

Creating a Safety Culture

*Practical Tools to get the
Management Behaviors
Focused on Prevention*



Background

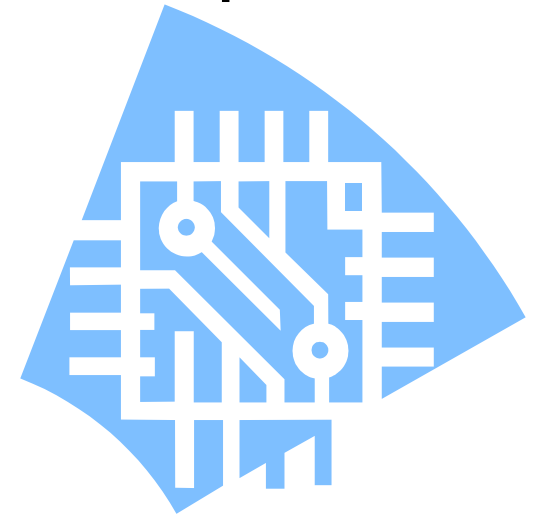
- ◆ What is the Secret to Creating a Positive Safety Culture?



Health and Safety Management Systems

◆ Safety Management Systems Perceptions

- Complex....
- Documentation heavy....
- “Systems Approach” confusion



◆ Simply Stated....

- Standards of Performance
- Management Activities and Behaviors

Operational Integration

- ◆ Operational Management
 - Plans the work
 - Assigns the workers
 - Provides the resources
- ◆ Safety is the responsibility of Operations
- ◆ Safety Professional must be considered “Expert Resources” not Safety “doers”



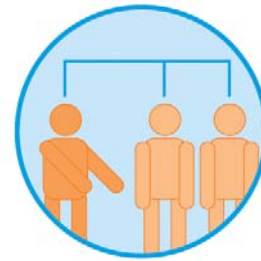
The Tools

- ◆ Leadership Engagement
- ◆ Accident/Incident Investigation and Analysis
- ◆ Job Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessments
- ◆ Leadership Audits





Leadership Engagement



1

Management
Commitment
and Leadership

- ◆ Walking the Talk
- ◆ Leading by Example
- ◆ Demonstrated, Visible Commitment to Safety and Health
- ◆ Engagement is required, not Involvement
 - In the field—not a memo or policy statement



MEDICINE
MAINT.
GROUP

GLE

Setting the Stage

◆ Basic Management Training

- Roles and Responsibilities
- Health and Safety Management Systems
- Accident Investigation and Root Cause Analysis
- Risk Assessment/Hazard Analysis



LAFARGE

zero

780217

Accident/Incident Investigation and Analysis

◆ Must be Systematic

- Each Investigation/Analysis should find failures in the management system

◆ Must be Reviewed

- As high in the management structure as possible
- LTAs should be reviewed at the Vice President level

◆ Leadership must Drive this process

- Questions must be asked of each investigation/analysis





Job Hazard Analysis/Risk Assessments

- ◆ Accident Investigation before it happens
- ◆ Required for non-routine, high hazard and construction tasks
- ◆ Must not be “complex” or burdensome
- ◆ Once an Incident occurs, Senior management should ask:
 - Was a Job Hazard Analysis conduct prior to this activity?

When it comes to safety, the only acceptable number is **zero**
Our goal: zero accidents in Lafarge North America



ATTENTION
THIS IS A NON SMOKING FACILITY
Please Do Not Smoking

TEAMSTERS LOCAL 415



FIRST AID

NO SMOKING

LAFARGE

SHUTE SHUTTER

Leadership Audits

- ◆ Designed to drive engagement
- ◆ Focus on critical activities and behaviors
- ◆ Must be conducted with site management
 - ◆ How site management reacts to unsafe conditions or behaviors creates and opportunity for Leadership to engage



E
CA

2003 Regional Safety and Health Initiative Winner
When it comes to
safety, the only
acceptable number



Narrow Focus

- ◆ Operations has many Competing Objectives
 - Financial, HR, Environment, Quality, etc.
- ◆ Resist changing/adding Safety initiatives each year
- ◆ Stay the course with initiatives until 80% implementation is achieved
 - Management tends to expect 100% of the result with 20% implementation
- ◆ No more than 3 to 5 Safety and Health processes



Results

From 2001 to 2002 improvements Lafarge AC&A Safety and Health performance:

◆ Lost Time Accidents	7.5 %	Reduction
◆ OSHA/MSHA Recordables	5%	Reduction
◆ Medical Only	17%	Reduction
◆ Total Injuries	11%	Reduction
◆ KPI Incident Rate	19%	Reduction

From 2002 to 2003

◆ Lost Time Accidents	60%	Reduction
◆ OSHA/MSHA Recordables	5%	Increase
◆ Medical Only	44%	Reduction
◆ Motor Vehicle Accidents (MVA)	43%	Reduction
◆ Total Injuries	29%	Reduction
◆ KPI Incident Rate	18%	Reduction

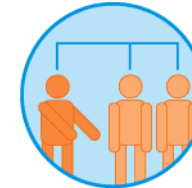
● Including a 58% reduction in Mixer Truck Rollovers

From 2003 to 2004

◆ Lost Time Accidents	7%	Increase (13 to 14)
◆ OSHA/MSHA Recordables	23%	Reduction
◆ Medical Only	3%	Reduction
◆ Motor Vehicle Accidents (MVA)	26%	Reduction
◆ Total Injuries	13%	Reduction
◆ KPI Incident Rate	4.7%	Increase

THE 6 ELEMENTS OF THE LAFARGE NORTH AMERICA CEMENT SAFETY PROGRAM

SAFETY IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY

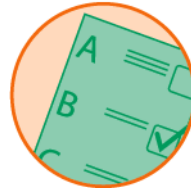


1 Management
Commitment
and Leadership

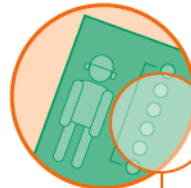


2 Safety Teams
at all Locations

STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES



3 Mandatory
Audit of the
Safety Systems



4 Adherence to the
Division Critical
Safety Rules

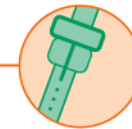
CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT



5 Regular Safety
Training for
all Employees



6 Near-Miss and
Risk Identification
Reporting



Seat Belts



Personal Protective
Equipment (PPE)



Working at Heights



Lockout/
Tagout/Tryout



Confined Space



Disabling of a
Safety Device

