

Risk Management Audio Script

Screen Title/Number	Audio Source and Content
<p>Lesson Introduction</p> <p>Screen 1 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: During a force on force training exercise, with a full moon providing illumination, smoke was ignited to mask the aggressors' withdrawal. A hazard was created when a heavy concentration of smoke drifted and hung over a locally traveled hardball road. As a result, a HUMVEE went off the road into a ditch. Injuries and damages cost over twenty thousand dollars.</p> <p>How could this problem have been prevented?</p> <p>Following proper risk management procedures would have identified the potential hazards associated with using smoke on this range.</p> <p>As an OIC or RSO you need to know and use good risk management procedures in every exercise.</p> <p>In this lesson you will learn more about the risk management process and how it applies to range exercises.</p>
<p>Five Steps to ORM</p> <p>Screen 3 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: Your ability to minimize risks is a crucial and necessary responsibility.</p> <p>There are five steps to the ORM process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Step one is to identify the hazards to the exercise. • Step two, "Assess Hazards", involves evaluating each hazard's severity and probability. • Step three is "Make Risk Decisions". In this step, you must develop control measures that will reduce the risk threat of a hazard. • In step four, Implement Controls, you will implement the control measures developed at step three. <p>Step five is "Supervise." Supervising involves monitoring the exercise for new hazards.</p>

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<p>Step 1: Identify Hazards</p> <p>Screen 4 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: Step one in the ORM process is to identify the hazards to the exercise. According to Marine Corps Order 3500.27, a hazard is any issue, real or potential, that can cause personal injury, death, property damage, mission degradation or damage to the environment.</p> <p>Hazards during a range exercise can result from the weather conditions, terrain, types of weaponry, and ammunition used. The possible risks associated with hazards can range from low risk that personnel will injure themselves to high risk that personnel may lose their life. Hazards can also be a threat to property and command interests.</p> <p>Identifying hazards is the foundation of the entire ORM process. If a hazard is not identified it cannot be controlled. Identifying hazards allow you to protect personnel, property and mission.</p> <p>Narrator (Squad Exercise): You are the OIC for a squad attack exercise. Your squad will practice attacking and taking a small brick building on the range. The weather conditions are overcast and raining with a temperature of 56°. The terrain is hilly with grass, rocks and bare dirt.</p> <p>The uneven terrain, including deep crevices, is a hazard during this range exercise. Personnel are at risk of falling and injuring themselves.</p> <p>Typically, there are multiple hazards involved in any range exercise. But for the purposes of this range exercise, we will focus on one hazard using the ORM process.</p>

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<p>Step 2: Assess Hazards</p> <p>Screen 5 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: Step two of the ORM process is assessing hazards. For each hazard identified you must determine the associated degree of risk in terms of severity and probability. Once their probability and severity are established, hazards must also be categorized. The risk assessment categories are described in Marine Corps Order 3500.27.</p> <p>Narrator (Squad Exercise): Hazard severity is represented by Roman numerals one through four. Mishap probability is represented by the letters “A” through “D”. “A” represents the most probable and “D” represents the least probable.</p> <p>Personnel falling and injuring themselves was identified as a risk for the squad live-fire exercise. The severity for this risk can be assessed as low because any injuries would be minor. Therefore the hazard severity category for this risk is three. The probability of this risk occurring is high because personnel will be running on uneven and wet terrain. So the mishap probability category for this risk is “A”.</p>
<p>Step 2: Assess Hazards Continued</p> <p>Screen 6 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: Use the Risk Assessment Matrix to determine the Risk Assessment Code or RAC. The RAC is very important because it represents the overall risk of a hazard. You will determine the RAC for each hazard by using each hazards severity and probability category.</p> <p>Narrator (Squad Exercise): You previously identified personnel falling and injuring themselves as a risk. This risk was given a low severity because the resulting injuries would be minor, but it was given a high, or likely, probability because of the uneven and wet terrain.</p> <p>Therefore, the personnel falling and injuring themselves risk has a RAC of two according to the Risk Assessment Matrix, representing an overall moderate risk.</p>

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<p>Step 3: Make Risk Decisions</p> <p>Screen 7 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: Step three of the ORM process involves making risk decisions. As the OIC, you will develop measures to reduce risks for each hazard. Develop control measures starting with those with the lowest RAC or highest risk.</p> <p>Narrator (Squad Exercise): Personnel falling and injuring themselves was one of the risks identified for this exercise. The hazard consisted of slippery weather conditions, and crevices and sink holes in the ground. This hazard was determined to be a moderate risk and assigned a RAC of two. Two is the lowest RAC for your exercise. Control measures developed for this hazard include:</p> <p>Measure 1: Conduct a walk-through of the course to determine the likely areas where personnel could fall due to slippery weather conditions or where there were crevices and sink holes in the ground.</p> <p>Measure 2: Mark off or fill in the deep crevices and sink holes in the ground.</p> <p>Measure 3: Notify personnel of the location of hazards and instruct them to avoid these areas.</p> <p>Measure 4: Make sure all personnel are wearing Kevlar helmets.</p>

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<p>Step 4: Implement Controls</p> <p>Screen 8 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: Implementing controls effectively requires clear communication, accountable personnel, and sufficient resources to implement the controls. As you take action to implement controls consider the three types of controls: Administrative, Engineering, and Personal Protective Equipment.</p> <p>Narrator (Squad Exercise): You identified four control measures to reduce the risk of personnel falling and injuring themselves during the squad attack exercise. The four measures can be identified as one of the three control types.</p> <p>Administrative controls reduce risks through specific administrative actions. They are implemented by providing warning signs and notices, establishing policies and procedures, training personnel to recognize hazards, and limiting exposure to hazards. Conducting a walk-through and briefing personnel on avoiding trip hazards are both Administrative control types. You can implement these controls by making notes of potential slip areas and notifying personnel about those areas at the safety brief.</p> <p>Engineering controls use engineering methods to reduce risks by design, material selection, or substitution. Marking off or filling in the deep crevices and sink holes in the ground are Engineering controls. You can implement these controls by marking off the deep crevices and sink holes in the ground with tape and wooden stakes.</p> <p>Personal protective equipment, such as Kevlar helmets, flack jackets, glasses and ear plugs, serve as a barrier between personnel and a hazard and should be used when other controls do not reduce the hazard to an acceptable level. Ensuring that all personnel are wearing Kevlar helmets is an example of a protective equipment control. You can implement this control by ensuring that all personnel are wearing Kevlar helmets prior to beginning the exercise.</p>

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<p>Step 5: Supervise</p> <p>Screen 9 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: Step five is supervising. Supervising involves monitoring the effectiveness of the controls that are implemented. As the OIC, your supervisory duties include: Monitoring the exercise for new hazards, assigning observers to enforce established procedures and follow through with selected controls, Adjusting controls which are ineffective, and determining which controls were effective and ensuring they are implemented for future exercises.</p> <p>Narrator (Squad Exercise): Now that you have identified and assessed the hazards for the squad attack exercise, and implemented the control measures to reduce the risk of personnel falling and injuring themselves, you must ensure the effectiveness of your risk controls through careful supervision.</p> <p>Make sure that personnel are not running through potential trip hazard areas. Designate observers to help supervise the controls and tell you if they are working.</p>
<p>Introduction</p> <p>Screen 13 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: You are the officer in charge for a .50 caliber live-fire exercise in 29 Palms, CA. The goal of the exercise is to train each squad how to assault and take a static objective, a small brick building on your range. The conditions for your exercise include: hot and dry weather, temperatures of up to 98 degrees, uneven/rocky terrain, and bare dirt. Snakes are also known to be found in the training area.</p> <p>For this activity you will use the ORM process to increase the safety of personnel during this exercise. Select My Notes to review your notes as you complete your risk assessment. Select the table icon to access risk assessment resources.</p>
<p>Categorizing Hazards</p> <p>Screen 14 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: You have identified the weather, temperature, terrain, and snakes as your hazards. You have identified heat injuries, burn injuries, and snake bites as your risks. Use the information and the tables provided to categorize each risk.</p>
<p>Assigning Risk Codes</p> <p>Screen 15 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: Now that you have assessed the heat and burn injuries as category III-C, use the Risk Assessment Matrix to assign a Risk Assessment Code for these two risks.</p>
<p>Assigning Risk Codes Continued</p> <p>Screen 16 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: You have assessed the snake bite as category II-D. Use the Risk Assessment Matrix to assign a Risk Assessment Code for this risk.</p>

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<p>Making Risk Decisions</p> <p>Screen 17 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: Even though the overall risk of injury is minor, you must still make decisions on how best to mitigate the risk for heat injuries, burn injuries, and snake bites by establishing control measures.</p> <p>Use the information provided to determine the appropriate control measure for each risk.</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>Screen 18 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: As the OIC of the 29 Palms training exercise, you have established that the overall risk for the identified hazards is minor. To mitigate the risks you ensured that participants drank plenty of water to stay hydrated and wore the proper uniform and personal protective gear to protect from burn injuries and snake bites. As a result of your efforts, no injuries occurred to the participants.</p>
<p>Lesson Summary</p> <p>Screen 19 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: The effectiveness of the ORM process depends on your ability to perform each step. In step one; you identified hazards and the risk for those hazards. Step two, you assessed the hazard and the risk using the Risk Assessment Matrix and categorized it to determine the risk assessment code for that risk. You then decided on and implemented different types of control measure to reduce the risk of injuries to participants. Next you supervised the training. Sometimes your control measures will not work as you planned. In that case you need to develop additional controls and supervise them until you find one that works to reduce or mitigate risk.</p> <p>You have completed the Risk Management Lesson. You may now proceed to the quiz.</p>
<p>Quiz Introduction</p> <p>Screen 20 of 26</p>	<p>Narrator: This quiz will test your knowledge of the topics covered in this lesson. This is your opportunity to apply what you have learned before continuing the course.</p> <p>After selecting your answer, select NEXT to confirm your answer and advance to the next question.</p> <p>You must achieve a score of 80% or better to successfully complete this lesson. You must complete the quiz without exiting to receive a score.</p> <p>If you fail the quiz, review the lesson and retake the quiz. You may retake this quiz as many times as necessary to pass.</p>