

Summary Report for Individual Task
551-8ST-3022
Conduct a Risk Assessment on a Vessel
Status: Approved

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Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - The materials contained in this course have been reviewed by the course developers in coordination with the FT. LEE, VA 23801 foreign disclosure authority. This course is releasable to students from all requesting foreign countries without restrictions.

Condition: Assigned as a junior engineer, given a completed risk assessment, DA Form 7566 and FM 5-19, a vessel at sea, at anchor or moored alongside the pier, day or night in all sea and weather conditions and all MOPP levels in an operational environment scenario. Standard MOPP 4 conditions do not exist for this task. See the MOPP 4 statement for specific conditions.

Standard: On order, conduct risk management on a vessel in accordance with the DA form 7566 and FM 5-19 without injury to personnel or damage to equipment. The vessel is fully mission capable at task completion.

Special Condition: None

Safety Risk: Low

MOPP 4: N/A

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER
None

WARNING
Risk Management is the Army's primary decision-making process to identify hazards, reduce risk, and prevent both accidental and tactical loss. All soldiers have the responsibility to learn and understand the risks associated with this task.

CAUTION
Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations, and activities is the responsibility of all Soldiers.

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Performance Steps

1. Identify hazards in each phase of the training or operation.

a. A hazard is a condition with the potential to cause injury, illness, or death of personnel; damage to or loss of equipment or property; or mission degradation.

b. A hazard may also be a situation or event that can result in degradation of capabilities or mission failure.

c. The factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC) serve as a standard format for identification of hazards, on-duty or off-duty.

2. Assess the risk.

a. Ask these questions:

(1) What type of injury or equipment damage can be expected?

(2) What is the probability of an accident happening?

Note: A low probability of an accident and an expected minor injury equals low risk. A high probability of an accident and an expected fatality equals risk.

b. Identify the elements central to operational safety.

(1) Planning

(2) Supervision

(3) Soldier selection

(4) Soldier endurance

(5) Weather

(6) Mission essential equipment

Note: different missions involve different elements that can affect operational safety. Be sure to include any other necessary elements in your risk assessment.

c. Use matrices to assign a risk level to each of the elements listed in Step 2b.

Note: The factors are arbitrarily weighted. Modify them based on the particular mission and unit.

(1) Measure planning risk by comparing the level of guidance to the time and effort expended on operation.

(2) Measure supervision risk by comparing command and control to the mission environment.

(3) Measure Soldier selection risk by comparing task complexity with Soldier experience.

(4) Measure Soldier endurance risk by comparing the mission environment with the availability of basic needs.

(5) Measure mission environment risk (i.e., weather) by comparing the level of supervision to the task location.

(6) Measure equipment risk by comparing the availability of mission-essential equipment with the readiness of that equipment.

3. Develop risk control alternatives.

a. If the risk cannot be eliminated, then you must control it to an acceptable level without sacrificing essential mission requirements.

b. Some ways to control risks include the following:

- (1) Include more planning.
- (2) Change location, supervision, personnel, equipment, or time of the operation.
- (3) Wait for better weather.
- (4) Modify tasks.
- (5) Increase supervision.
- (6) Wear protection clothing.

c. Find control measures.

(1) Sources such as personal experience, AARs, accident data from automated risk management systems available through the United States Army Combat Readiness Center (USACRC), SOPs, regulations, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), and lessons learned from similar past operations can provide or identify possible control measures for specific events, operations, or missions.

(2) CRM worksheets from previously executed missions provide another source for selecting controls.

(3) Examples of control measures; effective control measures must specify who, what, where, when, and how.

(a) Unsecured/unstable loads.

1 WHO: Supervisors, leaders, drivers, operators.

2 WHAT: Ensure loads are secured in accordance with load plans and applicable manuals.

3 WHERE: In the assembly area.

4 WHEN: Before vehicle is allowed to leave.

5 HOW: Emphasize cargo center of gravity, ammo, and pyrotechnics.

(b) Unsecured hatches/ramps.

1 WHO: Supervisors, leaders, drivers, operators.

2 WHAT: Inspect and repair unsafe conditions.

3 WHERE: In the assembly area or motor park.

4 WHEN: Before operation.

5 HOW: Secure with locking pin or latch devices.

d. Make risk decisions.

Note: The level of the decision maker should correspond to the level of the risk. The greater the risk, the more senior the final decision maker should be.

- (1) Select from available controls (see Step 3b).
- (2) Modify the mission because the risk is too great.
- (3) Accept the risk because the mission benefits outweigh potential loss.

e. If the risk level cannot be reduced, the commander should decide to train personnel or defer the mission.

4. Implement risk control measures.

- a. Integrate procedures to control risks into plans, orders, standing operating procedures (SOPs), and training.
- b. Leaders must explain how the controls will be implemented.
- c. Verify that risk reduction measures are used during actual operations.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Guidance: Score the soldier a GO if all performance measures are correctly completed/pass (P). Score the Soldier a NO-GO if any of the performance measures are missed or incorrectly performed/fail (F).

Evaluation Preparation: Ensure soldiers understands the importance of a risk assessment

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Identify hazards in each phase of the training or operation.			
2. Asses the risk			
a. What type of injury or equipment damage can be expected?			
b. Identify the elements central to operational safety.			
3. Develop risk control alternatives.			
a. Identify some ways to control risks.			
b. Identify other control measures.			
(1) personal experience			
(2) previously CRM worksheet			
4. Determine when to make a risk decision.			
5. Demonstrate knowledge on how to implement risk control measures.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	ATP 5-19	RISK MANAGEMENT http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp5_19.pdf	Yes	No
	FM 55-50	Army Water Transport Operations (Reprinted w/Basic Incl C1)	No	No

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT. Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT. AR 200-1 delineates TRADOC responsibilities to integrate environmental requirements across DOTMLPF and ensures all training procedures, training manuals, and training doctrine includes sound environmental practices and considerations. The Army's environmental vision is to be a national leader in environmental and natural resource stewardship for present and future generations as an integral part of all Army missions. Environmental protection is never completed. Continuously be alert to ways to protect our environment and reduce waste. Leaders must ensure that their unit has an active and strong environmental program. They must understand the laws and know what actions to take. Leaders bring focus, direction, and commitment to environmental protection. Commanding officers should ensure the following environmental programs are in place and are being maintained: -Hazardous materials program. -Hazardous waste program. -Hazardous communications program. -Pollution prevention and hazardous waste minimization recycling program. -Spill prevention and response plan program.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks : None

Supporting Individual Tasks : None

Supported Individual Tasks : None

Supported Collective Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
63-2-4326	Conduct Risk Management	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved

ICTL Data :

ICTL Title	Personnel Type	MOS Data
MOS 88K Watercraft Operator SL 4	Enlisted	MOS: 88K, Skill Level: SL4, Duty Pos: TFJ
88L30 Watercraft Engineer	Enlisted	MOS: 88L, Skill Level: SL3, Duty Pos: TFR, LIC: EN
MOS 88K Watercraft Operator SL3	Enlisted	MOS: 88K, Skill Level: SL3, Duty Pos: TAV
88L40 Watercraft Engineer	Enlisted	MOS: 88L, Skill Level: SL4, Duty Pos: TGB, LIC: EN, SQI: O