Key Guidance This section provides a quick overview of some of the key concepts in Army risk assessment. Refer to Notes section for further information. The first line of the risk assessment table, below, shows an illustrative example.

Hazard is anything that may cause harm, e.g. working at height on a ladder.

Risk is the chance that someone or something could be harmed by the hazard, measured by combining (multiplying) the likelihood of it happening with its impact (severity). For example, there may be a 'possible' likelihood that someone that is not competent could fall from a ladder (3 rating – see right) combined with a 'moderate' impact of multiple injuries (2 rating), which creates a score of 6 (low risk). However, the risk should be reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) through the implementation of control measures, such as ensuring that only trained people climb the ladder.

Dynamic Risk Assessment compliments generic and specific risk assessment. Regardless of completing this AF 5010, it is beholden on the person creating the risk to continue to monitor the activity and the control measures. Any changes to the activity (including the environmental conditions) or the control measures, must be addressed via the mechanism of a dynamic risk assessment such that risks remain ALARP.

Note however that persons undergoing training cannot be deemed competent until their capability is properly assessed

Likelihood (L)	**Multiplied by**	**Impact (I)**	**Equals**
1 – Remote / Rare 2 – Unlikely 3 – Possible 4 – Probable 5 – Highly Probable (Almost Certain)		1 – Minor 2 – Moderate 3 – Major 4 – Severe 5 – Critical *Note: impact number is unlikely to change with control measures*	

Risk Score Calculation

		Likelihood				
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Impact	**5**	**5**	**10**	**15**	**20**	**25**
	4	**4**	**8**	**12**	**16**	**20**
	3	**3**	**6**	**9**	**12**	**15**
	2	**2**	**4**	**6**	**8**	**10**
	1	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

5 Step Process → Step 1 – Identify the hazards; Step 2 – Decide who might be harmed and how; Step 3 – Evaluate the risks and decide on precautions (control measures); Step 4 – Record your significant findings and include in Ex / Coord instructions as necessary. Implement control measures; Step 5 – Review your risk assessment and update as necessary

Dept / Sub-Unit / Unit / Formation:	AWSA (Alpine)	**Assessor (No, Rank, Name):**	559086 Capt John
Activity (SSW) / Exercise (SST):	Ex LIONS ENCOUNTER 2022	**Assessor's signature:**	JohnJ452
Generic or Specific Risk Assessment:	Specific	**Assessment Date:**	17 08 22
Relevant Publications / Pamphlets / Procedures:	JSP 800, JSP 539, JSP 375, FIS ICR, AWSA (Alpine) Rules 2020	**Review Date for GRA** (Step 5)**:**	

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
Ref	**Activity / element** (Step 1a)	**Hazards identified** (Step 1b)	**Who or what might be harmed and how**, e.g. • Military personnel - fatality • Civ staff / contractors - injury • General public - injury • Environment - spill (Step 2)	**Existing control measures** (Step 3a)	**Assessment with existing controls**			**Is residual risk acceptable in the context of risk appetite for the activity? (Yes / No) – Refer to Risk Score Calculation above** *If Yes, move to column (n). If No, identify additional controls* (Step 3e)	**Reasonable additional controls that can be implemented to reduce risk to ALARP** (Step 3f)	**Reassessment with additional control measures**			**List required action(s) to instigate controls** (Step 3j)
					L (1 to 5) (Step 3b)	**I (1 to 5)** (Step 3c)	**Score (L x I)** (Step 3d)			**L (1 to 5)** (Step 3g)	**I (1 to 5)** (Step 3h)	**Score (L x I)** (Step 3i)	
1	Alpine Ski Trg – Tech Only	MSKI injury from slips, trips and minor falls.	Service personnel, Civ Coach	1. Activity conducted entirely under the control of a civilian coach; qualified instructors, known route, safety brief given, appropriate clothing and safety devices/PPE provided. 2. All SP taking part to be medically fit for activity. 3. Conditioning PT to be conducted by Qualified APTI.	2	2	4	Yes					
3	Existing Medical Conditions	Aggravation of existing medical condition through inappropriate activity.	SP with existing medical conditions, either permanently medically downgraded or with temporary App 9.	1. Units are to ensure that all Appx 9 personnel are assessed and are capable of undertaking their specified activities without risk of further aggravating any existing condition.	2	2	4	Yes					

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
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				2. Prior to event participation Appx 9 personnel are to declare their specific limitations to the OIC activity. 3. Post activity assessment to be conducted by the OIC – who is to confirm if any injury has been sustained during the activity.									
5	Driver Fatigue	RTC caused by driver falling asleep/reduced reaction times due to fatigue	Veh crews and passengers and other road users	1. Mil Dvrs are governed by military and civilian driving regulations iaw JSP800. 2. Monitoring of drivers hours to be undertaken by OIC and Veh Comd. 3. Veh Comds to be appointed when carrying passengers. 4. Driving/Working hours and Enforced rest is to be monitored by OIC Ex LE on a daily basis. Dvrs hours to be recorded iaw JSP 800. 5. All Dvr's to have completed European Fam trg. 6. Overnight accommodation provided prior to Channel Crossing.	2	4	8	Yes					
6	Veh Collisions	Risk of vehicle collisions on the public highway	Veh crews, passengers and the other road user.	1. There is a risk of collision whilst operating vehs on the public highway. 2. Speeding is a key element of many RTCs and drivers operating Mil vehs are to always remain within speed limits. 3. Distractions to drivers, whilst operating the	2	4	8	Yes					

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)
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				vehicle are to be avoided at all times. 4. In the event of an RTC, follow all procedures as laid out in ATUD.									
7	Environmental Injury (Hot & Cold Injuries)	Risk of injury to Service Personnel through exposure to excessive heat and/or cold climatic conditions.	Service personnel	1. All participants are trained in the prevention of heat/cold injury (MATTs) – and sign the agreement form prior to participation. 2. All activities are to be Risk- Assessed, the Commanders Heat/Cold Illness Assessment checklist is to form part of this assessment. 3. All participants to deploy with the appropriate eqpt as detailed in Ex LE AI.	2	3	6	Yes					

Authorising Officer / Warrant Officer / NCO (at unit level)	**No, Rank, Name**	**Post**	**Date**	**Signature**[1]
Existing and additional controls agreed	Capt J John	PSAO 224 Sqn	17 Aug 22	JohnJ452
Where risk is elevated up the CoC, CO to confirm additional controls implemented	Lt Col Smith	Sec AWSA (Alpine)	30 Aug 22	SmithB543

NOTES

[1] Can be electronic signature.

Risk = Likelihood x Impact

Likelihood		Definition
5	**Highly Probable (Almost Certain)**	Is expected to occur in most circumstances
4	**Probable**	Will probably occur at some time, or in most circumstances
3	**Possible**	Fairly likely to occur at some time, or some circumstances
2	**Unlikely**	Is unlikely to occur, but could occur at sometime
1	**Remote / Rare**	May only occur in exceptional circumstances

Impact		Definition (Health Safety and Environment)
5	**Critical**	• Multiple fatalities or permanent, life changing injuries. • Permanent loss or damage beyond remediation of an important and publicly high-profile natural resource, area or species. • Multiple incidents causing a major environmental impact.
4	**Severe**	• A single death or multiple life-threatening injuries. • Severe damage over a wide area and/or on a prolonged basis to a natural resource, including controlled waters, or geography requiring multi-year remediation. • Single incident causing a major environmental effect or multiple incidents causing significant effect.
3	**Major**	• Single life changing injury or multiple injuries which have a short-term impact on normal way of or quality of life. • Moderate damage to an extended area and/or area with moderate environmental sensitivity (scarce/ valuable) requiring months of remediation. • Single incident causing significant environmental impact.
2	**Moderate**	• Multiple injuries requiring first aid. • Moderate damage to an area, and that can be remedied internally. • Multiple incidents causing minor environmental effect.
1	**Minor**	• An Injury requiring first aid • Limited short-term damage to an area of low environmental significance/ sensitivity • Incidents causing minor environmental impacts

Step 5 - Review the generic risk assessment and update if necessary - All generic risk assessments should be regularly reviewed at a frequency proportional to the risk prior to any controls being proposed. In practice generic risk assessments should be reviewed at least annually, or more frequently:

- where required by local instructions/procedures;
- if the safe execution of the activity relies on stringent supervision and/or adherence to a safe system of work;
- if there is reason to doubt the effectiveness of the assessment.
- following an accident or near miss.
- following significant changes to the task, process, procedure, equipment, personnel or management.
- following the introduction of more vulnerable personnel (e.g. persons under 18 or pregnant persons).

Risk Management		
Risk Rating	**Authorisation**	**How Risk should be managed**
1 – 3 (Very Low)	**LCpl to OF3 (Sub-unit Comd)**	**Review periodically** to ensure conditions have not changed and working within ALARP and risk appetite.
4 – 9 (Low)	**OF4 (CO, HoE or CI)**	
10 – 14 (Medium)	**OF5 / 1* Commander**	**Good risk mitigations** to ensure that the impact remains ALARP and tolerable. Re-assess frequently to ensure conditions remain the same.
15 – 19 (Medium to High)	**2* Div HQ**	**Requires active management** – review of desired outcome with additional resources or change to output requirements.
20 (High)	**3*/2* Commanders HC, Fd Army & JHC**	**Contingency plans** may suffice together with limited risk mitigations to achieve risk ALARP and tolerable.
25 (Very High)	**4* CGS**	**Operational capability** where the required outcome impacts on defined military capability.