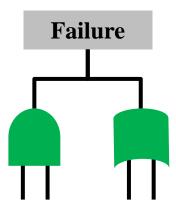
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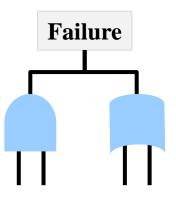
Fault Tree Analysis



Managing **Deciding & Selecting Planning & Project Management* Pros** and Cons **PDPC** Risk Importance-Urgency Mapping RACI Matrix Stakeholders Analysis Break-even Analysis **RAID Logs FMEA** Cost -Benefit Analysis **PEST** PERT/CPM **Activity Diagram** Force Field Analysis **Fault Tree Analysis SWOT** Voting Project Charter Roadmaps **Pugh Matrix Gantt Chart** Risk Assessment* Decision Tree **TPN Analysis PDCA Control Planning** Matrix Diagram Gap Analysis **OFD** Traffic Light Assessment Kaizen **Prioritization Matrix** Hoshin Kanri Kano Analysis How-How Diagram **KPIs** Lean Measures Paired Comparison Tree Diagram** Critical-to Tree Standard work **Identifying &** Capability Indices **OEE** Cause & Effect Matrix Pareto Analysis Simulation TPM**Implementing** RTY Descriptive Statistics **MSA** Confidence Intervals Understanding Mistake Proofing Solutions*** Cost of Quality Cause & Effect Probability Distributions ANOVA Pull Systems JIT **Ergonomics Design of Experiments** Reliability Analysis Graphical Analysis Hypothesis Testing Work Balancing Automation Regression Bottleneck Analysis Visual Management Scatter Plot Correlation **Understanding Run Charts** Multi-Vari Charts Flow Performance 5 Whys Chi-Square Test 5S **Control Charts** Value Analysis Relations Mapping* Benchmarking Fishbone Diagram **SMED** Wastes Analysis Sampling **TRIZ***** Time Value Map Process Redesign Brainstorming Focus groups **Interviews** Analogy SCAMPER*** IDEF0 Photography Nominal Group Technique SIPOC Mind Mapping* Value Stream Mapping **Check Sheets** Attribute Analysis Flow Process Chart Process Mapping Affinity Diagram **Measles Charts** Surveys Visioning **Flowcharting** Service Blueprints Lateral Thinking **Data** Critical Incident Technique Collection Creating Ideas** **Designing & Analyzing Processes Observations**

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- □ Shows combinations of failures that can cause overall system failure.
- □ Provides a method of breaking down these chains of failures.
- A key addition is identifying combinations of faults that cause other faults.



When to Use It?

- □ To identify risks in a system, then identify risk reduction measures.
- □ To find how a failure might be caused by combinations of other failures.
- When designing a solution to make it more robust.



Combinations of Faults:

□ 'And' Combination:

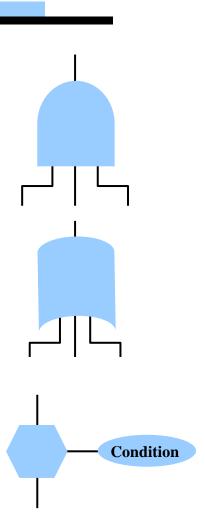
Several items must fail together to cause another item to fail.

□ 'Or' Combination:

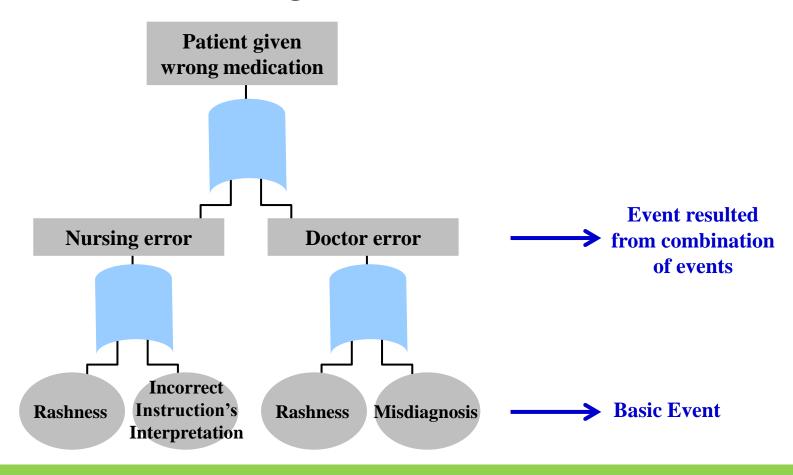
Only one of possible faults need happen to cause another item to fail.

□ Inhibit Gate:

Prevents a failure from happening unless a specific condition is met.



Example – Give Patient Wrong Medication:



Example – Person De-motivated by Evaluation:

