

12/27/99

SPAR HRA Human Error Worksheet (Page 1 of 3) Best Case

Plant: _____ Initiating Event: _____ Sequence Number: _____ Basic Event Code: HEP-RECG-FWSTART

Basic Event Context: _____

Basic Event Description: _____

Does this task contain a significant amount of diagnosis activity? YES X (start with Part I, p. 1) NO (skip Part I, p. 1; start with Part II, p. 2) Why? _____

Part I. DIAGNOSIS

A. Evaluate PSFs for the diagnosis portion of the task.

PSFs	PSF Levels	Multiplier for Diagnosis	If non-nominal PSF levels are selected, please note specific reasons in this column
Available Time	Inadequate time	P(failure) = 1.0	Time is expansive due to leakage and boil off ratio.
	Barely adequate time <20 min	10	
	Nominal time . 30 min	1	
	Extra time >60 min	0.1	
	Expansive time >24 hrs	0.01 X	
Stress	Extreme	5	Operator has had alarms, recognizes there is a problem.
	High	2 X	
	Nominal	1	
Complexity	Highly complex	5	
	Moderately complex	2	
	Nominal	1 X	
	Obvious diagnosis	0.1	
Experience/Training	Low	10	Assumes a highly trained staff.
	Nominal	1	
	High	0.5 X	
Procedures	Not available	50	Assumes procedures that are in diagnosis.
	Available, but poor	5	
	Nominal	1	
	Diagnostic/symptom oriented	0.5 X	
Ergonomics	Missing/Misleading	50	Assumes alarms for temperature and level.
	Poor	10	
	Nominal	1	
	Good	0.5 X	
Fitness for Duty	Unfit	P(failure) = 1.0	
	Degraded Fitness	5	
	Nominal	1 X	
Work Processes	Poor	2	Assumes a crew and procedures that interact well in a good facility.
	Nominal	1 X	

4/17

Good 0.8

B. Calculate the Diagnosis Failure Probability

(1) If all PSF ratings are nominal, then the Diagnosis Failure Probability = $10E-2$

(2) Otherwise, Time Stress Complexity Experience/
Training Procedures Ergonomics Fitness Work
for Duty Processes

Diagnosis: $10E-2 \times \underline{01}$ $\times \underline{2}$ $\times \underline{1}$ $\times \underline{5}$ $\times \underline{5}$ $\times \underline{5}$ $\times \underline{1}$ $\times \underline{8}$ $= \underline{2 \times 10^{-5}}$
Diagnosis
Failure Probability

SPAR HRA Human Error Worksheet (Page 2 of 3) Best Case

Plant: _____ Initiating Event: _____ Sequence Number: _____ Basic Event Code: HEP-RECG-FWSTART

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Part II. ACTION

A. Evaluate PSFs for the action portion of the task.

PSFs	PSF Levels	Multiplier for Action	If non-nominal PSF levels are selected, please note specific reasons in this column
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Available Time	Inadequate time	P(failure) = 1.0	
	Time available . time required	10	
	Nominal time	1	
	Time available > 50 x time required	0.01	
Stress	Extreme	5	
	High	2	
	Nominal	1	
Complexity	Highly complex	5	
	Moderately complex	2	
	Nominal	1	
Experience/Training	Low	3	
	Nominal	1	
	High	0.5	
Procedures	Not available	50	
	Available, but poor	5	
	Nominal	1	
Ergonomics	Missing/Misleading	50	
	Poor	10	
	Nominal	1	
	Good	0.5	
Fitness for Duty	Unfit	P(failure) = 1.0	
	Degraded Fitness	5	
	Nominal	1	
Work Processes	Poor	5	
	Nominal	1	
	Good	0.5	

B. Calculate the Action Failure Probability

(1) If all PSF ratings are nominal, then the Action Failure Probability = 10E-3

(2) Otherwise,	Time	Stress	Complexity	Experience/ Training	Procedures	Ergonomics	Fitness for Duty	Work Processes	
Action: 10E-3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	= Action Failure Probability

SPAR HRA Human Error Worksheet (Page 3 of 3) Best CasePlant: _____ Initiating Event: _____ Sequence Number: _____ Basic Event Code: HEP- RECG-FWSTART**PART III. CALCULATE THE TASK FAILURE PROBABILITY WITHOUT FORMAL DEPENDENCE ($P_{w/od}$)**

Calculate the Task Failure Probability Without Formal Dependence ($P_{w/od}$) by adding the Diagnosis Failure Probability (from Part I, p.1) and the Action Failure Probability (from Part II, p. 2).

If all PSFs are nominal, then

Diagnosis Failure Probability: _

Diagnosis Failure Probability: 10E-2

Action Failure Probability: +_

Action Failure Probability: +10E-3Task Failure Without
Formal Dependence ($P_{w/od}$) = _ $P_{w/od} = 1.1 \times 10E-2$ **Part IV. DEPENDENCY**

For all tasks, except the first task in the sequence, use the table and formulae below to calculate the Task Failure Probability With Formal Dependence (P_{wd}).

If there is a reason why failure on previous tasks should not be considered, explain here: _____

Dependency Condition Table

Crew (same or different)	Time (close in time or not close in time)	Location (same or different)	Cues (additional or not additional)	Dependency	Number of Human Action Failures Rule - Not Applicable. Why? _____
Same	Close	Same	-	complete	<p>If this error is the 3rd error in the sequence, then the dependency is at least moderate.</p> <p>If this error is the 4th error in the sequence, then the dependency is at least high.</p> <p>This rule may be ignored only if there is compelling evidence for less dependence with the previous tasks. Explain above.</p>
		Different	-	high	
	Not Close	Same	No Additional	high	
			Additional	moderate	
		Different	No Additional	moderate	
			Additional	low	
Different	Close	-	-	moderate	
	Not Close	-	-	low	

Using $P_{w/od}$ = Probability of Task Failure Without Formal Dependence (calculated in Part III, p. 3):

For Complete Dependence the probability of failure is 1.

For High Dependence the probability of failure is $(1 + P_{w/od})/2$

For Moderate Dependence the probability of failure is $(1 + 6 \times P_{w/od})/7$

For Low Dependence the probability of failure is $(1 + 19 \times P_{w/od})/20$

For Zero Dependence the probability of failure is $P_{w/od}$

Calculate $P_{w/d}$ using the appropriate values:

$(1 + (*))/$ = Task Failure Probability With Formal Dependence (P_{wd})