

Accidents & Incidents:



The Human Part

Presented by: Bill Rigot
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Agenda

- The Newtonian View of the World
- The “New View”
- Workers as Hazards or Heroes
- Learning Teams
- The Role of Managers and Supervisors as Motivators for Safety

First law of safety

Never take a sleeping pill
and a laxative at the same
time

In any order

First corollary

Never remove a safety
barrier
that has a dent in it

Two Views of Failure

Newtonian



Complex-Adaptive



Newton's Laws of Motion

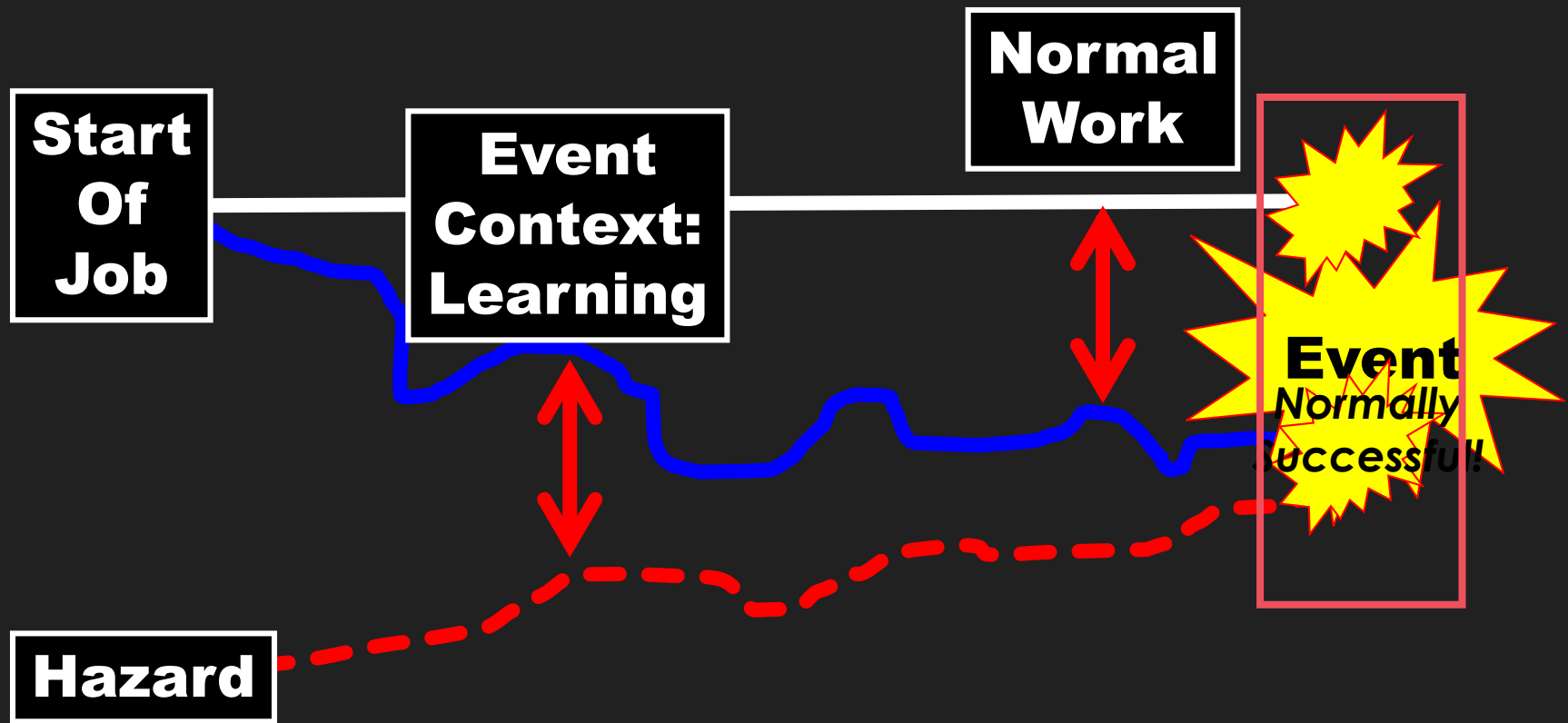
- I. A body in motion stays in motion; a body at rest stays at rest... unless acted upon by another force
- II. $F = MA$
- III. For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction

The Significance of Sir Isaac

- The 3rd Law forms the basis of our notion of a “Root Cause”
- Root Cause Analysis (RCA) is essentially a retrospective and linear look at accidents
- We believe (erroneously) that we can back calculate an accident or event back to its root

What if Newton is Wrong?

A New View



Safety Understood: Drift and Accumulation

Used by permission; Todd Conklin

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The Worker as Hazard or Hero?

- Are workers to be protected against because of all the errors they make?

OR

- Do workers adapt constantly to get the job done safely and without which a company cannot be successful

Why do we perform investigations?

- Blame and punish

OR

- Learn and Improve

You can't do both

Learning Teams

Thought Exercise

- A bat and ball cost \$1.10
- The bat costs one dollar more than the ball
- How much does the ball cost?

Daniel Kahneman, Thinking, Fast and Slow, 2011

Was your answer 10¢????

Try This:

- $Y = \text{price of the ball}$
- $X = \text{price of the bat}$
- $X + Y = \$1.10$
- $Y + \$1.00 = X$
- $(Y + 1.00) + y = 1.10$
- $2Y = .10$
- $Y = .05$

10¢ is the result of “fast” thinking
5¢ is the result of “slow” thinking

Learning Teams try to stay in the “slow”
thinking mode most of the time

Learning Team Phases*

1. Determine the need for a Learning Team
2. First session: Learning Mode only
3. Provide “soak time”
4. Second session: Start in Learning Mode
5. Define current defenses/Build new ones
6. Tracking actions and criteria for closure
7. Communicate to other applicable areas

*Todd Conklin, Pre-Accident Investigations; Better Questions

1. Determine the Need for a Learning Team

- Every variance from expected results may be worth investigating
- Some variances are more information rich than others
- Where is context important?
- Start with events that cause actual harm
- Next priority are near misses (near hits)
- You don't have enough time or money to investigate everything

2. First Session: Learning Mode only

- Gather the team
- Explain the process
- Goal setting & expectations
- Do some instruction on New View vs. Old View thinking
- No solutions
- Ask “how” not “why”
- Describe how work gets done
- What conditions needed to exist for this event to take place

3. Provide Soak Time

- Ideally provide a day to let the learning from the first session soak in
- It's OK to gather other information
- It's also OK to add additional members to the team

4. Second Session: Start in Learning Mode

- Recap learning from previous session
- Add new thoughts gained from soak time
- Transition from learning to action
- It's time to begin to define solutions

5. Define current Defenses/Build New Ones

- What defenses were you relying on to prevent this from happening?
- How effective were they?
- What else do you need to keep this from happening?
- Micro-experiment to see what might work

6. Tracking actions and criteria for closure

- Solutions must be mutually agreed on by the team, and managers who have the resources to dedicate to the solutions
- Right now or later?
- Why don't workers fix problems?:
 - It's not my job to fix it
 - I'll get in trouble if I fix it
 - I don't have authority to fix it

7. Communicate to other applicable areas

- Learning Teams give workers the confidence to work safely after an upset
- Learning Teams give the company the capacity to work more safely
- Is there other extent out there?
 - Extent of condition
 - Extent of cause

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Some Considerations on Learning Teams

- Learning Teams often conflict with well established confirmation bias
- The desire to blame and punish is often more powerful than the desire to learn and improve
- Newton's Third Law often gets in the way in technical organizations

The Role of Managers and Supervisors

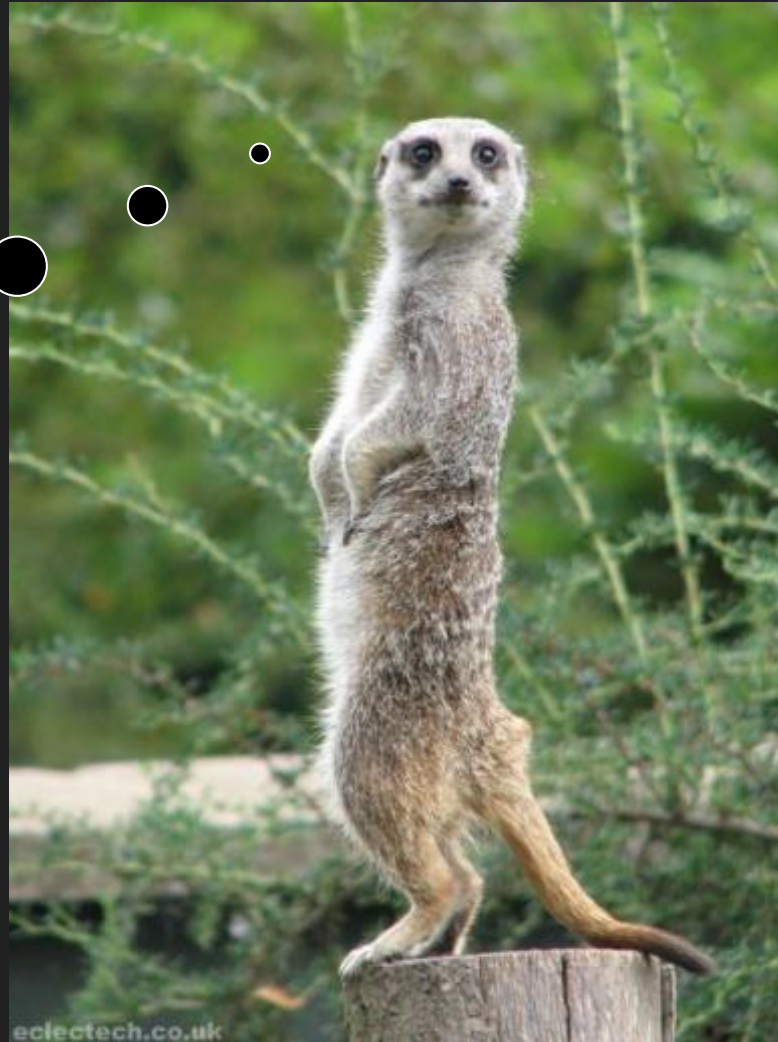
- Sidney Dekker:
 - “To understand failure...we must understand our reaction to failure”
 - “People do not operate in a vacuum, where they can decide and act all powerfully. To err or not to err is not a choice. Instead people’s work is subject to and constrained by multiple factors “

Immediate Steps

Successful organizations seem to do four things very well:

- Constantly predicting the next failure
- Consistently reducing operational complication
- Respond with urgency to pre-cursor data
- Respond to actual events with deliberation

Questions?



For More Information

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