

Resilience Self-Audit Checklist

July 2020





Resilience Best Practice

Introduction

This best-practice checklist will enable you to assess how well prepared you are for an emergency or incident. It is designed to provide an overview of the key requirements for an effective resilience program. It is recommended that you use this checklist to assess your resilience program and then develop a plan to address any gaps.

Incident Levels

A situation that cannot be managed at a site level or within business as usual practices will escalate through the organisation and be managed by various response and recovery teams. This pyramid shows the escalation from one phase of an incident to the next, along with who will respond to each phase, and the plan to use in each phase.

Incident Levels	Impacts	Team	to Activate	Plan to	Use
0 • Minimal impact on building / site • Impact on small number of persons or property	People, As	sets	Local Facility / Building Team	Standard Procedur Risk Man Plan	
EMERGENCY (TACTICAL) • Impact on multiple persons • Impact limited to a small area of one building / site • Emergency services will be notified to respond • Minor, short term operational disruption • Likely response will be less than 1 hour		ple, Assets	ECO / Warden Security, HR, I	s, Ri CT Di	mergency esponse Plan isaster Recovery ian
CRITICAL INCIDENT (OPERATIONAL) Affects more than one building / site Manage recovery of a site & critical busines Coordination & management of high numbe Regional or national negative media expose Likely response will be a few hours 	er of people	People, Assets, Business Operatior	Critical In Managem Business Team	cident ent Team / Continuity	Critical Incident Management Plan Business Continuity Plan Cyber Plan
CRISIS (STRATEGIC) • Large scale impact on multiple sites • Management at off-site locations • Management of key stakeholders & media • International negative media exposure • Requires strategic management decision m	aking	People, Asse Business Op Legal, Reput Financial, Sta	erations, Cris ational, Tea	sis Management m	Crisis Managemen Plan Communications P

Bounce Readiness Pty Ltd

PO Box 89 St Leonards NSW 1590

Phone: 0412 664 413 | Email: info@bouncereadiness.com.au | Website: www.bouncereadiness.com.au

This complementary checklist should be used as a guide to assess whether a resilience program has gaps or deficiencies. When providing this checklist, Bounce Readiness assumes that the reader is familiar with the legislative and regulatory requirements relevant to their organisation. By providing this checklist it should be noted that Bounce Readiness is not providing any form of opinion or assessment regarding the adequacy of the reader's resilience program preparations.

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Resilience Best Practice

Self-audit checklist

Emergency Management

No.	Requirement	✓			
Eme	Emergency Control Organisation (ECO)				
1.	An Emergency Control Organisation (ECO also known as a warden team) been designated to co- ordinate activities in an emergency.				
2.	An up-to-date register of all ECO personnel is kept readily available.				
3.	All designated emergency personnel been assigned specific roles.				
4.	An appropriate chain of command has been established and identified in the Emergency Response Plan (ERP).				
5.	Alternative personnel have been identified to back-up the ECO.				
6.	ECO personnel have coloured identifiers (hard hats or tabards) to wear during an evacuation so they are easily identified.				
7.	Wardens have been instructed in their responsibilities with respect to 3 rd parties.				
Eme	rgency Planning Committee				
8.	An Emergency Planning Committee (EPC) has been designated.				
9.	The EPC meet at least annually in relation to the Emergency Response Planning and response requirements. Minutes are taken for all EPC meetings.				
10.	The role of the EPC has been documented in your ERP.				
Eme	Emergency Response Procedures (ERP)				
11.	Your organisation has a detailed ERP that covers all parts of the organisation / site.				
12.	The ERP is reviewed regularly & when site changes occur.				
13.	The ERP is reviewed following an incident or emergency.				
14.	A hazard / threat analysis was conducted prior to developing your ERP.				
15.	The ERP contains all necessary information as per AS3745. E.g. fire evacuation, bomb threats, personal threat, lockdown, medical emergencies, etc.				
16.	The ERP details the roles and responsibilities of the ECO.				
17.	Emergency contact details are included in the ERP, and are they easily accessible for the ECO.				
18.	The ERP considers people with disabilities.				
19.	The ERP considers emergency response after hours.				
Evacuation diagrams					
20.	Accurate evacuation diagrams are prominently posted in all buildings / areas.				
21.	Diagrams are positioned on the wall between 1200mm and 1600mm from the floor plane of the finished floor.				





No.	Requirement	✓
22.	The pictorial size of the floor plan is at least 200mm x 150mm.	
23.	The diagram is titled 'Evacuation Diagram'.	
24.	Evacuation diagrams show designated exits, exit routes, stairways, fire and emergency equipment, validity and issue date, location of facility, nearest cross street.	
25.	Evacuation diagrams are oriented to the location of the map.	
26.	Evacuation diagrams are clear for staff, occupants and visitors to understand.	
Asse	mbly areas and safe zones	
27.	Your primary assembly area is in a suitable location, away from potential dangers and easily identifiable for staff and occupants.	
28.	A secondary assembly area has been identified in case of complete evacuation.	
29.	Where needed, safe zones have been allocated for the safe ingress and shelter in place of staff and occupants.	
Eme	rgency equipment	
30.	There is an adequate emergency notification and/or alarm system to evacuate staff and occupants.	
31.	The notification and/or alarm systems can be heard in all buildings. If not, suitable alternative arrangements have been established to notify staff and occupants of an evacuation or lockdown.	
32.	All emergency exits are clearly labelled and kept clear at all times.	
33.	All emergency equipment and facilities are checked on a periodic basis including fire extinguishers, hose reels, emergency lighting and alarm systems.	
Trair	ling	
34.	 All ECO personnel have been trained in their duties as per requirements of AS3745. Chief Warden – every six months Wardens – every six months Emergency Planning Committee – annually Staff – annually Occupants – annually 	
35.	Emergency training for members of the ECO has been conducted by a competent person, familiar with the requirements of AS3745.	
36.	Emergency Planning Committee members been trained in their duties and requirements of AS3745.	
37.	Staff receive awareness training outlining their role in an emergency.	
38.	New staff receive a briefing in their role in an emergency.	
39.	Occupants understand the notifications, processes and their role in an evacuation and lockdown.	
40.	Training logs are retained for all emergency response training and awareness sessions.	
41.	There is a schedule for providing wardens and staff with regular training sessions.	
Drills	3	
42.	Evacuation drills are conducted at least annually.	





No.	Requirement	✓
43.	Lockdown drills are conducted at least annually.	
44.	A debrief is held following an incident or drills, and results are documented.	

Crisis / Critical Incident Management and Business Continuity

No.	Requirement	✓
Polic	y and framework	
1.	A person/s has been assigned ownership and authority to manage the Resilience Program.	
2.	A team structure has been established for controlling, leading and managing an ongoing critical incident.	
3.	 The roles within the Resilience Program have been clearly defined in a Resilience Policy. Identifies the Crisis or Critical Incident Management Team members Team members have delegated authority to undertake their role in a crisis / critical incident. 	
4.	The Resilience Program is adequately resourced, e.g. financial and people resources.	
5.	Resilience Policy has been documented, maintained and communicated.	
6.	Resilience Policy is readily available to employees and all interested parties.	
Busi	ness Impact Analysis	
7.	 A business impact analysis has been conducted to identify: Critical business functions. Recovery timeframes for each critical function. Resource requirements and critical dependencies for each critical function. 	
8.	 A threat assessment has been conducted to: Identify and categorise disruption related scenarios. Review of likely causes, existing controls and potential impacts. 	
Plan	S	
9.	A Crisis / Critical Incident Management Plan has been developed for responding to an incident.	
10.	A Business Continuity Plan (BCP) has been developed to outline the recovery of critical functions.	
11.	Plan/s are updated at least annually or when significant changes occur in the site.	
12.	Plan/s are accessible by all response and management team members.	
Plan	supporting tools	
13.	Plan/s are practical, with easy to use checklists.	
14.	Plan/s follow a natural incident timeline, i.e. activation, response, recover, resume and stand down.	
15.	Plan/s include a process for assessing the severity of an incident.	
16.	Plan/s include a process for activating the CMT/CIMT.	
17.	Plan/s include escalation points between management levels	
18.	Control rooms have been identified and pre-established for the CMT/CIMT to manage an incident.	





No.	Requirement	✓
19.	Kits have been established to aid in establishing a control / command room.	
20.	Plan/s reference and/ or link other Resilience plans, e.g. IT Disaster Recovery, Emergency Management Plans, Council Disaster Plans.	
21.	Plan/s include guidance to CMT/CIMT members on immediate actions and priorities.	
22.	Plan/s include a process for recording key information during an incident.	
23.	Plan/s include a communication strategy to guide communications with key stakeholders.	
24.	Plan/s include a planned media response to an incident.	
25.	Plan/s identify critical business functions and resource requirements.	
26.	Plan/s consider logistical requirements for relocating staff.	
27.	Plan/s include a process for standing down the CMT/CIMT.	
Trair	ing	
28.	Training is conducted at least annually for the CMT/CIMT.	
29.	All staff have received an overview of the Resilience Program and understand their responsibilities.	
30.	Training logs are recorded to track progress of trained staff.	
Exer	cising	
31.	Exercises are conducted at least annually for the CMT/CIMT.	
32.	Critical function testing (disaster recovery) is conducted at least annually.	
33.	The CMT/CIMT are competent in their roles.	
34.	Exercise logs are recorded to track progress of staff who have participated in exercises or critical function tests.	
Othe	r	
35.	De-briefs and Post Incidents Reviews are conducted following an incident.	
36.	A method of communicating to large groups of people has been established and tested.	
37.	Welfare arrangements been pre-established to ensure the welfare of personnel.	

