Instrumentation and Process Sensors Fault Intake and Triage Worksheet - Overtemperature

Instrumentation and Process Sensors | Overtemperature | Asset ID FIX-17-01-04

Safety gate: Stop, isolate and verify before exposure to hazardous energy. Lockout/Tagout and live testing require the applicable site procedure, authorised controls and a qualified person. Never bypass a guard, interlock or protective device to complete this workbook.

How to use this field resource

This is an equipment-agnostic documentation workbook for instrumentation and process sensors. It helps a trained team compare process condition, sensor indication, controller value and independent evidence. It does not identify a fault by itself and does not replace the equipment-specific OEM manual, drawings, limits, permits or a qualified technician's judgement.

Intake field	Record
Asset or equipment ID	_____
Site and location	_____
Reported by / time	_____
Fault situation	Overtemperature
Operating state	Stopped / standby / starting / running / loaded
Safety owner	_____
OEM reference used	Document number and revision: _____

Evidence areas for this system

For a overtemperature, focus on evidence that can be dated, repeated and handed to another technician. Capture the as-found state before clearing alarms, changing settings or disturbing connections.

#	Evidence area	First record
1	Process condition	As-found note: _____
2	Sensor installation state	As-found note: _____
3	Local indication	As-found note: _____
4	Controller or hmi value	As-found note: _____
5	Signal-path record	As-found note: _____
6	Alarm and trend history	As-found note: _____

Fault Intake and Triage Worksheet

Use this section to build a temperature timeline and identify whether heat is cause, effect or normal load response. Record location, trend, load, ambient condition and cooling state before choosing the next action.

Triage field	Prompt	Record
Exact complaint	What did the reporter see, hear, smell or lose?	_____
First occurrence	Date, shift, runtime or cycle	_____
Current state	Active, intermittent, cleared or unknown	_____
Operational impact	Stopped, degraded, quality, safety or nuisance	_____
Recent change	Repair, setting, product, operator or environment	_____
Evidence preserved	Logs, alarms, trend, photo or sample	_____
Escalation	Owner, urgency and safe holding condition	_____

Triage decision

- Stop and secure if any safety boundary is uncertain.
- Preserve volatile evidence before reset or power cycle.
- Separate confirmed facts from the reporter's theory.
- Assign one owner for the next authorised action.
- State what must happen before operation can resume.

Instrumentation and Process Sensors Evidence Map

Evidence first: Preserve alarms, event history, settings, trends and the as-found physical state before reset, disconnection or adjustment. If safe access is uncertain, stop and refer the task to the authorised person.

#	System area	Evidence action	Trace	Record
1	Process condition	Observe and identify	Evidence ID: _____	Finding: _____
2	Sensor installation state	Record source and time	Evidence ID: _____	Finding: _____
3	Local indication	Compare with reference	Evidence ID: _____	Finding: _____
4	Controller or hmi value	State what it supports	Evidence ID: _____	Finding: _____
5	Signal-path record	State what it rules out	Evidence ID: _____	Finding: _____
6	Alarm and trend history	Choose the least invasive next check	Evidence ID: _____	Finding: _____

Scenario boundary

For this overtemperature, stop when an OEM limit, alarm or unsafe surface condition is reached. Write the boundary before testing so urgency does not quietly change the rules.

Boundary	Definition
Known good condition	_____
Known failed condition	_____
Difference between them	_____
First missing evidence	_____
Stop-work threshold	_____
Escalation owner	_____

Evidence labels

- FACT - directly observed and traceable.
- REPORT - supplied by another person; source recorded.
- INFERENCE - reasonable explanation that still needs a test.
- UNKNOWN - important gap that must not be filled by assumption.
- LIMIT - OEM, engineering or site acceptance value.

Overtemperature Condition Workbook

The goal is to build a temperature timeline and identify whether heat is cause, effect or normal load response. Describe the failed state narrowly enough that another trained person could look for the same thing without being told your suspected cause.

Question	Boundary prompt	Record
What changed?	Function, output, indication or behaviour	_____
Where?	Asset, side, circuit, zone or process stage	_____
When?	Sequence step, runtime, load or environment	_____
How often?	Every cycle, random, once, or after delay	_____
What restores it?	Nothing, time, reset, cooling or load change	_____
What stays normal?	Unaffected systems or functions	_____
What changed recently?	Work, software, settings, parts or operating duty	_____

Controlled reproduction plan

Plan field	Record
Safe starting state	_____
One condition to vary	_____
Conditions held constant	_____
Evidence captured	Location, trend, load, ambient condition and cooling state
Maximum attempts	_____
Immediate stop signal	_____
Authorising person	_____

Attempt notes

Attempt	Starting condition	Result	Decision
1	State: _____	Observed: _____	Next decision: _____
2	State: _____	Observed: _____	Next decision: _____
3	State: _____	Observed: _____	Next decision: _____
4	State: _____	Observed: _____	Next decision: _____

Measurement and Evidence Register

Measurement boundary: This page records an approved test; it does not authorise one. A qualified person must choose the method, instrument category, connection points, isolation state and protective controls from the applicable procedure.

ID	Evidence area	Traceable source	Result	When
1	Process condition	Method / source: _____	Value / state: _____	Time: _____
2	Sensor installation state	Method / source: _____	Value / state: _____	Time: _____
3	Local indication	Method / source: _____	Value / state: _____	Time: _____
4	Controller or hmi value	Method / source: _____	Value / state: _____	Time: _____
5	Signal-path record	Method / source: _____	Value / state: _____	Time: _____
6	Alarm and trend history	Method / source: _____	Value / state: _____	Time: _____

Instrument and reference record

Control	Record
Instrument or data source	_____
Identifier and range	_____
Calibration / validation status	_____
OEM or engineering reference	Document and revision: _____
Equipment operating state	_____
Uncertainty or limitation	_____

Before using a value

- Check units, scale, timestamp and source identity.
- Keep raw evidence where practical; do not retain only a conclusion.
- Record values that disagree with the current theory.
- Compare only like operating conditions.
- Treat a single normal reading as one data point, not proof that an intermittent fault is absent.

Cause and Evidence Matrix

List competing explanations before the team settles on one. A good next check separates hypotheses; a poor check produces the same answer no matter which cause is true.

#	Hypothesis	Supporting	Contradicting	Discriminating check
1	Process condition hypothesis	For: _____	Against: _____	Next evidence: _____
2	Sensor installation state hypothesis	For: _____	Against: _____	Next evidence: _____
3	Local indication hypothesis	For: _____	Against: _____	Next evidence: _____
4	Controller or hmi value hypothesis	For: _____	Against: _____	Next evidence: _____
5	Signal-path record hypothesis	For: _____	Against: _____	Next evidence: _____
6	Alarm and trend history hypothesis	For: _____	Against: _____	Next evidence: _____

Five-why chain with evidence

Level	Explanation	Proof or gap
Problem	Overtemperature	Evidence ID: _____
Why 1	_____	Evidence: _____
Why 2	_____	Evidence: _____
Why 3	_____	Evidence: _____
Why 4	_____	Evidence: _____
Why 5	_____	Evidence: _____

Cause confidence

- Confirmed - reproduced or directly measured against a valid reference.
- Probable - best fit, but one meaningful alternative remains.
- Possible - plausible and worth a safe test.
- Unrelated - contradicted by the evidence.
- Unknown - evidence is missing or unreliable.

Repair Decision and Return-to-Service Gate

Release authority: Completion of a repair is not permission to energise or operate. Restore energy and return equipment to service only through the site's authorised process, with guards and protective functions reinstated.

Decision field	Record
Confirmed problem	_____
Evidence-supported cause	_____
Approved repair reference	Document and revision: _____
Work completed	_____
Parts / settings changed	_____
Residual defect or restriction	_____
Person completing / checking	_____

Controlled verification

Verification	Acceptance basis	Status
As-found symptom	Overtemperature	Absent / present / not tested
Primary function	Process condition	Pass / fail / not tested
Related function	Sensor installation state	Pass / fail / not tested
Protection and alarms	Normal protective state retained	Pass / fail / not tested
Leak, heat, noise or damage	No new adverse condition	Pass / fail / not tested
Recorded operating condition	Load / mode / duration: _____	Accepted / restricted

Release signatures

- Technical check by: _____ Date/time: _____
- Operations acceptance by: _____ Date/time: _____
- Safety or permit close-out by: _____ Date/time: _____
- Follow-up owner and due date: _____

Handover, Follow-Up and Prevention Plan

Close the record so the next shift can understand the overtemperature, the evidence, the repair decision and any remaining restriction without relying on memory.

Handover field	Record
Current equipment state	_____
What was confirmed	_____
What remains unknown	_____
Operating restriction	_____
Evidence location	Log / work order / folder: _____
Next owner and action	_____
Escalation trigger	_____

Follow-up schedule

When	Review	Record
Next shift	Confirm state and restriction	Owner: _____ Result: _____
24 hours	Review process condition	Owner: _____ Result: _____
7 days	Check for repeat events under comparable duty	Owner: _____ Result: _____
30 days	Review effectiveness and maintenance action	Owner: _____ Result: _____

Prevention decision

- Update the task, limit, drawing or training only when the cause supports it.
- Remove any temporary control by its approved expiry point.
- Share the lesson without exposing private, security-sensitive or proprietary data.
- Record whether the action reduced repeat faults, downtime or diagnostic effort.
- Reopen the analysis if the symptom returns under the same conditions.

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