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NSSGA Health & Safety: *Communication, Resources, and Training*

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NSSGA Safety Policy Director

OCAPA Annual Meeting, 2022, Eagle Crest

Communication, Resources & Training

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I. Intro & Working with **MSHA**



II. Industry **Resources**



III. **Education** and Training

NSSGA Mission

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The National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association is the **leading federal voice and advocate for the aggregates industry.**

Our members are **stone, sand and gravel producers**, as well as **equipment and services providers** who support them (M&S).

NSSGA provides the **venue for members** to come together to **collaborate, network, engage and learn.**

Delivering Value – Webinar Series

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Annual Events

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2022
NSSGA
ANNUAL CONVENTION

2022 NSSGA
AGG1
AGGREGATES ACADEMY & EXPO

NSSGA YOUNG LEADERS
BUILDING THE FUTURE

NSSGA
LEADERSHIP
SUMMIT
2022

NSSGA
LEADERSHIP
SUMMIT

2022
NSSGA
LEGISLATIVE
& POLICY FORUM

LEGISLATIVE
& POLICY
FORUM

Committees



Government Affairs



Environmental



Safety & Health



Engineering & Technical



Workforce Development



Communications



Young Leaders



Meetings & Events



Manufacturing & Services
(M&S)



Small Producers



Industrial Sand &
Pulverized Minerals

Committees



Government Affairs



Environmental



Safety & Health



Engineering & Technical



Workforce Development



Communications



Young Leaders



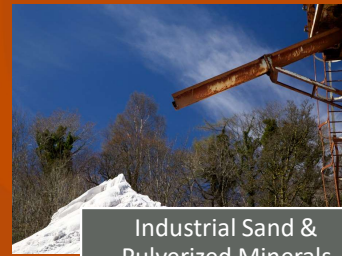
Meetings & Events



Manufacturing & Services
(M&S)



Small Producers



Industrial Sand &
Pulverized Minerals

Regulatory: NSSGA & MSHA

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- Close relationships with highest levels of MSHA and throughout agency
- Connect with HQ staff regularly
 - Career and Political HQ Staff
 - MSHA Academy
 - Data Team
 - NSSGA-MSHA Alliance
- Comments



Regulatory: MSHA & OSHA Rulemaking

MSHA

- Powered Haulage
 - *Waiting on final rule*
- Silica
 - *Enforcement initiative released*
 - *Waiting on proposed rule*

OSHA

- Injury and Illness Reporting
 - *Waiting on final rule*
- Heat Illnesses
 - *NEP released*
 - *Waiting on proposed rule*

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Safety Resources



Share Near Miss Information to Benefit Safety



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THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL defines a “near miss” or “near hit” as an unplanned event that does not result in injury, illness or damage, but had the potential to do so. Near miss incidents are experienced throughout the mining industry and when one occurs, they should be reported and circulated to all workers to increase awareness and educate them on the contributing circumstances. Doing so can help eliminate the scenario or hazard that allowed the near miss to occur and lead to preventative measures.

Consider the following factors when sharing a near miss or near hit:

- 1. Description of the Incident:** Include specific circumstances, processes employed at the time and where in the facility it occurred.
- 2. Reportable Injuries Averted:** Include averted injuries of anyone involved in the event.

- 3. Contributing Factors:** Identify root causes or circumstances that led to the incident.

- 4. Prevention Methods:** Immediately address hazards and identify processes or actions to prevent similar incidents in the future.

- 5. Safety-focused Messaging:** Sharing near miss information is a safety-focused effort; those sharing alerts must take care not to blame or shame individuals involved and communications should not be used as the basis for future enforcement. There is no requirement or need to name the individuals, operation or specific location of a near-miss.

Thankfully, there are more near misses than fatalities. The MSHA-NSSGA Alliance urges operators to circulate information and lessons learned from near misses to eliminate serious injuries and fatalities. We encourage you to share within your companies, with your local MSHA field office or NSSGA’s Occupational Health & Safety Director at lpritchard@nssga.org. ■



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Para bien de la seguridad, comparta información sobre cuasi-accidentes



CREDIT: FOOT TOOSHUTTERSTOCK.COM

EL CONSEJO NACIONAL DE Seguridad (National Safety Council) define un “cuasi-accidente” o un “cuasi-incidente” como un evento no planificado que no resulta en lesión, enfermedad o daño, pero que tiene el potencial de hacerlo. Los cuasi-accidentes son vividos en toda la industria minera y, cuando ocurre uno, debe ser reportado y hecho circular entre todos los trabajadores para sensibilizarlos y educarlos sobre las circunstancias que contribuyen a tales incidentes. Esto puede ayudar a eliminar el contexto o el peligro que favorece que ocurra un cuasi-accidente y puede llevar a medidas preventivas.

Considere los siguientes factores al compartir un cuasi-accidente o un cuasi-incidente:

- 1. Descripción del incidente:** Incluya las circunstancias específicas, los pasos tomados en el momento y el lugar del suceso dentro de las instalaciones.
- 2. Lesiones reportables evitadas:** Incluya las lesiones evitadas por cualquier persona involucrada en el evento.
- 3. Factores contribuyentes:** Identifique la causa raíz o las circunstancias que llevaron al incidente.

- 4. Métodos de prevención:** Atienda de inmediato los peligros e identifique procesos o acciones para evitar incidentes similares en el futuro.

- 5. Mensajes enfocados en seguridad:** Comparta información sobre cuasi-accidentes como un esfuerzo enfocado en la seguridad; quienes compartan alertas deben tener cuidado de no culpar o avergonzar a los involucrados y las comunicaciones no deben ser usadas como base para medidas posteriores. No es obligatorio ni necesario nombrar a personas, operaciones o sitios específicos de un cuasi-accidente.

Por suerte, son más los cuasi-accidentes que las fatalidades. La MSHA-NSSGA Alliance insta a los operadores a hacer circular información y lecciones aprendidas sobre cuasi-accidentes para eliminar lesiones severas y fatalidades. Le invitamos a usted a compartir con sus empresas, con su oficina de campo local de MSHA o con el Director de Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional de NSSGA en lpritchard@nssga.org. ■



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Safety Shorts Micro-Podcast

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PODCAST

NSSGA Podcast

NSSGA

FOLLOW



All Episodes



Rob Lanham Returns With Another Safety Story

Rob Lanham, the Aggregates Program Manager at the Virginia Transportation Construction Alliance, previously joined the show to discuss his recent heart attack. Today he returns to share...



Nov 4 · 5 min 13 sec



The Dangers of Taking Shortcuts With Troy Austin

Troy Austin is the Value Safety Manager at Luck Companies, as well as a Marine Corps Veteran. Today he tells the story of a friend who was accidentally killed by committing an unsafe act duri...



Oct 7 · 4 min 5 sec

About

Insights for the aggregates industry from the National Stone, Sand and Gravel Association.

Business


Noise & Dust Workshops

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Additional Safety Resources Online

- Addressing Distractions on Mine Sites
- Keeping Toolbox Talks Fresh
- Why Risk It? Just Click It!



Addressing **DISTRACTIONS** on Mine Sites

Distractions on mine sites can be deadly. The scale and power of equipment used, coupled with ever-changing site conditions, requires complete and undivided attention be given to the task being performed. The aggregates industry goes to great efforts to train miners about the hazards associated with mining - but even years of excellent training can be undone with just seconds of distraction. Distractions can, and do, result in catastrophes that cause major damage, severe injuries, and death.

dis•trac•tion (n)
1. A thing that prevents someone from giving full attention to something else.

Everyone — including safety professionals, managers and miners — must be aware of the role distractions play in accidents. Here are proactive ways you can address one of the greatest causes of accidents and injuries:

Keeping Toolbox Talks **FRESH**



Whatever you call them — *Toolbox Talks, Tailgate Talks, Safety Huddles* — discussions at the beginning of a shift that bring awareness to safety and health topics are routine throughout the aggregates industry. But materials can get stale, repetitive or boring — all of which mean the important messages being delivered may not be reaching those who need to hear it most: the workers. The NSSGA Health & Safety Subcommittee offers these innovative practices to help keep your *Toolbox Talks* fresh, engaging and effective.



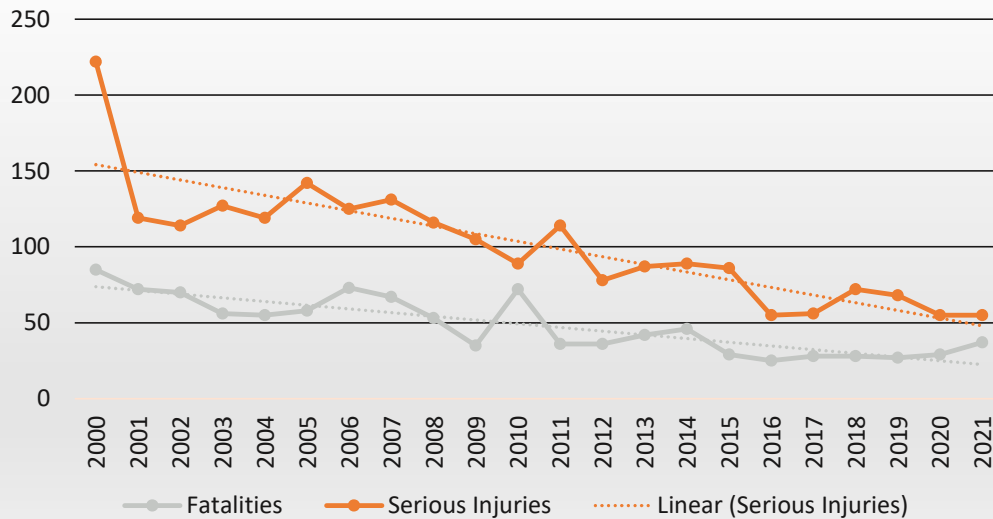
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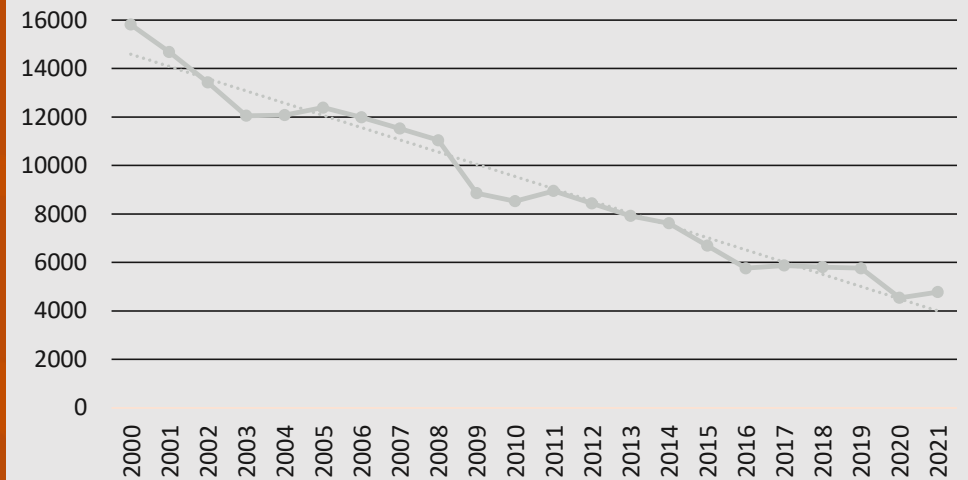
**Take Control:
Prevent Serious Injuries & Fatalities**

SIF Dilemma

Metal/Non-Metal Number of Serious Injuries and Fatalities (2000-2021)



Metal/Non-Metal Number of Injuries (Excluding Serious Injuries and Fatalities) 2000-2021



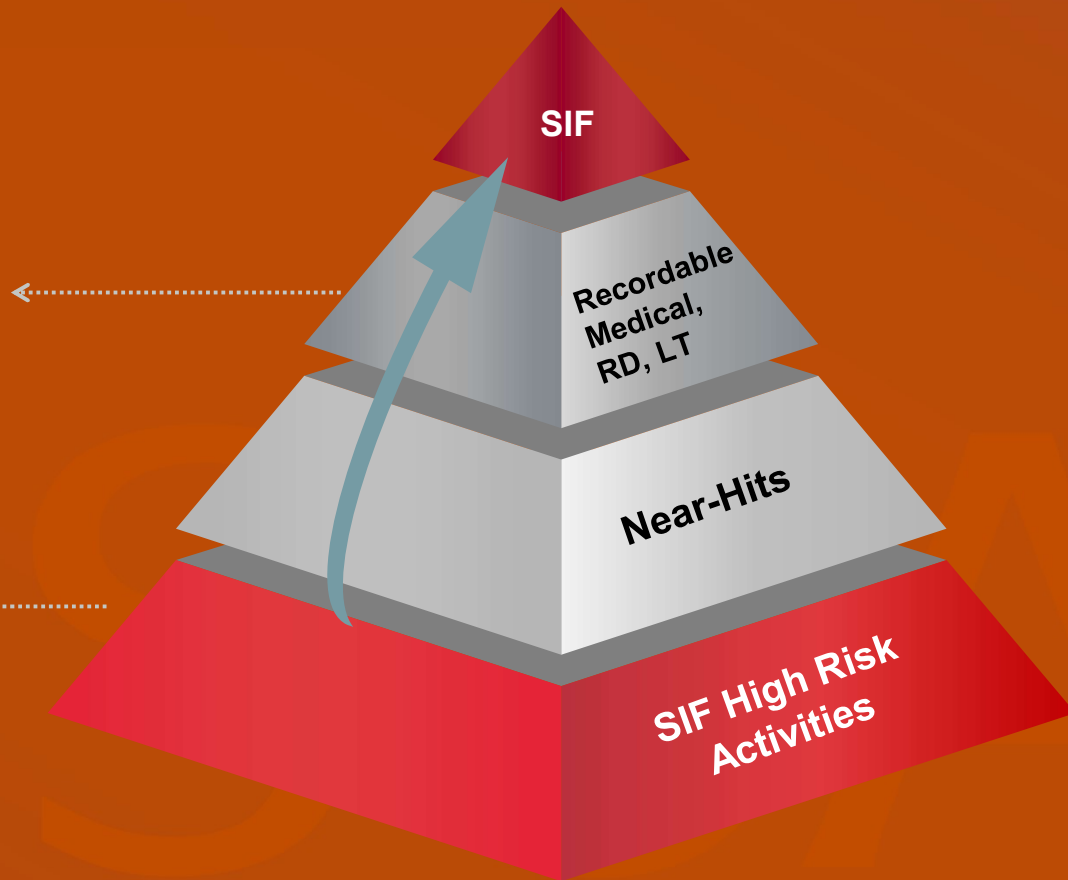
Understanding Industry's Potential for SIF Risk

Serious Injury and Fatality (SIF)

Life-Threatening
Life-Altering
Fatal

Studies show that 21% of recordable injuries contain SIF Risk Exposure

SIF Risk Situations where protective defenses are not present, not performing, not complied with, and persists over time, eventually leading to an SIF event



Take Control: Prevent Serious Injuries and Fatalities

Take Control: Prevent Serious Injuries & Fatalities

Identifies **11 Activities with High-Potential**
to Cause a SIF



Identifies **Critical Controls** for Each

11 High-Potential Activities

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Working at Heights



Entering Confined Spaces



Working with Electricity or
Stored Energy



Mobile Equipment



Lifting & Rigging



Drilling & Blasting



Trenching



Working around Water



Working around Highwalls



Working around Moving
Machine Parts



Contractors

Take Control: Prevent Serious Injuries and Fatalities

Take Control: Prevent Serious Injuries & Fatalities

Program Contents

- Written Program (Online & Printable Versions)
- Video Series (Introduction & 11 Topic Videos)
- For Each High-Potential Activity
 - Activity-Specific Video
 - Relevant Fatalgrams
 - Discussion Questions
 - Poster

Take Control: Prevent Serious Injuries & Fatalities

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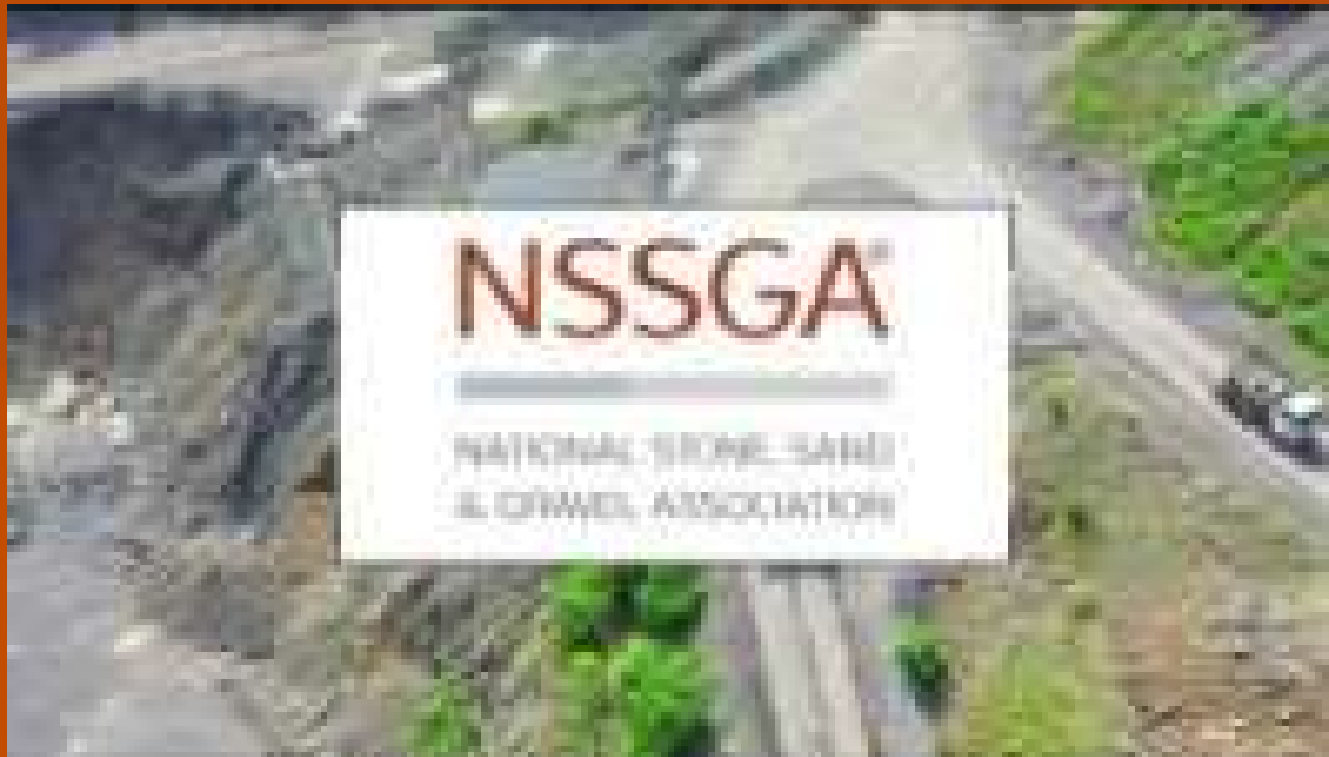
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TAKE CONTROL

Prevent Serious Injuries and Fatalities

Disclaimer: This document is to be used as a general guide, and it is not intended as a sole source of information, nor is it intended to provide legal advice. Users are encouraged to seek technical advice from qualified professionals familiar with individual sites, safety programs, tasks, and company policies and procedures. NSSGA is not responsible for any acts or omissions taken by any party using this document for reference.

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APPENDICES:

SECTION 3 HIGH SIF POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES, TASKS AND EXPOSURES

3.3 Working with Electricity or Stored Energy

Knowledge of equipment and machinery, how it works and what it does, is very important for a solid understanding and application of the Lockout Tagout (LOTO) policy. Every site should have equipment specific LOTO procedures, and only authorized employees that have had hands on training on a specific piece of equipment should be involved with the Lockout and Tagout process.



HIGH POTENTIAL SITUATIONS

The following are examples of situations with a high SIF potential. This list is not exhaustive and critical controls should be implemented for all work requiring lockout/tagout or when working with stored energy.

- **Electrical energy** - Maintenance on any equipment that is powered by electricity, batteries, or internal combustion engines.
- **Stored energy** - Maintenance of hydraulic and pneumatic equipment/implements (e.g., hydraulic arms)
- **Potential energy** - Maintenance of something with the potential to move, shift, or rotate (e.g., equipment that has an eccentric shaft or is in an unstable position when not operating).
- **Gravitational energy** - Work with a gravitational component (e.g., materials with potential for engulfment)

CRITICAL CONTROLS

- Electrical energy sources are properly identified, locked and tagged out.
- Equipment adjacent to, directly above or below and equipment feeding or discharging from the equipment to be worked on is locked and tagged out. Equipment interlocks should be factored into the lockout/tagout.
- Independent verification (i.e., verification by another person) is performed that demonstrates the proper equipment is locked out. If independent verification is unavailable, then a self-check is performed.
- Arc flash protective equipment and procedures are understood and being followed.
- Stored pressure is bled off, drained, blanketed and/or isolated for lines carrying pressurized material.
- n Prior to performing maintenance on a piece of stationary or mobile equipment, all components are secured from movement or activation and a check for zero energy is conducted.



Posters

TAKE CONTROL

Prevent Serious Injuries and Fatalities

Blasting is an integral part of many surface mining operations and each step of the process from loading the explosive material to detonation has critical safety elements that must be taken into consideration. Make sure your company has a Blasting Program in place that includes proper training and that everyone onsite knows critical blasting procedures, like warning signals.



WHEN DRILLING AND BLASTING

ARE YOU ABOUT TO...

- Drill or blast near the **edge of a highwall**?
- **Load explosive material**?
- **Load shot material**?
- **Detonate**?
- Deal with a **misfire**?
- **Scale a highwall** after a blast?

TAKE CONTROL!



IMPLEMENT THESE CRITICAL CONTROLS:

- **Properly store** all explosives in a clean, dry, orderly area and rotate your inventory so oldest stock is used first.
- **Never use damaged or deteriorated explosive materials**, including detonating devices, boosters, dynamite and blasting agents. **Contact the manufacturer** if you discover damaged materials.
- **Guard or barricade access routes** to the blast area and strictly prohibit access before blast is fired.
- Give **ample warning before blasting** and ensure everyone knows the warning procedures.
- Remember, only the blast crew will handle explosives, but **anyone can stop the job**.



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Education & Training

Conflict Management & Communication Skills

How Do We Think About Conflict?

Who here has been in a conflict?

- What are the first 5-10 words that come to mind when you hear "conflict"

- ✓ Fight
- ✓ War
- ✓ Battle
- ✓ Angry
- ✓ Uncomfortable
- ✓ Avoid
- ✓ Stress
- ✓ Nope

- ✓ Opportunity
- ✓ Learning
- ✓ Understanding
- ✓ Build Trust

Typical Conflict Process...



Conflict management develops skills to
respond > react



3 Take-Home Skills



Listen to Understand



De-escalate
(Part 1)



De-escalate
(Part 2)

3 Take-Home Skills



Listen to Understand



De-escalate
(Part 1)



De-escalate
(Part 2)

Why Listening?

Prevent conflict

Prevents misunderstandings & assumptions



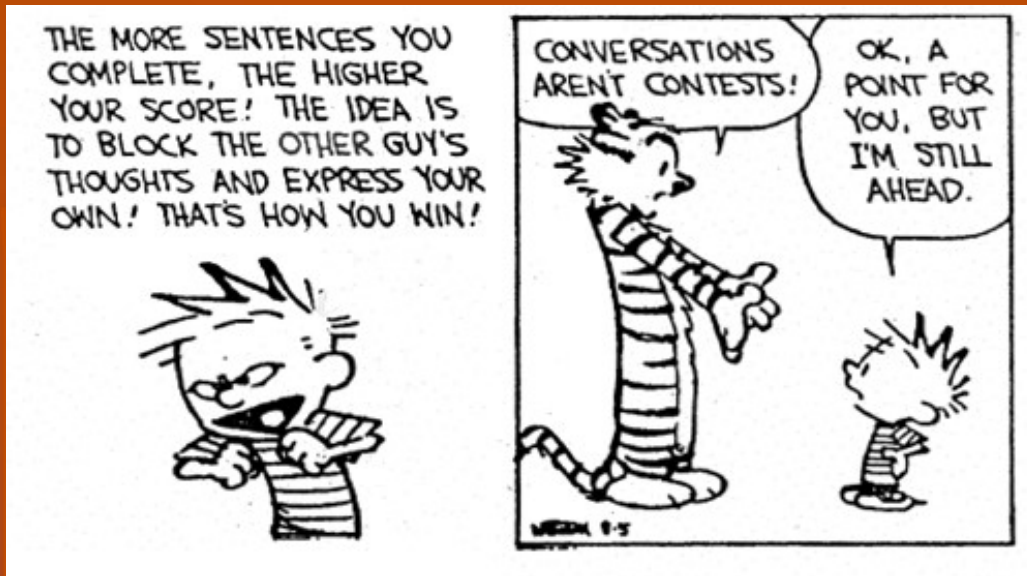
Solve conflict

Identify the root of problems

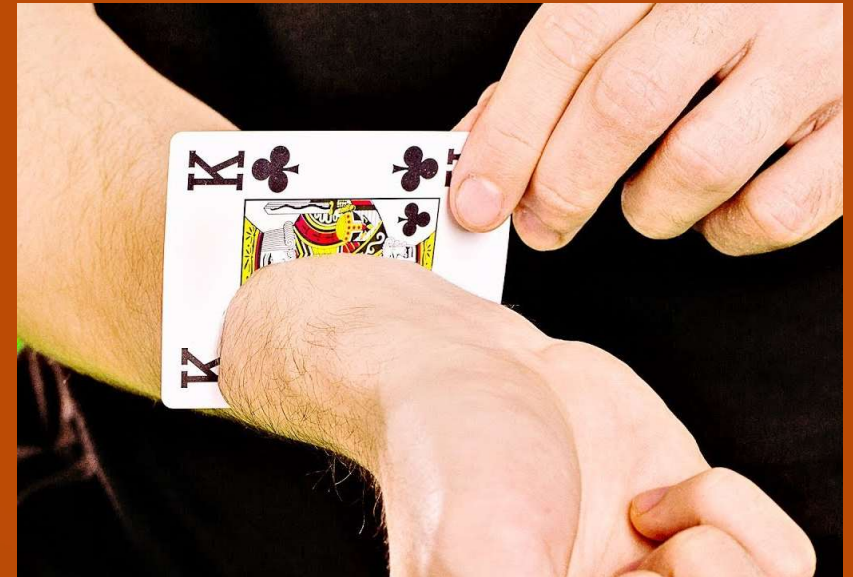
Creates open, sharing environment – comfort, rapport, trust

Waiting to Talk or Listening?

Listening is NOT waiting for your turn to talk



Listening IS like watching a magic show



Skill Building: 2-Minute Clam Up Challenge

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Take-Home Skills



Listen to Understand



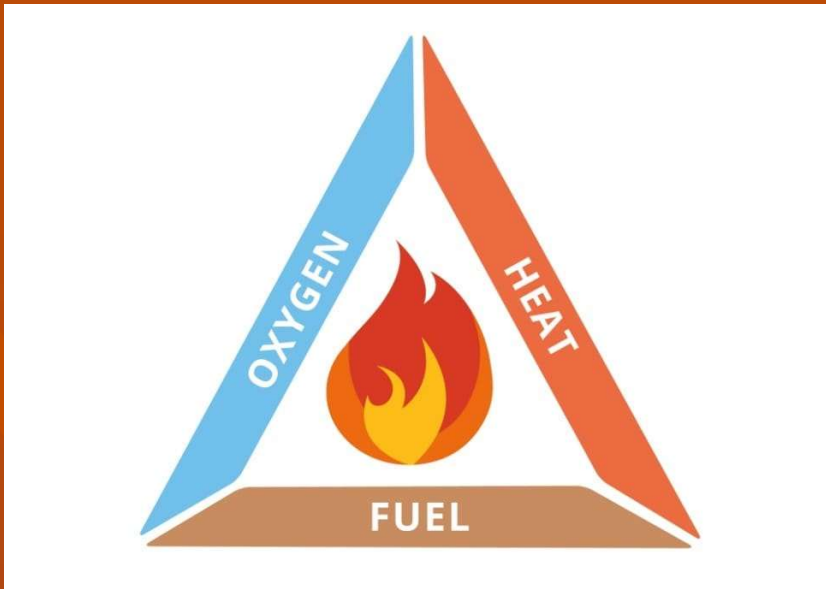
De-escalate
(Part 1)



De-escalate
(Part 2)

Skill Building: 2 Simple De-escalation Strategies

Two-Minute Fire Drill



Use Your Space



3 Take-Home Skills



Listen to
Understand



De-escalate
(Part 1)



De-escalate
(Part 2)

“Speak when you are angry, and you will make the best speech you will ever regret.”

- **Ambrose Bierce**

The Balcony



React



Respond

Take a Breath

- Trigger your Parasympathetic Nervous System
 - “Rest and Digest” vs. “Fight or Flight”
- A Few Methods:
 - Hands Behind your Head
 - Hand on Stomach
 - Breathe: 10 In, 10 Out



Other Paths to the Balcony

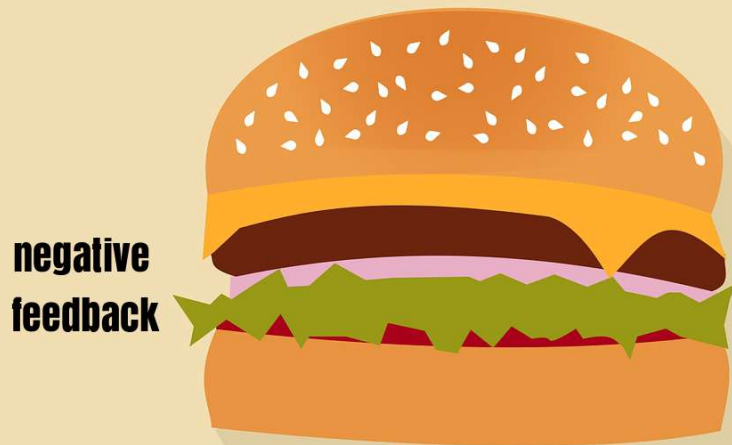
- 24-hour rule
- Ask a neutral party
- Listen to your body
- “Will this be important in 5 years?”
- Practice, practice, practice
 - Develop your “muscle memory”



Conflict Management & Safety

FEEDBACK SANDWICH

positive feedback



**negative
feedback**

more positive feedback

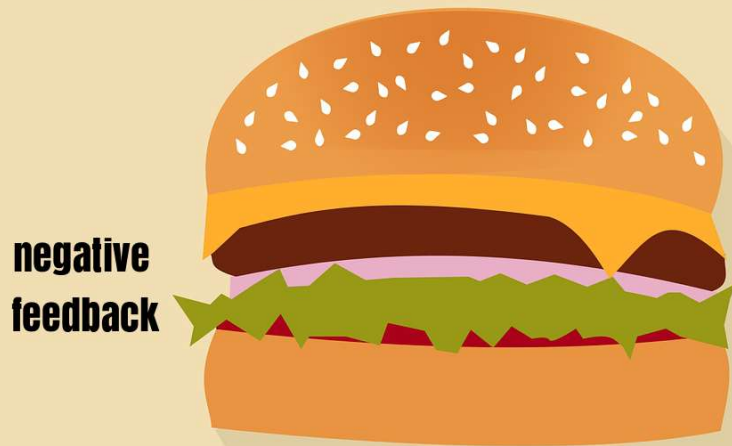
Sandwiching

- Has to be genuine
- It's not fluffing up
 - It's *acknowledging*
 - Showing *appreciation* and *recognition*
- The soft approach?
 - Compassion

Conflict Management & Safety

FEEDBACK SANDWICH

positive feedback



**negative
feedback**

more positive feedback

- Listening → get to know people
- Cool off → build relationships, respect, trust

Stronger communities

=

Safer communities

Thank you!
Let's talk - questions/comments?

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