

RESPONSIBILITY: *STAY IN CONTROL!*

INTRODUCTION

People don't come to work planning on being injured or even working unsafely. Yet everyday, hundreds of people are injured and killed at work. Often because they gave up control of their safety.

This safety video shows how we need to prevent outside forces like **time, emotions, peer pressure or distractions** from taking control of our safety.

This video will help your employees understand the importance of taking responsibility for their own actions rather than allowing outside forces to control their behavior – Staying In Control.

Key Points

- Often employees take risks instead of responsibility.
- When we allow forces outside of us to control our behavior and actions, someone is likely to be injured.

VIDEO KEY POINTS

The video opens with three scenarios that show employees taking risks instead of taking responsibility. An off-camera voice questions each of them as to their unsafe actions. All of them answer with excuses or rationalizations for their behavior.

Scenario descriptions on next page.

SCENARIO #1



Dan is doing maintenance on a piece of equipment when his supervisor approaches asking Dan if he's finished working on the cooler controller. Dan is unaware that the controller was on the schedule and says he won't have time today. The supervisor says it needs to be running for the next shift. Dan reluctantly agrees and goes to work on it. The cooler controller is mounted

high on a wall and the only nearby ladder is too short for Dan to use properly. Because he is in a hurry, he uses the short ladder, standing on the top of it. An employee passing by suggests that Dan use a taller ladder.

Dan doesn't appreciate the suggestion and brushes it off, continuing to use the short ladder. While he reaches around the controller the ladder slips out from under him causing him to fall to the concrete floor.

SCENARIO #2

Raul is approaching his truck while reading a text on his phone. The text is from his wife about a big expense. Raul angrily drops his tool box into the back of the truck and gets into the cab complaining "Great, Just what we need."

He throws the truck into revers almost hitting a pedestrian. After a verbal exchange, he looks at the text again, and backs the truck into a passing vehicle.



SCENARIO #3



Jeri and Charles are about to work on a control panel. As they are about to start work, Jeri points out that they should lock out the electrical energy. Charles replies that he forgot a lock and "he's done it a million times."

Jeri reluctantly acquiesces, replying "whatever".

Charles opens the control panel as he asks Jeri for a volt meter. As he looks away from the panel, the screw driver he is holding makes contact with a high voltage connection electrocuting him.

Narrator

The narrator introduces the concept that these three people didn't come to work planning on being injured but ended up giving up control of their safety.

We revisit each of the scenarios at the point the person says something that indicates they are giving up control of their safety to outside influences.

Dan on the short ladder –“ Man, I gotta get out of here. I'm going to be so late”:

- Time controls my behavior

Raul in his truck reading the text – “ Great, now we'll never get caught up!”

- Emotions control my behavior

Jeri at the tool cart – “ Fine, whatever you say”

- Peer pressure controls my behavior

Statements from employees on causes of injuries

- Hurry, not paying attention
- Emotions
- Short cuts that everyone does

Right Way Scenarios

The narrator discusses the need to be aware of staying in control of our safety especially when under pressure such as in the scenarios we have seen.

We then revisit each scenario as the main character is at the point of recognizing the need to stay in control of their safety. Each of them address the camera.

Dan as he decides to get a taller ladder – “My kid has his first t-ball game tonight. I really don’t want to be late. I’m rushing and letting time dictate my actions. But I’m the one responsible for working safely.”

Raul before he backs his truck – “You know, I’ve got some things going on out side of work. And I’m feeling pretty stressed out. But if I get in an accident I can’t blame it on my emotions. I have to take responsibility for working safely.”

Jeri before she hands the meter to Charles – “Charles has worked here a lot longer than me. And I want to fit in and not make any ones job harder. But I cant feel pressured in to working unsafely. Ultimately I’m the one responsible for my safety and the safety of those around me.”

“Hey Charles, you may have done it a million times this way. But all it takes is once. And I want us both to go home with all our fingers. Let’s lockout the power.”

Summary

The narrator points out the high human toll of “accidents”:

- **23,000 injuries every day**
- **250 deaths every day**

Over 85% of those injuries and deaths were due to human behavior – giving up control of our safety.

Discussion Points

Ask the audience if they can think of examples of seeing someone give up control of their safety – at work, at home, on the road?

Ask the audience if they have ever given up control of their own safety? At work, at home, while driving?

What did they learn from the observation or experience?

What would they do differently

Quiz

RESPONSIBILITY: STAY IN CONTROL!

Name _____ Date _____

The following questions are provided to determine how well you understand the information presented in this program.

- I. Often employees take _____ instead of responsibility.
 - a. control
 - b. risks
 - c. time out

2. When Dan used a ladder that was too short because there was no taller ladder nearby, he was letting _____ control his behavior.
 - a. time
 - b. emotions
 - c. other people
 - d. alcohol

3. Raul let his emotions control his actions when he _____.
 - a. backed the truck without looking carefully
 - b. failed to watch for pedestrians
 - c. both a and b

4. Jeri overcame an all too common obstacle to working safely. What was it?
 - a. Lack of training
 - b. Peer pressure
 - c. Improper equipment

5. Most injuries and accidents involve what?
 - a. Poor weather
 - b. Faulty equipment
 - c. Unsafe human behavior

QUIZ ANSWERS

1. b

2. a

3. c

4. b

5. c