

Section 1 – Risk Control and Mitigation – Human Resources

Risk Control – any conscious action or inaction to minimize, at the optimal cost, the probability, frequency, severity, or unpredictability of loss

Avoidance – precludes or discontinues an activity to avoid the chance of loss, eliminating both positive and negative outcomes

Prevention – Reduces the frequency of losses; an action taken to break the sequence of events that leads to a loss or that makes the event less likely

Reduction – pre-loss and post-loss activities that reduce the severity of financial impact from losses

Segregation – an isolation of an exposure from other exposures, perils, or hazards; a risk control technique in which the goal is to reduce overall severity

Separation – the spread of exposures or activities over several locations; a risk control technique in which the goal is to reduce overall severity

Duplication – the use of back-ups for critical systems or operations; a risk control technique in which the goal is to reduce overall severity

Transfer – reduces frequency and severity of losses by transferring some or all of the risk to another party, either through a physical transfer or contractual transfer

DART rate – a Bureau of Labor Statistics measure of injury and illness cases involving days away, restricted duties, or transfer to other duties during a return-to-work phase

Ergonomics – is the applied science of designing and arranging equipment and the workplace to maximize productivity by reducing operator fatigue and discomfort. “The laws of work.”