Behavior Based Safety

CAP Safety Meeting
June
Safety is more important than getting the job done.
Behavior Based Safety

Behavior Based Safety (BBS) helps you identify and choose a safe behavior over an unsafe one.
Behavior Based Safety

BBS identifies safe behaviors through observation of:

**Work environment**
- Equipment
- Safety measures

**Workers**
- Ability
- Experience
- Training

**Behaviors**
Basic Principles of BBS

- Provide feedback
- Behavior is a cause of accidents
- Be proactive
- Consequences motivate behavior
- Observing is a process
- Communicate
- Participate
- Continual improvement
The ABC Model

**Activator**
- Triggers behavior

**Behavior**
- What you do

**Consequence**
- Reinforcement or punishment
Barriers to Safe Behavior

- Untrained workers
- Unskilled workers
- Complacency
- Disagreement on safe work practices
- Personal choices
- Culture
- Ineffective management
- Inappropriate rewards or consequences
- Facilities and equipment
Avoid Complacency

- Follow safe work practices
- Do not take shortcuts
- Speak up to prevent unsafe acts
Key Components of BBS

- Correct behavior list
- Observation process/card
- Feedback process
- Measurement tools
Correct Behavior List

• Determines the right way to do the job

• Reflects PPE, safety equipment, and other safety factors
Observation Process

• The process to help recognize unsafe acts and conditions.

• Six steps to the observation process:
  1. Observe
  2. Understand
  3. Identify alternative behavior
  4. Clarify commitment
  5. Obtain agreement
  6. Observe to follow up
Observation Card

- Used for reporting unsafe acts and conditions

- Recommends ways to improve

- Includes options for positive feedback and follow up information

- Quick and easy to fill out
PEC/PSM Observation Card

Date: __________________________
Observer: _______________________
Location: _______________________
  - Onshore
  - Offshore
Activity Observed: _______________________

Personnel Observed:  ○ Company  ○ Contractor
Personal Protective Equipment
  ○ Head  ○ Clothing
  ○ Eyes  ○ Hardhat
  ○ Face  ○ Feet
  ○ Ears  ○ PFD
  ○ Hands  ○ Respirator
  ○ Other

Slips, Trips & Falls
  ○ Housekeeping  ○ Hoses/Leadlines
  ○ Barricades/Handrails  ○ Stairs/Steps
  ○ Ladders  ○ Scaffolding
  ○ Walkways  ○ Fall Protection
  ○ Other

Materials Handling
  ○ Manual Lifting  ○ Taglines
  ○ Body Position  ○ Signals
  ○ Mechanical Lifting  ○ Slings
  ○ Other

Tools
  ○ Proper Tool  ○ Guards/Safetys
  ○ Proper Condition  ○ Pinch Points
  ○ Proper Use  ○ Hot Spots
  ○ Other

Procedures
  ○ Welding/Cutting  ○ Swing Rope
  ○ Grinding  ○ Confined Space
  ○ LOTO  ○ Equipment Opening
  ○ Painting/Blasting  ○ Elevated Work
  ○ Other

Was Feedback Given?  ○ Yes  ○ No
Feedback Comments: _______________________

Near-Miss Report:
  ○ Personal Injury  ○ Property Damage
  ○ Vehicle Damage  ○ Spill or release
  ○ Other

At Risk Behavior: _______________________
Description of Incident: _______________________
  - Time of Day: _______________________
  - Day of Week: _______________________
  - Approx Temperature: _______________________
  - Visibility: Outside
  1) Dawn Day Dusk Night
  2) Clear Rain Fog Cloudy T-Storm
  Inside, Well Lit
  Other

Root Cause: _______________________
Corrective Action: _______________________
Supervisor’s Review: _______________________

Near-Miss Classification:
  ○ Low Risk
  ○ Medium Risk
  ○ High Risk

Risk Assessment:

MEDIUM TO HIGH RISK
PERFORM WORK GROUP INVESTIGATION

S - Satisfactory  AR - Action Required
Feedback Process

• Immediately follows the observation

• For safe behaviors, feedback must acknowledge or reinforce it

• For unsafe behaviors, feedback must identify the cause and any barriers to doing the job safely

• Feedback must be positive

• Details safer ways to do the job
Measurement tools

- Maintains an ongoing process
- Involves everyone
- Measurement tools include:
  - Data entry
  - Performance charts
  - Observation reports
  - Specific goals
Roles and Responsibilities

- Managers
- Supervisors
- Workers
- Safety committees
Managers

- Provide oversight
- Understand the process and components
- Support supervisors
Supervisors

- Keep all personal observation data confidential
- Ensure no disciplinary action is taken from observations
- Provide time for observing and documenting
- Review and interpret data
- Remove barriers to safe behavior
- Make BBS a part of daily operations
Workers

• Have a positive safety attitude
• Participate in BBS training
• Participate in safety meetings
• Recognize unsafe acts and conditions
• Follow rules
• Comply with safe work practices
Safety Committees

• Provide BBS training
• Discuss issues and concerns at safety meetings
• Use data to develop action plans
• Make safety recommendations to management
Remember…

The ultimate goal of BBS is to have zero injuries.
1. Safety is more important than getting the job done.
   A. True
   B. False

2. BBS helps you identify safe behaviors through observation of the work environment, __________, and behavior.
   A. Work hours
   B. Work ethic
   C. Work load
   D. Workers

3. Complacency can be avoided by which of the following?
   A. Taking shortcuts on the job
   B. Following safe work practices
   C. Keeping observations to yourself
   D. Knowing that experience prevents accidents

4. Behavior is what you do.
   A. True
   B. False

5. The observation process helps workers recognize unsafe acts and conditions.
   A. True
   B. False

6. A(n) __________ is used for reporting unsafe acts and conditions and recommending ways to improve.
   A. Employee manual
   B. Hot work permit
   C. Observation card
   D. OSHA 300 log

7. Measurement tools include data entry, performance charts, __________, and specific goals.
   A. Interviews
   B. Questionnaires
   C. Audits
   D. Observation reports

8. __________ should provide time for observing and documenting.
   A. Workers
   B. Supervisors
   C. Managers
   D. Safety committees

9. __________ use data to develop action plans.
   A. Workers
   B. Managers
   C. Safety committees
   D. Supervisors

10. The ultimate goal of BBS is to have __________ injuries.
    A. Few
    B. Some
    C. Zero
    D. Less
Below is the answer key for the quiz. Do not print this page when printing the quiz for the students.

1. A
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. C