

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1
1. Bow-Tie Diagram	2
1.1. Bow-Tie Diagram	2
1.1.1. A description of the technique, including its purpose	2
1.1.2. When it might be used	2
1.1.3. Advantages, disadvantages and limitations to the defence sector or the particular domain	3
1.1.4. Sources of additional information, such as Standards, textbooks and web-sites	3
1.1.5. Additional comments (e.g. Computer tools available, related techniques, different names)	3
1.1.6. A simple example of a bow-tie diagram	3
1.2. Version Control	4
1.2.1. Version 2.3 to 3.0 Uplift	4

1. Bow-Tie Diagram

Summary:

The bow-tie technique was first developed as a technique for developing safety cases in the Oil and Gas Industry. The principle of the technique requires the identification of hazards, circumstances (threats) and events leading to the risk realisation (usually as a fault tree), and then, a tree of consequences leading from the event to the consequences and the estimated loss (usually with an event tree).

1.1. Bow-Tie Diagram

1.1.1. A description of the technique, including its purpose

1.1.1.1.

The bow-tie technique was first developed as a technique for developing safety cases in the Oil and Gas Industry. The principle of the technique requires the identification of hazards, circumstances (threats) and events leading to the risk realisation (usually as a fault tree), and then, a tree of consequences leading from the event to the consequences and the estimated loss (usually with an event tree).

1.1.1.2.

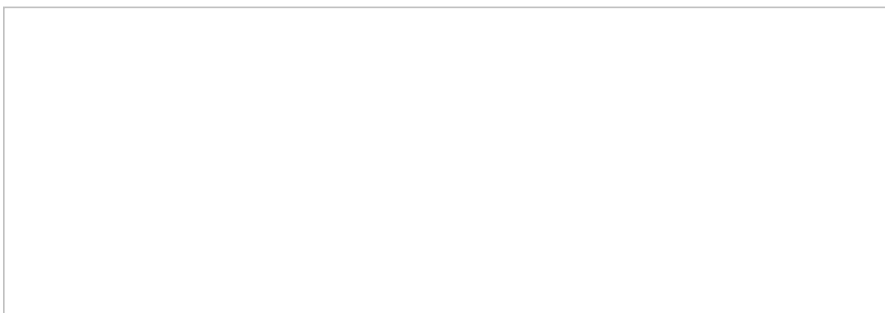
The technique combines cause and consequence analysis into one single diagram. The left hand side of the bow-tie diagram shows the casual path involving threats and preventative measures leading to the top event. The right hand side demonstrates the potential sequence of events and recovery measures following the top event.

1.1.1.3.

Preventative measures act as barriers to prevent or minimise the likelihood of events. These measures can be either technical or procedural and they can be colour coded to distinguish between the two. Recovery or mitigation measures are specified to stop propagation of events or limit the severity of the consequences.

1.1.1.4.

The bow-tie diagram derives its name by its appearance – the major incident or top event is plotted in the middle. An example is shown below.



1.1.1.5.

The approach to constructing a bow-tie diagram demands that there are equivalent safeguards on both sides of the bow-tie. This conforms to the HSE Hierarchy requirement – Eliminate – Prevent (barriers on the left side of the diagram) and Mitigate – Recover (controls on the right side of the diagram). This ensures both prevention barriers as well as recovery controls exist. The thick black lines in the diagram correspond to the lines of defence (LOD) concept.

1.1.2. When it might be used

1.1.2.1.

Bow-Tie diagrams were developed in the Exploration and Production industry and have developed into a structured, methodical approach which has been adopted as a best practice in identifying safeguards in that industry. It has been formulated as a technique for developing Safety Cases and supporting Safety Case

Arguments. The technique can also be used in a variety of other industries when risk quantification is not warranted.

1.1.3. Advantages, disadvantages and limitations to the defence sector or the particular domain

1.1.3.1.

Advantages

- The Bow-Tie Diagram is simple to read and understand - it gives a clear understanding of the threat controls and consequences that apply to a system
- The technique is not overly complex and the approach can be understood by non-specialists
- On the left hand side of the diagram the full range of initiating events and intervening safeguards and the way they combine and escalate are clearly shown
- On the right hand side of the diagram the many possible consequences and outcomes are defined and the barriers are shown in an equivalent manner
- The linkage of the barriers to the safety management system can be made explicit

1.1.3.2.

Disadvantages

- Does not provide quantitative assessment or evaluation of the acceptability of risks unless linked to fault tree analysis or event tree analysis
- In depth knowledge required/essential - high level of knowledge regarding a system and the components of the system that relate to safety
- No standards exist therefore there is a range of different and subtle representations of bow-tie diagrams
- The technique does not provide a framework to evaluate whether the selected safeguards are sufficient

1.1.4. Sources of additional information, such as Standards, textbooks and web-sites

1.1.4.1.

[HSE Website - Marine Risk Assessment, Offshore Technology Report 2001/063](#) [1] Gifford, Dr. M.J, Gilbert, Dr. S.M., Barnes, Dr. I.

LOD reference:

[HSE: Hazardous Installations Directorate](#) [1]

[HID Safety Report Assessment Guide: Explosives.](#) [1]

1.1.5. Additional comments (e.g. Computer tools available, related techniques, different names)

1.1.5.1.

[THESIS \(The Health, Environment, Safety Information System\)](#) [1] - originally developed by Shell International Exploration and Production (SEIP) and then latterly in conjunction with EQE.

1.1.6. A simple example of a bow-tie diagram

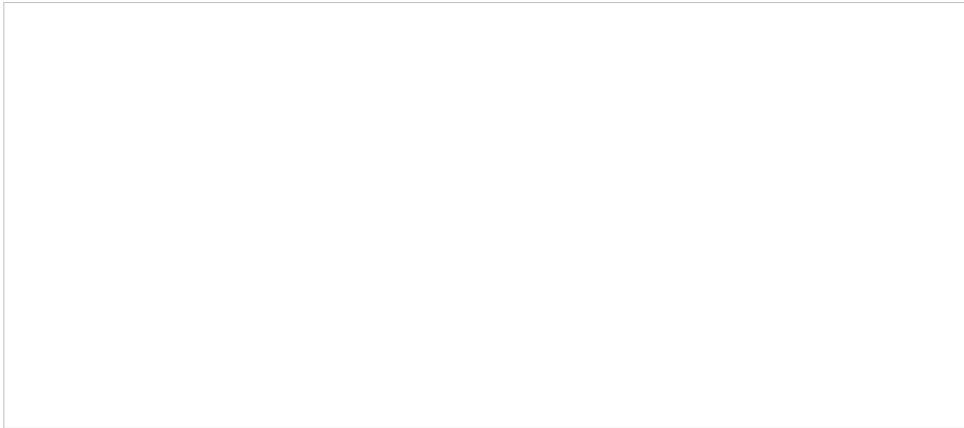
1.1.6.1.

The top-level event of ship structural damage has associated with it a number of hazards: the example below chooses fire or explosion. It should be noted that for clarity not all identified controls and mitigation are shown, an example of preventive and recovery types only are used. This is a simplified bow-tie diagram to demonstrate the process of how it could be evolved by identifying:

1.1.6.2.

Top-Level Event	ship structural damage due to fire or explosion in a ship's deep magazine
Threats	ignition source, heat build up, explosive atmosphere
Consequences	personnel injury, structural or material damage, ship loss
Barriers	removal of ignition sources, munitions stored in quiescent state, boundary cooling, remote and local fire detection monitoring, regular physical compartment checks, procedures, anti-static precautions, physical design, restricted access
Controls	Ships Fire Party (SFP) / Standing Sea Fire Party (SSFP), training, compartment ventilation, blow-off plates

Contribution factors	secondary explosions, fire spreads
Contribution controls	not mixing ammunition types, magazine sprays, blast plates, Insensitive Munitions, SFP/SSFP, Damage Control Procedures, Life boats, First Aid Party



1.2. Version Control

1.2.1. Version 2.3 to 3.0 Uplift

1.2.1.1.

Major uplift from the Acquisition System Guidance (ASG) to online version.

Source URL: <https://test.ase.ms.mod.uk/content/bow-tie-diagram>

Links

[1] <https://test.ase.ms.mod.uk/ExtReferences>