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USING QRA RESULTS; 4.1. COMPARATIVE METHODS FOR ESTABLISHING PERSPECTIVE; 4.2. FACTORS INFLUENCING RISK PERCEPTION; 4.2.1. Type of Hazard; 4.2.2. Voluntary versus Involuntary; 4.2.3. Societal versus Individual
4.2.4. Public versus Employee
4.2.5. High Consequence/Low Frequency versus Low Consequence/High Frequency; 4.2.6. Acute versus Latent Effects; 4.2.7. Familiarity; 4.2.8. Controllability; 4.2.9. Age of Exposed Population; 4.2.10. Distribution of Risk and Benefit; 4.3. COMMUNICATING RISK; 4.3.1. Accept and Involve the Public as a Legitimate Partner; 4.3.2. Plan Carefully and Evaluate Your Efforts; 4.3.3. Listen to People's Specific Concerns; 4.3.4. Be Honest, Frank, and Open; 4.3.5. Coordinate and Collaborate with Other Credible Sources; 4.3.6. Meet the Needs of the Media
4.3.7. Speak Clearly and with Compassion
4.4. PITFALLS IN USING QRA RESULTS; 5 CONCLUSIONS; References; Suggested Additional Reading

Sommario/riassunto

Quantitative Risk Analysis is a powerful tool used to help manage risk and improve safety. When used appropriately, it provides a rational basis for evaluating process safety and comparing alternative safety improvements. This guide, an update of an earlier American Chemistry Council (ACC) publication utilizing the "hands-on" experience of CPI risk assessment practitioners and safety professionals involved with the CCPS and ACC, explains how managers and users can make better-informed decisions about QRA, and how plant engineers and process designers can better understand, interpret and use
