GIRI members' forum: How can we learn from errors?

Guest speaker: Helen Soulou Head of quality management, Heathrow Airport

30th November 2020 1.30pm Working together to eliminate error, by industry, for industry.

Online forum: housekeeping

- Presentation is being recorded and will be posted on our YouTube channel
- 'Raise hand' to speak.
- Use chat box to share ideas.
- Microphones muted unless speaking. Host will mute if necessary.
- Cameras off, but switched on if possible when speaking.



Today's agenda

- GIRI update and feedback from previous forums
- How can we learn from errors?
- Q&A discussion
- Summary of key observations



GIRI update: Ed McCann



Wasted spend on error

Direct costs of error (5%)

resources used in correcting an error

Indirect costs of error (7%)

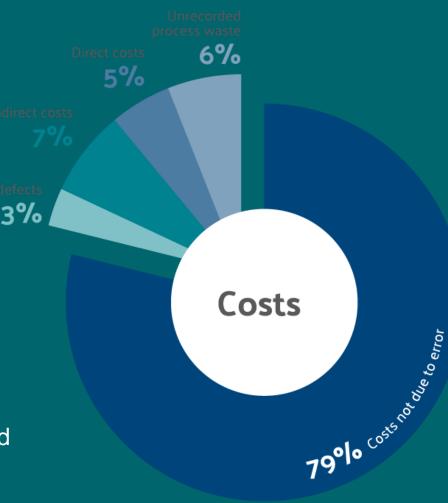
Resources used in follow on work and costs to other parties

Unrecorded process waste (6%)

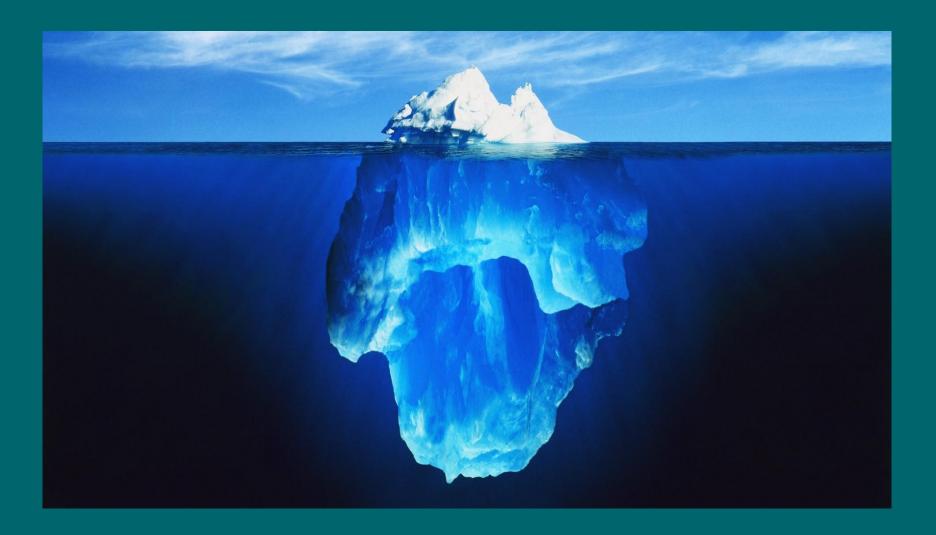
Errors occur, are identified and corrected without being recorded

Latent defects (3%)

remain in place after client acceptance and any 'defects liability period' has passed



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Root causes of error

Inadequate planning (from task through to project level)

Late design changes

Poorly communicated design information

Poor culture in relation to quality

Poorly coordinated and incorrect design information

Inadequate attention paid in the design to construction

Excessive commercial (financial and time) pressures

Poor interface management and design

Ineffective communication between team members

Inadequate supervisory skills



"Any part of this sector who thinks they can survive by standing still or defending their current territory is sadly mistaken"

Dame Judith Hackitt



Strategic aim of GIRI

To improve construction productivity and quality by eliminating error.





Recent GIRI forums

- Checking procedures and how they impact on error reduction
- Behaviours to prevent error
- Creating and maintaining a positive culture
- Working with a changing supply chain & materials



How can we learn from errors?

Helen Soulou



How can we learn from errors?

Helen Soulou
Head of Quality
Heathrow Airport Ltd.



Helen Soulou

- Board Member at GIRI
- Automotive, aerospace, infrastructure projects
- MSc in Quality Management
- Fellow of the Chartered Quality Institute
- Honorary Lecturer at UCL, Barlett School of Construction and Project Management





Classification: Public

History of the 8D



The 8 Discipline Problem Solving Tool

- Developed at Ford Motor Company in 1986-1987
- Team Oriented Problem Solving tool created upon senior management request
- In the 1990s Ford re-wrote some material and it was retitled "Global 8D"
- 1996 Ford-Firestone tyre failures lead to 271 deaths, 23 million tyres recalled
 8D investigation lasted for years and root cause was identified and resolved
- One of the most popular tools used today by any industry to solve complex problems

Designed for: containment, root cause analysis, prevention



Classification: Public

Prevention



Root Cause Analysis linked with Safety Prevention



- 2018: Every safety alert to be accompanied by root cause analysis using a standardised template
- "Workmanship" is banned as a root cause
- Forum to share the learning amongst Heathrow, designers and contractors
- Simple measure: Safe Days
- 2019: Quality and Safety Campaign

2020: Best ever Safe Days score 293 days



An exceptional example

Incident Description

Whilst carrying out **high pressure** injection works to repair a crack in a concrete structure, a member of the team sustained a high pressure injection injury to their left thumb.

This resulted in the **amputation of the** tip of the affected thumb and extensive surgery to the affected hand

Root Cause

The root cause of the accident was identified as a design issue which allowed the system to remain pressurised whilst the feed hose to the wall fitting was adjusted.

It was this act that allowed the injection fluid to escape under pressure whilst the injured party's hand was in a position that was exposed to danger



An exceptional example

Preventive Action

The pressure injection equipment was reengineered to eradicate the potential for this to happen again. In addition to this additional control measures were also added to the operating procedures for the activity to ensure that the safety of the personnel using the equipment was maintained. (i.e. Use of injection resistant gloves, retraining, etc)

To address the root cause of the accident, the supplier re-engineered the pressure injection unit to make it a **two handed operation**. In doing so, this ensures that the system cannot deliver a pressurised flow of resin **unless the two separate controls are activated.**

This effectively means that the operator cannot then place their hand near to the hazard area when the system is pressurised and that the pressure within the system is "dumped" should they remove either one of their hands from the controls.

A secondary **thumb cage / guard** has also be attached around the wall fitting connection point to prevent the operator (or any other person) from putting their hand in a position that may be exposed to danger.



Classification: Public

The Toolkit



Classification: Public

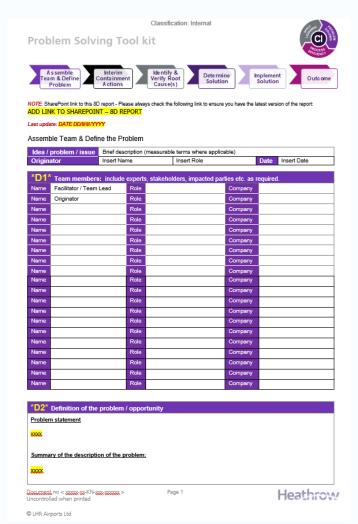


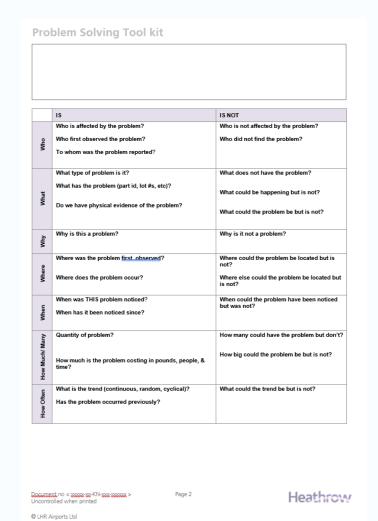
Identify & **Verify Root** Cause(s)

Determine Solution

Implement Solution

Outcome





- D1: Form the team
- D2: Determine the problem







"Is" And "Is Not" Analysis

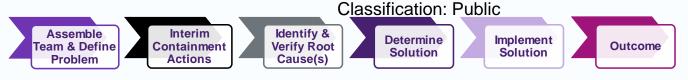
	IS	IS NOT
	Who is affected by the problem?	Who is not affected by the problem?
Who	Who first observed the problem?	Who did not find the problem?
Š	To whom was the problem reported?	
	What type of problem is it?	What does not have the problem?
	What has the problem (part id, lot #s, etc)?	
What		What could be happening but is not?
>	Do we have physical evidence of the problem?	What could the problem be but is not?
		That sould the problem be but is not.
	Why is this a problem?	Why is it not a problem?
Why		
	Where was the problem first_observed?	Where could the problem be located but is
ē		not?
Where	Where does the problem occur?	Where else could the problem be located but
		is not?
_	When was THIS problem noticed?	When could the problem have been noticed but was not?
When	When has it been noticed since?	but was not:
>		
iny	Quantity of problem?	How many could have the problem but don't?
/ Ma		
Auch	How much is the problem costing in pounds, people, &	How big could the problem be but is not?
How Much/ Many	time?	
Ť		
fen	What is the trend (continuous, random, cyclical)?	What could the trend be but is not?
How Often	Has the problem occurred previously?	
H,		

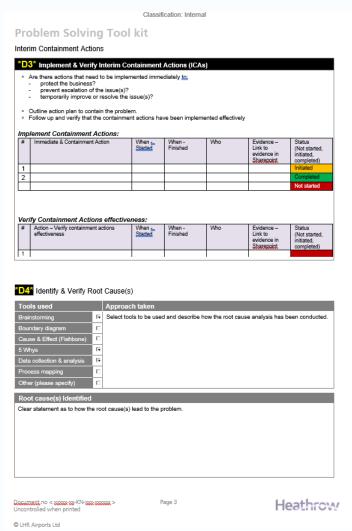
D2: Determine the problem











- D3: Implement and verify containment actions
- D4: Root cause analysis (with selection of tools)



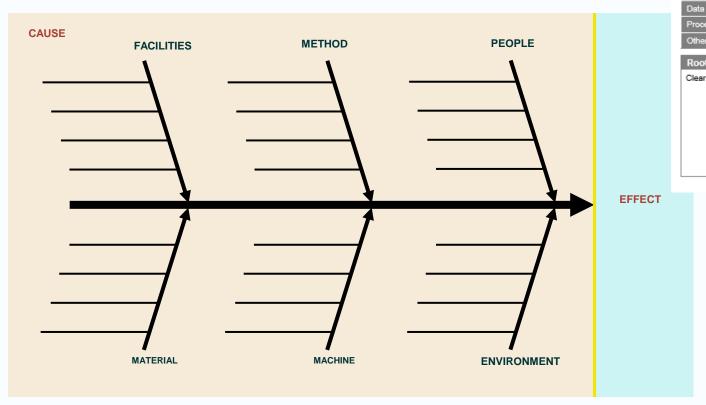


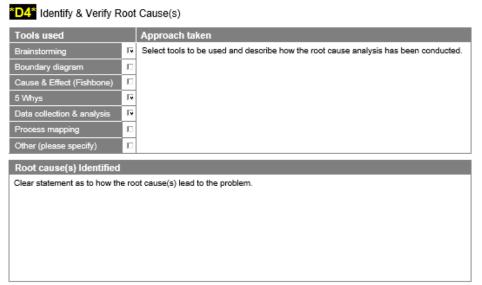


D4: Root cause analysis

Cause and Effect – the Fishbone Diagram

Technique to help identify all of the likely causes of a problem / issue





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Identify & Verify Root Cause(s)



Problem Solving Tool kit

Determine Solution

Correction - Correct the problem. Prevention - Prevent the root cause from occurring (remove the root cause)

Ranking and rating of potential solutions

Implement solution

	6 🤱 D7* Action Plan to i	implement &	Validate P	CAs			
Impl	lement & validate PCAs.						
Prev	vent recurrence of the Problem/F	Root Cause					
	A - I'	0	140	100	148	F. Harris	01-1
#	Action	Corrective / Preventive	When - Started	When - Finished	Who	Evidence – Link to evidence in Sharepoint	Status (Not started, initiated, completed)
1							Not started
2							Initiated
3							Completed
4							

Outcome

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Results	Benefits			
Monitor for improvement for a period of time. If p exists repeat the process.	roblem still Measured and quantif	Measured and quantified e.g. time, cost etc.		
Application of learning – Prevent recurre	ence of the Problem/Root Caus	se In CEMAR? Yes/		
How will the learning be communicated / applied	i			
D0 p				
D8 Recognition How will the originator / team be recognised, and	the output communicated			
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- D5: Evaluate root causes and generate solutions (corrective actions)
- D6: Implement solution
- Outcome: Results and benefits achieved
- D7: Application of learning (prevent recurrence of the problem/root cause-s)
- **D8**: Recognise the efforts of the Team

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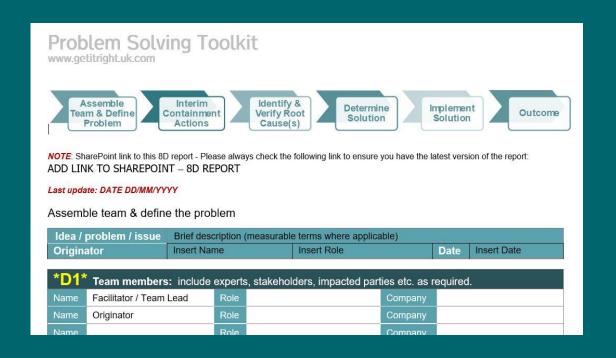
Classification: Public

Thank You

Any Questions?



GIRI toolkit template



Sign up to our newsletter on www.getitright.uk.com to receive download link







Next event:

Better knowledge means fewer errors

Guest speaker: Dr Gregor Harvie Co-founder and director of Designing Buildings Wiki

14th December 2020 1.30pm

Working together to eliminate error, by industry, for industry.