



Kiken Yochi Training (KYT)

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Arvin Sango, Inc.

**Safety Commitment: I promise to never
stop trying to help our members
recognize the importance of safety.....
at home, work or elsewhere!**

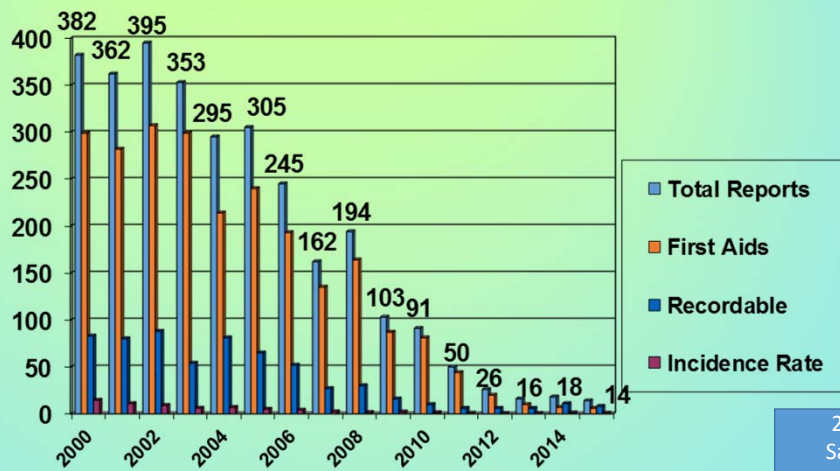
- Supplier for Toyota. Manufacture exhaust systems, manifolds, stampings, sub-assemblies, & catalytic converters.
- Approximately 950 members, 7 facilities, located in Madison, IN. Campbellsburg, KY. Henderson, TN. London Ontario, and San Antonio TX. Main plant is in Madison, IN.
- Parent company is Sango Co., Ltd. (Japan)



- The work being performed at ASI consists of somewhat difficult and higher risk type activities. For example welding, stamping, cutting, bending and we have a lot of manual material handling. This requires our members to be very attentive to safety while performing their daily duties.

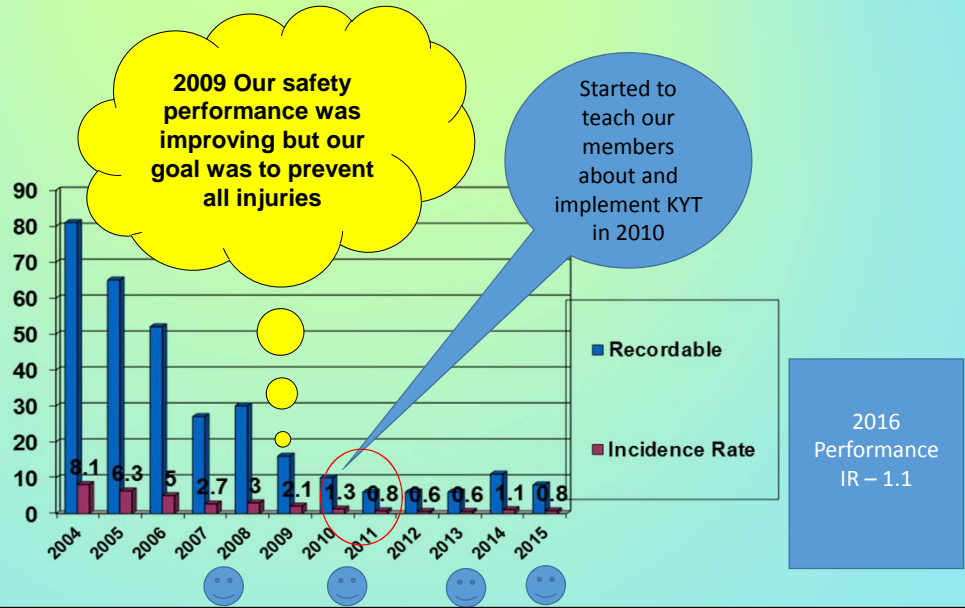


ASI 2000 – 2015 *History of Safety*



2016
Safety
Performance
Total Injuries
17

We strive to improve safety



Accidents Are Rare Events!



With hundreds of accidents being reported each year we were forced to REACT



Investigating After the Fact

VS



Identify Potential Hazards



VS



With a strong focus on Hazard Recognition we hope our members will be able to better recognize potential hazards.



KYT

Kiken Yochi (hazard prediction) training, is a Japanese activity used to motivate members to recognize and predict hazards. It develops sensitivity to unsafe conditions or hazardous situations. Thus, improving the ability to better recognize.

- The activity forces the worker to think about the consequences of an accident.
- This activity increases the motivation of workers to practice in teams.
- It uses meetings to sharpen awareness of what constitutes danger.
- Members share information on hazards and improve their problem solving capabilities by working to find solutions during this short meeting.



KYT

- We implemented our KYT program by following the basic procedures practiced by Sango.
- We feel that it is very important to follow these 4 rounds, if we want to receive the full benefits of the activity.
- Our first step was to develop a group of leaders. The leaders helped to develop and implement our program.
- We implemented with a strong message that all members understand, if an imminent danger is ever recognized the line will immediately shut down and call supervisor. Would require immediate elimination or correction.
- On going education of our members and leaders is needed.
- KYT activity is very member driven.
- Leaders are very proud of what they have accomplished.



KYT

- Over time the skills may even be used outside of the working environment. These skills will enable members to take a deeper look at the environment around them.



KYT

- Our primary goal was to increase our member's awareness of potential hazards.
- Through this activity our members take the time to STOP and THINK about what could happen. Building awareness prevents injuries.
- This activity requires a minimal amount of training to be able to understand.
- Members are trained in hazard recognition by using in-house situations as examples.
- Hands on training is completed with each team.
- The 4 basic steps must be stressed.



KYT

- The KYT activity does not require a lot of time to practice.
- Once members are trained you can expect an estimated 3-5 minute activity.
- Should help prevent injuries.
- Gives members a sense of control over their safety. (A voice).



2011 Results compared to 2010 results

Safety Goal = 0 Injuries

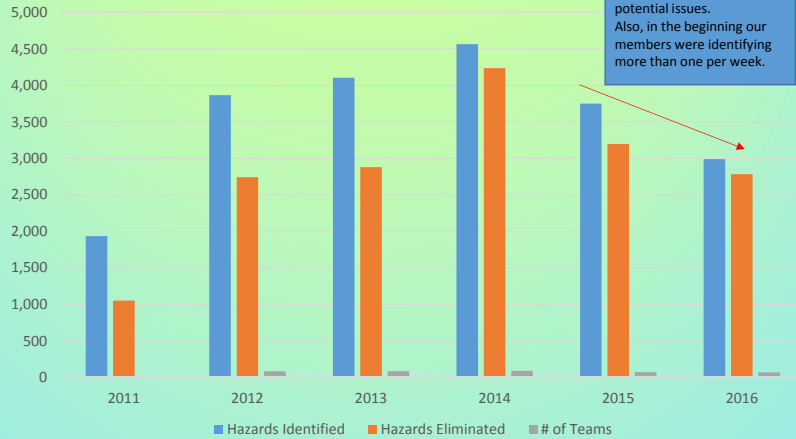
- 38% Reduction in Incidence Rate
- 64% Reduction in DART Rate
- 98% Reduction in Lost Work Days
- August 18th Sango Safety Day Activities
2010 Results 349 Safety Concerns Submitted
2011 Results 92 Safety Concerns Submitted



BJ1

KYT RESULTS 2011-2016

KYT Activity 2011-2016



Decline in numbers.....
Reduction in number of teams to allow maintenance to focus on Eliminating potential issues.
Also, in the beginning our members were identifying more than one per week.

Total
21,215
Potential
Hazards
Identified
16,874 +
Eliminated

We continue to eliminate daily, so this number is always growing.



Purpose of Presentation / Activity

- To introduce you to the concept of KYT.
- To explain the importance of participating in and supporting this activity, if you decide to implement it.
- To demonstrate the KYT activity to you.
- Provide hands on training/practice.
- Of course, we also want to share our success story with you!
- At the same time, we want to tell you about our struggles to sustain our program.
- One thing is for sure.....we feel that KYT is worth the effort put in to it! We are not done yet!



KYT Activity

Consists of a 4 Round Method

- R1 - What are the hidden hazards? Understanding Risks
- R2 - These are the danger points! Investigating Reality
(What could happen.....What are the consequences)
- R3 - What would you do? What can we do? Countermeasure(s)
(Consider both Long Term & Short Term Countermeasures)
- R4 - These are the danger points. Setting Targets
(What immediate action can we take to prevent injury until the full countermeasure is implemented)?



Beginning KYT Activity (Safety Check)

1. Members should team up in pairs and line up facing each other
2. A quick greeting is common courtesy
3. Visual inspection of the co-worker's safety equipment and clothing. This will ensure that all members are wearing the proper PPE. If not, please remind them that PPE is missing, remind them that they must restrain long hair / beard, or that clothing with holes can cause an injury. (These are just a few examples of issues that may be identified during this quick safety check).



KYT AS IT SHOULD BE PRACTICED

Round 1

- The Leader will explain the activity for the week.
- Explain exactly what the team will be observing or reviewing.
- Example: a specific job task, visual review of area, other.
- The team will review the area or job as instructed by the leader.
- Each member should look for potential hazards in each step of the job or in the area of concern.
- What do we see? What could go wrong? What potential hazards are there?



Round 2

- Leader will ask team to quickly brainstorm and identify any potential hazards they may have seen.
- Leader or recorder will list these potential hazards.
- The team will look at the list and select one potential hazard that is of most concern to the team.
- Team must agree. (Everyone's opinion is important.)



Round 3

- Leader will ask the team to quickly brainstorm and identify countermeasures that could/should be put in place to eliminate the selected potential hazard.
- Leader or recorder will list potential countermeasures and the team will be asked to select the best countermeasure. (Everyone's input is important.)



Round 4

- Leader will verbally review the activity results with the members and ask members what could be done to prevent incident until countermeasures are fully implemented. Such as (making all members who work in the area aware of the potential hazard, coaching, warnings, training, signage or other, as identified by the team). What can we do now/today? This is called the **action item or short term CM** for the activity.
- The Action Item can actually be an opportunity for teaching.



Note: Leader or volunteer team member will log the activity on the KYT log.

Point & Call Method Used in Japan

- Point & call can be used where hazards exist
- Make a tight fist by placing your thumb over your middle finger
Then extend index finger with your thumb and other three fingers bent
- Straighten yourself
- Place your left hand on your waist
- Leader will point and state the key hazard to be confirmed, plus **Yoshi, which means (Yes!)**
- Members point and repeat this **1 time**
- Team will then determine the Countermeasure
- Team will then determine the action target Item for this activity
- Leader to point and call out the action target item, members repeat after leader (**3 times.**) Plus **Zero Sai Yoshi, (Zero Injuries – Yes!)**
- Why should we consider POINT AND CALL method?



Point & Call Method

Studies show that using the point and call method to help recognize work related errors decreased the errors.

ASI considered the point and call method but we felt it was more important for us to implement a KYT program that would best fit our culture. We wanted our members to feel comfortable with the program we implemented. It is believed that pointing and calling can improve this activity.

