

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
2.0	27-4-2017	J Bates	C Wong	M Kilby	Update with RABC comments
3.0	28-4-2022	R Nobile	M Scoble	H Zerkani	Issued for Information
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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:

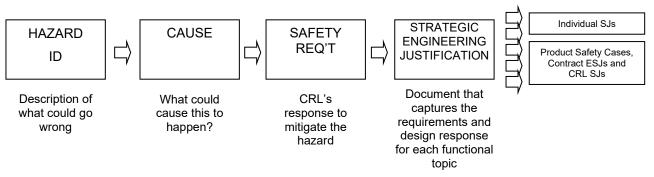


Figure 1: Logic flow from Hazard ID through to Engineering Justification

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

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"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.

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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:

- 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

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- 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:
 - o 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
 - o Ability to move away from a localised fire / incident
 - Reduces vandalism
 - o 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)

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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 semiautomated), standardised responses
 - o Tunnel vent
 - Possession management
 - o 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)
 - o Evacuation modelling / sizing
 - o 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]:

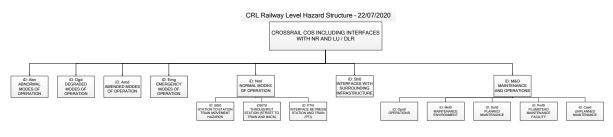


Fig 2: Railway Level Hazard Structure

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

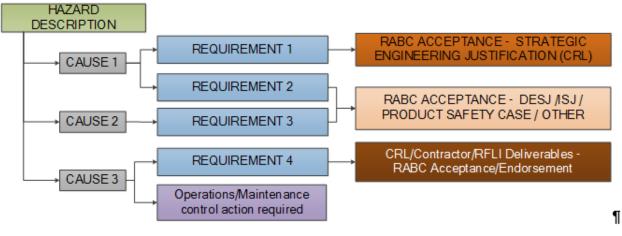
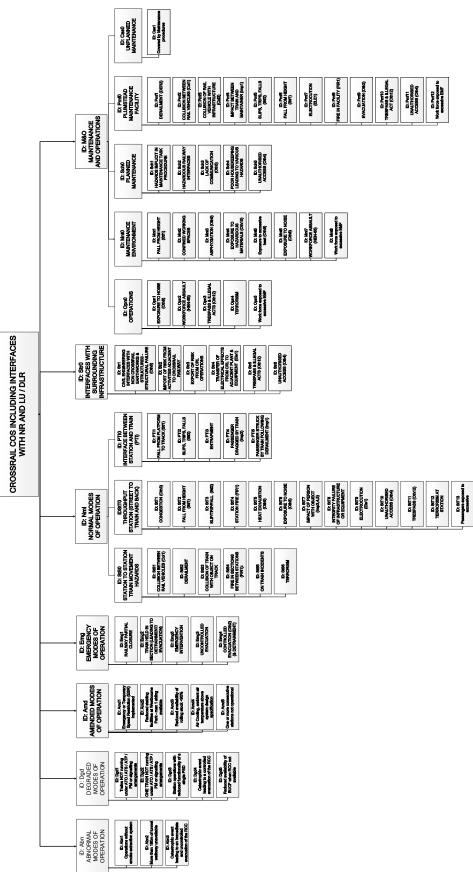


Fig 3: Generic Structure

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



A more detailed overview of the hazard structure is shown below:



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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:

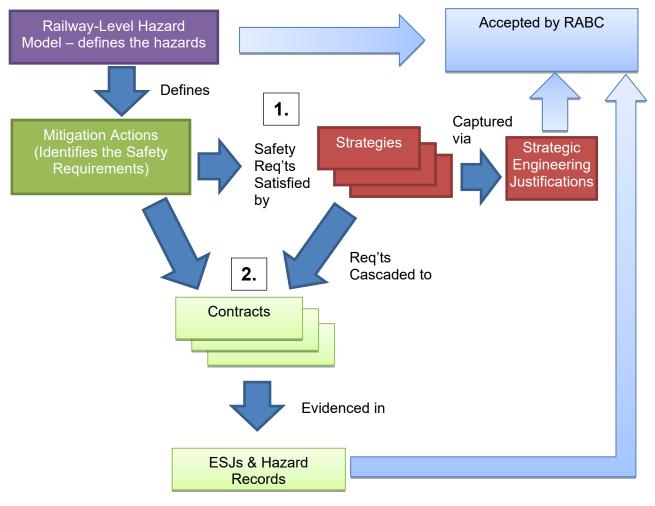


Figure 4: Process Flow

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

The line-wide Strategic Engineering Justifications need to articulate how they have satisfied the Safety Requirements and mitigate the hazards through safety justifications



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:

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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-08-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 Page 11 of 20



R X 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):

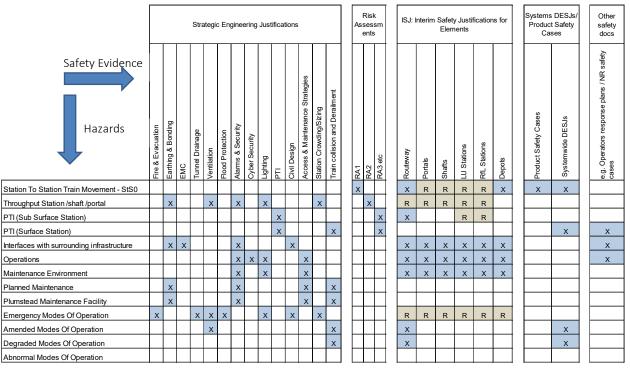


Fig 5: Alignment of safety evidence to the key hazards

= Reference made to Strategic Engineering Justifications

= 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.

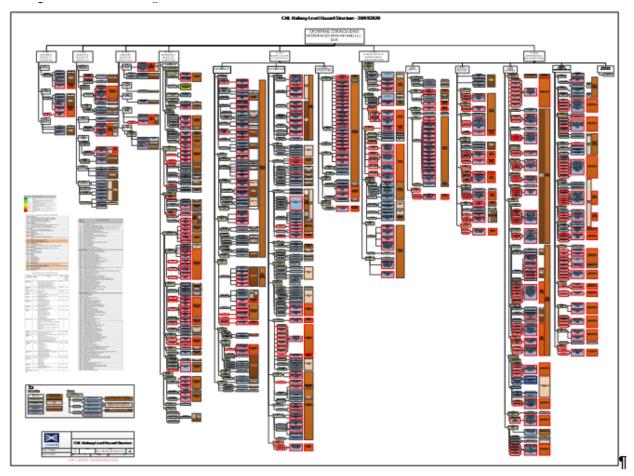


Fig. 6 Railway Level Hazard Structure Illustration

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]

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	Ν	Y
5	Paul Robins	RABC chair	Y	Y	Y
6	Steve Doherty	SIRP lead	Y	Ν	Ν
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	Ν	Y
11	Michael Brown			Y	Ν
12	Chris Bainbridge	LUL Safety Lead	Y	Ν	Ν
13	Alex Ferguson	LUL Safety Lead	N	Y	Ν
14	Paul Brown	CRL ESM Manager	Ν	Y	Y

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

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.

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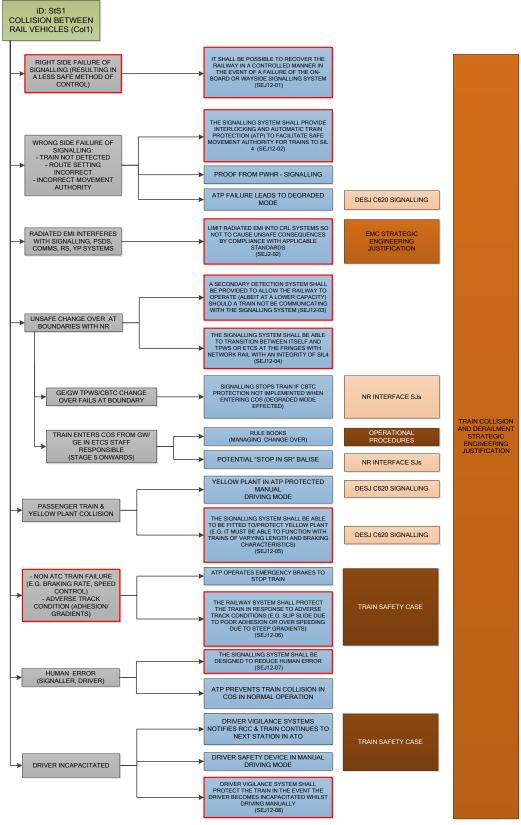
9 References

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-08-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-08-XMO-CR001-50002



Appendix 1: Worked Example – Collision between rail vehicles

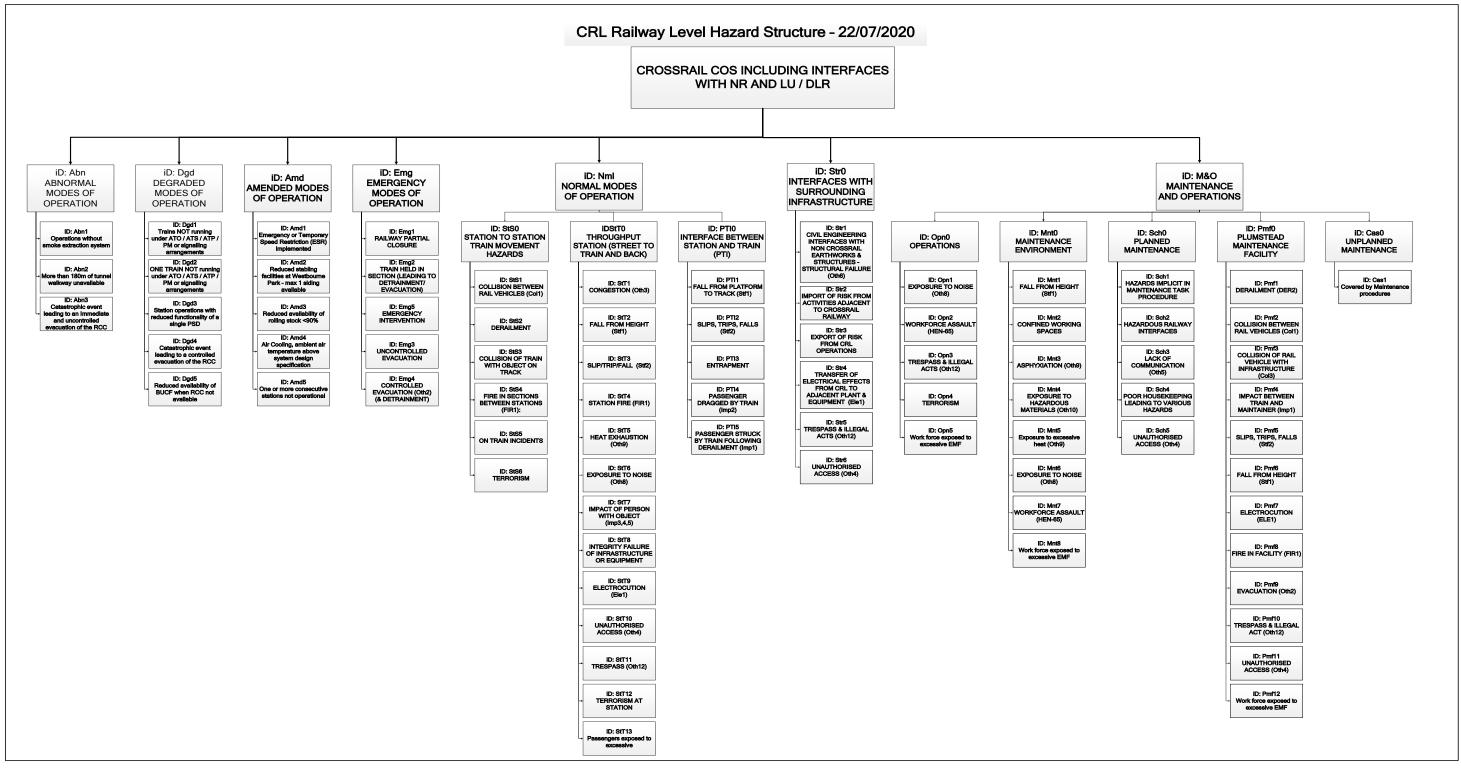
Note: The boxes highlighted in red indicate the changes made as per the latest SEJs approved by AsBo.



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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.



Railway-Level Hazard Structure CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50156



Appendix 3: Alignment of safety evidence to the key hazards

Reference made to Strategic Engineering Jus Evidence contained within SJ itself	ustifications	Strategic Er	ngineering Just	ifications		l	Risk Assessm	ents / Mode	ls (conducte	ed to date)				eway		Portals	Interim Sa	Shafts		LU St	ations		Stations	Depots	Pr	-	vstems DES	SJs/Produ		Cases DESJs		Oth	ner safety c	ocumentation	7
X = Evidence contained within SJ itself	uation & Ventilation	Earthing & Bonding EMC Tunnel Drainage & Flood Protection Alarms & Security	Cyber Security Lighting PTI	Civil Design Access & Maintenance Station Crowding/Stizing Train collision and Doralimont	Nodel	Platform Invert HAZID Report (RA01) Tunnel Walkway Height & Offset (RA02) Area above PSD Platform Overhead Duct	Provision of Lineside Telephony Train Speed Restrictions For Manual Driving I Connaught Tunnel - derailment containment	survercown roouznuge - derainment containme Auto reverse at Abbey Wood / Custom House Platform Screen Doors - entrapment SE Schur Fuscusition and Ibritainment (2014)	De oper execution and execution of the permission of the file on train - stopping in an open section of the file secalators & lifts being put into service remoid Secondary means of secara from Custom Hom	economy means of economy in economic PEDS at Abbey Wood Custom House Emergency Transformer Plungers at PML Platform Plungers at Custom House / Abbey V	Yellow Plant Fire Risk (RA018) Removal of fire duct mounted smoke detector Chainage	Emergency kill button in transformer rooms	stems incl. RCC In power HV	COS Tunnels (and structures) COS Tunnels (and structures) Plumstead Maintenance Facility 4 Plumstead Sidings	North Woolwich Portal	Dock Portal ak Portal	Plumstead Portal Stepney Green Shaft			treet station t Station	Tottenham Court Road Station c Farringdon Station c Whitechapel Station	station	Station n Station	Old Oak Common Depot	Axle Counter Westrace Mkli		TGMT Sub System ATS Sub System Doiver Monching	Points Machine Tunnel Vent Control System DESJ: Stanalling	DESJ: Comms DESJ: Traction Power	reen Doors Track	DESJ: Main Works OHLE DESJ: Tunnel Vent DESJ: RCC/BUCF	NR Safety Case(s) ND Interface Safety Institute	In Interface	Operational & Maintenance Procedures CCEP: Congestion Control & Evacuation Plan Operational / Maintenance Readiness	Yellow Plant Safety Case
1 Station To Station Train Movement	- StS0					 													· ·				1 1												
2 Collision between rail vehicles 3 Derailment	StS1 StS2						X	X				+	X												XX	X X		x		×		X		x x	_
4 Collision of train with object on track	StS3			X	x		X	x					x	R R R	R R	R R	RR	RR	RR	RRI	R R R	R R	R R	x x				X		~			X	X X	_
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6 Assault on train 7 Trespass & other illegal acts	StS5 StS5.2	x			┥┝┼	+++	++++	+++		+++	+++	++	x	x x x	X X	x x	X X	x x	x x	++				X X				++	+		+ + +		X X		\neg
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23 Terrorism	StT12	X													x x	X X	X X	x x	X X I	x x z	x x x	X X	X X											х	
24 25 PTI (Sub Surface Station)																																			
26 Fall from Platform to Track	PTI1		x		X X															RRI	R R R														
27 Slips trips and falls 28 Entrapment	PTI2 PTI3		X		X X			×				+	v								R R R		RR	$\left \right $				×		v			Х	x	_
29 Passenger dragged by train	PTI4		X		×			^					x															^		^			х	X	-
30 Passenger struck by train (derailment)) PTI5		X		Х								Х															X		Х			х		
31 PTI (Surface Station) 32 Fall from platform to track	PTI1		X		X	111		X	111	XX	T T T				1 1		гт	<u> </u>		<u> </u>				гт	1 1 1		- T T	X	1 1 1		- I I I	X		X	٩
33 Slips, trips falls	PTI2		X					~																								X		x	
34 Entrapment in train doors	PTI3 PTI4		X		X X			X		Y Y		+ $+$					$\left \right $																X X	X X	_
35 Passenger dragged by train36 Passenger struck by train (derailment)				x x	X			^		<u>^</u> ^																								^	-
37																																			_
 38 Interfaces with surrounding infrastru 39 Civil engineering interfaces 	Str1			X									x x	x x x	XX	XX	X X	xx	x x	x x	x x x	XX	XX	XX								X			4
40 Import of risk from adjacent activities	Str2			X] 🎞								X X	ххх	X X	X X	X X	хх	X X I	x x :	ххх	X X	X X	X X								X			
41 Export of risk from CRL operations 42 EMI	Str3 Str3.2	X	+ $+$ $+$	X	┥┝┼	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++	+++	┼┤┠	X X	X X X	X X	XX	X X X X	X X	XX	X X X	X X X	XX	X X	XX		$\left \right $		+	x	X	x	· - -	X		Y
42 EMI 43 Transfer of electrical effects from CRI		X X			」 <u>├</u> ┼								X X	ххх	X X	X X	X X	хх	X X I	x x :	ххх	X X	X X	X X					X		X X				_
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45 Unauthorised access 46	Str6	X											XX	X X X	XX	XX	X X	XX	XXI	X X 1	X X X		XX	XX											
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48 Exposure To Noise 49 Workforce Assault	Opn1 Opn2	X	X		┥┝┽	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++	+++	┼┤┞	X	XX	XX	XX	X X	XX	XX	XX	X X X	XX	XX	XX		$\left \right $		+ +	+ $+$ $+$		+ $+$ $+$		X X	x	\neg
50 Illegal acts	Opn3	X		x	1 🗖																											x		x	
51 Terrorism	Opn4	x	X																														x		
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54 Fall from height 55 Confined working spaces	Mnt1 Mnt2		+ $+$ $+$	X X	x 2		++++	+++	+++	+++	+++						X X X											+	+ $+$						\neg
56 Asphyxiation	Mnt3			X] []																													\rightarrow	
57 Exposure to hazardous materials 58 Exposure to excessive heat	Mnt4 Mnt5		+ $+$ $+$	X	┥┝┼	+++	++++	+++	+	+++	+++	┼┤┝	+		+	+	$\left \right $		++	++		+	+	+++				X	+ $+$		x x			+++	-
59 Exposure to excessive neat	Mnt5 Mnt6				┥┟┼												X X											^							
60 Workforce Assault	Mnt7	X	x	x													X X																		



R = Reference made to Strategic Engineering Instifications	Strategic Engineering Justifications	Risk Assessments / Models (conducted to date)	ISJ: Interim Safety Justifications for Elements Routeway Portals Shafts LU Stations RfL Stations Depots	Systems DESJs/Product Safety Cases	Other safety documentation							
R = Reference made to Strategic Engineering Justifications X = Evidence contained within SJ itself HAZARDS	ire Evacuation & Ventilation arthing & Bonding IMC IMC unnel Drainage & Flood Protection unnel Drainage & Flood Protection unnel Drainage & Flood Protection unnel Drainage & Flood Protection Internance internance ivil Design create & Maintenance tration Crowding/Sizing rain collision and Derailment	iin Accident Risk Model Inform Invert HAZID Report (RA01) mel Walkway Height & Offset (RA02) ea above PSD ea above PSD eathore Verhead Duct voision of Lineside Telephony iin Speed Restrictions For Manual Driving h maught Tunnel - derailment containment in Speed Restrictions of Annual Driving h maught Tunnel - derailment containment to reverse at Abbey Wood / Custom House tform Screen Doors - entrapment to reverse at Abbey Wood / Custom House tform Screen Doors - entrapment is Spur Evacuation and Detrainment (RA011) e on train - stopping in an open section of t calators & lifts being put into service remot condary means of escape from Custom House energency Transformer Plungers at PML flow Plant Fire Risk (RA018) moval of fire duct mounted smoke detector ainage moval of fire duct mounted smoke detector ainage	Railway Systems incl. RCC T Railway Systems incl. RCC Non-traction power HV COS Turnels (and structures) C COS Turnels (and structures) C COS Turnels (and structures) C Plumstead Maintenance Facility P Punnstead Sidings 2 Punnstead Sidings 2 Putofing Mill Lane Portal 2 Victoria Dock Portal 8 Royal Oak Portal 0 Royal Oak Portal 0 Royal Oak Portal 11 Royal Oak Station 11 Number Eleanor St Shaft 11 Infortored Vard Station 11 Number Eleanor St Station 11 Number Eleanor St Shaft 11 Interpool Streat	Axle Counter Westrace Mkli LED Signal MCT Acceptance TGMT Sub System ATS Sub System ATS Sub System Trumel Vent Control System Points Machine Tumel Vent Control System DESJ: Signalling DESJ: Signalling DESJ: Platform Screen Doors DESJ: Main Works OHLE DESJ: Main Works OHLE DESJ: Main Works OHLE DESJ: Tunnel Vent DESJ: RCC/BUCF	NR Safety Case(s) NR Interface Safety Justifications Train Interface with COS (ICA) / Safety Case RfLMTR Emergency Response Plans Operational & Maintenance Procedures CCEP: Congestion Control & Evacuation Plan Operational / Maintenance Readiness Yellow Plant Safety Case							
62 Planned Maintenance	E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E			X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	NR NR VB Ope							
63 Manual Handling Sch1 64 Heavy object impact with maintainer Sch1 65 Pointed/sharp object with maintainer Sch1 66 Exposure to hazardous materials Sch1 67 Exposure to hot objects Sch1 68 Electrocution Sch1 69 Slips, Trips Falls Sch2 70 Contact with overhead lines Sch2 71 Maintainer struck by train Sch2 72 Collision between rail vehicles Sch2 73 Possession interface Sch2 74 Lack of communication Sch3 75 Inadequate co-ordination of maintenance Sch3	1.2 X 1.3 X 1.4 X 1.5 X 1.6 X 2.1 X 2.2 X 2.3 X 2.4 X 2.5 X 3 X 3 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X				x x x x							
76 Loss of data comms Sch3 77 Inadequate Housekeeping Sch4 78 Unauthorised access Sch5	4 X											
79 80 Plumstead Maintenance Facility 81 Derailment Pmf1 82 Collision between rail vehicles Pmf2 83 Collision of rail vehicle with structure Pmf3 84 Impact between train and maintainer Pmf4 85 Slips, trips falls Pmf6 86 Fall from height Pmf6 87 Electrocution Pmf4 88 Evacuation Pmf5 90 Trespass & illegal acts Pmf1 91 Unauthorised access Pmf1 92 Emergency Modes Of Operation Pmf5	2	x x	x x		x x x x							
94 Structural Failure Emg 95 Flood Emg 96 Train Held In Section Emg 97 Uncontrolled Evacuation Emg 98 Controlled Evacuation Emg 99 Emergency Intervention Emg 100 Emergency Services intervention Emg 101 Train rescue intervention Emg 102 Emergency Emg	1.1 X X X 1.2 X X X 2 X X X 3 X X X 4 X X X 5 X X X 5.1 X X X	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	R R		x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x							
103 Amended Modes Of Operation 104 Speed Restrictions Amd 105 Reduced Stabling Amd 106 Reduced Availability of Rolling Stock Amd 107 High Ambient Air Temperature Amd 108 Consecutive Stations Not Operational Amd 109	2											
Degraded Modes Of Operation 111 ATC lost Dgdf 112 ATC lost on single train Dgdf 113 Single PSD lost at station Dgdf 114 RCC Controlled Evacuation Dgdf 115 Reduced BUCF during RCC failure Dgdf	2 X 3 ?	X X	X X	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x							
Abnormal Modes Of Operation 118 No Smoke Extraction Abn1	1 X											

Railway-Level Hazard Structure CRL1-XRL-O8-RGN-CR001-50156