

<p>IDENTIFY HAZARDS</p>	<p>This begins with the initial call to a control room and continues as first responders arrive on scene. Information gathered by individual agencies should be disseminated to all first responders, control rooms and partner agencies effectively.</p>
<p>CARRY OUT A DYNAMIC RISK ASSESSMENT (DRA)</p>	<p>Individual agencies carry out dynamic risk assessments, reflecting the tasks/objectives to be achieved, the hazards identified and the likelihood of harm from those hazards. The results should then be shared with any other agencies involved.</p>
<p>IDENTIFY TASKS</p>	<p>Each individual agency should identify and consider their specific tasks, according to their role and responsibilities. These tasks should then be assessed in the context of the incident.</p>
<p>APPLY RISK CONTROL MEASURES</p>	<p>Each agency should consider and apply appropriate control measures to ensure any risk is as low as reasonably practicable. The 'ERICPD' mnemonic may help in agreeing a co-ordinated approach with a hierarchy of risk control measures: Eliminate, Reduce, Isolate, Control, Personal Protective Equipment, Discipline</p>
<p>HAVE AN INTEGRATED MULTI-AGENCY OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN</p>	<p>The outcomes of the hazard assessments and risk assessments should be considered when developing this plan, within the context of the agreed priorities for the incident. If the activity of one agency creates hazards for a partner agency, a solution must be implemented to reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable.</p>
<p>RECORD DECISIONS</p>	<p>The outcomes of the joint assessment of risk should be recorded, together with the jointly agreed priorities and the agreed multi-agency response plan, when resources permit. This may not be possible in the early stages of the incident, but post-incident scrutiny focuses on the earliest decision making.</p>