

GE106

Introduction to Engineering Design College of Engineering King Saud University

Studio 12.

Engineering Ethics: Case Studies

FALL 2022

Case Study 1: Murder

- Legal?
- Moral?
- Ethical?
- Good Etiquette?

Answer:

- Illegal
- Immoral
- Unethical
- Bad etiquette!

Case Study 2: Driving over the speed limit when you are late for class

- Legal?
- Moral?*
- Ethical?*
- Good Etiquette?

Answer:

- Illegal
- Moral to some, immoral to others
- Unethical
- Bad etiquette if it effects other drivers

Case Study 3: Driving over the speed limit going to hospital for an emergency case.

- Legal?
- Moral?
- Ethical?
- Good Etiquette?

Answer:

- Illegal
- Moral
- Ethical
- Etiquette does not apply

Case Study 4: Software piracy

- Ahmed was showing Ali a copy of a software package he got from a friend.
- Ali says, "this is great, but you didn't pay for it, you shouldn't really be using it."
- Ahmed says, "Look, I can't buy it because it is too expensive, so the company hasn't lost a sale. Besides I didn't take a physical object, so it isn't stealing."

What do you think:

- Ahmed is right there is no problem, he isn't stealing from the company?
- Ahmed should delete the software from his computer?
- Ahmed shouldn't pirate software, but the company is not going to find out, so he should not delete it?*

Case Study 5: Not paying for merchandise

On his way home from work, Ahmed goes into a store, picks up a candy bar and walks out without paying. Ethically, is this the same as pirating software?

Answer*?

- YES
- NO

In some ways yes and some ways no

Case Study 6: Non-listed toxin

- A chemical company develops a new process that results in some waste. Their internal studies show this waste can cause cancer.
- However, this type of waste is not on a government list of banned chemicals because it is new.
- Legal? Moral?

Answer:

Legal but immoral (and unethical)*

Case Study 7: Reimbursed payments

- Government self-regulations require that all purchases be made through purchasing agents.
- An engineer wishes to purchase an old alternator from a junkyard and does so with his own money.
- He reimburses himself with computer disks of equivalent value.

Legal? Moral?

Answer: Moral but illegal*

Case study 8: Protecting the Safety of Society

- Your employer asks you to design a bridge that will not exceed <u>\$1 million</u> to build. After doing a study you determine the following:
 - > An ideal bridge can be built for <u>\$1.5 million</u>.
 - Given the design constraints, a bridge built for \$1 million will collapse in a moderate earthquake.
- Your employer says, "if we don't build the bridge for \$1 million, then we are going to have to fire half of the staff, including you."*
 - He further asks you to <u>go ahead</u> with the next stage of the project
- What do you do?

What is the conflict?

- A. Your duty to your fellow employees vs. your duty to your boss
- B. Your duty to society vs. your loyalty to your own career
- C. Uncertainty about the maximum magnitude of an earthquake vs. the need to ensure a safe structure.
- D. Your duty to be honest to clients vs. your duty to complete the project

What is more important?

- The <u>conflict</u> is between your future <u>employment</u> and the employment of others in your company, and the <u>welfare of society</u>.
- The <u>code of ethics</u> for engineers requires You to take the <u>safety of society as being of</u> <u>"paramount importance"</u>*.
- In a case like this the <u>welfare of society comes</u> <u>first</u>.

Case Study 9: Truth In Public Statements

- You are asked by the government to verify that a certain industry will not leak toxic substances into the environment
- After doing a study you discover that:
 - The industry will <u>likely cause harm</u> within the coming 5 years, but there is <u>significant</u> <u>uncertainty</u>.
 - The industry cannot be evaluated more carefully unless it is <u>shut down immediately</u>.
 - Both the <u>environment and the neighboring</u> <u>community are at risk</u>

- After reading your report, the <u>boss</u> asks you to modify your report so as to reflect that the industry is actually safe.
- He claims that changing the <u>report will protect</u> <u>the public</u> in the area, <u>preventing panic</u>* while the government attempts to shut down and fix the facility.
 - What do you do?

What is the Conflict?

- The conflict is between your <u>obligations as an</u> <u>engineer</u> and your <u>obligations as a citizen</u>*.
- The code of ethics requires that you <u>safeguard</u> <u>the public's welfare</u>. It also requires that you <u>tell</u> <u>the truth</u> when making public statements concerning your area of engineering.
- This means that you <u>cannot alter data</u> as an engineer, and that you must <u>tell the truth about</u> <u>the facility</u>.
- In this case your duty as an engineer to <u>tell the</u> <u>truth when making public statement should win</u> <u>over your civic duty</u>
 Role conflicts are hard!!!

10. A famous case: "The Challenger Disaster" (January 28,

Economic considerations Political pressures Scheduling difficulties → NASA decides to launch anyway

CHALLENGER

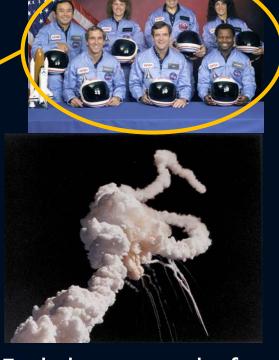


1986):

O-ring

Roger Boisjoly, chief O-ring engineer, had warned his colleagues that O-rings fail at relatively low temperatures

Challenger lifts off at 11:37 AM



Explodes 73 seconds after launching

- O-ring seal indeed failed, flames burned the adjacent components and ignited the liquid hydrogen and oxygen in the external fuel tank; which caused orbiter to break apart
- Do you think NASA should have launched? <u>Is there</u> <u>a clear moral issue here</u>?
- Did NASA take unnecessary risks because of external pressure?
- <u>Did the engineers violate their duty</u> to put public safety first?

- Did NASA manager think of the <u>potential costs</u>?
 - Human <u>lives</u>
 - His <u>reputation</u>
 - <u>Criminal charges</u>
 - 100% of the blame on him
 - Suspension of the <u>shuttle program</u>
- How about other elements such as <u>"whistle</u> blowing"?
- It is a hard choice. You have to <u>choose between</u> the lesser of two evils.
- In the Challenger disaster, obviously the lesser of two evils choice should have been to <u>delay the</u> <u>launch</u>.

11. "Toyota Unintended Acceleration" Case Study

Watch the following clip:

"<u>Toyota Unintended Acceleration Case</u>"

- What ethical issues are involved here?
- Did the people involved take the proper decision?
- What would you do in a similar situation?