

## EQUIPMENT FAILURE AND HUMAN ERROR RATES

### Additional Risk Assessment Data

Table B-I gives estimates of cryogenic equipment failure rates. These data are median estimates collected from past ODH risk assessments performed on systems at Fermilab. This data has been updated to include the revised failure rate estimates as described by B. Soyars (Fermilab) report, "Appendix: Rationale for Table 1 - Fermilab Equipment Failure Rate Estimates," dated January 26, 2000. Table B-II shows failure rates for various equipment types derived from the nuclear power industry that may be useful as input data (MOV - Manually operated valves/SOV - Solenoid operated valves/AOV - Automatically operated valves). General human error rate estimates are presented in Table B-III. Table B-IV lists conservative estimates of the rate of human error as a function of task type and time limit.

<b>TABLE B-I FERMILAB EQUIPMENT FAILURE RATE ESTIMATES</b>		
Component	Failure Mode	Estimated Median Failure Rate
Compressor (Cryogenic)	Leak	$5 \times 10^{-6}/\text{HR}$
	Rupture	$3 \times 10^{-7}/\text{HR}$
Dewar	Leak or Rupture	$1 \times 10^{-6}/\text{HR}$
Electrical Power Failure (unplanned)	Time Rate	$1 \times 10^{-4}/\text{HR}$
	Demand Rate	$3 \times 10^{-4}/\text{Demand}$
	Time Off	1 HR
Fluid Line (Cryogenic)	Leak	$5 \times 10^{-7}/\text{HR}$
	Rupture	$2 \times 10^{-8}/\text{HR}$
Magnet (Cryogenic, Powered, unmanned)	Leak or Rupture	$2 \times 10^{-7}/\text{HR}$
Magnet (Cryogenic, Not Powered, unmanned)	Leak or Rupture	$2 \times 10^{-8}/\text{HR}$
Header Piping Assembly	Rupture	$1 \times 10^{-8}/\text{HR}$
Change of Equipment with Bayonet Fitting (Cryogenic Release)	Small Event	$3 \times 10^{-2}/\text{Demand}$
	Large Event	$1 \times 10^{-3}/\text{Demand}$

TABLE B-II U.S. NRC EQUIPMENT FAILURE RATE ESTIMATES		
COMPONENT	FAILURE MODE	FAILURE RATE
Battery Power Supplies	No Output	$3 \times 10^{-6}/\text{hr}$
Circuit Breakers	Failure to Operate	$1 \times 10^{-3}/\text{demand}$
	Premature Transfer	$1 \times 10^{-6}/\text{hr}$
Diesel (Complete Plant)	Failure to Start	$3 \times 10^{-2}/\text{demand}$
	Fails to Run (Emergency loads)	$3 \times 10^{-3}/\text{hr}$
	Fails to Run (Engine Only)	$3 \times 10^{-4}/\text{hr}$
Electric Motors	Failure to Start	$3 \times 10^{-4}/\text{demand}$
	Fails to Run	$1 \times 10^{-5}/\text{hr}$
	Fails to Run (Extreme Environment)	$1 \times 10^{-3}/\text{hr}$
Fuses	Premature Open	$1 \times 10^{-6}/\text{hr}$
	Failure to Open	$1 \times 10^{-5}/\text{demand}$
Gaskets	Leak	$3 \times 10^{-6}/\text{hr}$
Flanges/Closures/Elbows	Leak/Rupture	$3 \times 10^{-7}/\text{hr}$
Instrumentation (Amplification, Annunciators, Transducers, Calibration, Combination)	Failure to Operate	$1 \times 10^{-6}/\text{hr}$
	Shifts	$3 \times 10^{-5}/\text{hr}$
Pipes >3" (High Quality)	Rupture (section)	$1 \times 10^{-10}/\text{hr}$
Pipes <3" (High Quality)	Rupture	$1 \times 10^{-9}/\text{hr}$
Pumps	Failure to Start	$1 \times 10^{-3}/\text{demand}$
	Fails to Run	$3 \times 10^{-5}/\text{hr}$
	Fails to Run (Extreme Environment)	$1 \times 10^{-3}/\text{hr}$
Relays	Failure to Energize	$1 \times 10^{-4}/\text{demand}$
	Failure NO Contact to Close	$3 \times 10^{-7}/\text{hr}$
	Short Across NO/NO Contacts	$1 \times 10^{-8}/\text{hr}$
	Open NC Contact	$1 \times 10^{-7}/\text{hr}$
Solid State Devices (High Power Applications)	Failure to Function	$3 \times 10^{-6}/\text{hr}$
	Shorts	$1 \times 10^{-6}/\text{hr}$
Solid State Devices (Low Power Applications)	Failure to Function	$1 \times 10^{-6}/\text{hr}$
	Shorts	$1 \times 10^{-7}/\text{hr}$
Transformers	Open	$1 \times 10^{-6}/\text{hr}$
	Short	$1 \times 10^{-6}/\text{hr}$
Switches	Limit - Fails to Operate	$3 \times 10^{-4}/\text{demand}$
	Torque - Fails to Operate	$1 \times 10^{-4}/\text{demand}$
	Pressure - Fails to Operate	$1 \times 10^{-4}/\text{demand}$
	Manual - Fails to Transition	$1 \times 10^{-5}/\text{demand}$
	Manual - Contact Shorts	$1 \times 10^{-8}/\text{hr}$
Valves: MOV	Fails to Operate	$1 \times 10^{-3}/\text{demand}$
	Fails to Remain Open (plug)	$1 \times 10^{-4}/\text{demand}$
	External Leak - Rupture	$1 \times 10^{-8}/\text{hr}$
Valves: SOV	Fails to Operate	$1 \times 10^{-3}/\text{demand}$
Valves: AOV	Fails to Operate	$3 \times 10^{-4}/\text{demand}$
	Fails to Remain Open (plug)	$1 \times 10^{-4}/\text{demand}$
	External Leak - Rupture	$1 \times 10^{-8}/\text{hr}$
Valves: Check	Fails to Operate	$1 \times 10^{-4}/\text{demand}$
	Reverse Leak	$3 \times 10^{-7}/\text{hr}$
	External Leak - Rupture	$1 \times 10^{-8}/\text{hr}$
Valves: Vacuum	Fails to Operate	$3 \times 10^{-5}/\text{demand}$
	Rupture	$1 \times 10^{-8}/\text{hr}$
Valves: Orifices, Flow Meters	Rupture	$1 \times 10^{-8}/\text{hr}$

TABLE B-II U.S. NRC EQUIPMENT FAILURE RATE ESTIMATES		
COMPONENT	FAILURE MODE	FAILURE RATE
Valves: Manual	Fails to Remain Open (plug)	$1 \times 10^{-4}$ /demand
Valves: Relief	Fails to Open	$1 \times 10^{-5}$ /demand
	Premature Open	$1 \times 10^{-5}$ /hr
Welds	Leaks	$3 \times 10^{-9}$ /hr
Wires	Open	$3 \times 10^{-6}$ /hr
	Short to Ground	$1 \times 10^{-7}$ /hr
	Short to Power	$1 \times 10^{-8}$ /hr

**TABLE B-III  
HUMAN ERROR RATE ESTIMATES**

Estimated Error Rate (Demand <sup>-1</sup> )	Activity
10 <sup>-3</sup>	Selection of a switch (or pair of switches) dissimilar in shape or location to the desired switch (or pair of switches), assuming no decision error. For example, operator actuates large handled switch rather than small switch.
3×10 <sup>-3</sup>	General human error of commission, e.g., misreading label and therefore selecting wrong switch.
10 <sup>-2</sup>	General human error of omission where there is no display in the control room of the status of the item omitted, e.g., failure to return manually operated test valve to proper configuration after maintenance.
3×10 <sup>-3</sup>	Errors of omission, where the items being omitted are embedded in a procedure rather than at the end as above.
1/x	Given that an operator is reaching for an incorrect switch (or pair of switches), he selects a particular similar appearing switch (or pair of switches), where x = the number of incorrect switches (or pair of switches) adjacent to the desired switch (or pair of switches). The 1/x applies up to 5 or 6 items. After that point, the error rate would be lower because the operator would take more time to search. With up to 5 or 6 items he doesn't expect to be wrong and therefore is more likely to do less deliberate searching.
10 <sup>-1</sup>	Monitor or inspector fails to recognize initial error by operator. Note: With continuing feedback of the error on the annunciator panel, the high error rate would not apply.
10 <sup>-1</sup>	Personnel on different work shift fail to check condition of hardware unless required by check or written directive.
5×10 <sup>-1</sup>	Monitor fails to detect undesired position of valves, etc., during general walk-around inspection, assuming no check list is used.
.2-.3	General error rate given very high stress levels where dangerous activities are occurring rapidly.
2 <sup>(n-1)</sup> x	Given severe time stress, as in trying to compensate for an error made in an emergency situation, the initial error rate, x, for an activity doubles for each attempt, n, after a previous incorrect attempt, until the limiting condition of an error rate of 1.0 is reached or until time runs out. This limiting condition corresponds to an individual's becoming completely disorganized or ineffective.

**TABLE B-IV  
HUMAN ERROR RATE AS A FUNCTION OF RESPONSE TIME**

Maximum Estimated Error Rate (Demand <sup>-1</sup> )	Response Time in Seconds		
	Skill Based Task	Rule Based Task	Knowledge Based Task
10 <sup>-4</sup>	37	600	18,000
10 <sup>-3</sup>	26	300	10,000
10 <sup>-2</sup>	16	130	4,900
10 <sup>-1</sup>	8.7	42	1,800
5 x 10 <sup>-1</sup>	4.0	10	550

Skill-Based Task - An individual initiates a single-step, learned response upon receipt of an unambiguous sensor cue (i.e., a lone worker initiates escape upon hearing an oxygen deficiency alarm).

Rule-Based Task - An individual or small group of individuals diagnoses and initiates corrective actions for a simple problem given limited or ambiguous input (i.e., several workers decide whether or not to escape given that one of them passes out but no oxygen deficiency alarms sound).

Knowledge-Based Task - A group of individuals diagnoses and initiates corrective actions for novel and/or complex problem.