

MORNING MEETING TOOLKIT

Risk Assessment & the RAC

GOALS: *At the end of this session, students should be able to:*

- Explain the importance of Risk Assessment & the RAC
- Identify when the RAC applies

WHAT DO I NEED?

- Risk Assessment Code User Guide
- Photo examples A-D

FLOW:

What is risk management?

- Risk Assessment + Operational Leadership = Risk Management
- The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) helps identify and decrease health and safety risks.
- A Risk Assessment Code is made up of 2 parts: severity + probability
- RACs are the industry standard for assigning risk to hazards for the purpose of setting abatement priorities.
- Risk assessment codes:
 - Standard means of classifying hazards
 - Assigned to work on facilities and equipment hazards
 - NOT assigned to operational hazards
 - Are included in FMSS work orders
- Example:
 - Repair of severe corrosion on a tower is a RAC issue
 - Risk involved with a worker climbing a serviceable tower is an operational leadership issue, not a RAC one
 - Bottom Line: The RAC is for work on things, NOT people.
- The risk assessment code is entered in FMSS if there is a risk to Health, Life, or Safety (HLS)
 - Criteria for defining a work order as HLS:
 - Infrastructure improvements and system repairs that if not done would pose a threat to the health and safety of public or staff.
 - Corrective action that is necessary to prevent a deficiency from rapidly degrading to an emergency.

Work task that corrects a realistic threat to the health or safety of staff or public.

- Using photo examples, ask employees which ones need a RAC.
 - Photo examples A and C: Yes
 - Photo examples B and D: No, these are operational leadership issues, since they deal with employee behavior and lack of a safety awareness attitude.

NOTES:

- Remind them about the DOI Learn Webinar!