

Tools to Better Implement Root Cause Analyses

This ET Forum Tech Talk Session features Bill Mazurek, President and Managing Director, Maz-Tec and Associates who will walk us through a Typical Root Cause Analysis with some easy tools he has developed that could be used in ET classrooms. Tech-Talk session take-aways include the templates and tutorials to conduct the activity in your classes.

February 26, 2021









Dr. Marilyn Barger
Director
Florida Advanced Technological
Education Center, part of the
FloridaMakes Network

Who we are



Lara Sharp
Program Director of Engineering, Manufacturing, and Building Arts at St. Petersburg College







Who we are

Florida Advanced Technological Education Center



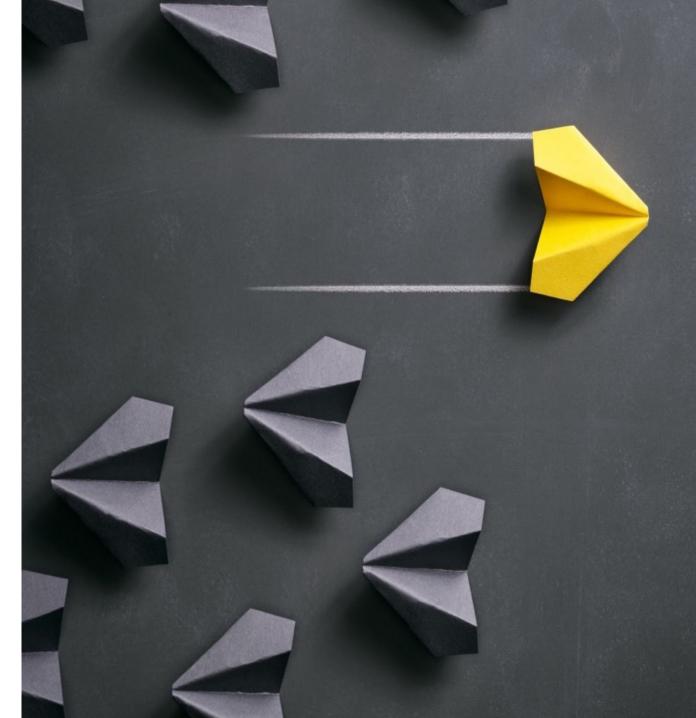
Strengthening Career & Technical Education for the 21st Century Perkins V Act, State Leadership

VISION

FLATE will drive
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FLATE'S Work







Impact locally. Lead nationally.





Agenda

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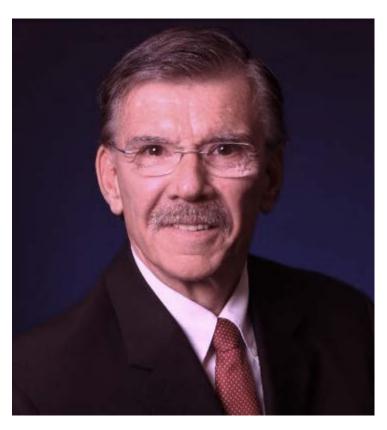
- Introductions
- Root Cause Analysis presentation
- Resources
- Q & A
- Next session







Guest Speaker



Bill Mazurek and Managing Directo

President and Managing Director, Maz-Tec and Associates



QuantitativeRoot Cause & Effect Analysis

Identify, Eliminate & Prevent Problems utilizing a structured approach

'QC&E Talking Points'

- 1. Problem Statement with improvement goal.
- 2. Construct the Q-C&E Diagram
- 3. Multi-voting (identify the vital contributors)
 - Identify 'vital' causes (quartile or pareto)
- 4. Construct '5 Whys' for each cause with associated risk priority number.
- 5. Brainstorm Solutions
- 6. Impact / Difficulty Solution Assessment
- 7. Identifying actionable improvements (project plan for implementation)
- 8. Create Control Plan monitor the results.

Helpful Mechanisms

Acronym's

- Cause & Effect Diagrams (relationship between two things)
 - a) C&E Matrix
 - b) C&E Diagram
 - c) Fishbone Diagram
 - d) Ishakawa Diagram
- QC&E Diagram / QC&E Matrix (Quantitative relationship between two things)
 - Refer to Q&CE Templates (Workbooks)
- 5 WHY'S (iterative interrogative technique used to explore the cause-andeffect relationships)
- RPN (risk-priority-number numeric assessment of risk assigned)
- FMEA (Failure Modes & Effect Analysis)
- pFMEA (Process Failure Modes & Effect Analysis)
- Root Cause (a factor that caused a nonconformance)
- Control Plan (document describing the critical to quality characteristics)

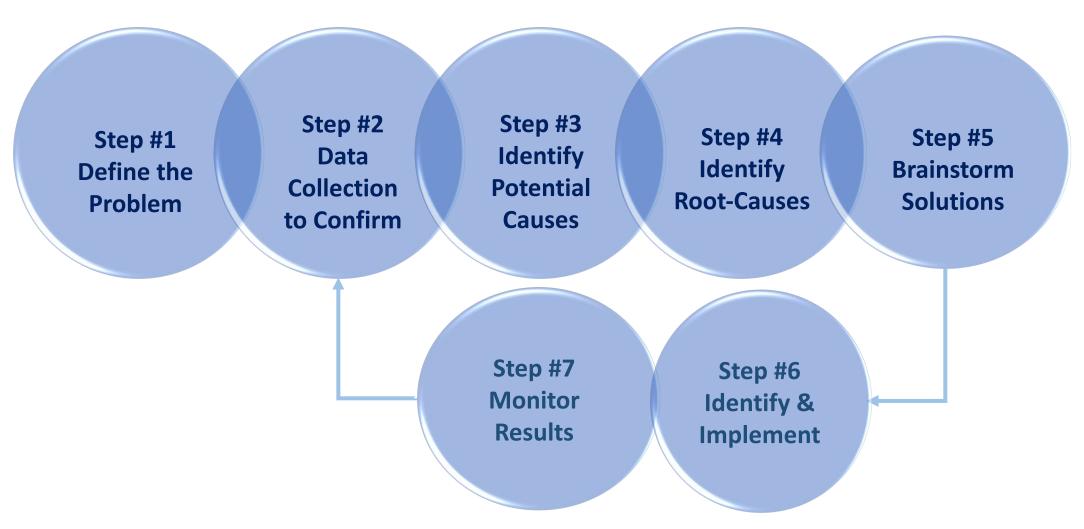
Deliverables

- Power Point Slide Presentation
- Q&CE Templates (Workbooks)
 - 1. Standard Work
 - 2. Project Charter
 - 3. QC&E Matrix
 - Quantitative Ranking (multi-voting)
 - Analysis by Quartiles
 - Analysis by Pareto
 - 5. 5 Why's
 - Risk Priority Number
 - 6. Brainstorming Solutions
 - Impact / Difficulty Scoring
 - 7. Project Implementation
 - 8. Control Plan
- Video explanation and teaching guide for using the QC&E Templates (Q&CE Template.MP4)
 - QC&E Example 1

Typically Three Basic Approaches?

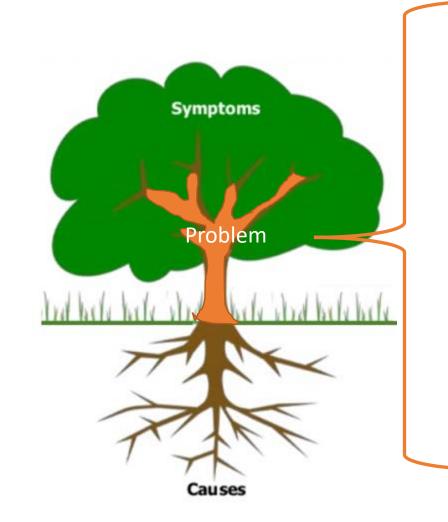
Root Cause & Effect Analysis is a technique that guides subject matter experts to discover potential causes for:

- 1. Current Problems (utilizing C&E Diagram, identify root-causes & 5-Why's or similar to mitigate problems).
- 2. New Product Designs or Reengineered Products (FMEA mitigation approach focusing on design specifications and overall performance to a set standard to mitigate potential design weaknesses or failures before they occur.).
- 3. New Processes or Significantly Changed Processes (pFMEA's mitigation approach focusing on operator / methods, materials, equipment / processes to mitigate potential problems before they occur).



1. Define the problem

- Ensure you identify the problem and its aligned to a customer and / or business need.
- What are the specific issues you observe and how does this contribute to the overall problem?
- What happens if you do not tackle the problem now what is the business impact?
- Detail the problem specifics (problem statement) and identify the 'improvement goal'.



Problem Statement

State a very succinct description of the problem your project is to solve. This must be quantified with a metric that includes units. Do not include financial measures, possible causes or possible improvements in this statement.

Problem Scope and Breadth

Objective

State the objective of your project in terms of the defect you have identified. This needs to be aligned with and in the same units as your Metric and Problem Statement. Must include project end date.

Improvement Goal (quantifiable)

Benefits

Do not confuse this with opportunities.

Improvement Potential (Scrap Reduction, \$ Saved)

Metric

How the defect is determined & measured

Defect Definition

Stated in a way the process owner would understand

2. Data collection to confirm

- Conformation of the problem as stated (problem statement).
- If no data is available, identify what data needs to be collected (collect and verify).
- Speak to customers / employees / stakeholders, seek their voice (unspoken problems / frustrations).
- Is it a recurring problem, how frequent has it occurred in the past (data).

3. Identify potential causes

- Identify the underlying cause(s) (Typically Fishbone Diagram)
- What is the factors or combination thereof leading to the failure.
- Identify as many causes as possible, do not think of solutions at this stage.
- Involve your teams / subject matter experts to priorities the 'vital' causes.

Ishakawa / Cause & Effect Diagram

The 6 M's

- ✓ Man people performing the process or involved
- Machine equipment and tools used within the process
- ✓ Method procedures followed (Standard Work / Instructions)
- ✓ Material Inputs required within the process
- ✓ Measurement data on input or product specifications
- ✓ Mother nature environment in which men and machines operate

Measurement

Man

Mother Nature

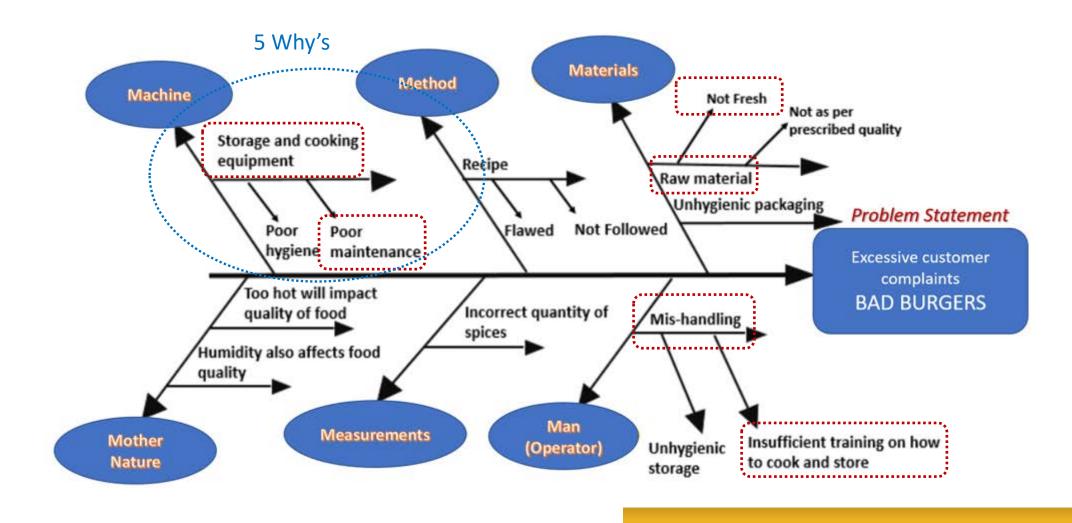
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3. Group & prioritize causes

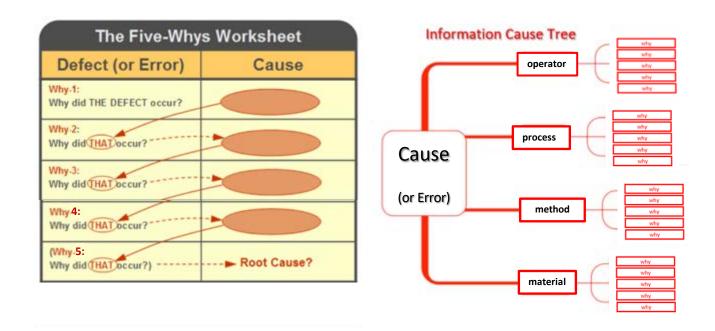
- Group similar causes (affinity diagram similar categories)
- Identify the significant high-contributors to the problem: Priorities the 'vital few' & 'useful many' causes by
 - Group-voting
 - Multi-voting

Remember fishbone causes are all 'equally weighted'

Identify the Root Causes



4. Use a structured 5-Whys approach for each priority cause as generated.



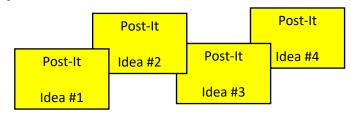
5 Why's ... Storage & Cooking Equipment > Poor Maintenance

	Why	Because
1	Why is there poor maintenance (storage & cooking equipment)?	There is no ownership @ Bill's Burgers to perform preventative maintenance.
2		
3		
4	Root	
5	Root Cause	

#7 Quantitative Root-Cause Analysis – Identify Solutions

7 Alternatives Solutions

- Focus is on eliminating the problem so it does not recur
 - Remember the goal is prevention (i.e. poke-yoke solutions)
- Brainstorm Multiple Solutions (7-Alternatives is ideal)



• Evaluate solutions (Prioritization Matrix > PACE or Impact vs. Effort)



A **PACE matrix** helps your team **prioritize** the ideas and solutions you have generated.

P=Priority A=Action C=Consider E=Eliminate

High Quick wins Major projects Fill ins Hard slogs Effort

6. Prioritize & Implement Solutions

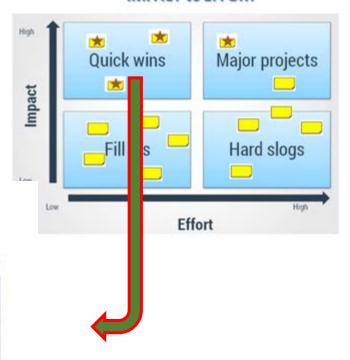
• Implement the change (create an action plan)

Solutions & Implimentation Plan

Organization: Project: Date:

#	Activity / Task	Person(s) Responsible	Date: Due	Date: Started	Date: Completed	Deliverables	Status
1	Create Standard Work for Supervisors	Marilyn Barger	3/12/2021	2/26/2021	TBD	Daily/Weekly/Monthly Std Work	Assigned
2	X						
3							
4							
5	~						
6							
7							

IMPACT vs EFFORT



7. Monitor results

• Ensure the actual results meet targeted improvement goals.

Its all about sustaining the 'gains'



Strengths, weaknesses & best-practices

STRENGTHS

- 1. Cause & Effect Methodology is <u>proven</u>, established and widely taught.
- 2. Easy to understand the application of the tool.
- 3. Ishakawa Diagram has been uses and taught for approximately <u>60 years</u>.
- 4. 5 Whys became popular in the 1970s (<u>45 years</u>), and also one of the foundational pillars for the Toyota Production System.

WEAKNESSES

- 1. Application today varies but typically is tool based verse a systems approach for problem identification with root-cause analysis.
- 2. Cause & Effect Methodology can <u>be applied</u> differently (High-level approach ... Deep-Dive approach).
- 3. Output results can vary based on the expertise of the team and / or facilitator.
- 4. Identifying the TRUE 'root-cause' may be dependent again on the expertise of the team and / or facilitator.
- 5. Solutions may or may not be selected based on impact of solving the problem and difficulty in implementing (labor, design, cost).
- 6. 5 Whys may not be incorporated with a 'go and see' philosophy to ensure we not only hear what the problem is ... but we actually see what the problem is.

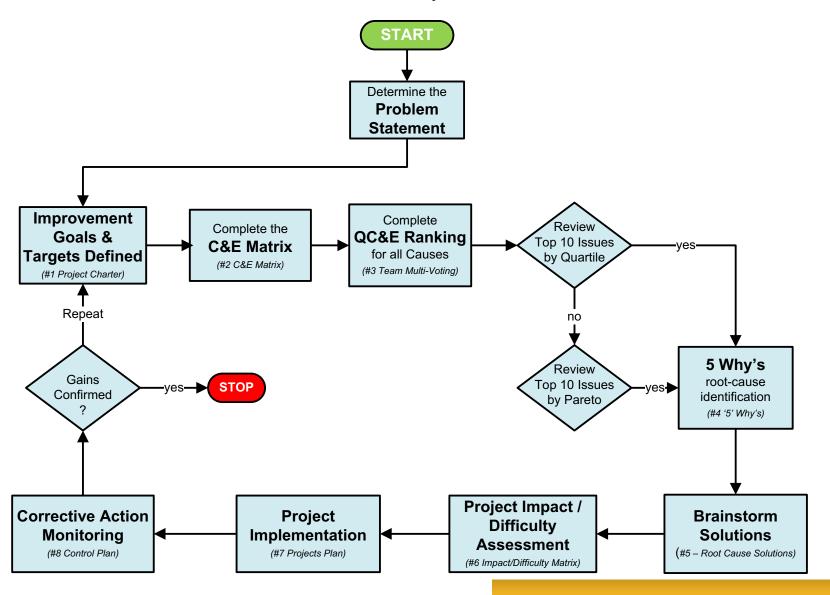
BEST-PRACTICES

- 1. Creating standard work for the Root-Cause and Effect process. This is the process and tool box that will be employed every time.
- 2. Adding a quantitative assessment during the various data phases provides consistent feedback and directional guidance for the team.
- 3. With standard work and output ease to memorialize the results to establish a Kaizen Baseline for future improvements.

Best Practice

Quantitative Approach

QC&E Root Cause Analysis Standard Work



Step #1 – Create a Project Charter

Project Charter

Project / Area / Process / Owner

Problem Statement

State a very succinct description of the problem your project is to solve. This must be quantified with a metric that includes units. Do not include financial measures, possible causes or possible improvements in this statement.

Objective (Improvement Goal & Targets Defined)

State the objective of your project in terms of the defect you have identified. This needs to be aligned with and in the same units as your Metric and Problem Statement. Must include project end date.

Benefits (Gains Need to be Confirmed)

Do not confuse this with opportunities.

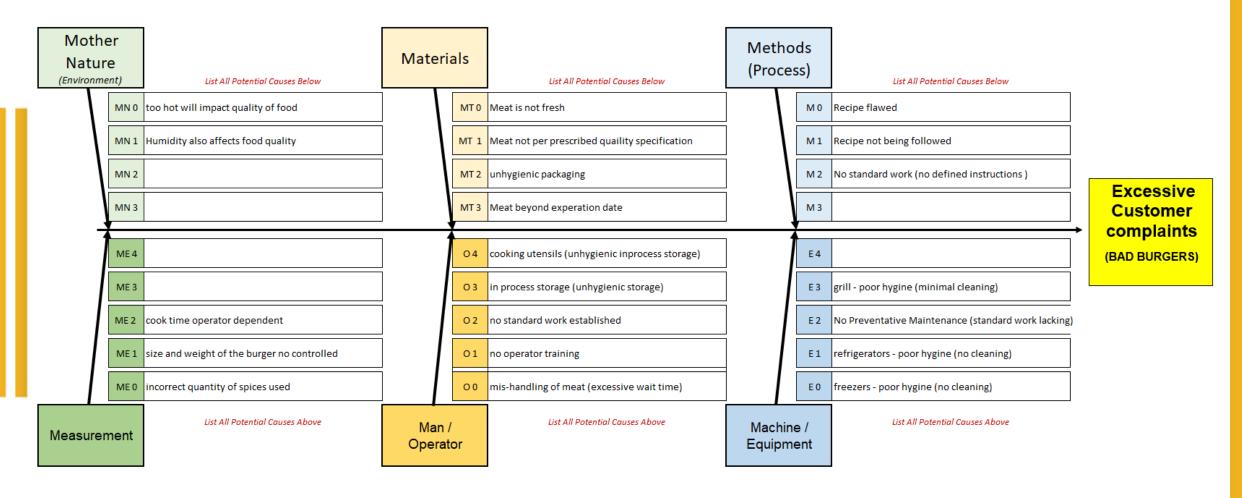
Benefits are those gains (savings) which will be realized when the project objective is attained.

Briefly describe the general benefits to client/customer service and employees, as well as any calculated financial benefits.

Defect Definition

Describe the defect or undesired event. Again, do not include causes or potential solutions (you may want to include your measurement or data source.)

Step #2 – Construct the QC&E Matrix



Step # 3 – QC&E Ranking with Vital Causes Identified

Quantative C&E Matrix																				
	Team Multi-Voting Template											Т	Top 10 Issues Identified by Qua		rtile					
Count the data learning of the second side in the s																				
	he number of votes each team associate will cast (i.e. 7 causes / 2 =	e #1	e #2	Associate #3	Associate #4	Associate #5	e #6	Associate #7	e #8											
	otes / associate) Each assocate may use more than one vote/cause	-	Associate	ciat	ciat	ciat	Associate	ciat	Associate	1						Total		(3) L	Kno	rile
• Identify	the 'top vote getting causes' for each category, then	SSO	SSO	220	SSO	SSO	SSO	SSO	SSO							Votes		of Few Charts	Why Or	a C
complete a	a #3 Brainstroming and / or the '5'-Why's for each unique cause.	Ā	Ā	٨	Ā	Ā	A	A	Ā	نمام	•							Vital Few Unstille	Jety Ward	
Methods ((Process)	****	200			1111				****					<u>'</u>					
M 0	Recipe Flawed		1			1	-411	••••	1	••						3		-	-	
M 1	Recipe Not Being Followed	1	1	1	1		1	1								6		Vital Few	-	
M 2	No Standard Work (No Defined Instructions)	1		1	1	1	1	1	1							7		Vital Few	-	
Machine /	Equipment	*****		****			****		•••••	***										
E 0	Freezers - Poor Hygine (No Cleaning)															0		-	-	
E 1	Refrigerators - Poor Hygine (No Cleaning)		1		1		1									3		-	-	
E 2	No Preventative Maintenance (Standard Work Lacking)	1	1		1		1	1	1							6		Vital Few	-	
E 3	Grill - Poor Hygine (Minimal Cleaning)	1		1		1		1	1	<u> </u>						5		- Useful Ma		any
Materials																				
Mt 0	Meat Is Not Fresh			1				1	1		_ ' †					:	:1	C		i
Mt 1	Meat Not Per Prescribed Quaility Specification	1	1		1	1	1				I				5	atist	ıcaı	al Summary		У
Mt 2	Unhygienic Packaging										I			Ν	Лах			8		l
Mt 3	Meat Beyond Experation Date	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		I			N	∕lin		3			
Man /	Operator										_									
0.0	Mis-Handling Of Meat (Excessive Wait Time)	1	1	1		1		1	1		_ I	Range			8		l			
01	No Operator Training	<u> </u>		1		1	1	1			— I	# Causes		18	3	у				
02	No Standard Work Established	1			1	1	1	1	H-		I						l —			
03	In Process Storage (Unhygienic Storage)	1	_		1		1		1		— l	Cum. Freq. Votes			es	94	1	У		
O 4 Cooking Utensils (Unhygienic Inprocess Storage)			1	1	1						— I		Q1		0 -	- 24%	6	2.0	0	
Mother Nature (Environment)																				-
		1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1		I	Q2 25 - 49%		4.00		l				
Mn 0	Too Hot Will Impact Quality Of Food								1	1 1										4
Mn 1	Humidity Also Affects Food Quality								<u> </u>		[(23		50	- 749	6	6.0	0	i
Mn 1 Measurem	Humidity Also Affects Food Quality												Q3							
Mn 1 Measurem Me 0	Humidity Also Affects Food Quality nent Incorrect Quantity Of Spices Used		1		1		1						Q3 Q4			- 749 100		6.0 8.0		
Mn 1 Measurem	Humidity Also Affects Food Quality	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											

Step # 3 – Pareto Results for the Top Failure Causes



Step # 4 ... 5-Whys

	Problem S Excessive customer complaintes (Why) do you think the		400	
Why?	(Why) do you think the	- specifically serving Bad Burgers	400	
			1	· T
	Problem / Defect Occur?	Why was it not Detected in the current Process (Because)?	Why was it not Prevented in the current Process (Because)?	
1st why	Why is there poor maintneance (Storate & cooking equipment)?	There is no ownership @ Bill's Burgers to perform preventative maintenance.	lacking understanding of the problem to formalize a structured preventative maintenance routine for the operation	
	Why is there no ownership @ Bill's Burgers to perform preventative maintenance?	No one has been assigned the task	lacking understanding of the problem to formalize a structured preventative maintenance routine for the operation	Burgers to perform
3rd why	Why has no one been assigned the task?	Mary (supervisor) did not know it was her responsibility to perform or assign the task	unaware this was a requirement	task
4th why	responsibility to perform or assign the	Management (Mr. Big) never aligned operational goals to include preventative maintenance responsibilities.	operational requirements were left to the supervisor to determine	v it was her sign the task ligned operational
		No standard work was established for supervisors to align operational goals.	Operational goals (to date) were only fianicial metrics - to narrow.	naintenance
	Severity	Occurrence	Detection	hed for supervisors
Direct	Can the design or materials impact the end customer and to what degree?	Why did the problem (defect) occur?	Why vras the รูส oblem (defect) ก็อัต้ detected?	, set
Process	Can the process impact the end customer and to what degree?	Does a process exist that was not followed or needs clarification	Does a detection process exist and if so, was it followed?	
RPN#	8	5	oblem	********

Step # 4 ... 5-Whys RPN = (Severity) x (Occurrence) x (Detection)

	Severity		Occurre	nce	Dete	ction
Direct	Can the design or materials		Vhy did the problem (def	fect) occur?	Why was the problem	(defect) not
5	customer and to what degree	ee?	· · ·		detected?	
Process	Can the process impact the and to what degree?		oes a process exist that ollowed or needs clarific		Does a detection proc was it followed?	ess exist and if so,
	and to what degree:	•	onowed of freeds clarific	duon	was it followed:	*******
RPN#	8		. 5		1	0
				•		
	Rick Priority Number: (Serverity	Score) X (Occurance	Score X (Detection Score)	i.e RPN = (7 Sever	rity) X (3 Occurrence) X (5	Detection) = 105
Sco	re SEVERITY	100	occu	RENCE	N. A.	DETECTION
10	Hazardous Without Warning	Very High	1.5 sigma	50% (1 in 2)	500,000 DPMO	Absolute Uncertainty
9	Hazardous With Warning	High	1.0 sigma	33% (1 in 3)	308,000 DPMO	Very Remote
8	Very High	Med. High	2.5 sigma	1 in 8	158,000 DPMO	Remote
7	High	Low High	3.0 sigma	1 in 20	6,800 DPMO	Very Low
6	Moderate	High Modera	te 3.5 sigma	1 in 80	22,700 DPMO	Low
5	Low	Moderate	4.0 sigma	1 in 400	6,210 DPMÖ	Moderate
4	Very Low	Low Modera	te 4.5 sigma	1 in 2,000	1,350 DPMO	Moderately Hig
3	Minor	Low	5.0 sigma	1 in 15,000	230 DPMO	High
2	Very Minor	Very Low	5.5 sigma	1 in 150,000	30 DPMO	Very High
1	None	Remote	6.0 sigma	1,19 200,000	3.4 DPMO	Almost Certain

Step # 6 – Brainstorming Solutions

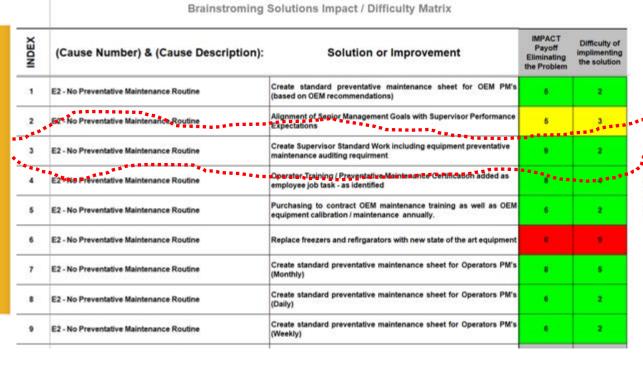
Brainstroming Solutions Impact / Difficulty Matrix

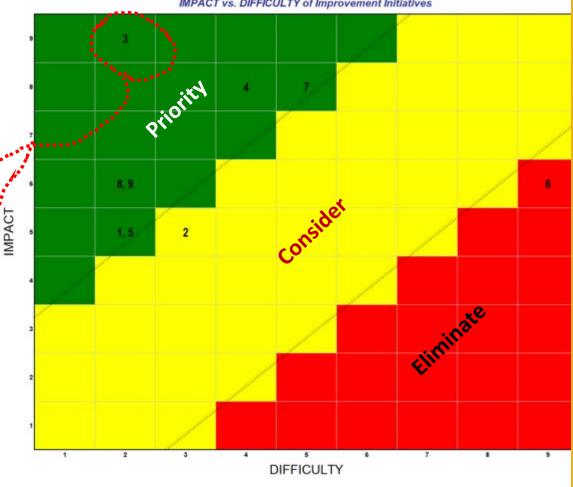
INDEX	(Cause Number) & (Cause Description):	Solution or Improvement	IMPACT Payoff Eliminating the Problem	Difficulty of implimenting the solution
1	E2 - No Preventative Maintenance Routine	Create standard preventative maintenance sheet for OEM PM's (based on OEM recommendations)	5	2
2	E2 - No Preventative Maintenance Routine	Alignment of Senior Management Goals with Supervisor Performance Expectations	5	3
3	E2 - No Preventative Maintenance Routine	Create Supervisor Standard Work including equipment preventative maintenance auditing requirment	9	2
4	E2 - No Preventative Maintenance Routine	Operator Training / Preventative Maintenance Certification added as employee job task - as identified	8	4
5	E2 - No Preventative Maintenance Routine	Purchasing to contract OEM maintenance training as well as OEM equipment calibration / maintenance annually.	5	2
6	E2 - No Preventative Maintenance Routine	Replace freezers and refirgarators with new state of the art equipment	6	9
7	E2 - No Preventative Maintenance Routine	Create standard preventative maintenance sheet for Operators PM's (Monthly)	8	5
8	E2 - No Preventative Maintenance Routine	Create standard preventative maintenance sheet for Operators PM's (Daily)	6	2
9	E2 - No Preventative Maintenance Routine	Create standard preventative maintenance sheet for Operators PM's (Weekly)	6	2
40	<u> </u>			

Step # 6 – Impact / Difficulty Assessment

PCE Prioritization Matrix

IMPACT vs. DIFFICULTY of Improvement Initiatives





Step # 7 – Project Implementation Plan

Solutions & Implimentation Plan

 Organization:

 Project:

 Date:

		Person(s)					
#	Activity / Task	Responsible	Date: Due	Pre-RPN#	Post-RPN #	Deliverables	Status
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

Step # 8 – Control Plan

	Control Plan			Benefits (Gains Need to be Confirmed) Do not confuse this with opportunities. Benefits are those gains (savings) which will be realized when the project objective is attained.					
	Project:		1	Briefly describe the general benefits	to client/customer service and employ	ees, as well as any calculated financial bene			
	What to Measure (CTQ)	Type of Data	Target Performance	O al Defination					
					Defect Definition Describe the defect or undesired evi- measurement or data source.)	ent. Again, do not include causes or p	otential solutions (you may want to includ		
1					pressurement or data sourcery				
2									
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7									
8									
9									

Project Charter

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your Metric and Problem Statement. Must include project end date.

Project / Area / Process / Owner

Objective (Improvement Goal & Targets Defined)

Problem Statement

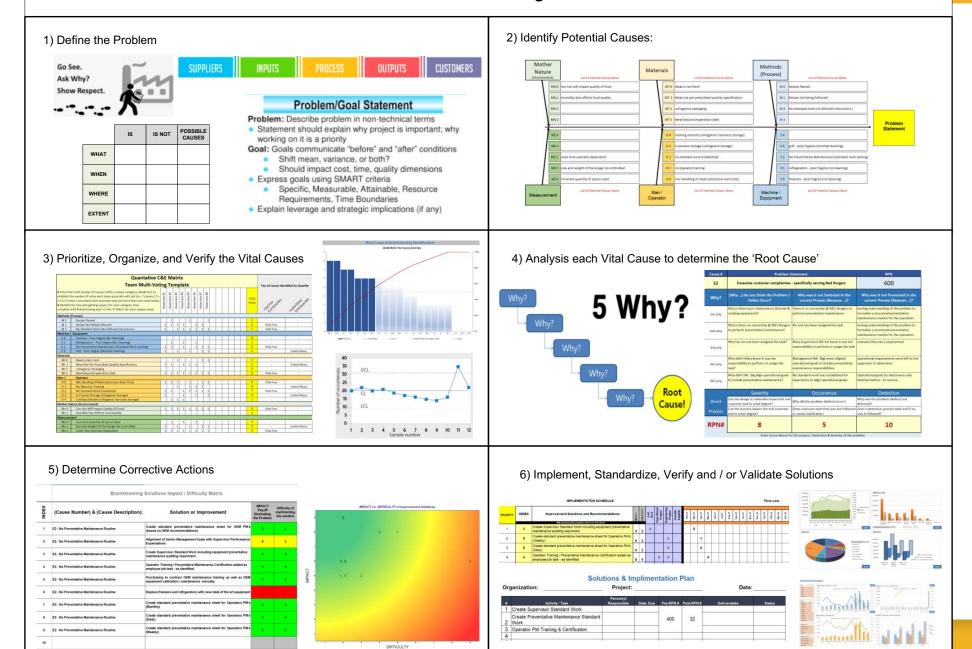
Common Root Cause Analysis guidelines:

- 1. Follow your 'Standard Work'
- 2. Engaging Subject Matter Experts is foundational.
 - ✓ Operators, Technicians, Engineers, Quality Professionals
- 3. <u>Identify</u> then <u>Confirm</u> the Problem (Gemba, SIPOC).
 - ✓ Understanding the birth of the problem ... where, when, how often (data...data...data)
- 4. <u>Identifying Causes</u> of Variability
 - ✓ Special Cause are unusual, not previously observed, non-quantifiable variation.
 - ✓ Common Cause also called natural patterns, are the usual, historical, quantifiable variation in a system.
- 5. Counter Measures and Solution Monitoring
 - √ Prevention / elimination / error-proofing

'QC&E Summary'

- 1. Problem Statement with improvement goal.
- 2. Construct the Q-C&E Diagram
- 3. Multi-voting (identify the vital contributors)
 - Identify 'vital' causes (quartile or pareto)
- 4. Construct '5 Whys' for each cause with associated risk priority number.
- 5. Brainstorm Solutions
- 6. Impact / Difficulty Solution Assessment
- 7. Identifying actionable improvements (project plan for implementation)
- 8. Create Control Plan monitor the results.

Structured Problem Solving Process





Who we are



Q & A

Bill Mazurek

President and Managing Director, Maz-Tec and Associates





Who we are

Related Resources

All resources are in the handout section of the control panel:

- Presentation slide deck
- Excel of worked example and template worksheets
- Links to Bill's site where these files also reside
- Link to you tube tutorials for using the templates







JOIN US!

TECH TALKS SESSION 3:

Exploring Occupational Safety and Health Administration for Manufacturing

Friday April 23, 9-10 am EST

Featuring Mr. Mike Ennis, FloridaMakes Business Advisor at the Manufacturers Association of Florida's Space Coast Register

Visit FloridaMakes/<u>Events</u> or Register <u>Here</u>

Or events on www.flate.org







Thank You!



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Presentation and link to the recording available at www.flate.pbwiki.com