DIPLOMA IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

DLE 2163: SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

Chapter 7

Assessment of Threats

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Upon completion of the syllabus topics, students should be able to:

1. Identify the importance of risk management.
2. Demonstrate comprehension of various aspects of risk management.
3. Apply risk management techniques to risk management issues.
4. Demonstrate risk management skills in work.

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TOPIC 7

Assessment of Threats

THREAT ASSESSMENT

a systematic process used to **evaluate and identify potential risks or threats**, typically in the context of security, workplace safety, or public safety. The goal is to prevent harm by **analyzing possible threats, determining their likelihood, and implementing strategies to mitigate or manage those risks**.

Threat assessments can be applied in various settings:

- **School and Workplace Safety**: Identifying individuals who may pose a threat to themselves or others, such as in cases of potential violence or harassment.

- **Cybersecurity**: Evaluating threats to computer systems and networks, such as potential data breaches or cyberattacks.

- **National Security**: Assessing threats from terrorism, espionage, or other national security concerns.

- **Physical Security**: Evaluating risks to physical assets, buildings, or people, such as threats of burglary, vandalism, or natural disasters.

STEPS IN THREAT ASSESSMENT

- **Identification**: Recognizing potential threats by gathering information from various sources, such as behavior observations, intelligence reports, or historical data.

- **Assessment**: Evaluating the credibility, severity, and likelihood of the identified threats. This often involves analyzing motives, capabilities, and opportunities.

STEPS IN THREAT ASSESSMENT

- **Response Planning**: Developing strategies to mitigate or neutralize the threats. This may include security measures, policy changes, or interventions.

- **Monitoring**: Continuously tracking potential threats and adjusting the response plan as needed.

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HAZARD   VS   RISK

A HAZARD is something that has the potential to harm you

RISK is the likelihood of a hazard causing harm

HAZARDS v RISKS

Hazards are the sharks you spot in the ocean while standing on the shore.

They become Risks when you get in the water.

Classification of Hazard

- Hazards can be classified as different types in several ways.

- Hazards may also be classified as natural, anthropogenic, or technological.

- Hazards also may be classified as health or safety hazards and by the populations that may be affected.
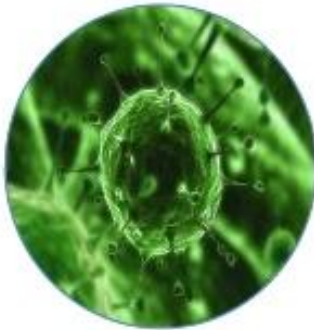
Hazard based on Energy Source

1. Biological hazard???

2. Chemical hazard???

3. Ergonomic hazard???

4. Mechanical hazard???

5. Psychological hazard???

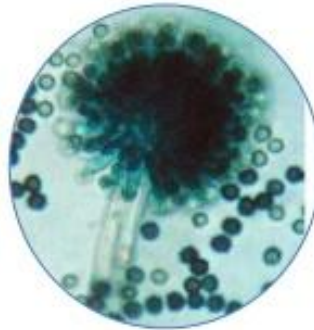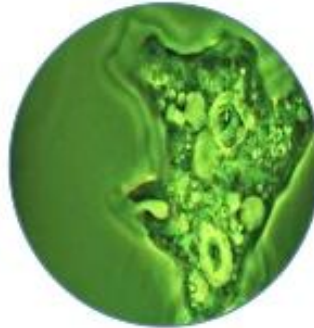# Biological hazard examples

Hazard based on Energy Source…cont.

2. Chemical hazard.

Dangerous chemicals

NECK
SHOULDER
LOW BACK
WRISTS

MONITOR
Adjust distance and height: top of the monitor at eye-level and slightly tilted.

18/24 in (45-70 cm)

ARMS
Relax shoulders, forearms parallel to the floor. Minimal bend at the wrist.

CHAIR
Should have a backrest and armrests, adjust height.

LEGS
Thighs parallel to the floor.

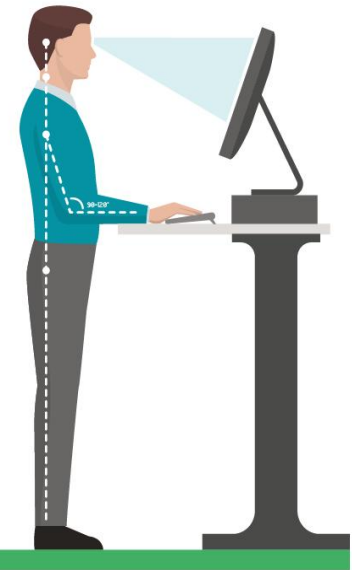**FEET**
Parallel to the floor, use a footrest if necessary.

WRONG SITTING POSTURE
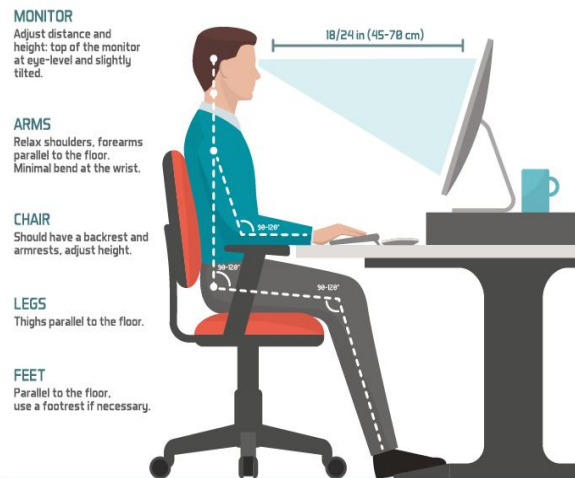
CORRECT SITTING POSITION

CORRECT STANDING POSITION

Hazard based on Energy Source…cont.

4. Mechanical hazard

Hazard based on Origin

1. Natural hazards???

2. Anthropogenic hazards???

Anthropogenic hazards examples

Hazard based on Origin…cont.

3. Technological hazards???

4. Sociological hazards???

Hazard based on Effects

1. **Health**
2. **Safety**
3. **Economic**
4. **Environment**

Hazard based on Effects…cont.

4. Environmental

- Hazards affecting the environment, particularly the natural environment and ecosystems.

Status of a Hazard

Hazards are sometimes classified into three (3) modes or statuses:

1) **Dormant** – The situation environment is currently affected. For example, a hillside may be unstable, with the potential for a landslide, but there is nothing below or on the hillside that could be affected.

2) **Armed** – People, property, or environment are in potential harm's way.

3) **Active** – A harmful incident involving the hazard has actually occurred. Often this is referred to not as an "active hazard" but as an accident, emergency, incident, or disaster.

Objective of Threat Assessment

Early Identification of Threats: Detect potential threats as early as possible, whether they are posed by individuals, groups, environmental factors, or technological vulnerabilities.

Risk Evaluation: Assess the seriousness and credibility of identified threats, considering factors like intent, capability, and opportunity. This helps prioritize which threats require immediate attention.

Prevention: Develop and implement strategies to prevent threats from materializing. This may involve intervention, security enhancements, policy changes, or awareness programs.

Objective of Threat Assessment

Protection of People and Assets: Safeguard individuals, communities, organizations, and physical or digital assets by reducing vulnerabilities and reinforcing protective measures.

Informed Decision-Making
: Provide decision-makers with accurate, timely, and actionable information to make informed choices about resource allocation, security measures, and response strategies.

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Objective of Threat Assessment

Minimization of Impact: In cases where threats cannot be entirely prevented, the goal is to minimize their impact through preparedness, response plans, and damage control measures.

Continuous Monitoring and Adaptation: Establish ongoing processes to monitor potential threats and adapt strategies as situations evolve or new information becomes available.