

Behavior-Based Safety

Safety is a series of choices made by workers each day, choices involving behaviors in the workplace. It's in how you train, what precautions you take when performing tasks, and your level of awareness to external factors that may jeopardize your wellbeing.

There are three factors that influence personal safety choices: the ability to **recognize hazards and evaluate risk**, the **motivation to be safe**, and the ability to **focus while performing the current task safely**.

Behavior Based Safety is a program designed to influence employee actions toward safer outcomes, ideally by **preventing an accident or injury before it occurs**.

A behavior based safety program can provide **positive rewards to change unsafe behavior**, reduce job-related injuries, minimize lost production hours, and improve workplace morale.

Accidents and injuries have, first, a human cost, so it is advantageous for employees to practice safe behaviors in the workplace. It is the human impact—personal injury, loss of livelihood, the wellbeing of others. Unsafe behavior also affects a business's financial bottom line.

Training prepares you to identify unsafe behaviors and actions, and then make good decisions to work safely. The challenge is to deliver training that is memorable and relevant. The training that "sticks" will keep you safe.

Source: <https://vividlearningsystems.com/courses/osha/behavior-based-safety>

January Vivid Courses:

All:

Bloodborne Pathogens

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Bloodborne Pathogens

Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP) are viruses carried in human blood and other body fluids that cause disease in people. There are many different bloodborne pathogens, including malaria and syphilis, but the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B (HBV), and hepatitis C (HCV) viruses, which can each lead to liver cancer, pose the most serious threat of workplace exposure.

In the workplace, transmission is usually through injuries from contaminated sharp objects that penetrate the skin, such as needles, knives, broken glass, or from splashes into the mucous membranes of your eyes, nose, or mouth, or through exposed openings or abrasions in the skin from scratches, cuts, bites, or wounds.

Number One Rule: Treat all blood and body fluids as if they were infected.

Prevention

Always wear disposable gloves whenever there is a potential for exposure to blood, body fluids, or other potentially infectious materials.

Keep cuts and/or sores covered.

Wash hands or other affected body parts anytime there is contact with blood or body fluids, or other potentially infectious materials. Even if there's a shred of doubt about exposure, scrub the suspect area.

Dispose of needles in puncture and leak proof, medical hazard containers, and disinfect surfaces visibly soiled with blood or body fluids.

Source: <https://vividlearningsystems.com/courses/osha/bloodborne-pathogens-bbp>