

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

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Hi, I'm Libby



# NSSGA

NATIONAL STONE, SAND & GRAVEL ASSOCIATION

NSSGA is the leading voice and advocate for the aggregates industry. We advance public policies that protect and expand the safe and environmentally-responsible use of aggregates that build America's infrastructure and economy.



# Where Are We Going?



I. Communication & Working with **MSHA** 

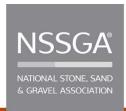


II. Providing Industry Resources



III. **Education** and Training

### I. Communication with MSHA



- Day-to-day communications with HQ
- Support for initiatives
  - Consistency coast-to-coast
  - Powered haulage initiatives
- Comments (etc.)
  - Powered haulage
  - Silica
  - Emergency Temporary Standard (ETS)
  - New Secretary & confirmation
- NSSGA-MSHA Alliance
  - Regular meetings
  - Safety communications





### **Prevent Powered Haulage Injuries and Fatalities**



**DURING THE FIRST HALF of 2021, nine miners** were killed and 185 were injured in accidents involving powered haulage equipment such as shuttle cars, scoops, locomotives, front end loaders and more. Year to date, this is the highest number of powered haulage fatalities since 2006, despite being only partway through the calendar year. Although the number of powered haulage accidents in the industry has been consistently trending down for many years, this recent spike in powered haulage fatalities and injuries is a stark reminder to stay vigilant and that complacency about any area of safety is misplaced.

Every mining operation is unique in its size, number of employees, mining techniques, types of mobile equipment, etc. But, when it comes to powered haulage, there are mutual safety aspects that should be taken into consideration industry-wide, which include visibility, communication, traffic management, seatbelt use and dumping practices.

We strongly recommend operators consider these best powered haulage practices to reduce serious injuries and fatalities within the aggregates industry:



- · Always be mindful of blind areas. Do not assume large equipment operators can see you or your vehicle - stay in the line of sight. Do not pull into or park in the blind area of a haul truck
- Improve visibility by adding strobe lights or high-visibility flags attached to a long flexible rod or a whip antenna on smaller vehicles (pickups, small support equipment, etc.)
- Consider installing cameras, collision warning systems or collision avoidance systems.

#### Communication

- · Establish and follow communication protocols that require verbal verification for all equipment operators.
- . Make eye contact or radio contact with the operator before approaching large equipment.
- . Sound your horn to warn miners that you are about to move and wait to give them time to get to a safe location.
- · Wear high visibility clothing when working around powered haulage equipment.

#### **Traffic Management**

- · Place traffic signs so they are clearly visible to operators and take into account the time it takes to see, read and react to a sign. Also consider braking and stopping distances for the equipment used at the mine.
- Ensure signs are in a language understood by miners and equipment operators.

#### Seatbelt Use

- · Establish and follow policies that require seatbelts be worn at all times.
- · Inspect seatbelts and mounting hardware before operating the equipment and replace damaged or worn parts.



### Evitemos lesiones y muertes por equipos de acarreo propulsados

DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE de 2021, nueve mineros murieron y 185 fueron heridos en accidentes que involucraron equipos de acarreo propulsados, tales como vagonetas lanzaderas, cucharones, locomotoras, cargadores frontales y más. En lo que va del año, este es el mayor número de muertes por equipos de acarreo propulsados desde 2006, a pesar de que sólo ha transcurrido una parte del año calendario. Aunque el número de estos accidentes en la industria ha mostrado una continua tendencia decreciente durante varios años, este incremento reciente en muertes y lesiones es un crudo

recordatorio de mantenernos vigilantes y que el exceso de confianza en áreas de seguridad está fuera de lugar.

Toda operación minera es única en cuanto a tamaño, número de trabajadores, técnicas de extracción, tipos de equipos móviles, etc. Pero cuando se trata de equipos de acarreo propulsados, existen aspectos de seguridad mutua que deben ser tomados en cuenta a nivel de toda la industria, incluyendo visibilidad, comunicación, manejo del tráfico, uso de cinturones de seguridad y prácticas

Recomendamos encarecidamente que los operadores consideren las siguientes mejores prácticas de acarreo propulsado para reducir las lesiones severas y las fatalidades en la industria de los agregados:

#### Visibilidad

- · Siempre esté atento a las áreas ciegas. No suponga que los operadores de equipos grandes pueden verlo a usted o a su vehículo — manténgase en la línea de vista. No se acomode o estacione en el área ciega de un camión de acarreo.
- Mejore la visibilidad agregando luces estroboscópicas o colocando banderillas muy visibles en una barra larga y flexible o en una antena de látigo en vehículos más pequeños (camionetas, equipo de apovo pequeño, etc.)
- · Considere instalar cámaras, sistemas de alerta de colisiones o sistemas anticolisión.



Comunicación

- · Establezca y cumpla con los protocolos de comunicación que requieran la verificación verbal para todos los operadores de equipos.
- · Haga contacto visual o por radio con el operador antes de acercarse a equipos grandes.
- Suene su bocina para alertar a los mineros que usted está a punto de moverse y deles tiempo para llegar a su sitio seguro.
- · Utilice vestimenta de gran visibilidad cuando trabaje cerca de equipos de acarreo propulsados.

#### Manejo de tráfico

- · Coloque señales de tráfico de manera que sean bien visibles para los operadores y tome en cuenta el tiempo que se tarda en ver, leer y reaccionar a una señal. También considere las distancias de frenado y parada para el equipo que se utiliza en la mina.
- Asegúrese que las señales estén en un idioma que comprendan los mineros y operadores de equipos.

#### Uso del cinturón de seguridad

- · Establezca y cumpla con políticas que exijan el uso de cinturones de seguridad en todo momento.
- Inspeccione los cinturones y sus piezas de montaje antes de operar el equipo y reemplace piezas dañadas o desgastadas.



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# Communication with Members

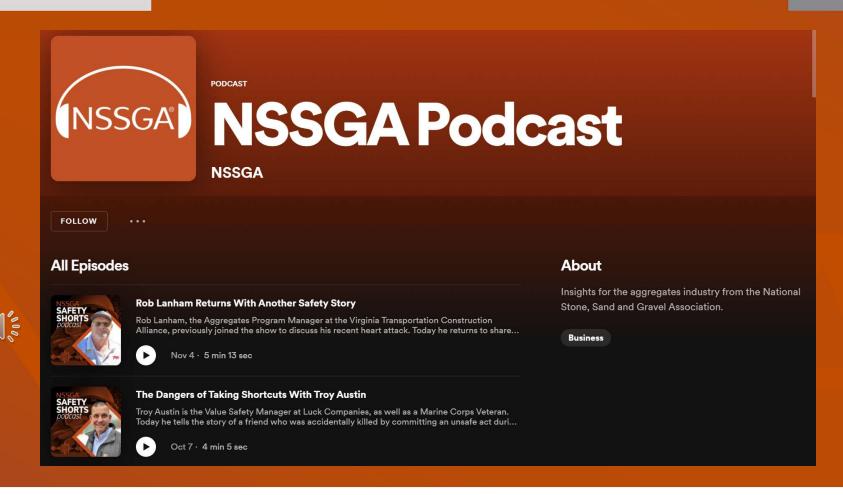
- Regular communications (emails, bi-annual meetings, etc.)
- Monthly Safety Meetings
  - Producers-only (every other month)
  - Near misses
  - Safety improvements & innovations











### **NSSGA** Resources

- Safety Month (June)
  - Speaker
    - Brandon Schroeder "Believe in Safety"
  - Poster
  - Social media
  - Podcast launch

# ALL IN for SAFETY!

Safety is an attitude. What's yours?

### ALWAYS MAINTAIN 3 POINTS OF CONTACT

(two hands and a foot, or two feet and a hand when ascending or descending equipment, ladders or rolling stock steps.

# See something, say something.

Always report unsafe conditions as soon as possible.

SAFETY STARTS WITH TRAINING.

Always use the right tool for the job. Never take shortcuts.

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DON'T RUSH.

Take time to consider the safest way to do a task before you begin.

### Good housekeeping IS ESSENTIAL.

The little things make a big difference in preventing slips, trips and falls.



















- Partnerships with NIOSH
  - Miner Total Health Program
  - Mine Safety and Health Research Advisory Counsel
  - Respirable Mine Dust Partnership (NIOSH & MSHA)

### **NSSGA** Resources

- Task Forces
  - Website TF
  - Safety Initiatives TF
  - Serious Injuries and Fatalities TF
- New Ideas for Toolbox Talks
- Online interactive version with more detail

### Keeping Toolbox Talks FRESH

hatever 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.



#### Make them Interactive

- Integrate a Stretch and Flex Program
- Do a "Bug Hunt" to Identify Hazards
- Start All Meetings with a Safety Share
- Use Guidance Questions during Safety
  Discussions
- Choose Two and Do

Do the Monday Morning Mop-Up

### Use Different Presentation Approaches

- Switch Up the Location
- Ask Different People to Present
- Share New Materials Or Old Materials in a New Way
- Engage Leadership

#### **Make Content Relatable**

- Relate Alerts to your Facility
- Use the Safety Chain of Events
- Learn from Near Hits/Misses
- Share Safety Stories

### Consider Other Industries and Embrace Sharing

- Use Vendors
- Try a Company or Facility Safety Swap
- Use MSHA as a Resource

### **Utilize Technology**

- Record and Share an Engaging Speaker
- Create Re-enactment Videos
- Utilize Safety Related Apps or Programs



You'll find more in-depth guidance on effectively implementing these strategies at nssga.org/toolbox\_talks

### **MAKE THEM INTERACTIVE**

INTEGRATE A STRETCH AND FLEX PROGRAM	+
DO A "BUG HUNT" TO IDENTIFY HAZARDS	+
START ALL MEETINGS WITH A SAFETY SHARE	+
USE GUIDANCE QUESTIONS DURING SAFETY DISCUSSIONS	+
CHOOSE TWO AND DO	+
DO THE MONDAY MORNING MOP-UP	-
Start the week fresh, clean, and engaged by having workers start each week with a jobsite walk to identify and address housekeeping concerns. This ne	ot only carves

out a dedicated time weekly for housekeeping, but also gets everybody moving and tunes their minds back into work after the weekend.



## Addressing DISTRACTIONS on Mine Sites

istractions 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.

### distraction (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:

### PLAN

#### Think ahead. Involve the whole workforce. Be proactive.

- · Management has the responsibility for establishing the message that reducing workplace distraction is a priority, particularly when considering work planning and scheduling.
- Set policies and establish messages that clearly communicate the risks of workplace distraction and how best to avoid distractions in the workplace.
- · Consider establishing a multi-discipline team that represents both management and work crews to participate on planning
- · If data is available, look for trends in incident occurrences that indicate workplace distraction as a contributing factor.
- Review any current safety practices or policies related to distraction to evaluate if they meet the needs of the workplace and identify areas that can be improved upon.

continued on reverse



Find additional resources on NSSGA's Health & Safety webpage at: nssga.org/distractions

### **IDENTIFY DISTRACTIONS AS HAZARDS**

#### Increase awareness. Be mindful about distractions. Speak up.

- Specify policies against multi-tasking (e.g., driving and texting, conducting tasks while using cell phones, etc.).
- · Identify common or potential distractions as part of a job hazard assessment before beginning work.
- Encourage a culture where all employees can check in with one another about distractions or mental fatigue without accusation.

#### TRAIN

#### Take all opportunities to train. Revisit often. Be innovative.

- Training should emphasize that workers should not interrupt or distract another worker while he/she is conducting a task. Don't be a distraction to your co-worker.
- Develop a resource library for distraction training. Find materials from YouTube,

- MSHA, OSHA, National Safety Council, NSSGA, colleagues, and more.
- · Use nudges or other reminders to keep employees mindful of the task at hand. It is easy for a mind to wander when preforming a routine or repetitive task, and reminders can help bring attention back to where it is most needed.

### **ESTABLISH POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

#### Formalize commitment. Use administrative controls. Write it down.

- · Ensure existing policies and procedures emphasize the importance of maintaining focus on the task at hand.
- Establish policies addressing key causes of distractions: cell phones, texting, fatigue, etc.
- Include an assessment of distractions or lack of focus as a potential cause in incident investigation procedures. Share findings (without blame or targeting individuals) to increase awareness about the role distractions play in accidents.
- · Add the hazard of distraction to job hazard assessment forms or programs.
- Consider requiring use of "do not disturb" warning signs and barriers or barricades for specific tasks (e.g., welding) to reduce distraction hazards.

### CHECK AND REVIEW

#### Use data. Continuously improve. Share findings.

- Review previous accident investigations and reviews to identify and highlight where distractions could have been or were a contributing factor.
- Ensure that safety conversations do not become a distraction - including those conversations that are part of a behaviorbased safety program.
- Review overall programs and ensure that distractions are considered as part of accident investigations, day-to-day operations, and more.

**PLANNING HAZARD IDENTIFICATION TRAINING** Training is an essential component of all safety programs. The importance of maintaining focus and proactively avoiding distractions should be integrated into all aspects on an operator's training program including New Miner Training, Task Training, Part 46, Toolbox Talks, and any other time training is conducted. Training should emphasis that workers should not interrupt or distract another worker while he/she is conducting a task. Don't be a distraction to your coworker. Develop a resource library for distraction training. Find materials from YouTube, MSHA, OSHA, National Safety Council, NSSGA, colleagues, and more. • Use nudges or other reminders to keep employees mindful of the task at hand. It is easy for a mind to wander when preforming a routine or repetitive task, and reminders can help bring attention back to where it is most needed. **POLICIES AND PROCEDURES CHECKING AND REVIEW** 





- SIF = "injuries that are life altering, life threatening, or cause a fatality"
- "Evidence shows that not all events have the potential to lead to an SIF and the absence of reportable injuries is not predictive of the absence of future SIF events. The strategy for reducing SIFs involves the identification of fatal risks, identification of critical controls, monitoring of those controls, and the review of SIF events for organizational learning."





- Small team of 5
- Identification of:
  - (1) High SIF-potential tasks
  - (2) Critical controls
- Creation of manual
- Training with examples





- 3 days class/hands-on training
- April 2022
- Columbus, OH
- In coordination with MSHA trainers
- Maximum participants 15
- Planning future locations

# **Communication & Conflict Management**



- "If you only take 3 things away" version...
  - Interests vs. positions
  - Go awkward early
  - Remember *your* interests

# Why Work on Conflict Resolution?



- Not rarely taught in school
- Leadership
- Let's Talk About Stress

### **Stress is from Head to Toe**

- Nervous system
  - Body's communication channels
  - "Fight or Flight"
- **Heart Disease** 
  - 32% of global deaths\*
- **Risk Factors** 
  - **S**moking
  - **H**ypertension
  - Exercise
  - Diets
  - **S**tress



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- We are in the driver's seat
- Modifiable Risk Factors
  - **S**moking
  - Hypertension
  - Exercise
  - Diets
  - Stress
  - Stress management is *learned* behavior; we can practice and improve.
  - Workout your conflict management muscles

"Life is 10% what happens to you and 90% how you respond to it"

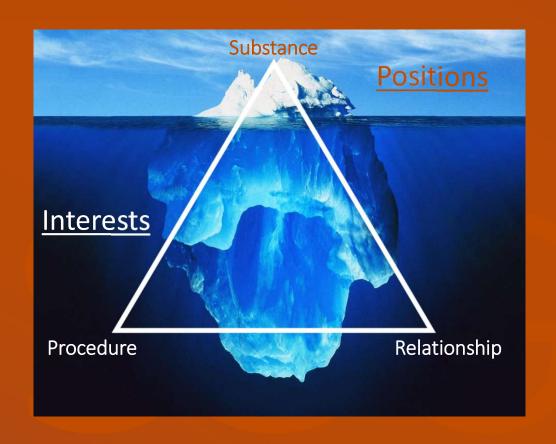


## (1) Positions vs. Interests











### **Positions vs. Interests**

### **Positions**

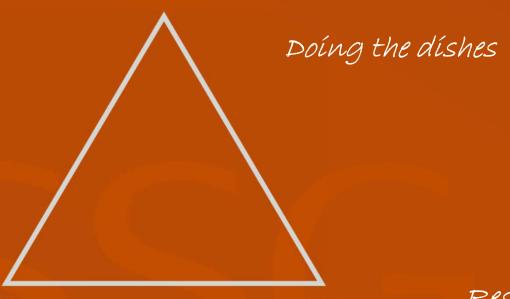
- Dishes "You do the dishes for once"
- Work Project "I don't want to do that project; that's not my job."

### **Interests**

- Dishes "I feel <u>unappreciated</u> when I cook and you don't help clean"
- Work Project "The workload is <u>imbalanced</u> and is <u>unfair</u>."



## **Positions vs. Interests**



When I cook, you clean Every other day

Respect Fairness



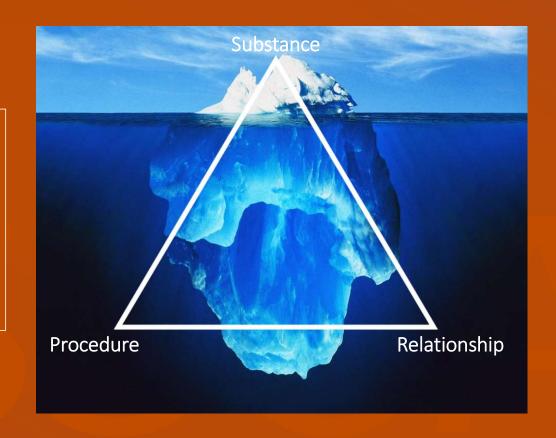




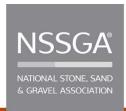




It's not about the nail, it's about finding common ground.



# (2) Go Awkward Early





- Prevent Misunderstanding and Assumptions
- Get to the Root Faster
- Find common *interests*



## **Go Awkward Early**

- Open-ended Questions
  - "Are you excited for the dentist?"
    Or,

Or,
"**How** are you feeling about going to the dentist?"

- Clarifying Questions
  - "Can you explain more?"

"When you say they're impossible, what do you med

- "I" Statements
  - "I feel overwhelmed..."

Or, "You're too demanding..."







- It's about people
- Understand and care about those around you
- It makes us safer
  - Connection
  - Understanding
  - Knowing when someone is "off"
  - Checking in
  - Calling out
- It's simple
  - Ask
  - Share



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# **Thank You! Questions?**

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