Triangle Risk Assessment Profile

Student

Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Planning

Unit 1 and 2 Individual Projects

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| (1)Asset or Operation at Risk | (2) Hazard | (3) Scenario(Location, Timing, Magnitude) | (4) Opportunities for Preventionor Mitigation | (5) Probability (L, M, H) | Impacts of Existing Mitigation (L, M, H) | (11) OverallHazard Rating |
| (6) People | (7) Property | (8) Operations | (9) Environment | (10) Entity |
| PEOPLE | Sicknesses | Is a low probability  | Using less-strong adhesives  | L | L | L | M | M | L | LM |
|  | Breathing problems |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Chocking and coughing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EQUIPMENT&MACHINERY | Pipe burst | High probability | Raising roof levels | H | H | H | H | H | H | HH |
| MACHINERY | Damages | High probability | Invest in vacuum system | H | M | H | H | M | H | HM |
| FINANCE | Lawsuits | High impact | Contact insurance agencies | H | H | M | M | M | H | HM |
|  |  |  | ConSult attorneys |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Negotiation with involved parties |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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Triangle Risk Assessment Profile

 HVAC is an initial for the heating, ventilation, and the air conditioning. NVAC systems are designed to bring comfort to homes and deals with developing air conditioning systems which are installed in homes and businesses alike. HVAC systems which provide indoor air conditioning, are most useful during the winter periods. Triangle company designs these systems to ensure customers receive the best air-conditioning services. A risk assessment was intended to show the effects that the company would likely face in their operations. Storms and flooding provide need to provide a need to design mitigation plans to combat the risks associated with them as well as other risks that are likely to have an impact on the organization.

 The first risk the report realized was the likelihood of exposure to asbestos which is harmful to people. Contaminants such as asbestos and lead used in the process of repairing the systems may lead to choking, breathing problems to human beings. These products are not necessarily used in designing but may result from the process of making the products. Contaminants such as chemicals cause harm and may lead to cancer. The company saw this as a risk and designed solutions. The first solution was to use less- strong adhesives in the process of repairing the systems. Another answer is to notify consumers of the chemicals before exposing them to the products. There was a low likelihood that a scenario involving lead and asbestos substances occurring. There are fewer reports concerning effects of the harmful products considering the mitigations put in place. The property will least likely be affected. Due to the health concerns, solutions drafted will reduce the impact it has on human beings (Ostrom & Wilhelmsen, 2012).

 Equipment and machinery are affected by the natural disasters- storms and floods. A perfect example is the snowstorms which fall on rooftops where the systems are installed and blocking them (Goodway, 2015). The winds blow snow towards the vents thus blocking them preventing people from enjoying quality air conditioning. The pipes blockages may result in bursting. The company is then forced to reinstall them with the severe conditions further increasing risks to the installer (Augenbroe et al., 2014). One solution is to increase the rooftops in anticipating future snowstorms. Winter storms force people to spend extra hours in their homes. During winter less, fresh air is circulated and denies the filters set in the systems to function correctly. Most air conditioning systems contain a single filter and the winter period further complicates the filtering process as dust particles from people's clothes get trapped and then circulated again. The result is that people suffering from asthmatic conditions will develop complications (Gennaro et al., 2013). Mitigation efforts towards reducing breathing complications include maintenance of the HVAC systems before winters, replacing filters at the onset of winters, and inspection of both the cooling and heating system.

 The overall hazard rating is high in matters relating to environment and people. Severe cases may lead to death if left uninspected regarding allergens. Besides, the winter storms affect the equipment by damaging them. People are indirectly affected because they must hire and incur charges to fix the bursts. The finance sector will most likely be affected because of the lawsuits which involve releasing funds to pay the affected victims and to cater for lawyer fees. To mitigate the risks, the company should first engage insurance companies and attorneys before signing a contract.

Reference

De Gennaro, G., Farella, G., Marzocca, A., Mazzone, A., & Tutino, M. (2013). Indoor and outdoor monitoring of volatile organic compounds in school buildings: Indicators based on health risk assessment to single out critical issues. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, *10*(12), 6273-6291.

Goodway. (2015). Snow Blows: The HVAC Impact. Retrieved from <http://www.goodway.com/hvac-blog/2015/02/snow-blows-the-hvac-impact/>

Ostrom, L. T., & Wilhelmsen, C. A. (2012). *Risk assessment: tools, techniques, and their applications*. John Wiley & Sons.

Sun, Y., Gu, L., Wu, C. J., & Augenbroe, G. (2014). Exploring HVAC system sizing under uncertainty. *Energy and Buildings*, *81*, 243-252.