

Risk Management

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Risk management is an integral component of good management and governance. Forest management involves the consideration of hazards ¹, risks, and consequences in routine decision-making. Forest technologists must conduct risk assessments and prescribe appropriate mitigation techniques.

Demonstrable Competencies

Measures

A. Assess risk

1. Identify hazards specific to person(s)
2. Identify potential risks to the environment, property, society and the economy
3. Identify potential operational risks from the environment ²
4. Assess for probability, severity, and impact of risks
5. Identify potential for adverse impacts on the continuous exercise of Indigenous rights and usage ³

B. Implement risk-based adaptations and strategies

1. Implement risk management policies, procedures, and action plans
2. Incorporate climate change risk analysis in decision-making
3. Apply strategies to mitigate cumulative effects
4. Mitigate the impacts of operations on fresh-water conservation

C. Mitigate risk

1. Mitigate risk through engineering controls, safe-work procedures, and personal protective equipment ⁴
2. Perform work according to safety requirements
3. Implement strategies to eliminate or substitute hazards

Notes:

1. Hazard: a potential source of harm or adverse health effect on a person or persons.
2. Includes, but is not limited to, the impacts from weather events, weather patterns, seasonable variation, and site-level hazards.
3. Each province has policy and guidelines in place outlining triggers for decisions that may produce consultation requirements if adverse impacts on the exercise of Treaty rights and contemporary or traditional uses are identified.
4. Everyone at or associated with the workplace takes responsibility for their own health and safety and the health and safety of those around them. This can include workplace hazardous materials information system (WHMIS).