

Appendix F Safety

a. *General.* Safety protects the force and preserves resources through accident prevention and risk management. 2ID Reg 385-10 establishes policies, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes administrative procedures for implementing the Safety program in the 2nd Infantry Division.

(1) Safety starts with readiness and depends on a unit's ability to perform its Mission Essential Task List (METL) to standard. This requires self-disciplined soldiers who consistently perform to standard; leaders who are ready, willing, and able to enforce standards; training that provides skills needed for performance to standards; standards and procedures for task performance that are clear and practical; and support for task performance -- required equipment, maintenance, facilities, and services.

(2) Safety is not considered an add-on in training; it must be permanently integrated into procedures used to train soldiers. This strategy is built on the basic premise that safe performance is a predictable result of performing to standard, and performing to standard is a result of training to standard. In plain terms, there is no difference between doing a job safely and doing it right; and training must be conducted accordingly.

b. *Responsibilities.*

(1) Every soldier is responsible for performing individual tasks to standard. Failure to do so may result in unacceptable risk to not only the individual but also to fellow soldiers and the mission.

(2) Leaders at all levels are responsible for the safety of their subordinates. They must maintain constant vigilance for unsafe acts and promptly and effectively intervene if unsafe acts are observed. Systemic deficiencies should be brought to the attention of the chain of command for resolution.

(3) Commanders are the foundation of the safety program. They set the standard. Compromising standards for the sake of expediency is unacceptable. Commanders must implement safety risk management procedures during the planning, preparation, execution, and follow-up phases of operations and training to detect hazards and implement effective countermeasures. No training mission or operation is completely successful if it results in injury to personnel or damage to equipment.

c. *Training Program.*

(1) The following safety classes and briefings are required by Chapter 13:

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>REMARKS/REFERENCES</u>
Driver Training	Prior to driving in Korea	AR 385-55, AR 600-55, USFK/EUSA Pam 385-2, 2ID Reg 385-7, 2ID Reg 56-4
Driver Improvement Training	Prior to driving in Korea	2ID Reg 385-7, 2ID Reg 56-4
Prevention of: Heat injuries Cold injuries	Annually prior to: 1 May 1 November	AR 40-5, 2ID Reg 40-2, 2ID Reg 40-3
Safe Operation of Vehicles: Spring/Summer Fall/Winter	Annually prior to: 1 May 1 November	2ID Reg 56-4, 2ID Cdr's Spring/Summer & Fall/Winter Safety Guides

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>REMARKS/REFERENCES</u>
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	Annually prior to 1 November	USFK Pam 385-6, 2ID Cdr's Fall/Winter Safety Guide
Water Safety	Annually prior to 1 June	DA Pam 385-6, 2ID Cdr's Spring/Summer Safety Guide
Dud Hazard	Annually and prior to any live fire	AR 385-63
Convoy Movement Briefing	Prior to all convoy movements	2ID Reg 55-2, 25th Trans Pam 55-2
Rail Movement Briefing	Prior to all rail movements	DA Pam 55-2, 2ID Reg 385-10, USFK/EUSA Reg 55-1
Fire Prevention and Protection	Quarterly	EA Suppl AR 420-90
Heater Training	Prior to operating, installing or maintaining cooking or heating devices	EA Suppl AR 420-90
Exercise Safety Briefing	Prior to all exercises and movements	CG's Guidance
Water Survival	Annually for all personnel involved in waterborne operations	AR 385-15, DA Pam 385-6
Minefield Safety	During in-processing	2ID Reg 385-1

(2) Risk management is a tool that helps leaders make sound decisions in a logical manner. It enables leaders at all levels to do exactly what the term implies -- manage risks. Safety risk management is a specific type of risk management. AR 385-10, DA Pam 385-1, and FM 100-14 describe the 5-step risk management process. Leaders should be trained to:

(a) Identify hazards. Hazards are potential sources of danger that could be faced while performing a task or mission which could result in injury to personnel or damage to equipment.

(b) Evaluate hazards. Ensure each hazard is analyzed to decide the probability of its happening, and the severity of the results if it should occur. Exercising judgment on how to eliminate or reduce hazards to lessen overall risk is inherent in the risk assessment process.

(c) Make risk decisions. Leaders are expected to weigh the risks against the benefits of performing the operation, keeping in mind that the benefits of taking the risk must be greater than the possible consequences. Decisions to accept risks must

be made at the command level equal to the degree of risk. Acceptance of unnecessary risk can be just as great a hindrance to mission accomplishment as enemy action.

(d) Implement controls. Leaders are expected to take steps to reduce or eliminate hazards. These controls can encompass a wide spectrum of actions ranging from presenting briefings through conducting pre-exercise individual/unit task enhancement training to modifying plans, directives, or procedures.

(e) Supervise. Supervision goes beyond ensuring that people do what is expected of them. It includes following up during and after an operation to ensure that all went according to plan, reevaluating and/or adjusting the plan to accommodate unforeseen issues, and incorporating lessons learned for future use in similar operations.

(3) Additional risk management guidance can be found in:

(a) AR 385-10, Army Safety Program, August 1988.

(b) DA Pam 385-1, Unit Safety Management, September 1993

(c) FM 100-14, Risk Management, April 1998

(d) STP 21-II-MQS, Military Qualification Standards II Manual of Common Tasks for Lieutenants and Captains, January 1991: Manage Accident Risk in Unit Operations, 03-9003.02-0001, and Supervise the Management of Accident Risk in Unit Operations, 03-9003.03-001.

(e) US Army Safety Center (USASC) Leaders Guide to Force Protection through Risk Management.

(4) Aviation units will follow additional guidance provided by the United States Army Aviation Center and the Aviation Brigade.

d. Accident Frequency Definitions.

FREQUENT (A) Occurs very often, continuously experienced

- Single item Occurs very often in service life. Expected to occur several times over duration of a specific mission or operation. Always occurs.
- Fleet or inventory of items Occurs continuously during a specific mission or operation, or over a service life.
- Individual soldier Occurs very often in career. Expected to occur several times during mission or operation. Always occurs.
- All soldiers exposed Occurs continuously during a specific mission or operation.

LIKELY (B) Occurs several times

- Single items Occurs several times in service life. Expected to occur during a specific mission or operation.
- Fleet or inventory of items Occurs at a high rate, but experienced intermittently (regular intervals, generally often,).
- Individual soldier Occurs several times in career. Expected to occur during a specific mission or operation.
- All soldiers exposed Occurs at a high rate, but expected intermittently

OCCASIONAL (C) Occurs sporadically

- Single item Occurs some time in service life. May occur about as often as not during a specific mission or operation.
- Fleet or inventory of items Occurs several times in service life.
- Individual soldier Occurs some time in career. May occur during a specific mission or operation, but not often.
- All soldiers exposed Occurs sporadically (irregularly, sparsely, or sometimes).

SELDOM (D) Remotely possible, could occur at some time

- Single item Occurs in service life, but only remotely possible. Not expected to occur during a specific mission or operation.
- Fleet or inventory of items Occurs as isolated incident. Possible to occur some time in service life, but rarely. Usually does not occur.
- Individual soldier Occurs as isolated incident during a career. Remotely possible, but not expected to occur during a specific mission or operation.
- All soldiers exposed Occurs rarely within exposed population as isolated incidents.

UNLIKELY (E) Can assume will not occur, but not impossible

- Single item Occurrence not impossible, but can assume will almost never occur in service life. Can assume will not occur during a specific mission or operation.
- Fleet or inventory of items Occurs very rarely (almost never or improbable). Incidents may occur over service life.
- Individual soldier Occurrence not impossible, but may assume will not occur in career or during a specific mission or operation.
- All soldiers exposed Occurs very rarely, but not impossible.

e. Accident Severity Definitions

<p>CATASTROPHIC (I) - Loss of ability to accomplish the mission or mission failure. Death or permanent total disability (accident risk). Loss of major or mission-critical system or equipment. Major property (facility) damage. Severe environmental damage. Mission-critical security failure. Unacceptable collateral damage.</p> <p>CRITICAL (II) - Significantly (severely) degraded mission capability or unit readiness. Permanent partial disability, temporary total disability exceeding 3 months time (accident risk). Extensive (major) damage to equipment or systems. Significant damage to property or the environment. Security failure. Significant collateral damage.</p> <p>MARGINAL (III) - Degraded mission capability or unit readiness. Minor damage to equipment or systems, property, or the environment. Lost day due to injury or illness not exceeding 3 months (accident risk).</p> <p>NEGLECTIBLE (IV) - Little or no adverse impact on mission capability. First aid or minor medical treatment (accident risk). Slight equipment or system damage, but fully functional and serviceable. Little or no property or environmental damage.</p>
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f. Risk Assessment Code Matrix.

HAZARD SEVERITY		ACCIDENT PROBABILITY				
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
Catastrophic	I	E	E	H	H	M
Critical	II	E	H	H	M	L
Marginal	III	H	M	M	L	L
Negligible	IV	M	L	L	L	L

g. Risk Level Definitions

<p>E - Extremely High - Loss of ability to accomplish the mission if hazards occur during the mission. A <i>frequent or likely</i> probability of <i>catastrophic</i> loss (IA or IB) or <i>frequent</i> probability of <i>critical</i> loss (IIA) exists.</p> <p>H - High - Significant degradation of mission capabilities in terms of the required mission standard, inability to accomplish all parts of the mission, or inability to complete the mission to standard if hazards occur during the mission. <i>Occasional to seldom</i> probability of <i>catastrophic</i> loss (IC or ID) exists. A <i>likely to occasional</i> probability exists of a <i>critical</i> loss (IIB or IIC) occurring. <i>Frequent</i> probability of <i>marginal</i> losses (IIIA) exists.</p> <p>M - Moderate - Expected degraded mission capabilities in terms of the required mission standard will have a reduced mission capability if hazards occur during mission. An <i>unlikely</i> probability of <i>catastrophic</i> loss (IE) exists. The probability of a <i>critical</i> loss is <i>seldom</i> (IID). <i>Marginal</i> losses occur with a <i>likely or occasional</i> probability (IIIB or IIIC). A <i>frequent</i> probability of <i>negligible</i> (IVA) losses exists.</p> <p>L - Low - Expected losses have little or no impact on accomplishing the mission. The probability of a <i>critical</i> loss is <i>unlikely</i> (IIE), while that of a <i>negligible</i> loss is <i>likely or less</i> (IVB through IVE).</p>
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h. Risk Level Approval

Risk Level	Risk Decision Approval
Extremely High Risk	Division
High Risk	Brigade
Moderate Risk	Battalion
Low Risk	Company/Platoon
<p>NOTES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before risk is mitigated by use of administrative controls. 2. Risk decisions will be made two up. 	
<p>SPECIAL APPROVALS: Missions that must be approved by the Commanding General or the designated ADC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All helicopter missions over water. - All flight missions out of corridor beyond the "No Fly" Line. - River crossing operations - Battalion/Brigade air assaults - SPIES or tactical rappel operations - Non-standard live fire operations (SOF, etc.) - * All parachute operations - * Battalion deep attack - * Hellfire gunnery - * Stinger gunnery - * Artillery operations requiring a SDZ waiver - * CALFEX - * Company+ force-on-force - * Battalion+ motor march <p>(* Classified EH due to unique Korea METT-T)</p>	

i. Mission Risk Assessment Worksheet. The Mission Risk Assessment Worksheet provides a starting point to logically track the process of hazards and risks. It can be used to document risk management steps taken during planning, preparation, and execution of training and combat missions and tasks. See Appendices 1-10 of FM 100-14, Risk Management, for examples on how to complete the worksheet.

Mission Risk Assessment Worksheet

(For use of this form, see FM 100-14)

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1. Unit:		2. Prepared by: (Rank/Last name/Duty Position)			3. DTG Prepared:	
4. Mission/Task:				5. DTG Begin: DTG End:		
6. Leader Task (If applicable):			7. Individual Task (If applicable):			
8. Hazards	9. Initial Risk Level*	10. Controls	11. Residual Risk Level*	14. How to Implement	15. How to Supervise	16. Controls Effective ?
12. Overall risk level after controls are implemented (Circle one) LOW MODERATE HIGH EXTREMELY HIGH				13. Risk Decision Authority: (Rank/Last Name/Duty Position) DTG and Signature		