



The Journey of Continuous Improvement in the Reliability and Availability of the OPAL Reactor

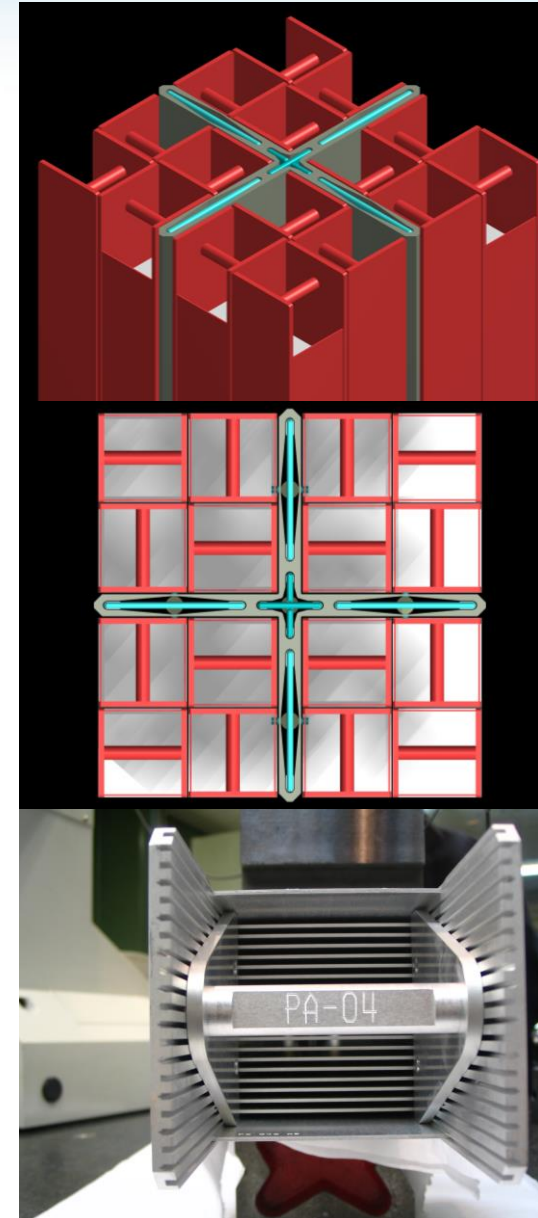
Jason Chakovski & Andrew Frikken

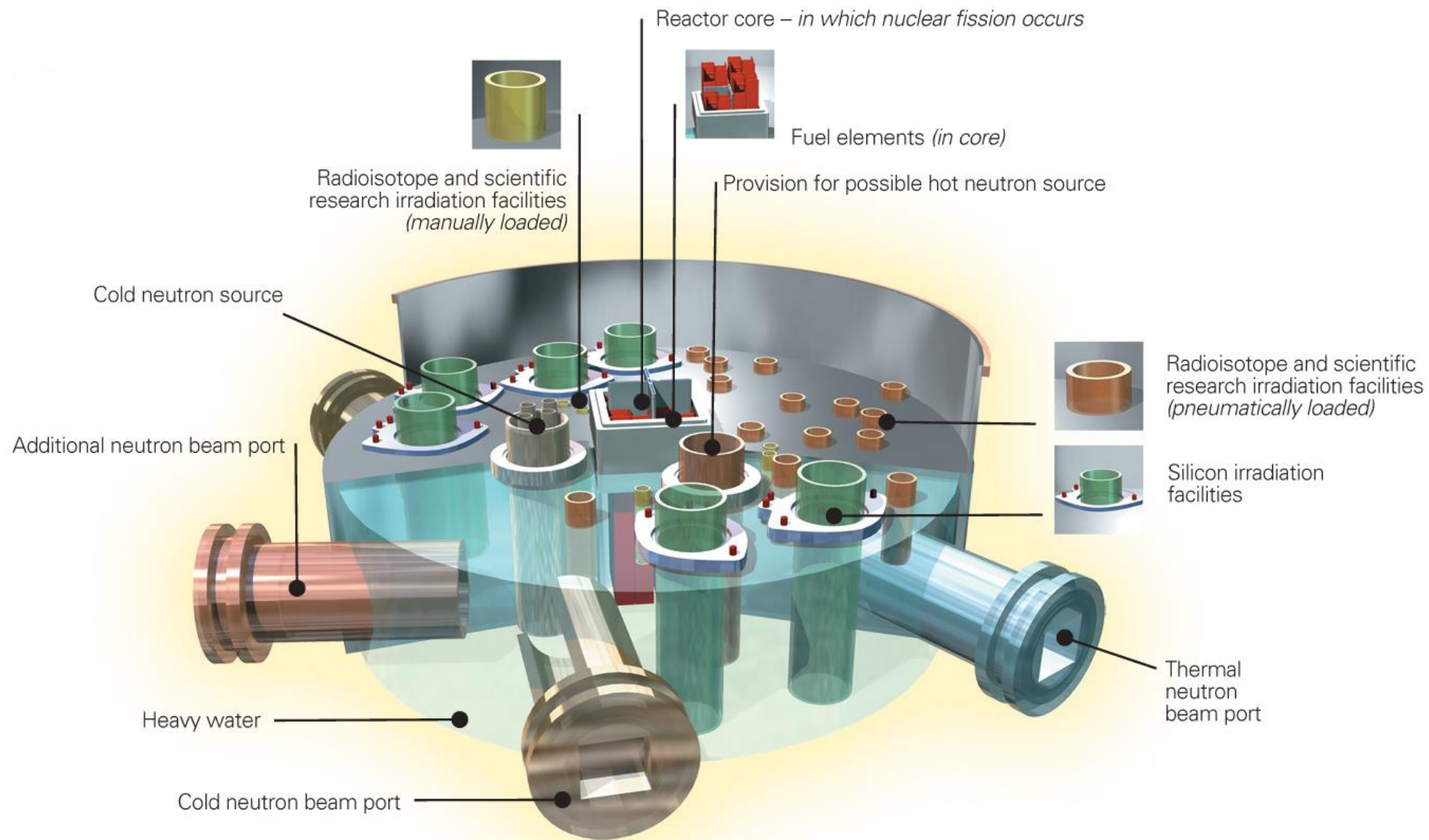
IGORR 18 – Sydney, Australia



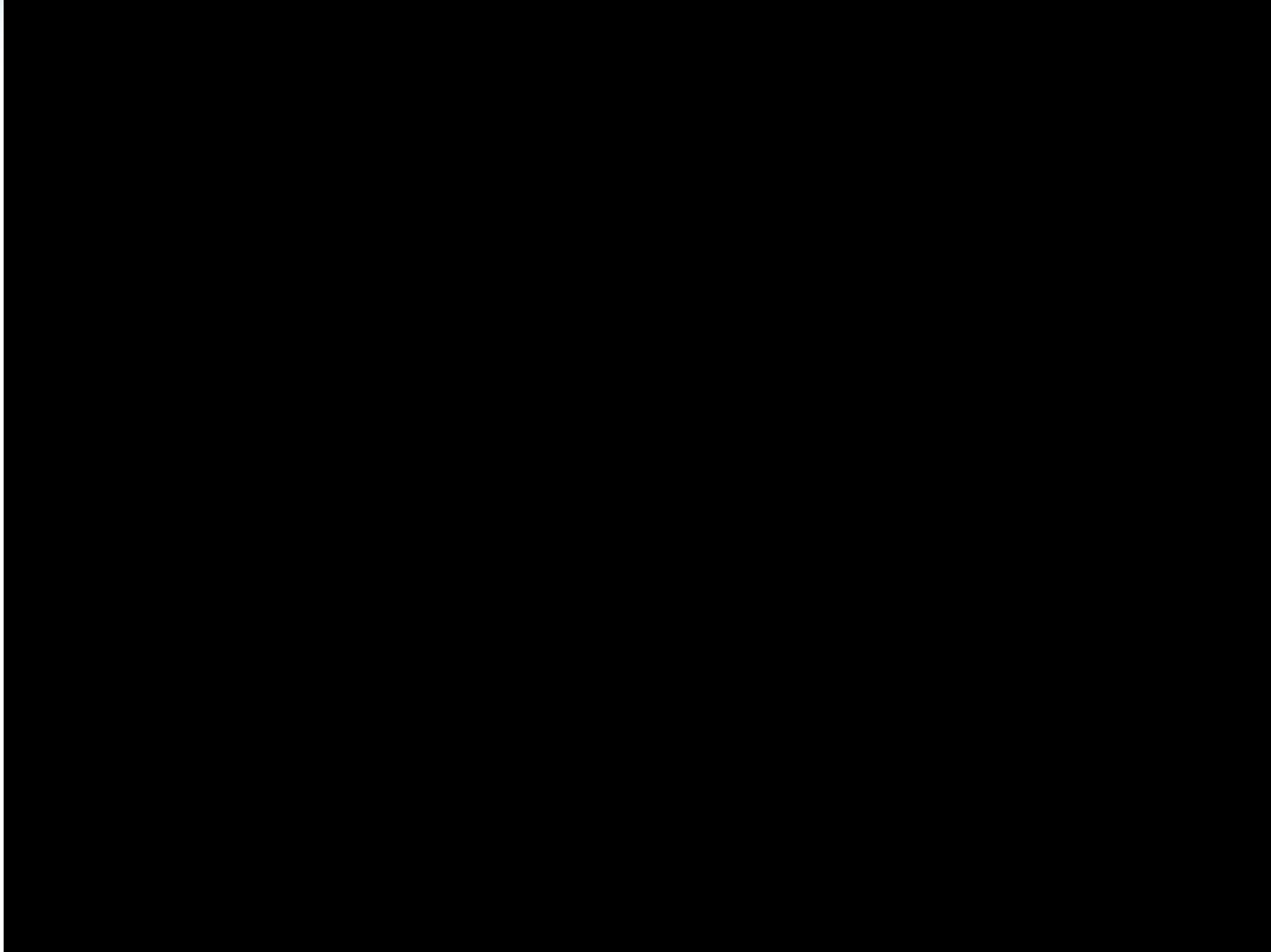
OPAL Reactor

- **20MW Thermal Multi-Purpose Reactor Facility**
- **16 LEU FAs**
- **Compact Core (~300kW/L)**
- **D₂O Reflector**
- **Light Water Cooled and Moderated**
- **2 x Independent and Diverse Protection and Shutdown Systems**
- **Inherent Passive Safety Systems**
- **>5000 I/O Control and Monitoring System**

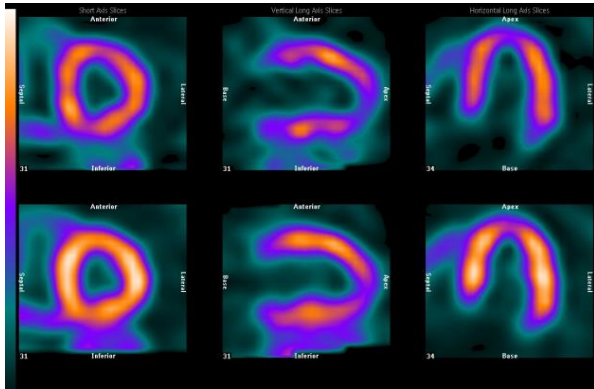
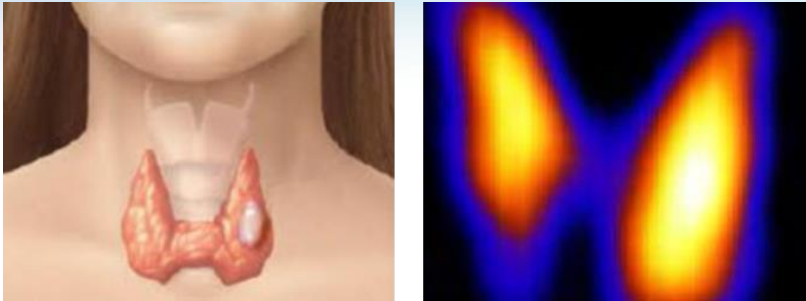




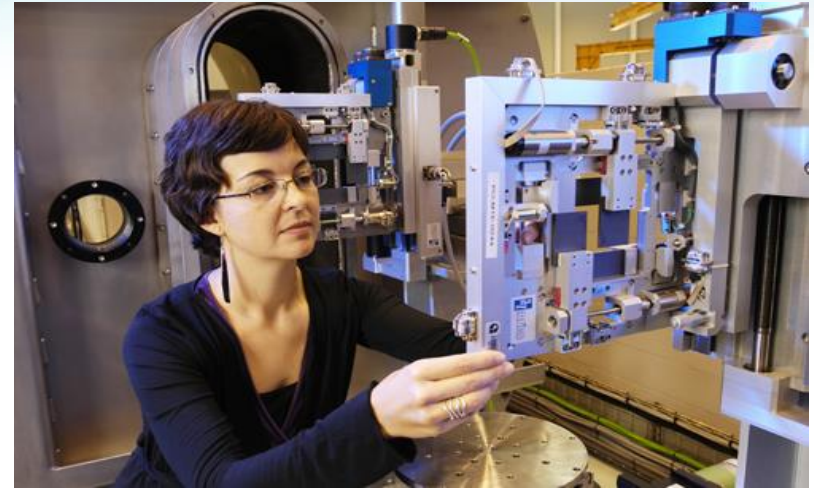
OPAL Reactor



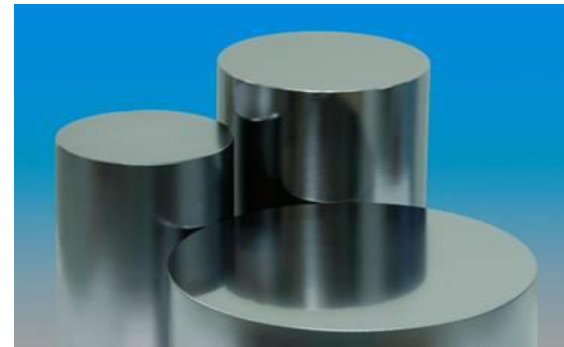
OPAL Utilisation



Neutrons for Health



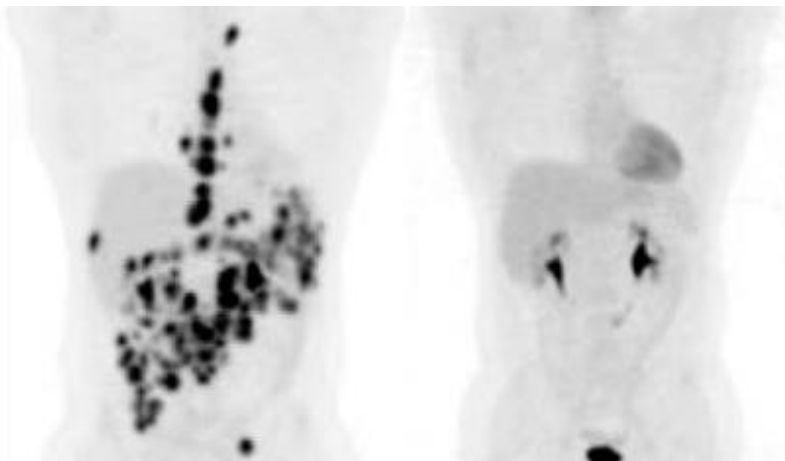
Neutrons for Science



Neutrons for Industry

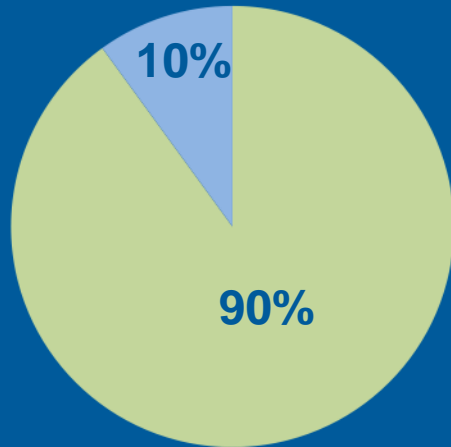
Reactor Based Health Products

Product	Indication
Mo-99	Bulk export
Gentech /Tc-99m	Organ imaging of the liver, lung, bone, kidney & heart
Sodium Iodide I-131	Hyperthyroidism & Thyroid cancer
Quadramet Sm-153	The relief of bone pain in patients with painful osteoblastic skeletal metastases
Chromium Cr-51	The determination of GFR rate
Lutetium-177	Diagnosis and treatment of Neuroendocrine. Tumors



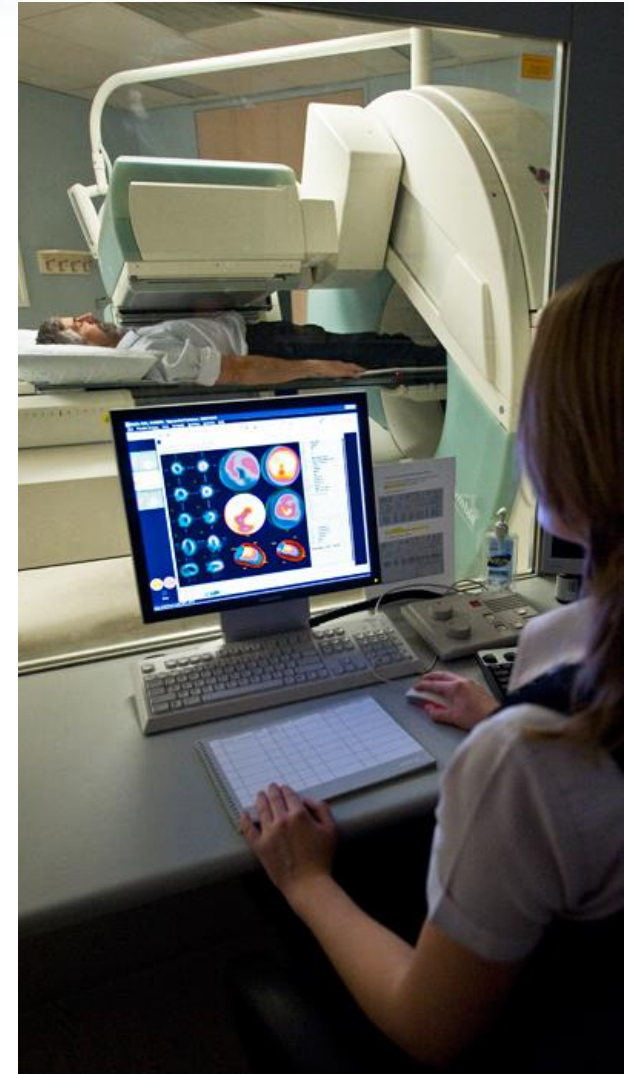
Neutrons – For Health

10,000 hospitals in the world use radioisotopes
40 million patients per year



■ Diagnostics (cardiology, oncology, neurology)

■ Therapy / palliative care





Irradiated LEU Targets

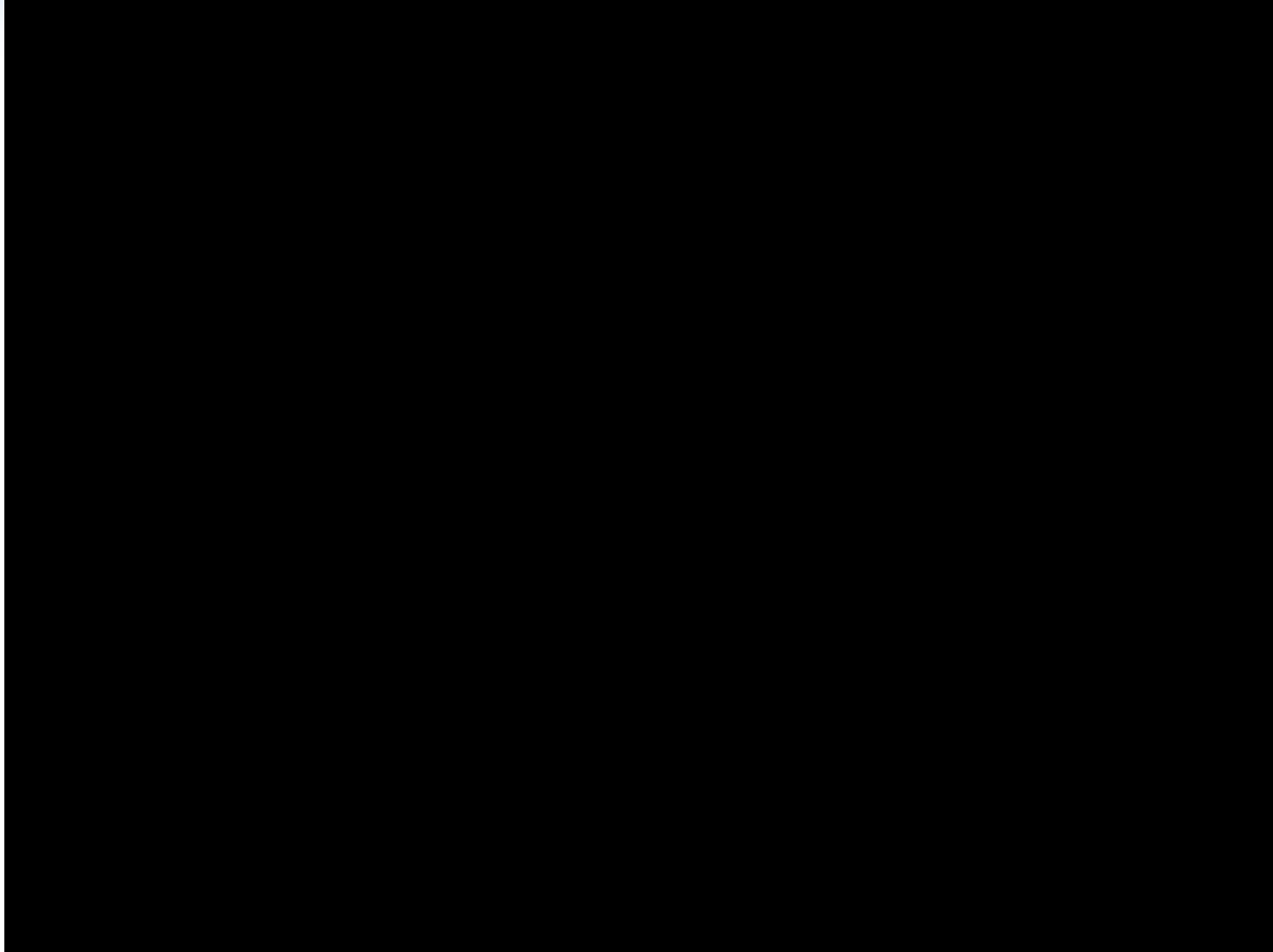


Supply Chain



Challenging supply chain

Neutrons for Science



Neutron Beam Instruments at OPAL



Wombat
(Hi-Intensity
Powder Diffractometer)



Kowari
(Residual Stress
/ Strain Scanner)



Quokka
(SANS)



Echidna
(Hi-Resolution
Powder Diffractometer)



Koala
(Single Crystal Laue Diffractometer)

Taipan
(Thermal Triple
Axis Spectrometer)



Platypus
(Neutron
Reflectometer)



Neutron Beam Instruments at OPAL



Kookaburra
**(Ultra Small Angle
Neutron Scattering)**



Sika
**(Cold Triple
Axis Spectrometer)**



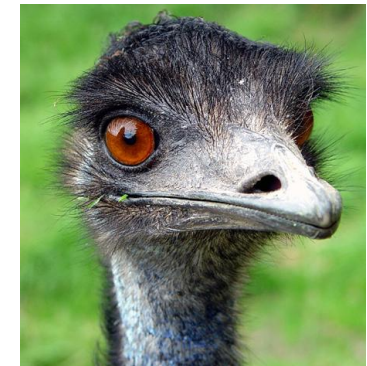
Pelican
**(Time of Flight Polarised
Spectrometer)**



Bilby
(SANS)



Dingo
(Neutron Radiography)

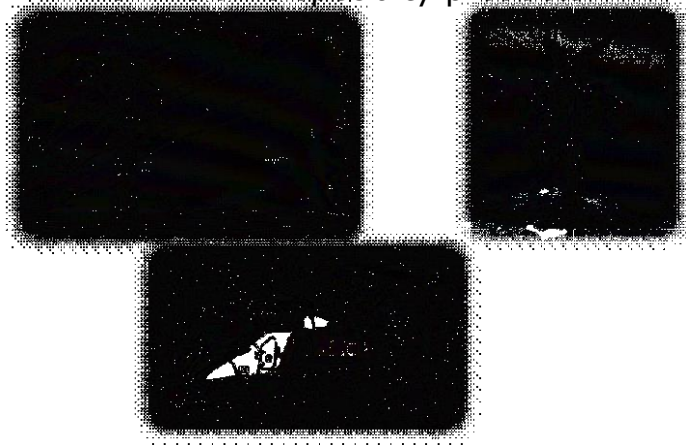


Emu
(Backscattering)

Neutrons – For Industry

NTD - Silicon

- High and very high voltage markets
- Low volume specialty products



- High and medium voltage markets
- Medium volume specialty products

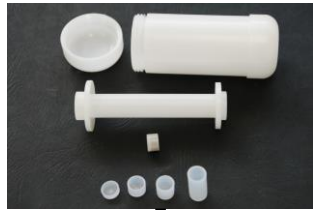


Source: Topsisil and Yole Development

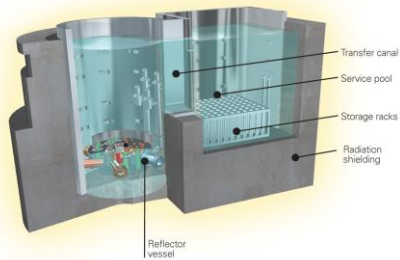


Neutrons for Industry

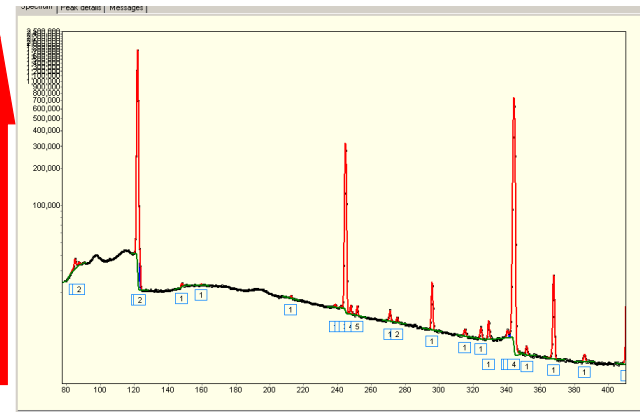
Neutron Activation Analysis



concentration



energy → element identification



ANSTO Corporate Plan



ANSTO's vision

To deliver excellence in insight and innovation and create value through our people, partnerships, nuclear expertise and landmark infrastructure for the benefit of Australia and the world

Putting people first

Equipping and empowering our people to respond to the growing nuclear science and technology needs of Australia and the world

Organisational renewal

Support an engaged, flexible, agile inclusive and empowered workforce, with a focus on diversity and gender equity initiatives

Safety and security culture

Strengthen our commitment to provide a safe, secure and healthy workplace

Growth and development

Support the learning and development objectives of our people to allow them to reach their full potential

Agility

Equip and empower our people to work effectively in diverse environments and across boundaries – locally, regionally and internationally, and with industry, government, researchers and academia

World class science and technology outcomes

Create innovative solutions to complex problems and provide new insights into our world

Aligned research

Engage in impactful research that develops intellectual property and delivers commercial opportunities, with a focus on human health, the environment and the nuclear fuel cycle

Partnerships and collaboration

Establish strategic partnerships and collaborations to leverage effective research and innovation outcomes for Australia

Build human capital

Promote Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) careers in Australia and develop the next generation of nuclear scientists and engineers

Strategic management of landmark and national infrastructure

Realise opportunities, serve users and create value

Meet user requirements for quality and reliability

Provide excellent service to our user base and engage them in future planning

Operational excellence

Provide best-practice resource utilisation, reliable data outputs and continual improvement

Asset management and expansion

Invest in the life cycle and renewal of landmark and national infrastructure platforms to serve the needs of users, collaborators and partners

Nuclear expertise and advice

Provide expert advice and services to support Australia's nuclear policy and strengthen Australia's nuclear knowledge base

Trusted advice

Support government in protecting the national interest through the provision of specialised nuclear advice and support

International engagement and leadership

Engage with key international nuclear organisations and contribute to global and regional nuclear discussions to implement Australian Government policy and ensure Australia remains a nuclear science and technology leader

Nuclear education

Provide resources that meet the needs of the secondary and tertiary educators and demonstrate the benefits of nuclear science and technology

Engage and inform

Provide timely, relevant and accessible information for multiple stakeholders and audiences to enhance public knowledge of ANSTO's work

Nuclear business and innovation

Provide services and products to our customers that benefit the broader community

Responsive service

Operate our businesses to effectively serve our clients and the community

Translate research

Leverage and translate research outcomes into new products and services

Realise new opportunities

Serve new markets, create opportunities and introduce new products and services for the benefit of Australian people and industry

Investment in Asset ANSTO Asset Management System

ANSTO
Corporate Plan

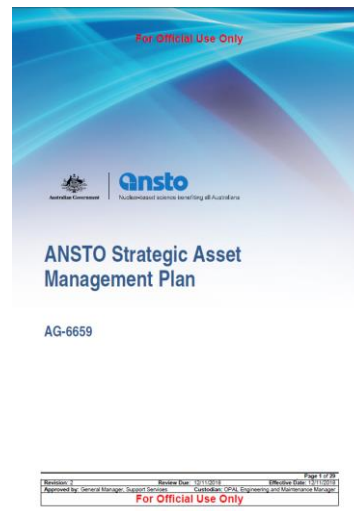
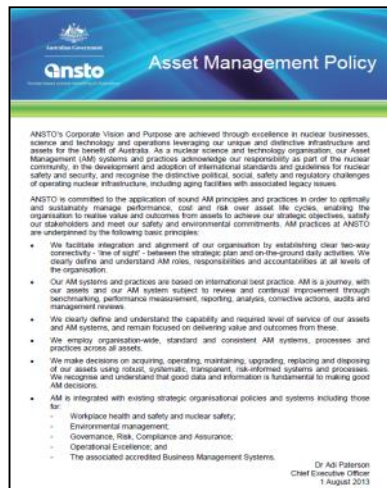


“Enabling ANSTO to realise best value and outcomes from assets to achieve strategic objectives”

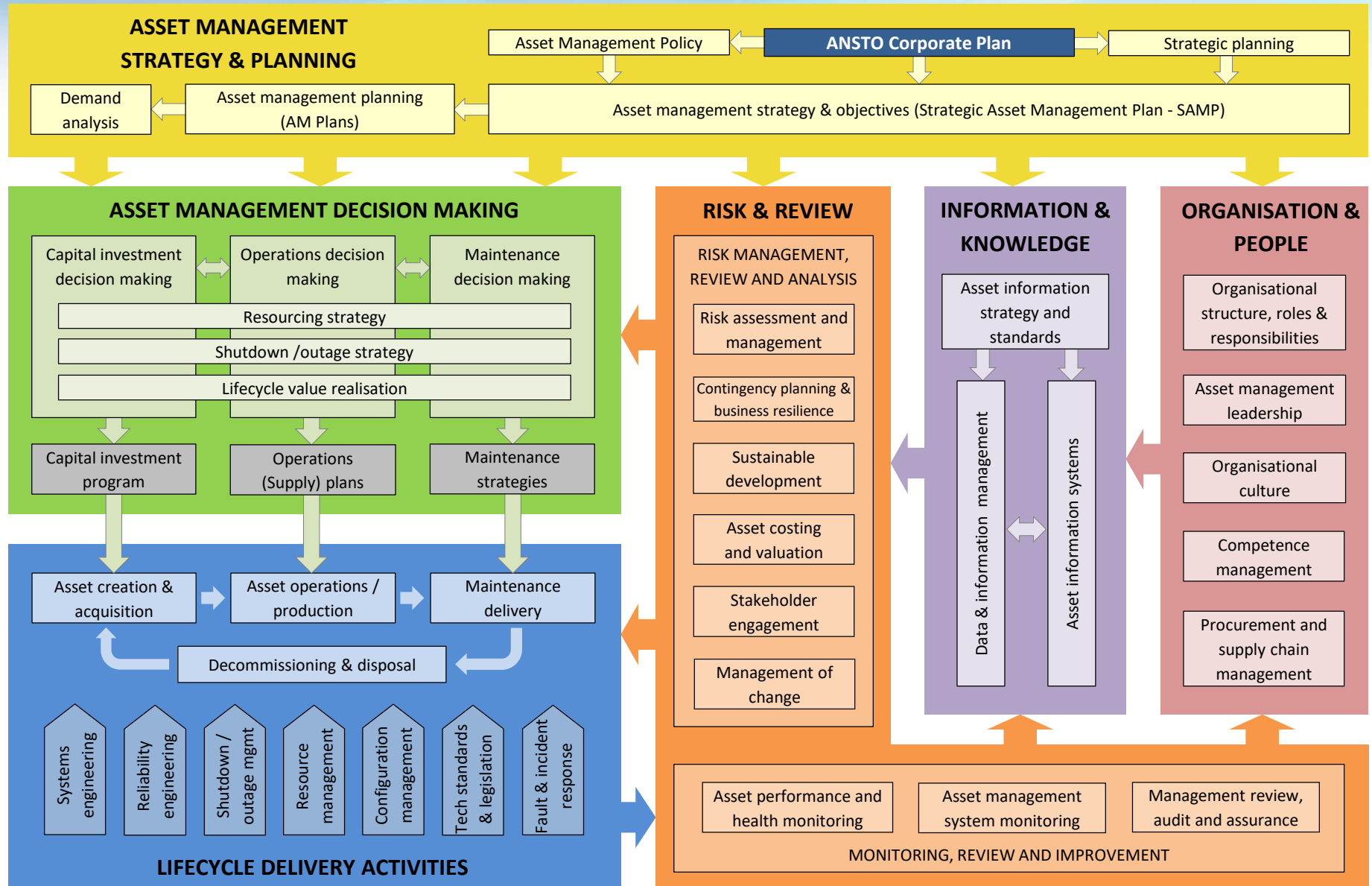
Asset
Management
Policy



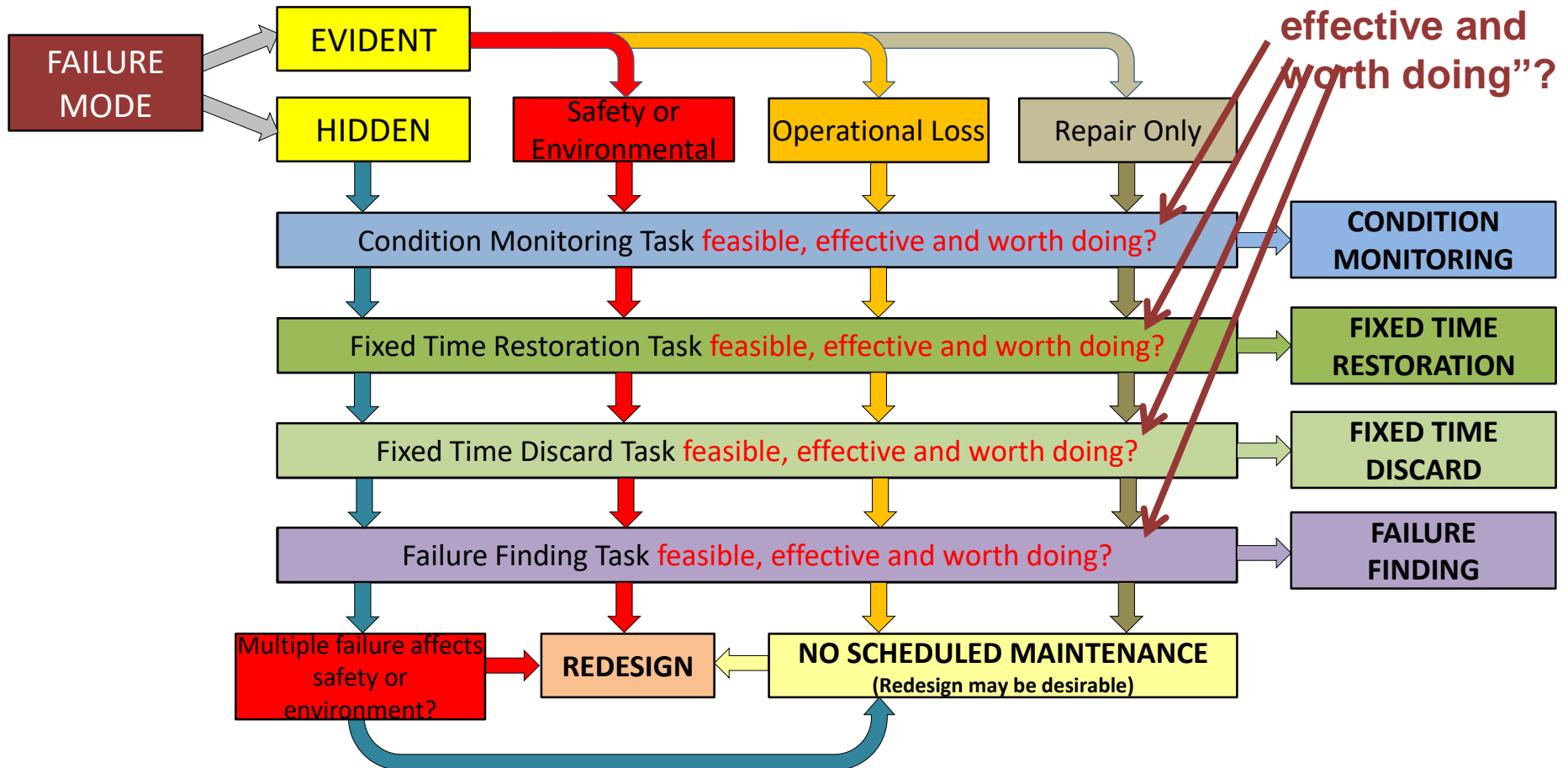
Strategic Asset
Management
Plan



ASSET MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



Reliability Engineering RCM Approach



Maintenance Strategy

For Official Use Only

OMM 1000-001

Primary Cooling System - Maintenance Strategy



System No	1010/1050/1090	System Name	Primary Cooling System
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1. PROACTIVE MAINTENANCE TASKS (PM)

Planned proactive maintenance performed periodically to manage failure modes through either:

Condition Monitoring (CM) tasks that collect and analyse data on plant condition in order to detect a potential failure (P) condition with a P-F interval that allows the potential failure to be repaired prior to functional failure (failure modes in Quadrant 2 or 3 as per [OP 11](#) that have a defined and useable P condition and P-F interval).

Fixed Time (FT) overhaul, restoration or replacement tasks that are performed periodically to address failure modes that exhibit a wear out failure pattern (failure modes in Quadrant 1 or 2 as per [OP 11](#)). Note that while termed 'fixed time', the interval for FT tasks may be specified in units other than time (e.g. run hours, no. of operations)

Failure Finding (FF) tasks that are performed periodically to detect hidden failures (failure modes in Quadrant 4H as per [OP 11](#)).

Relevant repair tasks associated with the above strategies should be referenced from Section 2 Corrective Maintenance Tasks (CrM). For CM, this includes repair of detected potential failures or unexpected functional failures. For FT this includes repair of unexpected early failures. For FF this includes repair of detected hidden failures.

No.	Task/Activity Description	WHAT			Relevant CrM Tasks	WHEN Interval ¹	WHY		WHO Work Centre ³	SAP Maint Plan ID	HOW Integrated Support Docs ⁴	Outage Req'd ⁵
		Relevant FL(s)	CM	FT			FF	Purpose/Justification/Functional Failure Describe why the task/activity is worth doing, making reference to the relevant failure mode(s) being addressed				
1.	PCS water chemistry control: Pool water conductivity (OLC SR 3.4.5.1)	1010/1050/1090	X			7D	RCM failure modes: 1/A/MP-PVF, MP-PIF, MP-PIW, FV-MCF, FV-SFF, DT-TIF, HX-CDC, DT-CDC, PV-CDC, PV-VFC, PV-CVP	Y	ROPS	OSR-004	OOI 7230-016 OCM 0000-001	-
2.	PCS water chemistry control: Pool water pH and chloride concentration (OLC SR 3.4.5.2)	1010/1050/1090	X			35D	2/A/FV-MCF, FV-FLK 4/A/DT-TIF 5/A/PV-VFI, PV-CVI	Y	CHEM	OSR-018	OOI 7230-017 OCM 0000-001	-
3.	PCS water chemistry control: Pool water ion concentration (OLC SR 3.4.5.3)	1010/1050/1090	X			12M	6/A/PV-VFF, PV-CVF 7/A/FF-EBF 8/A/MP-PFC, MP-PCF, HX-PFC, DT-MWF, PV-NPF, PV-EFP	Y	CHEM	OSR-042	OOI 7230-018 OCM 0000-001	-
4.	PCS water chemistry control: Pool water full chemistry analysis as per OCM 0000-001	1010/1050/1090	X			1M	9/A/PV-IVS, PV-DVS, PV-DVB 9/B/FF-RDB, DT-RDB 10/A/PV-BVS 11/A/MP-LSR, HX-LSR, DT-LSR, FF-LSR, PV-LSR, IN-LSR 15/A/FV-SEF, FV-SMF 18/A/IN-ANB	N	CHEM	OCS-010	OCM 0000-001	-
5.	RPS/PAM instrument channel checks (OLC SR): - PAM PCS flap valve position - FRPS PCS flow - FRPS PCS core DP - SRPS PCS core DP - FRPS PCS core inlet T - FRPS PCS core DT - SRPS PCS core outlet T	1090-Z-034/035/ 036/037 1090-F-031 1090-PD-040 1090-PD-042 1090-T-033 1090-TD-038 1090-T-052			X	1D	CrM: Remove / repair / replace flap valve FF: FRPS/SRPS instrument channel calibrations CrM: Repair / replace instrument	Y	ROPS	OSR-001	OOI 7230-001	-
6.	Operator surveillance of MCR indications and alarms for motor, flywheel and pump bearing vibration and temperature.	1010-AB-001A/B/C	X			1D	CM: Vibration & thermography analysis CrM: Repair / replace instrument	N	ROPS	OPO-097 to 105	OOI 065 OCM 7250-002 Vol 1	-

OMM 1000-001

Effective from 13 July 2015. Revision: 2 Approved by: OPAL Reactor Manager.

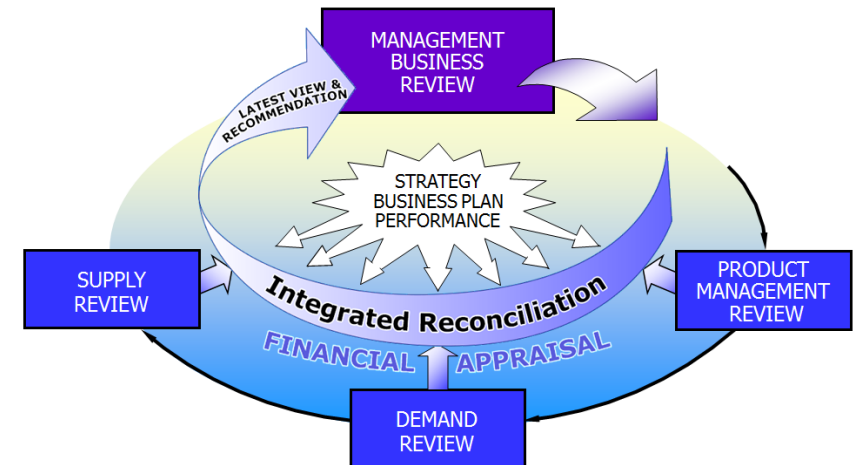
Custodian: Engineering and Maintenance Manager.

Head copy uncontrolled.

Operational Excellence

- **Managing the Strategic Planning Process**
- **Managing and Leading People**
- **Driving Business Improvement**
- **Integrated Business Planning**
- **Managing Demand**
- **Managing Internal and External Supply Chain**
- **Decision Making in Line with Business Objective**
- **Best For Business Decision Making**

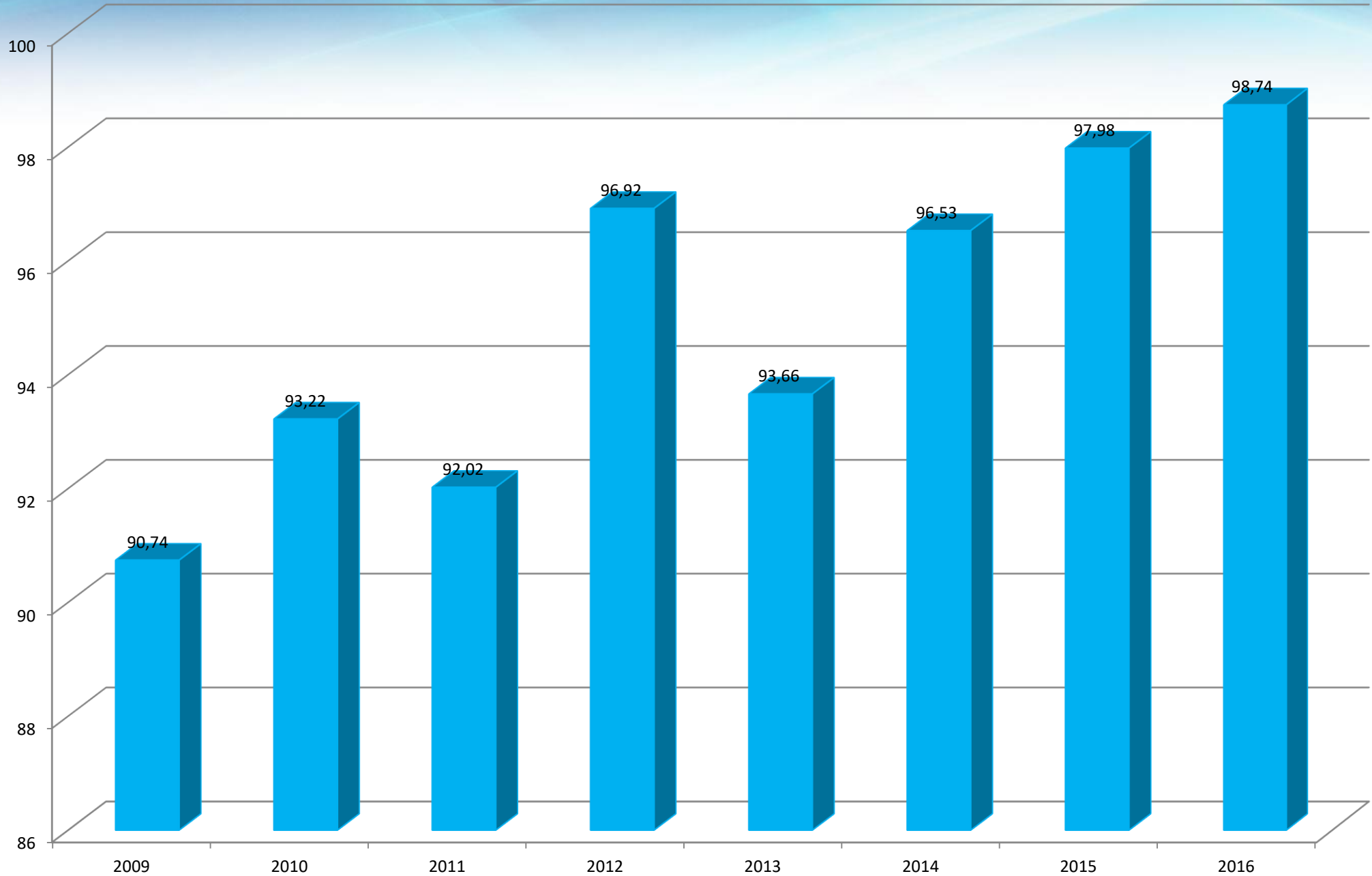
The Strategy/Integrated Planning team will deliver an Integrated Business Planning (S&OP) process



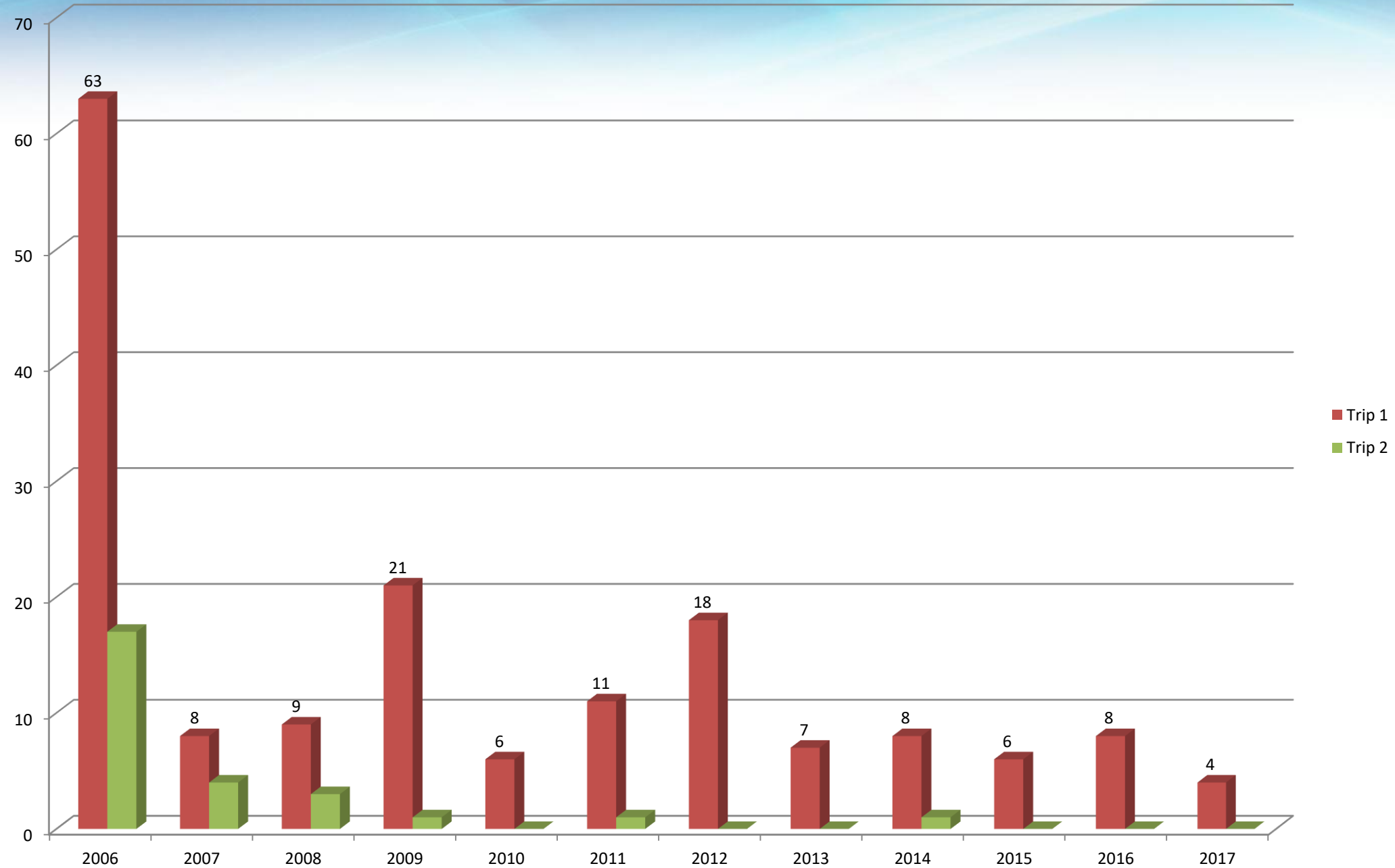
OPAL Safe Days at Power - Calendar Year



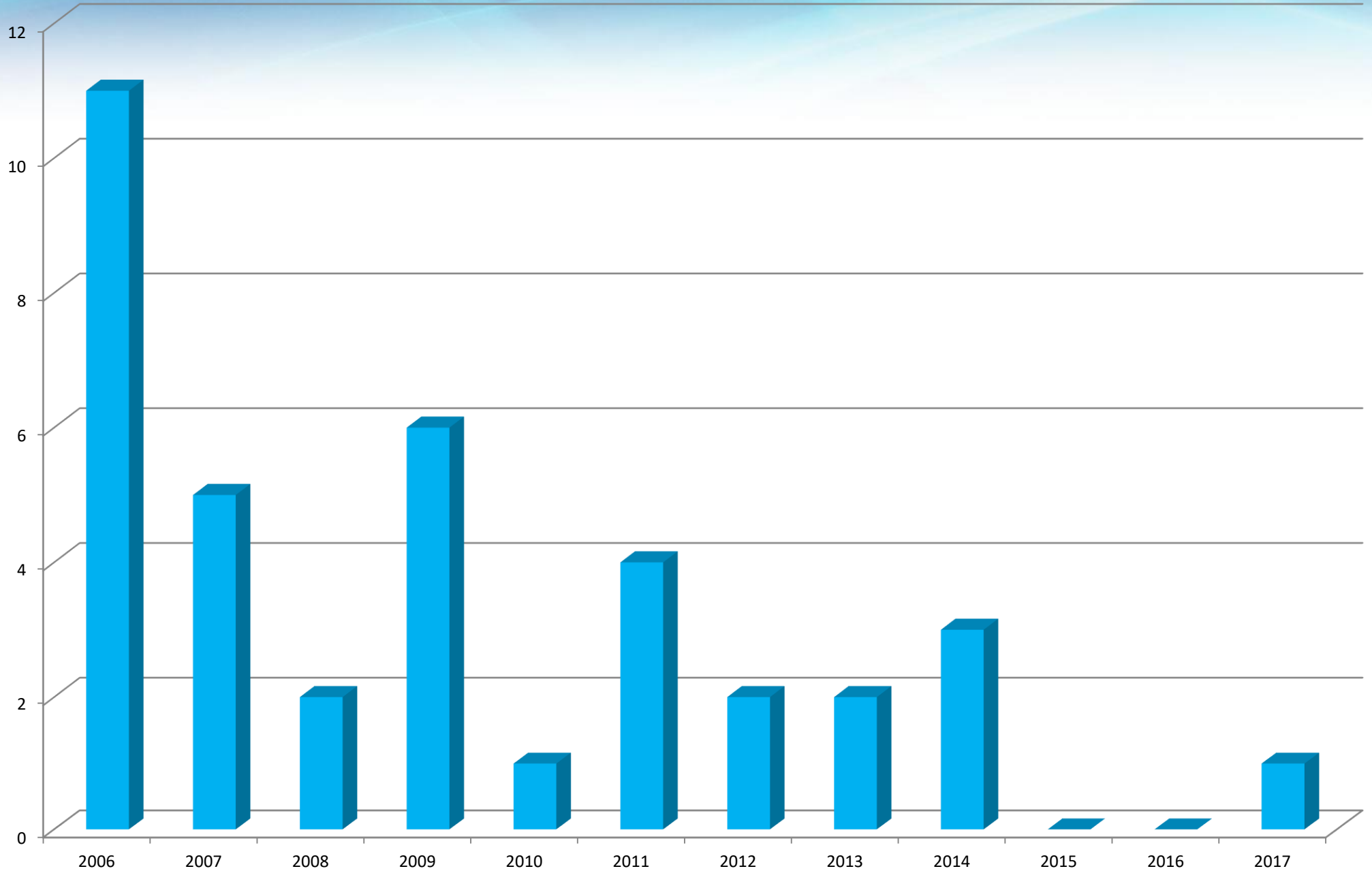
OPAL Reliability - Calendar Year



Reactor Trip per Year



Reactor Trip From Human or Procedural Error



OPAL Reactor Performance Indicators

No.	Target Description and Definition	Coordinator	Target	Metric - Monthly	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Perform. Summary	
Safety Performance Indicators																		
SPI-1	SPI-1 Number of Safety Significant Events (INES Level 1 or above)	Licensing Officer	0 1-2 >2	events/month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	rolling 12 month
SPI-2	SPI-2 Number of INES Rated Events with Human Related Causes	Licensing Officer	1 2-4 >4	events/month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	rolling 12 month
SPI-3	SPI-3 Percentage of Safety Category 1 Maintenance Plans in Compliance	Licensing Officer	>90 80-90 <80	%	92	88	89	88	90	N/A	85	93	80					Monthly value (%)
SPI-4	SPI-4 Percentage of Safety Category 2 Maintenance Plans in Compliance	Licensing Officer	>80 70-80 <70	%	82	80	80	80	82	N/A	67	70	74					Monthly value (%)
SPI-5	SPI-5 Unplanned Automatic Trips per 7000 hrs Critical excluding LOOP Trips	Licensing Officer	<4 4-8 >8	trips/month	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0				3.96	rolling/ 7000 h
SPI-6	SPI-6 Unplanned Automatic Trips per 7000 hrs Critical caused by LOOP Events	Licensing Officer	TBD	TBD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				2.02	rolling/ 7000 h
SPI-7	SPI-7 Number of Unplanned Automatic Engineered Safety Feature Actuations	Licensing Officer	12 13-20 >20	actuations/month	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2				4	rolling 12 month
SPI-8	SPI-8 Number of Unplanned FRPS/SRPS Train or Channel Trips	Licensing Officer	6 7-12 >12	trips/month	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	2				19	rolling 12 month
SPI-9	SPI-9 Number of Unplanned Limiting Condition Entries	Licensing Officer	12 13-24 >24	entries/month	3	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	1				18	rolling 12 month
SPI-10	SPI-10 Number of Surveillance Requirement 3.0.3 Discoveries	Licensing Officer	0 1 >1	events/month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	rolling 12 month
SPI-11	SPI-11 Maximum Individual Effective Dose	Licensing Officer	<2 2-5 >5	dose/month	1.68	1.85	2.00	1.97	1.95	1.82	1.85	1.93	2.07				2.07	mSv/rolling 12 month
SPI-12	SPI-12 Average Individual Effective Dose	Licensing Officer	<1 1-2 >2	dose/month	0.73	0.75	0.72	0.69	0.71	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.71				0.71	mSv/rolling 12 month
SPI-13	SPI-13 Number of Personal Contamination Events with "Minor" Severity	Licensing Officer	<15 15-30 >30	events/month	1	3	0	4	0	1	1	0	5				19	mSv/rolling 12 month
SPI-14	SPI-14 Number of Personal Contamination Events with "Moderate" or Above Severity	Licensing Officer	0 1-5 >5	events/month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	mSv/rolling 12 month
SPI-15	SPI-15 Number of Safety Observations Performed	Licensing Officer	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD					Monthly value
SPI-16	SPI-16 Housekeeping Inspection Scores	Licensing Officer	>80 80-90 <80	%	90	N/A	100	N/A	97	86	N/A	92	86				92.4	rolling 12 month

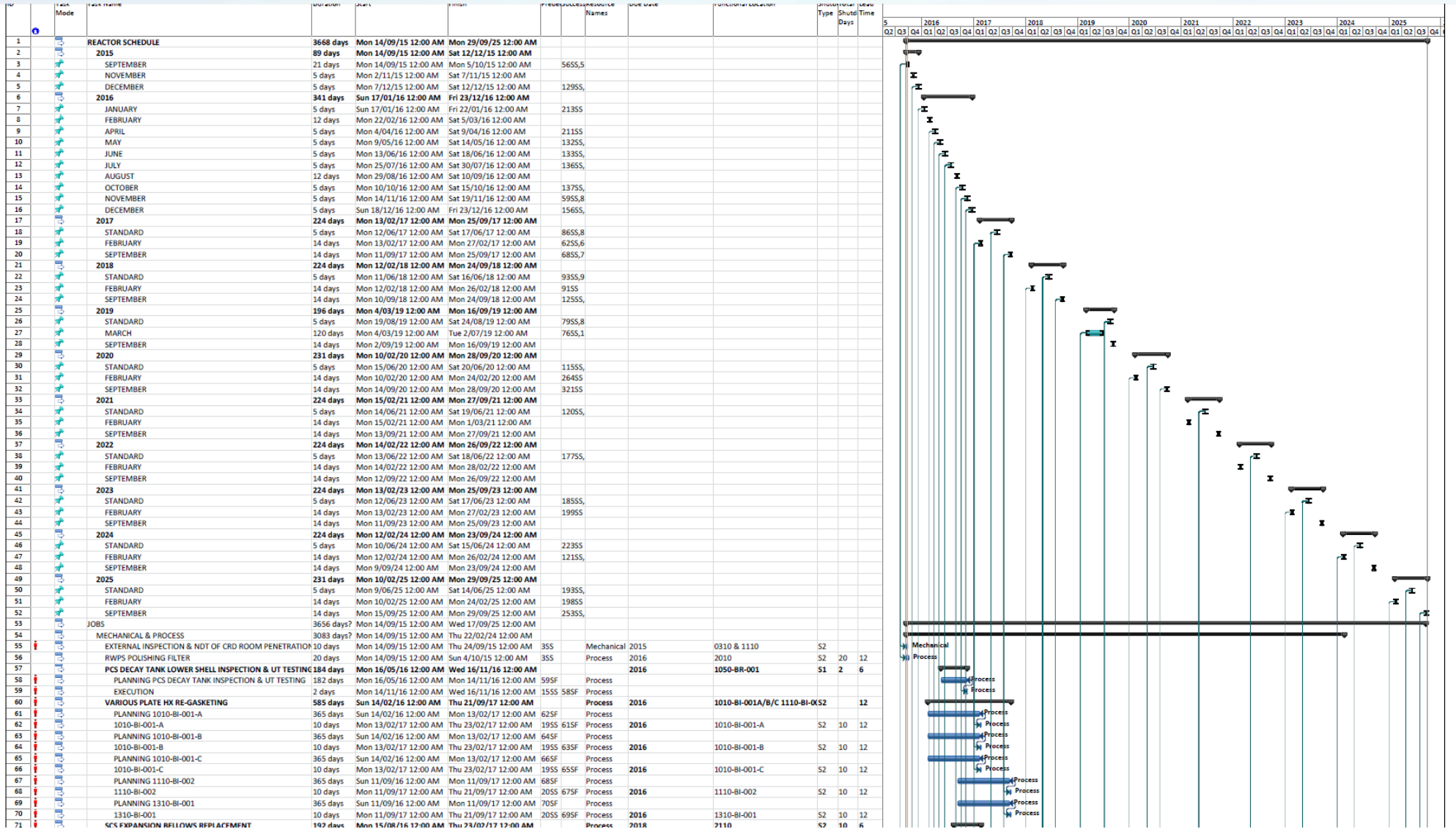
OPAL Reactor Performance Indicators

No.	Definition	Coordinator	Target	Metric - Cycle	OP 84	OP 85	OP 86	OP 87	OP 88	OP 89	OP 90	OP 91	OP 92	OP 93	OP 94	OP 95	Perform. Summary	Metric - Yearly
Operations Performance Indicators																		
O1	Days at Power Sum of durations of reactor operation ≥10 MW; cumulative from 1 January.	NAS/ Ops Manager	NA	days	31.4	28.9	32.4	31.1	30.3	23.1	24.9	29.3					231.4	Total Days
O2	Overall availability $\frac{\text{Days at Power } \geq 10 \text{ MW in report period}}{\text{Total time in report period}} \times 100$	NAS/ Ops Manager	>78 71-78 <71	%	91	84	75	89	86	83	71	86					83	Average (%)
O3	Planned availability $\frac{\text{Days at Power } \geq 10 \text{ MW in report period}}{\text{Scheduled days at power in report period}} \times 100$ The power cycle is specified in the published reactor schedule. A day begins/ends at midnight. Can be >100% if operation continues past the planned shutdown time.	NAS/ Ops Manager	TBD	%	105	96	98	100	101	100	83	101					98	Average (%)
O4	No. days of unplanned shutdown Sum of duration of <10 MW unplanned according to reactor schedule.	NAS/ Ops Manager	NA	days	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0					7	Total Days
O5	No. of unplanned shutdowns According to the reactor schedule. A shutdown can include if the reactor power falls from nominal to less than 10 MW and after the power rises above 10 MW on ascension to power. Rolling previous 12 months.	NAS/ Ops Manager	TBD	No.	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0					5	Total No.
O6	Average power The average thermal operating power of the reactor (calculated sum of the thermal power generated in the core and the reflector vessel). $\frac{\sum \text{Thermal power (measured per minute)}}{\text{Actual operating time of OPAL (minutes)}}$	NAS/ Ops Manager	>19 18-19 <18	MW	20	19	19	20	19	19	19	19					19	Average (MW)
O7	Reliability $\frac{\text{Actual operating time of OPAL}}{\text{(Actual operating time of OPAL + time of unplanned shutdowns)}} \times 100$	NAS/ Ops Manager	>98 95-98 <95	%	100	95	98	100	100	100	83	100					97	Average (%)
O8	CNS reliability $\frac{\text{Actual operating time of CNS}}{\text{(Actual operating time of OPAL + time of unplanned shutdowns)}} \times 100$	NAS/ Ops Manager	>95 90-95 <90	%	100	95	98	100	100	100	83	100					97	Average (%)
O9	Cold Neutron Supply reliability $\frac{\text{CNS NO mode on scheduled OPAL days at power} \times \text{shutter operability}}{\text{CNS scheduled days}} \times 100$	NAS/ Ops Manager	>95 90-95 <90	%	100	100	100	98	100	100							100	Average (%)
O10	Work Order backlog The number of work orders not closed, where the current date is past the planned date for completion of the work (or the %). SAP transaction IW38 using the work order end date.	Maintenance Manager	<300 300-600 >600	No.	0													
O11	No. of breakdown maintenance occurrences The number of demands for the rectification of a failed SSC, the failure of which caused either a reactor shutdown or a significant loss of production capability, pending the repair of that SSC. Captures failures in essential systems where there is not an installed spare available for operation.	Maintenance Manager	TBD	No.	Note: This KPI is being developed.											#DIV/0!	Average	
O12	Shutdown program task completion to schedule $\frac{\text{Tasks in schedule completed}}{\text{Total tasks in schedule}} \times 100$	Operations Manager	>90 85-90 <85	%	95	100	100	94									97	Average
O13	Shutdown program schedule deviation $\frac{\text{Actual shutdown duration} - \text{Scheduled shutdown duration}}{\text{Scheduled shutdown duration}} \times 100$	Operations Manager	>0 0-10 <10	%	-37.9	-17.0	6.0	1.0									-12.0	Average

OPAL Reactor Performance Indicators

No.	Definition	Coordinator	Target	Metric - Qtrly	1st Qtr 2017	2nd Qtr 2017	3rd Qtr 2017	4th Qtr 2017	Performance Summary	Metric - Yearly
Environmental Performance Indicators										
E1	Tritium release via Building 80 stack Notification levels are detailed in the F0157 Operating Licence.	LEC	<38.75 38.75-77.5 >77.5	GBq					#DIV/0!	GBq/quarter
E2	Volume of LLSW generated Count of the uncompacted LLSW forms/containers sent to Waste Operations, converted to litres.	LEC	TBD	Litres	7474	6808			7141.00	Litres
E3	Electricity consumption Monthly electricity consumption	LEC	TBD	MWh	4238.3	4058.2			4148.24	MWh
E4	Water consumption Monthly daily cooling tower makeup water	LEC	TBD	kL	0				0.00	ML
Radiation Protection Performance Indicators										
R1	Extremity dose Maximum extremity dose received	RPS Manager	<50 50-100 >100	mSv	1.2	1.5	2.8		1.8	Average (mSv)
R2	Scheduled survey completion rate $\frac{\text{Number of completed tasks}}{\text{Number of scheduled tasks}} \times 100$	RPS Manager	>90 70-90 <70	%	94	94	89		92	Average (%)
Training Performance Indicators										
T1	OPAL Reactor specific and safety training compliance Safety training overdue or due in the next 100 days.	Training Coordinator	>90 70-90 <70	%	new KPI	68			68	Average (%)
Quality Performance Indicators										
Q1	Actioned proposals for BMS documents Proposals actioned and closed in the previous 3 months	QA & Config Manager	≥80 70-79 <70	%	106.1	134.7	91.1		111	Average (%)
Q2	BMS Documents Total BMS documents revisions open for over 3 months	QA & Config Manager	≤20 20-29 >30	%	19.4	21.1	20.9		20	Average (%)
Q3	Offline Controlled Documentation Management Number of system faults detected	QA & Config Manager	≤5 6-10 >10	No.	tba	tba	tba		#DIV/0!	Average No.
Q4	Non-conformances EMS/Quality/Non-conformances (events overdue)	QA & Config Manager	≤5 6-10 >10	No.	3	2	3		2.7	Average No.
Q5	Audit Observations GRC/Quality/Audit Observations (audit issues overdue)	QA & Config Manager	≤5 6-15 >15	No.	27	13	12		17.3	Average No.
Q6	Improvement Opportunities EMS/Quality/Imp.Opportunities (events overdue)	QA & Config Manager	≤5 6-15 >15	No.	1	1	0		0.7	Average No.
Q7	Customer Feedback EMS/Quality/Customer Feedback (events overdue)	QA & Config Manager	0 1-5 ≥6	No.	0	0	0		0	Average No.
Q8	Ageing Documents Number of BMS documents reviewed in the last 5 years	QA & Config Manager	≥95 90-95 <90	%	96.5	94.9	93.9			
Q9	Ageing Document Proposals Ageing proposals returned to CMG within 6 months	QA & Config Manager	≥95 90-95 <90	%	98.5	98.9	98.4		99	Average No.
Q10	Action Plans EMS/Quality/Action Plans (overdue)	QA & Config Manager	≤5 6-15 >15	No.	1	2	4		2.3	Average No.

20 Year Schedule



Investment in People



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SUMMER INSTITUTE 2017

Tim Rownes
 OPAL Shift Manager
 ANSTO
 22 November 2017

Engineering and Operations at the OPAL Reactor

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Open Pool Australian Light water (OPAL) Reactor

- 20 MW,
- Open pool design
- Light water cooled and moderated
- Compact core (350 x 350 x 615 mm) of 10 fuel assemblies

- Low enriched fuel (U₂35-Al dispersion)
- First criticality in August 2006
- 300 days of operation in 2015
- Replaced the 10 MW High Flux Australian Reactor (HIFAR) (1968-2007)

OPAL's key uses are...

- 1 Radiotope production – including Molybdenum-99 and Iodine-131
- 2 Neutron-based research – using cold and thermal neutron guides
- 3 Neutron Transmutation Doping (NTD) of silicon

Watch a 4-minute animation about the OPAL Reactor at www.ansto.gov.au/AboutANSTO/OPAL

My Responsibilities...

...in my former role with Engineering

As a Mechanical Systems Engineer I was responsible for reactor systems including: Control Rod Drives; Fuel Assembly Clamps; and pool internal components. Each Systems Engineer performs the following duties for their assigned systems:

1. Develop and implement maintenance optimisation strategies based on the Reliability Centred Maintenance (RCM) framework:
 - Preventative maintenance
 - Corrective maintenance
 - Spares management
2. Plan work to be performed during shutdowns
3. Perform day-to-day systems engineering tasks:
 - Review designs of custom components
 - Develop and revise technical documents (e.g. maintenance instructions)
 - Develop engineering solutions to improve safety and effectiveness of operational and maintenance tasks
4. Respond to events and provide support to Operations
5. Manage minor projects for plant modifications

...in my current role with Operations

As a Reactor Engineer I work a 12-hour rotating shift roster with a crew under the leadership of a Shift Manager. As a shift team we:

1. Operate the reactor:
 - Remotely via the Reactor Control & Monitoring System (RCMS)
 - In the field
2. Conduct routine surveillances and ensure compliance with Operational Limits and Conditions by performing:
 - Plant and equipment inspections and functional tests (remote and in-field)
 - Sampling of process fluids for analysis
3. Respond to alarms / faults / external events (e.g. off-gas power outages)
4. Prepare plant for maintenance (i.e. configure and isolate)
5. Participate in routine shutdowns in co-operation with Engineering and Maintenance personnel

Reactor Engineers also manage projects aimed at optimising reactor systems' performance and safety.

Relationship between Engineering/Maintenance and Operations

The Operations-Engineering/Maintenance relationship can be viewed as either a **customer-supplier relationship** or as a **genuine partnership***

Teams' goals are not necessarily well-aligned.

Maintenance is viewed as an inconvenient expense rather than as an essential resource.

Maintenance work and engineering fixes tend to be reactive rather than preventative.

There is a clear focus on the common goal of reliability.

Maintenance work and engineering improvements are viewed as crucial to achieving the common goal.

Teams work closely and communicate well.

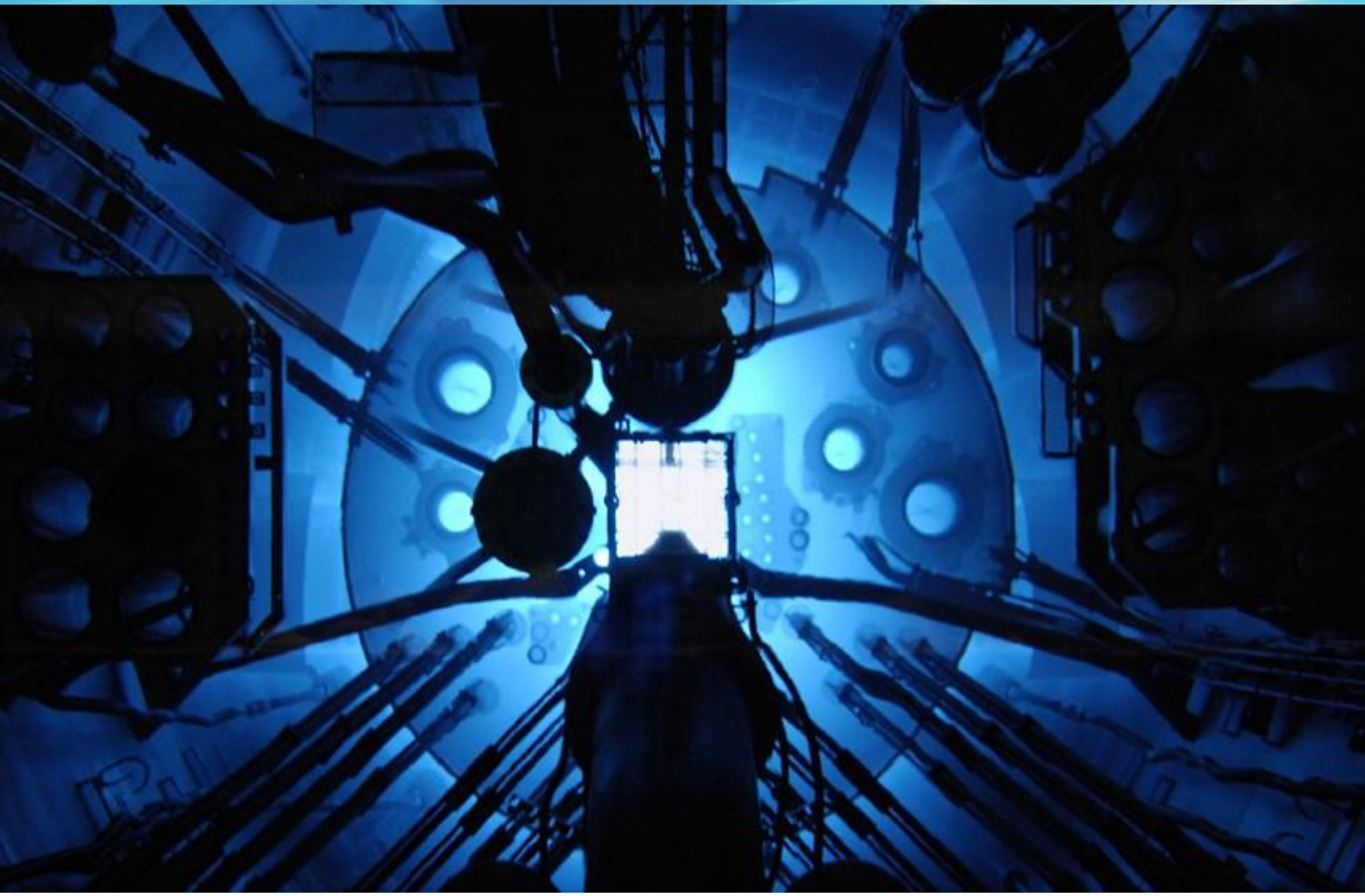
Positive Practices used at OPAL to Foster a **Genuine Partnership**

- Daily morning meetings with representatives from all teams
- Operational and production schedules available for reference by all staff
- Shutdowns planned by Operations in close consultation with all teams
- Use of a single, joint shutdown schedule
- Extensive use of SAP (Computerised Maintenance Management System) by all teams
- Joint implementation and ongoing review of maintenance strategies

* See www.ansto.gov.au for more information on the relationship between Engineering and Maintenance

our values





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