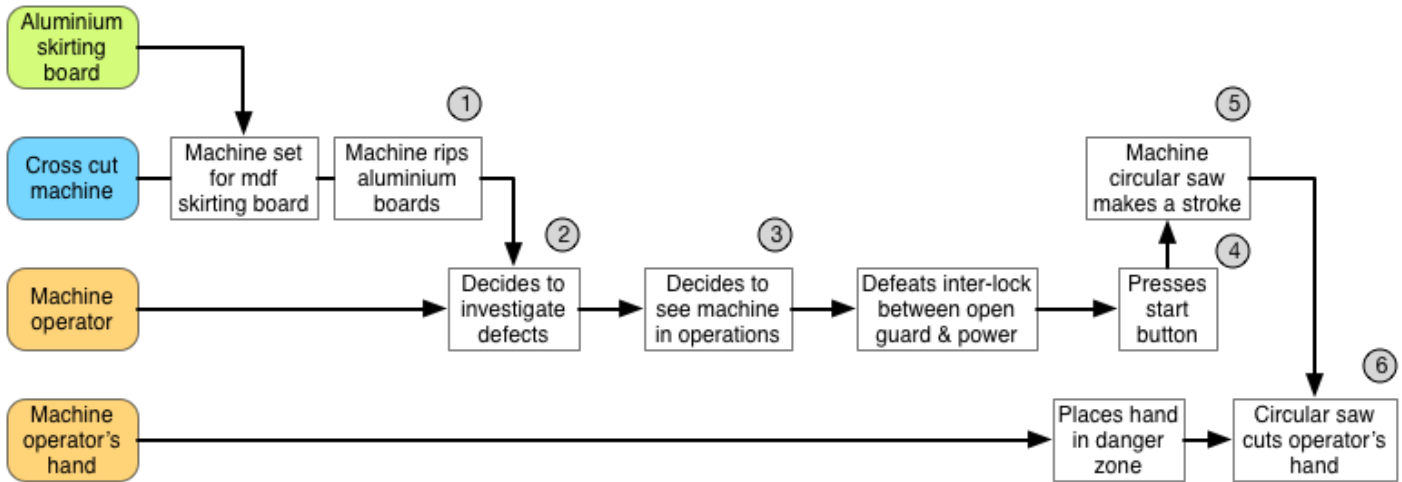


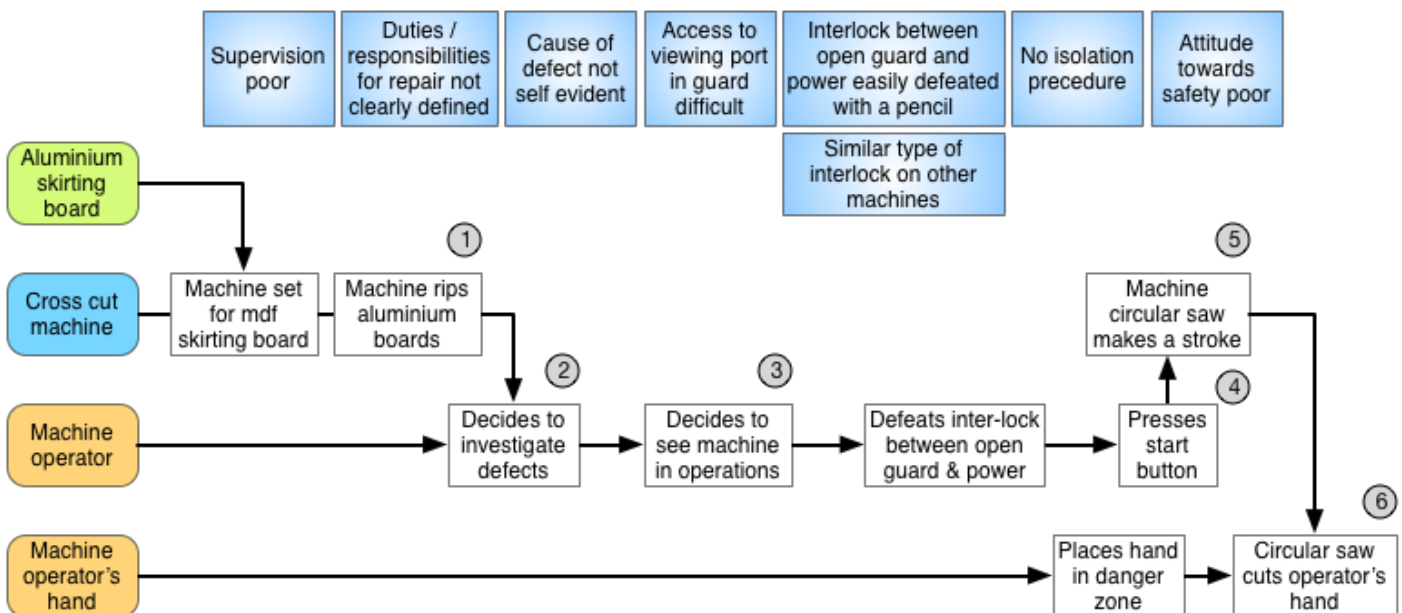
1. Timeline

- 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



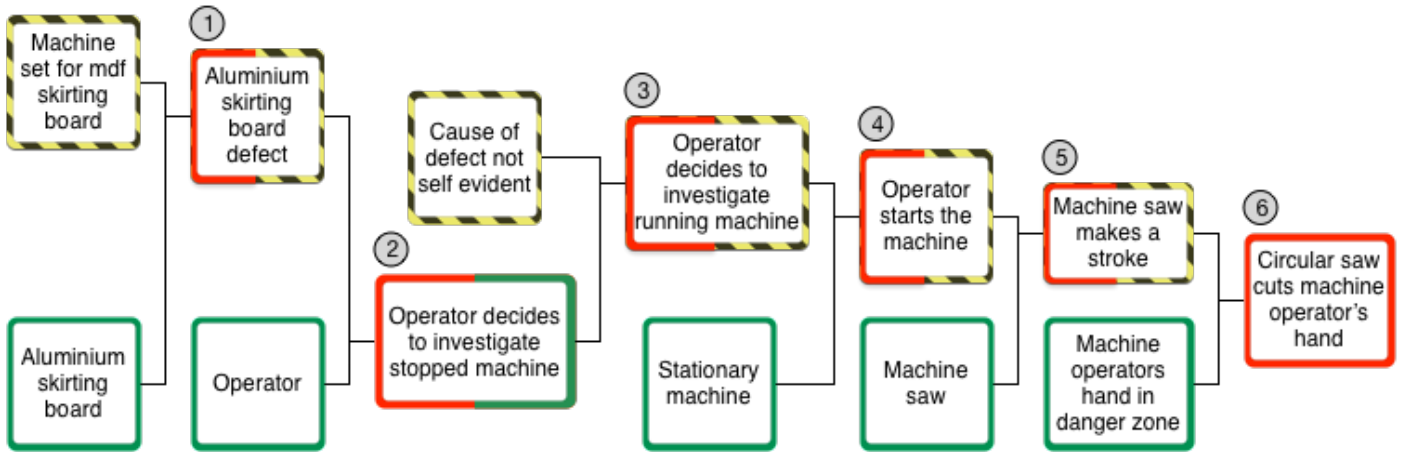
2. Timeline with additional information

- 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



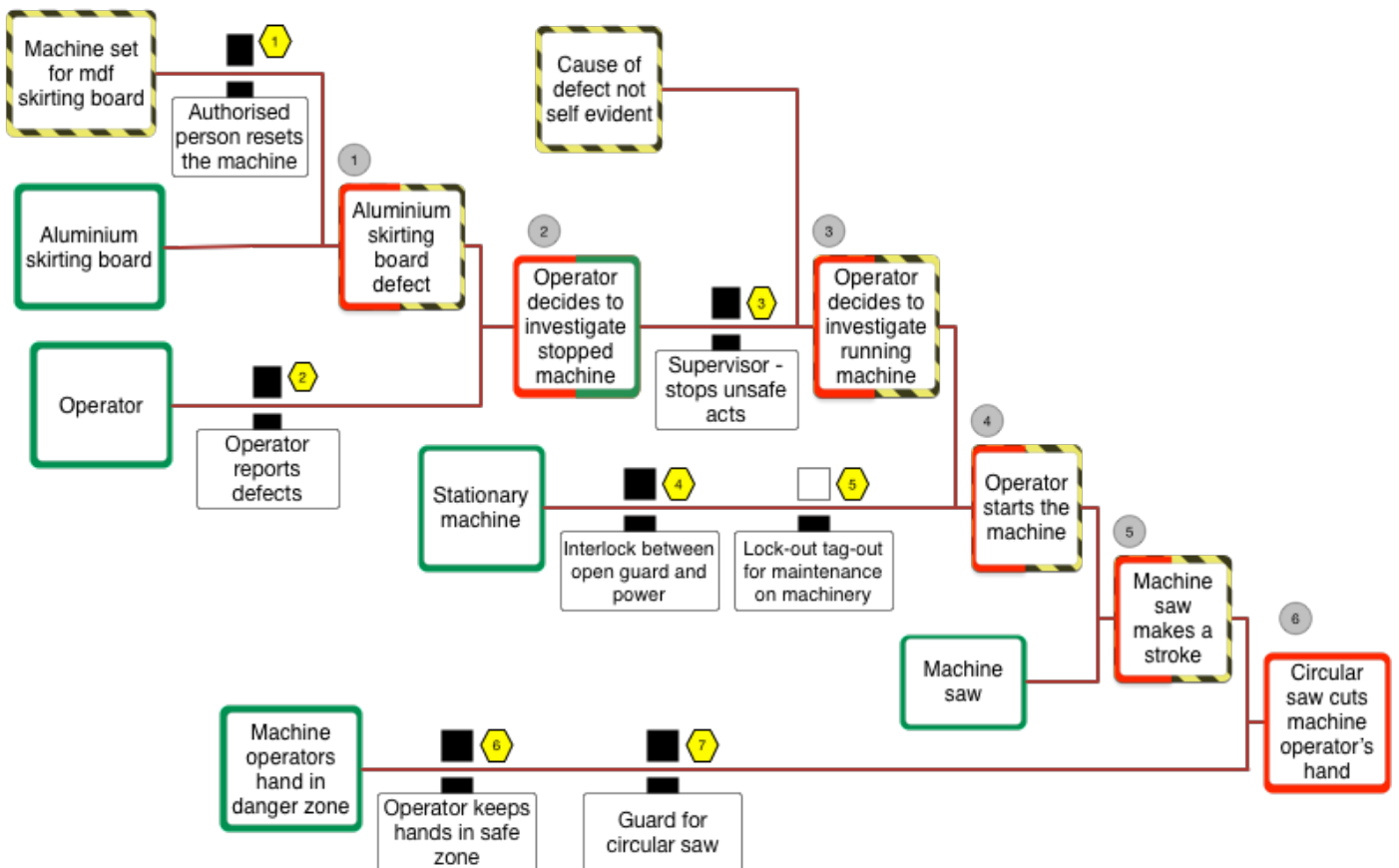
3. Tripod Beta core trios

- 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.

