

## Security Management Online

### Hazard Vulnerability Analysis “Tool” as required by Joint Commission Standard EC 1.4 a.

Directions

1. Assure all possible hazards for your facility is listed.
2. Score likelihood of event happening, impact on population, and impact on property.
3. Multiply likelihood times impact on population and then add impact on property for total risk number.
4. Assure hazards with the highest risk number are addressed first

	0=None 1=Rare 2=Occasional 3=Frequent Event	0=No Impact 1=Limited 2=Substantial 3=Major Impact	0=No Impact 1=Limited 2=Substantial 3=Major Impact	Total Risk Number
Hazard	Likelihood of Event	Impact on Population	Impact on Property	Likelihood x Population + Property
<b>Natural</b>				
Dam Failure				
Drought				
Earthquake				
Flood				
Tornado				
Wild Fire				
Winter Storm (Severe)				
<b>Technological/ Man Made</b>				
Hazard Materials Fixed				
Hazard Materials Transportation				
Power Failure				
Radiological Transportation				
Transportation Rail/Air				
Urban Fires				
<b>Security Threats</b>				
Civil Disorder				
Nuclear Attack				
Infant				

Abduction				
Violence				

## Scoring Assistance

### 1. Likelihood Of Event.

- a. None. A disaster event is not likely to occur.
- b. Rare. A disaster event occurs less often than once every 30 years (e.g. once every 50 years).
- c. Occasional. A disaster event occurs less often than once every 5 years, but more often than once every 30 years (e.g., once every 12 years).
- d. Frequent. A disaster event occurs more often than once every 5 years (e.g., once every 2 years).

### 2. Impact On Population.

- a. No Impact (0). No impact means that there is little or no likelihood of this hazard affecting the community or, if it occurs, there would be a minimal affect on the Medical Center.
- b. Limited (1). Limited impact means that a disaster occurrence generally involves a serious threat to a moderate number of people in the community. There may be a few deaths and injuries and only minor population dislocations from such an occurrence (e.g., a typical avalanche or landslide).
- c. Substantial (2). Substantial impact means that a disaster occurrence affects a significant number of people, and may involve some loss of life, injuries and possibly a sizable dislocation of population. Some occurrences of transportation accidents, urban fires, and floods fall into this category.
- d. Major (3). Major impact means a disaster occurrence affects a widespread area of the community or a concentrated area with severe effects. It may result in a large number of deaths and injuries and involve a massive evacuation and/or shelter operation. Large-scale earthquakes, tornadoes, heavy flooding, and hurricanes fall into this category.

### 3. Impact On Property.

- a. No Impact (0). No impact means there is little or no likelihood of this hazard affecting the community or, if it occurs, damage to public and private property would be minimal.
- b. Limited (1). Limited impact means that a disaster occurrence generally involves only light damage to public or private property. Local resources would be adequate to repair or replace the damaged property.
- c. Substantial (2). Substantial impact means that a disaster occurrence results in moderate damage over a widespread or concentrated area. Damage to public and private property may exceed local resources to Repair or replace.
- d. Major (3). Major impact means that a disaster occurrence results in heavy damage to public and private property over a widespread area or a concentrated area with severe effects. The magnitude of the disaster may result in a Government Declaration of a Major Disaster or Emergency .