



The Abdus Salam
International Centre for Theoretical Physics



SMR.1769-14

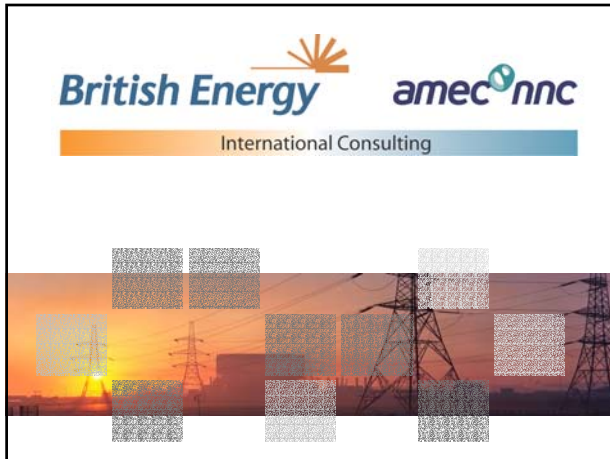
SCHOOL OF NUCLEAR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

18-22 September 2006

Knowledge Transfer in the Nuclear Sector

A. JACKSON
National Nuclear Corp (NNC) Ltd.
Reactor Services Group
Booths Hall, Chelford Road
Knutsford WA16 8QZ
Cheshire
U.K.


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 School of Nuclear Knowledge Management
 Annual Technical Meeting on "Managing Nuclear Knowledge"
 The Abdus Salam
 International Centre for Theoretical Physics
 18 - 22 September 2006, Trieste, Italy


 Andy.Jackson@amecnnc.com



British Energy & AMEC NNC

BENIC dedicated team

British Energy	amec nnc
Operator of 8 Power Stations (nuclear & thermal)	Design, commission civil NPPs Engineering support to nuclear, transport, defence, oil & gas industries
>5000 staff	>1200 staff
Largest Electricity Generator in UK • Turnover £1.5 billion • Generation 72 TWh (out of 300TWh)	Largest Technical Support to British Energy & BNG • Turnover - £85M • Canada – Ontario Power Generation • South Africa – ESKOM
Moved from state ownership to private company traded on stock market.	Now part of the AMEC Global Construction Group with turnover of £5 bn
Future • New Build • Resume International Presence • Horizontal Diversity (Wind Farms)	Future • New Build • Global International presence • New technology



British Energy AMEC NNC International Consulting (BENIC)

BENIC combines the unique expertise, experience and resources of British Energy and AMEC NNC to create a premier power engineering and commercial consultancy.

Its strength is in the benefits gained through the skill transfer of tried and tested products and services through its 'operational' staff.






Knowledge Transfer in the Nuclear Sector

Why are We Here?

Significant challenges facing the Industry, such as:

- Ageing workforce
- Ageing NPP fleet
- Extended lifetime of plants
- Workforce retention and recruitment
- Managing limited SQEP expertise

All these require Knowledge Management

Our Challenge

- Its crucial to address these challenges as we move forward with plant life extensions, into a new generation of nuclear power
- help bridge the gap between current ways and the future ways of working
- strive to embed knowledge management techniques into our own organisations to help access the **right information at the right time**

Learning Organisations

- Recognise the need to identify knowledge requirements and knowledge as an asset
- Strive to adapt their culture to ensure knowledge is better mobilised and applied
- Our willingness and ability to capture and reuse knowledge within any business is a critical factor for its success

Knowledge is an Asset

- Some of the most important assets the nuclear industry has are its staff and their:
 - know-how
 - experience
 - knowledge
- Formal training can develop knowledge but know-how and experience are best developed via doing work

Knowledge Transfer in the Nuclear Sector

Knowledge Retention

- One approach is to adopt multi-skilling in a workforce, this has clear commercial benefits, and can provide:
 - greater flexibility to match workload to the resource available with the necessary skills
 - an increased pool of specialised experience available
 - ability to multi-skill has become more important as too often the same 'expert' is used to the exclusion of others

Effective Training

- Experience identifies that most effective training takes place on the job, under the supervision of a suitably experienced mentor
 - ability of staff to absorb knowledge is often underestimated
 - especially younger staff who have been doing just that recently at University
 - recipient should be keen to learn new skills
 - sufficient budget is required to fund the learning curve

Explicit Knowledge

- Information that can be explained and captured in calculations, reports and stored in databases or manuals
- In some cases, lessons-learned databases and other technical tools are the only means of keeping information at hand for future use
- Caution: experience shows us that databases, portals and other electronic repositories are often ignored by workers who would rather get information from colleagues

Tacit Knowledge

- Tacit knowledge is much harder to capture and pass on because it includes SQEP knowledge, such as stories, impressions and judgemental solutions
- Tacit knowledge is also much harder to get from people because it accumulates over years of experience, and a scientist or engineer may not know how to describe it

Knowledge Transfer in the Nuclear Sector

Knowledge Capture

- Cataloguing key information as a reference can help cushion the blow of loss of staff, through moves, retirements, re-organisation etc.
- Common search tools and storage databases can then help retain such explicit knowledge
- Effective mentoring does not come naturally to all, and training in mentoring may be required

Knowledge Road Blocks

- Effectiveness of the knowledge transfer is very dependent upon the attitudes of the individuals involved
- Cultural attitudes can also be an impediment, such as the role of an Individual Contributor, can stifle the spread of knowledge and opportunities
- Mistaken belief by some that retaining knowledge by an individual makes that individual of more value to the organisation

Knowledge Transfer

- KM transfer is applicable to any organization at risk of losing important knowledge, through changes such as:
 - ageing workforce issues
 - greater rotation of personnel
 - staff reduction
 - Multi-skilling
 - cultural changes in the organisation
 - attrition from many other causes

Knowledge Rewards

- Successfully accomplishing knowledge transfer should be recognised by the company to the same extent as individual contributions by experts currently are

Knowledge Transfer in the Nuclear Sector

KM Ways of Working

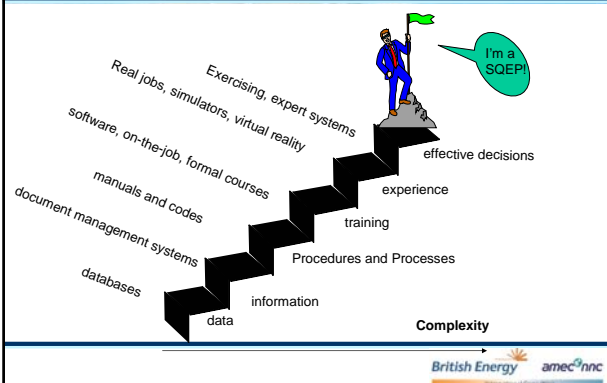
As part of a systematic Integrated approach, develop:

- A clear taxonomy for helping to navigate knowledge topics
- Ready access to the gathered knowledge
- Good capability to search across bases of information
- Expertise captured and mapped for teaching and mentoring (SQEPS)

SQEP definition

- AMEC NNC define a Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person (SQEP), as a person who has sufficient qualifications and experience in a defined skill area, to be able to implement that skill, at one of five levels:
 - 1) Supervised
 - 2) Unsupervised
 - 3) Advising and guiding others
 - 4) Company "expert"
 - 5) Externally recognised "expert"

What makes a SQEP?



The SQEP as an expert

An expert has sufficient confidence, knowledge and understanding to be capable of inventing new and appropriate responses as new demands occur



Knowledge Transfer in the Nuclear Sector

Replacing the “Qualified & Experienced”

- Recruit appropriately qualified staff
- Recruit staff with the relevant skills
- Provide necessary On the Job Training (OJT), adopting mentoring and shadowing where appropriate
- Communities of practice can help experienced workers to pass on their know-how



Tacit Knowledge Capture

- What type of knowledge to record ?
 - Individuals interfaces and networks
 - Specific utility knowledge
 - Safety based knowledge
 - Decision rationale
 - Historic knowledge
- Caution: some of these will not be well defined topics areas

IAEA-TECDOC



Capture Scope

- Gather and record Individuals tacit knowledge critical to the Organisation
- Adopt a staged approach
 - map out the individuals high level know-how
 - highlight topic areas which would be at risk of being lost
 - capture the critical subset of knowledge rather than the individuals full breadth
 - include next user in process
 - structure interviews to these needs

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Example Tacit Capture Project

- 1st phase - project scope definition
 - kick-off review for *Employee*
 - interviews with Peers, end users and customers
 - identify common themes across those interviews
 - present findings and obtain agreement of project specification
- 2nd phase Knowledge Capture phase
 - define what structure the deliverable will take
 - plan series of interviews with *Employee* to populate the deliverable
 - interview transcription review and validation
 - review points

Tacit Knowledge Capture

- Some benefits can be difficult to quantify:
 - risk reduction: maintain safety and commercial focus without loss during change
 - enhance effectiveness and efficiency of the new users of information
 - reduce chance of repeating work
 - provide access to decision rationale, including why some decisions were not taken
 - formalise individuals "array" of information
 - supports succession planning

End Deliverable

- Design output to satisfy the needs and expectations of the users
- Decide on your ideal medium to share knowledge and deliver the most benefit, examples such are:
 - intranet site for communication / navigation
 - include models of skills and knowledge
 - keyword searchable
 - contain decision rationale trees of engineering judgement
 - records historical specific issues

Post Implementation

- Continue to test and validate with users, does it meet their needs ?
 - highlight existence of information in the organisation, and monitor access
 - ensure there is ownership / maintenance responsibility for the information
 - clear understanding of the shelf-life information ?
 - storage of recordings and appropriate software as a record for QA purposes

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Practical session

- We will:
 - Break into groups to review the handout
 - pick the job of an *Employee* that you consider is at risk of critical skill and knowledge loss, if the *Employee* leaves the organization
 - develop a questionnaire document
 - be prepared to present & review this document
- Remember as described in the presentations,
 - Tacit capture needs your commitment and goodwill

Thank you

ANY QUESTIONS?