

1. Change behaviors.
2. Challenge ourselves to re-think how we work.
3. Certify the results on a daily basis.



Tool Box Talk

Week of June 14th, 2010

Behavioral Safety

June's safety topic is "Behavioral Safety". We will provide an overview of what Behavioral Safety is, how this impacts our projects, what to look for and how to control.

In the first toolbox we discussed the definition of behavioral safety, the fact that 88% of all accidents are a result of unsafe behavior and finally a reminder that JJ White uses the DBO2 Inspection Program to manage our form of Behavioral Based Safety.

This week we will be sharing some of the key behavioral issues that we are noticing, that are resulting in injuries and influencing others:

1. Right tool for the job- Recently we've identified a process that allowed a grinder and cutting wheel to become a standard tool to be used in many different applications. This common practice became a normal behavior for most and was never challenged until recently after an employee was injured.
2. Struck By/ Caught Between- Moving material around, using tools, setting equipment and operating vehicles are all examples of exposures to struck by and caught between hazards. Our behaviors should tell us that we should avoid putting our hands on a load, pulling a wrench back towards our face, having our hands on a flange while connecting steel, performing a 360 walk around or a spotter when backing.
3. Ineffective Controls on JSA- As we investigate each and every accident we find that the controls that are being put in place on our JSA's to reduce the severity and/or likelihood of the hazards are found to be ineffective. "Be Careful", "watch your step", "Use your head" just to name a few are some of the items that are being listed as controls, that allow personal behaviors to set in. We can't expect our Foremen to know every employee's actions, and therefore we need to put controls in place that take the personal behavior element out of the equation.
4. Material Handling- Items such as bending, twisting, squatting, kneeling, pushing and pulling are all material handling motions that have resulted in injuries for us. The process of handling material without knowing the physical capabilities of one another is difficult. The decision to handle material manually is influenced by our behaviors and peers, because we've done it before or that's the way that we've always done it.
5. Risk Acceptance- Is the most common behavioral issue. There's risk associated with everything that we do in the business that we're in. Our behaviors and the behaviors of others tell us what's acceptable and not. This is where personal responsibility "stop work authority" comes into play. It takes one person to speak up and say that this isn't acceptable, there's a better way to do this, I wasn't trained this way, this doesn't look right to me, etc. By following the crowd

they may be leading you down a path you don't wish to travel. Don't be afraid to speak up and ask the questions that no one else will.

Statistically, the same man who came up with the 88% of all accidents are a result of unsafe actions, also came up with a famous triangle.



The Triangle represents that for every 300 Near Misses- there are 29 First Aid Injuries- and 1 Major Injury (Disabling or worse). This triangle continues to hold true even though it was developed over 70 years ago and the industries and technology have changed so much. So, every at risk behavioral observation could be interpreted as a near miss. Just think about the at-risk behaviors that you've observed recently and how close we might be to a first aid injury or major injury.

So remember, the next time that you see an unsafe action or an at-risk behavior don't hesitate to say something to that person. Your interaction with that person may prevent them from getting injured next time.

Next week we will discuss the impacts that these unsafe behaviors have on our projects and JJ White as an organization.