1. Timeline
1.1. We start the analysis by listing the key events in a timeline
1.2. It is customary to only include events and decisions on a timeline

2. Timeline with additional information
2.1. Evidence that may be evident but is not an event or a decision e.g. conditions, situations, state etc. should be recorded and kept visible to the investigation team throughout the analysis

3. Tripod Beta core trios
3.1. Transfer the key events from the timeline to a sequence of tripod beta trios.
3.2. Look at each event in turn and ask who or what has been changed – this gives you the OBJECT and what did the changing – this gives you the AGENT.
3.3. Each key event has been numbered to help with this explanation.
4. Barriers

4.1. Add barriers i.e. the controls that, had they been successful would have stopped the next event.

4.2. Consider each line connected to an agent and ask – what should have blocked this hazard trajectory.

4.3. Next, look at each line connected to an object and ask – what should have defended the object and stopped the agent attacking the object.

4.4. Each barrier has been numbered to help with this explanation.

4.5. In barrier 5, it has been assumed that the Company does not have a lock out / tag out system hence the inadequate barrier. If they do have one then it should be shown as a failed barrier.
5. **Barrier failure causation path**

5.1. Take each barrier in turn and explain why the barrier failed

5.2. Your explanation should show: the person involved and the substandard act (or inaction) that defeated the barrier.