



Assigning Risk Assessment Codes for a PPE Hazard Assessment

While all hazards should be resolved as soon as possible, the Risk Assessment System provides managers with safety risk ranking information to assist them in making informed decisions concerning hazard control. It also provides decisionmakers with a consistent and defensible approach to prioritizing safety hazard abatement efforts among the many competing resource demands and priorities.

Step 1 – Learn the terminology

Hazard – Anything that may cause harm, injury, or ill health.

Risk – Risk is a measure of both the *likelihood* (probability) and the *consequence* (severity) of all hazards related to an activity or condition.

Risk Assessment System (RAS) – A method provided by the Department to assist managers to prioritize safety and health deficiencies.

Risk Assessment Code (RAC) – A hazard number ranking system from 1 (the highest level of risk) to 5 (the lowest level of risk).

Risk Assessment Matrix – A tool used to assign RACs (see example below).

Step 2 – Using the RAC Matrix Tool, assigning a code

Evaluate each deficiency based on both the **likelihood** (probability) of an outcome occurring and the **consequence** (severity) of a potential outcome. The junction on the matrix indicates the RAC number for that deficiency (hazard, condition, activity).

Likelihood Code – Code (A through D) indicating the probability or chance of an event actually occurring:

- A. Frequent** – Immediate danger to the health and safety of the public, staff, resources, or property; occurs frequently or continuously.
- B. Likely** – Probably will occur in time if not corrected, or probably will occur one or more times during the life of the system.
- C. Occasional** – Possible to occur in time if not corrected.
- D. Rarely** - Unlikely to occur, may assume exposure will not occur.

Consequence Code – Code (I through IV) indicating the severity of consequence resulting from exposure to a hazard:

- I. Catastrophic** – Imminent and immediate danger of death or permanent disability, chronic or irreversible illness, major property or resource damage.
- II. Critical** – Permanent partial disability, temporary total disability greater than 3 months, significant property or resource damage.
- III. Significant** – Hospitalized minor injury, reversible illness, period of disability of 3 months or less, loss or restricted workday accident, compensable injury or illness, minor property or resource damage.
- IV. Minor** – First aid or minor medical treatment. Presents minimal threat to human safety and health, property, or resources, but is still in violation of a standard.

The junction on the matrix where likelihood meets consequence indicates the RAC number for that deficiency (hazard, condition, activity).		Likelihood (probability)			
		A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Rarely
Consequence (severity)	I Catastrophic	1	1	2	3
	II Critical	1	2	3	4
	III Significant	2	3	4	5
	IV Minor	3	4	5	5



RAC Code Numbers

Step 3 – Apply a Risk Assessment Code according to RAC description

RAC	Initial Abatement Timeframe
<p>1 Critical Represents an immediate danger to life, health, property, or infrastructure and requires emergency correction or control of the hazard to a lower level of risk.</p>	<p>As soon as possible within that work shift.</p>
<p>2 Serious Represents a high level of threat to life, health, property, or infrastructure and requires hazard correction or control of the hazard to a lower level of risk as soon as possible.</p>	<p>As soon as possible, but no later than 15 calendar days.</p>
<p>3 Moderate Represents a medium level of risk to life, health, property, or infrastructure, with correction planned and completed, or hazard controlled to a lower level of risk.</p>	<p>Within 12 months.</p>
<p>4 Minor Represents a low level risk, with correction planned and completed, or hazard controlled to a lower level of risk.</p>	<p>Within 1 budget cycle (no longer than 2 years).</p>
<p>5 Negligible Represents the lowest level risk and is considered minor. The correction of these risks can be planned in out-years.</p>	<p>Incorporate abatement into the 5-year plan.</p>

Typical Examples of Applying Risk Assessment Codes (RACs)

Violations, Conditions, and Potential Hazards		Probability	Consequence	RAC
Scenario One	Energized junction box is missing a cover. The box is within 8 feet of the floor and poses a potential electrocution hazard upon contact in a work area or frequently used walkway or corridor.	C	I	2
Scenario Two	Fire extinguisher not inspected or maintained. It is located in a sprinkler-protected area and a fire would pose a fire hazard with no protective measures.	B	III	3
Scenario Three	A confined space with a potential atmospheric hazard. The space is not labeled or marked as a permit-required space; no entry program has been developed. No known entries have been attempted, but the space is accessible, and it could pose an inhalation hazard.	C	I	2

The assigned RACs shown in this table are examples. Evaluating risk is a subjective process. Assigning RACs is often a judgment call for the person performing the inspection. Always consult your Regional Safety Manager for safety and occupational health guidance.
