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Definitions

Lean:

Culture of respect and continuous improvement aimed at creating more value for the customer while identifying and eliminating waste.

Lean Project Delivery:

An organized implementation of Lean principles and tools combined to allow a team to operate in unison to create flow.



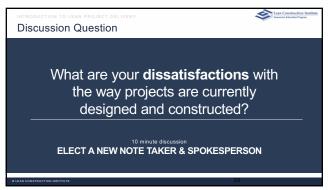




Two Non-Negotiables • Respect for people • Continuous improvement Notes - Respect for people • Toyota

Traditional Delivery Outcomes... A Risk is high 70% of projects are delivered late 73% of projects are over budget Rework and waste is high

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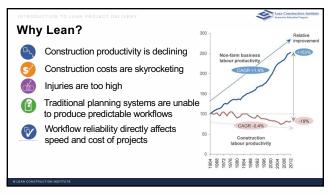


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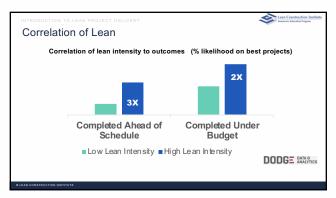


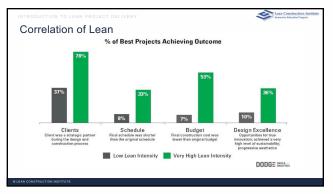








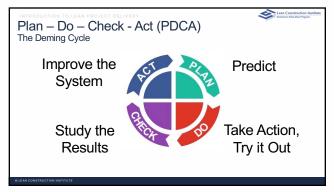




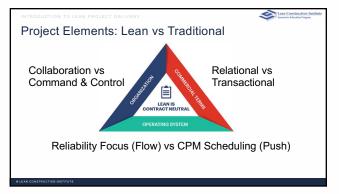




Goals of Lean Design & Construction 1 Achieve reliable workflow 2 Maximize value to the customer 3 Minimize waste 4 Optimize the whole, not the parts 5 Develop a discipline of learning and continuous improvement.





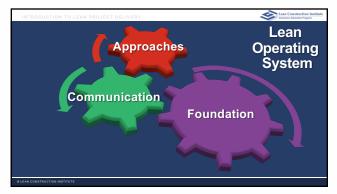




Airplane Simulation Debrief Discuss and answer the following questions: 1) What are the key points/lessons? • What did we do (or change) to get so much better? 2) How might these Key Points and Lessons apply to your work? • Elect a new notespokesperson

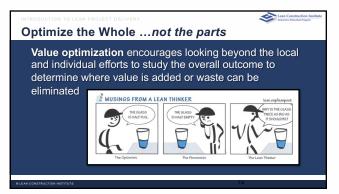
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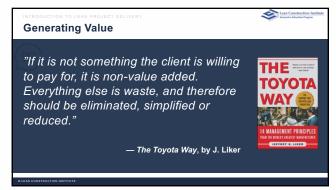
Airplane Game Lessons Release work from one party to the next by pull instead of push (1 piece flow) Minimize batch sizes to reduce cycle time Make everyone responsible for QC Balance the workload between trades Encourage and enable performers to collaborate with one another to maintain steady workflow



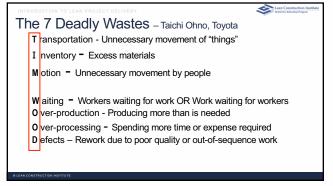


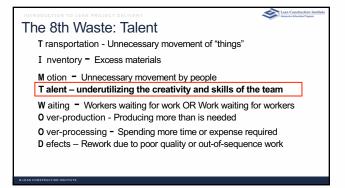














The 8th Waste: Talent

T ransportation - Unnecessary movement of "things"

I nventory - Excess materials

M otion - Unnecessary movement by people

T alent – underutilizing the creativity and skills of the team

W aiting - Workers waiting for work OR Work waiting for workers O ver-production - Producing more than is needed

O ver-processing - Spending more time or expense required D efects - Rework due to poor quality or out-of-sequence work

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Continuous Improvement (PDCA)

Leaders must create an environment where experimentation is encouraged and small, manageable failure is acceptable if the goal is to improve continuously.



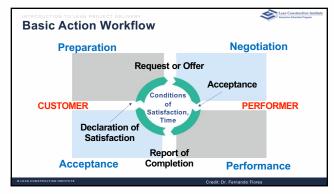
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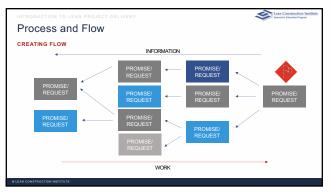
Lean Operating System

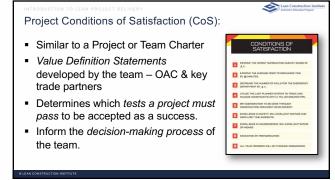
- Lean Foundation
- Collaborative Communication
 - · Project as a promise
 - · Conditions of Satisfaction
- Approaches

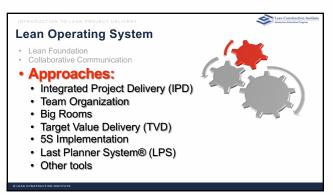




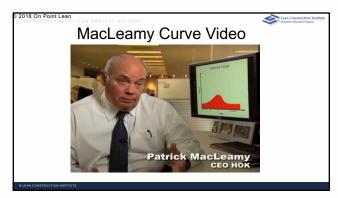














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Big Room

- Speed communication
- Improve decision-making
- Reduce 'siloed' thinking
- Rapidly Advance work







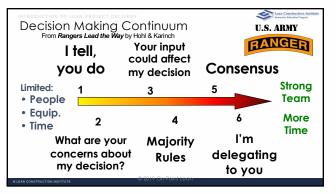
Items Remaining

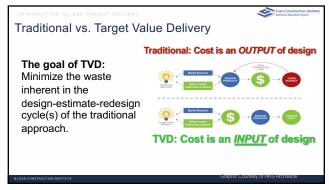
- Flashlight (4"D" Battery)
- 5" Knife
- Air map of AZ
- Plastic Raincoat
- Compass
- First Aid kit
- 9mm Pistol
- Parachute

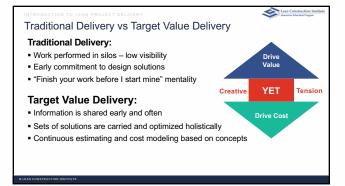
Immersive Education Program

- Salt Tablets (100)
- Water (20oz bottle pp)
- Book "Edible Animals of the Desert"
- Sunglasses (1 pp)
- 90 Proof Vodka 750ml
- Trench Coat (1 pp)
- Cosmetic mirror

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A3 Thinking (A3 = 11 x 17 paper size) • Pioneered by Toyota • Disciplined and highly collaborative approach to Plan-Do-Check-Act • A3 Applications: • Problem Solving • Policy Deployment • Reporting • Capturing Decisions

Choosing	hv	Advantages	(CBA)
OHOUSHIN	N 4	Advantages	

A sound decisionmaking system for determining the best decision by looking at the importance of the advantages of each alternative.



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Choosing by Advantages (CBA) Overview

- Sound outcomes require sound decisionmaking methods
 - Methods \rightarrow Decisions \rightarrow Actions \rightarrow Outcome
 - · Decisionmakers must learn & use sound methods
 - Decisions must be anchored to relevant factual data
 - Decisions <u>must</u> be based on the importance of advantages

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CBA Vocabulary



- Alternatives
 - Two or more people, things, or plans from which one is to be chosen
- Factor (subjective)
 - Element for comparison of Alternatives
- Criteria (subjective)
 - Must or Want condition of a Factor

CBA Vocabulary



- <u>Attribute</u> (objective)
 Character, quantity, or quality of <u>one</u> alternative
 <u>Least Preferred Attribute</u> (subjective)
- Stakeholder choice for each Factor
- Advantage (objective)
 Difference between Attributes of two Alternatives OR benefit, gain, improvement, or betterment
- Anchoring
 All decisions, attributes, questions, & importance must be based on (anchored to) relevant factual data.

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CBA Cardinal Rule:

Decisions must be based on the importance of advantages

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