

NAVY OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT (ORM) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which step involves weighing the risks against benefits?**
 - A. Identify hazards
 - B. Assess risks
 - C. Make risk decisions
 - D. Implement controls
- 2. What is the term used to estimate the likelihood that a potential consequence may occur due to a hazard?**
 - A. Impact
 - B. Severity
 - C. Probability
 - D. Risk
- 3. How many steps are involved in the Navy Planning process?**
 - A. 4
 - B. 5
 - C. 6
 - D. 7
- 4. What is the frequency at which all Navy commands are required to conduct an ORM program evaluation?**
 - A. Monthly
 - B. Annually
 - C. Semi-annually
 - D. Every two years
- 5. Which part of the ABCD risk management model is specifically tied to making risk decisions?**
 - A. Assess Resources
 - B. Balance Resources
 - C. Communicate Concerns
 - D. Control Hazards

- 6. What is defined as a 'workplace hazard' under ORM?**
- A. A favorable condition that enhances performance
 - B. A situation that could potentially harm personnel or affect the mission
 - C. A routine task that poses no risk
 - D. A minor inconvenience in day-to-day operations
- 7. Which level of personnel is required to utilize ORM tools and processes?**
- A. Only senior leadership
 - B. All levels of personnel
 - C. Only specialized teams
 - D. Only training officers
- 8. In hazard assessment, which category is defined by little or no adverse impact on mission capability or unit readiness?**
- A. Category II
 - B. Category I
 - C. Category IV
 - D. Category III
- 9. What document often outlines ORM procedures within commands?**
- A. Risk Management Manual
 - B. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
 - C. Training Guidelines
 - D. Operational Handbook
- 10. How often should ORM be practiced or integrated into operations?**
- A. At the start of each mission only
 - B. Once a year
 - C. Continuously
 - D. Only during drills

Answers

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1. C
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which step involves weighing the risks against benefits?

- A. Identify hazards
- B. Assess risks
- C. Make risk decisions**
- D. Implement controls

The step that involves weighing the risks against benefits is making risk decisions. In this stage of the Operational Risk Management process, decision-makers evaluate the identified risks alongside the potential benefits of taking certain actions. This assessment leads to an informed decision about whether to accept, further mitigate, or avoid the risks based on the potential outcomes. When making risk decisions, it is crucial to consider both the likelihood of a hazard causing harm and the benefits of the activity. This weighing process helps ensure that the best course of action is chosen, aligning with mission objectives while minimizing potential negative impacts. It fosters a balanced approach to risk, allowing for operational effectiveness without compromising safety. The other steps, such as identifying hazards and assessing risks, focus on understanding and analyzing the situation rather than making decisions based on that analysis. Implementing controls comes after decisions are made, targeting how to manage the identified risks effectively. Therefore, making risk decisions is unique in its focus on the balance of risk versus reward.

2. What is the term used to estimate the likelihood that a potential consequence may occur due to a hazard?

- A. Impact
- B. Severity
- C. Probability**
- D. Risk

The term used to estimate the likelihood that a potential consequence may occur due to a hazard is "probability." In the context of risk management, probability refers specifically to the chance or likelihood of a specific outcome occurring, which is vital for assessing operational risks. Understanding probability helps organizations and individuals make informed decisions about how to manage hazards by weighing the likelihood of an incident against its potential consequences. This term is central in the ORM process because it aids in quantifying risks associated with various activities and helps in prioritizing actions to mitigate those risks. By evaluating the probability of different consequences, personnel can effectively allocate resources and implement measures to reduce the likelihood of negative outcomes. In contrast, the terms associated with the other choices focus on different aspects of risk: impact generally refers to the consequences of an event, severity denotes the extent of those consequences, and risk itself is a combination of both probability and severity. Thus, while each term is related to the overall process of risk management, probability specifically addresses the likelihood of an event happening.

3. How many steps are involved in the Navy Planning process?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6**
- D. 7

The Navy Planning process involves a total of six distinct steps. This comprehensive approach is essential for effectively organizing and executing military operations, allowing for thorough consideration of risks and operational requirements throughout each phase of the planning cycle. Each step builds upon the previous one, ensuring that all elements necessary for successful mission execution are addressed systematically. This structured design enhances the ability to assess potential challenges, allocate resources appropriately, and establish clear objectives, ultimately leading to more effective mission outcomes. Understanding these six steps in detail is crucial for anyone involved in Navy operations and contributes to the overall success of operational risk management.

4. What is the frequency at which all Navy commands are required to conduct an ORM program evaluation?

- A. Monthly
- B. Annually**
- C. Semi-annually
- D. Every two years

The frequency at which all Navy commands are required to conduct an ORM program evaluation is annually. This annual requirement ensures that all commands systematically assess their operational risk management practices, making adjustments based on lessons learned, changing circumstances, and the data collected during the previous year. Regular evaluations help to identify new risks and improve risk management strategies, fostering a culture of safety and operational effectiveness within the Navy. Conducting the evaluations on an annual basis strikes a balance between frequency and thoroughness, allowing commands to stay current without overwhelming them with too frequent assessments. This structured approach is crucial for maintaining a high standard of operational readiness and ensuring that risk management practices evolve alongside operational demands and experiences.

5. Which part of the ABCD risk management model is specifically tied to making risk decisions?

- A. Assess Resources
- B. Balance Resources**
- C. Communicate Concerns
- D. Control Hazards

In the context of the ABCD risk management model, the part that is specifically tied to making risk decisions is known as "Balance Resources." This component involves evaluating the identified risks against the resources available to manage those risks effectively. It is during this balancing act where decision-makers determine whether the risks are acceptable, whether to implement control measures, or whether further action is necessary. The emphasis on balancing resources is crucial because it involves assessing the potential impact of risk against the capability of the team or organization to mitigate that risk. This decision-making process ensures that resources are allocated in a way that best addresses the identified risks while maximizing efficiency and safety. The other components of the model, while important in their own right, serve different purposes within the overall risk management framework. For instance, assessing resources focuses on identifying and quantifying the available assets that can be used to manage risks, while communicating concerns is about sharing information to ensure all stakeholders understand the risk landscape. Controlling hazards deals with implementing measures to reduce or eliminate potential hazards once they have been identified. Each of these aspects plays a fundamental role in ORM, but the key to decision-making specifically lies within the balancing of resources.

6. What is defined as a 'workplace hazard' under ORM?

- A. A favorable condition that enhances performance
- B. A situation that could potentially harm personnel or affect the mission**
- C. A routine task that poses no risk
- D. A minor inconvenience in day-to-day operations

The definition of a 'workplace hazard' under Operational Risk Management (ORM) is accurately captured by the situation that could potentially harm personnel or affect the mission. This definition highlights the core purpose of ORM, which is to identify, assess, and control risks that can lead to injuries, damage, or negative impacts on mission success. A workplace hazard encompasses any condition that may pose a threat to the safety, health, or well-being of personnel involved in performing their duties. This includes physical hazards, such as unsafe equipment or environmental risks, as well as procedural or organizational hazards that might lead to accidents or failures during operations. Effective ORM practices aim to recognize these hazards early so that appropriate measures can be implemented to mitigate the associated risks. In contrast, a favorable condition that enhances performance does not represent a hazard at all, nor do routine tasks that pose no risk or minor inconveniences in day-to-day operations. Each of those scenarios either lacks potential harm or indicates situations that do not contribute to risk factors under ORM principles. Overall, recognizing what constitutes a workplace hazard is essential for maintaining a safe and productive operational environment.

7. Which level of personnel is required to utilize ORM tools and processes?

- A. Only senior leadership
- B. All levels of personnel**
- C. Only specialized teams
- D. Only training officers

All levels of personnel are required to utilize ORM tools and processes as part of their operational responsibilities. This inclusivity ensures that risk management is integrated throughout the entire organization, fostering a culture where everyone contributes to safety and risk awareness. By involving all personnel, from entry-level to senior leadership, the Navy can effectively identify, assess, and manage risks in various operational scenarios. This approach empowers individuals to recognize potential hazards related to their specific roles, encourages proactive engagement in risk mitigation strategies, and reinforces the overall mission of maintaining a safe operational environment. The requirement for universal participation highlights the importance of collective responsibility in managing operational risk, which cannot be solely reliant on a specific subset of personnel like only senior leadership or specialized teams.

8. In hazard assessment, which category is defined by little or no adverse impact on mission capability or unit readiness?

- A. Category II
- B. Category I
- C. Category IV**
- D. Category III

The correct answer reflects the understanding that Category IV hazards are characterized by having little or no adverse impact on mission capability or unit readiness. When conducting hazard assessments, it is crucial to classify risks properly to prioritize resource allocation and risk mitigation efforts effectively. In this context, Category IV hazards are typically those that are not expected to influence the overall effectiveness of a unit or mission, allowing operations to continue with minimal disruption. Recognizing hazards that fall into this category enables personnel to focus on more significant risks without diverting attention or resources from critical operations. This classification helps ensure that units can maintain operational readiness and effectiveness while addressing more pressing concerns, as Category IV hazards do not necessitate immediate action or significant adjustments to operational plans. Understanding the implications of each hazard category is fundamental to successful risk management and operational success in Navy operations.

9. What document often outlines ORM procedures within commands?

- A. Risk Management Manual
- B. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)**
- C. Training Guidelines
- D. Operational Handbook

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) is the document that typically outlines ORM procedures within commands. SOPs serve as a comprehensive guide that delineates specific protocols and best practices necessary for maintaining safety and operational efficiency in various situations. These procedures not only include ORM processes but also integrate other operational guidance, ensuring that personnel have clear instructions on how to assess risks, implement controls, and respond to unexpected situations. SOPs may also incorporate lessons learned from previous operations, making them vital for continuous improvement in risk management practices. By following established SOPs, personnel can systematically approach risk, which enhances safety and operational effectiveness. This is essential in Navy operations where adherence to regulations and protocols is crucial for mission success and personnel safety.

10. How often should ORM be practiced or integrated into operations?

- A. At the start of each mission only
- B. Once a year
- C. Continuously**
- D. Only during drills

The correct answer emphasizes the importance of integrating Operational Risk Management (ORM) into every aspect of operations on a continuous basis. ORM is a proactive approach that helps identify, assess, and manage risks throughout all phases of a mission or operation, not just at specific intervals or during designated drills. By practicing ORM continuously, personnel remain vigilant and adaptable to changing situations and potential risks that may arise in dynamic environments. This ongoing integration fosters a culture of safety and risk awareness, encouraging every team member to actively contribute to identifying risks and implementing mitigation strategies. In contrast, other options suggest a more limited or periodic approach to risk management, which could leave gaps in readiness and risk assessment. For example, practicing ORM solely at the start of each mission would neglect the ongoing risks that can develop throughout the mission. Similarly, conducting ORM only once a year leads to a lack of real-time risk awareness and response. Lastly, limiting ORM to drills would mean that actual operational scenarios could present unforeseen risks without the benefit of proactive risk management techniques in place. Thus, continuous practice ensures that ORM is effectively ingrained in the organizational culture and operational mentality.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://navyorm.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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