

Risk Management

Risk management is the process for managing uncontrollable project activities or circumstances that may result in negative consequences to the environment.

[Risk Assessment \(RISK-3\)](#)

Section 1.2 (Risk Management)

Describes an iterative and interactive framework for risk management consisting of six stages, with risk communication as an important component of all stages.

[Risk Assessment \(RISK-3\)](#)

Section 8 (Risk Management)

Risk management can involve a combination of decisions based on science, policy, and professional judgment, as well as social, political, and economic concerns.

[Risk Assessment \(RISK-3\)](#)

Section 10 (Tribal and Public Stakeholder Perspective)

Human health risk assessment is used to evaluate the probability that exposure to chemicals present in the soil, air, or water at a site can result in adverse human health effects.

[Radionuclides \(RAD-2\)](#)

Section 3 (Radiation Risks), pages 14-30

Understanding the main factors that could potentially vary among sites during the risk assessment process.

[Green and Sustainable Remediation \(GSR-2\)](#)

Section 1.4.5 (Project Risk Management for Site Remediation), page 7

Remediation risk management (RRM) techniques can be used to find project management efficiencies.

[Risk Assessment \(Risk-2\)](#)

Section 1 (Introduction to Risk Assessment)

Includes the background of risk assessment, risk management, uncertainty, and challenges, pages 2-6.

[Soil Background and Risk \(SBR-1\)](#)

[Section 4](#) (Using Soil Background in Risk Assessment)

Describes how default and site-specific background for natural or anthropogenic ambient soil background may be used in human health and ecological risk assessment.