

# 1 Problem

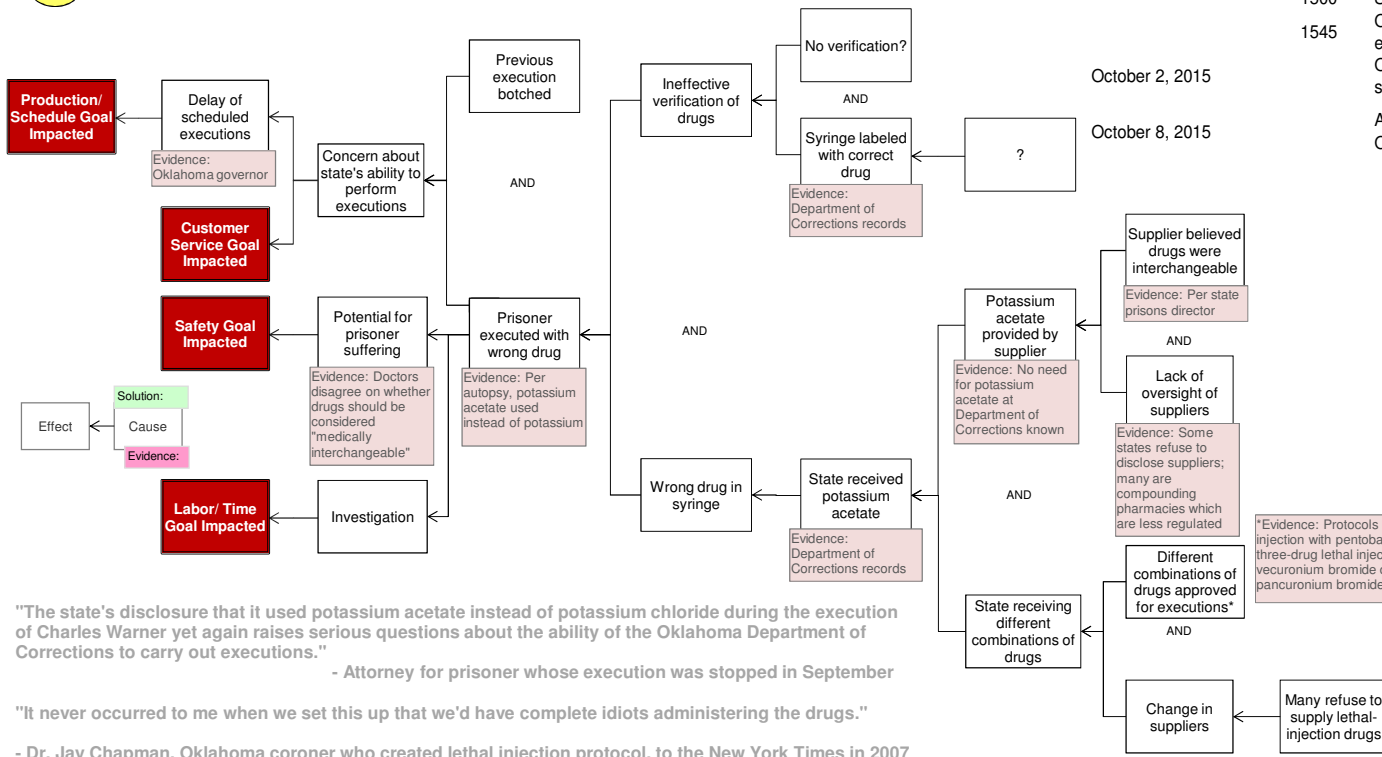
<b>What</b>	Problem(s)	Wrong drug used for execution
<b>When</b>	Date	January 15, 2015
	Time	See timeline
	Different, unusual, unique	Syringes labeled Potassium Chloride were actually filled with Potassium Acetate
<b>Where</b>	Facility, site	Oklahoma
	Unit, area, equipment	Department of Corrections
	Task being performed	Lethal-injection execution

## Impact to the Goals

<b>Safety</b>	Potential for prisoner suffering
<b>Environmental</b>	None
<b>Customer Service</b>	Concern about state's ability to perform executions
<b>Regulatory</b>	?
<b>Production/ Schedule</b>	Delay of scheduled executions
<b>Property/ Equipment</b>	None
<b>Labor/ Time</b>	Investigation

Frequency	Issue with last execution performed by state
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# 2 Analysis **Detailed Cause Map** - Add detail as information becomes available.



"The state's disclosure that it used potassium acetate instead of potassium chloride during the execution of Charles Warner yet again raises serious questions about the ability of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections to carry out executions."  
 - Attorney for prisoner whose execution was stopped in September

"It never occurred to me when we set this up that we'd have complete idiots administering the drugs."  
 - Dr. Jay Chapman, Oklahoma coroner who created lethal injection protocol, to the New York Times in 2007

# ANOTHER BOTCHED EXECUTION

Cause Map

## Potassium Acetate Administered Instead of Potassium Chloride

On January 15, 2015, a prisoner was executed by lethal injection in Oklahoma. On October 8, the autopsy report, showed that prisoner had been injected with potassium acetate instead of potassium chloride as intended.

### Timeline

Date	Time	Description
April 29, 2014		Execution in Oklahoma takes 43 minutes Oklahoma makes nitrogen gas the backup method for lethal-injection executions
May 12, 2014		US Supreme Court stays 3 Oklahoma executions using midazolam
November 26, 2014		Attorney of man executed in January 2015 notified that sufficient drugs, including potassium chloride, to carry out the execution have been obtained
January 15, 2015	1916	Ordered to complete drug protocol
	1916	Log of syringe 4: 50 mg Rocuronium Bromide
	1918	Log of syringe 5: 50 mg Rocuronium Bromide
	1919	Log of syringe 6: 60mL Heparin/Saline
	1920	Log of syringe 7: 120 mEq Potassium Chloride
	1922	Log of syringe 8: 120 mEq Potassium Chloride
	1925	Log of syringe 9: 60 mL Heparin/Saline
	1928	Prisoner pronounced dead
September 30, 2015	~1300	Oklahoma realizes that they have received potassium acetate instead of potassium chloride
	1500	Scheduled execution time for prisoner
	1545	Oklahoma governor issues a 37-day stay of prisoner to be executed
October 2, 2015		Oklahoma court grants indefinite stay for 3 prisoners scheduled to be executed in Oklahoma
October 8, 2015		Autopsy report from man executed in January released by Oklahoma, showing that wrong drug was used in his execution

Cause Mapping is a Root Cause Analysis method that captures basic cause-and-effect relationships supported with evidence.

## CAUSE MAPPING

Problem Solving • Incident Investigation • Root Cause Analysis

- Step 1 Problem** - What's the Problem?
- Step 2 Analysis** - Why did it happen?
- Step 3 Solutions** - What will be done?

For a free copy of our Root Cause Analysis Template in Microsoft Excel, used to create this page, visit our web site.

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