## QA 101 - Lean Thinking Applied Jim Caldwell



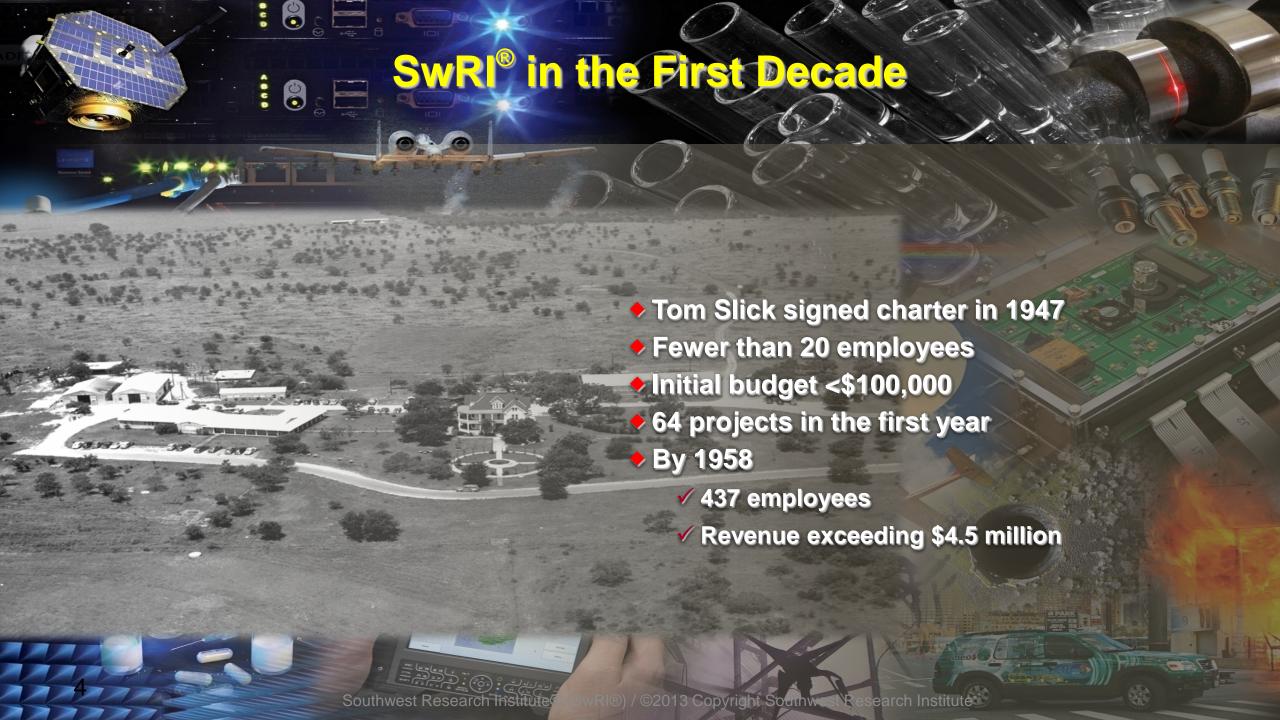
Improving Processes. Instilling Expertise.



















#### · SUSTAINABILITY ·

- PROFITABILITY
- PRODUCTIVITY

BREAK ROCK

Mechanical & Chemical Crushing

MOVE ROCK

> Load & Haul

SIZE ROCK

Screening

- PLANNING AND METRICS
  - SAFETY CULTURE •

#### **Course Agenda**

- What is Lean Six Sigma (LSS)
- Why Lean Six Sigma as an Improvement Strategy
- What is Value and Value Creation
- What is Non-Value Added and the Eight Wastes
- Measuring the Process
- Applying to Quarrying A Rock Factory
- Conclusions / Take-Aways
- Questions and Answers



# The New Normal – Every Company Is Driven by Quality, Cost, and Delivery

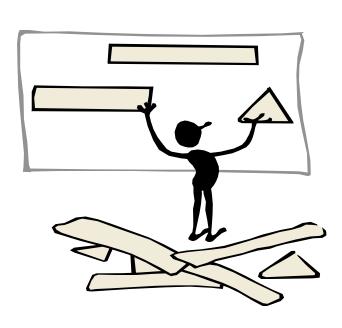
- Quality is now a "given" in the marketplace
- Customers demand shorter lead times
- Customer loyalty and retention is critical
- Downward price pressure lower costs
- Lower invested capital get more output with less

Lean Six Sigma optimizes capacity, reduces process lead time performance and eliminates variability in all processes



#### To Embrace the New Normal Means Embracing Change

- How we approach challenges
- How we solve problems
- How we involve others
- How we communicate
- How we think





#### Why Change Our Thinking

**Einstein said:** 

"We can't solve problems
by using the same kind of thinking
we used to when we created them."

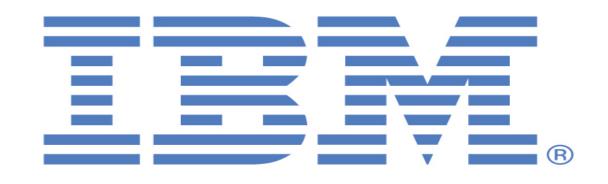
We need to challenge and break our paradigms!



#### "I think there is a world market for maybe five computers."

Thomas J. Watson, Chairman of IBM, 1943





# "Computers in the future may weigh no more than 1.5 tons."

Popular Mechanics,
Forecasting the relentless march
of science, 1949





"I have traveled the length and breadth of this country and talked with the best people, and I can assure you that data processing is a fad that won't last out the year."

Prentice Hall Editor Business Books, 1957

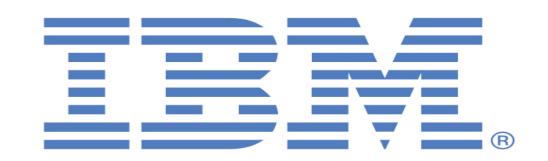


#### "But what ... is it good for?"

Engineer,

Advanced Computing Systems Division of IBM,

Commenting on the microchip, 1968





# "There is no reason for any individual to have a computer in their home."

Ken Olson, President, Chairman, and founder of Digital Equipment Corporation, at the Convention of the World Future Society in Boston 1977





# "640K ought to be enough for anybody."

Bill Gates, Microsoft Chairman, 1981





#### What is Six Sigma?

- A statistical measure for determining process capability (Six Sigma equates to 3.4 defects per million opportunities)
- A proven set of tools and tactics for reducing variation
- A successful business strategy (in use by GE, Motorola, Texas Instruments and Allied Signal)
- A comprehensive philosophy about operational excellence
- A complementary discipline to existing tools



#### What is Six Sigma?

	<u></u> <u> </u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>DPMO</u>
Process Capability	2	69.2%	308,537
	3	93.3%	66,807
	4	99.4%	6,210
	5	99.97%	233
	6	99.9996%	3.4





#### Is a 99% quality level good enough?

- ➤ The "goodness level" of 99% equates to:
  - √20,000 lost articles of mail per hour
  - ✓ Unsafe drinking water almost 15 minutes each day
  - **√**5,000 incorrect surgical operations *per week*
  - ✓ 2 short or long landings at major airports each day
  - **✓**200,000 wrong drug prescriptions each year

We are all customers of these processes. Do you feel comfortable with 99% now?



#### **Defining Lean**

#### Lean is relentlessly pursuing:

"A systematic approach to identifying and eliminating waste (non-value-added activities) through continuous improvement by flowing the product at the pull of the customer in pursuit of perfection."

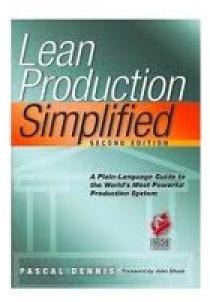
—The MEP Lean Network



#### **Defining Lean Simplified**

- Understanding Value from a Customers Perspective
- Systematic Approach
- Identification and Elimination of Waste
- Continuous Improvement
- Flowing Product based on Customer Demand
- Pursuit of Perfection

Cost – Quality – Delivery





#### **Foundation of Lean**

"One of the most noteworthy accomplishments in keeping the price of Ford products low is the gradual shortening of the production cycle. The longer an article is in the process of manufacture and the more it is moved about, the greater is its ultimate cost."

Henry Ford, 1926

Ford

Ford

Ford

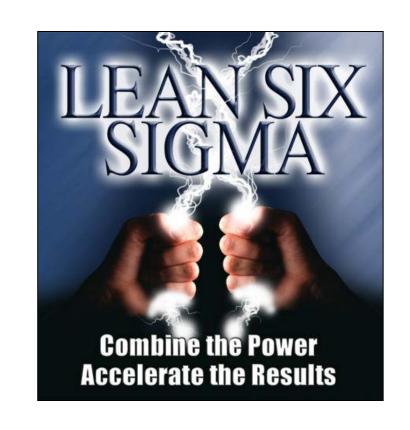
Ford



#### What is Lean Six Sigma

 Lean and Six Sigma combined are a powerful combination of improvement strategies and tools to achieve excellence across the enterprise.

 Lean Six Sigma is a process improvement methodology that has proven successful in a variety of industries.



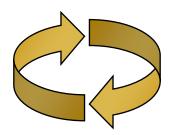


## Lean Six Sigma Is the Integration of Two Powerful Business Improvement Approaches...

#### <u>Lean</u> Speed + Low Cost

- Goal Reduce waste and increase process speed
- Focus Use VSM to identify & eliminate waste (non value add activities and causes of delay)
- Method Kaizen events

Lean Speed Enables
Six Sigma Quality
(Faster Cycles of Learning)



### Six Sigma Culture + Quality

- Goal Improve performance on Customer CTQs
- Focus Use DMAIC with TQM tools to eliminate variation
- Method Management engagement,
   1% dedicated as Champions and Black

Six Sigma Quality Enables
Lean Speed
(Fewer Defects Means
Less Time Spent on Rework)



#### Why Lean Six Sigma?

Overall Yield vs. Sigma

(Distribution Shifted $\pm 1.5\sigma$ )							
# of Steps	$\pm 3\sigma$	±4σ	±5σ	±6σ			
<b>1</b>	93.32%	99.379%	90	99.99966%			
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Six Sigma Improves Quality of Value Add Steps							
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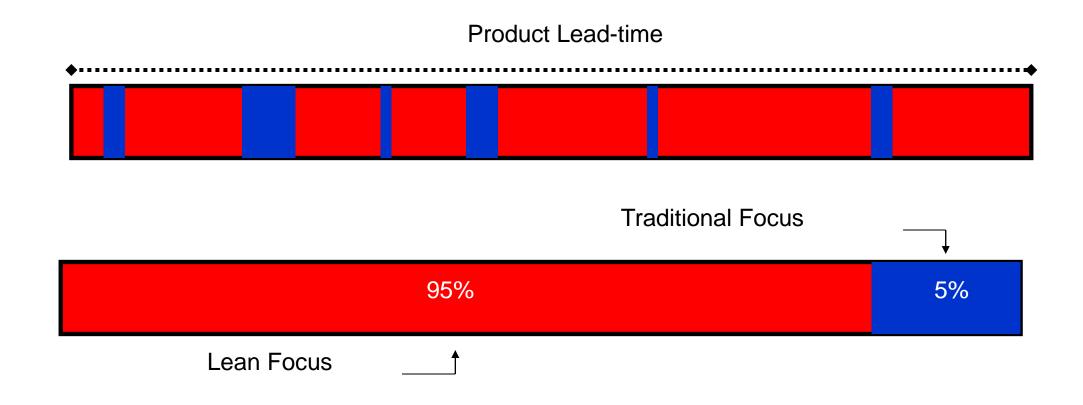
Source: Six Sigma Research Institute, Motorola University, Motorola, Inc.

#### **Assessing Types of Activities**

- Value Added Steps essential to deliver product or service according to customer requirements
  - ✓ Transforms the item or service toward completion
  - ✓ Customer cares (what the customer is willing to pay for)
- Non-Value Added Steps that generate a negative return on the investment of resources and usually can be eliminated without impairing a process
- Non-Value Added But Necessary Steps that would otherwise be nonvalue add, but are required for regulatory, safety, or other reasons

In general, assume a step is Non-Value Added unless a strong case can be made to show that it is Value Added

#### Value Added vs. Non-Value Added in Typical Processes



Non-Value Adding activities

Value Adding activities



#### Value Creation Opportunities for Quarry Operations

