

Center for Risk Management: Cause of Loss and Risk Control Techniques

Regular training and proper supervision are two key elements in being proactive on safety and reducing exposure for work related injuries.

Caution and safety signs of various types are also highly useful for reducing exposure toward work-related injuries if displayed where workers can see them.

Risk Control Techniques Key

The table beginning on the next page lists losses and risk control techniques. The left-hand column lists the Causes of Loss, and the other columns list the Risk Control Techniques for managing, reducing, or avoiding the losses identified. Use the definitions below to understand the Risk Control Techniques used in the table.

Technique Exposure Avoidance:	Aim is to Eliminate entirely any possibility of loss. It is achieved either by abandoning or never undertaking an activity or an asset.
Loss Prevention:	Reduce the frequency (or the likelihood) of a particular loss.
Loss Reduction:	Lower the severity of a particular loss.
Contractual Transfer of Risk:	Transfer both the financial burden and the legal responsibility for a loss.

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This material is for informational purposes only. It is not intended to give specific legal or risk management advice, nor are any suggested checklists or actions plans intended to include or address all possible risk management exposures or solutions. You are encouraged to retain your own expert consultants and legal advisors in order to develop a risk management plan specific to your own activities. For more information, contact the GuideOne Center for Risk Management at (877) 448-4331, ext. 5118 for Church and Schools, or ext. 5175 for Senior Living Communities.

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	RISK CONTROL TECHNIQUES			
CAUSE OF LOSS	Exposure Avoidance	Loss Prevention (Frequency)	Loss Reduction (Severity)	Contractual Transfer Of Risk
Animal or Insect	Avoid bringing pets to the facility	Have a vendor spray the facility for insects	 Wear appropriate clothing for outside conditions Use body bug spray; e.g., OFF 	Hire a licensed contractor to perform insect fumigation
Broken glass	 Use plastic, non- breakable utensils Install safety glass in windows 	 Use utensils when handling broken glass 	Use gloves when picking up broken glass pieces	Hire a company to clean up large amounts of broken glass
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	 Avoid typing Use voice activated software 	 Adjust the work station so that it is ergonomically appropriate for the work that is being performed 	Rotate job duties to reduce the possibility of carpal tunnel	Outsource typing needs
Caught in, under, or between an object	 Avoid moving items. 	 Use proper equipment, forklifts, dollies to move items Attach items to the walls, such as bookcases, to prevent them from tipping over 	 Ask for help when moving items. 	Hire a moving crew to move objects.
Chemicals, dusts, gases, fumes, or vapors	 Keep area ventilated. Avoid inhaling fumes. Avoid exposure to fumes 	 Use non-hazardous cleaning material Rotate job functions between workers Use less harsh, odorless chemicals 	 Use proper safety equipment, goggles, gloves, and breathing equipment when working with and/or around chemicals. Keep area ventilated 	Hire a janitorial service to perform the cleaning needed.
Contact with electrical current	 Inspect area and avoid performing work if conditions are unsafe 	Turn power off, to the site, prior to working with electricity	 Use safety equipment. Ask for assistance from a specialist 	Hire an electrician to perform the work needed.



	RISK CONTROL TECHNIQUES			
CAUSE OF LOSS	Exposure Avoidance	Loss Prevention (Frequency)	Loss Reduction (Severity)	Contractual Transfer Of Risk
Contact with hot object	 Pay attention and leave the hot object alone 	Use equipment to handle item (use handle of coffee pot, not side of pot to pick item up	 Use safety gloves to pick up hot objects 	Outsource to another service provider
Cut or scrape by object being lifted or handled	 Avoid lifting objects Provide safety training on lifting as well as providing proper supervision 	 Check item for sharp edges prior to moving item. 	 Wear proper equipment when moving items Tape sharp edges of item before handling it 	Outsource to another service provider
Fall or slip on ice or snow	 Stay indoors when weather is bad 	 Use covered walkways Sprinkle non-skid salt, sand, gravel on the walkways 	 Wear proper shoes for the environment Use handrails for balance 	Outsource to another service provider to perform work in hazardous conditions
Fall, slip, or trip on walkway and/or on stairs	 Move items out of walkways Use ramp rather than stairs 	 Secure edges of mats to the floor Keep walkways clean and clear of debris Use non-skid tape or paint on steps 	Use / install handrails on both sides of the stairs and ramps	
Falling/flying object	 Store non-sharp lightweight items at or above waist level Items stored above waist height should be fastened to the wall or ceiling, or secured to prevent unwanted moving 	Secure movable objects to the floor, wall or ceiling	 Store lightweight, soft objects above waist level Store heavy items on the ground at or below waist level 	
Foreign matter/body in eye	Avoid areas with blowing debris	 Wear eye protection safety goggles Provide regular safety training and proper supervision 	 Wear eye protection safety goggles 	Outsource cleaning and/or construction work



	RISK CONTROL TECHNIQUES			
CAUSE OF LOSS	Exposure Avoidance	Loss Prevention (Frequency)	Loss Reduction (Severity)	Contractual Transfer Of Risk
Fall from ladder or scaffold	• Avoid using a ladder	 Use safety harness to prevent falling to the ground Secure ladder to work area Use safety approved equipment 	 Have more than one worker, working on same project Place ladder on even solid surface 	Outsource work where a ladder is needed
Fall from liquid or grease spills	Use a substance other than liquid or grease	Put floor mats in the walking areas.	Have drains in the area to prevent liquid build up on the floor	Outsource kitchen workers and clean-up crews
Hand tool, utensils, power tools, or machine	Avoid using tools unless properly trained	Rotate job functions to reduce frequency of one employee holding or carrying objects	Follow tool safety warning labels	Outsource to service provider when appropriate
Holding or carrying	 Avoid holding or carrying objects 	Rotate job functions to reduce frequency of one employee holding or carrying objects	 Use safety equipment when carrying heavy, hot objects. 	Outsource to company to perform moving objects when appropriate
Injury by Twisting	Avoid the twisting motion; move the entire body	Undergo training on how to lift and move items properly – body mechanics	Have more than one worker, working on same project	Outsource to company to perform moving objects when appropriate
Jumping	Step over items rather than jumping over them	 Move items out of the walk ways 	Climb down off it items rather than jumping off of them	
Lifting	Avoid lifting items	 Do not lift items that weigh more than you can safety lift 	Use teams to lift items	Hire people to lift and move items
Object lifted or handled by others	 Avoid lifting or being in area where work is being performed 	Communicate with work partners	Use proper safety gear when handling objects	



	RISK CONTROL TECHNIQUES			
CAUSE OF LOSS	Exposure Avoidance	Loss Prevention (Frequency)	Loss Reduction (Severity)	Contractual Transfer Of Risk
Other than physical causes of injury (mental allegations)	 Perform semi- annual reviews Know you potential candidates prior to hiring them 	 Have an open door policy Respond promptly to all internal complaints 	 Complete background checks on employees Perform management by walking around 	Outsource employees where possible
Pushing or pulling	Avoid moving items	Use moving tools or aids	Know your weight moving limits	
Sanding, scraping, cleaning	Avoid this type of work	Wear protective equipment while working with hazardous equipment	Use low level of abrasive equipment	Outsource jobs to specialty company
Strike against or struck by object, or stepped on object	Pay attention to surroundings	 Keep walkways clear of debris 	 Keep potential hazards out of walkways Install mirrors at intersecting walkways where hazards occur 	