|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **QUESTION** | **OPTIONS** | **Your answer** |
| 1. **Why do we do a risk assessment?** | To identify hazards |  |
|  | To identify potential issues affecting objectives |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. **Who should be involved in assessing risks?** | Staff members in USP |  |
|  | Staff members and USP stakeholders |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. **How do I assess risks?** | Use available information and techniques like brainstorming |  |
|  | Wait until the risk happens and then look to manage the impact |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. **What can I ask about a risk I have assessed?** | Will my controls really address the likelihood and impact? |  |
|  | When should I stop doing an activity because it is risky? |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. **Should I discuss risks with others?** | Yes; so lessons learned can be incorporated in the risk response |  |
|  | No; it is only required to discuss with your team. |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. **Is it important to communicate the scope of the risk assessment at the start of an activity?** | Yes: this is critical to ensure everyone is clear from the beginning. |  |
|  | No: This can be communicated later to others. |  |

**THE ANSWERS!**

1. To identify potential issues that may arise. Hazards are only one part of this.
2. Staff members and USP stakeholders. Stakeholders can include consultants or funding agencies and their input can be valuable.
3. Use available information and techniques. This can prevent a risk happening.
4. Assess if the controls are adequate. All activity involves some risk and may not be a reason not to do something.
5. Yes. Incorporating lessons learned will improve the risk assessment process.
6. Yes. This is important to ensure identified risks preventing you from achieving objectives are well understood by everyone