

## Lean Six Sigma methods and tools in ISO 9001:2015 management systems

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**Abstract:** many certified ISO 9001 companies are adopting continuous improvement systems based on Lean and Six Sigma principles. Objective: this paper aims to illustrate how Lean and Six Sigma principles, methodologies and tools can be adopted within a quality management system based on the ISO 9001:2015 standard. Results: a new Lean Six Sigma and ISO 9001:2015 integration model is proposed with the explanation of how a wide set of Lean and Six Sigma tools and methods can be applied in different clauses of requirements of the standard. Conclusion: the proposed model contributes to increase the ability to combine a quality management system based on ISO 9001:2015 with a Lean Six Sigma improvement program into a single and integrated management system, thus improving overall efficiency.

**Key words:** *lean, management, six sigma*

### INTRODUCTION

Lean and Six Sigma have become subject of increasing interest from companies of different sectors across the globe [1][2]. On the other hand, one has been witnessing the dissemination of global management system standards, particularly ISO 9001 for quality management systems [3]. Two challenges arise from this reality. First, how can companies develop a continuous improvement program based on Lean and Six Sigma principles and practices, incorporating them into the global quality management system of an organization? Secondly, how can a company comply with the ISO 9001 clauses of requirements by taking advantage of the management practices that are inherent to a continuous improvement program?

The exploitation of synergies between ISO 9001 and Lean and/or Six Sigma have been studied by different researchers, but only a few of them focus on the newest 2015 version of ISO 9001. In this paper, a model to integrate the clauses of ISO 9001:2015 with the principles, methodologies, and tools usually adopted in the context of a Lean Six Sigma program is proposed,

by taking advantage of the Annex SL framework, which prescribes how ISO management system standard standards should be written.

This paper is organized around four sections. After reviewing the literature about the integration of Lean and/or Six Sigma with ISO 9001, a new framework to integrate Lean Six Sigma methods and tools in the clauses of requirements of ISO 9001:2015 is presented. Conclusions and future work are discussed in the last section.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

A company-wide improvement initiative is both money and time consuming. It can be only be sustained in the long term if grounded in a proper quality and continuous improvement culture [4]. The hardest thing about Lean is in sustaining improvements, so these would benefit from the standardized process-driven approach required by the ISO 9001 clauses [5]. According to Snee and Hoerl [6], Lean Six Sigma is a very affective project-by-project approach, but it lacks in terms of breadth for not being a complete quality management system (QMS).

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After the publication of a new version of ISO 9001 in 2000, some models attempting to explore synergies between Lean Six Sigma and that standard were proposed in the literature. Authors such as Warnack [7], Pfeifer et al. [8], and Lupan et al. [9] were the first to come up with integration frameworks, but they were generic and did not specify guidelines about the role that Six Sigma methods and tools could have in the scope of each clause of requirements of ISO 9001. The model suggested by Bewoor and Pawar [10] was the first containing linkages between the clauses of ISO 9001:2000 with Six Sigma; nevertheless, their approach only related the clauses with each of the five stages comprising the DMAIC (Define-Measure-Analyze-Improve-Control) roadmap of Six Sigma for process improvement. Marques et al. [11] came up with an integration framework, comprising 27 guidelines, to facilitate the articulation of a Six Sigma program with an ISO 9001 QMS, where each guideline was associated to a specific clause of requirements. Karthi et al. [12] introduced the L6QMS-2008 model to integrate DMAIC and the belt-based training infrastructure of a Lean Six Sigma program with the process-based model of ISO 9001:2008, having also developed an alternative version of this standard by adding specific Lean Six Sigma requirements to it.

In terms of proposed models to integrate ISO 9001 with Lean Management, the availability of literature is scarcer. The research developed by Micklewright [5] is likely to be the most profound on the topic. According to the author, Lean Thinking can be used to debureaucratize the processes related to the QMS documentation, as well as to simplify procedures and work instructions. Combining QMS audits with Gemba Walks is another possibility to link Lean and ISO 9001 proposed by the authors, while the use of A3 Problem Solving, a core Lean tool, can be adopted to treat non-conformities and develop corrective actions. Another proposal of Micklewright [5] is to utilize Training Within Industry (TWI), a foundational Lean tool, to foster the competency training system which is addressed in some requirements of ISO 9001. Chiarini [13] provides very detailed mappings between the clauses of ISO 9001:2008 and a wide set of Lean principles and tools, describing integration guidelines for each relationship. Pheng [14] explores how 5S principles can be integrated in some of the ISO 9001:2000 requirements. Sivaram [15] discusses logical connections between Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) and clauses of requirements contained in ISO 9001:2008, proposing a roadmap for an integration.

The integration models proposed in the literature from 2001 to 2015 have their focus on the 2000 and 2008 versions of ISO 9001, whose structure is the same and

with a very similar content. The published research regarding the integration of Lean and/or Six Sigma with ISO 9001:2015 is still very scarce. Marques et al. [16] were the first to come up with an integration model between Lean Six Sigma and the newest 2015 version of ISO 9001. The authors proposed a framework, depicted in figure 1, that uses the high-level structure provided by Annex SL of ISO to establish existing linkages between the clauses of requirements contained in ISO 9001:2015 and the activities that usually take place in a Lean Six Sigma program. This integration model assigns the clauses of requirements contained in the standard to the following four life-cycle stages of a continual improvement project:

1. Identification of project candidates.
2. Selection of the most relevant project(s).
3. Planning, execution and completion of a selected project.
4. Post-project activities (e.g. roll-out, lessons learnt, report).

The model does not however describe how Lean and Six Sigma tools can be used in a structured way to perform the activities required by ISO 9001:2015 for a QMS. More recently, Bacoup et al. [17] suggested a "Lean Normalization" methodology that takes advantage of many existing synergies between ISO 9001 and Lean Thinking. According to the authors, the "Lean Normalization" leads to an integrated and agile QMS called Lean QMS (LQMS) that relies on six core concepts:

1. Elimination of waste: Documentary Muda.
2. Just-In-Time: Right Documents.
3. Continuous improvement: Design of the Continuous Improvement Process.
4. Perfect Quality: Due Quality.
5. Visual Management: Visual Communication
6. Human Resources Management: LQMS Animation.

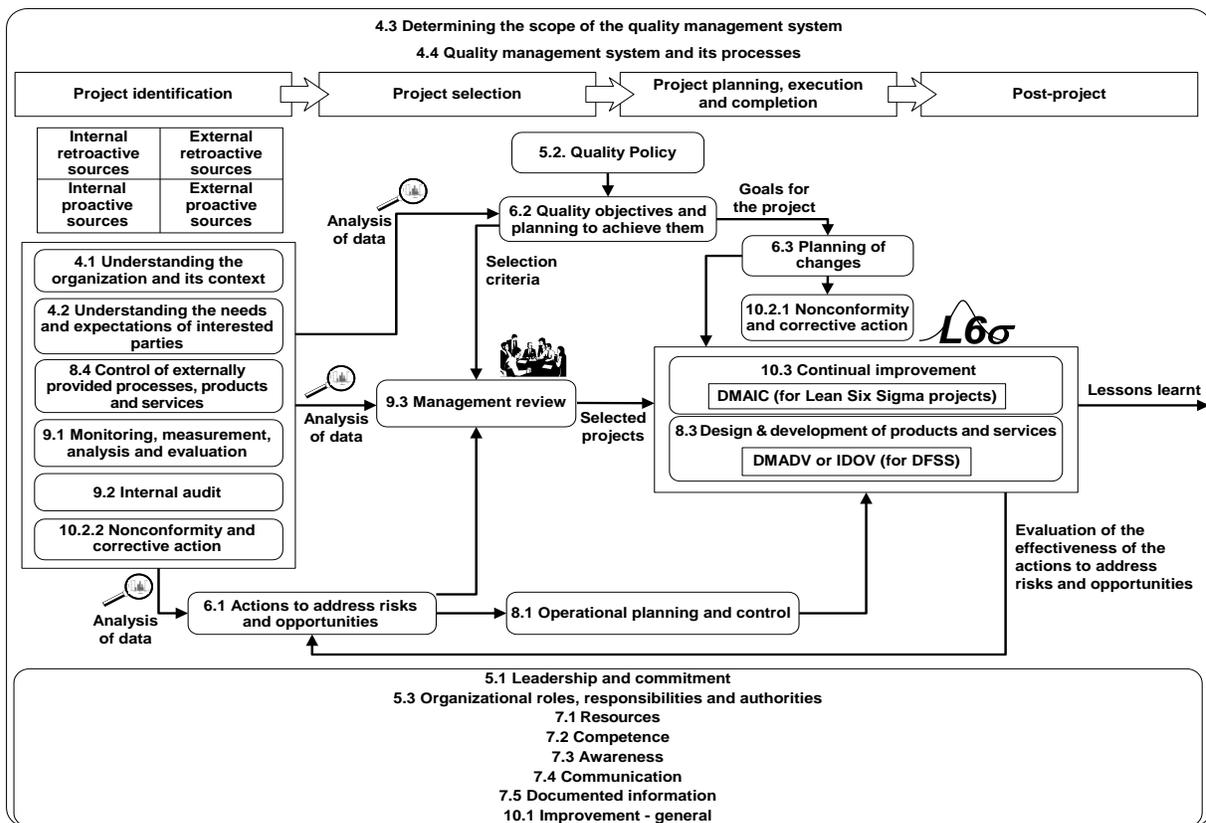


Figure 1 - Model to integrate Lean Six Sigma with ISO 9001:2015 proposed by Marques et al. [16]

### PROPOSED APPLICATION OF LEAN SIX SIGMA METHODS AND TOOLS IN ISO 9001:2015

Figure 2 depicts how a wide set of quality and continuous improvement methods, tools and techniques can be adopted in an integrated Lean, Six Sigma and ISO 9001:2015 management system. The model relies on the structure provided by Annex SL. The applicability of the tools and methods will next be explained for all phases of the project life-cycle indicated in the integration framework.

#### Project identification

Potential projects derive from opportunities for improvement that are detected based on frequent and systematic analysis of data that have origin in several sources, including:

- Clause 4.1: issues from the external context, such as political, economic, social, technological, legal, and environmental

(PESTLE analysis) facts that might be relevant for the strategy and direction of a company.

- Clause 4.1: recognized internal strengths and weaknesses of the company, as well as of opportunities and threats (SWOT analysis) for the business with origin on elements of the external context, including competition, market evolution, and environment
- Clause 4.2: the needs and expectations of customers and other interested parties, including the employees. A complete identification of interested parties can be done using the Customer Value Chain Analysis [18], while their requirements may be gathered using face-to-face interviews, focus groups, observations, among other Voice of the Customer (VOC) tools. The needs and expectations of the employees can be identified during planned Gemba Walks, where managers go to a direct observation (“go and see”) of the Gemba, the locals where operations take place.

- Clause 8.4: the performance of external suppliers. Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes or by variables are statistical quality control instruments included in the Six Sigma toolbox that can be useful to control and evaluate the performance of external providers.
- Clause 9.1: claims, complaints, suggestions, surveys, and other feedback from customers and other stakeholders are typical but valuable instruments to identify areas for improvement. In addition to these, visual management tools from Lean, including daily Kaizen team boards and mission control (Obeya) rooms, can be helpful to visually display problems and existing gaps between goals (or requirements) and results. Measurement System Analysis (MSA), usually used during the Measure phase of the Six Sigma DMAIC roadmap, may be used to ensure reliable data that will feed key performance indicators used to evaluate the performance of processes, products, and services.
- Clause 9.2: results from Kaizen audits, including 5S audits, usually provide a complete

set of opportunities for improvement that will generate the portfolio of Gemba Kaizen Events candidates. The Shingo Assessment process [19] enables an organization to evaluate its culture in terms of continuous improvement practices, by analyzing the behavioral adoption of a set of guiding principles. One of the outputs that results from the Shingo Model assessment is the identification of strengths and opportunities for improvement.

- Clause 10.2: results derived from past structured problem-solving events, which are applicable to treat nonconformities and developing corrective actions, are a worth source of information. There are various structured problem-solving tools in the Lean Six Sigma toolbox, including: A3 Problem-solving, 8D methodology, Kobetsu Kaizen (KK), and 3C (Case-Cause-Countermeasure). The way these problem-solving methods are related to the process of treating nonconformities and developing corrective actions are exhibited in figure 5.

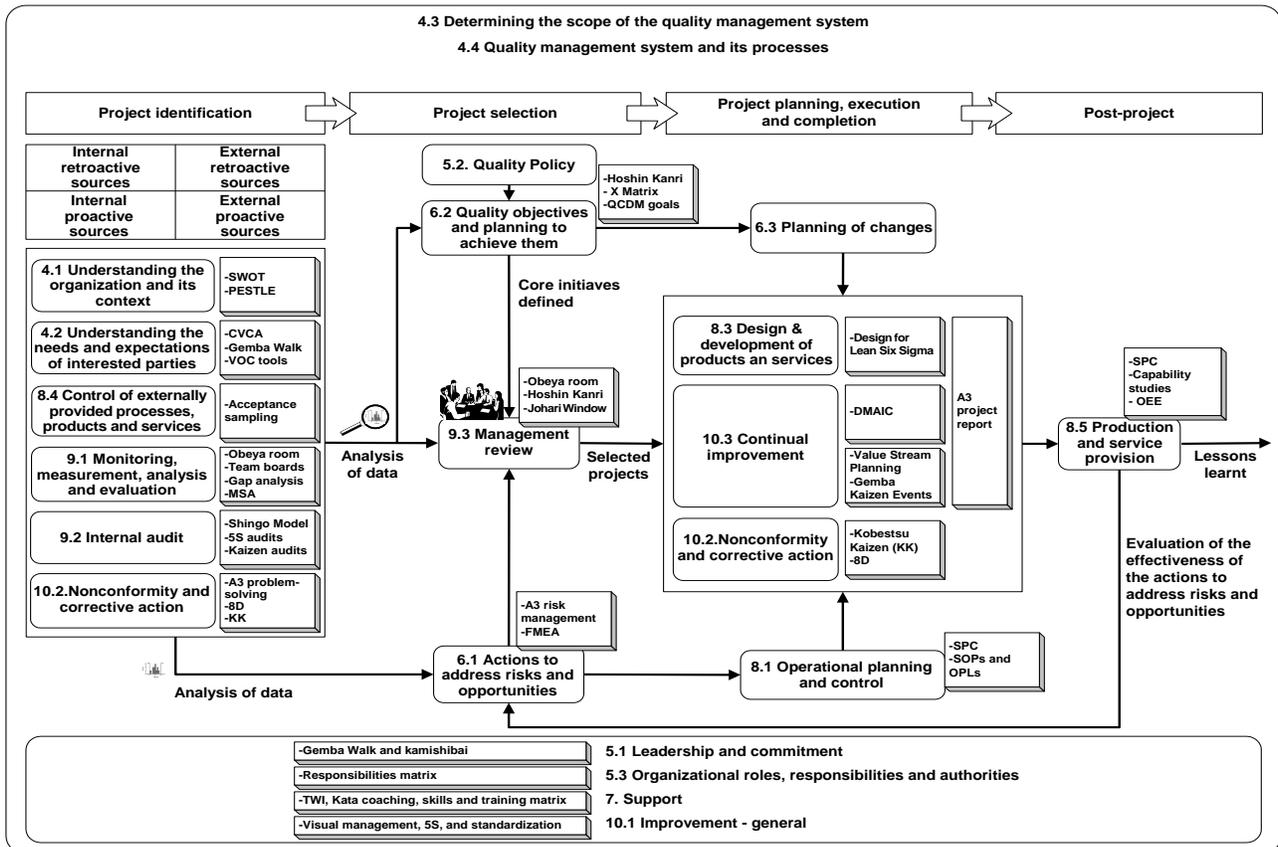


Figure 2 – Application of Lean Six Sigma methods and tools in ISO 9001:2015



- Team members as well as their roles and responsibilities.
- Predicted dates for starting and ending the project.
- Project schedule in a Gantt chart format.

The project charter can be incorporated in a A3 Project Report to stimulate visual management and a more active involvement from all project team members from the very beginning.

There are various types of improvement initiatives, from focused problem-solving activities to the design of new products, services or processes. The adoption of a certain improvement approach depends on the degree of

improvement that is intended to introduce. This is illustrated in figure 4. For instance, a Gemba Kaizen Event usually introduces more evolutive changes in a process when compared with a Lean Six Sigma project; however, the latter is less disruptive than Design for Lean Six Sigma. There are two Design for Lean Six Sigma roadmaps: 1) IDOV (Identify-Design-Optimize-Validate) used to design and develop new systems, processes and products/services; 2) DMADV (Define-Measure-Analyze-Design-Verify) for redesigning existing ones. Both IDOV and DMADV can be used in the context of clause 8.3 (requirements for the design and development of products and services), but IDOV is more disruptive than DMADV.

	Approach	Methodology	Scope	Typical duration	ISO 9001:2015 clauses
↑ Degree of improvement	Design for Lean Six Sigma	IDOV	Design of new products, services and/or processes	6 months to more than 1 year	8.3. Design and development of products and services
		DMADV	Redesign of existing products, services and/or processes	4-9 months	
	Lean Six Sigma	DMAIC	Significant improvement of an existing process	2-6 months	10.3. Continual improvement
	Kaikaku	Gemba Kaizen Event	Improvement of an existing process	3-10 days	
	Structured problem-solving	A3, KK, 8D, 3C	Analysis of causes and definition of solutions for a specific problem	Less than 1 week	10.2. Nonconformity and corrective action

Figure 4 – Different improvement approaches, their applicability and relationship with ISO 9001:2015

All structured problem-solving approaches, regardless of the specific methodology, follow the reasoning behind the requirements contained in clause 10.2. The process to treat nonconformities and develop corrective actions follows the sequence of steps adopted by all structured problem-solving methods, as depicted in figure 5.

The A3 Project Report tool can be used to present status to top management of a certain improvement or design project. The status presentation usually takes place in an Obeya room.

### Post-project

In the post-project stage, it is important to track in what extent the project results contributed to increase process performance and they contributed to address risks and opportunities (clause 6.1). The lessons learnt from a completed project should also be captured and recorded, which will benefit future initiatives. After an improvement initiative, it is important to ensure that processes, including productive and service provision processes, remain

stable and maintain the new enhanced performance. Statistical Process Control (SPC) and capability studies may be important at this point, as well as the measurement of the Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) to assess process performance.

Treatment of nonconformities (ISO 9001:2015)	A3 Problem Solving	Kobetsu Kaizen (KK)	Eight Disciplines of Problem Solving (8D)	Case-Cause-Countermeasure (3C)
Identify the nonconformity	Characterize the problem	Selection of the problem	Form a team	Case
React to the effect with immediate actions		Describe the problem	Describe the problem	
Analyze and understand the nonconformity	Describe current situation			
	Define future situation	Define objectives		
Determine the causes of the nonconformity	Analyze causes of the problem	Analyze causes of the problem	Root cause analysis	Cause
Develop corrective actions	Establish countermeasures	Define solutions	Permanent corrective action (PCA)	Countermeasure
Implement corrective actions	Implement countermeasures		Implement and validate PCA	
Review the effectiveness of the corrective actions	Monitor and validate	Verify effectiveness of solutions		Check results
Prevent nonconformity to recur		Standardize solutions	Prevent recurrence	
		Communicate activities	Closure and team celebration	

Figure 5 – Relationship between process to treat nonconformities of ISO 9001:2015 and different problem-solving methodologies

### Support clauses

Some of the ISO 9001:2015 clauses are transversal to the whole project life-cycle. The most obvious case are the requirements under section 7, designated as “Support”, since a Lean Six Sigma program requires resources, development of peoples’ skills and competences through training, coaching, and other related systems, as well as documentation management rules. Lean provides some useful tools in this context, such as for example Kata coaching and Training Within Industry (TWI) that help employees to learn quicker and more effectively a certain task or procedure.

Top management must demonstrate leadership and commitment (clause 5.1) not only with respect to the QMS but also to the continual improvement system based on Lean and/or Six Sigma principles. Scheduled Gemba Walks and the use of reinforcing behavior cards (kamishibai) are instruments by which top managers can demonstrate their commitment. Roles, responsibilities, and authorities (clause 5.2) inherent to a Lean Six Sigma program may be visually displayed in a responsibilities-type matrix.

Basic stability Lean tools, namely visual management, 5S, and standardization provide the necessary foundations for any improvement (clause 10.1) system.

### CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

This paper proposes an integration model between ISO 9001:2015 and a Lean Six Sigma program to guide managers in the use of a wide set of quality and continuous improvement tools within the context of that international standard. The framework takes advantage of the Annex SL structure to link the typical project life-cycle stages with the standard’s clauses. It provides a valuable support in the choice of the right Lean and Six Sigma tools and methods during the activities that shall take place in any quality management system as well as in the development of different types of improvement initiatives. This paper details the role that those methods and tools can have in the identification of project candidates, the prioritization of the most promising ones, during the planning, conduction, and completion of each selected initiative, and in the post-project activities. The proposal allows any type of organization to implement and maintain an efficient integrated quality and improvement management system that takes advantage of the natural synergies between Lean, Six Sigma, and ISO 9001:2015. As a future research, the model will be extended to the integration with other international management system standards, particularly with

environmental (ISO 14001:2015) and health and safety management (ISO 45001:2018) systems.

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