



HUMBERSIDE FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Owner	Director of Service Delivery
Responsible Person	GM Service Delivery (NEL & Control)
Date Written	June 2018
Date of Last Review	July 2020
Date of next review	January 2021

CONTENTS

1. [Introduction](#)
2. [E&I Commitment Statement](#)
3. [7\(2\)\(d\) Visits](#)
 - [PORIS Guidance](#)
4. [Aims and Objectives](#)
 - [Aim](#)
 - [Objective](#)
5. [Site Specific Risk Information Grading – \(PORIS\)](#)
6. [Guidance SSRI Creation, Review and Audit](#)
7. [Over Border Risk Sharing](#)
8. [Pre-Determined Attendance](#)
9. [Site Specific Risk Information of an Urgent Nature](#)
10. [Domestic Risk Information](#)
11. [Centralised Data](#)
12. [Operational Pre-Plans including Review and Audit](#)
13. [Maintain Competence for Completion of Records](#)
14. [Events Pre-Plans](#)
15. [Appendix A: Types of Premises/Structures requiring SSRI](#)
16. [Appendix B: Risk Assessment Matrix](#)
17. [Appendix C: PORIS Considerations](#)
18. [Appendix D \(1\): Likelihood Table](#)
19. [Appendix D \(2\): Fire Fighter severity life/health](#)
20. [Appendix D \(3\): Individual and societal severity life/health risk](#)
21. [Appendix D \(4\): Environment Severity](#)
22. [Appendix D \(5\): Community/Social Severity](#)
23. [Appendix D \(6\): Heritage Severity](#)
24. [Appendix E: Workflow of an SSRI](#)
25. [Appendix F: Domestic Risk Information and Review Dates](#)
26. [Appendix G: Operational Pre Plan Workflow](#)
27. [Appendix H: Event Front Sheet \(Control\)](#)

1 INTRODUCTION

Humberside Fire & Rescue Service (HFRS) are proactive in identifying, obtaining, assessing, recording and disseminating operational risk information.

It is important that timely, relevant and accurate' information is provided to firefighters and operational partners for their safety. This generation of this information is essential work and supports the Strategic Plan goals of:

- Provide Better Building information to firefighters

Fire station-based Station Managers are responsible for the overall management of operational risk and hazard information within their station areas. The Operational Data Team will support Station Managers as to the expectations in this area.

The ICT-Operational Data Team are responsible for disseminating the information to the operational crews on the Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs).

- SSRI's are a concise document which provide information to the OIC to support decision making and Dynamic Risk Assessment en-route to an incident;

Operational Pre-Plans have been produced for higher risk sites and include more detail than the SSRI. Operational Pre-Plans should be reviewed once in attendance and support decision making at a large scale or serious incident

A link between the Site-Specific Risk Information (SSRI) document and the relevant addresses within the mobilising system is created for the risk information to be presented on the MDT at the time of mobilisation. Station Managers, in liaison with the IC Operational Data Team, ensure that appropriate records are established and maintained.

All Personnel including Business Safety Teams when gathering information should ensure that:

- Any piece of risk information that they are made aware of is accurately recorded via relevant documents/processes.
- Amendments within existing documents are identified and recorded.
- Identify any new risks or changes to existing information that are relevant within the Service Area, including those identified post incident.

The collation, provision and management of information via external agencies is the responsibility of the ICT Operational Data Team.

Risk Information is split into three categories:

- Commercial Premises
- Domestic Premises
- Information provided from ICT Operational Data Team.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Each category of information has a different process for data gathering, automation and validation.

Site Specific Risks Information (SSRI's) are available to be viewed on MDT's by Operational Crews and on the Service Intelimap for all other Service Personnel.

To ensure validity **NO PAPER COPIES WILL BE KEPT LOCALLY.**

2. E&I COMMITMENT STATEMENT

HFRS aims to continuously improve the standards of service we provide to the community we serve. We recognise the importance of, and are committed to promoting equality and inclusion in the provision of our services and to our employees. We are committed to encouraging equality and diversity amongst our workforce and to eliminating unlawful discrimination. We aim for our workforce to be truly representative of the community we serve and for each of our employees to feel respected and to be able to give their best.

We recognise our legal responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010. Specifically, the public sector equality duty to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity and foster good community relations and have an engaged, fairly treated and motivated workforce. In particular, we oppose and are committed to eliminating all forms of unfair treatment at work based on, age, disability, sex, race or national origin, religion and belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, marital or civil partnership status, pregnancy or maternity, political opinions, trade union activity or membership, lack of trade union activity or membership or spent criminal convictions not relevant to the post. We aim to promote equality, fairness and respect for all of our employees.

In working to protect and keep communities and individuals safe from fire and other emergencies, we recognise that people's needs may be different and that some people will be more at risk of fire and emergencies than others. We aim to target our services and resources to protect the whole community and to reduce the additional risks faced by some. In developing appropriate services, we will work to engage and involve our communities.

3. 7(2)(d) VISITS

For the purposes of Section 7(2) (d) inspections from the Fire Service Act Section 45 of this Act covers the powers of entry for the purposes of obtaining information and investigating fires. In summary, any authorised officer may at any reasonable time enter premises for the purpose of obtaining information needed for the discharge of a Fire and Rescue Authority's functions under section 7, 8 or 9.

Inspections to sites or premises that we deem of interest or present a risk. These visits assist with FRS preplanning and exercising which therefore improves:

- Preparedness
- Fire Fighter Safety
- Reduces Risk

Humberside Fire and Rescue Service Version 1.0 August 2020	Not Protectively Marked	4 of 25
--	-------------------------	---------

Humberside Fire & Rescue Service have requirements to visit sites following set criteria. The criteria for site visits is explained in [Appendix A](#).

Within the list, premises types are identified - Comah Sites, along with CNI sites, and Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) sites, all of which National Organisations have deemed such premises as significant. This list is not exhaustive.

Professional judgement will need to be applied when determining whether the creation of an SSRI is required.

Each site is graded according to risk to identify the frequency of reinspection and is determined by HFRS. This grading follows the national guidance rating which is known as PORIS (Provision of Operational Risk Information System). This national guidance document also gives examples of premises types for SSRI data capture.

PORIS Guidance

For training on the PORIS process and completion of an SSRI a Learn Pro Module

4. AIMS and OBJECTIVES

Aim:

To ensure that HFRS 'provide better building information to firefighters' & 'continuously develop our capabilities to deal with fire and rescue emergencies' HFRS have introduced efficient and effective processes to support obtaining and dissemination of Operational Information.

To ensure that the data captured is graded following the principles provided under PORIS.

Objectives:

Provide risk information to operational crews that is '*Timely, Accurate and Relevant*';

- Provide guidance to crews to complete and maintain SSRI records;
- Generate the correct risk rating determined by Severity x Likelihood tables identified in the Fire & Rescue Service Operational Guidance (PORIS);
- Provide the correct pre-determined attendance relevant to risk premises;
- Enable the provision of information of an urgent nature to operational crews;
- Recognise differences between commercial and domestic risks and effectively deal with each type of risk from capture, audit and review perspectives;
- Obtain information from central sources to assist in validation;
- To develop and maintain operational pre-plans where appropriate;
- Provide information on large scale events taking place in Service area.
- Consider including Salvage and/or disaster plans.

5. SITE SPECIFIC RISK INFORMATION GRADING – (PORIS)

Risk information will be presented on the MDT's in an 'unapproved' state with an 'unapproved' icon until the completion of the approval process, including the PORIS grading.

Whilst CFRMIS will not accept an incomplete SSRI, the Station Manager has responsibility to quality assure the information provided by the crews, rejecting the SSRI back to the originator if necessary.

The initial grading of the risk is produced on successful completion of the SSRI in CFRMIS.

This grading determines the frequency of visits by operational staff and if an Operational Pre-Plan is required.

The local station based Station Manager, with assistance from the local station based Watch Manager, will then determine the final risk rating once all elements of PORIS have been considered:

PORIS has several elements:

- Fire Fighter Risk
- Environmental Risk
- Heritage Risk
- Individual & Societal Risk
- Community Risk
- Economic Risk

Where premises comes out as a low fire fighter risk but has a **significant risk in one of the 6 elements (Very High, High or Medium)** then the local station based Station Manager must consider if the frequency of visits is adequate for the other risks identified. Justification must be provided as to what the original Fire Fighter Risk score was and why it has been increased, for the risk to be added to the risk matrix.

[Appendix B](#) shows the Risk Assessment Matrix.

Therefore, as an example, in the justification box it will state ' Fire Fighter Risk comes out at Low but due to the high Environmental Risk the visits will still need to be 6 monthly therefore the Fire Fighter risk is changed to Very High.

The Operational Data team will then ensure that the Management Level on the SSRI is changed to Very High – to ensure the correct icon is displayed on the MDT.

The 'approved' SSRI then goes out onto the MDT.

[Appendix C](#) explains the considerations for PORIS in more detail.

Humberside Fire and Rescue Service Version 1.0 August 2020	Not Protectively Marked	6 of 25
--	-------------------------	---------

[Appendix D \(1-7\)](#) provides the descriptors for the Likelihood X Severity tables.

If the premises is identified from CFRMIS as a Very High, High or Medium Risk for the Fire Fighter Risk element then they are added to the risk matrix, to enable crews to visit as per the frequency.

Where the risk of one of the other elements of PORIS poses a significant issue, which would require more visits than proposed, then the risk rating can be raised to accommodate this – if the rationale is recorded. Similarly, where significant premises have been identified nationally (High Rise Premises, Comah Sites) then these can also be upgraded, and the rationale is also recorded.

The grading also provides the relevant icon colour on the MDT map to assist the OIC en-route to the incident.

- Very High: **RED**
- High: **ORANGE**
- Medium: **GREEN**
- Low: **YELLOW**
- Very Low: **WHITE**

6. GUIDANCE SSRI CREATION, REVIEW AND AUDIT

The overall responsibility for creation and reviewing of SSRI information lies with Station based Watch Managers. Watches on each Station currently review SSRIs as identified within the Station 7.2(d) risk visit matrix.

Watches will create an SSRI if one does not already exist for the risk. Station Managers are responsible for the approval of SSRIs once completed. The SSRI, once approved, will be subject to a verification timescale based on the level of risk assessed.

Very High, High and Medium risks are recorded in the Station 7.2 (d) risk visit matrix spreadsheet. The spreadsheet is monitored by the Watches who book visits in to the sites based on the next review date.

The verification target for each level of risk for all stations, irrelevant of duty systems are:

- Very High: One visit every 6 months
- High: One visit per year
- Medium: One visit every 2 years

All visits to sites must be arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the occupier of the premises and the officer in charge.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Desktop exercises will be carried out by all watches/on call stations, for Very High and High Premises within their station area.

The aim of the desktop exercise is to ensure understanding of what is at the site, the associated risks and hazards, and anything specifically relating to that individual premises.

Desktop exercises will be carried out utilising all types of media. Google Earth etc but also using existing information held within the Organisation. SSRI, Presentations, Sops, Ops Pre Plans and NOG is available to everyone and should be used whilst exercising to ensure understanding of the site.

Existing exercises are carried out yearly based on different core skills. Utilising the Risk Matrix to identify premises with outstanding visits, alongside the exercise matrix enables several activities to be completed at once.

This information is recorded in PDR PRO under Training Exercises into individuals accounts. The OIC of the exercise will complete the Group Training Instance.

Consideration should be given to visiting/desktop exercising with other stations for familiarisation of risks in different areas of the Service.

In exceptional circumstances, where visits cannot be carried out 'on site' validation of SSRI's can be completed by telephone. The method of validation will be recorded on the SSRI Matrix and, as soon as practicable, a site visit will be arranged in order to maintain accurate records.

Where an existing SSRI requires deleting; due to the company moving to a different location, or the risks associated with that premises are no longer relevant - then a rationale must be provided, when seeking permission from the locally station based Station Manager to delete the document. An area on the Operational Risk Teams site will be used to record any deleted SSRI's.

Where an exercise is carried out by multiple stations, the SSRI is to be updated and therefore the validation timescale will change accordingly.

Business Safety Staff identify new Risk Premises, based on information they receive from Building Control in the Council, meet the criteria for a 72(d) inspection, they will inform the Station and locally based Station Manager to ensure the visit is carried out.

[Appendix E](#) shows the workflow of an SSRI.

7. OVER BORDER RISK SHARING

Risks that are deemed to be High and Very High will be shared with our Neighbouring FRS's as part of our Section 13/16 arrangements and made available for their use when responding on to emergency incidents:

- Nottinghamshire

Humberside Fire and Rescue Service Version 1.0 August 2020	Not Protectively Marked	8 of 25
--	-------------------------	---------

- South Yorkshire
- North Yorkshire

These are shared on an annual basis, within a 10km buffer area of the Humberside Boundary.

Lincolnshire:

Lincolnshire Risk Sharing is over a larger 20km area, due to the implementation of the shared mobilising system the system has result in Borderless mobilising meaning either Control room can mobilise one another appliances ensuring the quickest resource attends at all times. Humberside Crews currently go into Lincolnshire's more frequently and therefore may be exposed to more of their risk premises. Further consideration to data sharing will be evaluated once the impact of borderless mobilising has been in use for one-year March 2021.

Control will provide any neighbouring FRS Resource Crews or Officers the relevant Risk Information over the radio, as soon as the crew comes onto HFRS Radio Scheme. This process is reciprocated when HFRS are mobilised into another FRS when responding to an incident.

Risk Information is also available to other Services and Stakeholders by way of Resilience Direct Access– Very High, High and Medium Risks are stored here. Individual Access can be provided on a one-off basis (incident related) or general access can be provided longer term to our neighbouring FRS's.

8. PRE-DETERMINED ATTENDANCE

The Pre-Determined Attendance (PDA) will be allocated to the SSRI by the Station Managers based on the level of risk, detail on the SSRI and number of personnel required; the PDA will then be updated within the mobilising system. PDA's will be audited by the Operational Data Team and where anomalies or amendments from normal PDA's are identified they will be elevated to the Operational Risk Group.

9. SITE SPECIFIC RISK INFORMATION OF AN URGENT NATURE

The Service ensures that Risk Information that becomes available which presents a serious and immediate threat to Fire Fighters and others and is deemed of a urgent nature 24hr a day. Temporarily by-passing the recording systems in place for Risk Capture.

Control Support Team will accept information that fits the criteria, by way of an email: ControlSupport@humbersidefire.gov.uk during Office Hours.

Out of Office Hours this information will need to be provided to Control and backed up with an email to Control Support. The Control Watch Manager and Duty SM FDS officer will be able to assist with urgent SSRI Submissions / Support.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Control will record the information on an incident, create an exclusion zone to highlight that there is information to be shared with Crews. Only on completion of a General Information Page (as a minimum) attached to the address using the Gazetteer Administrator Tool, will the exclusion zone be removed, and the incident closed.

Information provided to either Control or Control Support is only recorded temporarily and therefore must be followed up with either an SSRI or Domestic Form. Any risk information of an urgent nature will be provided to crews en-route, either by way of the turnout instructions or via a radio message.

10. DOMESTIC RISK INFORMATION

Domestic risk information is captured where the risks are beyond what would be expected at that premises through the audit and review processes dependant on where the data originates. Information should be gathered at the time of the visit and completed on the CFRMIS referral Sec 13 of Safe and Well questionnaire of the visit and also emailed to public safety to ensure due-diligence.

On receiving and reviewing the information this will create a Customer Contact record (CCR) which will display on the MDT's

[Appendix F](#) shows the type of Domestic Risks that are to be captured and the annual review periods for this information.

11. CENTRALISED DATA

Centralised data is that which is obtained from central sources, such as local authorities, trading standards, etc. Data obtained in this way negates the requirement for validation and is updated on a yearly basis.

12. OPERATIONAL PRE PLANS INCLUDING REVIEW AND AUDIT

Operational Pre-Plans are required for Very High-Risk Premises, Residential High-Rise Buildings and COMAH Sites. High Risk Premises and Low Tier COMAH Sites will be considered for a Pre Plan by the District based Station Managers who will determine if the premises present exceptional risk to life, danger to the environment or exceptional risk of fire, including Critical National Infrastructure Sites (CNI).

The Plan will use the template that can be found here and should cover all areas of Operational Need, following a suitable and sufficient site survey. (SSRI)

Details added into the Pre-Plan may include CAD Drawings and diagrams where necessary, in depth Operational Considerations, Specific Tactics and other Specialist Information.

Whilst SSRI's give any OIC information that may make a difference to the Dynamic Risk Assessment en-route to a site, Operational Pre Plans are more suitable to a large scale or serious incident at the Site. This is also available to assist with remote Commanders that are situated in Bronze, Silver or Gold Command locations.

Humberside Fire and Rescue Service Version 1.0 August 2020	Not Protectively Marked	10 of 25
--	-------------------------	----------

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE
OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

Consideration will be given to discuss the Pre Plan of any COMAH sites with the Civil Protection Manager.

A new pre-plan will be created in the initial instance by the Station Manager with final approval coming from Service Delivery Group Manager. A pre-plan can only be uploaded onto the MDT by way of an SSRI. An SSRI must be completed for any premises that requires a Pre-Plan.

An existing operational pre-plan will be amended by the Watch Manager allocated to the document and forwarded to the Station Manager who will approve the document. The document will then be attached to the SSRI and presented on the MDT and will be amended annually or unless otherwise required.

[Appendix G](#) shows the workflow for new operational pre-plans approval.

13. MAINTAIN COMPETANCE FOR COMPLETION OF RECORDS

A training package is located on Learn Pro. It is located as a link on the portal in quick links/external systems or through PDR PRO. The training package provides an overview of SSRI data capture, and it is mandatory for all Operational Staff to complete on an annual basis. SSRIs will require completing as either 'Scheduled'; which is a pre-existing SSRI that needs validating/updating, or 'Unscheduled' which should be used for a new risk.

14. EVENTS PRE PLANS

Regular Events that have a significant impact on Fire & Rescue are brought to the attention of the respective District SM who has the responsibility for attending the local Event Safety Advisory Group (ESAG) meetings. ESAG will have representation from both Operational SM's and Business Safety. For an event requiring an event pre plan the local SM in conjunction with Business Safety, Community Safety and District Manager will consider the resources required and ensure that they are disseminated throughout the organisation using the NFCC Temporary Tactical Response Plan Template, submitted with a Control Event Sheet to assist Control in making adjustments to PDA's and Control operating procedures. The criteria for completing these documents are based on completion of the NFCC event assessment matrix.

[Appendix H](#): Control Event Front Sheet

**If anyone requires any further guidance/information relating to this document,
please contact the Ops Risk Group**

APPENDIX A

Types of Premises/Structures requiring SSRI

- Complex Buildings.
- Large Buildings – relative size, extent or capacity
- Buildings where Fire Fighting facilities are provided.
- Buildings or Sites containing special hazards, such as chemical, radiological, biological, flammable or explosive materials or processes.
- Sites with high risk to life including crowded places and transport infrastructure.
- Sites with a high risk to fire fighters.
- Sites with high risk to heritage, the environment, the community, critical national infrastructure, or buildings of exceptional value or sole supplier/employer.
- Buildings where the fire safety management is poor and the built-in fire safety facilities may not be effective.
- Buildings that include a form or element of construction known to perform poorly in fires.
- Buildings or site in a location with a high incidence of arson and deliberate fire setting.
- Large structures such as ships, gas/oil rigs, bridges etc.
- Natural Environment: Sites of Special Interest, Forest, Beaches (area of shifting sinking sand), flood plains, cliffs, caves etc.
- Road and Motorway interchanges, tunnels, bridges, other structures, etc.
- Transportation, - Aircraft, Railways, Shipping, Vehicle Data, etc.
- Temporary structures – pallets, fridges, mountains, etc.
- Temporary and Mobile structures and/or events.
- Areas where potential civil disturbances may occur.

APPENDIX B

Risk Assessment Matrix

Likelihood	Probable	5	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Very High
	Possible	4	Low	Medium	High	High	Very High
	Unlikely	3	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	High
	Very Unlikely	2	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Medium	Medium
	Negligible	1	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Low
			1	2	3	4	5
			Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Significant	Catastrophic
			SEVERITY				

APPENDIX C

PORIS Considerations

<p>Firefighter Safety</p> <p>The direct impact on the safety of firefighters (or other emergency responders working under the direction of the Fire and Rescue Service) who may be affected. Encompassing fatalities, injuries, illness or damage to health.</p>
<p>Individual and Societal</p> <p>The personal safety of persons other than firefighters, or other emergency responders working under the direction of the Fire and Rescue Service, who may be directly affected (fatalities, injuries, illness or damage to health) or indirectly affected because of the strain on the health service.</p>
<p>Environment</p> <p>The consequences from an onsite event which would result in contamination or pollution of land, water or air with harmful biological/chemical/radioactive matter or oil, flooding, disruption or destruction of plant or animal life.</p>
<p>Community</p> <p>Encompassing the social consequences of an event, including the availability of social welfare provision: disruption of facilities for transport; damage to property; disruption of the supply of money, food, water, energy or fuel; disruption of an electronic or other system of communication; homelessness, evacuation, avoidance of behaviour; public disorder due to anger, fear and/or lack of trust in authorities.</p>
<p>Heritage</p> <p>Recognition of the value placed by society on the site's cultural and historic presence as part of the fabric of the national and local community. Encompassing where possible the net economic cost, including both direct (e.g loss of artefacts, goods, buildings, structures etc) and indirect (loss of business and tourism etc) costs.</p>
<p>Economic and other</p> <p>Encompassing the net economic cost, including both direct (e.g. loss of goods, buildings, infrastructure) and indirect (loss of business, increased demand for public services) costs. Also, risks, other than those identified in the remaining risk groups (see above), listed that are judged of importance to the national or local economy.</p>

APPENDIX D (1)

Likelihood Table

Level	Descriptor
Probable	Intelligence from national or local fire statistics, or partner organisations, indicate that a significant number of fires or other emergencies/problems have occurred in these types of premises, in the previous five years that have required Fire & Rescue Service attendance. Local statistics or knowledge indicates that malicious fire setting is a problem in this area. Levels of fire safety management, maintenance or security of the premises/site are very poor. Specific aspects of construction, occupancy, use or contents give rise for serious concern.
Possible	Intelligence from national or local fire statistics, or partner organisations, indicate that a significant number of fires or other emergencies/problems have occurred in these types of premises that have required Fire and Rescue Service attendance. Levels of fire safety management, maintenance or security of the premises/site are poor. Specific aspects of construction, occupancy, use or contents give rise for concern.
Unlikely	Intelligence from fire statistics or partner organisations indicate that there is little evidence of fires or other emergencies/problems within similar sites or occupancies elsewhere within this area, or nationally/internationally, during the last ten years. There is some evidence/indication of appropriate levels of fire safety management, maintenance and security of premises/site.
Very Unlikely	Intelligence from fire statistics or partner organisations would indicate that there is little evidence of fires or other emergencies/problems within similar sites or occupancies elsewhere within the area or nationally/internationally during the last ten years. There is good evidence of appropriate levels of fire safety management, maintenance and security of the premises/site. There are no aspects of construction, occupancy, use or contents that give rise for concern.
Negligible	Intelligence from fire statistics or partner organisations would indicate that there is little evidence of fires or other emergencies /problems within similar sites or occupancies elsewhere within the area or nationally/internationally during the last ten years. There are excellent levels of fire safety management, maintenance and security of the premises/site. There are no aspects of construction, occupancy, use or contents that give rise for concern.

APPENDIX D (2)

Fire Fighter severity life/health

Level	Severity	Considerations and risk controls
Catastrophic	Exposure to hazards could result in very large numbers of emergency responders being impacted with significant number of fatalities, large number of personnel requiring hospitalisation with serious injuries with long term effects.	Most responders will be unfamiliar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls in addition to the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Significant	Exposure to hazards could result in a significant number of emergency responders being impacted with one or more fatalities, multiple serious or extensive injuries and significant numbers requiring hospitalisation.	Most responders will be familiar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls required in addition to the Standard Operating Procedure and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Moderate	Exposure to hazard resulting in death or serious injury is unlikely but could result in emergency responder's impacted requiring medical treatment and hospitalisation.	Mainly Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments with the possibility of some additional risk controls with which most responders will be familiar to prevent exposure.
Minor	Exposure to hazards resulting in death or serious injury is unlikely but could result in less serious minor injuries requiring first aid treatment.	Most responders will be familiar with the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Insignificant	Exposure to hazard resulting in injury is unlikely.	Most responders will be familiar with the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk assessments required to prevent exposure.

APPENDIX D (3)

Individual and societal severity life/health risk

Level	Severity	Considerations and risk controls
Catastrophic	Very large numbers of people in affected area (s) impacted with significant number of fatalities, large number of people requiring hospitalisation with serious injuries with long term effects.	Most responder will be unfamiliar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls in addition to the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments require to prevent exposure.
Significant	Significant number of people in affected area impacted with multiple fatalities, multiple serious or extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation and activation of the Major Incident Response procedures across a number of hospitals.	Most responders will be familiar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls required in addition to the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Moderate	One or two fatalities or a single family group of fatalities with some casualties requiring hospitalisation and medical treatment and activation of Major Incident Response procedures alert notification system procedures in one or more hospitals.	Mainly Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments along with the possibility of some additional risk controls with which most responders will be familiar to prevent exposure.
Minor	Small number of people affected, no fatalities and a small number of minor injuries with first aid treatment.	Most responders will be familiar with the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Insignificant	Insignificant number of injuries or impact on health.	Most responders will be familiar with the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.

APPENDIX D (4)

Environment Severity

Level	Severity	Considerations and Risk Controls
Catastrophic	Serious long-term impact on environment and/or permanent damage.	Most responders will be unfamiliar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls in addition to the Standard Operating Procedure and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Significant	Significant impact on environment with medium to long term effects.	Most responders will be familiar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls required in addition to the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Moderate	Limited impact on environment with short term or long-term effects.	Mainly Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments with the possibility of some additional risk controls with which most responders will be familiar to prevent exposure.
Minor	Minor impact on environment with no lasting effects.	Most responders will be familiar with the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Insignificant	Insignificant effect on environment with short term or long-term effects.	Most responders will be familiar with the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.

APPENDIX D (5)

Community/Social Severity

Level	Severity	Consideration and risk controls
Catastrophic	Extensive damage to properties and build environment in affected area requiring major demolition. General and widespread displacement of more than 500 people for prolonged duration and extensive personal support required. Serious damage to infrastructure causing significant disruption to or loss of key services for prolonged period. Community unable to function without significant support.	Most responders will be unfamiliar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls in addition to the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Significant	Significant damage that requires support for local responders with external resources. 100-500 people in danger and displaces for longer than one week. Local responders require external resources to deliver personal support. Significant impact on and possible breakdown of delivery of some local community services.	Most responders will be familiar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls required in addition to the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Moderate	Damage that is confined to a specific location, or a number of locations but requires additional resources, localised disruption of <100 people for 1-3 days. Localised disruption to infrastructure and community services.	Mainly Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments with the possibility of some additional risk controls with which most responders will be familiar to prevent exposure.
Minor	Minor damage to properties, minor displacement of a small number of people for <24hours and minor personal support required. Minor localised disruption to community services or infrastructure for <24 hours.	Most responders will be familiar with the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.
Insignificant	Insignificant number of persons displaced, and insignificant personal support required, insignificant disruption to community services including transport services and infrastructure.	Most responders will be familiar with the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments required to prevent exposure.

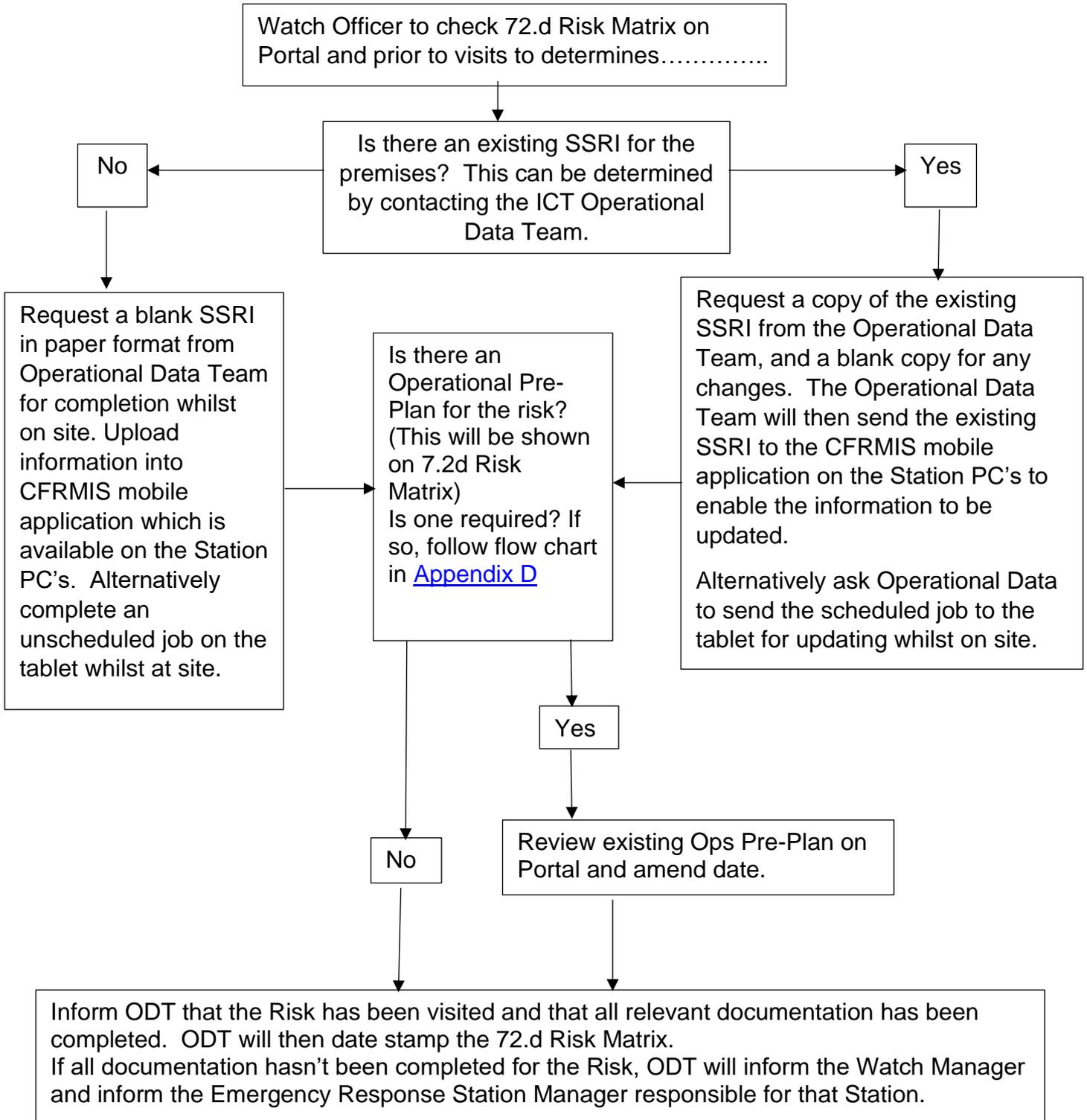
APPENDIX D (6)

Heritage Severity

Level	Severity	Considerations and risk controls
Catastrophic	Where there is potential total loss/damage of a historical structure and/or content(s) or site of Special Scientific Interest with national significance that can have a serious economic and/or social impact on the community either locally, regionally, nationally or in some cases internationally. With some long-term potential permanent impact and loss with extensive clean up and recovery costs.	Most responders will be unfamiliar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls in addition to the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments and salvage arrangements required to prevent exposure.
Significant	Where there is a potential of a significant loss/damage of an historical structure and/or content(s) or a site of special Scientific interest with national significance that can have a significant economic and/or social impact on the community either locally, regionally, nationally or in some cases internationally. With significant potential long-term impact and loss with extensive clean up and recovery costs.	Most responders will be familiar with the site and/or the complex and/or unique risk controls required in addition to the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments and salvage arrangements required to prevent exposure.
Moderate	Where there is a potential of limited loss of a historical structure and/or content(s) or a site of special scientific interest with national significance that can have an economic and/or social impact on the community ether locally, regionally or in some cases nationally. With a potential long-term impact ad loss with limited clean up and recovery costs.	Mainly Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments and salvage arrangements with the possibility of some additional risk controls with which most responders will be familiar to prevent exposure.
Minor	Where there is a potential of loss to part of a historic structure and/or content(s) or site of special scientific interest with national significance that can have an economic and/or social impact on the community either locally, regionally, or in some cases nationally. With a potential short-term impact and loss with small clean up and recovery costs.	Most responders will be familiar with the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments and salvage arrangements required to prevent exposure.
Insignificant	Insignificant potential impact on structure and content(s) or site of special scientific interest with national significance and therefore no impact on the community.	Most responders will be familiar with the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Generic Risk Assessments and salvage arrangements required to prevent exposure.

APPENDIX E

Workflow of an SSRI



APPENDIX F

Domestic Risk Information and Review Dates

CCR Vulnerabilities

Vulnerability	Where from	Validation
Risk to staff – Dangerous Animals	Via CCR	Public Safety: 12 monthly
Risks to Staff – Weapons	Via CCR	Public Safety: 12 monthly
Suspected Arsonist	Via CCR	Control Support: 6 monthly
Convicted Arsonist	Via CCR	Control Support: 6 monthly
Potential Arson Victim	Via CCR	Control Support: 6 monthly
Immobile	Via CCR	Public Safety: 12 monthly
Dynamic Airflow Mattress	Via CCR	Public Safety: 6 monthly
Fire loading/Hoarding	Via CCR	Public Safety: 12 monthly
Discarded Sharps	Via CCR	Public Safety: 12 monthly

Domestic Premises Risks

Info	Where From	Validation
Visible Asbestos	FF Domestic Form/ Safe & Well Questionnaire	Remove after 12 months of completion date
Building Construction	FF Domestic Form/ Safe & Well Questionnaire	Remove after 12 months of completion date
LPG Cylinders in living accommodation	FF Domestic Form/ Safe & Well Questionnaire	Remove after 12 months of completion date
Excessive Firework Storage	FF Domestic Form/ Safe & Well Questionnaire	Remove after 12 months of completion date
Acetylene	FF Domestic Form/ Safe & Well Questionnaire	Remove after 12 months of completion date

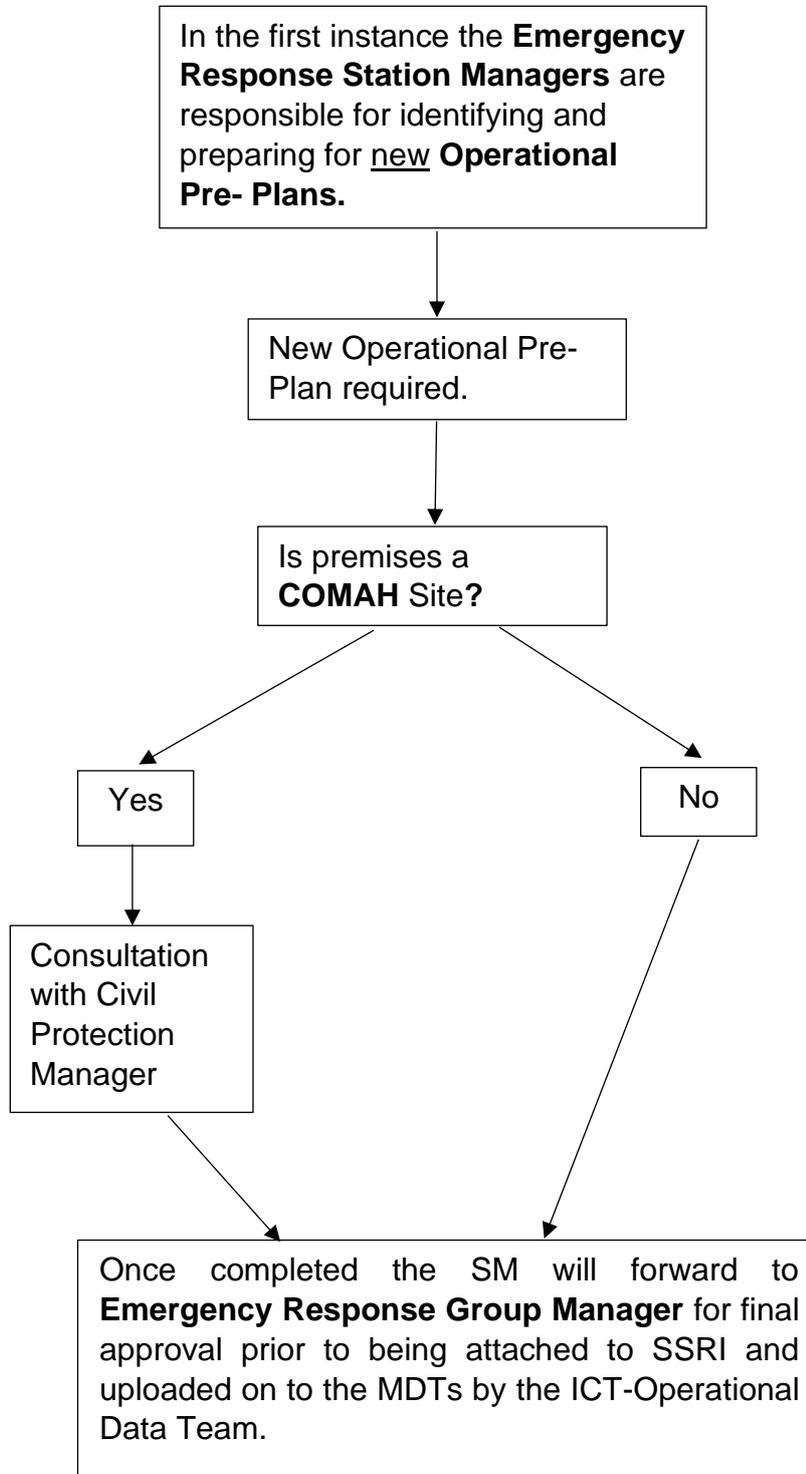
**EMERGENCY RESPONSE
OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

Other Info Obtained

Info	Where from	Validation
Over Border Info	Over border Services	Yearly
Ammonium Nitrate	Namos/Farms	Yearly
Asbestos	Council	Yearly
Fireworks	Trading Standards	Yearly
Oxygen	Baywater	New and removed monthly

APPENDIX G

Operational Pre Plan Workflow



APPENDIX H

CONTROL EVENT FRONT SHEET



HUMBERSIDE
Fire & Rescue Service

Event Front Sheet (Control)

Event	
Date	
Time	
Location/Venue	
HFRS Point of contact	

Response

PDA – Fire	
PDA – Special Service	
PDA – Event Specific	
Standby Arrangements	
Access Restrictions	
Rendezvous Point	
Control to liaise with Bronze/Silver prior to mobilising	YES / NO

Designated Officers

Gold Command	
Silver Command	
Bronze Command	