



FIRESCOPE SAFETY SPECIALIST GROUP *RISK MANAGEMENT CARD*

What is a Trigger Point?

- (1) A pre-identified temporal reference, spatial reference, or other event that upon its occurrence signifies a need for change in an action, a plan, or course of events.
- (2) A pre-identified point of reference, when reached, indicates the need for re-evaluation of current actions.
- (3) An event, situation, time, or location that precipitates and indicates another inevitable event.

Why the need for a Trigger Point(s)?

- ✓ Trigger Points (TPs) are an often forgotten part of our ability to mitigate safety concerns.
- ✓ TPs are part of prior planning and gaining Situational Awareness (SA) and once established, perpetuate planning through or around a known hazard.
- ✓ TPs provide us the opportunity to gain back time in the decision space that is often quick and stressful when we face an immediate and sometimes unexpected risk.
- ✓ TPs, when effectively communicated, provide a common understanding, for all personnel involved, of the identified risk and to begin mitigation measures, even if the mitigation is only to re-asses the current situation.
- ✓ TPs ought top be a part of the contingency planning, for example, TPs can identify not only WHERE an escape route is, but also WHEN to utilize it.

How to measure a Trigger Point.

- Experience / Observing / Monitoring
- Timing
- Walking / Pacing / Attaining Distances
- Consulting / Local Knowledge

“Risk Management is the principal risk reduction process. The absence of Risk Management is called Gambling”

PROCESS

- 1. IDENTIFY HAZARDS** - Identify hazards or factors that may adversely affect task or operation accomplishment
- 2. ASSESS HAZARDS** - Determine extent of severity and potential
- 3. MAKE RISK DECISION AND DEVELOP CONTROLS** - Reduce risk to task specific essentials and establish control measures
- 4. IMPLEMENT CONTROLS** - Perform, conduct, monitor etc. control measures
- 5. SUPERVISE AND EVALUATE** - Validate and ensure control measures are effective and followed. After the operational period, document successes and shortcomings for improvement.

KEY DEFINITIONS

HAZARD - Actual or potential condition that may cause injury to personnel, damage to equipment or structures, loss of material, or reduction of capacity to perform a prescribed function.

RISK – A chance of hazard or bad consequence, expression of possible loss over a specific period of time or number of operational cycles.

RISK ASSESSMENT – Identification and appraisal of hazards; steps 1 and 2 of the Risk Management Process.

RESIDUAL RISK – Level of risk remaining after controls have been identified and selected for hazards that may result in loss.

DECISION LEVEL FOR RESIDUAL RISK

HIGH and EXTREMELY HIGH - I.C./Deputy I.C., Operations

MODERATE & LOW – Operations, Branch, Division

RISK ASSESSMENT FACTORS

Severity of a Hazard – Expected consequences of an event in terms of degree of injury, property damage, or other mission/task impairment.

Catastrophic – Death or permanent total disability, system loss, major property damage.

Critical – Injury resulting in permanent – partial disability and/or temporary total disability in excess of 3 months, major system damage, significant property damage.

Marginal – Minor injury, lost workday accident, or compensable injury or illness, minor system damage, minor property damage.

Negligible – Injury resulting in first aid or minor supportive medical treatment, minor system impairment.

Probability – The likelihood that an event will occur.

Frequent – Continuously experienced. Likely to occur frequently throughout duration of incident.

Likely – Will occur frequently, several times throughout the duration of an incident.

Occasional – Will occur several times, Likely to occur sometime during the incident.

Remote – Unlikely, but can reasonably be expected to occur. Unlikely but possible to occur.

Improbable – Unlikely to occur, but possible. So unlikely, it can be assumed occurrence may not be experienced.

Human Factors – Influences personnel bring to the incident, influences the incident places on personnel.

Unsafe Supervision – Supervisory violations, uncorrected problems, personal readiness,

Unsafe Acts – Decision-skill based–perceptual errors, routine and exceptional violations,

Precondition for Unsafe Acts - crew resource management, adverse mental-physiological status

Organizational Influences - Organization process and Climate, inappropriate resource management

ARE THE CONTROLS ADEQUATE?	YES	NO
Support – Is type - amount - capability - condition of support adequate to carry out the operation or task?		
✓ Personnel		
✓ Supplies - Logistics		
✓ Equipment - Materials		
✓ Services - Facilities		
Standards – Is guidance and procedure adequately clear, practical, and specific to control hazard?		
Training – Is training adequately thorough and recent to control hazard?		
Leader – Is leadership ready, willing, and able to enforce standards required to control hazard?		
Individual Self Discipline – Is performance and conduct sufficiently self-disciplined to control hazard?		

If all “YES”, no further action here is required.

If one or more “NO”, “**RISK MANAGE THIS HAZARD**”.

SEVERITY	PROBABILITY					
	(E) Extreme High		(H) High	(M) Moderate		(L) Low
	Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Remote	Improbable	
<i>Catastrophic</i>	E	E	H	H	M	
Critical	E	H	H	M	L	
Marginal	H	M	M	L	L	
Negligible	M	L	L	L	L	