

Quality Guideline

Education

Six Sigma Green Belt
Certification



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Quality Guideline - Guideline for Six Sigma Green Belt training course

Type and Scope of Certification

Six Sigma Green Belt projects are individual, challenging work packages. The basic requirement for the certification of a Six Sigma Green Belt is comprised of two separate criteria:

1. Participation at a Six Sigma Green Belt Training
2. Successful practical application of the Six Sigma method

1. Participation at a Six Sigma Green Belt Training

To impart the specified content and to achieve the required depth of knowledge, the Six Sigma Green Belt training course necessitates at least 8 teaching days, with at least 80 lessons of 45 minutes plus breaks. Typically, this entails 10 teaching days with a total of 100

lessons of 45 minutes plus breaks. As a rule, the course

is spread over 2-3 training blocks during an approx. 3-month period.

The minimum requirements for the training content of Six Sigma Green

Belt training course correspond to the quality guideline of the

European Six Sigma Club - Germany e.V.

Proof of participation at an approved Green belt training course in the form of a certificate of participation must be provided by applicants for certification.

If necessary, e.g. the certifying Master Black Belt does not have knowledge of the general conditions of the training attended by the applicant and therefore cannot assess conformity with the ESSC-D guidelines, the applicant must provide appropriate evidence of the duration, scope and the depth of the training.

2. Successful Practical Application of the Six Sigma Methodology

Six Sigma Green Belt projects are individual, challenging work packages. An assessment of the project management skills of the Greenbelt with respect to their leadership and contribution within Six Sigma projects is made.

The assessment of the successful practical application of the Six Sigma Methodology is carried out in two mutually independent considerations

1. assessment of the project work
2. correct use of the tools

2.1. Evaluation of Project Work

On completion of the project, the extent to which the project work was successfully carried out is determined by the sponsor.

The following points are to be used for this evaluation:

Have the implemented improvements delivered measurable results?

Does the applicant generally support improvement initiatives?

Is the acquired knowledge shared with others?

Are the tools and the Six Sigma methodology integrated and applied in daily work?

In addition to the assigned task, have further improvement potentials been identified?

2.2. Correct Use of Tools

The correct use of the tools is to be assessed by a Master Black Belt.

For this assessment there are 8 categories of tools and methods.

For a successful certification, 6 of the 8 tool categories must be applied. At least one successfully completed project with appropriate documentation and presentation must be provided.

Further usages from other projects or from daily

work processes may be taken into consideration, if they have been verifiably performed by the applicant.

Tool Categories:

2.2.1. Project Strategy

The application of the DMAIC project management methodology must be evident and each of the phases must be applied in their entirety.

2.2.2. Process Sequence Plans or Flowcharts:

This includes both SIPOC and detailed flowcharts, as well as the collection of influencing factors (inputs) and results (Outputs)

2.2.3. Cause and Effect Analysis

e.g. Ishikawa (fish bone diagram) or cause & effect matrix.

2.2.4. Treatment of Data

This includes the graphical and statistical evaluation of the data required for the project.

2.2.5. Evaluation of Measurement Equipment:

A measurement system analysis for continuous data (Gage R&R study or MSA type 1) or attributes (attribute agreement analysis.) must be used.

2.2.6. Risk Assessment

A FMEA (Failure Mode and Effects Analysis) or an alternative risk analysis must be used.

2.2.7. Statistical Test Methods:

At least one of the test methods must be used. This includes t-test, analysis of variance, regression and chi square test.

2.2.8. Control Strategy

To ensure the sustainability of an implemented improvement a meaningful control measures must be in place.