

## JESIP Awareness Quiz

This quiz can be used to check people's learning from the JESIP Awareness package. It is up to each agency to decide whether or not they want to use it as part of their presentation. The quiz is not a test.

The questions can be used in a number of ways, for example:

- A Group quiz by putting some or all of the questions on the screen at the end of each module **or** on completion of all four modules
- An Individual quiz by giving out a paper to each group member

The presenter should go through all the questions with the group at the end of the quiz to confirm understanding.

Please adapt the quiz to suit your agency's needs. The answers are currently highlighted in **red**, you will need to change this before showing the questions.

### Module 1: Getting Together

1. **What is the main focus of the Joint Emergency Service Interoperability Principles?** 'Improving the way we work together when responding to incidents so that we can get better at.....'
  - Responding quickly, working together, saving property
  - **Working together, saving lives, reducing harm**
  - Making decisions, reducing harm, saving money
  - Preventing damage, investigating the scene, saving lives
2. **What happens if you declare a major incident?**
  - It authorises emergency responders to attend the scene very quickly using blue lights and sirens
  - The incident will take priority over all other incidents that are happening
  - Every responder agency will have to attend the scene.
  - **It will trigger a response from each emergency service and other responder agencies**
3. **What is a Major Incident?**
  - **An event or situation with a range of serious consequences which requires special arrangements to be implemented by one or more emergency responder agency**
  - An incident involving threats to life which requires general resources to be deployed by one or more emergency responder agency
  - An event requiring the immediate attendance of police, fire and ambulance only
  - An event or situation that threatens the stability of the community and requires special measures be put in place

4. **There are key principles to follow when attending the scene of a major incident:**
  - Run, hide and tell
  - Communicate, co-ordinate, control
  - **Co-locate, communicate, co-ordinate, jointly understand risk, establish shared situational awareness**
  - Anticipate, assess, prevent, prepare, respond, recover
  - Define, gather, list, test, select
  
5. **'Communicate' is one of the five key principles to follow when attending the scene of a major incident. What does this mean?**
  - **Sharing information and judgements about hazards, risk and threats. Keeping it clear and simple. Making sure everyone understands who is doing what. Making sure that everyone understands the information that is being shared**
  - Keeping it clear and simple using established emergency service jargon and abbreviations. Share information. Make sure your own agency understands their role at the scene.
  - Remaining calm. Developing a dynamic risk assessment and communicate to your team. Making an assessment on the capabilities of other responder agencies at the scene.
  - Forming, storming, norming and performing.
  - Sharing information and judgements about persons at the scene based on their experience. Keeping it clear and simple. Make sure they know what they are doing. Making sure that everybody understands what you are saying.

## **Module 2: M/ETHANE**

1. **You are first to arrive at the scene of the incident, what do you need to do?**
  - Wait for the arrival of other responders before giving assistance at the scene.
  - Provide assistance to injured persons and begin moving debris from the road
  - **Deliver a M/ETHANE report to your control or operations room**
  - Take control of the scene because you are the first to arrive and direct all the other responder agencies as they arrive. Make sure they know what your priorities are.
  
2. **What does M/ETHANE stand for?**
  - A. Major Incident, Exact location, Type of incident, Hazards, Accountability, Number of vehicles involved, Emergency services
  - B. Major incident, Exact location, Time, Hospitals on standby, Access, Number of emergency services required, Expected outcome
  - C. Major incident, Emergency plans, Type of incident, Hazards, Access to social media, Number of casualties, Emergency services
  - D. Major incident, Exact location, Type of incident, Hazards, Access, Number of casualties, Emergency services
  - E. Exact location, Type of incident, Hazards, Access, Number of casualties, Emergency services

- D & E. (Don't forget ETHANE reports for minor incidents)
- A
- B
- C

**3. Sending a M/ETHANE report at the scene of an incident will.....**

- Highlight any hazards that may be present
- Confirm that this is a major incident
- Clarify the type of incident you are dealing with
- Describe the best routes for responder agencies in getting to the scene.
- Describe the number of casualties and their condition
- Request additional emergency responders to assist either at the scene or elsewhere
- Confirm the exact location of the incident
- Achieve all of the above, and begin to build shared situational awareness across responder agencies.

**4. How can you send a M/ETHANE report?**

- Verbally by radio
- Verbally by telephone
- By text
- By e-mail
- By post

**5. What key emergency managers in your agency will use the information from your M/ETHANE report?**

- Gold Commander or strategic manager. Senior leaders from each responder agency who will set the joint strategic direction in managing the major incident
  - Silver Commander or tactical manager. Represents their own responder agency in the joint development, delivery and review of the emergency response plan
  - Bronze Commander or operational manager. Deliver's the response plan at the scene on behalf of their responder agency.
  - Cabinet Office Briefing Rooms (COBR)
  - Police and Crime Commissioner for the area
- All of them
  - A only
  - A, B & C
  - B only
  - A,D & E

## Module 3: Seeing the Same Picture

### 1. What does shared situational awareness mean?

- It means joint understanding of what is happening at the scene of the incident only
- Understanding the capabilities of each responder agency only
- **It means establishing a common understanding of the circumstances, its immediate consequences and any possible future consequences that responders may have to deal with**
- Establishing a common understanding of the circumstances, its immediate consequences and any possible future consequences for your responder agency only.

### 2. What were the key objectives in developing the Joint Decision Model (JDM)?

- Reducing costs, saving organisational reputation, working smartly
- Working smartly, reducing overtime, responding quickly
- **Working together, saving lives, reducing harm**
- Working together, responding quickly, reducing costs

### 3. Why is joint understanding of risk important?

- It determines which agency does what at the scene of an incident
- **Responder agencies see and understand risks at an incident differently because of their working role so assessments must be shared to achieve a common overall (joint) understanding of the risks.**
- It helps responder agencies decide on the role of the media at the scene of the incident
- Responder agencies will use this joint understanding of risk to decide if they are going to deploy resources.

### 4. What are the key considerations around 'joint understanding of risk'?

- A. Responder agencies may anticipate risk at an incident differently because of their working role
  - B. Shared views on risk achieves a common overall understanding across all responder agencies.
  - C. It will help to ensure that responders stay safe and reduce the potential for harm to the public and the environment around the scene.
  - D. Each responder agency will carry out its own dynamic risk assessment according to its own working practices.
- A, B & C
  - B & D
  - B, C & D
  - **A, B, C & D**

**5. Place the five components of the Joint Decision Model in the right order**

- A. Identify options & contingencies
  - B. Take action & review what happened
  - C. Consider powers, policies and procedures
  - D. Gather information & intelligence
  - E. Assess risks and develop a working strategy
- C, A, E, B, D
  - A, D, B, E, C
  - **D, E, C, A, B**
  - A, B, C, E, D

## **Module 4: Looking Back, Moving Forward**

**1. What does JOL stand for?**

- Joint Operational Learning
- Joint Operational Levels
- Joint Organisational Limitations
- **Joint Organisational Learning**