



“Be a Safety FRIEND” and “Take time to CARE”

Toolbox Talk

Group Managing Director Message

For me there always needs to be much greater emphasis placed on the human impact of health and safety and I’m therefore asking you to have this specific aspect in your mind at all times when on a site, in the office or whilst travelling in your role, maintaining your own personal safety, those of your colleagues and those beyond the boundaries of the workplace.

As the video you hopefully have already seen highlights, we must all recognise the importance and impact a serious incident would have on all our lives.

With the above in mind please try to be aware of what is going on in and around your work environment.

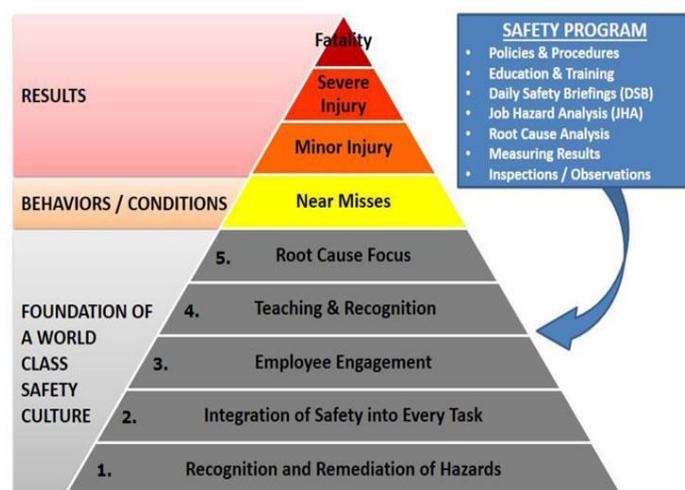
Our ‘Don’t Walk By’ initiative encourages everyone to highlight any health and safety concerns they may have or report any hazards they may see.

Thank you for working with us to maintain the safety of everyone.

Reason

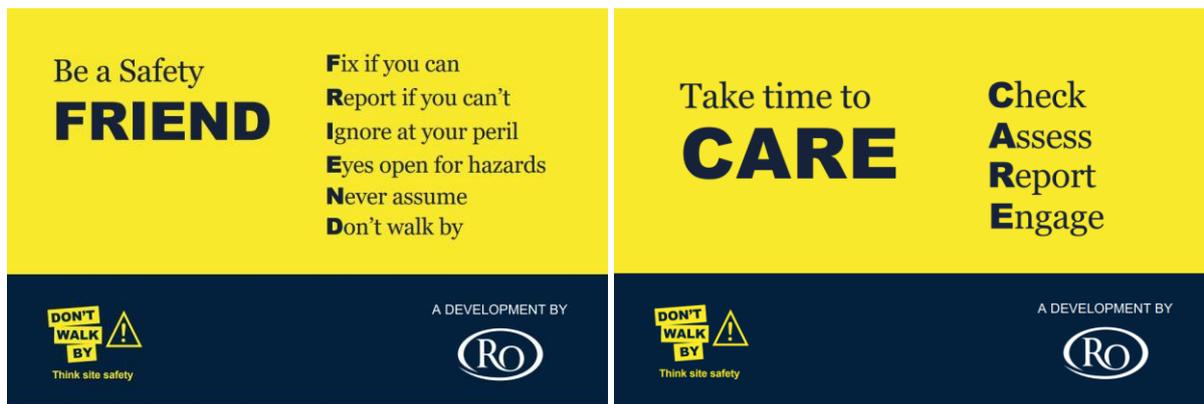
The accident triangle, also known as Heinrich's or Bird's triangle, is a **theory of accident prevention**. It shows a relationship between serious accidents, minor accidents and near misses and proposes that if the number of minor accidents is reduced then there will be a corresponding fall in the number of serious accidents.

The same proposition can be applied to following the CARE and FRIEND approach to safety observations and increased safety interventions, where we will reduce the hazards and further reduce the potential for injuries.



Outline

“Be a Safety FRIEND” and “Take time to CARE” are simple steps we can all take, and constantly consider, to act positively for the benefit of ourselves and others when on this site.



Toolbox Talk

Introduction

Invite at least one of the participants to share an accident/incident or near miss that they witnessed; the details, outcomes, and impact on colleagues and others.

If necessary, share one of your own experiences.

Action

Now as a group, discuss:

- How/why did the accident/incident or near miss occur?
- What human factors might apply:
 - Poor decision making
 - Lack of skill/training
 - Lack of perception of risk (including lack of experience)
- Might being “...a Safety FRIEND” have changed the outcome:
 - Fix if you can: close an open gate, remove a trip hazard, or remind a colleague to wear their PPE
 - Report if you can't: tell your Supervisor, a Black Hat or the Site Manager
 - Ignore at your peril: you might benefit from someone else being a FRIEND
 - Eyes open for hazards: be aware of your surroundings
 - Never assume: that someone else has seen what you see
 - Don't walk by: assume that it will be OK, and nothing will happen
- Might “Taking time to CARE” have changed the outcome:
 - Check: your understanding of the activity and RAMS
 - Assess: your surroundings and daily site hazards
 - Report: what you see to someone responsible
 - Engage: discuss observations or concerns with colleagues and Supervisors
- What is the most important thing you can do for the site owner?

