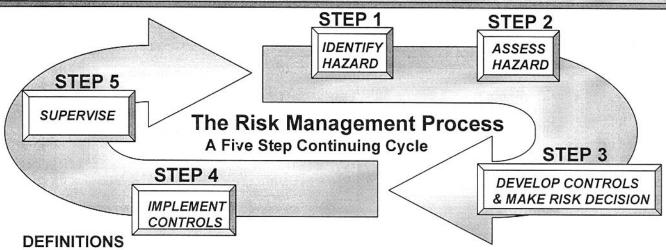
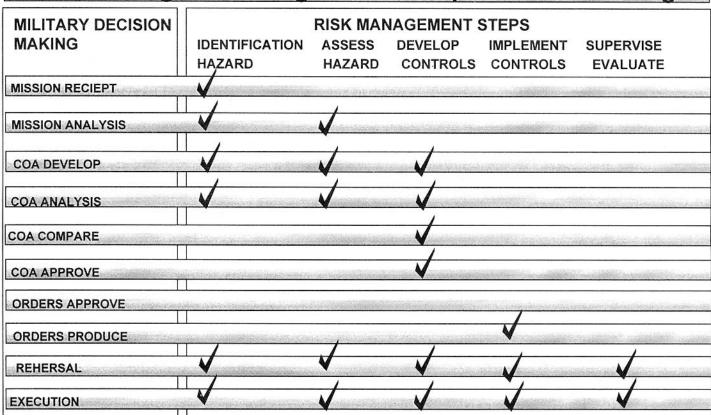
## **Risk Management Information Card**



- · COA=Course of Action
- HAZARD = Any actual or potential condition that can cause injury, illness, or death of personnel, damage to equipment, property, or environment, or mission degradation.
- SEVERITY = The expected consequence or outcome of a hazardous incident in terms of degree of injury, property damage, or other mission degrading factors ( loss of combat power, reduced readiness and so-on) that could occur.
- · PROBABILITY = The likelihood that a hazardous incident will occur due to presence of a hazard.
- · Residual Risk = Level of risk remaining after controls have been identified and selected for hazards.
- · Risk is the chance of hazard assessed in terms of hazard probability and severity.
- CONTROLS BY TYPE = EDUCATIONAL -based on the knowledge and skills of units and individuals often
  associated with collective training to standard. PHYSICAL take the form of barriers, guards, or signs to
  warn or prevent the hazard from creating a risk. AVOIDANCE- These are applied when leaders take
  positive action to prevent contact with an identified hazard.

## **Risk Management Integration into Operational Planning**



## **RISK MANAGEMENT WORK SHEET** A. MISSION OR TASK | B. DATE/TIME GROUP(begin/end) C. DATE PREPARED D. Prepared By: (Rank, Last Name, Duty Position) E. Task F. Identify G. Assess H. Develop Controls I. Determine J. Implement Hazards Residual Hazards Controls Risk K. Determine overall mission/task risk level after controls are implemented (circle one) LOW (L) MODERATE (M) HIGH (H) EXTREMELY HIGH (E) -----EOLD-----**WORK SHEET INSTRUCTIONS** BLOCK INSTRUCTIONS A-D SELF EXPLANATORY IDENTIFY TASK RELATING TO THE MISSION OR TASK IN BLOCK A E NOTE IDENTIFY HAZARDS- Identify hazards by reviewing METT-T factors for the mission or DETAILED task. Additional factors include historical lessons learned, experience, judgement, INFORMATION equipment characteristics, warnings, and environmental considerations ON THE USE G ASSESS HAZARDS- Assessment includes historical lessons learned, intuitive analysis, OF THIS WORKSHEET experience, judgement, equipment characteristics, warnings, and environmental PLUS HOW TO considerations. Determine initial risk for each hazard by applying the Risk Assessment DETERMINE Matrix. Enter risk level for each hazard. VARIOUS LEVELS DEVELOP CONTROLS- Develop one or more controls for each hazard that will either OF RISK CAN eliminate the hazard or reduce the risk (Probability and/or Severity) of a hazardous BE FOUND IN FM 100-14 incident. Specify Who, What, Where, Why, When, and How for each control. Enter CHAPTERS controls. 2 & 3 1 DETERMINE RESIDUAL RISK- Determine the residual risk for each hazard by applying the Risk Assessment Matrix. Enter the residual level for each hazard. IMPLEMENT CONTROLS-Decide how each control will be put into effect or

tactical, safety, garrison SOPs, and rehearsals). Enter controls.

they can be improved. Pass on as Lessons Learned.

DETERMINE OVERALL MISSION/TASK RISK-Select the highest risk level and circle it. This will become the overall mission or task risk level. The commander decides whether the controls are sufficient to accept the level of residual risk. If the risk is too great too continue, the commander directs development of additional controls.

SUPERVISE AND EVALUATE- This last step is not on the worksheet. Plan how each control will be monitored for implementation (continuous supervision, spot checks) and reassess hazards as the situation changes. Determine if the controls worked and if

communicated to the personnel who will make it happen (written or verbal instruction,