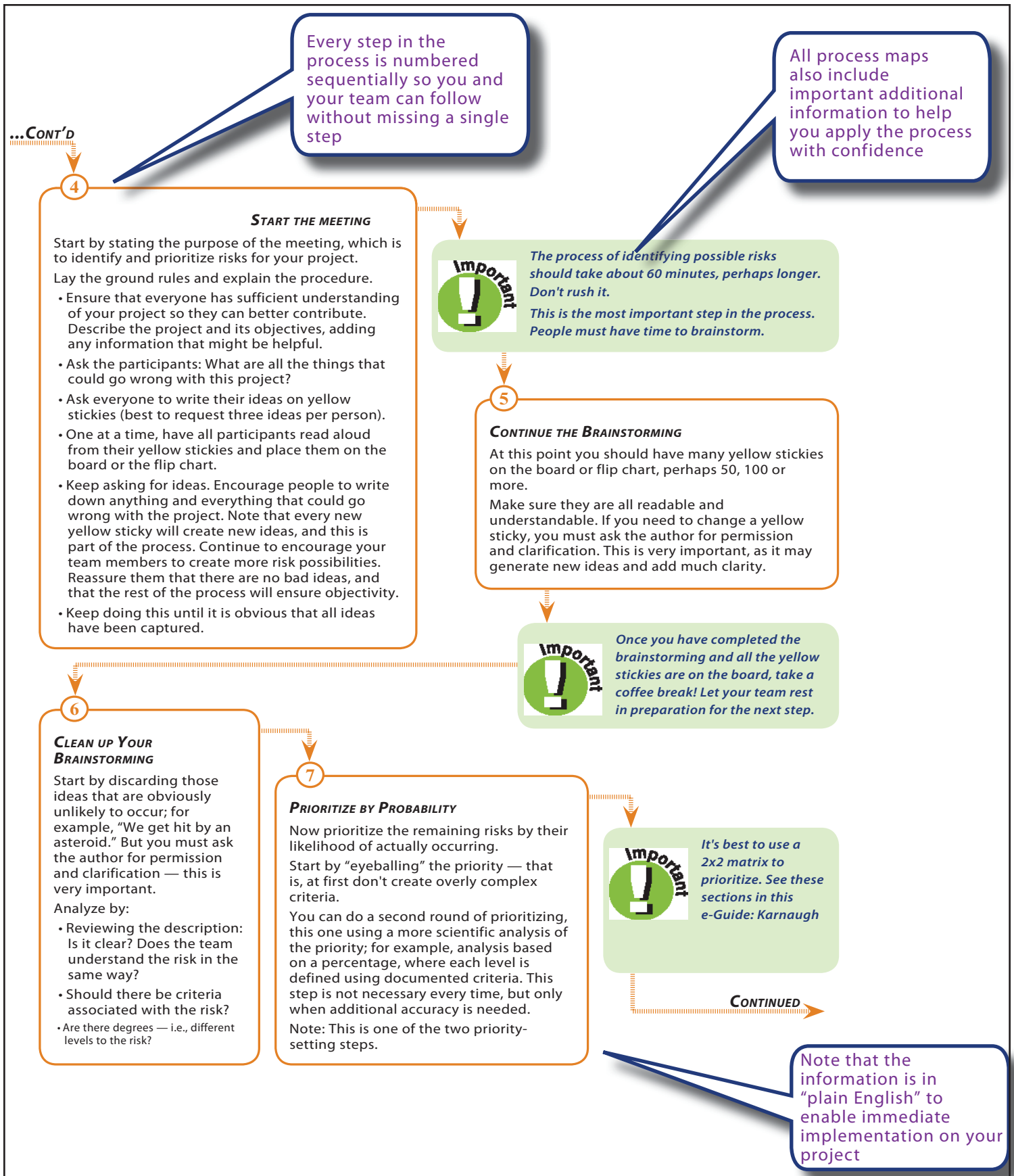


# Example of a Process (Actual size is 8 1/2"x11")

This is one of 15 powerful, fully illustrated process to enable you to apply them in your actual projects.



# Example of a Template (Form) (Actual size is 8 1/2"x11")

This is an example of the over 18 template included in the e-Guide. Every template (form) has a "companion" version, which is fully fillable so you can use them in your projects.

The example below has been reduced in size from its original 8 1/2 X 11".

Every template has a hyperlink, you simply "click" and you are transferred to an actual form (template) within the same document. You can now enter your information and share the form (template) with your team around the world



## Example: Types of Risk Management to be Performed

In the hypothetical example below, there is a combination of Risk Management Plans due to the complexity of the program. Notice that there are more than technical risks to this program; consequently, the need to address other areas is very important.

Types	Level of the Risk Management Plan			
	Program Level	System Level	Subsystem Level (Module)	Component Level
Financial (Business case)	Product management will develop, document and present for approval a Risk Management Plan on the financial risks of the new product, vis a vis the assumptions in the Product Proposal.			
Marketing (Market)	Marketing will not be required to develop a plan for this program.			
Design (Software, hardware)				Engineering will develop, document and present for approval a RMP for all new components.
Manufacturing (Process)		Manufacturing will develop, document, and present for approval a Risk Management Plan for the new assembly process and for outgoing inspection.		
Supply Chain (Suppliers)			Supply chain will develop a Risk Management Plan regarding all our suppliers in the Far East.	
Service (Service and repairs)			Service will develop, document and present for approval a RMP for depot-level service.	

# Example of a Tool (Actual size is 8 1/2"x11")

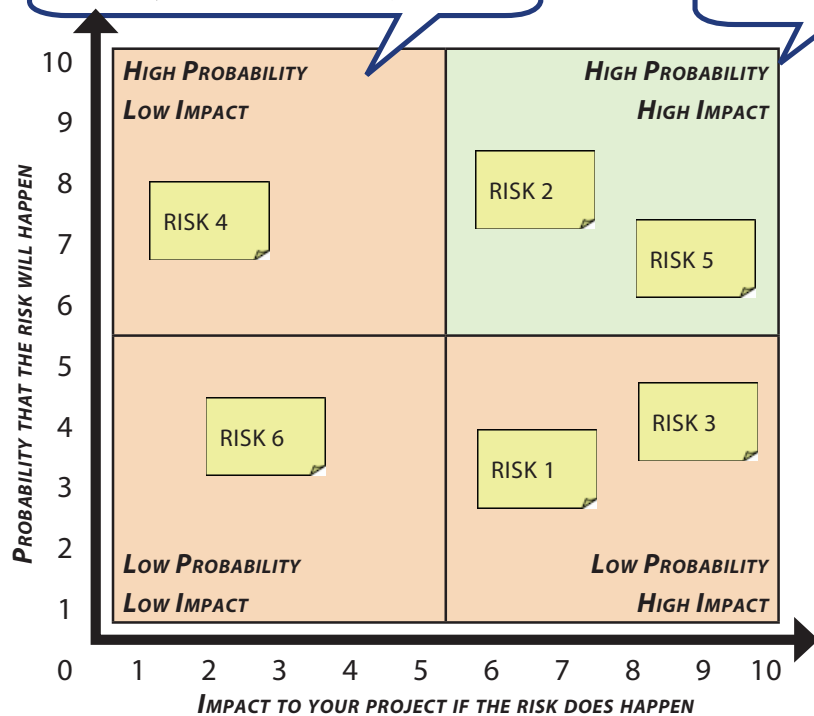
This is one of 16 powerful tools contained in the e-Guide. Every tool is fully explained, plus a completed example is included.

The example below has been reduced in size from its original 8 1/2 X 11"

## Examples: Karnaugh Map 2x2 Matrixes

Each of the four corners represent the maximum value for at least one of the axes. In this case, the maximum (10) refers to the probability of the risk happening.

When the scales are the same (0 to 10), then this quadrant contains the most important risks; i.e., those with very high probability of happening and the most damage if they were to happen.



### Example 1: PI Matrix

The y axis shows a scale for the probability of a risk happening. Notice the 0 to 10 scale, which is the recommended approach. The x axis depicts the impact; i.e., the damage to your product if the risk were to happen. Here the scale is also 0 to 10, 10 being the maximum impact.

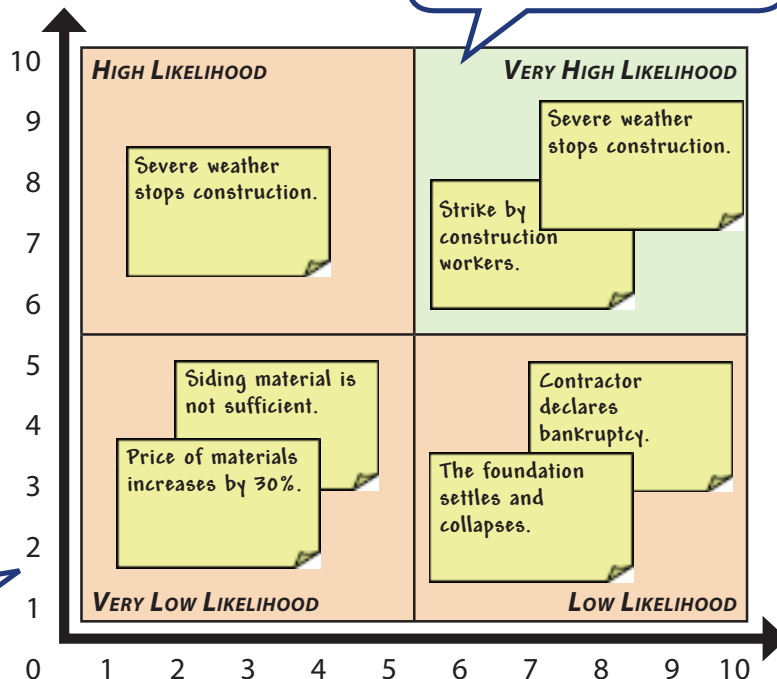
This quadrant is the most important, because the risks are likely to happen, and there will be serious consequences if they do happen.

### Example 2

This example demonstrates a team effort to prioritize risks associated with building a new house.

Notice the upper right quadrant where the most important risks are mapped — those risks have the highest possible impact and are most likely to happen.

This is the "don't care" quadrant. Items in this area are not likely to happen, and even if they do, the consequences will be miniscule.



# Fully Illustrated Example (Actual size is 8 1/2"x11")

This is one of 20 actual examples contained in the e-Guide. We include several examples of the same tool or application to help in your specific application.

Note that we include additional information with every example to ensure clarity and ease of use

## Examples: Using Yellow Stickies to Document Risk

### Example 1

The probability that our main supplier in Singapore goes out of business due to poor financing.

Causes a disruption in our JIT process, thus shutting down our manufacturing plant for three weeks.

First session

Bill A.



Consequence or impact?

In risk management, we always talk about the impact

that a particular risk will have on your project.

Impact is the negative effect that a risk has on the successful completion of your project.

Consequence is another word for impact. Use either one.

In FMEA, the preferred term is "consequence."

Our examples are not "hypothetical". They are extracted from real experiences.

### One Risk with Two or More Possible Consequences

In some instances, one risk can have two or more possible consequences. This is yet another reason for clarity in describing risks. It becomes essential; for example, consider the ramifications of two team members talking about the same risk, but having two different consequences (impacts) in mind. Everyone must describe the risk using the protocol, to ensure absolute clarity.

### Example 2-A

The risk that our software is vulnerable to security attacks.

Causes us to fail the acceptance test with our main customer, and thus the loss of a very large order.

Session in Germany

Bill A.

### Example 2-B

The risk that our software is vulnerable to security attacks.

Causes a major change in architecture, which results in a six-month delay to our rollout plan, and the loss of \$1,000,000 in sales.

Session in France

Bill A.