

ThoughtQuest LLC

We make your complex world simpler



FDA BRIEFING BOOK: FOOD DEFENSETQTM

JOHN HNATIO FEBRUARY 2012

THOUGHTQUEST PROPRIETARY

SUMMARY

ThoughtQuest has developed a suite	Address assessment, prevention and response
of patented science and risk-based tools known as Food ProtectionTQ [™] (with TQ standing for threat quotient)	Look at all-hazards events
	Science and risk-based
One of the tools is called Food DefenseTQ [™] that looks at:	Food defense incidents
	Fires and arson
	Equipment failure
	Industrial accidents
	Natural disasters
Designed to support Carver + SHOCK	Uses quantitative risk values
	Computer intensive analytics
	All data is scientifically and independently vetted
We are now establishing the National Food Protection Collaboratory TM (NFPC) web-based portal to make the new technology available to small and medium sized food business	A community of interest for small and medium businesses around affordable easy to use technology solutions
	Science and risk-based vetted tools
	Low cost consulting to establish food defense plans
	Programs of food defense education

THE NATIONAL FOOD PROTECTION COLLABORATORYTM (NFPC) PORTAL



ONE OF SIX TOOLS THAT COMPRISE FOOD PROTECTIONTQTM

FPTQ Tool	Capability		
		Tells you what worked and what didn't work;	
POISON™	Repository of all hazards events affecting the food supply chain. By	Helps you figure out the best things to do when confronted with a similar situation, and;	
	studying these past events:	Helps identify the early warning signals to prevent bad things before they happen.	
Food Mapper [™] Po re te	Powerful search engine of	Who's responsible for what;	
	regulations and best practices that tells you:	What you must comply with, and;	
		The best industry practices.	
Food SafetyTQ™ and Food DefenseTQ™Real time assessment of all aspects of plant operations including food safety and defense to:	Real time assessment of all	Tell if you are in compliance;	
	aspects of plant operations including food safety and	<i>Tell if you are using best industry practices, and;</i>	
	What needs to be fixed and how.		
FEAST™	Drovente ell'hazarda evente hy:	Telling you the type of events most likely to happen at your facility, and;	
	Frevenis all hazards evenis by.	Telling you how to prevent the events from happening.	
FREE Tool™	Guides more effective responses to food emergencies by:	Using an automated system that assures the most timely and effective responses	

FOOD DEFENSETQ[™] (FDTQ) HAS 40 CROSS CUTTING SURVEY QUESTIONS



FOOD DEFENSETQ[™] HAS 75 CATEGORY SPECIFIC SURVEY QUESTIONS

Adulteration of Food and Water	Twelve Question Sets
Communicable Disease	Eight Question Sets
Workplace Violence	Six Question Sets
Improvised Destructive Devices	Eight Question Sets
Fires and Arson	Eleven Question Sets
Transportation Security	Eight Question Sets
Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Emergencies	Eight Question Sets
Other Crimes	Seven Question Sets
Natural Disasters	Seven Question Sets

THE FOUR COMPONENTS OF AN FDTQ QUESTION SET



THE FOOD DEFENSETQ[™] ARCHITECTURE



THE FDTQ SOFTWARE STRUCTURE



- 1. Food MapperTM compliance standards and best industry practices
- 2. POISON™ to provide past and projected events
- 3. Real time threat and risk warnings/continuous 24/7 update of Food Mapper[™] and POISON[™]
- 4. & 5. Food DefenseTQ[™] and Food SafetyTQ[™] assessment

FDTQ APPLIES A UNIQUE SET OF ALGORITHMS TO TRANSFORM DATA

Function	Algorithm	Description
Probability of Occurrence	PO <i>f</i> (v) (c)	The probability of an adverse food event occurring (PO) is a function of the vulnerability (v) of the target multiplied by the worst case consequences (c) if the target were successfully attacked or interrupted
Mitigation	(v) (c) <i>f</i> m	The vulnerability of the target (v) multiplied by the consequences if it were successfully attacked or interrupted (c), become a function of the mitigating actions taken to prevent or limit the consequences of the attack or interruption as depicted by m
Natural Phenomenon	(v) <i>f</i> PO (c)	For natural events the vulnerability of the target (v) is a function of the probability of the natural event occurring based on frequency, trends analysis and modeling projections (PO) multiplied by the worst case consequences (c) should the target be subjected to a natural event
Estimate of Event Sequence Interruption (EESI [™])	l <i>f</i> (dn _t))(c _t) (dy _t) (r _t) (r _q)	The interruption of an event sequence is a function of time of detection (dn_t), delay time (dy_t), time to communicate a response action (C_t), time to respond (r_t) and quality of response (r_q)

FDTQ USES MULTIPLE COMPUTER INTENSE DATA ANALYTICS

EPA TM (Event Path Analysis)	Events are gathered, scientifically reverse engineered to produce event paths and grouped, based on category.
(V) (Vulnerability)	Each event is weighted based on the degree of vulnerability of the target.
(C) (Consequence)	Each event is weighted based on the potential worst case consequences of the event.
PO (Probability of Occurrence)	Each event is scored to produce a probability of occurrence (PO) value.
Mitigation	The factors that could mitigate the consequences of each event are systematically identified and weighted.
CNA TM (Critical Nodes Analysis)	A set of baseline critical nodes representing intersecting activities, i.e., vertices, for each event path are identified.
TCA TM (Threat Continuum Analysis)	Baseline values for deterrence, detection, prevention, response and mitigation are calculated for each critical node.
	Critical nodes are weighted against "actual" and "expected" performance.
(Food Event Analysis and Simulation Tool)	Actual and expected performance are graphically portrayed.
	Best investments are graphically portrayed.
EESI TM (Estimate of Event Sequence Interruption)	An estimate of the facility's ability to prevent the event is calculated.
DPA TM (Decision Path Analysis)	Each event is analyzed to identify critical decisions and decision paths to improve responses.

FPTQ IS DESIGNED TO HELP COMPANIES BETTER MEET FOOD PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

Requirements

records

defense

safety



FPTQ Capability

Standards are vetted by scientists
Risk is quantitatively derived
Automated recall management
Epidemiological modeling
Automated record keeping
Perpetual food safety assessment
Perpetual food defense assessment
Modeling to prevent events
Computer guided responses

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