

05-19

UWVee Appr 9/20/05

Senate Info: 5/2/06

Undergraduate Distance Education Review Form

(Required for all courses taught by distance education for more than one-third of teaching contact hours.)

Existing and Special Topics Course

SAPP 441/541

Instructor(s) of Record: Mr. Philip Rivers

Phone: 357-3019

Email: privers@iup.edu

Step One: Proposer

A. Provide a brief narrative rationale for each of the items, A1- A5.

1. How is/are the instructor(s) qualified in the distance education delivery method as well as the

discipline?

2. How will each objective in the course be met using distance education?

Step Three: University-wide Undergraduate Curriculum Committee Approval

Recommendation: Positive (The objectives of this

Negative

Gail S. Sechrist *Sept. 20, 2005*

A. Provide a brief narrative rationale for each of the items, A1- A5.

1. How is/are the instructor(s) qualified in the distance education delivery method as well as the discipline?

Mr. Philip Rivers will be an instructor for this class. Mr. Rivers is an Associate Professor with over 28 years of teaching experience in the Safety Sciences Department at IUP. Prior to IUP, Mr. Rivers spent a number of years as a safety manager with Westinghouse. Mr. Rivers has taught numerous distance education courses at IUP.

2. How will each objective in the course be met using distance education technologies?

The online course will consist of course material presented on-line through WebCT, on-line quizzes, required readings and assignments, and required weekly Chat Room participation.

- 4. Develop loss incident reports that contain recommendations of specific preventive actions to specific managers.**

Students will be provided with techniques used to develop professional accident loss incident reports. When provided with case study information pertaining to various loss incidents, students will be required to apply the techniques presented in the on-line course contents, readings, and assignments and develop their own professional

5. How will academic honesty for tests and assignments be addressed?

On-line quizzes will be administered through WebCT. The quizzes will be designed in a manner such that items will be randomly selected from a pool of quiz items so that no two quizzes will be identical.

Students will be required to submit assignments via email and hard copy to the instructor. In the weekly chat rooms, students will be required to converse with the instructor as to the status of their projects and assignments.

Graduate Distance Education Review Form

(Required for all courses taught by distance education for more than one-third of teaching contact hours)

Existing and Special Topics Course

TITLE of PROPOSAL: SAFE 441/541: Accident Investigation

DEPARTMENT: Safety Sciences

PERSON: Dr. Chris Joseph (Principal Investigator)

The committee has reviewed the proposal to offer the above course using distance education technology, and responds to the CBA criteria as follows:

1. Will an instructor who is qualified in the distance

Step Two: GRADUATE COMMITTEE

Positive recommendation

Negative recommendation

(Handwritten marks)

05-19

Follow these instructions to post your ideas and respond to your classmates'

postings

Instructions for using the Discussions tool

Overview: The Discussions tool allows students and instructors to send

Types of Discussions: Discussions are divided into various topics your

instructor has created based upon discussion groups or around particular
topics. Topics can be public or private. Everyone in your course can see

2.

Discussions

:

Click on a topic name to see its messages.

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Attachment 3

Name: Management 1000

Type: Microsoft Word Document 22.5 KB

Useful: some files are not intended to be used.

File files from the internet can be used. However, you should not trust the content. Do not download files from the internet. [save this file](#) what's the use?

Subject: Re: Corporate Culture (Exhibit 3-2, Text Page 52)

Message no. 9 [Reply of: no. 3]





Author: [Redacted]

Date: Wednesday, July 13, 2005 3:46pm

I couldn't just copy and paste my paper out of word so I sent it as an attac

 See Attached

→ **Reply** **Reply privately** **Quote** **Download** **Close**

After viewing the message click the **Reply** button.

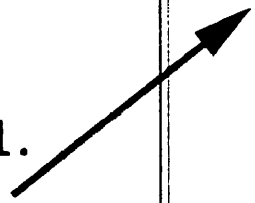
9.


Reply to Message: 9

Topic: Assignment 1 Chapters 1 - 3

Message:

1.



Height of edit area: 12  **Resize** Don't wrap text / Wrap text

Compose message Undo listing Search Mark all as read Message options

Display: All Unread Threaded Unthreaded

helpless when asked to prevent accidents. The question he must be asking himself is, "How can I prevent something that happens by chance?"

Someone Is at Fault

A third common meaning is an event that someone caused by 'being at fault.' This is usually

~~...the person who is "at fault" for the accident. That is why he is taking his...~~

"Unplanned release of energy" as the cause of accidents (Heinrich: 32). When the event that causes injuries and damage is studied, we can see that it is an uncontrolled release of energy

that is the cause of the accident. Therefore, it is the release of energy that is

Thirteen types of energy can be released uncontrollably that may downgrade the condition of ~~whenever or whatever~~ the energy contacts. Figure 1-1 shows these energy types. It could be

Types of Energy Involved in Loss Incidents

Theft/Vandalism/Terrorism

After having defined the types of energy that make up loss incidents, it is logical to look at the types of losses that can result from loss incidents. From a financial liability standpoint, an uncontrolled release of energy can result in injury, illness, property loss, and environmental pollution.

Immediate Results

When a loss incident occurs and someone is injured, we can call this loss incident an injury incident. Likewise, a loss incident resulting in an employee illness would be called an illness incident, a loss incident resulting in property loss would be a property loss incident and one resulting in environmental pollution would be a pollution incident.

We can also have the situation where energy is released uncontrollably and no one or no property is nearby or the release is contained before it can negatively affect the environment. For the lack of a better term, we can use Bird's term and call these situations near-loss incidents (Bird 1974, 18). One problem exists with calling them near-loss incidents. The term implies that no money is lost, which may not be the case. An example of a near-loss incident resulting in a financial loss is a piece of scrap lumber falling from an overhead crane walkway

Partial Loss Incident Sequence

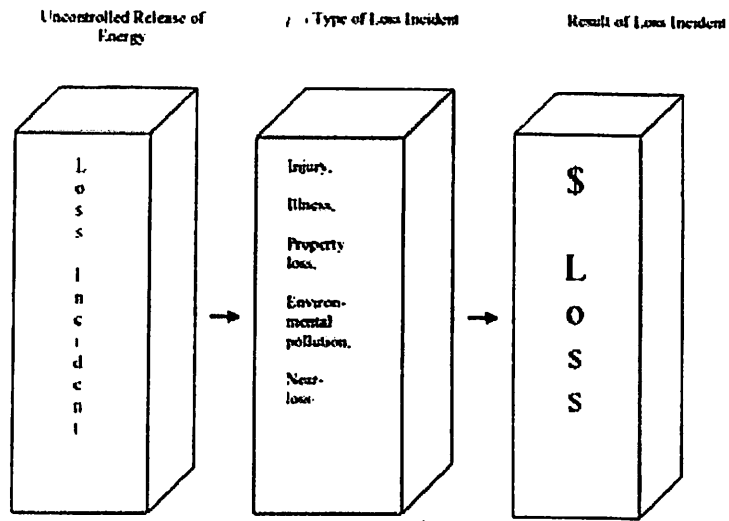


Figure 1-2

Let's put the ideas and definitions that we've just discussed thus far into a partial loss incident

sequence. The sequence in Figure 1.2 shows that the loss incident can result in an injury or

present my own arguments for dropping the word safety.

Let's play the Sesame Street game of which one doesn't belong. Looking at a manufacturing setting and stating which one doesn't belong: production, productivity improvement, product

quality, and safety, it's pretty clear that safety doesn't belong. When we're thinking about production, productivity improvement, and product quality, safety is not a business term. Sure.

Introduction to Activity 3

What is the Scope of Our Prevention Efforts?

Many times what we do is stated in terms of the "safety program." Saying that we administer a program makes it sound like what we do is very small and unimportant. Even if we say we administer the loss prevention program, it still doesn't do justice to the magnitude and

category of people that we want to protect. When we think of all possible injuries from a liability standpoint, we see that we must have six distinct injury prevention programs. Obviously, since we want to prevent losses to our human resources, we need to have an On-the-Job Injury Prevention Program. Because we provide medical coverage to our employees and their

Program Procedures

As mentioned earlier, a program is made up of various procedures all designed to meet the objectives of the program. Each of the programs is listed with some procedure titles given as examples of the procedures that would naturally fall within the program. The following procedures would be interdepartmental procedures because they need personnel from two or more departments to meet the procedures' objectives. Intradepartmental procedure examples

Injury Prevention Programs

On-the-Job Injury Prevention Program

Lock Out Procedure

Confined Space Entry Procedure

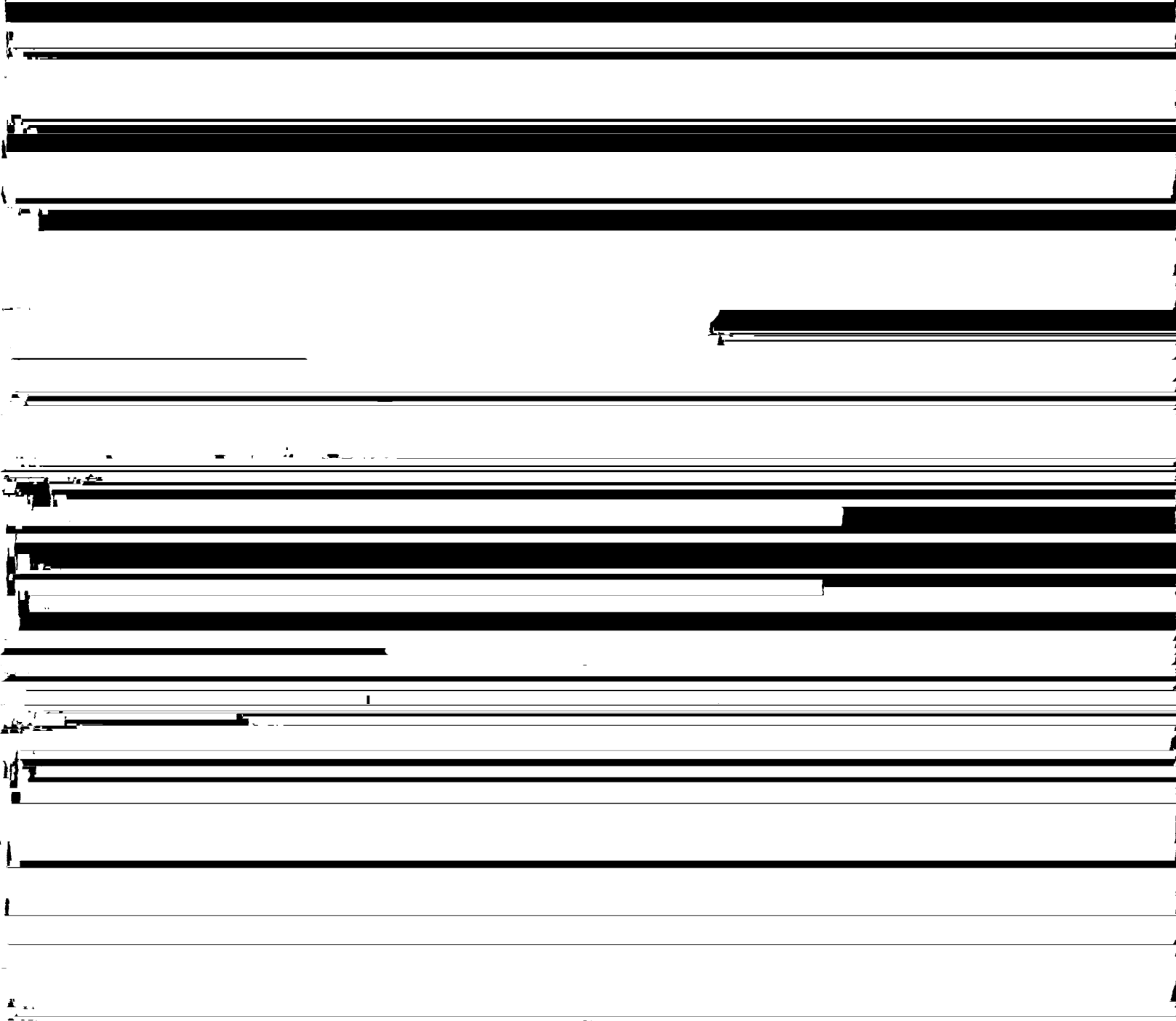
Obtaining Prescription Safety Glasses Procedure

Employee-empowered Behavior Reinforcement

Off-the Job Employee and Immediate Family Injury Prevention Program

~~Rescuing Fire Extinguishers Procedure~~

Notification of the Public Officials of a Chlorine Gas Leak



Product Recall

Occupational Illness Prevention Programs

Toxic Materials Control Program

Hazard Communication Procedure

Respirator Fit Testing Procedure

Hearing Conservation Program

Audiometric Testing Procedure

Assembling the Fire Brigade Procedure

Fighting a Site Fire during the Daylight Shift Procedure

Product Damage Prevention Program

Determining Product Damage Incidents Procedure

Collecting Costs of Product Damage

Equipment and Facility Damage Prevention Program

Determining E & F Damage Incidents Procedure

Collecting Costs of E & F Damage

Equipment Damage Prevention Program

Pre-Trip Inspection Procedure

Defensive Driver Identification Program

Hazardous Waste Disposal Procedure

Noise Pollution Prevention Program.

Muffler Inspection Procedure

General Programs

Accountability Measurement Program

Measuring Line Managers' Performance

Measuring Supervisors' Performance

Loss Incident Investigation Program

Data Collection Procedure

Taking Corrective Action Procedure

Ergonomics Program

Ergonomics Committee Charter

Purchasing Ergonomically Sound Hand Tools Procedure

Introduction to Activity 4

What is the Scope of Our Prevention Efforts - Part 2?

The program outlined in Activity 2 states the business case of the loss prevention program. It also states the scope of the program. The program is designed to prevent the loss of time, money, and resources. It is designed to prevent the loss of productivity and the loss of quality. It is designed to prevent the loss of safety and the loss of health. It is designed to prevent the loss of reputation and the loss of customer loyalty. It is designed to prevent the loss of market share and the loss of competitive advantage. It is designed to prevent the loss of innovation and the loss of leadership. It is designed to prevent the loss of talent and the loss of knowledge. It is designed to prevent the loss of trust and the loss of confidence. It is designed to prevent the loss of respect and the loss of honor. It is designed to prevent the loss of dignity and the loss of pride. It is designed to prevent the loss of honor and the loss of glory. It is designed to prevent the loss of fame and the loss of fortune. It is designed to prevent the loss of power and the loss of influence. It is designed to prevent the loss of status and the loss of prestige. It is designed to prevent the loss of respect and the loss of admiration. It is designed to prevent the loss of love and the loss of affection. It is designed to prevent the loss of friendship and the loss of companionship. It is designed to prevent the loss of family and the loss of heritage. It is designed to prevent the loss of culture and the loss of tradition. It is designed to prevent the loss of identity and the loss of self. It is designed to prevent the loss of life and the loss of death.

manufacturing process.

Facilities Engineering (Responsible the building design)

Maintenance

Purchasing

Legal

Accounting

Scheduling

Quality Control or Assurance

Sales and Marketing

Answers to Activity 4

Intradepartmental Loss Prevention Procedures

The intradepartmental procedures are organized by the departments that should have each

example procedure in place.

Human Resources Department

Employee Annual Physical Examinations Procedure

New Employee Orientation Procedure

Process Engineering Department

Specifying Guarding on All Newly Purchased Equipment Procedure

Fire Extinguisher Inspection Procedure

Ventilator Systems Inspection Procedure

Purchasing Department

Determining the Freight on Board, F.O.B, of Hazardous Materials Procedure

Securing a Material Safety Data Sheet for Each Chemical Purchased Procedure

Legal Department

Seeking Retribution from Manufacturer of Faulty Equipment Procedure

Procedure for Reviewing Quality Control Procedures

Production Department Procedure