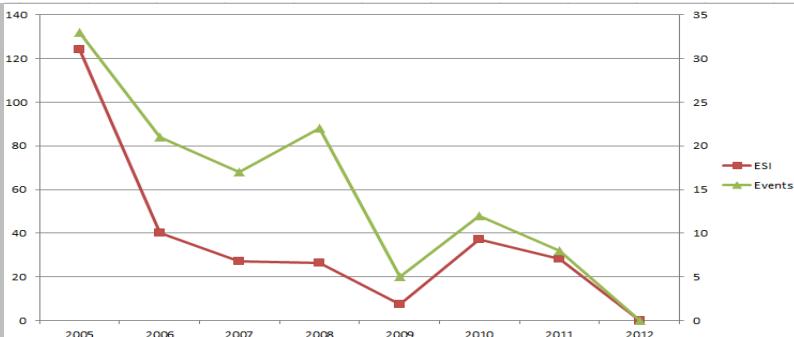


Exceptional service in the national interest



Electrical Safety Performance Improvements: Lessons Learned

Sandia National Laboratories



Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL8500.



Objectives

- Describe the improvements in electrical safety implemented by Sandia to correct a significant number of electrical events
- Demonstrate tracking methods used to evaluate electrical safety performance over time

History: 2005 - 2008

- Electrical safety was a corporate concern.
 - 2005 – 2006 – Several events with significant severity scores were noted by program
 - 2007 – minor “arc flash” revealed serious concerns with line implementation of electrical safety – Electrical Safety Committee developed an Electrical Safety Improvement Plan (ESIP) – Corporate Corrective Action
 - 2008 – ESIP was effective in R&D areas, but a rise in facility-related electrical events prompted additional actions

Electrical Safety Improvement Plan



- 26 separate actions incorporated into corporate policy, in several areas:
 - Training Improvements
 - Policy Clarification
 - Communications
 - Implementation
 - Facility maintenance targeted improvements to address additional concerns

What Worked

- FMOC Partnering
 - During period, 84% of all identified deficiencies were associated with “non-partner” contractors, while 87% of the construction budget went to “partner” contractors – increased use of partner contractors to drive events down
- Electrical Safety Advisors
 - Line-embedded Subject Matter Experts with extensive understanding of electrical safety requirements as well as specific tasks/organizational mission
- Training
 - Specific training for managers approving energized work activities to ensure that they understood what they were approving

What Worked

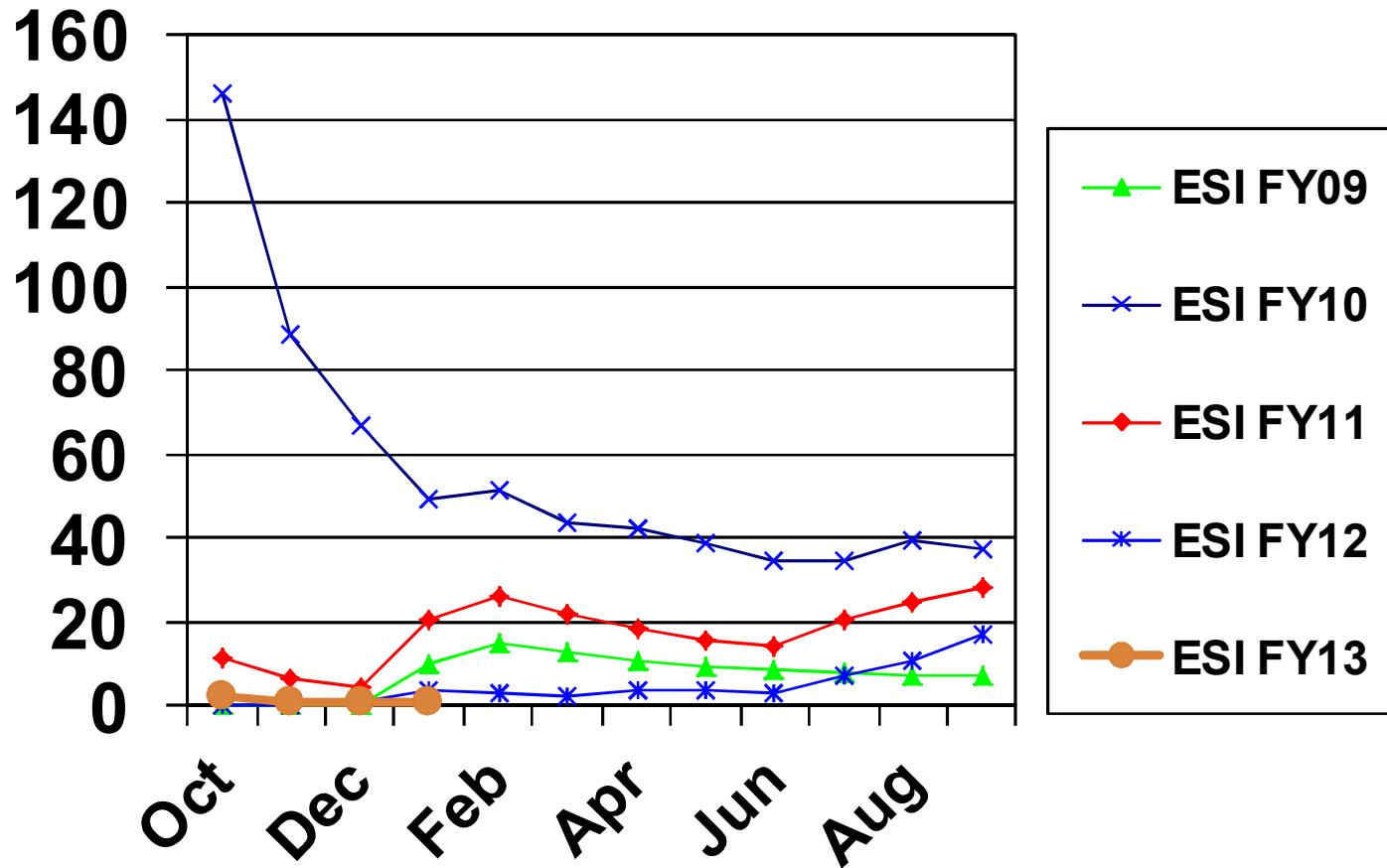
- Lockout/Tagout and Electrical Safety
 - Programs partnered to send out common message, rather than 2 separate, independent programs
 - Immediate impact – shock / arc flash hazard analysis template in LOTO procedure template
- Policy clarification
 - Energized work definition clarified
 - Arc Flash Hazard Analysis and common, simplified arc flash hazard mitigation strategies
 - Emphasized a “no energized work” policy at all levels of the organization

Problematic Areas

- Communication Tools did not have a *measureable* impact
 - Difficult to evaluate effectiveness of a poster or news article other than counting them => difficulty in validating effectiveness of action in NTS report
- Assessments provided mixed messages
 - One external assessment identified program as excellent, while others within weeks identified significant problems with implementation
- Verification and Validation after 2 years was extremely difficult
 - Data collection and retention of specific items, especially those not under the control of the program, was a challenge
 - Additional surveys and assessments were required, and many actions had to be re-performed because of the lag between implementation and validation

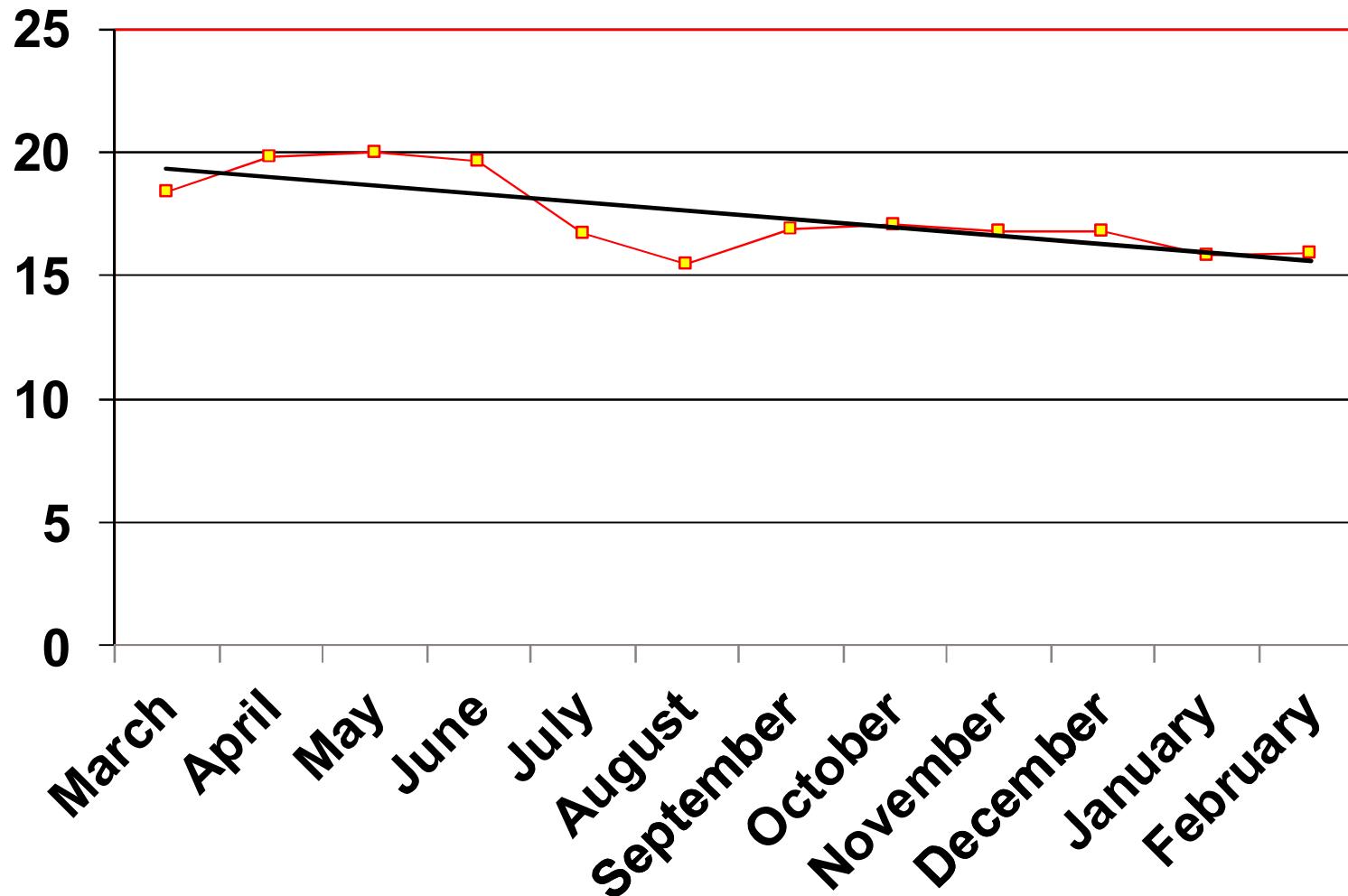
Results

Electrical Severity FY09 – FY13



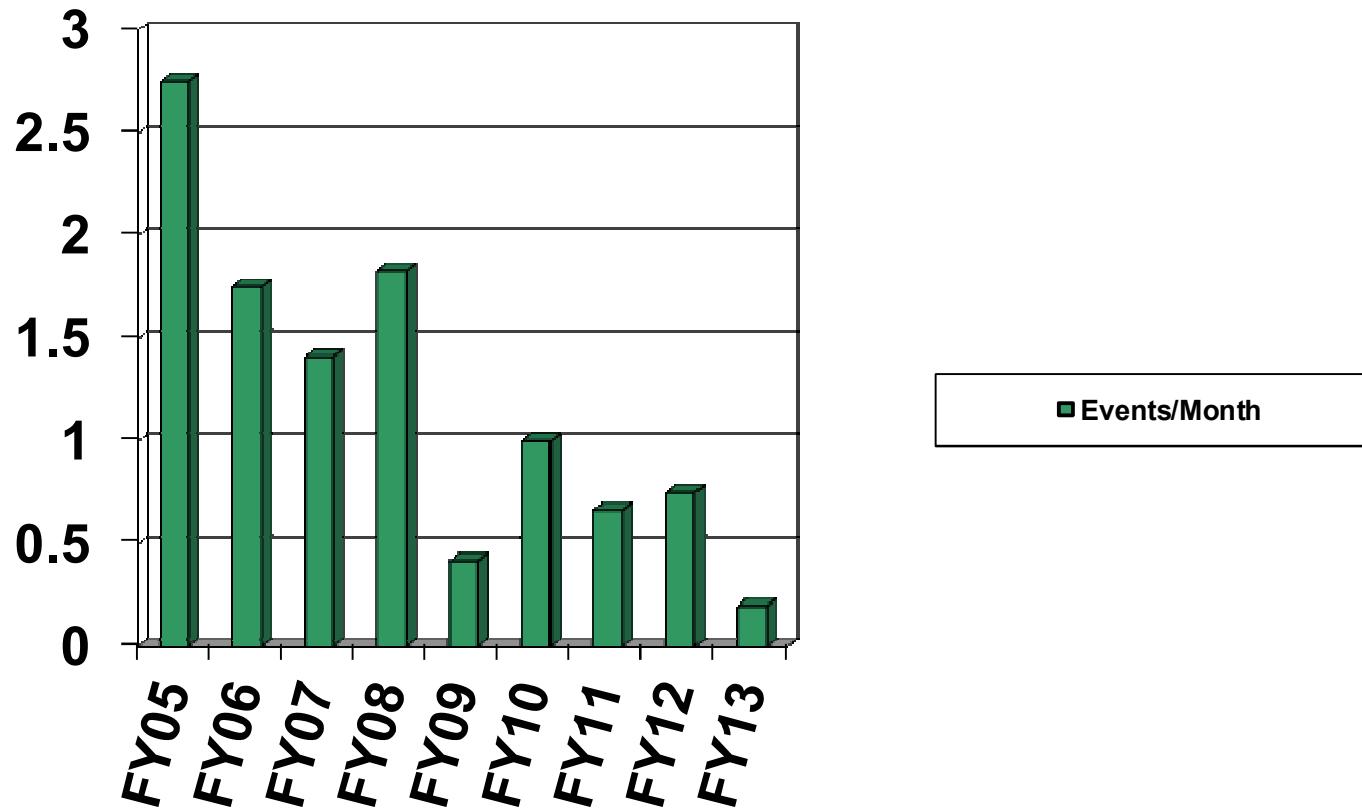
Results

Rolling 12 Month Average



Results

Electrical Events/Month by Year



Conclusion

- Success in this endeavor depended upon:
 - A methodical approach
 - A measurable outcome
 - Engagement by the organization – all levels, all departments
 - A culture of reporting
- Lessons Learned
 - Tracking/Trending of events by multiple methods (not just numbers or types) provides a greater understanding of the problem
 - A reduction in severity does not necessarily mean a reduction in events, but it does indicate a greater awareness of and respect for the hazards of electricity by those exposed to it most frequently
 - Management engagement is key
 - NTS reports should be closed in a timely manner