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Hazard Abatement Program



QUALIFICATION TRAINING PACKAGE

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STS Line Item 4.3.2: Assign occupational health risk assessment codes (RACs)

TRAINER GUIDANCE

Proficiency Code:	3c
PC Definition:	Can do all parts of the task. Needs only a spot check of completed work. Can identify why and when the task must be done and why each step is needed.
Prerequisites:	None
Training References:	AFI 91-202, <i>The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program</i> , 5 Aug 2011 (Incorporating Change 20 Aug 2013), Attachment 7
Additional Supporting References:	4B051
Training Support Material:	Training scenario AFI 91-202, <i>The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program</i> , 5 Aug 2011(Incorporating Change 20 Aug 2013), Attachment 7
Specific Techniques:	Conduct hands-on training and evaluation. The trainer may develop a scenario based on an actual industrial operation found on base.
Criterion Objective:	Given a scenario and AFI 91-202, <i>The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program</i> , 5 Aug 2011 (Incorporating Change 20 Aug 2013), assign a RAC for a health-related hazard successfully completing all checklist items with no trainer assistance.
Notes:	

1. Identify occupational hazard or deficiency.
2. Determine exposure points.¹
3. Determine medical effects points.¹
4. Add points and determine Health Hazard Severity Category (HHSC).¹
5. Determine Illness Probability Category (IPC) IAW AFI 91-202, Attachment 7
6. Determine duration of exposure points.²
7. Determine number of exposed personnel points.²
8. Add points and determine Illness Probability Category (IPC).²
9. Determine the RAC for health-related hazards IAW AFI 91-202, Table A.7.8. to measure health severity and illness probability factors.³
10. Record data in OEHMIS (DOEHRS or equivalent) as applicable.

NOTES:

1. Health Hazard Severity Category (HHSC) IAW AFI 91-202, Attachment 7

- Determine points for exposure.

Alternate Route Exposure?	Exposure Conditions			
	< Action Level	Occasionally > Action Level; Always < (OEEL)	> Action Level; < OEEL	> OEEL
No	0	3	5	7
Yes	2	4	6	9

- Medical Condition Points.

Medical Conditions

	Permanent, severe, disabling, irreversible illness or death, such as asbestosis and lung cancer	Permanent, non-severe, illness or loss of capacity, such as permanent hearing loss	Temporary reversible illness with a variable but limited period of disability, such as metal fume	Temporary reversible illness requiring supportive treatment, such as eye irritation and sore throat	No medical effect, such as nuisance noise or nuisance order
High	8	6	4	2	0
Low	7	5	3	1	0

- Determine HHSC by totaling the exposure and medical effects points and use the following table:

Total Points	HHSC
13 to 17	1
9 to 12	2
5 to 8	3
0 to 4	4

2. Illness Probability Category (IPC) IAW AFI 91-202, Attachment 7

- Points for exposure duration.

Type of Exposure	Exposure Duration		
	1-8 hours/week	> 8 hours/week, not continuous	Continuous
Irregular, Intermittent with low probability	1	4	--
Irregular, Intermittent with high probability	2	6	--
Regular, Periodic with low probability	2	5	8
Regular, Periodic with high probability	3	7	8

- Points for number of people exposed.

Number of workers in the similar exposure group (SEG) who perform the process(es) that produce the hazard	Exposed Personnel Points
1-2	1
3-4	2
5-6	3
7-9	4
10-29	5
30-49	6
49-100	7
>100	8

- Determine the IPC for health hazards by totaling the exposure duration and number of personnel exposed points

and use the following guide:

Sum Exposure Duration and Exposed Personnel Points	IPC
14-16	1
10-13	2
5-9	3
0-4	4

3. Assign applicable RAC: Determine a RAC for health hazards by using the following matrix to account for HHSC and IPC.

HHSC	IPC			
	1	1	2	3
1	1	1	2	3
2	1	2	3	4
3	2	3	4	5
4	3	4	5	5

RAC Category	Category Description
RAC 1	Imminent danger: Conditions or practices in a workplace expected to cause death or severe physical harm before the danger is eliminated through normal abatement.
RAC 2	Serious danger: Condition or practices in a workplace that can cause danger by serious bodily harm or serious sickness, but are not life threatening.
RAC 3	Moderate danger: Conditions or practices in a workplace that can cause moderate danger but are not life threatening and will not cause serious illness.
RAC 4	Minor danger - Usually administrative deficiencies such as workers not trained on hazards. Usually deficiencies of this nature can be remedied on the spot or addressed at a later date.
RAC 5	Negligible danger – Same as for RAC 4.

TRAINEE REVIEW QUESTIONS

STS Line Item 4.3.2: Assign occupational health risk assessment codes (RACs)

1. What is the purpose of a risk assessment code?

2. What is the responsibility of the BEE in assessing occupational health threats and risks?

PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST

STS Line Item 4.3.2: Assign occupational health risk assessment codes (RACs)

Proficiency Code:	3c
PC Definition:	Can do all parts of the task. Needs only a spot check of completed work. Can identify why and when the task must be done and why each step is needed.

DID THE TRAINEE...	YES	NO
1. Identify occupational hazard or deficiency?		
2. Determine exposure points?		
3. Determine medical effects points?		
4. Add points and determine HHSC?		
5. Determine Illness Probability Category (IPC) IAW AFI 91-202, Attachment 7?		
6. Determine duration of exposure points?		
7. Determine number of exposed personnel points?		
8. Add points and determine IPC?		
9. Determine the RAC for health-related hazards by using AFI 91-202, Table A.7.8. to measure health severity and illness probability factors?		
10. Record data in OEHMIS (DOEHRS or equivalent) as applicable.		
Did the trainee successfully complete the task?		

 TRAINEE NAME (PRINT)

 TRAINER NAME (PRINT)

ANSWERS

1. What is the purpose of a risk assessment code?

A: Risk Assessment Codes are an expression of the degree of risk associated with an occupational hazard or deficiency that combines hazard severity and mishap probability into a single numeric identifier. RACs are tools used by fire, safety and health professionals and commanders to prioritize the abatement plans and mitigate hazards.

(Source: AFI 91-202, *The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program*, 5 Aug 2011(Incorporating Change 20 Aug 2013), Attachment 7)

2. What is the responsibility of the BEE in assessing occupational health threats and risks?

A: The BEE's responsibility in the process is to perform health risk assessments and notify safety office of assigned RACs.

(Source: AFI 91-202, *The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program*, 5 Aug 2011(Incorporating Change 20 Aug 2013), Attachment 7)