






CRL Railway-Level Hazard Structure

Technical Assurance

CRL Railway – Level Hazard Structure

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0.1	31-1-2017	J Bates	-	-	Initial discussion at RABC
1.0	22-3-2017	P Brown J Bates	C Wong	M Kilby	Endorsement at RABC
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Signature					

Revision Changes:

Revision	Status / Description of Changes
1.0	New
2.0	RABA-C comments addressed
3.0	Safety requirements listed in the RLHS have been aligned with the latest 12 SEJs approved by RAB-C and AsBo

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Introduction

As part of the overall safety justification for Crossrail Central Operating Section (plus interfaces), CRL has produced a Railway-Level Hazard Structure in order to describe how the railway will mitigate to ALARP the most significant hazards.

This Railway-Level Hazard Structure should be utilised by the project and RAB(C) in assessing the overall coverage and logic of the many separate safety justifications (SJs) for each system, station, shaft and portal. This should contribute to the overall integration of Crossrail across contractual boundaries and provide assurance that the combination and integration of each of the SJs add up to a safe overall system.

This work builds upon the established Engineering Strategy documents which shaped the initial design stage (completed by the Framework Design Consultants) and have been cascaded into the Design and Build contracts for the final design.

A number of workshops were held in January 2017 to progress this work, the conclusions of which are presented in this paper. A draft of this paper was discussed at the RAB-C meeting on 1 February 2017. The comments received at RAB-C were addressed in revision 2 of this document.

1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to present the Railway-Level Hazard Structure for the Central Operating Section and interfaces with the surface sections (GE, GW and NKL).

This analysis allows the logical link to be understood between the following:

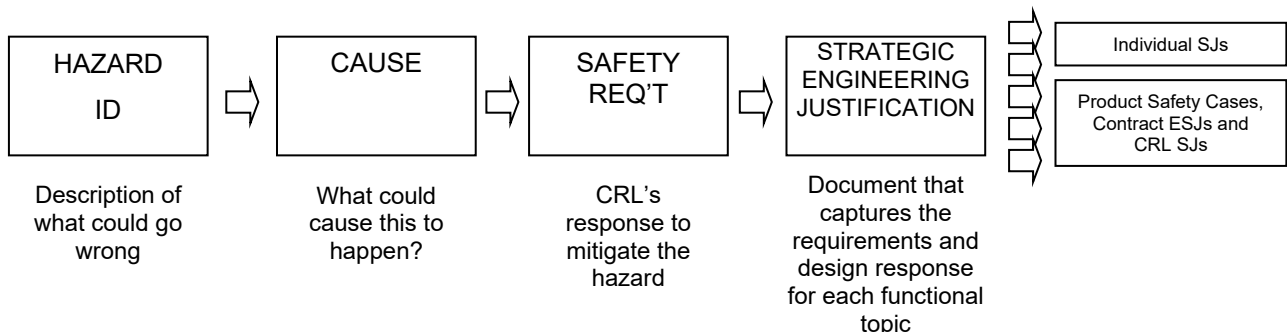


Figure 1: Logic flow from Hazard ID through to Engineering Justification

Through demonstration of this hazard structure, the overall safety argument as to how CRL has mitigated the significant hazards is supported. This informs the Project (and RAB-C) as to how the requirements have been captured in appropriate documentation to deliver the intended mitigations (see section 7).

This should facilitate the approval of individual safety justifications for Elements or systems as it allows their contribution to the overall safety case to be better understood. It also enables the individual safety justifications to be simplified and avoid repetition of the line-wide safety arguments in each one.

1.1 Compliance with CSM

ORR guidance on Common Safety Method for risk evaluation and assessment [ref 1] states that



“when any significant safety related change of a technical, operational or organisational nature is proposed to the mainline railway, compliance with the risk management process of the CSM RA should produce a suitable and sufficient risk assessment for that change”.

The framework of the risk management process is based on the analysis and evaluation of hazards using one or more of the following risk acceptance principles:

- application of codes of practice;
- comparison with similar systems (reference systems); and
- explicit risk estimation.

The Strategic Engineering Justifications have therefore identified which of the above methods have been used in arriving at their conclusions. It should also be noted that this approach is integrated into the project lifecycle, therefore the Railway-Level Hazard Structure should be viewed as an evolving document and has been updated as the project moved through the conclusion of design, test & commissioning and trial running.

The CSM risk management process also calls for Safety Requirements to be identified as a result of the risk assessment. In this case, those requirements have been articulated in detail within the Strategic Engineering Justifications and outlined at a high level within the Railway-Level Hazard Structure (see section 7).

CSM requires capture of the hazards within a hazard record – as such, the output of this workstream has been populated into a hazard log within the PWHR to capture all credible railway-level hazards and their proposed risk control actions (RCA's).

CRL is confident that this is a comprehensive Railway-Level Hazard Structure with all credible hazards identified because:

- Based on the RSSB Hazardous Event Description [Ref 3]
- Builds upon the CRL PWHR Generic hazard list [Ref 2]
- Checked against LULs Network Risk Profile [Ref 4]
- Input from the train accident risk model
- Reviewed in a series of workshops with competent participants

However, it is fully recognised that this is a live document and has been updated during the project life cycle and handed over to the Duty Holders.

2 Scope

The scope of this document is limited to the Central Operating Section of Crossrail, including interfaces with the NR surface sections. It also includes interfaces with the Rolling Stock and Yellow Plant. The scope includes consideration of how the technical systems interact with the people, processes and systems of the various Operators.

The scope has covered high level railway hazards for normal, amended, degraded and emergency at the design stage.

3 Physical / Political / Societal Constraints (parameters) on Crossrail with related safety consequences

To build the COS within the existing constraints of subterranean London and interface with existing LU infrastructure and the NR surface routes, presented significant physical, political and societal challenges. In overcoming these challenges, the physical infrastructure resulted in a number of characteristics which have safety related consequences which need to be addressed by the design wherever possible, but many require the future IM to apply RCAs.

For example, but not limited to:

1. Steep gradients (1:30 and 1:27.5 to interface with NR on the GW and GE respectively) These gradients have safety consequences which require both design and operational mitigations.
2. Track alignment (with consequences on RCF, Rail durability, Noise, Ride Quality)
3. Different signalling systems on surface section - safety over the transitions
4. Noise and vibration requirements - soft track, constrains TVS
5. Limits of Deviation (LoD) – limits flexibility of infrastructure e.g. Tunnel diameter and Cross passages limited by alignment of tunnels in some locations
6. Architectural vision – e.g. GFRC panels, Working at height
7. Passenger numbers – physically sizes the stations
8. Maintenance window (limited time)
9. Interface with existing (old) infrastructure

4 High level design principles to achieve a safe railway

The constraints identified in section 3 above were provided as inputs into the design process at the beginning of the project and were evolved together with the concept design utilising some high-level principles. The principles were collated into one list via a series of workshops held in January 2017. They were assembled from the inputs of subject matter experts across the various disciplines and then peer reviewed.

A number of these design principles are identified in the hazard model as key mitigations for the hazards.

TRAIN DESIGN

1. Train Infrastructure Interface Specifications (TIIS) and Depot Interface Specifications (DIS) were established to achieve safe train to infrastructure/depot design. (Using a reference train design)
2. Wherever possible, keep the train moving in the event of a failure/fault/emergency in order to reach next station as this is the safest and quickest method of evacuating passengers
 - Train design – dual traction architecture etc.
 - Traction Power and Overhead line equipment (fixed beam)
 - Station design



- Signalling reliability and intervention features, and timetabling combined – designed to avoid holding trains between stations
- 3. Reduce train driver human error through use of ATP and ATO (CBTC)
- 4. Minimise risk of heat exhaustion / effects on passengers on train and stations through:
 - Minimise tunnel heating; utilise TVS to provide cooling
 - Air-conditioned trains which remain operational within tunnel section when stopped (integrated with TVS)
 - Station extract / temp regulation through movement of air
- 5. Train is designed to facilitate passenger movement through open gangways
 - Security benefit
 - Ability to move away from a localised fire / incident
 - Reduces vandalism
 - Maximise passenger numbers safely to mitigate overcrowding
 - HVAC system “fire mode” on train
- 6. Optimise alignment to suit specific train characteristics and ATO speed profile. Minimise RCF generation by integrated wheel/rail interface design resulting in head hardened rail, correct wheel profile, flange lubrication (on board and trackside), maintenance regime with rail milling machine/profiler, defect detection via train monitoring system. Lightweight trains, minimise unsprung mass, bogie dynamics (T gamma and rotational stiffness)

GENERAL

- 7. Use of proven technology (minimising the use of new/novel technologies/systems)
- 8. Use of recognised, applicable and coherent set of standards wherever possible
- 9. Plan for force majeure e.g. flooding, storms, heat
- 10. Minimise consequences of “failure on demand” incidents e.g. utilise reliable systems that are generally in use. (“if you don’t use it, it might not work when you need it”). Good example is tunnel vent system where it is used regularly in non-emergency mode.
- 11. Use of Operational and Maintenance Concepts to check integrated functionality that delivers a safe railway that can be operated and maintained safely. These concepts were developed building on existing rules and regulations from HAL / LUL and NR railways. Signalling Operating Principles further detailed this for signalling systems use case.
- 12. Line-wide strategies to address key hazards

RAIL SYSTEMS

- 13. Wherever possible, avoid single point of failure of any system or combination of systems (e.g. A&B HV supply, UPS, Data network, Traction Power supply)
- 14. Minimise human interaction with physical infrastructure wherever possible through use of Remote Condition Monitoring, on-train infrastructure monitoring and analytics. Minimise trackside equipment (e.g. signalling equipment at stations, not along track)



15. Derailment containment only require in areas of high consequence e.g. cross overs, Stepney green junction, Connaught tunnel. All plain line tunnel sections do not require this (confirmed via QRA study, based on secondary collision being avoided)

TUNNELS / EVACUATION / INTERVENTION

16. If evacuation in tunnel is required, create a place of relative safety in the tunnel through the use of tunnel ventilation (smoke removal), high level walkway, illumination, signage, communication, evacuation points
17. Provide quick and safe access for emergency services via the non-incident tunnel (utilising intervention shafts and cross passages)
18. Reduce human error in other rail systems through use of automated (and semi-automated), standardised responses
 - Tunnel vent
 - Possession management
 - RCM reduces physical intervention
19. Guided by sub surface regulations (section 12). Compliance with TSIs and RGS 8270 (compatibility)

STATIONS

20. Stations design:
 - Legion and PED modelling – appropriate special design (e.g. platform width)
 - Evacuation modelling / sizing
 - Integrated stations with single control (at LUL stations), incorporating separation
 - Platform screen doors
21. Terrorism – blast loading for station components, bollards etc.
22. Manage PTI risk via level boarding and PSDs on underground stations. Use of DOO CCTV to manage PTI on surface stations. Platform plungers on Custom House / Abbey Wood
23. Controlling smoke at stations. Full height PSD/PED. Over platform extraction.

5 Description of Hazard Model

The Railway-Level Hazard Structure was developed with reference to the CRL PWHR Generic hazard list [Ref 2], the RSSB Hazardous Event Description [Ref 3] and LULs Network Risk Profile [Ref 4]. It has been structured in compliance with the CSM Risk Assessment process and identified high level safety requirements which have been demonstrated subsequently in the Strategic Engineering Justifications.

The top level of the model is split into 7 sections (Fig 2), with the modes of operation based upon the RfLI Minimum Operating Requirements definition [Ref 6]:

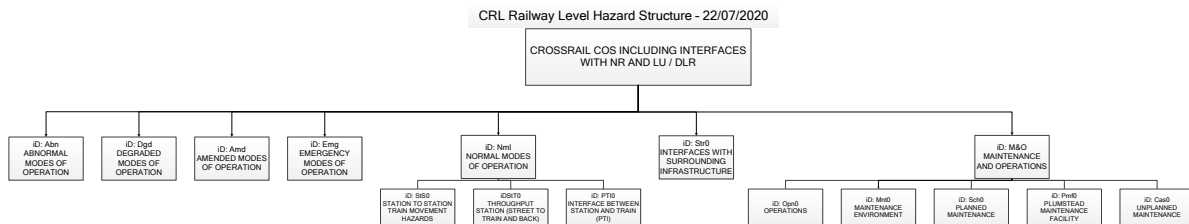


Fig 2: Railway Level Hazard Structure

In each of the sections, the main hazards, causes and requirements are structured as per Figure 3 below:

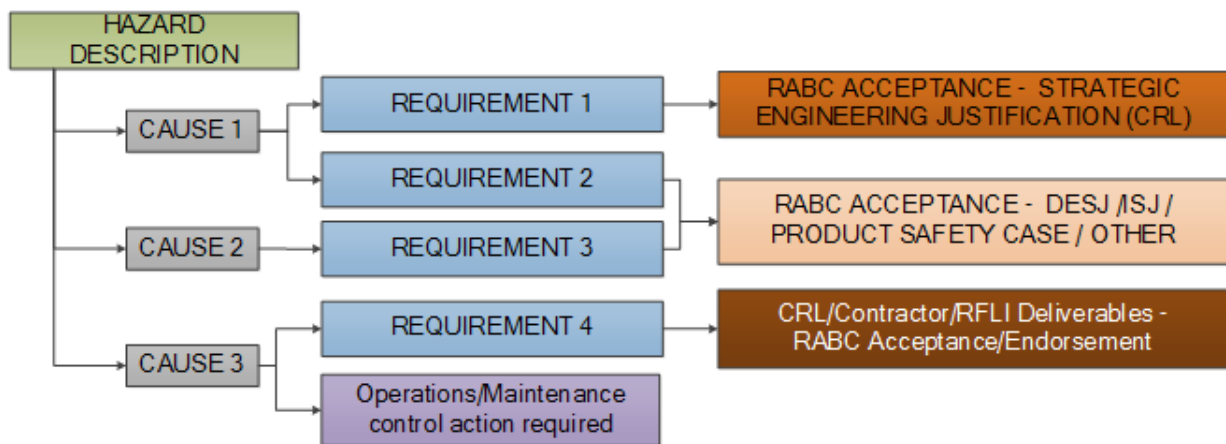


Fig 3: Generic Structure

Purple colour denotes a Duty Holder and can mean LUL, RfLI, MTR-EL, NR, DLR, LO etc.

6 Strategies & Strategic Engineering Justifications

The process by which the Railway-Level Hazard Structure and the associated requirements, safety justifications are produced is outlined in figure 4 below:

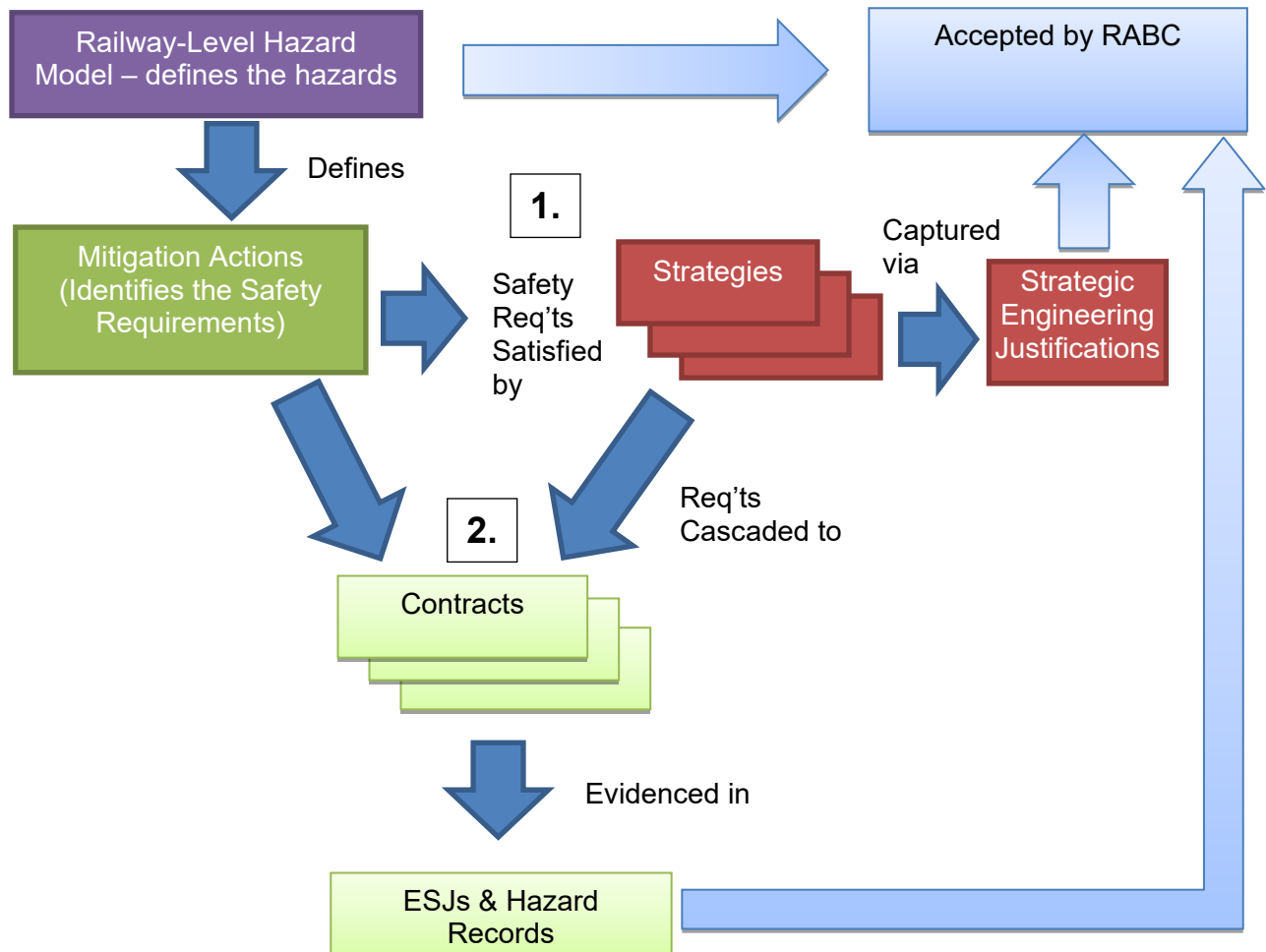


Figure 4: Process Flow

The important sub-processes within this flow that still require demonstration are noted below:

1. The line-wide Strategic Engineering Justifications need to articulate how they have satisfied the Safety Requirements and mitigate the hazards through safety justifications
2. As part of the Engineering V Lifecycle, CRL needs to re-confirm that these safety requirements have been accurately and consistently delivered by the contracts as part of the final design and implementation.

The Railway-Level Hazard Structure analysis has identified key integrated railway-level strategies and/or specific Strategic Engineering Safety Justifications that should together provide the holistic set of evidence needed to validate this model – these are listed in table 1 below:

Strategic Engineering Justification

Title	Reference Number
1. Fire, Evacuation & Ventilation	CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50206
2. EMC	CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50243
3. Earthing & Bonding	CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50242
4. Tunnel Drainage & Flood Protection	CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50208
5. Alarms & Security	CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50210
6. Cyber Security	CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50240
7. Lighting	CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50211
8. Platform-Train Interface	CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50209
9. Civil Design	CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50212
10. Maintenance	CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50213
11. Station Crowding / Sizing	CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50216
12. Train Collision and Derailment	CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50207

Table 1: Key Strategic Engineering Justifications

Other key supporting documents:

- Contractors' Engineering Safety Justifications (ESJs);
- CRL Elements Safety Justifications (SJs); and
- Final COS Safety Justification (COS-SJ).

The process by which CRL has produced the necessary evidence is outlined below:

1. Review the relevant documents (in some cases the strategy is expressed in more than one document)
2. Extract from the strategy the safety requirements
3. Through interviews with the strategy owners and review of documentation, confirm that the requirements have not changed through design development after publication of the strategy
4. Through interviews with the strategy owners and review of documentation, identify for each safety requirement a CSM-compliant safety argument to show that it adequately mitigates the hazards identified by the CRL model. This may use any of the three CSM justifications (application of codes of practice; comparison with similar systems (reference systems); and explicit risk estimation
5. Obtain the necessary evidence to support the justification and obtain the support of the strategy owner for the justification
6. Compile the evidence and the argument into a Strategic Engineering Justification document for agreement with the discipline lead, who owns the document. The

document has been checked by the Systems Safety Team and approved by the Chief Engineer.

The list of Top-Level Hazards has been compiled into a matrix which describes the relationships between them and the various pieces of evidence that the Project is delivering to support the safety case (fig 5 below provides an high-level example):

	Strategic Engineering Justifications												Risk Assessments			ISJ: Interim Safety Justifications for Elements						Systems DESJs/ Product Safety Cases		Other safety docs		
	Fire & Evacuation	Earthing & Bonding	EMC	Tunnel Drainage	Ventilation	Flood Protection	Alarms & Security	Cyber Security	Lighting	PTI	Civil Design	Access & Maintenance Strategies	Station Crowding/Sizing	Train collision and Derailment	RA1	RA2	RA3 etc	Routeway	Portals	Shafts	LU Stations	RTL Stations	Depots	Product Safety Cases	Systemwide DESJs	e.g. Operators response plans / NR safety cases
Station To Station Train Movement - StS0														X			X	R	R	R	R	R	X	X	X	
Throughput Station /shaft /portal	X				X		X		X				X		X			R	R	R	R	R				
PTI (Sub Surface Station)										X						X				R	R					
PTI (Surface Station)										X			X			X								X		X
Interfaces with surrounding infrastructure	X	X					X				X						X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Operations							X	X	X			X					X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Maintenance Environment							X	X			X						X	X	X	X	X	X				
Planned Maintenance		X					X				X		X													
Plumstead Maintenance Facility		X					X				X		X													
Emergency Modes Of Operation	X			X	X	X			X		X		X				R	R	R	R	R	R				
Amended Modes Of Operation					X								X				X							X		
Degraded Modes Of Operation													X				X							X		
Abnormal Modes Of Operation																										

Fig 5: Alignment of safety evidence to the key hazards

- R = Reference made to Strategic Engineering Justifications
- X = Evidence contained within SJ itself

There are 5 groups of safety evidence referenced in the matrix:

1	Strategic Engineering justifications	Articulates how the key line-wide strategies have satisfied the Safety Requirements and mitigated the hazards through safety justifications
2	Risk assessments	Specific and detailed risks assessments conducted to assist design development and options decisions
3	Safety Justifications	Integrated safety justifications per Element
4	Product Safety Cases / DESJs	New / Novel / Complex systems – product safety cases and/or design safety justifications
5	Other	NR Safety Case(s) NR Interface Safety Justifications Train Interface with COS (ICA) / Safety Case RfL / MTR Emergency Response Plans Operational & Maintenance Procedures CCEP: Congestion Control & Evacuation Plan Operational / Maintenance Readiness Yellow Plant Safety Case

Figure 5 illustrates the **concept** of the matrix – the complete matrix with all the detailed hazards and safety justifications is shown in Appendix 3 [Ref 8]

7 Railway-Level Hazard Structure

The Railway-Level Hazard Structure is a large Visio file which does not lend itself for presentation in a readable form in this paper. The scale and layout of the model is shown below in Fig.6 for illustration.

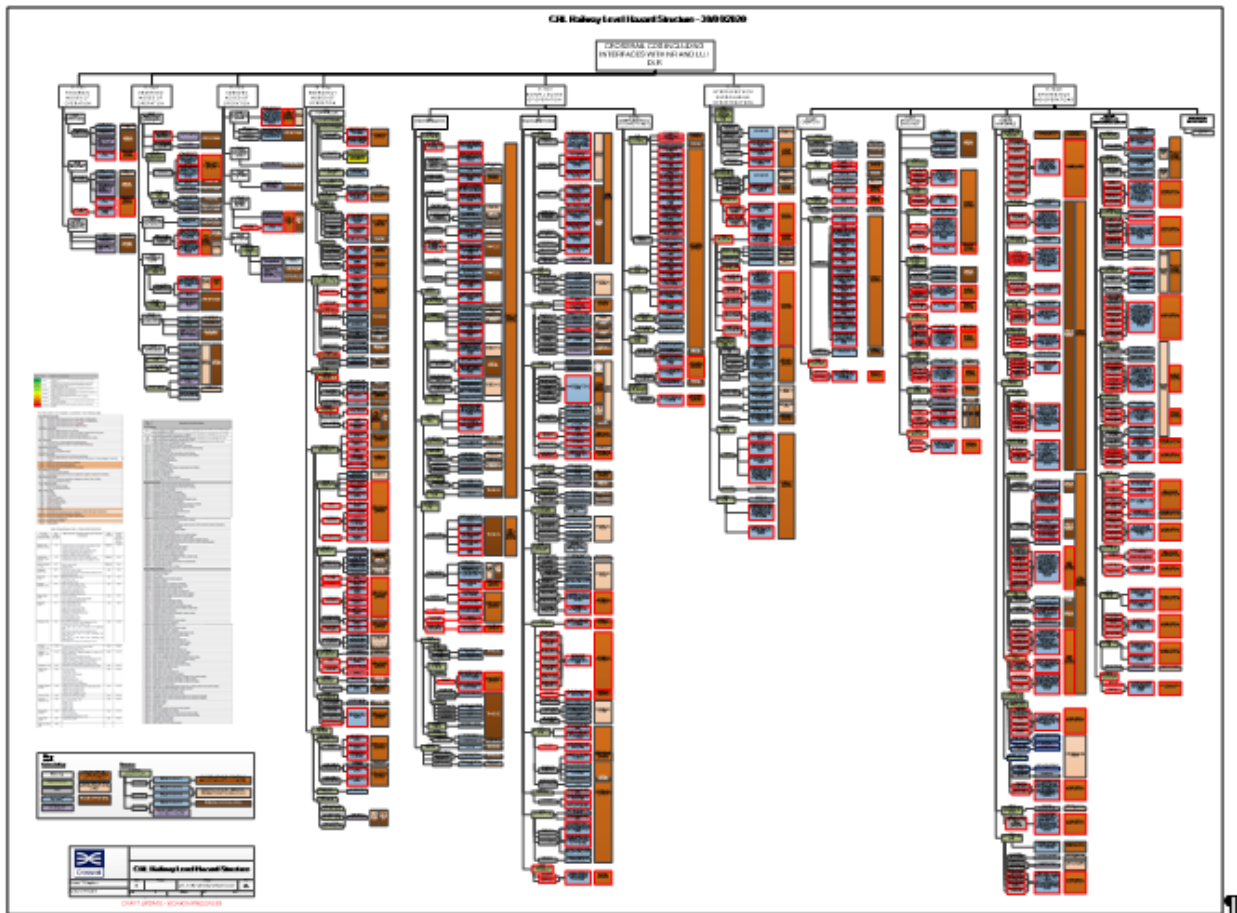


Fig. 6 Railway Level Hazard Structure Illustration

A more detailed example is shown in Appendix 1 for Collision between rail vehicles, and the full structure can be accessed by double-clicking on the link provided in Appendix 2

The source file is located in eB: as CRL1-XRL-O8-XMO-CR001-50001 [Ref 7]

8 Development of the Railway-Level Hazard Structure

In January 2017 a series of workshops were convened to develop the hazard structure. A cross section of personnel from the project and some independent experts were selected to participate, and it was agreed at a sub-group session of RAB-C on 4th Jan 2016 that this group of attendees was competent to conduct the exercise.

Prior to the workshops a briefing note was issued which explained the purpose, method and some background information [ref 5]

Three workshops were held, attendees are shown in the table below:

No.	Invited Attendee	Affiliation	Workshop 1: 6/1/17	Workshop 2: 13/1/17	Workshop 3: 24/1/17
1	Jeremy Bates	Meeting Chair (Head of Integration)	Y	Y	Y
2	Carol Bloxsome	RfL Safety Engineer	Y	Y	Y
3	Michael Kilby	Head of System Safety and Interoperability (workshop facilitator)	Y	Y	Y
4	Chris Binns	CRL Chief Engineer	Y	N	Y
5	Paul Robins	RABC chair	Y	Y	Y
6	Steve Doherty	SIRP lead	Y	N	N
7	Vince Murtagh	Ricardo Rail	Y	Y	Y
8	Chi Wong	ESM lead	Y	Y	Y
9	Matt Harris	MTR Assurance lead	Y	Y	Y
10	David Canham	RfL Head of Engineering	Y	N	Y
11	Michael Brown	RfL Head of Operations	Y	Y	N
12	Chris Bainbridge	LUL Safety Lead	Y	N	N
13	Alex Ferguson	LUL Safety Lead	N	Y	N
14	Paul Brown	CRL ESM Manager	N	Y	Y

The hazard structure was systematically reviewed and amended through the 3 workshops and then reviewed in draft at the RABC meeting on 1 Feb 2017 to ensure that the panel supported the approach. The comments received at RAB-C were addressed in revision 2 of this document.

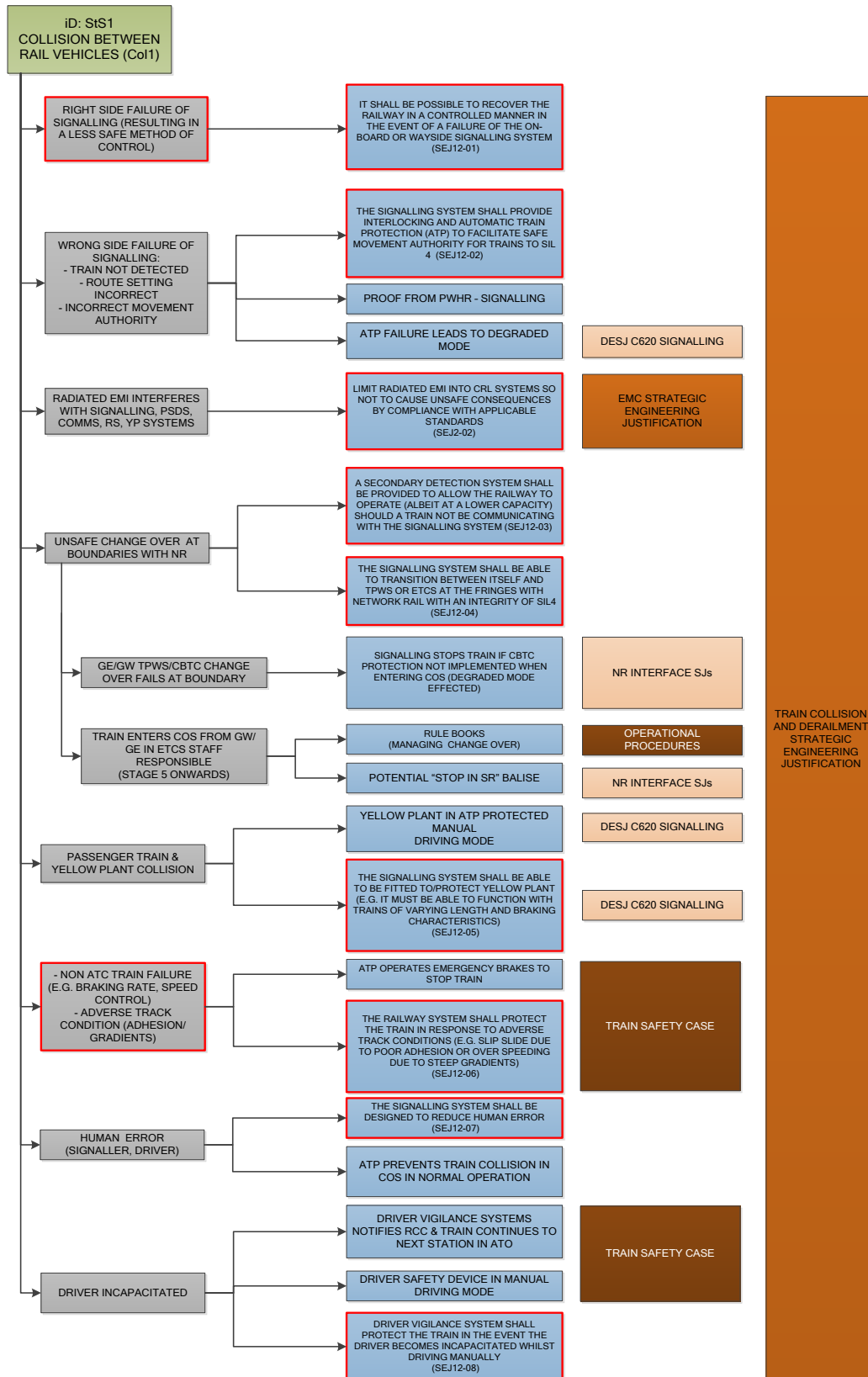


9 References

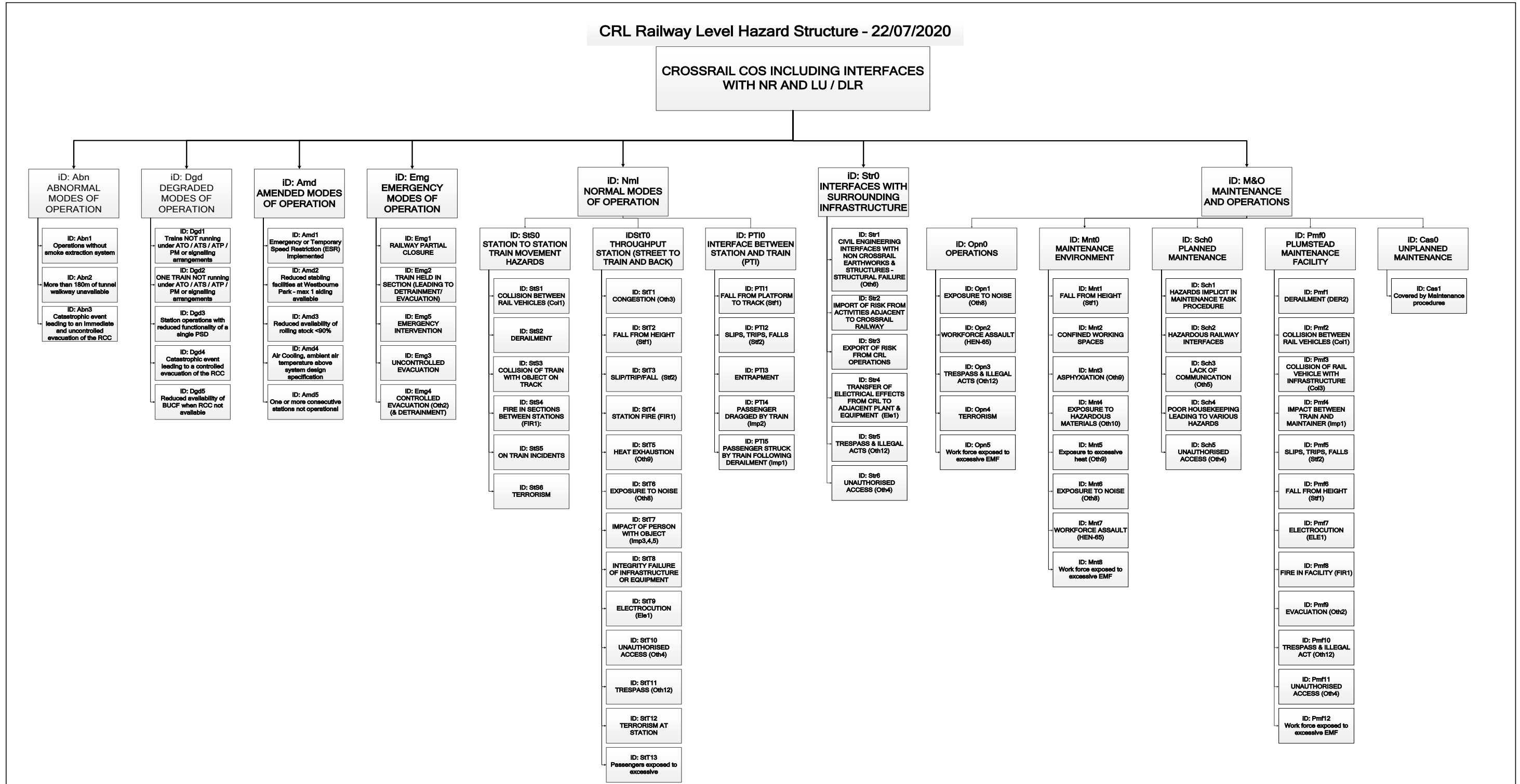
Ref 1	Common Safety Method for risk evaluation and assessment Guidance on the application of Commission Regulation (EU) 402/2013 March 2015
Ref 2	CRL PWHR Generic hazard list – Appendix A in the Project Wide Hazard Record Process CRL1-XRL-O8-GPS-CR001-50013 Rev 2.0
Ref 3	RSSB Hazardous Event Description – Appendix B in the Project Wide Hazard Record Process CRL1-XRL-O8-GPS-CR001-50013 Rev 2.0
Ref 4	London Underground Quantified Risk Assessment (LUQRA) October 2014 HSE/SRA/14/08
Ref 5	CRL Top Level Hazards Workshops Briefing Note CRL1-XRL-O8-GPS-CR001-50026
Ref 6	RfL MOR Reference for the modes of Operation RFLI-OPS-PE-SPE-0001
Ref 7	Railway Level Hazard Structure source Visio file: CRL1-XRL-O8-XMO-CR001-50001
Ref 8	Alignment of safety evidence to the key hazards - Railway Level CRL1-XRL-O8-XMO-CR001-50002

Appendix 1: Worked Example – Collision between rail vehicles

Note: The boxes highlighted in red indicate the changes made as per the latest SEJs approved by AsBo.



Appendix 2: CRL Railway-Level Hazard Structure:



Note: For more details of each scenarios listed in this diagram (e.g. hazards, causes, safety requirements, duty holders, etc.), a PDF file has been created and can be accessed by double-clicking on the PDF icon below.



