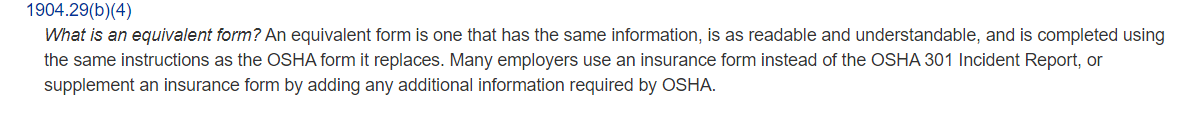
Safety Management Midterm Review

Key Terms

1. Tort: Relating to managers’ insurance, similar to error and omission
2. [General Duty Clause](https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/oshact/section5-duties) 
   1. Each employer covered by the OSHA Act has the obligation to furnish each employee a place of employment free from recognized hazards causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm. This is commonly\
3. [Leading Indicator](https://www.osha.gov/leading-indicators): proactive and preventive measures that can shed light about the effectiveness of safety and health activities and reveal potential problems in a safety and health program.
4. Lagging Indicator
   1. lagging indicators measure the occurrence and frequency of events that occurred in the past, such as the number or rate of injuries, illnesses, and fatalities
   2. e lagging indicators can alert you to a failure in an area of your safety and health program or to the existence of a hazard,
5. Fellow servant rule -The employer was not liable for injury to an employee that resulted from negligence of a fellow employee.
6. Contributary negligence: The employer was not liable if the employee was injured because of his or her own negligence.
7. Assumption of Risk: The employer was not liable because the employee took the job with full knowledge of the risks and hazards involved.
8. Medical Treatment
9. First Aid
   1. 14 items
10. Lost Workday
    1. One or more days away from work
    2. Does not include day of injury/illness
    3. Count the number of calendar days
    4. Cap day count at 180 days
    5. Stop Counting (employee leaves company, Returns to work)
11. Restricted Day
    1. Restricted work activity exists if the employee is:
       1. - Unable to work the full workday he or she would otherwise have
    2. been scheduled to work; or
       1. -Unable to perform one or more routine job functions
    3. An employee’s routine job functions are those activities the
12. TRIR
13. LTIR
14. DART
15. Hours Worked
16. OSHA Form
    1. OSHA 300 Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illness
    2. OSHA 300A Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses
    3. OSHA 301 Injury and Illness Incident Report
17. Continuous Improvement
    1. In safety management systems, it is required that
       1. Organized structure systematic process
       2. Integrated into business processes
       3. Both reactive and proactive
       4. **Continuous improvement**
    2. In the accident investigation system: Leaders must support the system for it to be effective
       1. **Creating a culture of continuous improvement and learning**
       2. Allowing sufficient time for training, investigations, follow-up
       3. Providing resources for corrective action implementation
       4. Avoiding fault-finding mentality
       5. Demonstrating care and concern for employees involved in an incident Reassurance that employees will not be retaliated against.
    3. Also appears in INSHPO and other files
18. Leadership Commitment
19. Herbert Heinrich
    1. Domino Theory
       1. the occurrence of a preventable injury is the natural culmination of a series of events or circumstances, which invariably occur in a fixed or logical order, and an accident is merely a link in the chain.
       2. Domino Theory Layers
          1. environment of the risk
          2. fault of a person
          3. unsafe act or condition
          4. accident
          5. injury.
    2. Incident Pyramid图示

       描述已自动生成
    3. “Up to 98% of all work-related accidents are behavior related, 88% unsafe behavior, 10% unsafe conditions and 2% uncontrollable factors”
20. Frank Bird
    1. Incident pyramid
    2. Accident causation model
       1. Lack of control
       2. Root causes
       3. Immediate cause
       4. Accident
       5. Loss
    3. Loss causation model
21. SIF: Serious Injuries and fatalities,
22. Safety Culture
    1. Shared values, beliefs, behaviors of people in the workplace related to safety
23. Equivalent form :
    1. An equivalent form is one that has the same information, is as readable and understandable, and is completed using the same instructions as the OSHA form it replaces. Many employers use an insurance form instead of the OSHA 301 Incident Report, or supplement an insurance form by adding any additional information required by OSHA. 
24. Icebery Theory
    1. 图示

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