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Exam : **CRL**

Title : Certified Reliability LeaderExam

Version : DEMO

1.Which of the following comprises all the available data and observations of an asset?
A. Asset Condition Information
B. Planning & Scheduling
C. Criticality Analysis
Answer: A
Explanation:
Asset Condition Information is the correct answer because the question is asking for the body of information that represents the observed and measured condition of an asset. In the CRL/Uptime Elements structure, this belongs under Asset Condition Management because ACM is concerned with understanding asset health, collecting condition evidence, and using that evidence to make better maintenance and asset-management decisions. Asset condition information can include inspection observations, operator checks, vibration readings, oil analysis, thermography, ultrasound, process data, alarms, failure history, and other condition indicators. Planning & Scheduling is not the correct answer because it deals with preparing and timing maintenance work, not collecting the condition evidence itself. Criticality Analysis is also incorrect because it ranks assets based on consequence and risk; it does not comprise all asset observations. Reliability web describes ACM as focused on maximizing value from assets in alignment with organizational objectives, which requires understanding current asset health through condition information.

2.Why is risk management included in asset management?
A. Asset management requires risks to be kept to a minimum
B. Risk management often enables cost cutting in the near term
C. If risks are not treated, there can be unplanned consequences
Answer: C
Explanation:
Risk management is included in asset management because untreated risks can produce unplanned consequences that affect safety, production, cost, compliance, environmental performance, and business objectives. Asset management is not simply about reducing every risk to the lowest possible level; that would often be uneconomic and may waste resources on low-value controls. The correct asset-management approach is to understand risk, evaluate it against organizational objectives, and apply treatment where the risk is unacceptable.
Option A is too absolute because some risks are accepted, transferred, mitigated, or monitored depending on context.
Option B is also weak because risk management is not primarily a short-term cost-cutting tool; in many cases, proper risk treatment requires investment. ISO 31000 defines risk as the effect of uncertainty on objectives, and ISO 55000 frames asset management around realizing value from assets.
This makes option C the best CRL-aligned **Answer.** untreated risks can disrupt value delivery through failures, incidents, downtime, or uncontrolled lifecycle cost.

3.Which of the following estimates represents the typical cost savings of a US $100,000 project by performing it in a proactive mode instead of a reactive mode?
A. US $25,000 to US $50,000
B. US $45,000 to US $70,000
C. US $65,000 to US $90,000

Answer: A
Explanation:
The best answer is A because the question asks for a typical cost-saving estimate, not an extreme or best-case savings claim. In reliability engineering, proactive work reduces avoidable costs by preventing emergency labor, expedited parts, unplanned downtime, rework, collateral damage, and production disruption. However, a proactive approach does not normally remove nearly the entire project cost. A savings range of US $25,000 to US $50,000 on a US $100,000 reactive project reflects a realistic 25% to 50% cost-avoidance band.
Option B may be possible in some favorable cases but is less typical.
Option C is too aggressive for a general estimate because it implies that most of the project cost disappears simply by being proactive. Reactive maintenance is performed after failure and is often associated with urgent, disruptive, and expensive response work, while proactive and preventive approaches reduce the probability and impact of those failures. This aligns with the CRL emphasis on moving from reactive firefighting to proactive reliability strategy.

4.Why is management of change important?
A. Because it is important an organization changes with the times to control cost
B. Because bringing change can introduce new risks to an organization’s objectives
C. Because change programs often involve a large proportion of the workforce
Answer: B
Explanation:
Management of Change is important because every significant change can introduce new or altered risks to organizational objectives. In asset-intensive environments, changes to equipment, materials, process conditions, operating procedures, staffing, software, suppliers, maintenance intervals, or control logic can affect safety, reliability, maintainability, regulatory compliance, and production performance. Option B is therefore the correct answer because it directly links change to risk.
Option A is too generic; organizations may need to change, but cost control is not the core reason for formal change management.
Option C may be true for large transformation programs, but many high-risk changes affect only one asset, one control setting, or one maintenance procedure. CRL-style asset management treats change as a risk-control issue: before implementation, the organization must understand what is changing, who is affected, what failure modes or hazards may be introduced, and what controls are required. ISO 31000’s definition of risk as uncertainty affecting objectives supports this logic directly.

5.An organization’s resistance to change needs to be:
A. anticipated and planned for.
B. handled individually based on resistance levels.
C. eliminated through management enforcement.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Resistance to change must be anticipated and planned for because reliability transformation is as much a leadership and culture challenge as it is a technical challenge. In CRL terms, Leadership for Reliability focuses on creating alignment, sponsorship, competence, trust, and engagement so reliability practices can be adopted sustainably.

Option A is correct because resistance is normal when people are asked to change work habits, ownership boundaries, priorities, KPIs, or decision-making routines. Good leaders identify likely resistance early, explain the business reason for change, involve affected stakeholders, communicate clearly, train people, and remove practical barriers.
Option B is incomplete because individual handling may be necessary later, but the organization still needs a proactive change plan.
Option C is wrong because enforcement alone usually creates compliance theater, fear, hidden resistance, and poor sustainability. Reliability web describes Leadership for Reliability as essential for enabling reliability improvement, with executive sponsorship and human capital practices supporting cultural execution. Strong reliability leaders do not pretend resistance will disappear; they design the implementation around it.