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#### **ABSTRACT**

This document consists of the woodyard skills handbook and an employee handbook for woodyard employees of Boise Cascade. The handbooks are products of a National Workplace Literacy project conducted by Alabama Southern Community College. The woodyard skills handbook contains information needed by employees to improve math, measurement, vocabulary, and comprehension skills to reach the level required to move onto the woodyard training program on the computer. Section I discusses reasons for the handbook. Section II lists all words from the woodyard that are necessary to complete the computerized technical training. Section III is a general review of rules for dealing with fractions. Section IV is a general review of rules for measurement. Section V contains all forms used in the woodyard. Each form has a summary page that lists who completes it, math required, other related documents, and special instructions. A blank copy and 's completed copy follow. Section VI provides general examples of the types of reading comprehension questions which appear on the computer. The employee handbook covers topics that introduce employees to skills that can help them achieve the right mix for new or continued employment. Five sections address continuous improvement, team building, brainstorming, active communication, and diversity. Fifteen sources are cited. (YLB)

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## Woodyard Skills Handbook

Today's Workplace: An Employee Handbook

Alabama Southern Community College

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
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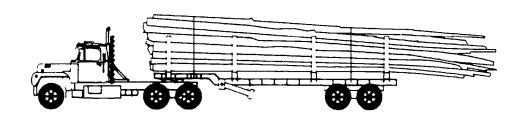
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REST SOON A PURCHE

# BOISE CASCADE JACKSON MILL

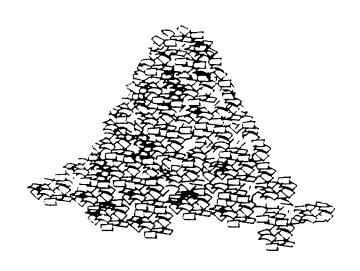




# WOODYARD SKILLS HANDBOOK



WORKFORCE EDUCATION
ALABAMA SOUTHERN
COMMUNITY COLLEGE





# WOODYARD SKILLS HANDBOOK OUTLINE

- I. REASONS FOR WOODYARD SKILLS HANDBOOK
- II. REVIEW OF WOODYARD WORDS
- III. REVIEW OF MATH SKILLS
- IV. REVIEW OF MEASUREMENT SKILLS
- V. REVIEW OF WOODYARD FORMS
- VI. REVIEW OF COMPREHENSION SKILLS



I.

#### I. REASONS FOR WOODYARD SKILLS HANDBOOK

YOU HAVE RECENTLY BEEN ASSESSED IN FOUR AREAS OF SKILLS:

# MATH MEASUREMENT VOCABULARY COMPREHENSION

THIS WAS DONE TO LET YOU KNOW THE LEVEL OF YOUR CURRENT SKILLS. IT WAS ALSO DONE TO SEE IF YOU ARE READY TO MOVE ONTO THE NEW WOODYARD TRAINING PROGRAM ON THE COMPUTER.

TO BEGIN THE COMPUTERIZED TRAINING, YOU MUST GET AT LEAST 80% OF THE ANSWERS CORRECT IN ALL AREAS OF THE ASSESSMENT. THIS HANDBOOK CONTAINS THE INFORMATION YOU WILL NEED TO REACH 80%, IF YOU DID NOT DO SO ON THE PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT.

THIS INFORMATION WILL BE USEFUL TO YOU IN OTHER WAYS AS WELL. THE HANDBOOK CONTAINS ALL OF THE WORDS FROM THE WOODYARD WHICH ARE ON THE COMPUTER PROGRAM.

THE HANDBOOK ALSO HAS ALL OF THE NEW FORMS THAT YOU WILL BE USING IN THE WOODYARD. COPIES OF THE FORMS ARE SHOWN ALONG WITH EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT EACH OF THEM. IN THIS REVIEW, THE MATH REQUIRED ON EACH FORM WILL BE OUTLINED.

WHEN YOU ARE READY TO BE REASSESSED OR IF YOU NEED HELP AFTER THE REVIEW SESSION, YOU CAN CONTACT THERESA JOHNSON IN THE TRAINING CENTER. BASIC SKILLS HELP IS AVAILABLE AT THE TRAINING CENTER ON THE COMPUTER. ONE-ON-ONE HELP CAN ALSO BE PROVIDED.



**II.** 

Ą

#### II. REVIEW OF WOODYARD WORDS

LISTED BELOW ARE ALL OF THE WORDS FROM THE WOODYARD THAT YOU WILL NEED TO KNOW TO COMPLETE THE COMPUTERIZED TECHNICAL TRAINING. AT THE END OF THE LIST, WE HAVE ADDED A PLACE FOR OTHER WORDS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN MISSED. AFTER YOU READ THE LIST, PLEASE LET US KNOW IF WE NEED TO ADD WORDS.

**ADMINISTRATION** 

**AERIAL** 

AIR CONDITIONER

AIR NOZZLE

**ALARM** 

ALERT

AMMETER (AMPMETER)

**ANGLE** 

ANVIL

APPLICATIONS

**AREAS** 

ATTACHMENT

**AUTOMATIC** 

**BACKUP** 

**BACKUP ALARM** 

BAR

**BARK** 

BARKING DRUM

**BARKO LOADER** 

**BEARINGS** 

BELT

BIN

BINDICATOR

**BLOWERS** 

**BLOWLINES** 

**BOBCAT** 

**BOLTS** 

**BREAKDOWN** 

**BUNDLE** 

**BUTTONS** 



**BUZZER** 

**CABLES** 

**CALCULATOR** 

**CASE ROLLS** 

**CAT LOADER** 

**CATWALK** 

**CAUSES** 

**CHAIN HOIST** 

**CHAIN** 

**CHAIR** 

**CHANGING** 

CHIP

**CHIP DUMPER** 

CHIP PILE

**CHIP PLANT** 

CHIP UNLOADER

**CHIPPER CONVEYOR** 

**CHIPPER** 

**CHIPPER CHUTE** 

**CHIPPER SPOUT** 

**CHOKER** 

**CHUTE** 

**CLAMPS** 

**CLEANUP** 

**CLOSING LINE** 

COLLECTING

**COME-A-LONG** 

**COMPLETE** 

**COMPONENTS** 

**COMPUTER** 

**CONSTANT** 

CONTROL

**CONTROL ROOM** 

**CONVEYER** 

CORDS

**COUPLING** 

**CRANE** 

**CUTTING** 

**CYCLONE** 



**CYLINDERS** 

**DAMAGE** 

**DANGEROUS** 

DEBARKING

**DEBARKING DRUM** 

**DEBRIS (TRASH)** 

**DEFLECTOR** 

**DEPARTMENT** 

DISCHARGE

DIVERTER

**DOORBELL** 

**DOWNSTREAM** 

DOWNTIME

**DOZER** 

**DRAG-CHAIN** 

DRUM

DRUM DISCHARGE

DULL

**DUMP** 

EAR PLUGS

EFFECT

**EFFICIENTLY** 

**ELECTRIC** 

ELECTRICAL CONTROL ROOM

**ELECTRICIAN** 

**ELEVATED** 

**EMERGENCY** 

**EMERGENCY ALARM** 

**EMERGENCY SHUTDOWN** 

**END** 

**ENTERING** 

**EQUIPMENT** 

FEED

**FEEDBACK** 

**FILTERED** 

FIRE ALARM

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

**FLOW** 

**FLOWING** 



**FOCUSED** 

**FOREMAN** 

**FORKS** 

**FORMING** 

FOUR-WAY VALVE

FRAME

FREELY

**FRICTION** 

**FRONT** 

FRONT-END LOADER

**GEAR BOX** 

**GENERATES** 

**GLOVES** 

**GRATING** 

**GRAPPLE** 

**GROUND** 

**GUARDS** 

**HALFWAY** 

**HAMMER** 

HANDLING

HARDHAT

**HARDWOOD** 

**HAZARDOUS** 

**HEAD PULLEY** 

**HEIGHT** 

HIGH

HOG

HOIST LINE

HOOK

HOUSEKEEPING

**HYDRAULIC** 

**IDENTIFY** 

**IDLE ROLLER** 

**IMPACT WRENCH** 

**INCLINED** 

**INDEPENDENTLY** 

INFEED

**INSERT** 

**INTERLOCKS** 



**JACKLADDER** 

**KICKERS** 

KNIFE HOLDER

KNIFE SWITCH

**KNIVES** 

**KNUCKLEBOOM** 

LADDER

**LENGTH** 

**LESSON** 

LIFTS

LIGHT

LIMIT-SWITCH

LINK

LIVE-DECK

LOAD

**LOADER** 

**LOCATION** 

LOCK OUT

LOG FORKS

**LOG RAMPS** 

LOG STACKER

LOGS

LONG WOOD

LUBE

**MAGNET** 

**MAINTENANCE** 

MAINTENANCE REQUEST

**MALFUNCTIONS** 

**MANUAL** 

**MECHANIC** 

**MECHANICAL** 

METAL DETECTOR

MUL

**MODE** 

**MONITOR** 

**MOTOR-DRIVEN** 

**MOTORS** 

NO WOOD

**NUTS** 



OIL

**OPERATING PANEL** 

**OPERATION** 

**OPERATOR** 

**OUTFEED** 

**OVERHEATING** 

**OVERRIDE** 

**OVERSIZE** 

**PANEL** 

PAPER MAKING

**PARALLEL** 

**PEDESTRIAN** 

**PERCENT** 

**PERSONAL** 

PERSONNEL

**PIECES** 

PILE

**PINCHING** 

PINE

**PLATFORM** 

**PLUG** 

**POSITIONED** 

**POWERS** 

**PRECAUTIONS** 

**PRESSURE** 

**PREVENT** 

**PROBLEMS** 

**PROCESS** 

**PRODUCE** 

**PRODUCTION** 

**PULP** 

**PUMP** 

**PURPOSE** 

**PUSH-PULL** 

**RADIATOR** 

**RADIO** 

**RAISED** 

**REAR** 

**RECHIPPER** 



**RECLAIM** 

REFERENCE

REJECT

**REPORT** 

**REQUEST** 

RESET

**RESOURCE** 

RESPIRATOR

RINGING

**ROLLERS** 

**ROOM** 

**ROTATE** 

ROTATION

**RUNNING** 

**SAFETY** 

**SAW COLLARS** 

**SAW GUIDE** 

**SAW SHAFT** 

**SAWDUST** 

**SAWS** 

**SCALE HOUSE** 

**SCALPING SCREEN** 

**SCHEDULING** 

**SEGMENT** 

**SEMI-MODE** 

**SEPARATED** 

**SEQUENCE** 

**SHACKLE** 

SHIFT

**SHORT WOOD** 

**SHOVEL** 

SHUT DOWN

**SIGNAL** 

**SLASHED** 

**SLASHER** 

**SLING** 

**SLOPES** 

**SMOOTH** 

**SOCKET** 



**SPECIES** 

SPIKE ROLLS

SPRAY

**SPROCKET** 

**STATIONARY** 

**STOKERS** 

**STEEP** 

**STORAGE** 

**STRAIGHTEN** 

SUPPLY

**SWITCH** 

**SYSTEM** 

**TAG OUT** 

TAIL ROLLER

**TAYLOR** 

**TONGS** 

TIRES

**TOGETHER** 

TORQUE CONVERTOR

**TOTAL** 

**TOWER** 

**TRACKS** 

**TRAINER** 

TRANSFER

**TRANSPORTING** 

TRASH CONVEYER

TRAVEL

TRIGGER

TRIP

TROUBLE SHOOTING

**TROUGH** 

TRUNION

TRY OUT

**TUBULAR** 

**TWIN** 

**UNHOOK** 

UNLOAD

**UPSTREAM** 

**VALVE** 



VESSEL ENTRY
WALLS
WATER
WINDOWS
WINDSHIELD
WOOD
WOOD GRAPPLE
WOODYARD
YARD CONVEYOR
YARD
YOKE

## **OTHERS:**



III.



# III. REVIEW OF MATH SKILLS

THE WOODYARD EMPLOYEES AS A WHOLE HAVE A GOOD UNDERSTANDING OF THE BASIC MATH AREAS. SOME OF YOU HAD TROUBLE WITH FRACTIONS. STARTING BELOW IS A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE RULES FOR DEALING WITH FRACTIONS. FRACTIONS ARE PART OF THE BASIC SKILLS REQUIRED BY INDUSTRY STANDARDS.



# **EXAMPLES OF CHANGING MINUTES TO HOURS**

1 HOUR = 60 MINUTES

2 HOURS = 120 MINUTES

3 HOURS = 180 MINUTES

4 HOURS = 240 MINUTES

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1:15 \\
 \hline
 60 \\
 \hline
 15
\end{array}$$

# **CHANGING MINUTES TO HOURS**

A 85 MINUTES = 
$$\frac{1 \text{ fn } 35 \text{ mm}}{60 \text{ s}} = 11.25$$

B 125 MINUTES = 
$$\frac{2 h_0 5 min}{60.1.25}$$

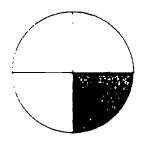
D 130 MINUTES = 
$$\frac{2 \text{ fm}}{69 / 36}$$



# INTRODUCTION TO FRACTIONS

A FRACTION IS A NUMBER THAT IS USED TO COMPARE A PART WITH A WHOLE.

THE CIRCLE BELOW, FOR EXAMPLE, IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR PARTS. ONE PART IS SHADED. THE FRACTION THAT REPRESENTS THE SHADED PART OF THIS CIRCLE IS 1/4.

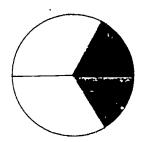


1 - NUMBER OF SHADED PARTS

4 TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS

A FRACTION MAY BE WRITTEN VERTICALLY, AS  $\frac{1}{-}$  ,OR HORIZONTALLY, AS 1/4.

A. WRITE THE FRACTION THAT REPRESENTS THE SHADED PART OF THE CIRCLE.



THE PARTS OF A FRACTION HAVE THESE TECHNICAL NAMES:

1 → NUMERATOR

2 -- DENOMINATOR ( DOWN C'NDER FI )

W-3





- B. THE NUMERATOR IS  $\frac{3}{2}$
- C. THE DENOMINATOR IS \$

THE NAME OF A FRACTION BEGINS WITH THE NAME OF THE NUMERATOR AND ENDS WITH THE NAME OF THE DENOMINATOR.

THE FRACTION FIVE EIGHTHS IS WRITTEN AS  $\frac{5}{-}$  .

- D. IS READ AS four sevenite
  7
- E. IS READ AS Zhue fourths
- F. ONE-THIRD IS WRITTEN AS \_\_\_\_\_\_



# TO ADD FRACTIONS:

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{4}{.5}$$

$$\frac{3}{9} + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{9}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\frac{9}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{10}{16} = \frac{5}{8} \left( \frac{2}{16} \right) \frac{5}{8}$$

\* FRACTORS ARE ALMAYS REDUCED TO LONEST TERMS

( DOMDE BY EIGHT )

$$8 ) 8 = 1$$
  
 $- -$   
 $8 ) 16 = 2$ 

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



# TO SUBTRACT FRACTIONS:

$$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\cancel{1}}{3}$$

$$\frac{6}{7} - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\frac{7}{8} - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$$

# FRASTONS ARE ALMAYS REDUCED TO LOWEST TERMS

$$\frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$$

DIVIDE BY 2





# 

- A: MULTIPLY THE NUMERATORS
- B: MULTIPLY THE DENOMINATORS

REDUCE THE ANSWER TO LOWEST TERM .

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{24}$$

$$3. \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{80} \cdot \frac{1}{20} \left( \frac{4+1}{80+4} \right)$$

$$3. \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$0. \frac{7}{16} \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{3}{112} = \frac{1}{16}$$



# ENVIOLE MADES AND FRANCES

$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 CAN BE WRITTEN AS:

$$4 \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{12} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{8}{5} = 1.75$$

3. 
$$7 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7 \times 1}{7 \times 8} = \frac{2}{8}$$

C. 
$$6 \times \frac{3}{16} = \frac{\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{3}{16}}{\frac{1 \times 16}{16}} = \frac{9}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{6 \times \frac{3}{16}}{\frac{1 \times 16}{16}} = \frac{18}{16} = \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{16}$$



# TO DIVIDE FRACTIONS:

A: INVERT THE SECOND FRACTION

3: MULTIPY THE NUMERATORS

C: MULTIPY THE DENOMINATORS

D: REDUCE THE ANSWER TO LOWEST TERMS





COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS

$$3. \frac{5}{6} \div \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{15}{6} \times \frac{2}{1} = \frac{2}{12} \times \frac{3}{12} \times$$

$$2.\frac{1}{12} \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{24 = 8} \text{ or } \frac{1}{\cancel{4}} \times \frac{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{2}} = \frac{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{4}}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{8} \times \frac{2}{1} = \frac{1/2}{8} =$$

FRACTIONS MUST ALWAYS BE REDUCED TO LOWEST TERMS.

# IV.



### IV. REVIEW OF MEASUREMENT SKILLS

THE WOODYARD EMPLOYEES, AS A WHOLE, HAVE A GOOD UNDERSTANDING OF THE BASIC MEASUREMENT SKILLS. SOME OF YOU HAD TROUBLE W'TH SMALLER MEASUREMENTS. STARTING BELOW IS A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE RULES FOR MEASUREMENT. MEASUREMENTS ARE PART OF THE BASIC SKILLS REQUIRED BY INDUSTRY STANDARDS.

ONE-HALF

1/2 MEANS 1 OF 2 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

(1/2)

ONE-FOURTH (1/4)

1/4 MEANS 1 OF 4 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

2/4 MEANS 2 OF 4 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

3/4 MEANS 3 OF 4 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

ONE-EIGHTH (1/8)

1/8 MEANS 1 OF 8 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

2/8 MEANS 2 OF 8 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

3/8 MEANS 3 OF 8 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

4/8 MEANS 4 OF 8 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

5/8 MEANS 5 OF 8 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

6/8 MEANS 6 OF 8 EOUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

7/8 MEANS 7 OF 8 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

## ONE-SIXTEENTH (1/16)

1/16 MEANS 1 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

2/16 MEANS 2 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

3/16 MEANS 3 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

4/16 MEANS 4 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

5/16 MEANS 5 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

6/16 MEANS 6 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

7/16 MEANS 7 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

8/16 MEANS 8 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

9/16 MEANS 9 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

10/16 MEANS 10 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

11/16 MEANS 11 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH. 12/16 MEANS 12 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

13/16 MEANS 13 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

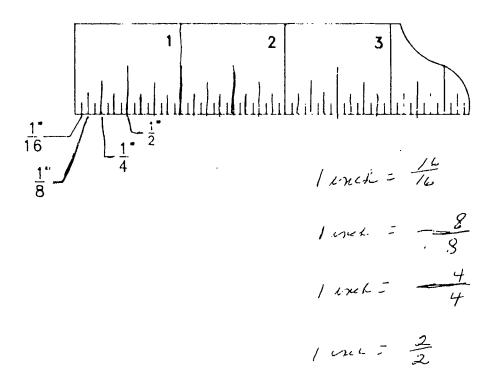
14/16 MEANS 14 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.

15/16 MEANS 15 OF 16 EQUAL PARTS IN AN INCH.





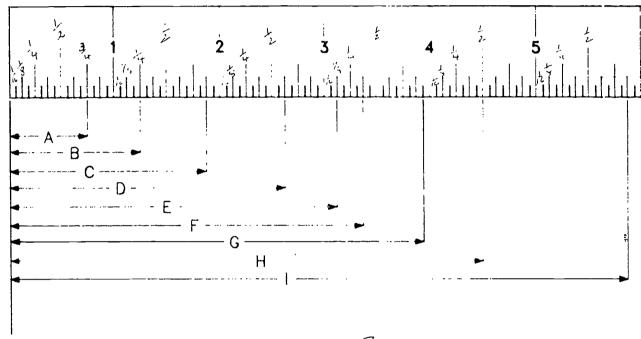
# **ILLUSTRATION:**





# PRACTICE PROBLEMS:

GIVE THE RULE READING FOR EACH OF THE LETTERED DIMENSIONS.

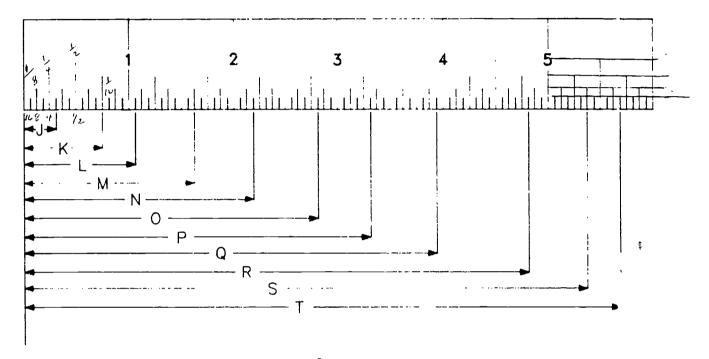


	3-4
Α	<i>'+</i>
В	14
С	, 1/8
	2. 5/8
D	
Ε	3 1/8
F	3 /2
G	3 /6
Н	4 1/2
1	5 7/8



# PRACTICE PROBLEMS:

GIVE THE RULE READING FOR EACH OF THE LETTERED DIMENSIONS.



V.



#### V. REVIEW OF WOODYARD FORMS

HERE ARE THE FORMS UTILIZED IN THE WOODYARD. YOU WILL NEED TO KNOW HOW TO PROPERLY FILL OUT THESE FORMS. YOU WILL ALSO NEED TO KNOW THEIR FUNCTION AND PURPOSE. SOME OF THEM ARE NEW FORMS. EACH FORM HAS A SUMMARY PAGE, FOLLOWED BY A BLANK COPY AND A COMPLETED COPY.

#### LISTING OF FORMS:

WOODYARD PRODUCTION SUMMARY

CRANE OPERATING REPORT

SLASHER OPERATING REPORT

CHIP PLANT OPERATING REPORT

BARK RECLAIM REPORT

**EQUIPMENT CONDITION REPORT** 

WORK ORDER REQUEST FOR MAINTENANCE - REGULAR

WORK ORDER REQUEST FOR MAINTENANCE - SAFETY

UNPLANNED MAINTENANCE WORK TICKET

TAG-OUT TAG (RED)

HOLDING TAG (YELLOW)

SHIFT TRADE FORM

PERSONAL FLOATING HOLIDAY REQUEST/AUTHORIZATION

**VACATION REQUEST FORM** 

VACATION PAY AUTHORIZATION



DOCUMENT: WORK ORDER REQUEST FOR MAINTENANCE - REGULAR

WORK ORDER REQUEST FOR MAINTENANCE - SAFETY

**COMPLETED BY: Regular - Employee** 

Safety - Employee

MATH REQUIRED: MULTIPLICATION

OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS: EQUIPMENT NUMBER BOOK

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: TURN IN TO CREW LEADER, WHO WILL SEND IT TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF NIGHT SHIFT.



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ntime Pine Hardwood Hong short Total long short Total Short Total	Summary Of Downtime		÷	K. Stuar P. Mason Maintenance
Scheduled Unsched. Total Downtime Downtime				D. Schmidt
Shift S D 1 2 3 Total	Shift	Shift 2	Shift 3	

ERIC \*\*
\*rull list Provided by ERIC

# Woodyard Production Summary

ERIC"

Date 9	Date 9 - 10-93	) ) ;							<b>3</b>	
Shift	Schedulec	Scheduled Unsched.	Total			Species	ies			Total
	Downtime	Downtime Downtime Downtim	Downtime		Pine		:	Hardwood		Cords
				long	short	Total	long	short	Total	Cut
-	1,15	00,0	3,75	80/	70	841	117	73	129	277
7	: 1	0.5:8	3,50	2	58	06	72	1	73,	162
တ	! . !	27.15	5116	178	127	388	(	ţ	}	တ ဆ က
Total	/:/5	7.05	8,20	433	194	636	681	<i>لا</i>	201	837
			Sur	nmary	Of Dov	Summary Of Downtime				
Shift	1.15 S.1.	Theuse Knim	56; e	we Ross	physis	20 115 Drum Chi	um chies c yande	longe 3 a	t war t	Euse Rolle physics 15 Drum chicharge gat, war + Let when Back boxt phygod :30 yardenings alon of sprocht
<b>~</b>										
Shift	1,5 ch.	Chyper faed & Chys screen	plugged promised	gen iss transition is sailed	hosh Comma		2 specke 15 Bank bear	115 Ba	of specke 15 Back beer p. 35.	chy blow
5	1 1			,		,				
‡ C	,30 Du	Drum Dischuye Convya Chy screw stepped	_	14800 35 July 800 135	pushch	plygow i 35 push chip Pel : 45 Barbo how fitting brook	15 Babo	dre fit	i drope	
e e		:				ž				
M. Guy		D. Schmidt	-	K. Stuart	l <sub>u</sub>	P. Mason	u	Maintenance	ance	R. Grant

**DOCUMENT: CRANE OPERATING REPORT** 

**COMPLETED BY: Crane Operator** 

MATH REQUIRED: ADDITION, MULTIPLICATION, TIME-CONVERSION

OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS: NONE

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: ACCURACY IS REQUIRED IN KEEPING THE AMOUNT OF TIME WOOD IS FED FROM STORAGE AND THE SPECIES OF WOOD FED.

TURN IN TO CREW LEADER BY 1:00 P.M. 9:00 P.M. AND 5:00 A.M.



	Woo	dyard (	Crane R	epc	ort		
Date $9 - $ Shift $6.3$	9-93 6-2:30	-	Operator SUPERVISOR:	Bo In	ith		-
off t	d To Pile rucks s/bundle)	Wood To ya off tri (3 cords)				ra Conv pile s/hour)	eyor
Pine	Hardwood	Pine	Hardwood		ne		wood
///		17+1 1++11		Start time	stop time	Start time	stop time
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Cords of Pine	Cords of Hawd	Cords of Pine	Cords of Hdwd	Cord	ds of	Cord	as of
9					ine	Hard	dwood
	Cords of Hawa	Cords of Pine	Cords of Hawd	Р			



	<u> </u>	dyard (	Operator	eho		,	
Date Shift			SUPERVISOR: .				<u>-</u>
Wood off tre (3 cords/		Wood To ya off tri (3 cords	ard Conveyor ucks	Woo	id To ya	rd Convi pile	
Pine	Hardwood	Pine	Hardwood	Pir		Hardy	wood
7		1 1110	114.41.554	Start time	stop time	Start time	stop
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							-
Cords of Pine	Cords of Hdwd	Cords of Pine	Cords of Hawd	ľ		Cord	
1				<u> </u>	ne	Hard	lwood



**DOCUMENT: SLASHER OPERATING REPORT** 

**COMPLETED BY: Slasher Operator** 

MATH REQUIRED: CONVERSION,

ADDITION, MULTIPLICATION, TIME-SUBTRACTION.

**OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS:** 

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: MAKE SURE THAT THE LOADS OF WOOD WHICH ARE CUT ARE PROPERLY LOGGED BY SPECIES.

TURN IN TO CREW LEADER BY 1:00 P.M.; 9:00 P.M. AND 5:00 A.M.



Slasher Operating Report

ſ			
	Jads	of	Pine
ţ	oads	of	Hardwood

IN THE THE HELL	23

Date Shift Operator PFRVISOR: 9-9-43

Operator T, Rimits

Down	Ŝta	rt-up			Dowr	rime
Hr. Min.	Hr.	Min.	Causes Of Los	st Time	Hr.	Min.
7 (1)	3	15	Chang Knuis	; 	1	15
10 30	11	CX	Chang Knus	; 		30
11:15	' //	115	Saws tripped and	v		30
1 10	! /	30	Sow dut come	ou plugger		20
2 00	3.	30	yanderyn off	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		20
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		•				·=·
		•				
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			,			
				Total Down Time	2	. 55
			<i>7</i> ·			مسرد
Number of C				Total Hours Operated	5	05
Number of Cu	Pine Cut		Loads x 9 =	Total Hours Operated	<u> </u>	<u>05</u>



BEST CAPPER STREET

Slasher Operating Report Date Shift Operator ads of Pine Loads of Hardwood SUPERVISOR: Down Time Start-up Down Causes Of Lost Time Hr. Min. Hr. Min. Min. Total Down Time Number of Cuts\_\_\_\_\_ Total Hours Operated \_\_\_\_

Long Pine Cut

Long Hardwood Cut Loads x 9 = cord

\_\_\_\_Loads x 9 =



cords

DOCUMENT: CHIP PLANT OPERATING REPORT

COMPLETED BY: Crew Leader

MATHREQUIRED: ADDITION, SUBTRACTION, TIME-CONVERSION

OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS: CRANE REPORT, SLASHER REPORT, SUMMARY REPORT

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

### Chip Plant Operating Report

Pine Start Time Stop Time

Pine /C/3C | C/3C

Hardwood

Date 9-10-9=Shift 10.30-2.3Operator 9SUPERVISOR: 9

Down	Start-	-up			Dowr	
Hr. Min.	Hr.	Min.	Causes Of	Lost Time	Hr.	Min
10 45	//	05	Drum Discharge	belt plugger	!	30
12 05	12	40	Drum Discharge Push Chip Pile		: 1	35
1 55	2	40	Banke Hyd fitt	in brok	:	45
5 ; OC	5	35	chip scien st	opped'	!	.35
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					<u> </u>	1
	:				1 -	1
			-	Total Downtime	2	<u>  \2</u>
cheduled Downscheduled D	-	<b>3</b>	775	Total Hours Operated	.5	, 45
ong Pine Cut	261	cords		Long Hardwood Cut		_cord
hort Pine Cut otal Pine Cut	<del></del>	cords cords		Short Hardwood Cut Total Hardwood Cut		_cord _cord



Chip Plant Operating Report

•	Pine Hardwood	Start Time	Stop Time	Date Shift Operator SUPERVISOR:		
Down	Start-up				Down	
Hr. Min.	Hr. Min.		Causes Of Los	st Time	Hr.	Min.
1	•	i			!	
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•						
O-E			ŀ	Total Downtime	!	
Scheduled Dow Unscheduled D			_	Total Hours Operated		
			_	. 5 1 . 6 6 6 6		
Long Pine Cut	cords			Long Hardwood Cut		cords
Short Pine Cut	cords			Short Hardwood Cut		cords
Total Pine Cut	cords			Total Hardwood Cut		cords
,	To	tal Cords Cut				



**DOCUMENT: BARK RECLAIM REPORT** 

**COMPLETED BY: Bark Operator** 

MATH REQUIRED: TIME CONVERSION

OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS: EQUIPMENT NUMBER BOOK, EQUIPMENT CONDITION REPORT.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: TURN IN TO CREW LEADER BY 1:00

P.M.;

9:00 P.M.; AND 5:00 A.M.



DATE:			
OPERATOR:			
SHIFT:			
	BARK BEE	, , rv	<u> Downtime</u> f
		LAIM SYSTEM	
LOADER	Down	Start·	Lost Tir
DRAG CONVEYOR			
BARK BELT			
FLOP GATE			
нос			
CHULE		<del></del>	
1ST. INCLINE BELT			
DISC SCREEN /1			
DISC SCREEN	-		
SURGE BIN			
	51		

_	12,1993	•		•
ATE:	M-xwell			
OPERATOR: T	UT 2:30			
Saler		,		<u> Downtime report</u>
			Start	Lost Time
LOADER	14-905	Down	start	2031 (16
DRAG CONVEYOR	6X			
BARK BELT	ox			
FLOP GATE	50			
нос	OK			
CHUTE	30/0		anggagain agalan ana panahang ang ang at Antonia (Pana	
1ST. INCLINE BELT	OX			
DISC SCREEN /1	500			
DISC SCREEN	5050			
SURGE BIN		1672 \$ 6:30		65% \$2:00

**DOCUMENT: EQUIPMENT CONDITION REPORT** 

COMPLETED BY: All Operators on Each Shift

MATH REQUIRED: NONE

OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS: NONE

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: THIS REPORT MUST BE FILLED OUT ON EACH SHIFT BY THE RESPECTIVE EQUIPMENT OPERATOR.

USE SAME FORM ON ALL 3 SHIFTS TURN IN BY 5 A.M. TO CREW LEADER.



# EQUIPMENT CONDITION REPORT

EQUIPMENT NAME Log doorlin # 2

EQUIPMENT NO. 11-908 DATE 9-10-93

		7 - 3	SHIFT 3 - 11	11 - 7
CHECK	TIME	OPERATOR A. Bay	OPERATOR	OPERATOR
1. ENGINE OIL LEVEL	S	-		
2. ENGINE WATER LEVEL	S	-		
J. FIJEL TANK LEVEL	S	سبا		
4. DRAIN AIR TANKS	S	س		
5. FIRE EXTINGUISHER	S	س		
6. SHEAVES AND ROLLERS	S	<u> </u>		
7. TRANSMISSION OIL	S	-		
8. HYDRAULIC OIL	S	-		
9. BRAKES	S	-		<u> </u>
10. TIRES	S	سه		
11. LIGHTS	S	u		:
12. HOUR METER READING	S	12,068		
13. SAFETY WARNING DEVICES	S	4		
14. HYDRAULIC HOSES	S	<u>-</u>		
15. WATER HOSES	S	L L		
16. HORN	S	-		
17. TRACKS	S			
18. CABLES	S			
19. WINDSHIELD & WIPERS	S	<u></u>		
20. DOORS & LATCHES	S	-		
21. SAFETY BELTS	S	L		
22. RESPIRATOR	S	<u>.</u>		
23. STARTER	S	-		
24. BATTERY	Ö	V		
25. DIFFFRENTIAL OIL	()			
28. CLUTCH ( CRANE )	0			
"S" - SHIFT "D" - DAILY	1,000	SUPERVISOR	B. Smith	
REMARKS: Jet Do DRIVER SHOULD SIGN AP				



EQUIPMENT NAME EQUIPMENT NO. DATE \_ SHIFT 590 NE 1275 NEWS WATER FIRE 1 - EL TANK (EVE) 1 794N 49 4N63 \* - PE COTING, SHER R DEELES AND ROWERS THAN SWINGS ON THE . . . . . THE WILTER READING I DAFT WARRING TO YOUR MANULU MISEU AATTS 195 • • • • المراج E 44.1 A MALI-ELL & WATERS 2788 & 2 INES " SAPETY BELTS \$ 14 22 EATTR ್±್ರಾಗ್ ಪ್ರಫ 15 FIRESENTAL OIL

PENDAKS

16 JUSTOH CHRANE

M. WER.



SUPERVIS P

DOCUMENT: WORK ORDER REQUEST FOR MAINTENANCE - REGULAR

WORK ORDER REQUEST FOR MAINTENANCE - SAFETY

COMPLETED BY: Regular - Employee

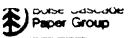
Safety - Employee

MATH REQUIRED: MULTIPLICATION

OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS: EQUIPMENT NUMBER BOOK

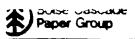
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: TURN IN TO CREW LEADER, WHO WILL SEND IT TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF NIGHT SHIFT.





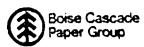
# Request for maintenanc

ORK C	ORDER (	DATE				WO	RK ORDER	<b>no</b> . 25	9401
quipment				_[		Original Signal			
quipment	Name						TAG OUT LOCATION	PRIORITY INDE	x
ESCRIPT	ION OF PRO	BLEM AND/O	A WORK:					CONDITION 1 EMER	CRITICA
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		3 <u>%</u>						5 DEFER	
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OOR.		,PV	PLANM.	CODE	DATE.		ONLY AREA		SPRING VII
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# Request for maintenanc

ORK OF	RDER DATE	10-10-9	<u>s</u>			ORDER	NO. 2554	- U <b></b>
Equipment Equipment	12-	908-91	DR-00	02	Originators Signature	A. Bo	٠,	
quipment N	ame Jog Jo	rader # 2	Cat Jour	Dar.	TAG O	UT LOCATION	PRIORITY INDEX	6
ESCRIPTIC	N OF PROBLEM A						CONDITION	CRITICAL
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nor	ماطر معاملا	was wend	sura (	Curry 1	ر مه		2. URGENT	· WRLL
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ABA COOR	WAINT "F SUPV	PLANR	SHUTDOWN CODE D	ATE:	ONE ONLY	AREA	FALL SPEIN	(;
VORK PROER YPE 5	AFET EMER	BAKDOWN D	A PN4 PND 5 POUTE	ENG TH	7 CONT	S AFE 9		
SAFETY NSTRUCTICH	N.C		8	PECIAL SAFET			SPECIAL PERMITS	₹\$
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# Request for maintenar

٧	VORK ORDER DATE WORK ORDER	NO. 254023
0	Equipment Onginators Number Signature	
R	Equipment Name TAG OUT LOCATION	PRIORITY INDEX
G	DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM AND/OR WORK:	CONDITION CRITIC.
N		1 EMER 1 SAFE
A		3. ESSENT 2 AREA
0		4 ROUTINE 3. SECO
R		5. DEFER EGU:
0	AREA COOR SUPY PLANR. SHUTDOWN 1 EOPT 2 CODE DATE: NONE ONLY AREA	3 FALL SPRING _ L
0 8 0	WORK ORDER SAFETY EMER BRKDOWN ROUTINE ROUTINE ROUTE ENG TING SERV PROJ	
Г	SAFETY SPECIAL SAFETY YES NO EQUIPMENT	SPECIAL 1E3
	STATUS	
	EST COSTS SUMMARY	
P	HOURS MECH E 1 CABCREPS	TOTAL \$
-	SPECIAL CONST	TOTAL \$ ==
A	MATES STOREFOOM 2	
IN 	EST MACHINE D/T DATE. TIME TOTAL EXTIMA	TED COSTS. \$
N N	WORK SHEETS ATTACHED - MATLS ORD REO #5	
	AUTHORIZATIONS MAINTENANCE: ENG: DE	
N	DATE: DATE: US	ATE,
	Description Of Work To Be Performed:	
N	DATE: SHIFT WORK STARTED SUPV	
4	MECH	
l	TAILUNG TO NOTH THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	9 :0 ELEC OTHER
N	CODES: AUT COMP COMP COMP COMP COMP COMP COMP COMP	SECOLUTION CONTRACTOR
E	SUGGESTIONS:	
1	ACTUAL WORK FERFORMED:	
	B COMPLETED: 59	OR:



# Request for maintenar

W	ORK ORDER DATE		WORK ORD	ER NO. 254023
0	Equipment 13-00	5-208-6	CC7 Onginators	red Rivere
P	Equipment Name	Loader	TAGCOUT LO	CATION PRICRITY NDEX 4
1 - 1	DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM AND, OR V			CONDITION CRITICA
	47 1 11	1 1 . 1		1. EMER _ 1 SAFE
N A	Taplace C	amp Cylindy		2. URGENT Z 1 VILL
7		<del>_</del>		3 ESSENT 2. AREA 4. ROUTINE 3. SECO
O				_ 4 AEPL.
R				5. DEFER EQUIP 5 FAC
	AREA MAINT. COOR. SUPV.	PLANR. SHUTDOWN CODE	DATE: NONE ONLY	AREA FALL SPRING W
О	WORK 1 2	3 4 PM P/D	5 8 7 CONT 8 AS	-= 9
	ORDER SAFETY EMER BRK	DOWN - ROUTINE - ROUTE	ENG TNG SERV PF	NO L.
	SAFETY :NSTRUCT'ONS		SPECIAL SAFETY YES NO EQUIPMENT	SPECIAL YES PERMITS
	STATUS			
	EST COSTS SUMMARY			
P	HCURS MECH	C & I	LABORERS	TOTAL S
L	HCCHS WECH	<del></del>		
A	MAT'LS STOREROOM \$	SPECIAL ORO \$	CONST \$	TOTAL \$
N		a	70711	CYTHATER COSTS .
N	EST MACHINE D/T	DATE:	TIME TOTAL	EXTIMATED COSTS. \$
	WORK SHEETS ATTACHED -	WATLS ORD REQ #3		
	AUTHORIZATIONS MAINTENANCE:		_ ENG:	DEPT:
N	DATE.		DATE:	DATE.
G	Description Of Work To Be Performed:			
-	<u> </u>			
M	DATE: SHIFT	WORK STARTED	SUPV	
A	DATE: SHIFT	,WORK COMPLETED	MECH	
1	FAILURE 1 2 CORR COORS: AQU COORS	NORM 3 4 NORM	5 6 HUMAN 7 C	XEF 0 9 10 THER 0
N	COMMENTS OF			
E	SUGGESTIONS:			
N	ACTUAL WORK PERFORMED:			
A				
N				
C				
E				
3	S COMPLETED:		60	
₹Ĭ(	MAINTENANCE	W/O COORD.		GINATOR:

**DOCUMENT: UNPLANNED MAINTENANCE WORK TICKET** 

**COMPLETED BY: The Employee** 

MATH REQUIRED: MULTIPLICATION

OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS: EQUIPMENT NUMBER BOOK

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: GIVE COPY TO MILLWRIGHT TO DO WORK REQUESTS OR E&I PERSON.



		REQUEST			
UNPLANNED MAINTENANCE WORK	TICKET	: DATE:		—— No.   T∙	29930
Old Exitings Mirried Edition of the Inc.					
		1		TAGILO	CKOUT LOCATION
COUP ` : ' - '		EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION			
					PRIORITY NO
WORK REQUESTED					· •
aau					
WORK PERFORMED	<del></del>				
					201715 00
PERFORMED	EQUIPMENT	YES	1) WORK DONE BY	-iME	ON THE JOB
REQUESTED BY	EQUIPMENT DOWN?	☐ YES ☐ NO	1) WORK DONE BY	*iME	: ON THE JOB 2
REQUESTED BY	SWN?	_	1) WORK DONE BY		



UNPLANNED MAINTENANCE	WORK TICKET DATE	= / <u>~</u> - <u>~</u>	5-94 Am.	No.	T- 29930
QUIP [8'-603]-DR	m - 0004 Equi	PMENT C. LA	erbino Due		AGLDCKOUT LOCATION
WORK REQUESTED Peolae	e as Repa	is Duis	Chain.		PRIORITY NO
•					
				<u> </u>	
WORK PERFORMED  RECLESTED BY  Vinsa Ford	EQUIPMENT DOWN?	PES 11	WORK DONE BY	1	TIME ON THE JOB

ERIC

**DOCUMENT: TAG-OUT TAG (RED)** 

COMPLETED BY: EMPLOYEE

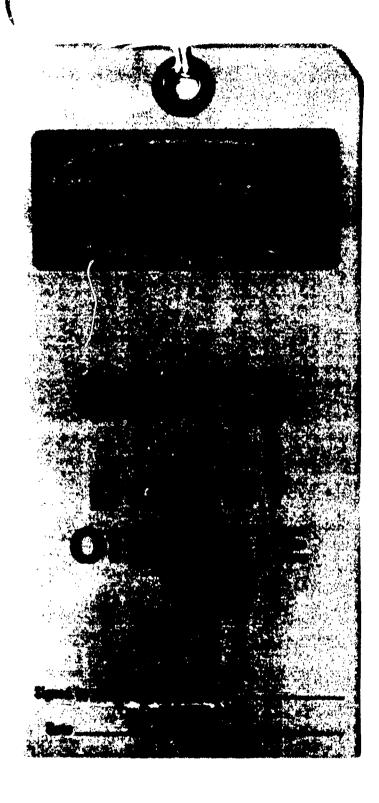
MATH REQUIRED: NONE

OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS: NONE

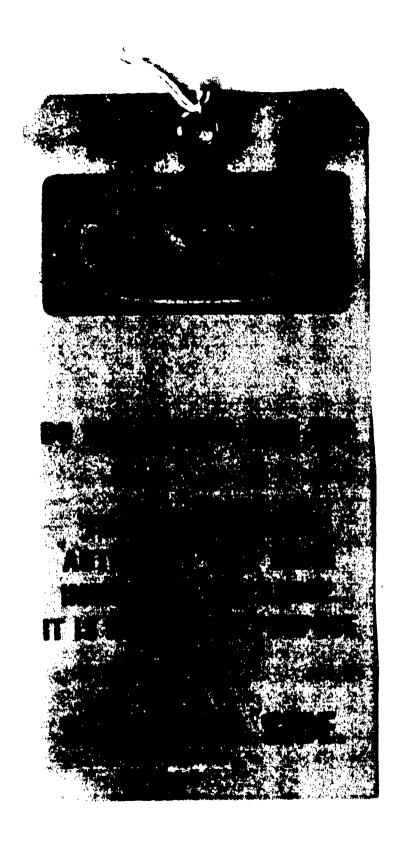
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: NOTE: FOLLOW THE "LOCK-OUT, TAG OUT, AND TRY-OUT PROCEDURE".

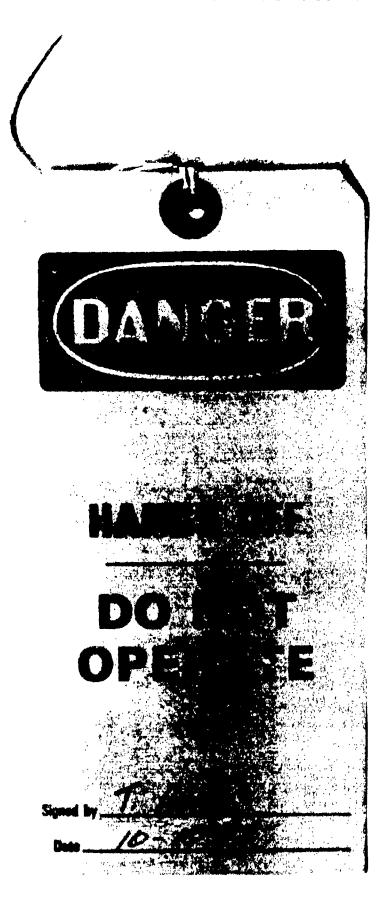
<u>DO NOT USE</u> ON ROLLING STOCK. NOTIFY SUPERVISOR WHEN USING RED TAG.











ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC

REST SUPPLY A 1918 ASILE

DOCUMENT: HOLDING TAG (YELLOW)

COMPLETED BY: EMPLOYEE

MATH REQUIRED: NONE

OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS: NONE

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: FILL OUT INFORMATION AS REQUESTED ON TICKET SURFACE.

NOTIFY SUPERVISOR WHEN TAGGING SOMETHING OUT.

WYATT SAFETY SLFFLY CO., SC	2	,	_
CA	U	TION	
	ELECT	RICAL	
	MECH	IANICAL	
		TAGGED:	••
	TS MI	SSING COMPLETE	
ОТН	ER:		
SEE EXP	LANATH	ON ON REVERSE	8 •
AUGED #Y		ABLEASED BY	
£#°		DEPT	
JATE & THE		DATE & TRUE	





# COMMENTS

CAUTION
ELECTRICAL
MECHANICAL
REASON TAGGED:
EQUIPMENT DEFECTIVE
PARTS MISSING
WORK INCOMPLETE
OTHER:
SEE EXPLANATION ON REVERSE
Ti Himer DET
10-10-93 DATE & TIME.





# COMMENTS

I eft steering ties is not mounted correctly. Some of the Leig nuts are missing

# T. Hava

DOCUMENT: SHIFT TRADE FORM

COMPLETED BY: The Two Employees Involved

MATH REQUIRED: NONE

**OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS:** 

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: MUST BE COMPLETED AND SIGNED BY BOT' EMPLOYEES AND BOTH SHIFT SUPERVISORS.

## SHIFT TRADE FORM

		Date	
I,		request to trade shifts	s with
		I will work	
		work	
on			
		no overtime and that a	11 hours traded
will be within the s	ame work week.		
4777 OC AVENUES AND			
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #			
TIL OC WILLIAM CO.			
TIL OC WILLIAM COLO			
		(Faniovee)	(Clock No.
(Employee)	(Clock No.)	(Employee)	
		(Employee)	
		(Employee)	
		(Employee)	(Clock No.,

ERIC

#### SHIFT TRADE FORM

	Date
on $\frac{9 - 16 - 9.3}{9 - 10 - 9.3}$ . He will on $\frac{9 - 10 - 9.3}{3}$ .	request to trade shifts with  I will work
Employee) (Clock No.)	E, Back 22 (Employee) (Clock No.)
Approved: J. Smith  cc: Employee (2) Department Head Payroll Department	Approved:

ERIC

## HOURLY EMPLOYEE REQUEST/AUTHORIZATION PERSONAL FLOATING HOLIDAY PERIOD - CONTRACT YEAR

IAME_	<u> </u>		DEPT.	CLOCK
		y <u>first</u> Person cheduled work	al Paid Floating : day:	Holiday on the
			DATE OF HOLIDAY	
-	EMPLOYEE	BIGNATURE	DATE REQUESTED	SUPERVISOR APPROVAL
ZOOCK	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			***************
		y <u>second</u> Persocheduled work	nal Paid Floating day:	Holiday on the
			DATE OF HOLIDAY	
	EMPLOYEE	SIGNATURE	DATE REQUESTED	SUPERVISOR APPROVAL
vv <b>v</b>	~~~ <del>~~~</del>	, A.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	·
			DATE OF HOLIDAY	
	EMPLOYEE	SIGNATURE	DATE REQUESTED	SUPERVISOR APPROVAL
xxxx	xxxxxxxxx	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	*****	
		ny <u>Birthday</u> as scheduled work		Floating Holiday on the
			DATE OF HOLIDAY	
	EMPLOYEE	BIGNATURE	DATE REQUESTED	SUPERVISOR APPROVAL
200Q	************	••••••	***************************************	
Note:	If emplo	yee elects to oaters, write	receive pay in li	eu of time off for any of the "Date of Holiday".
			reach <u>Security</u> i	n payroll week taken.
	riginal:	Foreman		

ERIC

## HOURLY EMPLOYEE REQUEST/AUTHORIZATION PERSONAL FLOATING HOLIDAY PERIOD - CONTRACT YEAR

NAME	Ederasa Jahran	DEPT. Human Per	aum CLOCK 1965
1.	I request my <u>first</u> Perso following scheduled work	nal Paid Floating Ho	
	Theresa Lahum EMPLOYEE BIGNATURE	S-6-94/ DATE OF HOLIDAY  8-/-94/ DATE REQUESTED	Defice Jary SUPERVISOR APPROVAL
XXXX	**************************************		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
2.	I request my <u>second</u> Pers following scheduled work		Holiday on the
		DATE OF HOLIDAY	
	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	DATE REQUESTED	SUPERVISOR APPROVAL
xxxx	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	**************************************	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
з.	I request my third Person following scheduled work		oliday on the
		DATE OF HOLIDAY	
	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	DATE REQUESTED	SUPERVISOR APPROVAL
XXX	**************************************	**************************************	************************
4.	I request my <u>Birthday</u> a following scheduled wor		oating Holiday on the
		DATE OF HOLIDAY	
	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	DATE REQUESTED	SUPERVISOR APPROVAL
XXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	***************************************	DOODOO O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
Not	e: If employee elects to above floaters, write	receive pay in lies	of time off for any of the "Date of Holiday".
Dis	tribution: This form mus	t reach <u>Security</u> in	payroll week taken.



cc: Accounting, Human Resources

**DOCUMENT: VACATION REQUEST FORM** 

**COMPLETED BY: The Employee** 

MATH REQUIRED: NONE

OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS: NONE

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON FORM.



#### HOURLY EMPLOYEE

#### VACATION REQUEST FORM

beta	form is for scheducen December 1 and (s) in 19			
EMPLOYER'S	NAME	DEPARTM	IENT	CLOCK#
<u>Preference</u> Yes	First Week's  Vacation Request  to  ginning Date End		<u>Week's</u>	ate to First Vacation Requestto Date Ending Date
Seniority Week's <u>Pref</u>	eginning Date End Second Week's Ference Vacation F		Alternate	Date Ending Date e to Second cation Request
Yes No	toto Beginning Date Er	nding Date	Beginning	to
<u>Preference</u> Yes	Third Week's Vacation Request		<u>Vacation</u>	:
	Beginning Date End	ding Date	Beginning	Date Ending Date
<u>Preference</u> Yes	Fourth Week's Vacation Request		<u>Vacation</u>	
No	Beginning Date	Ending Date		to Date Ending Date
	Fifth Week's Vacation Reques	<u>t</u>	<u>Vacation</u>	
No	Beginning Date End	ding Date	Beginning	to Date Ending Date
	Signature of Emplo	oyee Making	Request:	
	Request received Date and Time:	) pa:		,
	Foreman's Approva	1		
	Date:	_		
	Department Head's	Approval		

Revised December 1990 "H R Department

79

#### HOURLY EMPLOYEE

#### VACATION REQUEST FORM

NOTE:	This form is for scheduling vacation between December 1 and 15. Employ	
EMPLOY	week(s) in 19 <u>97</u> .  ER'S NAME <u>Jaith</u> DEPARTM	ENT bloodyard CLOCK # 56
Prefer	rity First Week's rence Vacation Request - 4.10.97 to 4.16.97	Alternate to First Week's Vacation Request 5-20-97 to 5-26-97
140	4-20-97 to 4-26-97 Beginning Date Ending date	Beginning Date Ending Date
Week's	rity Second Week's  Preference Vacation Request	Alternate to Second <u>Vacation</u> <u>Request</u>
No	$\frac{6-6-97}{\text{Beginning Date}} \text{ to } \frac{6-/3-97}{\text{Ending Date}}$	to
	Third Week's  Tence Vacation Request	Alternate to Third Week's Vacation Request
No	1 1 = 1 1 2 1	to Beginning Date Ending Date
Prefer	rity Fourth Week's rence Vacation Request	Alternate to Fourth Week's <u>Vacation</u> <u>Request</u>
No	12-10-97 to 12-17-97 Beginning Date Ending Date	toto
<u>Prefer</u>	rity Fifth Week's rence Vacation Request	Alternate to Fifth Week's Vacation Request
Yes No	// // / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	Beginning Date Ending Date
	Signature of Employee Making R	Request: July Faith
	Request received by:	
	Date and Time:	
	Foreman's Approval	
	Date:	
	Department Head's Approval	
7	Date:	

Revised December 1990

H R Department

**DOCUMENT: VACATION PAY AUTHORIZATION** 

**COMPLETED BY: The Employee** 

MATH REQUIRED: NONE

OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS: NONE

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: MUST BE FILLED OUT AND TURNED IN <u>BEFORE</u> THE MONDAY OF THE WEEK THE VACATION STARTS.



### HOURLY

#### VACATION PAY AUTHORIZATION

EVPLOYEE	CLOCK # DEPT.	
is entitled toweek(s) of vacation is	n calendar year 19	
THIS IS AUTHORIZATION FOR TIME OF	FF / PAY-IN-LIEU FOR *WEEK(S):	
(Ist Week)	,198through	,193_
(2nd Week)	,198through	,198_
(3rd Week)	,198through	,193_
(4th Week)	,198through	,198_
(5th Week)	,198through	,193_
DATE	EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE	<del></del> -
	SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE	
	check both blocks and note in the blank ( 1s for. No dates are needed if pay-in-l	
RCUTING:	FOR ACCOUNTING USE ONLY	
Accounting (Original) Supervisor (Copy) Personnel (Copy)		
NOTE: IF CANCELING PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED WEEK, PLEASE PUT DATE OF CANCELED WEEK HERE:		



### TURUE

#### VACATION PAY AUTHORIZATION

EMPLOYEE E, Hand is entitled to 5 week(s) of vacation is	CLOCK 1 25 DEPT. Luckeen calendar year 1393.	yan
THIS IS AUTHORIZATION FOR XTIME OF	FF / PAY-IN-LIEU FOR * 2 WEEK(	S):
(lst Week)	,198through	,198
(2nd Week) 10 - 15	,19 <b>9</b> _3_through//-/5	,19 <b>&amp;</b> %_
(3rd Week)	,198through	,193
(4th Week)	,198through	,198
(5th Week)	,198through	,198
9-10-93 DATE	EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE  T. Smith  SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	type of pay. If employee is request; check both blocks and note in the blar is for. No dates are needed if pay-	ik (*)
RCUTING:	FOR ACCOUNTING USE ONLY	
Accounting (Original) Supervisor (Copy) Personnel (Copy)		
NOTE: IF CANCELING PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED WEEK, PLEASE PUT DATE OF CANCELED WEEK HERE:	·	·
Form #110.019 Revised: 9/83		



VI.



#### VI. REVIEW OF COMPREHENSION SKILLS

THE WOODYARD EMPLOYEES, AS A WHOLE, HAVE GOOD READING ABILITIES. SOME OF YOU HAD TROUBLE MAKING A DECISION, OR REMEMBERING WHAT YOU HAD READ. STARTING BELOW ARE GENERAL EXAMPLES OF THE TYPES OF READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS WHICH WILL APPEAR ON THE COMPUTER.

#### **QUESTION 1:**

The live deck chains work in two sets of three. This means that the sets can work independently of each other to straighten the longwood logs as they approach the infeed conveyor. There are four log stops at the top of the live deck that are also used to straighten the logs. The knuckleboom loader is also used to straighten logs on the live deck.

Example:

A log is on top of a load of logs that the chains are not touching, the log is too high for the log stops to reach. The knuckleboom loader is used to straighten the log before it drops into the infeed conveyor.

Question: What is used to straighten logs on the live deck? Α. live deck chains В. log stops C. knuckleboom loader D. all of the above E. A and C only THE CORRECT ANSWER IS \_\_\_\_\_. WHY WERE THE OTHERS NOT CORRECT? Α. В. C. \_\_\_\_ D.



E.

#### **QUESTION 2:**

The major pieces of equipment in the bark system are interlocked with each other. This means that the controls of two or more pieces of equipment are linked together so that they will start only in a certain order-sequence. And they will stop only in a certain ordered sequence. This linking protects the equipment by preventing the flow of bark to equipment that is shut down.

Example:		When the bark drag chain is stopped, the four inch screen, the bark reclaim conveyor, the spike roller, and the bark stokers also would be stopped.		
Questi	ion:	What is the purpose of interlocks in the bark system?		
A.	to protect eq	uipment by preventing the flow of bark to shutdown equipment		
В.	to save time			
C.	to prevent equipment from being overloaded			
D.	B and C only			
E.	none of the above			
THE (	CORRECT A	NSWER IS		
WHY	WERE THE	OTHERS NOT CORRECT?		
Α.				
В.				
C.				



D.

E.

#### **QUESTION 3:**

As a log loader operator, you must perform certain pre-start checks. It is important that log loader be in sound mechanical condition, before operating it. If you operate the loader with a mechanical problem, it could result in costly repairs and downtime.

Example: Questions:		Check the hydraulic hoses for leaks, worn hoses, or damaged lines. Look around and under the loader for fluid leaks and for any damaged or worn parts that may cause future downtime. Look for anything out of the ordinary that may cause problems.  What could be the results if you operate a loader with a mechanical problem?			
					A.
В.	the motor v	vould quit running			
C.	it could res	ult in costly repairs and downtime			
D.	c and b only				
E.	none of the above				
THE	CORRECT A	ANSWER IS			
WHY	WERE THE	E OTHERS NOT CORRECT?			
A.					
В.					
C.					
D.					
E.					

÷



#### **QUESTION 4:**

When checking a cable on the crane, look for signs of corrosion, wear, kinking, crushing, or frays that could cause the cable to break. This is an important safety precaution procedure. The cable should be replaced anytime there are six or more broken wires in a strand, or if the cable gets kinked or crushed.

Questi	ons: What could cause a cable on the crane to break?
A.	The cable got crushed.
В.	The cable is kinked.
C.	There are eight broken wires in a strand.
D.	all of the above
THE C	CORRECT ANSWER IS
WHY	WERE THE OTHERS NOT CORRECT?
A	
В	
C	
D	



#### **QUESTION 5:**

The chip dozer operator will be informed at the start of the shift, by the previous operator, what species of chips are being fed to the reclaimer. The chip dozer operator will continue to feed that species unless notified by the digester operator to make a change in species being fed to the reclaimer.

Questi	How does the chip dozer operator to the reclaimer?	know what species of chips to feed
Α.	The digester operator will notify the chip doze shift.	r operator at the beginning of the
В.	The chip dozer operator checks the chip piles.	
C.	The chip dozer operator asks the shift foreman.	
D.	The previous shift chip dozer operator will inform	n the incoming chip dozer operator.
THE	E CORRECT ANSWER IS	
WHY	Y WERE THE OTHERS NOT CORRECT?	
A		·
В		
C.		



#### **QUESTION 6:**

As a sling-person, it is your responsibility to position the slings around a bundle of shortwood. When placing the slings around a bundle of shortwood, make sure the sling is not hooked on any part of the truck or trailer. After placing the sling around a bundle of shortwood, you signal to the crane operator to tighten the cable. When the crane operator starts to tighten the cable, use the pinch hold to hold the sling in position around the bundle.

Questions:

How does the crane operator know when to tighten the cable to lift a bundle of shortwood?

- A. when the slings are in place around a bundle
- B. when the sling person moves away from the truck trailer
- C. when the sling person signals
- D. when the truck driver signals

THE CORRECT ANSWER IS \_\_\_\_.

WHY WERE THE OTHERS NOT CORRECT?

A	 	 	
В	 	 	
C			
D			



#### **QUESTION 7:**

When the species of wood being chipped is changed, the previous species is sent to storage. The new species of wood is then loaded onto the live deck. The woodyard is chipping hardwood. A truck carrying long pine arrives at the longwood unloading area. The crew leader calls the log loader operator by radio and instructs the operator to change the species of wood to be chipped.

Quest	ions: What is the correct procedure for the log loader operator to follow?		
Α.	unload the long pine to the live deck		
В.	unload the long pine to storage		
C.	reclaim hardwood from storage		
D.	none of the above		
THE	CORRECT ANSWER IS		
WHY	WERE THE OTHERS NOT CORRECT?		
A			
В			
C			
D			



## TODAY'S WORKPLACE AN EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK



#### **FOREWORD**

This handbook is a product resulting from the activities of Alabama Southern Community College's two federally funded workplace literacy programs. Its purpose is to support the regional economic development activities of Southwest Alabama through enhancing the employability of its citizens.

The handbook is designed for continued non-profit use as a supplement to existing programs. Its dissemination locally includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Alabama Southern Community College Placement Centers Alabama Southern Community College Adult "Success" Centers Southwest Alabama Adult Education System Choctaw, Clarke and Washington Counties

The information set forth in the handbook was generated through a collaborative effort among all project staff. It is based upon research, application and prior usage of materials. When possible, primary sources are cited. Any omission of a direct reference is unintentional.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

#### **INTRODUCTION**

### **TOOLS AND CONCEPTS:**

SECTION 1:	<b>CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT</b>	5
SECTION 2:	TEAM BUILDING	20
SECTION 3:	<b>BRAINSTORMING</b>	42
SECTION 4:	ACTIVE COMMUNICATION	55
SECTION 5:	<u>DIVERSITY</u>	94
SOURCES		10



## **INTRODUCTION**



#### INTRODUCTION

Whether you are entering the workforce for the first time, reentering the workforce for personal or economic reasons, or currently employed in the workforce, one fact is inescapable. Today's workplace bears little resemblance to those in which your grandparents and parents earned their livings.

In the past, a limited knowledge of the "Three Rs" (reading, {w}riting and {a}rithmetic) was sufficient to gain entrance to the workplace. On occasion, some technical knowledge of the industry was required. All decisions were made at the top, including problem solving. Employees were to follow orders, keep their mouths shut, put in their eight hours and go home. The industries, for which employees worked, had sustainable market shares and the employees had job security.

Global competition for all industries has changed the way employees must work. Industries are required to deliver quality products and services at a low price. Additionally, companies must provide higher levels of customer service to remain in the market.

How does this affect you as an employee or potential employee? It has been recognized by the management of organizations that those who work directly with a process (the steps taken to achieve an outcome) are best equipped to amend or improve it. While accountability is increasing for everyone, decision making and problem solving are pushed down to lower levels in the workplace. Employees are required to interact with others to achieve goals. Employees must be involved, informed, and flexible.

Technical skills alone do not create the employee described above. An employee must have the "right skills" and the "right attitude". The topics in this handbook attempt to introduce you to skills which can help you achieve the right mix for new or continued employment.



## CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT SECTION 1



TO MEET THE

CHALLENGES OF TODAY'S

COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT,

**COMPANIES EMPLOY** 

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

BASED UPON

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT,

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT,

**CUSTOMER SATISFACTION,** 

OR SOME VARIATION THEREOF.



#### MANY COMPANIES NOW

#### BASE MANAGEMENT STYLES

#### **UPON THE**

14 PRINCIPLES OF

THE LATE

DR W. EDWARDS DEMING.



## DEMING'S 14 PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

- 1. Constancy of Purpose
- 2. New Economic Age
- 3. Cease Reliance on Reactive Behavior
- 4. Minimize Total Costs and Supplies
- 5. Improve Constantly and Forever
- 6. Institute Training on the Job
- 7. Adopt and Institute Leadership
- 8. Create Trust Remove Fear
- 9. Break Down all Barriers
- 10. Eliminate Slogans and Targets
- 11. Eliminate Numerical Quotas
- 12. Institute Pride of Workmanship
- 13. Implement Self Improvement for All
- 14. Accomplish the Transformation



## TRENDS DRIVING USE OF

## **QUALITY TECHNIQUES AND**

## **IMPROVEMENT:**

COMPETITION

LIABILITY

REGULATION/REFORM

COST CONTAINMENT

JOB ENLARGEMENT

ACCOUNTABILITY



## WHY IMPLEMENT THESE TECHNIQUES?

THE COST:

THE COST OF QUALITY IS

THE EXPENSE OF

DOING THINGS WRONG.

THE BOTTOM-LINE:

IN BOTH SERVICE FIRMS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES,

THE COST OF QUALITY CAN

INCREASE OPERATING COSTS BY AN AVERAGE OF 30%



# THE ULTIMATE GOALS IN TODAY'S WORKPLACE ARE:

= "0" ERRORS/REWORK

= "100%" CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

= CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT



TODAY INDUSTRIES USE A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH OF CONTINUOUSLY IMPROVING THE PROCESSES THAT GENERATE AND DELIVER PRODUCTS AND SERVICES TO CUSTOMERS, BOTH INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

## THIS APPROACH DETERMINES:

**MARKET SHARE** 

**PROFITABILITY** 

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

FIRM SURVIVAL



## IN THE NEW WORKPLACE,

AN INDIVIDUAL GAINS THE OPPORTUNITY TO:

SHARE LEADERSHIP

THINK CREATIVELY

**GAIN RECOGNITION** 

PROBLEM-SOLVE

EXPAND WORK KNOWLEDGE

AN ORGANIZATION GAINS
THE ABILITY TO:

REDUCE ERRORS

REDUCE COST OF "POOR"
QUALITY AND REWORK

IMPROVE CUSTOMER SERVICE

EXPAND MARKET SHARE

SIMPLIFY WORK PROCESSES

SET REASONABLE OBJECTIVES



## POINTS TO REMEMBER REGARDING CUSTOMER SATISFACTION, TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

## **POINT ONE:**

EMPLOYEES SHOULD TREAT EACH OTHER AS INTERNAL CUSTOMERS.

## **POINT TWO:**

SERVICE, NOT PRODUCT, CAUSES PERMANENT CUSTOMER LOSS.

### **POINT THREE:**

POOR INTERNAL QUALITY AND LOSS OF EXTERNAL CUSTOMERS ARE STRONGLY CORRELATED.



## DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN THE TWO TYPES OF CUSTOMERS SERVED BY EMPLOYEES

#### **EXTERNAL CUSTOMERS:**

RECIPIENTS OF A VALUE, GOOD OR SERVICE WHO OPERATE <u>OUTSIDE</u> THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE.

YOUR	EXAMPLE:	

#### **INTERNAL CUSTOMERS:**

RECIPIENTS OF A VALUE, GOOD OR SERVICE WHO OPERATE WITHIN THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE.

YOUR EXAMPLE:	



TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS,

**QUALITY MUST BE** 

**DEFINED** AND **MEASURED**.

**EACH PROCESS** 

BY WHICH A CUSTOMER

IS SERVED

CAN BE DEFINED.



IN THE NEW WORKPLACE,

EMPHASIS IS

PLACED UPON

THE PROCESS.

 $\boldsymbol{A}$ 

PROCESS IS

A SERIES OF STEPS.



#### **FLOW-CHARTS**

CAN BE USED

TO DEFINE A PROCESS.

A FLOW-CHART IS

COMPOSED OF THE

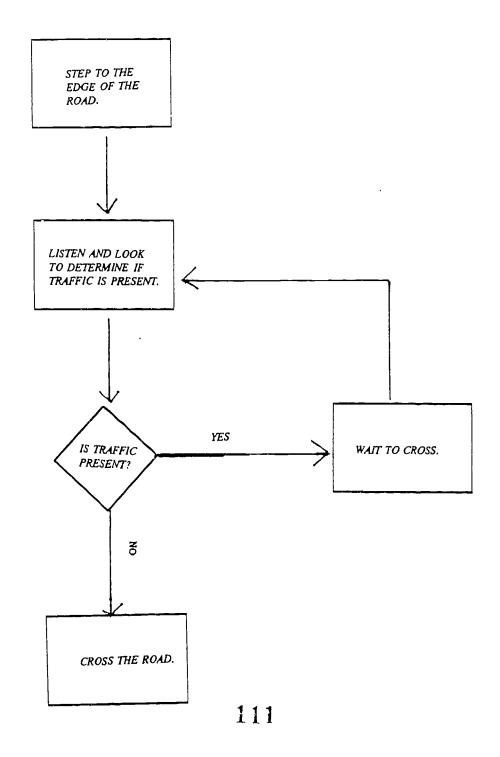
**FOLLOWING SYMBOLS:** 



- STEP

- INPUTS/OUTPUTS

## EXAMPLE OF A FLOW-CHART PROCESS TO CROSS THE ROAD





# IF YOU ASKED TEN INDIVIDUALS TO FLOW-CHART CROSSING THE ROAD, YOU WOULD PROBABLY GET TEN SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT FLOW-CHARTS.

IN COMPANIES,

THESE SLIGHT DIFFERENCES

CAUSE ERRORS, REWORK, CONFLICT

AND CUSTOMER DISSATISFACTION.



TO MEASURE THE

**QUALITY OF A** 

SERVICE OR PRODUCT

GENERATED BY

A PROCESS,

**OBTAIN DATA** 

FROM THE CUSTOMER,

EITHER EXTERNALLY

OR INTERNALLY.



A

**SURVEY** 

CAN BE USED

TO

GATHER DATA.



AN

**EXAMPLE OF A SURVEY:** 

WHICH COULD BE USED

TO DETERMINE HOW

AN INTERNAL CUSTOMER

**DEFINES QUALITY** 

**FOLLOWS** 



## CUSTOMER SURVEY (INTERNAL)

1.		CUSTOM FATIONS OF	•			YOUR
2.		OO YOU MI Y TO MEET I				
<i>3</i> .		ELL ARE WE TATIONS (WI				
4.	HOW CA	AN WE IMPR	OVE OU	R SERV	ICE/PR	ODUCT?
CU	STOMER_					
NA	<i>ME</i>		<b>DEP</b> A	RTME	VT	



#### IMPROVEMENTS OR CHANGES

TO A PROCESS

SHOULD ALWAYS BE DRIVEN

BY CUSTOMER NEEDS.

THE STEPS IN

THE PROCESS SHOULD

REFLECT THE INPUT OF

ALL INVOLVED EMPLOYEES

AS TO THE RIGHT WAY

TO ACHIEVE THE DESIRED OUTCOME
(IMPROVEMENT OR CHANGE).



## TEAM BUILDING SECTION 2:



**TEAMS** 

CAN BE

**FORMALLY ORGANIZED** 

OR

JUST EXIST

AS

NATURAL WORK UNITS



A SELF CHECK
YOUR ATTITUDE TOWARD DEPARTMENTAL TEAMS
RESPONSES: YES (Y), SOMETIMES (S), NO (N)

	(-),
1.	WHEN FORMING A NEW TEAM, WOULD YOU PREFER TO BE GROUPED WITH ONLY THOSE PEOPLE WHOSE
	APPROACHES ARE SIMILAR TO YOURS?
2.	WHEN THINGS ARE NOT GOING YOUR WAY, DO YOU SIT QUIETLY OR SULK?
3.	ARE YOU IMPATIENT WITH OTHER TEAM MEMBERS WHO WANT TO DISCUSS PROCESS ISSUES?
4.	DO YOU TRY TO AVOID OR SMOOTH OVER DIFFERENCES AMONG TEAM MEMBERS?
5.	DO YOU REFUSE TO GO ALONG WITH SOME TEAM DECISIONS BECAUSE YOU ARE SURE GOING ALONG IS NOT THE RIGHT THING TO DO?
6.	AS A TEAM LEADER, DO YOU SET GOALS WITHOUT THE INVOLVEMENT OF TEAM MEMBERS?
7.	WHEN THINGS GO WRONG ON THE TEAM, DO YOU QUICKLY BLAME THE LEADER?
8.	DO YOU BAD-MOUTH THE TEAM TO OTHER PEOPLE IN THE ORGANIZATION?
<b>9.</b>	DO YOU MISS DEADLINES FOR COMPLETION OF TEAM ASSIGNMENTS OR SUBMIT INCOMPLETE WORK?
10.	DO YOU PUSH FOR INDIVIDUAL RECOGNITION OF TEAM
	MEMBERS RATHER THAN TEAM ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AWARDS?

TEAM PLAYERS AND TEAMWORK, The New Competitive Business Strategy, Glenn M. Parker. 120



SUMMARY OF THE SELF-CHECK:

IF YOU ANSWERED "NO" TO ALL TEN QUESTIONS, YOU WILL CONTRIBUTE GREATLY TO THE SUCCESS OF YOUR TEAM.

IF YOU ANSWERED "YES" OR "SOMETIMES" TO AT LEAST FIVE QUESTIONS, YOU NEED TO BUILD YOUR TEAM SKILLS SOMEWHAT.

IF YOU ANSWERED "YES" TO ALL TEN QUESTIONS, YOU NEED TO RETHINK YOUR ENTIRE APPROACH TO TEAM WORK.



#### WHEN TO DO TEAM BUILDING

TYPICAL SYMPTOMS THAT SIGNAL THE NEED FOR TEAM BUILDING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- -- LOSS OF PRODUCTION OR OUTPUT.
- -- INCREASED NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS.
- -- CONFLICTS OR HOSTILITY.
- -- CONFUSION ABOUT ASSIGNMENTS.
- -- UNCLEAR RULES
- -- DECISIONS THAT ARE MISUNDERSTOOD.
- -- NO FOLLOW-THROUGH.
- -- APATHY OR LACK OF INTEREST.
- -- INEFFECTIVE STAFF MEETINGS, LOW PARTICIPATION.
- -- START-UP OF A NEW GROUP.
- -- HIGH DEPENDENCY ON MANAGERS.
- -- NEGATIVE REACTIONS TO MANAGERS.
- -- COMPLAINTS FROM CUSTOMERS
  (BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL)
  ABOUT THE QUALITY OF SERVICE.



#### A TEAM IS DEFINED AS:

A GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ACCOMPLISH A GOAL(S) BY USING TOOLS AND CONCEPTS DEVELOPED TO MEET THE GOALS.



#### A TEAM IS NOT:

- -- INDIVIDUALS GROUPED TOGETHER WITHOUT A SPECIFIC PURPOSE
- -- A SOCIAL OR GRIPE GROUP
- -- DEMANDED BY MANAGEMENT
- -- "WINDOW DRESSING", SO YOU CAN SAY YOU ARE ON A TEAM.
- -- USED TO "PROVE A POINT"



#### A TEAM'S GOAL IS PRIMARILY TO IMPROVE:

A PROCESS

A PRODUCT

A DESIGN

AN OBJECTIVE

A TEAM CAN ALSO:

**SOLVE A PROBLEM** 

PREVENT A PROBLEM

**IDENTIFY AN OPPORTUNITY** 



#### THE THREE ROLES IN A TEAM ARE:

LEADER (FACILITATOR)

RECORDER

**MEMBERS** 



# ROLES OF PARTICIPANTS LEADER (FACILITATOR):

- -- UNDERSTANDS THE PROCESS.
- -- HAS SELF-CONFIDENCE; IS SELF-ASSURED.
- -- IS A GOOD COMMUNICATOR.
- -- SETS GOALS AND METHODS THAT ARE ACHIEVABLE.
- -- ENCOURAGES AND MOTIVATES TEAM BEHAVIOR.
- -- CREATES TRUST.
- -- MAINTAINS CONSISTENCY.
- -- IS WILLING TO YIELD FOR THE GOOD OF THE TEAM.



#### **RECORDER:**

- -- IS ABLE TO WRITE IN CLEAR, CONCISE STATEMENTS
- -- IS GOOD AT SYNTHESIZING INFORMATION
- -- IS RESPONSIBLE AND DILIGENT
- -- CAN SCHEDULE AND PLAN
- -- ENJOYS COMMUNICATION
- -- CAN SERVE AS AN ARBITRATOR

#### **MEMBERS:**

- -- ARE WILLING TO PARTICIPATE
- -- ARE EAGER TO LEARN
- -- CONTRIBUTE; COOPERATE, AND CHANGE
- -- ENJOY WORKING IN A TEAM ENVIRONMENT



#### CHARACTERISTICS OF AN EFFECTIVE TEAM

- 1. "ATMOSPHERE" OF TEAM IS INFORMAL, COMFORTABLE AND RELAXED.
- 2. DISCUSSION EXISTS FREELY WITH ACTIVE PARTICIPATION FROM ALL MEMBERS.
- 3. OBJECTIVE/MISSION OF TEAM IS WELL UNDERSTOOD AND ACCEPTED BY ALL.
- 4. MEMBERS ACTIVELY LISTEN TO EACH OTHER.
- 5. DISAGREEMENT IS CONSTRUCTIVE, NOT ABUSIVE.
- 6. DECISIONS ARE REACHED BY CONSENSUS.
- 7. TEAM MEMBERS ARE FREE TO EXPRESS THEIR FEELINGS. HIDDEN AGENDAS ARE AVOIDED.
- 8. TASKS, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND ASSIGNMENTS ARE MADE CLEAR AND ARE ACCEPTED.
- 9. TEAM LEADER DOES NOT DOMINATE THE TEAM, BUT FACILITATES PROGRESS.
- 10. THE TEAM IS SELF CONSCIOUS ABOUT ITS OWN OPERATIONS.

ADAPTED FROM: D. McGREGOR, HUMAN SIDE OF ENTERPRISE.



#### TEAM MEETINGS

THE MINIMUM PREPARATION
FOR ANY MEETING
SHOULD BE TO:

DEVELOP AN AGENDA.

SET START/FINISH TIME.

REQUIRE WRITTEN CONFIRMATION
OF MEETING NOTICE
BY THOSE WHO WILL ATTEND.



#### FOR A SUCCESSFUL MEETING:

#### **BEFORE**:

KNOW OBJECTIVES.
PLAN FOR ACCOMPLISHING THEM.
DECIDE WHO WILL BE THERE.
DECIDE WHERE IT WILL BE HELD.
SEND WRITTEN NOTICE.
REQUIRE WRITTEN CONFIRMATION.
SET UP.

#### **DURING:**

START ON TIME.
REVIEW OBJECTIVES.
REVIEW ENDING TIME.
STAY FOCUSED.
REACH AN UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT
IS TO BE DONE BEFORE THE NEXT
MEETING.
SET SPECIFICS FOR NEXT MEETING.
EVALUATE THE MEETING.

#### AFTER:

PREPARE MINUTES.
SEND WRITTEN COPY OF ASSIGNMENTS.



#### REMEMBER TO SET ASIDE TIME FOR:

- -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
- -- ALTERNATIVES/CONFLICTS
- -- DISCUSSIONS
- -- DECISION MAKING AND CONSENSUS/BRAINSTORMING
- -- NEW BUSINESS
- -- NEW PROPOSALS/IDEAS
- -- NEXT MEETING AGENDA



#### A SIMPLE RULE: A ROUTINE TEAM MEETING SHOULD NEVER EXCEED ONE HOUR.

#### SAMPLE TEAM MEETING AGENDA:

WHAT	WHO	HOW LONG
REVIEW OBJECTIVES FOR MEETING. RECAP INTERIM DEVELOPMENTS.	TEAM LEADER	5
REPORT ACTIVITIES.	TEAM MEMBERS	10
DISCUSSION.	TEAM MEMBERS	5
PRESENT NEW IDEAS AND NEXT BUSINESS. BRAINSTORM AND REACH CONSENSUS.	TEAM MEMBERS	30
ASSIGN TASKS. CREATE NEXT MEETING AGENDA.	EVERYONE	9
END MEETING	TEAM LEADER	1



## **BRAINSTORMING SECTION 3**



#### **BRAINSTORMING**

CAN BE

A VALUABLE TOOL

AND A USEFUL TECHNIQUE

FOR GENERATING IDEAS.

IN

TODAY'S WORKPLACE.



#### **BRAINSTORMING**

CAN BE USED IN

A VARIETY OF SITUATIONS

WHERE YOU DESIRE

**MULTIPLE IDEAS** 

AND GROUP ENERGY.



#### **BRAINSTORMING**

CAN BE COMBINED

WITH OTHER TOOLS

TO ENGAGE IN

PROCESS IMPROVEMENT.



#### RULES OF BRAINSTORMING

TEAM MEMBERS SHOULD AGREE TO ABIDE BY THE FOLLOWING RULES:

WE AGREE TO NOT EVALUATE IDEAS WHILE BRAINSTORMING.

WE AGREE TO EMPHASIZE THE **QUANTITY** OF IDEAS.

WE AGREE TO RECORD EVERYTHING-EXACTLY AS SAID.

WE AGREE TO BUILD UPON IDEAS.

WE AGREE TO REINFORCE AND SHOW ENCOURAGEMENT FOR ALL IDEAS.

WE AGREE THAT EVERY MEMBER WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE EFFORT.

WE AGREE TO STAY FOCUSED.

WE AGREE TO HAVE FUN!



#### STEPS IN BRAINSTORMING

- 1. SELECT THE TOPIC.
- 2. HAVE EACH MEMBER IN TURN OFFER AN IDEA ON THE TOPIC.
- 3. REFRAIN FROM COMMENTING ON ANY IDEA.
- 4. HAVE FACILITATOR/RECORDER RECORD ALL IDEAS ON A CHART.
- 5. CONTINUE IN TURN UNTIL ALL MEMBERS HAVE EXHAUSTED IDEAS AND SAY "PASS".
- 6. DISCUSS AND "LOBBY" ITEMS ON THE LIST. CONSOLIDATE WHERE POSSIBLE.
- 7. *VOTE*.
- 8. IMPLEMENT.



#### WHEN ALL MEMBERS SAY

"PASS",

**THE** 

**IDEA GATHERING PHASE** 

IS OVER.



#### NOW IT IS TIME

TO

"LOBBY" FOR IDEAS,

"DISCUSS" IDEAS,

**AND** 

"COMBINE" LIKE IDEAS.

IDEAS CAN BE

**COMBINED ONLY** 

WITH THE PERMISSION

OF THE

TEAM MEMBER(S) SUBMITTING THEM



#### AFTER ADEQUATE DISCUSSION,

**TEAM MEMBERS** 

ARE READY FOR

THE VOTING PROCESS.



# 10 - 4 VOTING METHOD

### 10-4 VOTING METHOD

- -- EACH PARTICIPANT HAS "10 POINTS" (VOTES).
- -- NO PERSON CAN CAST MORE THAN "4" POINTS FOR ANY ONE IDEA.
- -- VOTE.
- -- TOTAL ASSIGNED POINTS FOR EACH IDEA.
- -- RE-WRITE LIST RANK FROM
  MOST POINTS TO LEAST POINTS.



## OTHER TOOLS YOU MAY ENCOUNTER IN TODAY'S WORKPLACE

CAUSE AND EFFECT DIAGRAM a/k/a THE FISHBONE DIAGRAM

TALLY SHEET

PARETO CHART

**SURVEYS** 

FORCEFIELD ANALYSIS

**SELECTION GRID** 

COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

SCATTER DIAGRAM

CONTROL CHART

**HISTOGRAM** 

SHEWHART CYCLE

NOTE: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THESE TOOLS CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALABAMA SOUTHERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE.



"I KNOW YOU BELIEVE YOU

UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU THINK I SAID,

BUT I AM NOT SURE YOU REALIZE WHAT

YOU HEARD IS NOT WHAT I MEANT."

-- VARIOUS POLITICIANS



## ACTIVE COMMUNICATION SECTION 4



#### **ACTIVE COMMUNICATION:**

MEANS THAT TWO OR MORE PEOPLE HAVE EXCHANGED INFORMATION WHICH HAS BEEN:

- -- DELIVERED APPROPRIATELY
- -- INTERPRETED APPROPRIATELY
- -- RESPONDED TO APPROPRIATELY



### ACTIVE COMMUNICATION CONTAINS TWO MAJOR COMPONENTS:

#### GOOD INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

**AND** 

**ACTIVE LISTENING** 



# COMMON BARRIERS TO COMMUNICATION

- -- DIFFERENCES IN MEANING
  - -- INSUFFICIENT TRUST
- -- INFORMATION OVERLOAD
- -- CONDESCENDING TONES
  - -- LISTENING PROBLEMS
- -- PREMATURE JUDGEMENTS
- -- INACCURATE ASSUMPTIONS



#### **BARRIERS DEFINED:**

#### **DIFFERENCES IN MEANING:**

-- ARE CAUSED BY DIVERSITY IN SUCH AREAS AS EDUCATION, CULTURE, AND NATIONAL ORIGIN. WORDS, GESTURES, AND EXPRESSIONS CAN HAVE DIFFERENT MEANINGS TO DIFFERENT PEOPLE.

#### **INSUFFICIENT TRUST:**

-- IS CAUSED WHEN LISTENERS ARE OVERLY SENSITIVE AND GUARDED. LISTENERS LOOK FOR THE "REAL MEANING" AND MISS THE TRUE MESSAGE.

#### **INFORMATION OVERLOAD:**

-- IS CAUSED BY ADVANCES IN COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AND AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION. RECEIVING INFORMATION FROM COMPUTERS, MODEMS, SATELLITES, FAX MACHINES, ELECTRONIC MAIL, ETC. CAN BE TOO MUCH.



#### **CONDESCENDING TONES:**

-- IS CAUSED WHEN THE SPEAKER TALKS DOWN TO THE LISTENER. THE TONE OVERRIDES THE CONTEXT.

#### LISTENING PROBLEMS:

-- ARE CAUSED WHEN THE LISTENER DOES NOT LISTEN TO THE SPEAKER AND VICE-VERSA. IT IS THE MOST SEVERE BECAUSE 50% OF OUR COMMUNICATION IS LISTENING.

#### PREMATURE JUDGEMENTS:

-- ARE CAUSED BY JUMPING TO DECISIONS WITHOUT ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE. THEY OCCUR RESULT BECAUSE OF CLOSED MINDS.

#### **INACCURATE ASSUMPTIONS:**

-- ARE CAUSED BY PRECONCEIVED IDEAS. THESE LEAD TO ERRONEOUS OUTCOMES AND ACTIVITIES.



#### WHAT REALLY COUNTS

IS NOT

USUALLY TAUGHT.

A KEY INGREDIENT

TO ACTIVE

**COMMUNICATION** 

IS

BELIEVABILITY.



**GOOD** 

INTERPERSONAL

**SKILLS** 

**USED** 

IN

**COMMUNICATION** 

**MAKE** 

US

BELIEVABLE.



#### GOOD INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

#### **DEFINED:**

THE SKILLS NECESSARY TO FEARLESSLY INTERACT AND

COMMUNICATE WITH OTHERS AT ALL LEVELS TO ACHIEVE THE

DESIRED OUTCOMES IN QUALITY WORKPLACE.



#### HIGHER LEVELS OF

MATHEMATICAL,

SCIENTIFIC,

AND

**TECHNOLOGICAL** 

**EXPERTISE** 

ARE NOT SUBSTITUTES

**FOR** 

GOOD INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

IN THE

WORKPLACE.
156



#### INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

ARE AS VITAL TO

TODAY'S WORKPLACE

AS THE THREE R'S

**WERE TO** 

YESTERDAY'S WORKPLACE.



### THE LINKAGE TO QUALITY AND IMPROVEMENT:

INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

**DIRECTLY AFFECT** 

FLEXIBILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS

WHICH DIRECTLY AFFECT

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION.



#### GOOD INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

#### **NOT FEAR**

SERVE TO MOTIVATE INDIVIDUALS

IN TODAY'S WORKPLACE.



#### INTERPERSONAL SKILLS REQUIRED IN TODAY'S WORKPLACE

- -- DEMONSTRATE THAT YOU ARE LISTENING.
- -- SERVE AS A ROLE MODEL.
- -- BE AN INITIATOR.
- -- BE OPEN TO FEEDBACK.
- -- BE WILLING TO MAKE PERSONAL CHANGES.
- -- BE <u>WATCHFUL AND ALERT</u>.
- -- DEAL WITH YOUR OWN FEAR OF SPEAKING UP.
- -- <u>FACILITATE</u> RATHER THAN DIRECT.
- -- TAKE A DEVELOPMENTAL, <u>LEARNING-ORIENTED</u> APPROACH.
- -- ASK FOR <u>OUTSIDE HELP</u>, IF YOU NEED IT.

\*DRIVING FEAR OUT OF THE WORKPLACE, How to Overcome the Invisible Barrier to Quality, Productivity, and Innovation, Kathleen D. Ryan and David K. Oestriech.



#### HOW DO YOU

KNOW IF

**YOUR** 

INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

**NEED** 

**IMPROVEMENT?** 



#### A SELF-CHECK EVIDENCE OF LOW INTERPERSONAL SKILLS AND HIGH FEAR IN THE WORKPLACE

SYMPTOMS	HAPPENING HERE	FEAR (SPEAKING)	COSTS \$ AND NON\$
Lawsuits against company			
Labor unrest			
No suggestions given			
Loss of customers			
Turf battles			·
"Us vs. Them" talk			
Complaining after meetings			
Unwillingness to take responsibility (cover-ups)			
Many personnel policies; strict rules			
Many layers for simple decisions			
Many checks for simple transactions			
CYA activities			
Political behavior			
Negative feelings about company			



#### A SELF-CHECK EVIDENCE OF LOW INTERPERSONAL SKILLS AND HIGH FEAR IN THE WORKPLACE

SYMPTOMS	HAPPENING HERE	FEAR (SPEAKING)	COSTS \$ AND NON\$
"Could care less" attitude			
Stressful work environment			
Cynicism			
Bad decisions or indecision			
Grievances			
Resistance to performance appraisals			
People feel they get no feedback			
Expensive, "quick fix" training			
Meetings with no questions or problems solved			
High absenteeism High tardiness			
Missed schedules			
Unethical behavior			
Budget Problems			
Many EEO and harassment issues			



# A SE FCHECK EVIDENCE OF LOW INTERPERSONAL SKILLS AND HIGH FEAR IN THE WORKPLACE

SYMPTOMS	HAPPENING HERE	FEAR (SPEAKING)	COSTS \$ AND NON \$
High performance and creative thinkers leave			
Eleventh hour reports admitting a project won't work			
Commitment to projects that are a waste of time			
A very active rumor mill			
Widespread unrest about promotions; assignments and terminations			
Threatening and abusive behavior by supervisors, managers and employees			



#### IF YOU CHECKED

**FIVE** 

OR

**MORE** 

**ITEMS** 

THERE IS ROOM

FOR IMPROVEMENT.



#### LOW INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

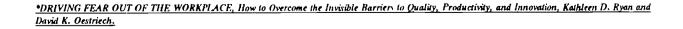
#### RESULT IN

INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR.



#### INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIORS IN THE WORKPLACE:

- 1. SILENT TREATMENT
- 2. GLARING EYE CONTACT "THE LOOK"
- 3. ABRUPTNESS
- 4. SNUBBING OR IGNORING PEOPLE
- 5. INSULTS AND PUT-DOWNS
- 6. BLAMING, DISCREDITING, OR DISCOUNTING
- 7. AN AGGRESSIVE, CONTROLLING MANNER
- 8. THREATS ABOUT THE JOB
- 9. YELLING AND SHOUTING
- 10. ANGRY OUTBURST OR LOSS OF CONTROL
- 11. PHYSICAL THREATS
  (LISTED IN ORDER OF SEVERITY)





#### TEN WAYS TO IMPROVE INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION

- 1. CLARIFY YOUR IDEAS BEFOREHAND.
- 2. EXAMINE THE TRUE PURPOSE.
- 3. CONSIDER THE PHYSICAL AND HUMAN SETTING.
- 4. CONSULT WITH OTHERS IN PLANNING.
- 5. PAY ATTENTION TO OVERTONES AS WELL AS BASIC CONTENT.
- 6. GIVE SOMETHING OF HELP OR VALUE TO THE LISTENER.
- 7. FOLLOW-UP.
- 8. COMMUNICATE FOR THE LONG-TERM ALSO.
- 9. DO WHAT YOU SAY.
- 10. BE A GOOD LISTENER.



#### YOU HAVE BEEN EDUCATED

IN

#### **READING**

**WRITING** 

#### **SPEAKING**

HOWEVER, THE "MOST USED" AND

"LEAST TAUGHT" COMMUNICATION SKILL

IS "LISTENING".



#### **GOOD**

#### **LISTENING**

**SKILLS** 

ARE PART OF

**ACTIVE** 

COMMUNICATION.



# KEY ELEMENTS OF ACTIVE LISTENING

**KEY ELEMENT ONE:** 

HEAR THE MESSAGE

**KEY ELEMENT TWO:** 

INTERPRET THE MESSAGE

KEY ELEMENT THREE:

EVALUATE THE MESSAGE

KEY ELEMENT FOUR:

RESPOND TO THE MESSAGE



#### KEY ELEMENT ONE

#### TO HEAR THE MESSAGE:

**PAY ATTENTION** 

**DETERMINE WHAT IS IMPORTANT** 

RECOGNIZE EMOTIONAL CLUES GIVEN BY THE SPEAKER



### TO REMEMBER WHAT IS IMPORTANT, TAKE PRACTICAL NOTES.

#### BE PREPARED!

PAPER PEN TAPE RECORDER

#### **GET IT DOWN!**

NOT TOO NEAT CLEAR ENOUGH FOR YOU

#### **DON'T WRITE EVERYTHING!**

NO COMPLETE SENTENCES VISUAL NOUNS ACTION VERBS (EXAMPLE: DO, CHECK, SEE) YOUR "PERSONAL" SHORTHAND



#### KEY ELEMENT TWO

#### TO INTERPRET THE MESSAGE:

HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF YOUR PERSONAL FILTERS.

WANT TO UNDERSTAND WHAT IS BEING SAID.

ASK FOR CLARIFICATION IF THE MESSAGE ISN'T CLEAR TO YOU.



#### YOUR PERSONAL FILTERS:

#### "HOT BUTTONS"

#### **EMOTIONAL HOT EUTTONS:**

- -- ARE INTENSE COMPLEX FEELINGS THAT AFFECT THE WAY YOU LISTEN.
- -- CAN SERVE AS FILTERS TO DISTORT WHAT YOU HEAR.
- -- MAY CAUSE A DIFFERENT EMOTIONAL REACTION, BUT CAUSE THE SAME PHYSICAL RESPONSE EACH TIME YOU HEAR THEM.

YOU CAN CONTROL YOUR HOT BUTTONS IF YOU LEARN TO RECOGNIZE WHAT "TRIGGERS" THEM.



#### EXAMPLES OF "HOT BUTTONS"

"YOU NEVER/ALWAYS" KNOW-IT-ALL ATTITUDES INDIVIDUALS WHO SMOKE CIGARETTES OR CIGARS WHILE TALKING TO YOU "SHUT-UP" BAD GRAMMAR "YOU NEVER LISTEN" BAD BREATH GUM SMACKING TOBACCO CHEWING SPITTING PUSHY INDIVIDUALS WHINING/COMPLAINING "WHAT YOU SHOULD DO IS..."



"WHAT YOU SHOULD HAVE DONE IS..."

OTHERS:

TRIGGERS MAKE YOU AWARE OF WHEN YOU ARE ABOUT TO DO LESS THAN ACTIVE LISTENING.

#### **EXAMPLES OF TRIGGERS:**

- --- INCREASED HEARTBEAT
- --- SWEATY HANDS
- --- SHAKY VOICE
- --- TIGHTENED CHEST

**OTHERS:** 



#### STRATEGIES FOR HANDLING TRIGGERS:

- -- TAKE DEEP BREATHS
- -- MOVE BACK A STEP
- -- THINK BEFORE YOU REACT
- -- DEVELOP A PLAN BEFOREHAND IF YOU ANTICIPATE PROBLEMS

**OTHERS:** 



#### **KEY ELEMENT THREE:**

TO EVALUATE THE MESSAGE:

ASK QUESTIONS TO GATHER MORE DATA, IF NEEDED.

ANALYZE THE EVIDENCE BEFORE FORMULATING YOUR RESPONSE

BE OPEN MINDED-DON'T JUMP
TO SEEMINGLY OBVIOUS CONCLUSIONS



#### QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS TO ASK WHEN USING ACTIVE LISTENING

**EXAMPLE** 

TO SHOW INTEREST IN WHAT IS BEING SAID.

I SEE.

TO SHOW ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE SPEAKER.

GO ON. TELL US MORE.

TO ASSIST THE SPEAKER IN CLARIFYING.

THE PROBLEM AS YOU SEE IT IS . . .

TO HELP THE SPEAKER TO UNDERSTAND HOW HE SOUNDS.

YOU'VE DECIDED
THIS AND THE OTHERS
REASONS ARE . . .
. . IF I UNDERSTAND
CORRECTLY, YOU'RE
SAYING THIS . . .

TO FIND KEY ELEMENTS IN A LONG STATEMENT OR MEETING.

SO THE KEY IDEA IS . . . YOU THINK WE CAN . . .

TO SHOW ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF A PERSON'S EMOTIONS.

YOU FEEL STRONGLY . . YOU DON'T THINK . . .

TO SUMMARIZE SPECIFIC POINTS IN ORDER TO MOVE ON.

CAN WE ALL AGREE THAT . . .

TO SHOW CONSENSUS.

AS A TEAM, WE CAN SUPPORT . . .



#### KEY ELEMENT FOUR

#### TO RESPOND TO THE MESSAGE:

WANT TO REACH AN UNDERSTANDING BY THE END OF THE COMMUNICATION

GIVE POSITIVE FEEDBACK AND BODY LANGUAGE

DON'T GIVE MIXED SIGNALS EXAMPLE: BODY VS. WORDS



#### TO USE POSITIVE BODY LANGUAGE:

MAKE EYE CONTACT

SIT ALERT, BUT COMFORTABLE

**NOD IN RESPONSE** 

LOOK LIKE A LISTENER

TO BUILD COMMON GROUND WITH THE SPEAKER, WITHOUT BEING TOO OBVIOUS:

MATCH THE PACE OF YOUR VOICE

MATCH THE VOLUME OF YOUR VOICE

USE SAME WORDS AND PHRASES

**MIMIC GESTURES** 

MATCH THE RATE OF YOUR BREATHING



# **ASSESSING**

**YOUR** 

**LISTENING** 

STYLE

183



#### THREE COMMON LISTENING STYLES

YOUR LISTENING STYLE IS THE WAY YOU BEHAVE WHEN YOU LISTEN.
IT REFLECTS YOUR ATTITUDE.
IT CAN HELP YOU OR HINDER YOU.

# THE DAYDREAMER:

- --HAS A "GLAZED" LOOK
- --IS THERE, BUT NOT THERE
- --STARES BLANKLY
- --IS FIDGETY
- -- LOOKS FOR DISTRACTIONS
- --CHECKS WATCH
- --SLOUCHES AND SLEEPS

# THE CRITICIZER:

- --LISTENS ONLY TO FIND "FAULT"
- --ROLLS EYES IN DISBELIEF
- --AVOIDS EYE CONTACT
- --ASKS DEMANDING QUESTIONS
- --AVOIDS SMALL TALK
- --JUMPS TO CONCLUSIONS
- --TRIES TO DISCREDIT SPEAKER
- --FOCUSES ON LITTLE THINGS

# THE CONFORMER:

- --FAKES ATTENTION
- --HIDES "TRUE" OPINIONS
- --DISCUSSES VERY LITTLE
- --NODS HEAD FREQUENTLY
- --SAYS "THAT'S NICE" AND
  "I SEE YOUR POINT."
- --IS ALWAYS A FOLLOWER

YOU MAY EXHIBIT ANY OR ALL OF THE ABOVE STYLES GIVEN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS.



#### YOU SHOULD ATTEMPT TO BECOME:

## THE ACTIVE LISTENER:

- -- CONCENTRATES ON WHAT'S SAID
- --LISTENS TO ALL FACTS AND TO KEY WORDS
- --REMAINS OBJECTIVE
- --LOOKS FOR THE TRUE MEANING
- --LOOKS AT THE TOTAL PICTURE
- --IS AWARE OF SPEAKER'S FEELINGS AND BODY LANGUAGE
- --MAKES NO PERSONAL JUDGEMENTS
- --GIVES FEEDBACK AND CLARIFIES
- --ATTEMPTS TO CLEARLY UNDERSTAND THE SPEAKER



# DIVERSITY SECTION 5

# WHY SHOULD YOU BE CONCERNED WITH DIVERSITY IN TODAY'S WORKPLACE?

# BECAUSE IT AFFECTS YOUR EMPLOYMENT AND WORK LIFE IN NUMEROUS WAYS

	~~	COMMUNICATION
		COMPETITIVENESS
		PRODUCTIVITY
	en to	MOTIVATION
		MORALE
OTHERS:		

**EXAMPLES:** 



#### AN

## **ORGANIZATION'S**

## LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS

IS A

**FUNCTION OF ITS** 

ABILITY TO CAPITALIZE

UPON THE ABUNDANT AND DIVERSE TALENTS

**OF ITS** 

ENTIRE WORKFORCE.



PRODUCTIVE

WORKPLACES

DO NOT EXPECT

DIVERSE INDIVIDUALS

TO LOSE

THEIR UNIQUENESS.

INSTEAD,
DIFFERENCES ARE RESPECTED
BECAUSE OF THE
INNOVATION AND IMPACT
THEY CAN HAVE
ON TEAMS.



<u>ANY</u>

**FACTOR** 

**WHICH** 

CAN

**CAUSE** 

**PEOPLE** 

TO REACT DIFFERENTLY

TO ROUTINE COMMUNICATION

CAUSES DIVERSITY.



## DIVERSITY IS CAUSED BY

#### BY MUCH MORE

THAN GENDER AND RACE.

# IT CAN ALSO OCCUR BECAUSE OF:

**EDUCATION** 

**AGE** 

**RELIGION** 

**WORK ETHIC** 

**BACKGROUND** 

**DEPARTMENTALIZATION** 



YOU ENTER

AN ORGANIZATION

WITH YOUR OWN

DIVERSE VALUES.

YOUR VALUES ARE

**FURTHER SHAPED** 

BY YOUR ORGANIZATION'S:

**EXPERIENCE** 

**HISTORICAL TRADITION** 

**COMPETITIVE POSITION** 

**POLITICS** 



#### THE FIRST STEPS

## TOWARD MANAGING DIVERSITY

#### IS TO ANALYZE

#### YOUR ORGANIZATION'S CULTURE.

WHAT ARE ITS NORMS?

FXAMPLES: CONSERVATIVE
DETAIL-ORIENTED
LOW KEY



WHEN YOU ENTER

A NEW WORKPLACE

OR FEEL OUT OF STEP

IN YOUR CURRENT WORKPLACE,

COMPARE YOUR

**CULTURAL NORMS** 

TO THOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

YOUR EXAMPLES: OUTGOING
PEOPLE - ORIENTED
HIGH VISIBILITY



FEELING DIFFERENT FROM THE "NORM" AND MISUNDERSTANDING AN ORGANIZATION'S CULTURE CAN CAUSE:

HIGH FRUSTRATION

HIGH IMPATIENCE

LOW CREATIVITY

LOW PRODUCTIVITY

**LOW MOTIVATION** 

ESCALATION OF EVERY LITTLE PROBLEM INTO A MAJOR ONE



#### HOW DO YOU

#### MANAGE DIVERSITY AS AN EMPLOYEE?

THE MORE SOMEONE

DIFFERS FROM YOU,

THE HARDER

**YOU MUST WORK** 

TO DO

THE RIGHT THING

AT THE RIGHT TIME

WITH THAT PERSON.



# EXAMPLES OF WAYS DIVERSE CO-WORKERS CAN MISINTERPRET EACH OTHER:

JARGON AND LINGO

**NONVERBAL MESSAGES** 

CULTURAL VALUES REGARDING TIME, WORK, DRESS, ETC.

NOT UNDERSTANDING
THE ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE

THESE MISUNDERSTANDINGS CAN CAUSE "CULTURAL COLLISIONS."



# LEARNING TO DO THE RIGHT THINGS AT THE RIGHT TIME

# TO SOME DEGREE, EVERYONE THINKS AND ACTS:

- -- LIKE OTHERS OF THE SAME SEX;
- -- LIKE OTHERS OF THE SAME OCCUPATION;
- -- LIKE OTHERS OF THE SAME AGE;
- -- LIKE OTHERS IN THE SAME ROLE; AND
- -- LIKE OTHERS WITH THE SAME LANGUAGE, CULTURE, AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE.



## WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE GREAT, YOU MUST:

#### LISTEN:

RESPOND TO WHAT IS SAID, NOT HOW IT IS SAID.

#### REVALUATE:

SEARCH FOR THE <u>TRUE</u> <u>CAUSE</u> OF A PROBLEM.

#### **NEGOTIATE:**

ACKNOWLEDGE THE RIGHT TO HAVE A DIFFERENT OPINION. SHARE YOUR SIDE, AS WELL. SUBMIT WIN/WIN ALTERNATIVES.

#### <u>ACCOMMODATE</u>:

EXPLAIN THE ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES AND ASSUMPTIONS.



#### **SOURCES**

THE ART OF LISTENING, Bone.

THE ART OF COMMUNICATION, Decker.

14 PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT, Deming.

INDUSTRIAL SUPERVISOR, Goetsch.

EFFECTIVE MEETING SKILLS, Haynes.

MANAGING DIVERSITY IN THE WORKPLACE, Kogod.

EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE APPRAISALS, Maddax.

EFFECTIVE PRESENTATION SKILLS, Mandel.

HUMAN SIDE OF ENTERPRISE, McGregor.

COACHING AND COUNSELING, Minot.

SUPERVISORY MANAGEMENT, Mosley, et al.

DRIVING FEAR OUT OF THE WORKPLACE, Oestriech and Ryan.

TEAM PLAYERS AND TEAMWORK,

The New Competitive Business Strategy, Parker

WORKING TOGETHER, Simons.

MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION, Williams, et al.

