Construction project risk is the elephant in the room; everyone knows it's there but hesitates to acknowledge it because its focus is typically on what can go wrong — a subject not only hard to predict but also uncomfortable to deal with.

While we know preventing all adverse risks is imerse risks beyond the data and into actual human experience.

prearranged contingency plans or in-the-moment actions — worked or didn't work?

This proactive problem-solving gives everyone an ownership stake in the collective risk management process. It's not just h\Y'dfc^YVMih\Uh'VYbY hgz\ck Yj Yf/]h'X]fYVMim]a dfcj Yg'h\Y'g]hY' crew's safety and productivity. It's a win-win on all fronts.

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Gc ]hg'k cfh\ [UfbYf]b[ 'h\Y]f ]bdi h'K \UngdYV\ WZLMcfg occurred in prior projects that owners and construction managers should know? What was the observed impact on g\( \frac{1}{2}\text{UZYhr\( \frac{1}\text{UZYhr\( \frac{1}\text{UZYhr\( \frac{1}{2}\text{UZYhr\( \frac{

Surfacing these during risk management workshops brings it all out into the open, where everyone can contribute their insights while getting a glimpse into the unique perspective other teams bring to the same scenario.

When assessing risks, each discipline and job function may answer the same questions differently. For example, what lessons were learned? What was missing in prior risk mitigation efforts? Based on past risks, what preventative measures or contingency plans might work better to mitigate the fallout from that risk? Were performance metrics used to help forecast risk probability and severity? How did those a YHT]WgTY YWHYY is a Ub YI dYF]YbW3'< ck 'k YFY'ch\YF'HYUa g' impacted?

Collectively, this exploration can be used to forge a collaborative approach to creating reality-based construction plans and "what if" contingency strategies. But even after the planning is over and the execution phase has begun, that same risk-mitigating group effort must be maintained if the project is to be successful. Because ideally, this knowledge-sharing exercise will foster a culture of accountability and responsibility in which teams are empowered to call out risks that may have otherwise gone unaccounted for so they can be proactively addressed.

» Ta, delivers a third team empowerment scenario: consensus- and Wb XYbW! Vi ]'X]b["

With all that can happen and all that's at stake with any large-gWTY Wdg|hU dfc YVWEVi ]'X]b[ WdbgYbgi g'UbX Wdb XYbW a ][ \h be among the last things teams could hope for.

However, involving all disciplines and stakeholders in the risk assessment process is a solid step in the right direction to ensure that everyone's concerns, experiences, and perspectives are considered, fostering a collaborative environment that dfca ch/ghfi ghUbX'Wb XYbW']b'UW]Yj ]b[ 'h\Y'ck bYfg'



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