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OBSERVABLE SAFE BEHAVIORS

ACT SAFE, BE SAFE.

Traditionally, hazard recognition techniques have focused on physical hazards and often omitted behavioral aspects. Examples of physical hazards include slip, trip, and fall hazards, struck-by and caught-in-between hazards, electrical, confined spaces, etc.

Most safety professionals have come to accept that emphasis on behaviors is equally, if not more important, than physical hazards. Behavioral hazards are the result of personal choices leading to acts that place people or property "at-risk". A good hazard recognition program addresses both physical and behavioral hazards.

One effective technique to counter or minimize "at-risk" behaviors is by establishing and practicing Observable Safe Behaviors. Observable Safe Behaviors (OSBs) are specific observable acts that are:

- Verifiable – You can see (or hear) them happening.
- Specific – They correspond to a particular hazard.
- Easily trained by supervisors.
- Easily understood by everyone.
- Have value – Are worth a supervisor's time and effort to train.

KEYS TO SUCCESS:

- Observers should give positive reinforcement immediately and consistently.
- Balance your OSB focus with your focus on physical hazards in the workplace.
- Avoid encouraging unsafe behaviors by praising or rewarding expeditious outcomes with little to no regard for safety.
- Everyone must commit to and embrace OSBs at all levels of our organization.

EXHIBIT 2.F.001
Examples of Observable Safe Behaviors

Task	Specific Hazard	Observable Safe Behavior
Getting on/off equipment	Slipping and falling	3 Points of Contact
Before getting in and driving/operating	Collision	Circle for Safety
Getting in and driving/ operating	Backing on first move risk	Park first move forward
Backing equipment	Hit someone or a collision	Turn head and look and/or use a 'spotter'
Equipment leaving the lineup	Workers on foot	Two beeps of the horn
Scraper team exiting the cut	Rear-end collision	5 Second Separation Rule
Operating equipment near fixed objects	Property damage	2' Clearance Rule
Approaching heavy equipment on foot	Being hit/crushed	2-way eye contact w/ operator
Operating equipment under Rollover Protection System (ROPS)	Rollover/being crushed	Wearing seatbelt
Working above 6 feet	Falling	Tie-off 100%
Lifting	Back injury	Proper lifting technique
Anything that creates a "Line of Fire"	Being struck	Keeping clear of "Line of Fire"

OSBs are not general statements such as "pay attention to your surroundings" or "be careful".

If OSBs are established, trained, promoted, and enforced, employee-owners will make them a habit thereby reducing "at-risk" behaviors that lead to accidents and injuries.

PROCEDURE FOR SUPERVISORS

- Look for and address all "at-risk" behaviors on your jobsite and determine if there are OSBs that can be established and implemented.
- Communicate with the Safety Department any ideas or suggestions for OSBs.
- Consider integrating OSBs into the "Controls" or "Abatement" section of your Job Hazard Analysis (JHA's).
- Promote, train, and enforce OSBs to make them a habit with your employee-owners.

THE FOCUS FIVE OSBS

01 Before entering into the Equipment Operating Zone (EOZ), approach equipment from a direction where the operator can see you and communicate (verbal, radio, hand signals). The operator must approve your entry into their EOZ.

02 Turn head & look before backing. Don't depend solely on mirrors, cameras, or backup alarms. Avoid backing when possible.

03 Careful hand placement to avoid sharp edges, nip/pinch points, lines of fire, hot surfaces, etc.

04 Three points of contact when getting on/off equipment. Face the machine, use the handholds, use careful and deliberate foot placement, and never jump off.

05 Proper lifting technique is feet shoulder-width apart, bending at the knees, keeping back upright, and keeping the load close to the body. Never twist with a load. Get help for awkward or heavy materials.