

Risk Management. 233rd BSB Safety and Occupational Health (OH) Program

1. REFERENCE: Army Doctrine set forth in AR 385-10, FM 100-5, 25-101, and 101-5 dictates that Risk Management (RM) and risk assessment be integrated during planning, execution and after action reviews of operations and exercises.

2. GENERAL:

a. The RM Program must be integrated into all managerial issues throughout the command to assist commanders at each level in identifying hazards and prioritizing risks to reduce hazards. RM is a force protection and force projection issue and will be implemented in the entire planning process.

b. Force XXI and Safe Force 21 are moving the Army into an era of safety integration using RM. RM is intending to assist in the day-to-day work/operation by identifying hidden hazards.

c. ASG/BSB must have an aggressive RM training program to ensure all leaders and staff understand the risk management process and force protection/projection issues.

3. REQUIREMENTS:

a. Controlling hazards protects the force from unnecessary risks. Eliminating unnecessary risks opens the way for audacity in execution and preserves resources and combat effectiveness. RM is a five-step process:

- Step 1 - Identify hazards
- Step 2 - Assess the risk of each hazard
- Step 3 - Make risk decisions and develop controls
- Step 4 - Implement controls
- Step 5 - Supervise

b. The five-step process is governed by four rules:

- Rule 1. Integrate protection into planning
- Rule 2. Accept no unnecessary risk
- Rule 3. Make risk decisions at the proper level
- Rule 4. Accept risk if benefits outweigh the potential costs.

c. Occupational hazards will be risk assessed in terms of hazard severity and accident probability and assigned a risk assessment code (RAC) as outlined in AR 385-10. Hazards will be eliminated on a worst-first basis and an abatement plan must be prepared for all RAC 1 and 2 hazards whose correction will exceed 30 days.