Feed Mill Safety

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Before We Start

If you're unsure of a safe way to do a job

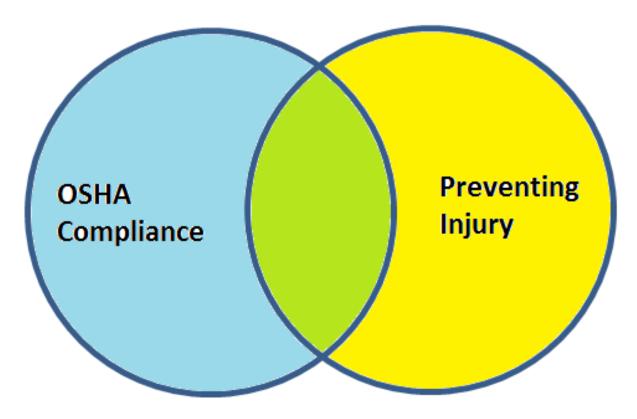


There is absolutely no task at any of our locations that is worth getting hurt!





Safety Management



There's overlap, but they aren't the same thing!





JDH Safety Vision

- Safety is Managing Injury RISK
- We Manage Injury Risk Like Any Other Risk To Our Business
 - Identify
 - Quantify
 - Reduce unacceptable risk





... continued ...

- This takes everyone working together.
 Everyone's role is <u>defined</u>, <u>communicated</u>, <u>and understood</u>
 - Executives & Officers
 - Corporate staff
 - EHS managers
 - Regional line management
 - Plant line management
 - Line workers





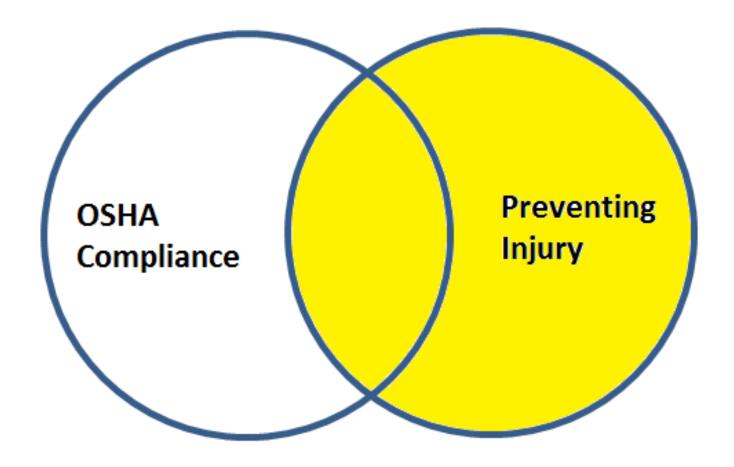
Everyone should ...

- Know their role in our safety journey
- Know what "SIF" means
- Know how to identify injury risk
- Stops work and get help if unsafe
- Take ownership for personal safety
- Correct unsafe behavior when they see it





Preventing Injuries = Injury Risk Management







Basic Vocabulary

- Hazard: something that can cause an injury
- Three basic types:
 - Physical physical things that can injure a person
 - Task something in our work process that can injure a person
 - Behavior choices that we make





Hazards: Transitions Between Walking Surfaces



Transition between walking surfaces with a floor hole in between – trip hazards coming and going!





Hazards: Tools/Clutter On Catwalk



This catwalk is 40 feet above the ground

Tools on catwalk

What is the SEVERITY of this trip hazard?

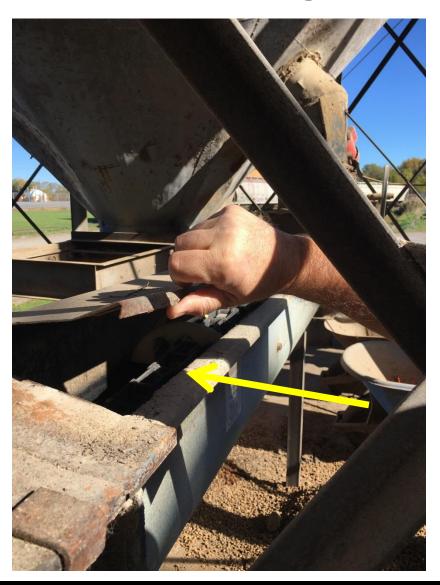




Hazards: Conveyor Covers

Cover can be lifted by hand.

Can easily reach in and touch auger.



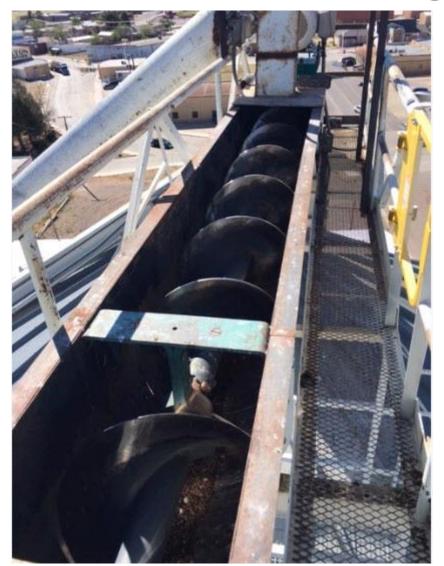
Action:
Bolt down
cover





Hazards: Uncovered Augers

Maintenance was working on auger, left several feet uncovered



Action: Make sure all guards are replaced before returning to service

Check augers on Hazard ID walks!





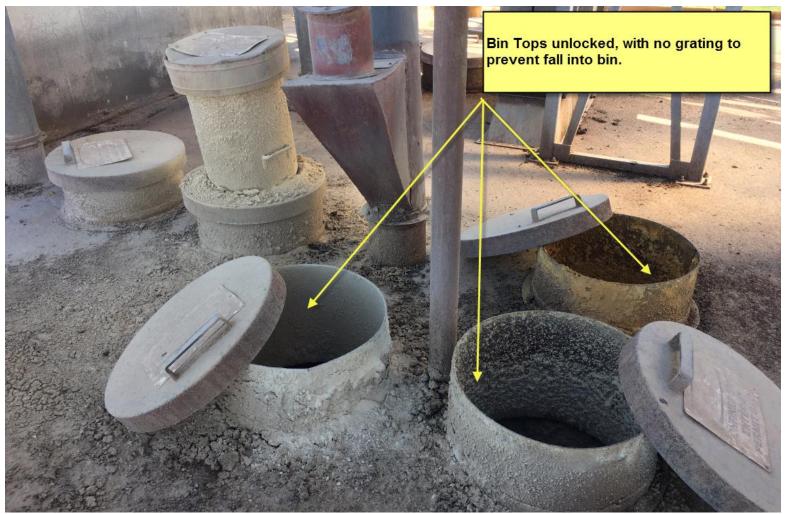
Hazards – Platforms without Guardrails







Hazards: Grain Bin Tops With No Guarding - SIF







Hazards: Work Platform With Incomplete Guardrail







Hazard ID Walks

- We regularly walk our facility and look for hazards
- We determine how to correct them
- We track corrective actions to completion





Attention To Detail

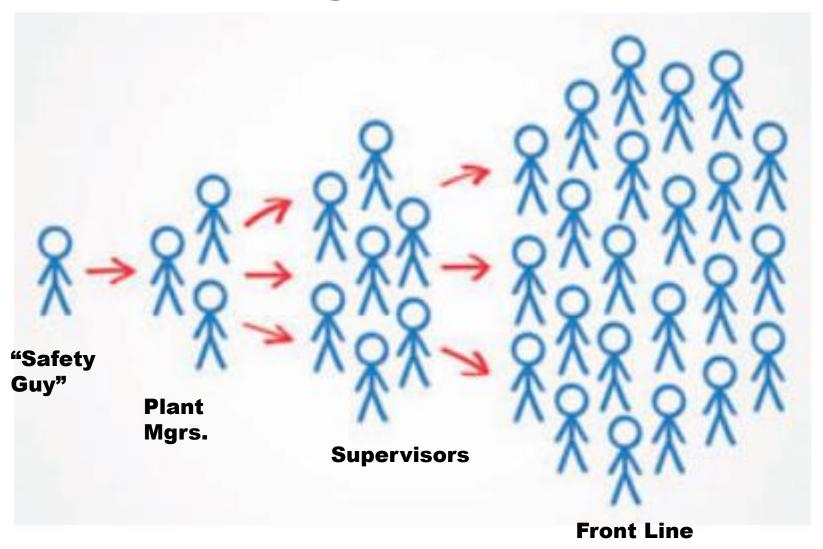








Developing Hazard ID Skills







Assessing Risk

- When we identify hazards, we SCORE the INJURY RISK
- We look at two things:
 - Severity how badly would someone be injured?
 - o Likelihood how likely is this to happen?





Risk Management Process

| | | 1 | | |
|-----------------|---------|------------------|----------|------------------|
| Likelihood | | Severity Level** | | |
| Level* | Low (1) | Moderate (2) | High (3) | Catastrophic (4) |
| Very Likely (4) | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 |
| Likely (3) | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| Possible (2) | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Unlikely (1) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | | |

- Severity = how bad will injury be
- Likelihood = how likely is it to happen
- Risk = Severity x Likelihood





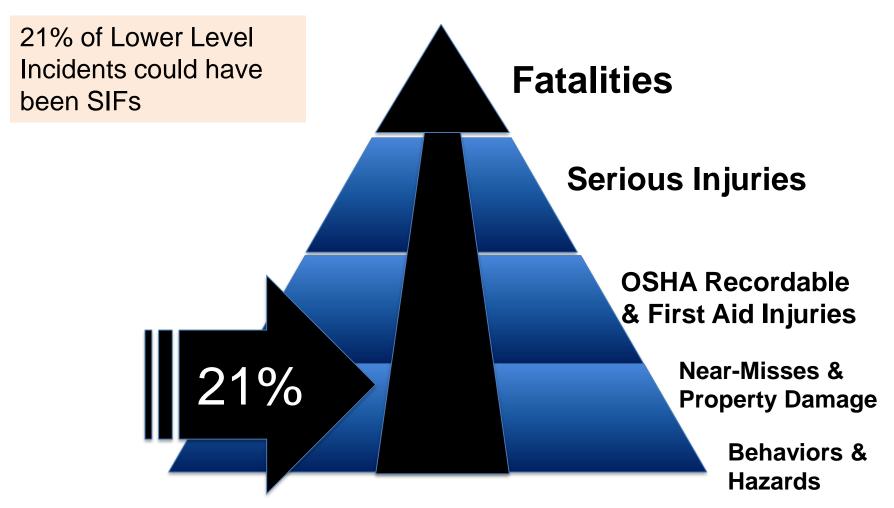


Severe Injuries and Fatalities





Safety Severity Pyramid







We Want To Find The 21%

These are Uncontrolled High Risks

We want to control them before someone gets hurt badly

21%





How We Find Them

- Report near misses and property damage
- Search for the hazards
 - Hazard ID Walks
 - Task Hazard Analyses
- Injuries investigate with an eye to
 - How bad an injury could have been
 - NOT how bad an incident WAS





We ID Risk <u>SEVERAL WAYS</u>

Proactive

- HazID walk
- Near Miss Report
- Facility Self-Audit
- Employee Interviews
- Safety Committees
- Task Hazard Analysis

Reactive

- Property Damage
- Vehicle Accidents
- Injury Investigations





We Manage All Risks the SAME WAY

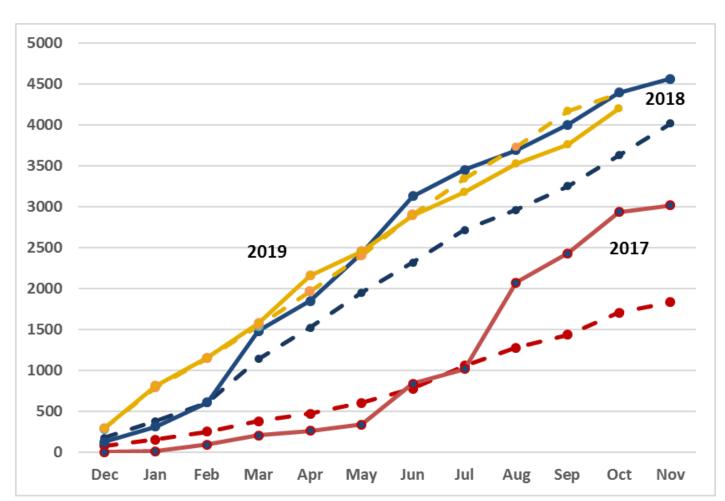
- Score risk
- Determine Corrective Action
- Enter in RCI
- Assign Owner
- Track to completion

We Have ONE LIST for all of our Corrective Actions





Finding and Fixing: Results of Proactive Work



Solid = finding Dashed = fixing





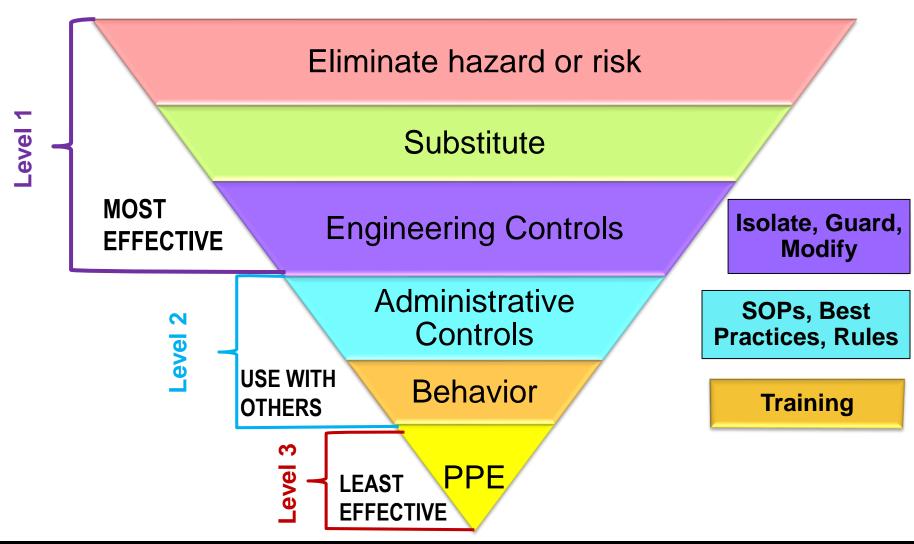
Correcting Hazards

- Goal PERMANENT solutions
- Use "Hierarchy of Controls" to guide our actions





Hierarchy of Controls







Engineering Controls

Purpose: Eliminate or reduce contact between people and hazard.

- Modify equipment or work process
 - Change configuration of machinery
 - Change traffic flow
- Install controls
 - Dust collection systems
 - Interlock machine guards





Reducing Risk – Level 2 Controls

- Lower Effectiveness
- Requires more effort to maintain/sustain
- Examples:
 - Signs and labels
 - Policy & procedures
 - "Re-Training"









Why is Level 2 Less Effective?

- You are relying on signs, rules, procedures, and plans
- These only work if employees <u>know</u> that you're serious about them
- ONLY way to show you're serious
 - Train employees on the rules and procedures
 - Inspect what you expect ... frequently
 - Correct behavior when controls aren't followed







Reduce Risk - Level 3 - PPE

- Least Effective when used by itself
- "Last resort" strategy.
- Provide PPE & keep in easily accessible location.
- Requires consistent training & reinforcement.
- Includes (not limited to):
 - Hearing, vision, skin, respiratory protection
 - Fall protection
 - Other





Why is Level 3 LEAST Effective?

- You are saying "I can't remove the risk, wear this so you don't get hurt"
- Need to pick the RIGHT equipment for the risk
- Need to make sure employees
 - Know HOW to use the PPE
 - ALWAYS use IT
 - Know when it needs to be replaced
- Need to always have it available

It's much better to not need PPE at all







Managing Residual Risk

- You're never going to eliminate ALL the risk
- Our SAFETY PROGRAMS are designed to manage residual risk.
- CRITICAL SAFETY PROGRAMS manage common SIF hazards in our industry





Critical Safety Programs

- Grain Handling Industry Engulfment & Explosion Protection
- 2. Lockout/Tagout
- 3. Permit Required Confined Spaces
- 4. Fall Protection
- 5. Rail Operations Safety
- 6. Powered Industrial Truck Safety





Critical Safety Programs

- These are LIFE-SAVING programs!
- We have a higher level of training and auditing
 - Annual Awareness and Advanced Training
 - Annual Facility Self-Audits

We Need our Plant Managers to MASTER our Critical Safety Programs





Near Miss Reporting

- "I could have gotten hurt, but I didn't"
- We need our employees to bring this forward
- We want to put Corrective Actions in place BEFORE anyone gets hurt
- If they involve SIF Risk, we:
 - Investigate
 - Root Cause Analysis





Auditing – Inspecting What You Expect

- It's A LOT of work to put a program in place
- You want to confirm that:
 - Your employees UNDERSTAND the risks of injury they face
 - What they need to DO to manage the risk
- If you don't check on it, your employees believe that you don't take it seriously







The "2 A.M. Test"

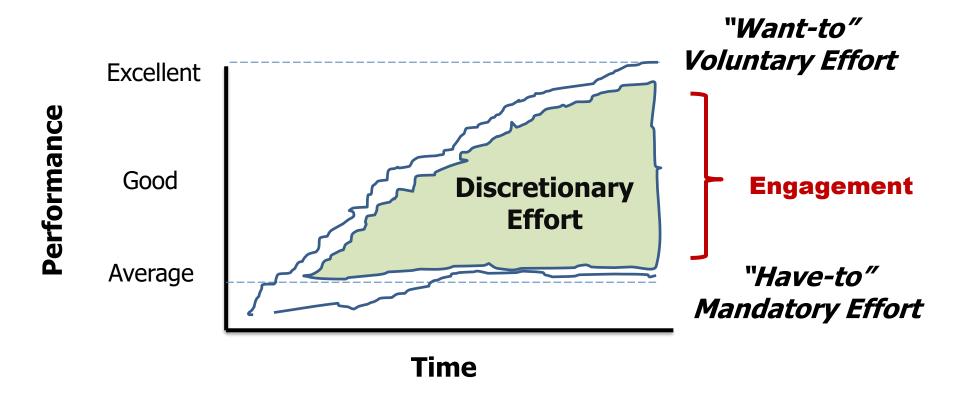
Will our employees behave the same way at 2 a.m. as they do when we are watching?

This is a simple definition of **culture**





Voluntary vs. Mandatory







We Contribute Best When We:

- Know we are individually important
- Are treated with dignity and respect
- Know and understand what is expected
- Are recognized
- Are involved in decisions that affect us
- Receive feedback





Barriers to Front Line "Want To"

- Nobody asks me for my opinion
- Management is just waiting to catch me violating a safety rule
- I've been saying we need to make this change for years; it's finally changing because of an accident
- Management violates the safety rules but wants us to follow them





Barriers to Front Line "Want To"

- I reported a safety concern two months ago; nobody did anything about it
- Management just cares about productivity; they want us to work faster even if it is unsafe
- I have been working this way for 30 years and have never been hurt
- This safety policy makes my job harder





How Can Engagement be Improved?

- Improve the workspace (corrective actions)
- Ask for input
- Consider employee suggestions and implement where you can
- Consistent safety communication
- Give positive feedback





Questions?



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