existed (Oakley uses a hexagon).[4] Thus, events and causal factors charts provide considerable flexibility for sorting out the sequence of events, conditions associated with the events, and the causes of the conditions and events. All this information will directly help the investigators understand how and why the incident occurred.

An example of an occupational fatal fall is offered to illustrate how the events and causal factors chart can be used to clarify the sequential events. Figure 9.3 uses three rows to organize events into three phases. The top row contains the preliminary events that set up and allowed the man to fall. The second row contains the sequential events from loss of control to injury. The third row contains the relevant response events subsequent to the injury.

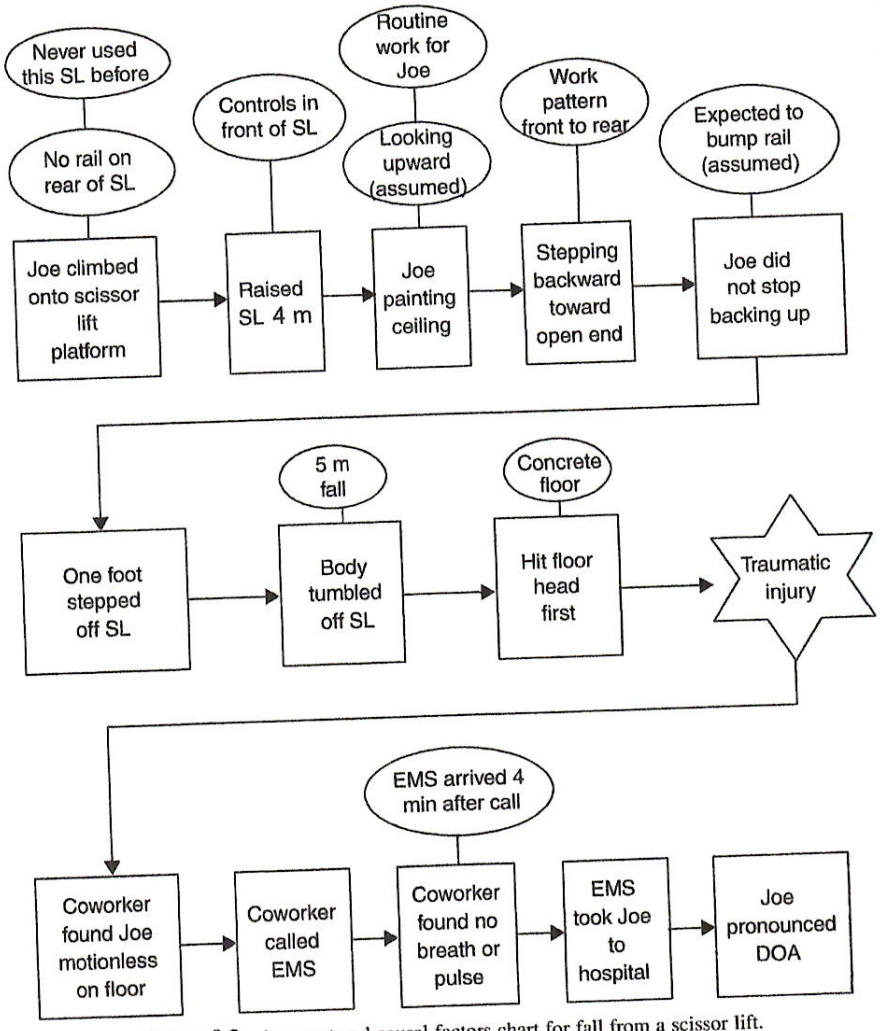

Figure 9.3 An event and causal factors chart for fall from a scissor lift.

A painter named Joe was painting working from a scissor lift (SL) elevat about 5 m above the floor. The SL was crew at the site. The railing on the lift p Elevation controls were attached to the had a swinging, self-closing rail at app midrail. Workers could enter the platfor rail as a door. However, the old borrowe a chain.

Information obtained from other tigators to determine the normal meth Painting a ceiling involves constantly then start in the front of the platform an the back rail. They even call this a "bun front to begin another cycle. After obtai coworker, and interviews with other pa as shown in Figure 9.3.

The chart begins with Joe climbing elect to start further back in time in ord of using one owned by his employer. Th a SL he could easily see was lacking investigators is where to begin.

Benner proposed a place to begin for an event that started an uncontrollec functioning system. A brief explanatio rationale. Think of the daily activities o controlled manner or in homeostasis. I the occasional deviation from normal dealt with by human response or engir occurs and fails to be detected and initiating of a potentially uncontrolled to various outcomes ranging from investigators know what events led t their investigation back in time to the investigators try to determine why happened afterward.

In the illustration, the deviation wa of the unfamiliar SL with a missing g deviated from his normally successful company's SL. Thus, the event sequen deviation event and ends with the fai mental focus on his body position relati single-channel processing tells us that two or more mental processing tasks. Jo position and the roller brush applying