

Australian Standard™

**Dependability management**

**Part 1: Dependability management  
systems**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee QR-005, Dependability. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 12 February 2004 and published on 30 March 2004.

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## **Dependability management**

### **Part 1: Dependability management systems**

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee QR-005, Dependability to supersede AS 3900.4—1994. It is identical with, and has been reproduced from, IEC 60300-1:2003, *Dependability management, Part 1: Dependability management systems*.

‘Dependability’ is a collective term for performance characteristics (reliability, availability, maintainability) of simple or complex products and systems. The AS IEC 60300 series of dependability management Standards provide general guidelines for establishing a dependability management system to meet most organizational or project needs, supported by a ‘tool kit’ of non-prescriptive standards on a range of dependability application guidelines and methods.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the International Standard number appears only on the cover.
- (b) In the source text ‘this part of IEC 60300’ should read ‘this Australian Standard’.
- (c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>		<i>Australian/New Zealand Standard</i>	
ISO		AS/NZS ISO	
9000	Quality management systems— Fundamentals and vocabulary	9000	Quality management systems— Fundamentals and vocabulary
9001	Quality management systems— Requirements	9001	Quality management systems— Requirements
9004	Quality management systems— Guidelines for performance improvements	9004	Quality management systems— Guidelines for performance improvements

Only International Standard referenced documents identical with Australian Standards have been listed.

The term ‘informative’ has been used to define the application of the annex to which it applies. An informative annex is only for information and guidance.

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## INTRODUCTION

Dependability is a key decision factor in today's global business environment. Dependability affects product costs and processes. It is an inherent product design property influencing product performance. A dependable product is achieved through the implementation of dependability disciplines in the early concept and design phases of the product life cycle to provide cost-effective product operations. Like other technical and engineering disciplines, dependability needs to be managed in order to deliver high-value products to customers. In the broadest sense, dependability reflects user confidence in fitness for use by attaining satisfaction in product performance capability, delivering service availability upon demand, and minimizing the costs associated with the acquisition and ownership throughout the life cycle.

Dependability is the collective term describing the availability performance of any simple to complex product. The factors influencing the availability performance of a product are the reliability and maintainability design characteristics and the maintenance support performance. Annex A provides the dependability relationships. In many products, reliability, maintainability, and availability rank amongst the dominant performance characteristics of importance to the customers seeking cost-effective operation. Reliability and maintainability are performance characteristics inherent in the product design. Maintenance support is external to the product, and will affect its dependability. Maintenance support performance reflects the ability of the maintenance organization to provide the necessary resources to sustain a level of maintenance support effort to achieve system availability performance objectives.

This part of IEC 60300 provides general guidelines in establishing a dependability management system to meet most organization or project needs. The structure of the referenced dependability standards follows a "tool-box" concept. The recommendations are non-prescriptive to facilitate tailoring and effective implementation of dependability disciplines in management. The top-level dependability management standard IEC 60300-1 is supported by IEC 60300-2 providing references to application guidelines and methods. This "tool-box" concept helps standards users locate specific dependability application guidelines and relevant methods to accomplish their respective project objectives.

This standard encourages innovation and flexibility in management and design for product optimization with known constraints and technology limitations. It is aligned with ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 9004:2000 Quality Management Systems (QMS) structure to facilitate incorporation of dependability activities in the overall management system. Dependability activities complement QMS processes to achieve the desired levels of reliability, maintainability, and maintenance support performance of products. The alignment of IEC 60300-1 to ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 9004:2000 is necessary to link specific dependability recommendations to relevant QMS processes. The major clauses in IEC 60300-1 are cross-referencing ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 9004:2000 although some clause headings may not be exactly the same. They address similar quality topics from a dependability perspective.

## AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

# Dependability management

## Part 1: Dependability management systems

### 1 Scope and object

This part of IEC 60300 describes the concepts and principles of dependability management systems. It identifies the generic processes in dependability for planning, resource allocation, control, and tailoring necessary to meet dependability objectives.

This standard deals with the dependability performance issues in the product life-cycle phases concerning planning, design, measurements, analysis and improvement. Dependability includes availability performance and its influencing factors: reliability performance, maintainability performance, and maintenance support performance.

The object of this standard is to facilitate co-operation by all parties concerned (supplier, organization and customer) and foster understanding of the dependability needs and value to achieve the overall dependability objectives.

### 2 Normative references

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

IEC 60300-2, *Dependability management – Part 2: Guidelines for dependability programme management*<sup>1</sup>

ISO 9000:2000, *Quality management systems – Fundamentals and vocabulary*

ISO 9001:2000, *Quality management systems – Requirements*

ISO 9004:2000, *Quality management systems – Guidelines for performance improvements*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE Certain terms come from IEC 60050(191) and, where this is the case, the concept from that publication is referenced in square brackets after the definition. ISO 9000:2000 is used as referenced to quality vocabulary.

#### 3.1 dependability

collective term used to describe the availability performance and its influencing factors: reliability performance, maintainability performance and maintenance support performance

NOTE Dependability is used only for general descriptions in non-quantitative terms.

[IEC 60050, 191-02-03]

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<sup>1</sup> Second edition to be published.