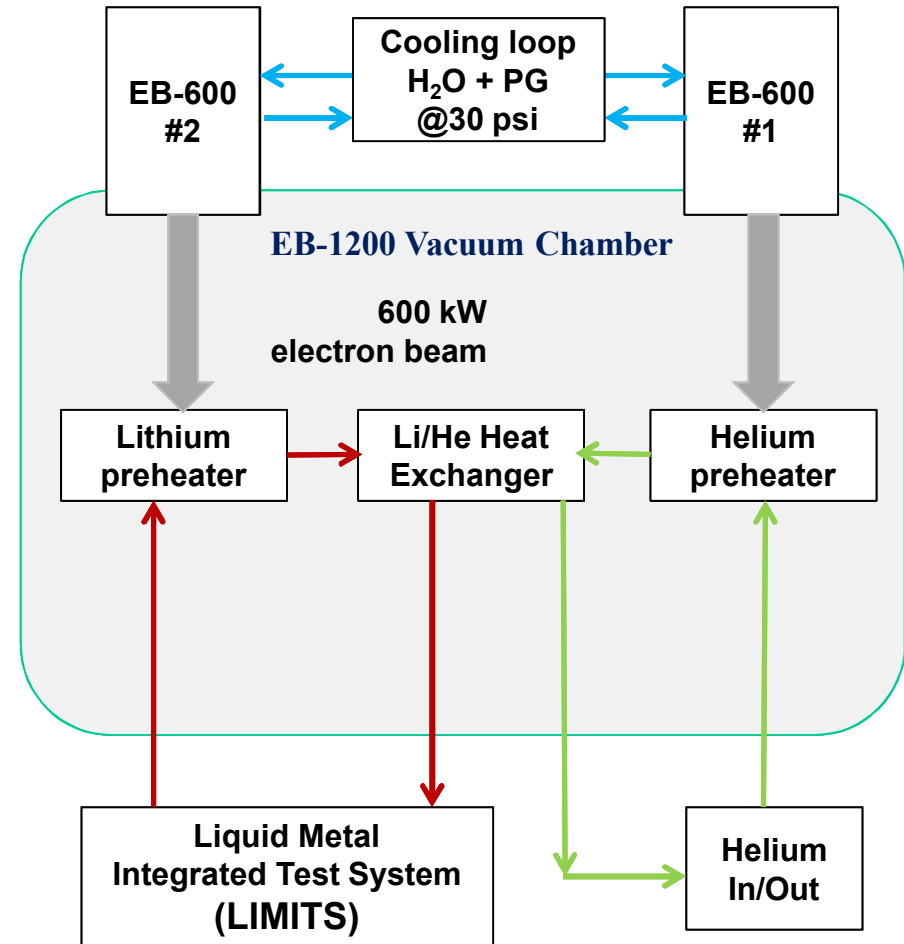
- **Unexpected ignition of a rocket motor**
- **DOE/NNSA Accident Investigation Board**
 - Numerous issues related to conduct of operations and work planning and control
- **Executive Safety Review Board**
 - “evaluate and modify technical processes to ensure they include the safety principles and requirements necessary to achieve safe operations through engineering design”



Plasma Materials Test Facility Accident (August 2011)



- A material failure in the lithium preheater led to...
- A material failure in the e-beam gun ceramic cooling annulus that led to...
- Mixing of molten lithium and coolant that led to...
- An energetic event that severely damaged the EB1200 chamber and caused minor damage to Building 6530



Plasma Materials Test Facility Accident Root Causes



- **An incomplete hazard analysis (HA) to identify hazards and controls to prevent the lithium and water from combining and initiating the chemical explosion, and**
- **A design selection process that allowed the specification of incompatible materials for the lithium preheater**

Problem Statement



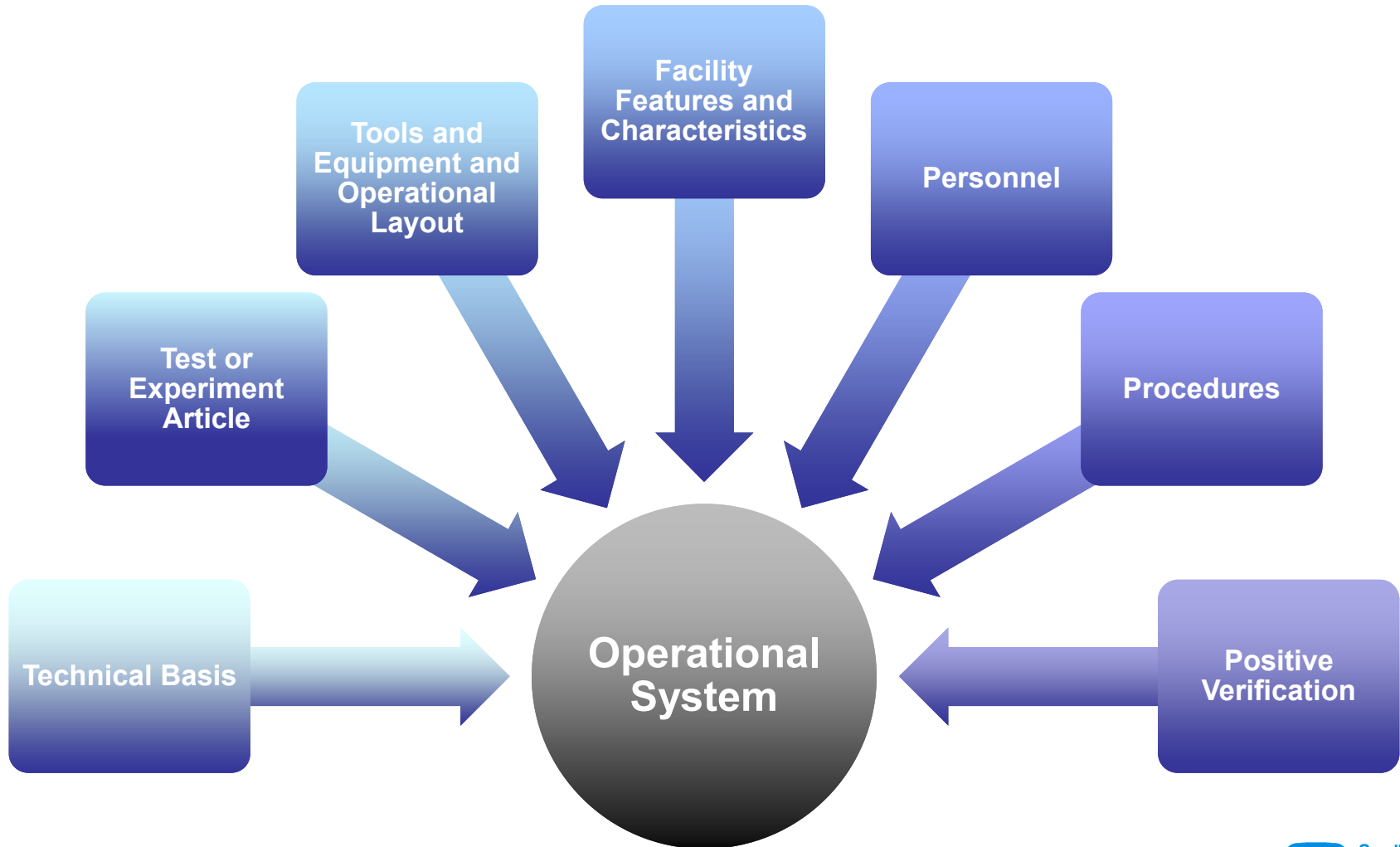
- **Current work planning and control practices are driving a focus on effective conduct of operations**
- **The underlying technical basis for “design safety features” of an activity may be taken for granted or receive inadequate technical review**
- **Work planning and control practices may not detect technical design flaws affecting the safety of an activity**
- **Safety needs to be considered in a “system engineering” context appropriate for an R&D laboratory**

What is Engineered Safety?



- **A principle-based approach for designing safe “operational systems”**
- **Safety is an attribute of an operational system achieved by intent**
- **Operational systems are systematically and critically analyzed to identify ways in which they can fail to perform as intended**
- **Operational systems are designed and validated to prevent identified failure modes and to mitigate the consequences of a failure should one occur**

The “Operational System”



Engineered Safety Objective 1: Design and Conduct Activities as an Operational System



- **Design and control activity as a system – verify design intent was achieved**
- **Establish safety margin criteria and verify they are achieved**
- **Consider the human factor in all aspects of the system design**
- **Ensure direct and unambiguous communication, especially at interfaces**
- **Manage any change in any element as having the potential to affect system performance until verified otherwise**
- **Positively verify the system is in its intended configuration prior to use**

Engineered Safety Objective 2: Develop the Technical Basis for Controlling an Activity



- **Understand how the system fails to an unsafe condition**
- **Use credible failure mode and fault tree analyses to clearly identify accident pathways**
- **Implement a safety theme based on “defense in depth” with multiple independent controls**
- **Eliminate single point failures leading to the unacceptable consequences**
- **Mitigate failure modes that cannot be eliminated and lead to unacceptable consequences**

Engineered Safety Objective 3: Establish Management Expectations



- **Identify “Decision Maker”**
- **Explicitly define the unacceptable outcomes**
- **Based on accident consequences, specify the “target level” of engineered and administrative controls and their associated requirements**
- **“Decision Maker” is responsible for three specific decision points**

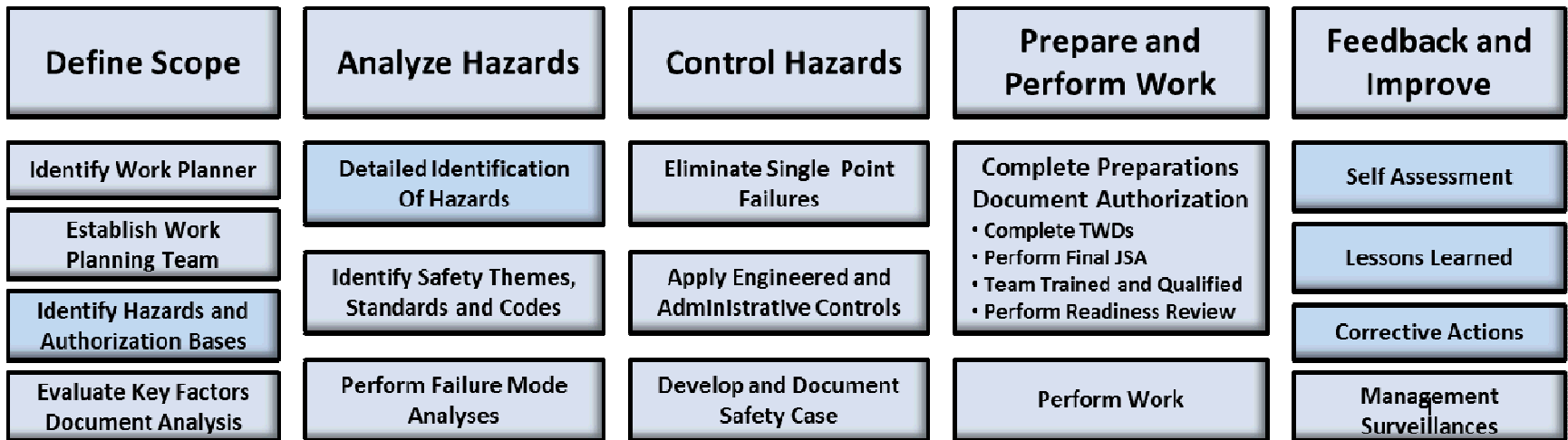
Integration of Engineered Safety and Conduct of Operations



Overarching Criteria



ISM Core Functions



Decision Points



Progress in Implementing Engineered Safety



- Engineered Safety conceptual model developed and socialized - workshops in relevant Divisions completed
- More than 50 implementation projects across the laboratory resulting from workshops and voluntary early adopters
- Completing internal review of new draft Work Planning & Control (WP&C) Manual: Criteria for Safe Design and Operations
- Integration of engineered safety model with existing Work Planning & Control system is underway
- Reviewing new ISM-based work planning and control approach with customers and stakeholders

Path to Full Implementation of Engineered Safety in 2013



- **Complete mapping of engineered safety model into existing Work Planning & Control System**
- **Training and communication campaign**
- **For ongoing operations, line management will develop a schedule for assessment against new WP&C manual criteria**
 - **Prioritized by severity of potential accident consequences**
 - **Assessments will result in line-developed corrective action plans as warranted**
- **New work as of effective date will be conducted in accordance with new WP&C manual criteria**
- **Compliance will be assessed independently and judged by the rationale developed to support line decisions on work scope, safety case, and work authorization**

Integration of the Engineered Safety Model in Work Planning and Control Will...



- **Create an ISM-based approach that integrates safe designs with effective conduct of operations**
- **Establish a credible technical basis for safety in work**
- **Create an ISM-based safety program that is easier to understand and use by an R&D organization**
- **Create increased and more effective management engagement**
- **Further mature and improve the SNL safety culture**