# SVENSK STANDARD SS-EN 62740



Fastställd 2015-05-13 Utgåva 1 Sida 1 (1+69) Ansvarig kommitté SEK TK 56

© Copyright SEK. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

# Grundorsaksanalys

Root cause analysis (RCA)

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 62740:2015. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 62740:2015.

# Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN 62740:2015

består av:

- europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- IEC 62740, First edition, 2015 Root cause analysis (RCA)

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

ICS 03.120.01

### Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a mätning, säkerhet och provning och för utförande, skötsel och dokumentation av elprodukter och elanläggningar.

Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetsfordringar tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

# SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringsarbetet inom elområdet

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

#### Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utformningen av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringsarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringsverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

### Var med och påverka!

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtida standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

SEK Svensk Elstandard

Box 1284 164 29 Kista Tel 08-444 14 00 www.elstandard.se

# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

**EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

EN 62740

April 2015

ICS 03.120.01

# **English Version**

# Root cause analysis (RCA) (IEC 62740:2015)

Analyse de cause initiale (RCA) (IEC 62740:2015)

Ursachenanalyse (IEC 62740:2015)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2015-03-20. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

# **Foreword**

The text of document 56/1590/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62740, prepared by IEC/TC 56 "Dependability" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62740:2015.

The following dates are fixed:

•	latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2015-12-20
•	latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2018-03-20

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

# **Endorsement notice**

The text of the International Standard IEC 62740:2015 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60300-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60300-1.
IEC 61025	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61025.
IEC 61649	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61649.
IEC 61163-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61163-1.
IEC 62508:2010	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62508:2010 (not modified).
ISO/IEC 31010:2009	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 31010:2010 (not modified).

# Annex ZA (normative)

# Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: <a href="https://www.cenelec.eu">www.cenelec.eu</a>.

<u>Publication</u> <u>Year</u> <u>Title</u> <u>EN/HD</u> <u>Year</u> International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - - - (IEV)

# CONTENTS

FC	DREWO	RD	6
IN	TRODU	CTION	8
1	Scop	e	g
2	Norm	native references	g
3	Term	s, definitions and abbreviations	g
•	3.1	Terms and definitions	
	3.2	Abbreviations	
4	-	- Overview	
5		RCA process	
J	5.1	Overview	
	5.1	Initiation	
	5.3	Establishing facts	
	5.4	Analysis	
	5.4.1	•	
	5.4.2	·	
	5.5	Validation	
	5.6	Presentation of results	
6		ction of techniques for analysing causes	
	6.1	General	
	6.2	Selection of analysis techniques	
	6.3	Useful tools to assist RCA	
Ar		informative) Summary and criteria of commonly used RCA techniques	
	A.1	General	
	A.2	RCA techniques	
	A.3	Criteria	
Ar		informative) RCA models	
	B.1	General	
	B.2	Barrier analysis	
	B.2.1	•	
	B.2.2	Strengths and limitations	27
	B.3	Reason's model (Swiss cheese model)	
	B.3.1	Overview	27
	B.3.2	Strengths and limitations	28
	B.4	Systems models	28
	B.5	Systems theoretic accident model and processes (STAMP)	29
	B.5.1	Overview	29
	B.5.2	Strengths and limitations	29
Ar	nnex C (	informative) Detailed description of RCA techniques	30
	C.1	General	30
	C.2	Events and causal factors (ECF) charting	30
	C.2.1	Overview	30
	C.2.2		
	C.2.3	Strengths and limitations	31
	C.3	Multilinear events sequencing (MES) and sequentially timed events plotting (STEP)	32

C.3.1	Overview	.32
C.3.2	Process	.32
C.3.3	Strengths and limitations	.33
C.4 The	'why' method	
C.4.1	Overview	. 35
C.4.2	Process	. 36
C.4.3	Strengths and limitations	.36
C.5 Cau	ses tree method (CTM)	
C.5.1	Overview	. 36
C.5.2	Process	. 39
C.5.3	Strengths and limitations	.39
C.6 Why	v-because analysis (WBA)	
C.6.1	Overview	
C.6.2	Process	
C.6.3	Strengths and limitations	.42
	It tree and success tree method	
C.7.1	Overview	
C.7.2	Process	
C.7.3	Strengths and limitations	
	bone or Ishikawa diagram	
C.8.1	Overview	
C.8.2	Process	
C.8.3	Strengths and limitations	
	ety through organizational learning (SOL)	
C.9.1	Overview	
C.9.2	Process	
C.9.3	Strengths and limitations	.47
C.10 Mar	agement oversight and risk tree (MORT)	
C.10.1	Overview	
C.10.2	Process	
C.10.3	Strengths and limitations	.48
C.11 Acc	Maps	
C.11.1	Overview	
C.11.2	Process	
C.11.3	Strengths and limitations	
	od Beta	
C.12.1	Overview	
C.12.2	Process	
C.12.3	Strengths and limitations	
C.13 Cau	sal analysis using STAMP (CAST)	
C.13.1	Overview	
C.13.2	Process	
C.13.3	Strengths and limitations	
	mative) Useful tools to assist root cause analysis (RCA)	
•	eral	
	a mining and clustering techniques	
D.2.1	Overview	
D.2.2	Example 1	
D.2.3	Example 2	
	,	

D.2.4 Exa	mple 3	59
Annex E (informati	ve) Analysis of human performance	60
E.1 General.		60
E.2 Analysis	of human failure	60
	ue for retrospective and predictive analysis of cognitive errors	0.4
	r)erview	
	cess	
	actors analysis and classification scheme (HFACS)	
	erview	
E.4.2 Pro	cess	63
Bibliography		66
Figure 1 – RCA pro	ocess	14
Figure B.1 – Broke	n, ineffective and missing barriers causing the focus event	26
Figure C.1 – Exam	ple of an ECF chart	31
Figure C.2 – Data i	in an event building block	32
Figure C.3 – Exam	ple of a time-actor matrix	34
Figure C.4 – Exam	ple of a why tree	35
Figure C.5 – Symb	ols and links used in CTM	37
Figure C.6 – Exam	ple of a cause tree	38
Figure C.7 – Exam	ple of a WBG	41
Figure C.8 – Exam	ple of a fault tree during the analysis	43
Figure C.9 – Exam	ple of a Fishbone diagram	45
Figure C.10 – Exar	mple of a MORT diagram	48
_	mple of an AcciMap	
Figure C.12 – Exar	mple of a Tripod Beta tree diagram	52
	trol structure for the water supply in a small town in Canada	
Figure C.14 – Exar	mple CAST causal analysis for the local Department of health	56
	mple CAST causal analysis for the local public utility operations	
management		
Figure E.1 – Exam	ple of an TRACEr model [25]	61
Figure E.2 – Gener	ration of internal error modes	62
Figure E.3 – Level	1: Unsafe acts	64
Figure E.4 – Level	2: Preconditions	64
Figure E.5 – Level	3: Supervision Issues	65
Figure E.6 – Level	4: Organizational Issues	65
Table 1 – Steps to	RCA	13
Table A.1 – Brief d	escription of RCA techniques	22
Table A.2 – Summa	ary of RCA technique criteria	23
Table A.3 – Attribu	tes of the generic RCA techniques	25
Table B.1 – Examp	les of barriers	27
Table B.2 – Examp	ole of the barrier analysis worksheet	27
Table C.1 – Direct	and indirect causal factors	47

Table E.1 – External error modes	63
Table E.2 – Psychological error mechanisms	63

# INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

# **ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS (RCA)**

#### **FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 62740 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 56: Dependability.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
56/1590/FDIS	56/1608/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- · reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

# INTRODUCTION

Root cause analysis (RCA) refers to any systematic process that identifies factors that contributed to a particular event of interest (focus event). RCA is performed with the understanding that events are addressed by understanding the root causes, rather than the immediately obvious symptoms. RCA aims to reveal root causes so that either the likelihood of them occurring, or their impact if they do occur, can be changed.

An important distinction to make is that RCA is used to analyse a focus event that has occurred and therefore analyses the past (a posteriori). However, knowledge of the root causes of past events can lead to actions that generate improvements in the future.

This International Standard is intended to reflect current good practices in the conduct of RCA. This standard is general in nature, so that it may give guidance across many industries and situations. There may be industry specific standards in existence that establish preferred methodologies for particular applications. If these standards are in harmony with this publication, the industry standards will generally be sufficient.

This standard is a generic standard and does not explicitly address safety or accident investigation although the methods described in this standard may be used for this purpose.

# **ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS (RCA)**

### 1 Scope

This International Standard describes the basic principles of root cause analysis (RCA) and specifies the steps that a process for RCA should include.

This standard identifies a number of attributes for RCA techniques which assist with the selection of an appropriate technique. It describes each RCA technique and its relative strengths and weaknesses.

RCA is used to analyse the root causes of focus events with both positive and negative outcomes, but it is most commonly used for the analysis of failures and incidents. Causes for such events can be varied in nature, including design processes and techniques, organizational characteristics, human aspects and external events. RCA can be used for investigating the causes of non-conformances in quality (and other) management systems as well as for failure analysis, for example in maintenance or equipment testing.

RCA is used to analyse focus events that have occurred, therefore this standard only covers a posteriori analyses. It is recognized that some of the RCA techniques with adaptation can be used proactively in the design and development of items and for causal analysis during risk assessment; however, this standard focuses on the analysis of events which have occurred.

The intent of this standard is to describe a process for performing RCA and to explain the techniques for identifying root causes. These techniques are not designed to assign responsibility or liability, which is outside the scope of this standard.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050 (all parts), International Electrotechnical Vocabulary