



Stichting Tripod Foundation
Tripod Beta Practitioner Accreditation scheme

November 2017

Administered by



The Stichting Tripod Foundation (STF), the quality controlling body for Tripod, defined an Accreditation system for Tripod Beta users (practitioners), trainers and assessors. All practitioner and trainer certification is done through the Energy Institute.

All future practitioners and trainers to go through the certification process as established. No other organisations are acknowledged by the Stichting Tripod Foundation to certify practitioners or trainers.

Contact details

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1 Introduction

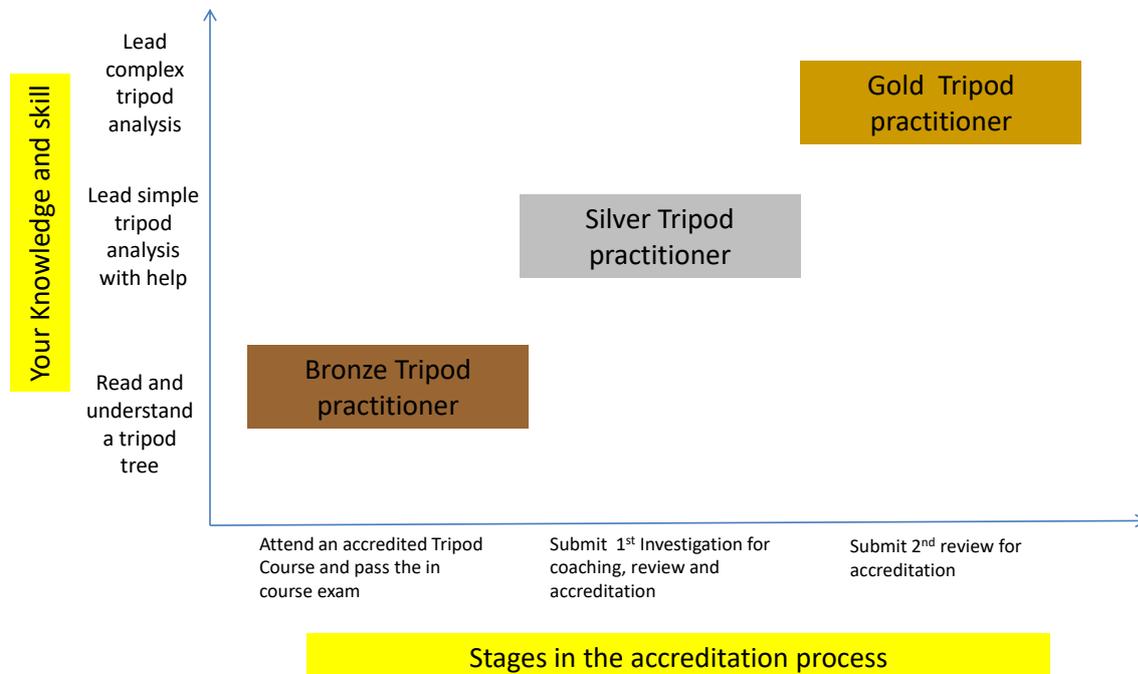
1.1 TRIPOD Beta Practitioner accreditation scheme

A Tripod Beta Practitioner investigates and analyses incidents using the Tripod theory of incident causation. Accordingly, you must be competent in the understanding of the Tripod Beta methodology and also its application when investigating and analysing incidents. When these competencies have been satisfactorily assessed, you are said to be an 'Accredited Tripod Beta Practitioner'.

1.2 Why become a Gold Tripod Beta Practitioner?

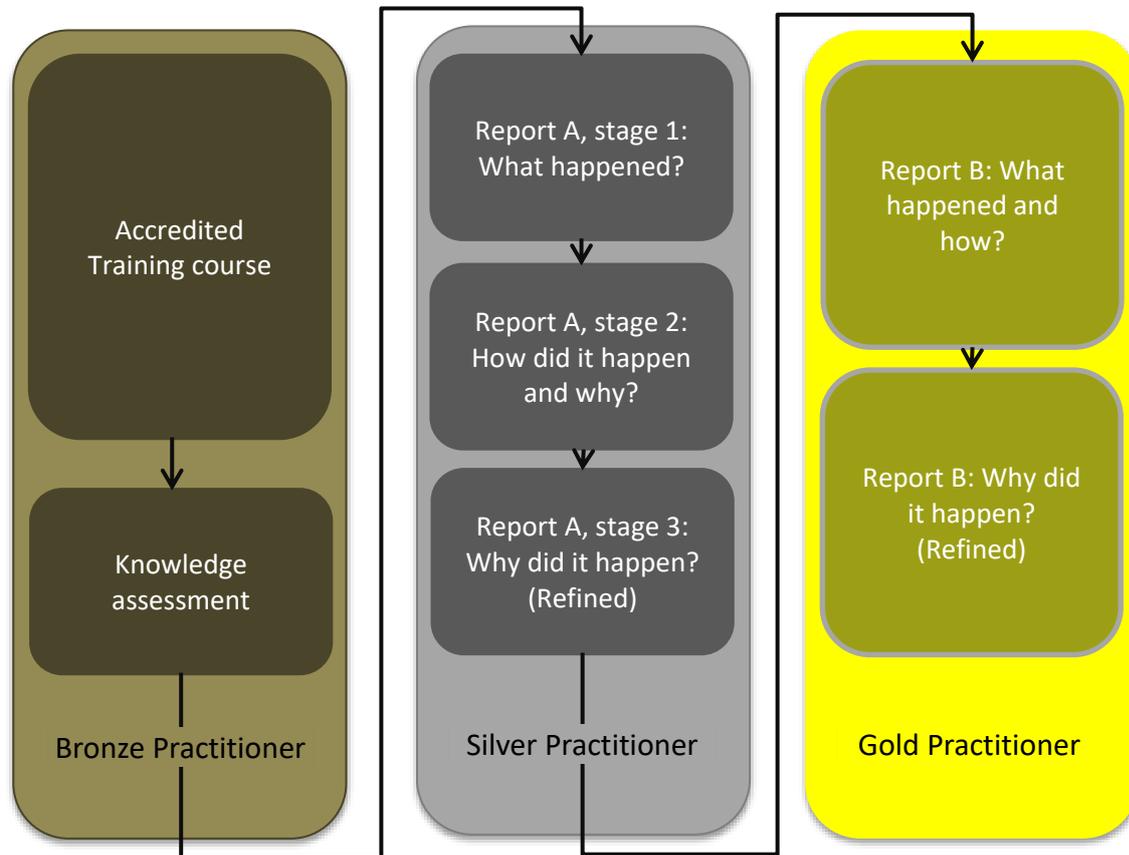
Tripod Beta is a powerful tool for incident investigation; however it requires a good level of competence to ensure it is used correctly and effectively. Tripod Beta Practitioner Accreditation is the means to build and assess the necessary skills and knowledge to make use of Tripod effectively.

Your level of knowledge, skills and expertise are verified by an external Tripod Assessor (who themselves are certified by the Stichting Tripod Foundation). Feedback is provided on your Tripod incident investigation reports, giving you the opportunity to hone your craft, and in turn provide you with confidence in your ability to use Tripod successfully. Whilst awareness of Tripod can be quickly gained, practical application is necessary to build the required skill and working knowledge to successfully use Tripod.



Once accredited, you will be provided with a certificate proving you are accredited, and listed on the EI's database of Practitioners, which can help your employer recognise, and be confident in, your abilities.

1.3 Summary of the accreditation process



1.4 What do the different levels mean?

Accreditation level	Typical competence attained	Role in incident analysis process
Bronze Practitioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theoretical understanding of the Tripod Beta methodology and terminology Can read a Tripod diagram 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You need to be able to read Tripod reports You will be assisting incident investigation/analysis as a team member
Silver Practitioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can create a Tripod analysis from a case study Can assist in a Tripod analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are expected to facilitate simple/low potential investigations
Gold Beta Practitioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can conduct a Tripod analysis of an incident Can lead on a Tripod analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are expected to facilitate complex/high potential incident investigations

1.5 Prerequisites for accreditation

As a prerequisite to start the Tripod Beta practitioner process, you must first be a **Bronze Practitioner**.

To do this, you must pass an **accredited Tripod training course** and pass the **Tripod Beta knowledge assessment**, included at the end of each course. The knowledge assessment will focus on the theoretical elements of the Tripod Beta theory and will cover the understanding of:

- The Tripod Concept
- Tripod trio's
- Barriers
- Tripod causation paths
- Classification of underlying causes

Upon completing the knowledge assessment you will be classified as a Bronze Practitioner.

2 Silver and Gold accreditation process

The accreditation process has been split into 'bite-sized' chunks in order to aid learning. There are two phases: **Silver Practitioner** level and **Gold Practitioner** level. To become a Gold Practitioner, you must submit two Tripod Beta analysis reports (Report A and Report B), both of which must be deemed competent by a Tripod Assessor.

From these reports, a Tripod Assessor will evaluate your understanding and ability to perform a Tripod Beta incident analysis. This will be achieved by demonstrating:

- Ability to define Tripod trios
- Ability to define barriers, in a consistent manner and placing them in the correct position on the Tripod Beta tree
- Understanding of the process of incident investigation
- Ability to create Tripod causation paths leading to the identification and classification of Underlying Causes
- Understanding of the logical rules when creating a Tripod Beta Tree
- Ability to define appropriate remedial actions

The assessment form used to assess the report is included in Annex A.

2.1 Report A: Silver Practitioner level

You will first be asked to produce a Tripod report based on a **case study** incident. The case study can be provided by the Stichting Tripod Foundation, or you can use a historic incident report.

If using a Stichting Tripod Foundation-provided case study, these have been designed to give the information needed to create a Tripod analysis to underlying cause level.

However, if using a historic incident report, unless the incident was investigated using Tripod Beta, it is unlikely that the report will contain enough information to allow you to produce a full Tripod analysis. Experience shows that most investigation reports will allow you to identify what happened (the trios), the barriers and perhaps the immediate causes, but are unlikely to provide information on the preconditions and underlying causes. You should therefore use your imagination to create the information that is missing, e.g. by considering what questions you would ask if you were investigating the incident. This is OK because the accreditation is about demonstrating your ability to conduct a Tripod analysis, not do an investigation.

Report A should be submitted in three stages, one at a time. This is so that you can concentrate on getting each part of the analysis correct, and because later parts of the analysis depend on earlier parts being correct. This means that the first stage may only contain the trios and barriers, and later stages contain the causes. The last stage gives you a chance to refine the report for final submission.

After each stage, feedback will be given, allowing you to revise the report and add in the next level of analysis in order to submit the next stage.

What to submit in the report at each stage for report A

Stage	Trios	barriers	Immediate cause	Preconditions	Underlying causes	Remedial actions
1 What happened	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
2 How did it happen	Major Corrections allowed	Major Corrections allowed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3 Why did it happen	Only minor phrasing corrections allowed	Only minor phrasing corrections allowed	Major Corrections allowed	Major Corrections allowed	Major Corrections allowed	Yes

	Do not submit
	First attempt
	Final/corrected submission

Note that you should submit remedial actions for addressing failed and missing barriers at least, as this helps demonstrate your understanding of the incident. However, these will not be assessed.

If the report is deemed ‘competent’ at stage 3, then you will be awarded accreditation as a **Silver Practitioner**, and can move onto the next phase of accreditation, Report B.

If the report is deemed ‘not yet competent’ at stage 3 then the accreditation ends and must begin again if you wish to make another attempt.

If you pass this phase of accreditation but do not go on to submit Report B, then you will remain a **Silver Practitioner** until such time that your accreditation expires.

2.2 Report B: Gold Tripod Beta Practitioner level

Report B should be of a different incident to Report A. It is preferable if it is based on a real investigation, but it can also be based on a historic incident report. However, the report cannot be based on a case study provided by the Stichting Tripod Foundation.

However, if using a historic incident report, unless the incident was investigated using Tripod Beta, it is unlikely that the report will contain enough information to allow you to produce a full Tripod analysis. Experience shows that most investigation reports will allow you to identify what happened (the trios), the barriers and perhaps the immediate causes, but are unlikely to provide information on the preconditions and underlying causes. You should therefore use your imagination to create the information that is missing, e.g. by considering what questions you would ask if you were investigating the incident. This is OK because the accreditation is about demonstrating your ability to conduct a Tripod analysis, not do an investigation.

You should create a Tripod report and submit this for assessment in two stages:

Stage	Trios	barriers	Immediate cause	Preconditions	Underlying causes	Remedial actions
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hypothesise	Hypothesise	Yes
2	Minor phrasing corrections allowed only	Minor phrasing corrections allowed only	Minor phrasing corrections allowed only	Major corrections allowed	Major corrections allowed	Yes

Stage 1 of the analysis should include the trios, barriers and immediate causes. It is likely that an incident investigation conducted, or historic reports found from reputable organisations (such as the US Chemical Safety Board) will be able to allow the analysis to get to this level of detail. However, it is unlikely that case studies will allow you to identify the preconditions and underlying causes.

Instead, for stage 1 you should explain how you might uncover the preconditions and underlying causes, where you might look for this information, and hypothesise on what these might be.

If the report is deemed ‘competent’ at this stage (with only minor issues found for the trios, barriers and immediate causes) then you can move onto stage 2. The assessor will give feedback on the preconditions and underlying causes you have suggested.

If the report is deemed ‘not yet competent’ then the assessment ends. You will still be a Silver Practitioner, but must submit a new Report B of a different incident if you wish to have another attempt at becoming a Gold Practitioner.

Stage 2 of the analysis is to add in/correct the preconditions and underlying causes, and make minor corrections to the other parts of the Tripod tree.

Note that you should submit remedial actions for barriers at least, as this helps demonstrate your understanding of the incident. However, these will not be assessed.

If the report is deemed ‘competent’ at this stage then you will have successfully completed assessment and will be awarded **Gold Practitioner accreditation**.

2.3 Further information

The Tripod Beta Reports to be handed in:

- Must be submitted along with a completed submittal form (Annex C).
- Must be in a readable format and include a Tripod Beta tree; e.g. as a PDF, PowerPoint presentation or MS Word document. TB3 or Investigator 3 files can be submitted as well as a PDF or MS Word file.
- Must be written in English, German, or Dutch (other languages only after approval).
- Should be of a ‘medium-sized’ incident – e.g. a personal injury or minor loss of containment – don’t be too ambitious!

- Can be a case study or real investigation (it is the Tripod analysis being assessed, not the ability to investigate).
- May contain at most 30 pages.
- If completing Accreditation as part of a group of people, should be of a different incident to that of colleagues. This is to ensure reports demonstrate individual competencies.

Duration of Accreditation process

Upon becoming a Bronze Practitioner, you have 2 years to begin the full accreditation process. After this time you will need to re-sit the Tripod knowledge assessment.

Once the Silver Practitioner accreditation process has begun, the maximum time limit to complete accreditation is 6 months from subscription. Subscription is classed as the date you submit a completed accreditation form (available at the end of this document).

Once the Gold Practitioner accreditation process has begun, the maximum time limit to complete accreditation is 6 months from subscription. Subscription is classed as the date you submit a completed accreditation form (available at the end of this document).

Assessors reviewing term

The maximum Assessor term for reviewing each stage of the incident analysis report is 4 weeks. As soon as the Energy Institute has received the report from the candidate, it will inform the Assessor and notify him or her that within 4 weeks, the report must be reviewed and returned. Taking into account mailing time, the candidate practitioner will receive the results of the reviewed reports in approximately 5 weeks.

3 Validity

3.1 Silver Practitioner Certificate

Silver Practitioners will be provided with a certificate from the Stichting Tripod Foundation and Energy Institute, and listed on the Energy Institute Tripod Practitioner database.

Validity Period of certificate

A Silver Tripod Beta Practitioner certificate is valid for a period of 2 years.

During this time, the candidate can apply to become a Gold Tripod Beta Practitioner.

Once the 2 year period expires, the candidate will either be classed as a Bronze Practitioner, or can renew their Silver Practitioner status by submitting evidence of having practiced Tripod Beta in that period, for example:

- Evidence of having participated in a Tripod investigation/analysis
- Evidence of having attended Tripod workshops or training

3.2 Gold Practitioner Certificate

Gold Practitioners will be provided with a certificate from the Stichting Tripod Foundation and Energy Institute, and listed on the Energy Institute Tripod Practitioner database.

Validity Period of certificate

A Gold Tripod Beta Practitioner certificate is valid for a period of 5 years. However, during that time you should ensure you practice your skills in conducting incident investigations and analyses in order to remain competent.

After 5 years, the Gold Practitioner can apply for reaccreditation (see section 4). By maintaining accreditation, you show you maintain your skills, knowledge and incident analysis capabilities.

If the accreditation is not renewed after 5 years, you will be classed as a Silver Tripod Beta Practitioner (valid for 2 years).

4 Reaccreditation process

4.1 Renewing Silver Practitioner Status

Once the 2 year period expires, you will either be classed as a Bronze Practitioner, or can renew your Silver Practitioner status by submitting evidence of having practiced Tripod Beta in that period, for example:

- Evidence of having participated in a Tripod investigation/analysis
- Evidence of having attended Tripod workshops or training

This can be done by completing Annex D of this document and submitting this to the Energy Institute.

4.2 Renewing Gold Practitioner Status

An accredited Gold Practitioner may wish to be reaccredited within 5 years. The purpose of reaccreditation is to check and 'recalibrate' the Practitioner's practical use of Tripod Beta, to correct any bad habits that may have formed, and ultimately to gain some independent feedback from a Tripod specialist.

The process for being reaccredited is as follows:

- The Practitioner should submit one Tripod Beta report produced by them in the last 12 months for accreditation.
- The report will be assessed by an Accredited Assessor, following the process outlined for Report B in section 2.2. Feedback will be provided, along with a 'competent' or 'not yet competent' grade.
- If the report is 'competent' first time, then accreditation will be renewed.

However:

- If the report is deemed 'not yet competent' then the candidate will revert to Silver Practitioner status once the 5 years have expired.
- The candidate can attempt again to become a Gold Practitioner, but must do so by submitting different report.

5 Prices

Accreditation level	Price
Silver Practitioner only (report A)	£312.00
Renewal: Silver Practitioner	£88.00
Gold Practitioner only (report B)	£312.00
Reaccreditation: Gold Practitioner	£312.00
Silver and Gold Practitioner, Combined (report A and report B)	£580.00

If purchasing the full Tripod Beta Practitioner accreditation process (submittal of report A and report B) simultaneously, the cost will be **£580.00**. However, if these are purchased individually, the cost will be **£312.00** (three hundred and fifty euros) per report.

Note that it is not possible to undertake Gold Practitioner level accreditation without first being a Silver Practitioner.

Annex A: Practitioner Assessment criteria

Tripod Assessors are highly skilled and experienced Tripod Beta users and accident investigators in their own right.

Primarily, the assessor will be looking to ensure the Tripod analysis follows the rules of Tripod Beta (which includes the composition of Trios, barriers and the Tripod causation path). The assessment consists of a) a **basic checklist** of sections the report must contain, and 6 **assessment questions**. For each assessment question there are three possible marks:

- Yes
- No
- Partially

There are three assessment results possible for the report as a whole:

- **Not yet competent (NYC):** the report has not passed assessment and must be resubmitted. Usually this is because one or more questions have been marked as 'No' or 'Partially'. In NYC reports:
 - Problems in one part of the tree (e.g. the trios) significantly affect later parts (e.g. barriers not identified).
 - Problems are 'broad' (i.e. a general misapplication or misunderstanding of core aspects of the methodology, such as trios or underlying causes), rather than isolated examples.
 - The analysis does not follow tripod rules/logic.
 - The analysis does not adequately explain why the incident occurred.
- **Competent:** the report has passed assessment, but the quality may be inconsistent and there are be a number of improvements that can be made. All questions must usually be marked as 'Yes'. In the case of questions marked 'partially', the assessor may use discretion to award a 'competent' mark. In competent reports:
 - Problems are isolated to particular individual tripod elements (for an incorrect Agent or barrier in the wrong trio), but do not affect the report as a whole.
 - Tripod rules and logic have been followed, even if a few improvements, such as to wording, are necessary.
 - The analysis does a good job of explaining why the incident happened (even if it could be made clearer), although it may have been reasonable to have explored some aspects more deeply (such as underlying causes).
 - The candidate demonstrates they are comfortable creating a report of a routine industrial accident.

- **Distinction:** the report has passed assessment and is of a very good standard. All questions must be marked as ‘yes’. In a ‘distinction’ report:
 - The candidate shows a very high level of understanding, and the assessor has few comments or recommendations.
 - Tripod elements are very clearly worded.
 - The analysis does an excellent job of explaining why the incident happened, explores different avenues and has deep underlying causes.

For each question guidance is provided on how to achieve a ‘competent’ mark. This acts as a prompt for both the candidate, and for the assessor to give feedback.

Pre-assessment checklist (to be completed by EI)

All answers must be ‘Yes’ before the report can be assessed.

For office use	Yes / No
Has the candidate signed statement of original work?	
Does the report include the following sections:	
Description of the incident (What happened)?	
A Tripod tree (including Trios, barriers and causation paths), using the official Tripod symbols (either software or STF PowerPoint template can be used), and is the tree readable (i.e. not too small or of low quality)?	
A description of each of the Tripod elements (trios, barriers and causation paths) in the main report, with additional detail if necessary?	
Recommended actions?	

Trios

In order to be ‘competent’, the trios must tell a story of ‘what happened’, and follow the Tripod logic.

No.	Question	Yes, No, Partially	Comments
1	Do the trios tell the story of what happened during the incident (based on the available evidence/description)?	Y / N / P	

Guidance
a) The trios account for all unusual occurrences (i.e. the leftmost Agent/Object should describe a situation under control).
b) The trios account for mitigation and recovery activities, depending on the scope of the investigation.
c) The trios account for potential Events (i.e. near misses), where it is sensible to do so.
d) The final core diagram contains more than one trio, otherwise the investigation is not to the required depth.
e) Time moves from left to right.
f) Multiple end events are used correctly.
g) Events that follow an effective barrier are described as "potential Events".

2	<p>Do the trios follow Tripod logic, i.e.:</p> <p>When the descriptions in the Agent, Object and Event nodes are put into the following sentence, does it make logical (but not necessarily grammatical) sense?</p> <p>If reading tree from left to right: "AGENT acts upon OBJECT and results in EVENT"</p> <p>If reading tree from right to left: "EVENT is the result of AGENT acting upon OBJECT"</p>	Y / N / P	
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Guidance
a) Each trio must start with an Agent and Object and finish with an Event.
b) Connecting elements (Agent-Event, Object-Event) must be used correctly.
c) It is usually better to describe an Event as a situation (a 'happening') rather than someone's action ('doing'), the reason being that human actions are usually the immediate causes. For example, compare "Foreman raised the crane" (a doing) to "Crane moves upwards" (a happening): the doing already makes an assumption about the immediate cause (assuming the foreman did something) which might turn out to be incorrect!
d) Each Agent describes a 'hazard', e.g. an action, force, condition, state, or situation that had the <u>potential</u> to change the condition of the Object to that described in the Event.
e) Each Object describes the state or condition of either a tangible or non-tangible entity <u>before</u> it was changed in the subsequent Event.

- f) The words in the Agent and Object appear in the Event, either implicitly or explicitly e.g.:
- Implicit: '{Agent} ignition source' acting on '{Object} flammable gas cloud' results in '{Event} Explosion'
 - Explicit: '{Agent} Car Rollover' acting on '{Object} driver' results in '{Event} driver injured in car rollover'

Barriers

In order to be 'competent', the barriers must have been identified, and they must be described in a way that makes their function obvious to the reader.

No.	Question	Yes, No, Partially	Comments
3	Have the barriers been identified in the tree?	Y / N / P	
Guidance			
a) All barriers described in the report are included in the tree.			
b) The barriers are placed correctly within the tree (correct trio, correct path).			
c) Candidate is advised to use Effective barriers when they are clearly appropriate to communicate a potential escalation or what could have happened but did not.			

4	Are the barriers described in such a way that it is clear how the barrier should have prevented/mitigated the incident?	Y / N / P	
Guidance			
a) Barriers are described positively, such that, had they been effective, they would have prevented the next Event from occurring.			
b) The barrier description should include:			

- What the barrier is defending or controlling.
- What the barrier aims to achieve (i.e. its purpose).
- How the barrier achieves this (i.e. its function).

i.e. "Driver's head protected by wearing a helmet"

Causation path

In order to be 'competent', the causation paths must tell an adequate story of why the barriers failed, and must follow the Tripod rules.

No.	Question	Yes, No, Partially	Comments
5	Do the causation paths adequately tell the story of why the barriers failed?	Y / N / P	
Guidance			
Immediate cause			
a) The immediate causes have directly led to the failure of their respective barriers.			
b) The immediate causes describe a substandard act rather than an unsafe condition. I.e. The immediate cause clearly explains something that an individual or group of people did or did not do.			
c) The person or group involved have been identified in the immediate cause description (not by name but by role or job title).			
Preconditions			
d) The precondition describes a reason (e.g. a belief, something about the environment, the person, supervision, or colleagues) that could have reasonably influenced the behaviour of the person/group who are identified in the immediate cause, or have made it more likely for them to have behaved in this way.			
e) The preconditions are reasonable explanations for the types of human error described in the immediate causes, in terms of both the number and types of preconditions captured.			
f) The category of 'human error' (violation, slip, lapse, error, etc.) of the immediate cause is obvious when combined with its associated preconditions.			
Underlying causes			
g) The underlying cause is a valid reason for its associated precondition(s) to exist.			
h) The underlying cause identifies the system that is less than adequate.			
i) The underlying cause specifically identifies in what way the management system or business process is less than adequate.			

i.e. It is not enough for an underlying cause to simply say that a system for doing something is inadequate (“The system for creating procedures was inadequate”), it should briefly describe in what way it was inadequate (“The system for creating procedures was inadequate because it did not require procedures to be reviewed frequently”).

j) The underlying causes provide deeper understanding of the existence of the precondition (i.e. the underlying cause is not merely be a rewording of the precondition). Candidates can make use of the ‘Leads to... caused by...’ tables in order to identify underlying causes and preconditions. These are available from www.tripodfoundation.com

6	Do the causation paths follow the Tripod rules? (Note: 100% of the rules must be followed to be deemed ‘competent’).	Y / N / P	
Guidance			
a) There must only be one immediate cause per barrier.			
b) Each failed or inadequate barrier must have a full causation path.			
c) Missing barriers can have either a full causation path or be linked directly to an underlying cause.			
d) One immediate cause can have many preconditions.			
e) One or more underlying causes can be linked to one or more preconditions.			
f) Preconditions of an immediate cause must be parallel to each other, not in series. Underlying causes of a precondition must be parallel to each other, not in series.			

Tips

- Purchase a copy of *Tripod Beta: Guidance on using Tripod Beta in the investigation and analysis of incidents, accidents and business upsets*, from: <http://www.energypublishing.org/tripod/beta>. Follow the detailed guidance and step-by-step process described.
- You can also use a case study (e.g. based on an incident alert, or from a database, such as from the Step Change in Safety website: <http://www.stepchangeinsafety.net/incidentsdiscussions/incidents/index.cfm>). You may also invent or partially invent the incident. In any case, even if based on a real investigation, it may not be possible to go back and reinvestigate if, e.g. you have not uncovered the underlying causes on your first attempt, and so to complete your accreditation you may need to partially invent the investigation. For accreditation purposes this is OK, as long as the report is credible and makes sense, because the accreditation is about assessing your Tripod analysis skills, not your investigation skills. **Warning: it should go without saying that a fully/partially invented incident report is a work of fiction and therefore cannot be used to learn from within your company – it will be used for accreditation purposes only.**
- Each stage within the Tripod analysis represents further investigation. For example, once you have uncovered the preconditions, you may believe the underlying causes are obvious and add these to the diagram. In this case, be careful that you have not just reworded the preconditions and listed these as underlying causes. For example: Precondition: 'Op couldn't see panel because it was dark'. Underlying cause: 'Environment is too dark'. This is incorrect, as all that has happened is the precondition has been reworded, and it tells us no further information. The step between the precondition and the underlying cause should represent a further line of enquiry: more investigation. The underlying cause may not be obvious just from the precondition. (E.g. in this example the underlying may be 'Management budget reduced > light bulbs no longer changed as frequently').
- When resubmitting a report after receiving assessor feedback, 'cosmetic' changes may not be adequate. For example, if the assessor has noted that your underlying causes are just preconditions reworded, then the solution is probably not to reword your preconditions or underlying causes again, but to determine whether you have actually found the underlying causes.

Annex B: Accreditation request form

I would like to proceed with the Tripod Beta Practitioner Accreditation scheme. My contact details are as follows:

Title: First name: Surname:

Email address:

Postal address:

Post/zip code: State:

Country: Tripod number:

Further information

Date of birth (DD/MM/YYYY):

Telephone (home):

Telephone (mobile):

Employer (organisation):

If you have undergone Tripod Practitioner training, what was the name of your trainer?

Are you undergoing reaccreditation?

Yes / No

If so, please attach your Tripod Certificate.

Signed

Date (DD/MM/YYYY)

(Payment details overleaf)

Payment methods (please tick your preferred method):

Bank transfer: EI will invoice you the full amount. Payment should be made within 30 days of receipt of invoice

Credit/Debit card: Pay online:

Silver accreditation (price £312.00):

https://myprofile.energyinst.org/Bookings/Apply/Training_Course?EventId=TRISIL

Gold accreditation (price £312.00):

https://myprofile.energyinst.org/Bookings/Apply/Training_Course?EventId=TRIGOLD

Silver and Gold accreditation (price £580.00):

https://myprofile.energyinst.org/Bookings/Apply/Training_Course?EventId=TRISIL&GOLD

Please submit this form to:

Email: tripod@energyinst.org

Postal address: Stuart King, Energy Institute, 61 New Cavendish Street, London, W1G 7AR, United Kingdom

Annex C: Tripod Beta Practitioner Accreditation – report submittal form

Please find my Tripod Beta incident analysis report enclosed, submitted for review as part of my Tripod Practitioner Accreditation.

Please complete the fields below:

First name:

Last name:

Tripod number:

Report: A (Silver) B (Gold)

Is this reaccreditation? Yes / No

Date submitted (DD/MM/YYYY):

Description of incident:

I confirm that the enclosed report is entirely my own work. I understand that if found to be fraudulent, my Accreditation may be declared invalid and my Accreditation fee forfeited.

Signed

Date (DD/MM/YYYY)

Please submit your report along with this form to:

Email: tripod@energyinst.org

Postal address: Stuart King, Energy Institute, 61 New Cavendish Street, London, W1G 7AR, United Kingdom

Annex D: Silver Practitioner Accreditation – renewal form

Title: First name: Surname:

Email address:

Postal address:

Post/zip code:

State:

Country:

Tripod number:

Further information

Date of birth (DD/MM/YYYY):

Telephone (home):

Telephone (mobile):

Employer (organisation):

Written evidence of how you have applied Tripod knowledge (attached paper evidence to support this, e.g. incident reports you have participated in, training certificates, etc.)

Continued on next page

