

	TBC	31.03.17
NHS England Core Standards for Emergency preparedness, resilience	TBC	31.03.2017
v4.0	TBC	31.03.2017

The EPRR Core Standards spreadsheet has 7 tabs:

Introduction - this tab, outlining the content of the other 6 tabs and version control history

EPRR Core Standards tab - with core standards nos 1 - 37 (green tab)

Business Continuity tab:- with deep dive questions to support the review of business continuity planning for EPRR Assurance 2016-17 (blue tab) with a focus on organisational fuel use and supply.

HAZMAT/ CBRN core standards tab: with core standards nos 38- 51. Please note this is designed as a stand alone tab (purple tab)

HAZMAT/ CBRN equipment checklist: designed to support acute and NHS ambulance service providers in core standard 43 (lilac tab)

MTFA Core Standard (NHS Ambulance Services only): designed to gain assurance against the MTFA service specification for ambulance service providers only (orange tab)

HART Core Standards (NHS Ambulance Services only): designed to gain assurance against the HART service specification for ambulance service providers only (yellow tab).

This document is V4.0. The following changes have been made :

- Inclusion of Business Continuity questions to support the 'deep dive' for EPRR Assurance 2016-17, replacing the Pandemic Influenza tab
- Inclusion of the HART service specification for ambulance service providers and the reference to this in the EPRR Core Standards
- Inclusion of the MTFA service specification for ambulance service providers and the reference to this in the EPRR Core Standards
- Updated the requirements for primary care to more accurately reflect where they sit in the health economy
- update the requirement for acute service providers to have Chemical Exposure Assessment Kits (ChEAKs) (via PHE) to reflect that not all acute service providers have been issued these by PHE and to clarify the expectations for acute service providers in relation to supporting PHE in the collection of samples for assisting in the public health risk assessment and response phase of an incident, should this be required.

	Core standard	Clarifying information	CCOs	Evidence of assurance	Self assessment RAG Red = Not compliant with core standard and not in the EPRR work plan within the next 12 months. Amber = Not compliant but evidence of progress and in the EPRR work plan for the next 12 months. Green = fully compliant with core standard.	Action to be taken	Lead	Timescale	
Governance									
1	Organisations have a director level accountable emergency officer who is responsible for EPRR (including business continuity management)		Y	• Ensuring accountable emergency officer's commitment to the plans and giving a member of the executive management board and/or governing body overall responsibility for the Emergency Preparedness Resilience and Response, and Business Continuity Management agendas	WCCG AEO is Mike Hasting (Associate Director of Operations).		TBC	31.03.17	
2	Organisations have an annual work programme to mitigate against identified risks and incorporate the lessons identified relating to EPRR (including details of training and exercises and past incidents) and improve response.	Lessons identified from your organisation and other partner organisations. NHS organisations and providers of NHS funded care treat EPRR (including business continuity) as a systematic and continuous process and have procedures and processes in place for updating and maintaining plans to ensure that they reflect: - the undertaking of risk assessments and any changes in that risk assessment(s) - lessons identified from exercises, emergencies and business continuity incidents - restructuring and changes in the organisations - changes in key personnel - changes in guidance and policy	Y	• Having a documented process for capturing and taking forward the lessons identified from exercises and emergencies, including who is responsible. • Appointing an emergency preparedness, resilience and response (EPRR) professional(s) who can demonstrate an understanding of EPRR principles. • Appointing a business continuity management (BCM) professional(s) who can demonstrate an understanding of BCM principles. • Being able to provide evidence of a documented and agreed corporate policy or framework for building resilience across the organisation so that EPRR and Business continuity issues are mainstreamed in processes, strategies and action plans across the organisation. • That there is an appropriate budget and staff resources in place to enable the organisation to meet the requirements of these core standards. This budget and resource should be proportionate to the size and scope of the organisation.	WCCG has an annual work program, encompassing both EPRR and BC. The work program is based around LRF, LHRP, Wolverhampton and corporate risk registers and is reviewed in light of any changes to either risk, threat, incident learning or guidance.		TBC	31.03.2017	
3	Organisations have an overarching framework or policy which sets out expectations of emergency preparedness, resilience and response.	Arrangements are put in place for emergency preparedness, resilience and response which: • Have a change control process and version control • Take account of changing business objectives and processes • Take account of any changes in the organisations functions and/ or organisational and structural and staff changes • Take account of change in key suppliers and contractual arrangements • Take account of any updates to risk assessment(s) • Have a review schedule • Use consistent unambiguous terminology. • Identify who is responsible for making sure the policies and arrangements are updated, distributed and regularly tested; • Key staff must know where to find policies and plans on the intranet or shared drive. • Have an expectation that a lessons identified report should be produced following exercises, emergencies and /or business continuity incidents and share for each exercise or incident and a corrective action plan put in place. • Include references to other sources of information and supporting documentation	Y		WCCG has both EPRR and BC policies that are in line with, and reviewed against both NHS and statutory requirements. Policies are reviewed on an annual basis.		TBC	31.03.2017	
4	The accountable emergency officer ensures that the Board and/or Governing Body receive as appropriate reports, no less frequently than annually, regarding EPRR, including reports on exercises undertaken by the organisation, significant incidents, and that adequate resources are made available to enable the organisation to meet the requirements of these core standards.	After every significant incident a report should go to the Board/ Governing Body (or appropriate delegated governing group) . Must include information about the organisation's position in relation to the NHS England EPRR core standards self assessment.	Y		WCCG receives regular reports on EPRR through both Board and Quality & Safety Committee throughout the year. In addition the WCCG Operations Board also receives reports on an ad hoc basis.				
Duty to assess risk									
5	Assess the risk, no less frequently than annually, of emergencies or business continuity incidents occurring which affect or may affect the ability of the organisation to deliver its functions.	Risk assessments should take into account community risk registers and at the very least include reasonable worst-case scenarios for: • severe weather (including snow, heatwave, prolonged periods of cold weather and flooding); • staff absence (including industrial action); • the working environment, buildings and equipment (including denial of access); • fuel shortages;	Y	• Being able to provide documentary evidence of a regular process for monitoring, reviewing and updating and approving risk assessments • Version control • Consulting widely with relevant internal and external stakeholders during risk evaluation and analysis stages	WCCG undertakes regular risk assessments to ensure that planning is appropriate. In addition WCCG engages with both LRF and LHRP risk registers and works through the Wolverhampton Resilience Group to ensure common approach within the City				
6	There is a process to ensure that the risk assessment(s) is in line with the organisational, Local Health Resilience Partnership, other relevant parties, community (Local Resilience Forum/ Borough Resilience Forum), and national risk registers.	• surges and escalation of activity; • IT and communications; • utilities failure; • response a major incident / mass casualty event • supply chain failure; and • associated risks in the surrounding area (e.g. COMAH and iconic sites) There is a process to consider if there are any internal risks that could threaten the performance of the organisation's functions in an emergency as well as external risks on Flooding, COMAH sites etc.	Y	• Assurances from suppliers which could include, statements of commitment to BC, accreditation, business continuity plans. • Sharing appropriately once risk assessment(s) completed	WCCG undertakes regular risk assessments to ensure that planning is appropriate. In addition WCCG engages with both LRF and LHRP risk registers and works through the Wolverhampton Resilience Group to ensure common approach within the City				
7	There is a process to ensure that the risk assessment(s) is informed by, and consulted and shared with your organisation and relevant partners.	Other relevant parties could include COMAH site partners, PHE etc.	Y		Locally identified risks are considered at the Wolverhampton Resilience Group, chaired by CCG				
Duty to maintain plans – emergency plans and business continuity plans									
8	Effective arrangements are in place to respond to the risks the organisation is exposed to, appropriate to the role, size and scope of the organisation, and there is a process to ensure the likely extent to which particular types of emergencies will place demands on your resources and capacity. Have arrangements for (but not necessarily have a separate plan for) some or all of the following (organisation dependent) (NB, this list is not exhaustive):	Incidents and emergencies (Incident Response Plan (IRP) (Major Incident Plan))	Y	Relevant plans: • demonstrate appropriate and sufficient equipment (inc. vehicles if relevant) to deliver the required responses	MIRP updated				
		corporate and service level Business Continuity (aligned to current nationally recognised BC standards)	Y	• identify locations which patients can be transferred to if there is an incident that requires an evacuation; • outline how, when required (for mental health services), Ministry of Justice approval will be gained for an evacuation;	BC Policy updated. Corporate BIA completed with summary of MTPD for all services. Service level BIAs being commenced Aug 2016	Service level BIAs commencing Aug 2016	TBC	31.03.17	
		HAZMAT/ CBRN - see separate checklist on tab overleaf	Y	• take into account how vulnerable adults and children can be managed to avoid admissions, and include appropriate focus on providing healthcare to displaced populations in rest centres;	Heatwave and cold weather plans in place. Tied into BC Plan flu plan completed				
		Severe Weather (heatwave, flooding, snow and cold weather)	Y	• include arrangements to co-ordinate and provide mental health support to patients and relatives, in collaboration with Social Care if necessary, during and after an incident as required;					
		Pandemic Influenza (see pandemic influenza tab for deep dive 2015-16 questions)	Y	• make sure the mental health needs of patients involved in a significant incident or emergency are met and that they are discharged home with suitable support	CCG unlikely to be classed as priority user under NEP- F as no delivery of direct patient care. Currently IT policy allows for home working for staff for avoidance of travel where appropriate.				
		Mass Countermeasures (eg mass prophylaxis, or mass vaccination)	Y	• ensure that the needs of self-presenters from a hazardous materials or chemical, biological, nuclear or radiation incident are met.					
		Mass Casualties	Y	• for each of the types of emergency listed evidence can be either within existing response plans or as stand alone arrangements, as appropriate.	Surge and escalation plans in place. Tied into networks at level				
		Fuel Disruption	Y		Service specification in place. Work ongoing re meds management in absence of national guidelines				
		Surge and Escalation Management (inc. links to appropriate clinical networks e.g. Burns, Trauma and Critical Care)	Y		Contained within building provider's plans and responsibilities				
		Infectious Disease Outbreak	Y		Contracts/SLAs with IT and building providers around service expectations				
Evacuation	Y								
Lockdown	Y								
Utilities, IT and Telecommunications Failure	Y								
Excess Deaths/ Mass Fatalities	Y								
having a Hazardous Area Response Team (HART) (in line with the current national service specification, including a vehicles and equipment replacement programme) - see HART core standard tab	Y								
firearms incidents in line with National Joint Operating Procedures; - see MTFA core standard tab	Y								
9	Ensure that plans are prepared in line with current guidance and good practice which includes: • Aim of the plan, including links with plans of other responders • Information about the specific hazard or contingency or site for which the plan has been prepared and realistic assumptions • Trigger for activation of the plan, including alert and standby procedures • Activation procedures • Identification, roles and actions (including action cards) of incident response team • Identification, roles and actions (including action cards) of support staff including communications • Location of incident co-ordination centre (ICC) from which emergency or business continuity incident will be managed • Generic roles of all parts of the organisation in relation to responding to emergencies or business continuity incidents • Complementary generic arrangements of other responders (including acknowledgement of multi-agency working) • Stand-down procedures, including debriefing and the process of recovery and returning to (new) normal processes • Contact details of key personnel and relevant partner agencies • Plan maintenance procedures (Based on Cabinet Office publication Emergency Preparedness, Emergency Planning, Annexes 5B and 5C (2006))		Y	• Being able to provide documentary evidence that plans are regularly monitored, reviewed and systematically updated, based on sound assumptions. • Being able to provide evidence of an approval process for EPRR plans and documents • Asking peers to review and comment on your plans via consultation • Using identified good practice examples to develop emergency plans • Adopting plans which are flexible, allowing for the unexpected and can be scaled up or down • Version control and change process controls • List of contributors • References and list of sources • Explain how to support patients, staff and relatives before, during and after an incident (including counselling and mental health services).	MIRP, and supporting documents, all prepared in line with national guidance and against identified good practice. Plans reviewed annually as a minimum and in line with any changes to legislation, organisation or guidance.				
10	Arrangements include a procedure for determining whether an emergency or business continuity incident has occurred. And if an emergency or business continuity incident has occurred, whether this requires changing the deployment of resources or acquiring additional resources.	Enable an identified person to determine whether an emergency has occurred - Specify the procedure that person should adopt in making the decision - Specify who should be consulted before making the decision - Specify who should be informed once the decision has been made (including clinical staff)	Y	• Oncall Standards and expectations are set out • Include 24-hour arrangements for alerting managers and other key staff.	MIRP contains triggers, MI declaration info and is supported by 24/7 CCG on call rota across the BC				
11	Arrangements include how to continue your organisation's prioritised activities (critical activities) in the event of an emergency or business continuity incident insofar as is practical.	Decide: - Which activities and functions are critical - What is an acceptable level of service in the event of different types of emergency for all your services - Identifying in your risk assessments in what way emergencies and business continuity incidents threaten the performance of your organisation's functions, especially critical activities	Y		WCCG has a corporate BIA detailing recovery RTOs and preferred recovery time/% profiles.				
12	Arrangements explain how VIP and/or high profile patients will be managed.	This refers to both clinical (including HAZMAT incidents) management and media / communications management of VIPs and / or high profile management							
13	Preparedness is undertaken with the full engagement and co-operation of interested parties and key stakeholders (internal and external) who have a role in the plan and securing agreement to its content		Y	• Specify who has been consulted on the relevant documents/ plans etc.	WCCG plans are consulted, both internally and externally, as required by each plan.				
14	Arrangements include a debrief process so as to identify learning and inform future arrangements	Explain the de-briefing process (hot, local and multi-agency, cold)at the end of an incident.	Y		WCCG has a debrief policy for incidents and has a trained debriefer, both in line with national National policing College debriefing model.				
Command and Control (C2)									
15	Arrangements demonstrate that there is a resilient single point of contact within the organisation, capable of receiving notification at all times of an emergency or business continuity incident; and with an ability to respond or escalate this notification to strategic and/or executive level, as necessary.	Organisation to have a 24/7 on call rota in place with access to strategic and/or executive level personnel	Y	Explain how the emergency on-call rota will be set up and managed over the short and longer term.	WCCG has a switchboard that receives all calls during operational hours. There is a SPOC (Sandwell GH) that has Directors on call access				

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16	Those on-call must meet identified competencies and key knowledge and skills for staff.	NHS England published competencies are based upon National Occupation Standards .	Y	Training is delivered at the level for which the individual is expected to operate (ie operational/ bronze, tactical/ silver and strategic/gold). for example strategic/gold level leadership is delivered via the 'Strategic Leadership in a Crisis' course and other similar courses.	WCCG on call staff have either attended, or are scheduled to attend both SLC and EOT Training. In addition a modular training system is being developed with NHS colleagues and JESIP training is being arranged.			
17	Documents identify where and how the emergency or business continuity incident will be managed from, ie the Incident Co-ordination Centre (ICC), how the ICC will operate (including information management) and the key roles required within it, including the role of the loggist .	This should be proportionate to the size and scope of the organisation.	Y	Arrangements detail operating procedures to help manage the ICC (for example, set-up, contact lists etc.), contact details for all key stakeholders and flexible IT and staff arrangements so that they can operate more than one control/coordination centre and manage any events required.	WCCG MIRP includes action cards for all roles incl. loggist and provider liaison . In addition there s a mutual aid agreement with walsall CCG allowing relocation in the event of building loss.			
18	Arrangements ensure that decisions are recorded and meetings are minuted during an emergency or business continuity incident.		Y		WCCG has trained loggists supported by MIRP Action card			
19	Arrangements detail the process for completing, authorising and submitting situation reports (SITREPs) and/or commonly recognised information pictures (CRIP) / common operating picture (COP) during the emergency or business continuity incident response.		Y		MIRP contains information recording and reproting templates. Process exercised during Junior Docs IA			
20	Arrangements to have access to 24-hour specialist adviser available for incidents involving firearms or chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive or hazardous materials, and support strategic/gold and tactical/silver command in managing these events.	Both acute and ambulance providers are expected to have in place arrangements for accessing specialist advice in the event of incidents chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive or hazardous materials						
21	Arrangements to have access to 24-hour radiation protection supervisor available in line with local and national mutual aid arrangements;	Both acute and ambulance providers are expected to have arrangements in place for accessing specialist advice in the event of a radiation incident						
Duty to communicate with the public								
22	Arrangements demonstrate warning and informing processes for emergencies and business continuity incidents.	Arrangements include a process to inform and advise the public by providing relevant timely information about the nature of the unfolding event and about: - Any immediate actions to be taken by responders - Actions the public can take - How further information can be obtained - The end of an emergency and the return to normal arrangements Communications arrangements/ protocols: - have regard to managing the media (including both on and off site implications) - include the process of communication with internal staff - consider what should be published on intranet/internet sites - have regard for the warning and informing arrangements of other Category 1 and 2 responders and other organisations.	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Have emergency communications response arrangements in place •Be able to demonstrate that you have considered which target audience you are aiming at or addressing in publishing materials (including staff, public and other agencies) •Communicating with the public to encourage and empower the community to help themselves in an emergency in a way which compliments the response of responders •Using lessons identified from previous information campaigns to inform the development of future campaigns •Setting up protocols with the media for warning and informing •Having an agreed media strategy which identifies and trains key staff in dealing with the media including nominating spokespeople and 'talking heads'. •Having a systematic process for tracking information flows and logging information requests and being able to deal with multiple requests for information as part of normal business processes. •Being able to demonstrate that publication of plans and assessments is part of a joined-up communications strategy and part of your organisation's warning and informing work. 	WCCG has a crisis comms plan supported by CSU including a 24/7 OOH response capability. WCCG also engaged with Healthwatch to explore enhanced comms to service users in the event of an incident			

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23	Arrangements ensure the ability to communicate internally and externally during communication equipment failures		Y	• Have arrangements in place for resilient communications, as far as reasonably practicable, based on risk.	Voice & data included in SLA with Acute Trust and covered by SLA and DR. CCG supported by duplicate, resilient data lines. BI annual DR tests completed. Mobile comms (voice & data) embedded throughout organisation			
Information Sharing – mandatory requirements								
24	Arrangements contain information sharing protocols to ensure appropriate communication with partners.	These must take into account and include DH (2007) Data Protection and Sharing – Guidance for Emergency Planners and Responders or any guidance which supercedes this, the FOI Act 2000, the Data Protection Act 1998 and the CCA 2004 'duty to communicate with the public', or subsequent / additional legislation and/or guidance.	Y	• Where possible channelling formal information requests through as small as possible a number of known routes • Sharing information via the Local Resilience Forum(s) / Borough Resilience Forum(s) and other groups. • Collectively developing an information sharing protocol with the Local Resilience Forum(s) / Borough Resilience Forum(s). • Social networking tools may be of use here.	WCCG signed up to LRF info sharing protocol. Data shared as appropriate for incidents on secure NHS mail. Based on non-statutory CCS guidance			
Co-operation								
25	Organisations actively participate in or are represented at the Local Resilience Forum (or Borough Resilience Forum in London if appropriate)		Y	• Attendance at or receipt of minutes from relevant Local Resilience Forum(s) / Borough Resilience Forum(s) meetings, that meetings take place and membership is quorate. • Treating the Local Resilience Forum(s) / Borough Resilience Forum(s) and the Local Health Resilience Partnership as strategic level groups	Representation at LRF through LHRP co chairs.			
26	Demonstrate active engagement and co-operation with other category 1 and 2 responders in accordance with the CCA		Y	• Taking lessons learned from all resilience activities • Using the Local Resilience Forum(s) / Borough Resilience Forum(s) and the Local Health Resilience Partnership to consider policy initiatives • Establish mutual aid agreements • Identifying useful lessons from your own practice and those learned from collaboration with other responders and strategic thinking and using the Local Resilience Forum(s) / Borough Resilience Forum(s) and the Local Health Resilience Partnership to share them with colleagues	Representation and engagement at LRF, LHRF, LHRP WRG and others Mutual aid agreement for accommodation and EPO support via MoU with Walsall CCG			
27	Arrangements include how mutual aid agreements will be requested, co-ordinated and maintained.	NB: mutual aid agreements are wider than staff and should include equipment, services and supplies.	Y	• Having a list of contacts among both Cat. 1 and Cat 2. responders with in the Local Resilience Forum(s) / Borough Resilience Forum(s) area				
28	Arrangements outline the procedure for responding to incidents which affect two or more Local Health Resilience Partnership (LHRP) areas or Local Resilience Forum (LRF) areas.							
29	Arrangements outline the procedure for responding to incidents which affect two or more regions.							
30	Arrangements demonstrate how organisations support NHS England locally in discharging its EPRR functions and duties	Examples include completing of SITREPs, cascading of information, supporting mutual aid discussions, prioritising activities and/or services etc.	Y		MIRP includes coordination role at level 3 incidents			
31	Plans define how links will be made between NHS England, the Department of Health and PHE. Including how information relating to national emergencies will be co-ordinated and shared							
32	Arrangements are in place to ensure an Local Health Resilience Partnership (LHRP) (and/or Patch LHRP for the London region) meets at least once every 6 months							
33	Arrangements are in place to ensure attendance at all Local Health Resilience Partnership meetings at a director level		Y		AEO, or representative, attends LHRP meetings			
Training And Exercising								
34	Arrangements include a training plan with a training needs analysis and ongoing training of staff required to deliver the response to emergencies and business continuity incidents	• Staff are clear about their roles in a plan • Training is linked to the National Occupational Standards and is relevant and proportionate to the organisation type. • Training is linked to Joint Emergency Response Interoperability Programme (JESIP) where appropriate • Arrangements demonstrate the provision to train an appropriate number of staff and anyone else for whom training would be appropriate for the purpose of ensuring that the plan(s) is effective • Arrangements include providing training to an appropriate number of staff to ensure that warning and informing arrangements are effective	Y	• Taking lessons from all resilience activities and using the Local Resilience Forum(s) / Borough Resilience Forum(s) and the Local Health Resilience Partnership and network meetings to share good practice • Being able to demonstrate that people responsible for carrying out function in the plan are aware of their roles • Through direct and bilateral collaboration, requesting that other Cat 1. and Cat 2 responders take part in your exercises	LHRF rep working on EPRR NOS. On call staff attended/attending SLCEOT. EPRR training delivered on an ongoing basis. Modular EPRR training package being developed for CCG staff. Training in line with JESIP principles. Awaiting revised CCG expectations from NHS England from 2015 EPRR framework			
35	Arrangements include an ongoing exercising programme that includes an exercising needs analysis and informs future work.	• Exercises consider the need to validate plans and capabilities • Arrangements must identify exercises which are relevant to local risks and meet the needs of the organisation type and of other interested parties. • Arrangements are in line with NHS England requirements which include a six-monthly communications test, annual table-top exercise and live exercise at least once every three years. • If possible, these exercises should involve relevant interested parties. • Lessons identified must be acted on as part of continuous improvement. • Arrangements include provision for carrying out exercises for the purpose of ensuring warning and informing arrangements are effective	Y	• Refer to the NHS England guidance and National Occupational Standards For Civil Contingencies when identifying training needs. • Developing and documenting a training and briefing programme for staff and key stakeholders • Being able to demonstrate lessons identified in exercises and emergencies and business continuity incidents have been taken forward • Programme and schedule for future updates of training and exercising (with links to multi-agency exercising where appropriate) • Communications exercise every 6 months, table top exercise annually and live exercise at least every three years	Exercising program evaluated against need on an ongoing basis. Last round of training was media/crisis comms in a MI environment. Mass casualties and pandemic are the focus moving forward			
36	Demonstrate organisation wide (including oncall personnel) appropriate participation in multi-agency exercises		Y		WCCG staff participate fully in exercises			
37	Preparedness ensures all incident commanders (oncall directors and managers) maintain a continuous personal development portfolio demonstrating training and/or incident /exercise participation.		Y		Strategic on call staff manual under development. Includes a CPD template for EPRR training	Document to be reviewed by peers and be ratified	Andy Smith	31.8.2016

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2015 Deep Dive							
DD1	Organisation has undertaken a Business Impact Assessment	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> updated Business Impact Assessment corporate risk register 	Corporate BIA undertaken outlining corporate RTO and % service targets. Corporate BIA continues to be sanity checked against ongoing service level BIAs.	BIAs arranged at service level	TBC	31.03.17
DD2	Organisation has explicitly identified its Critical Functions and set Minimum Tolerable Periods of disruption for these	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Continuity plan explicitly details the Critical Functions Business Continuity plan explicitly outlines all organisations functions and the maximum tolerable period of disruption 	Corporate BIA identifies MTPD for critical services	Next stage of BCMP is to draft service level plans to support corporate BIA	TBC	31.03.2017
DD3	There is a plan in place for the organisation to follow to maintain critical functions and restore other functions following a disruptive event.	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an organisation wide Business Continuity plan that has been updated in the last 12 months and agreed the Board/Governing Body 	WCCG corporate BC plan and service level plans to be reviewed and updated as work program priority during 2016/17	Next stage of BCMP is to draft service level plans to support corporate BIA	TBC	31.03.2017
DD4	Within the plan there are arrangements in place to manage a shortage of road fuel and heating fuel	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> detail within the plan that explicitly makes reference to shortage of fuel and its impact of the business. 	CCG unlikely to be classed as priority user under NEP- F as no delivery of direct patient care. Currently IT policy allows for home working for staff for avoidance of travel.	Will be included into individual service level plans.		
DD5	The Accountable Emergency Officers has ensured that their organisation, any providers they commission and any sub-contractors have robust business continuity planning arrangements in place which are aligned to ISO 22301 or subsequent guidance which may supersede this .	Y	EPRR Framework 2015 requirement, page 17	Model to be agreed to check a) existing providers BC, and b) incorporate BC assessment into new commissioning process	Model to embed BC as "business as usual" in commissioning to mirror work undertaken for Prevent		
DD6	Review of Critical Services Fuel Requirement Data Collection Programme (F1:F18)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHS Ambulance Trusts have already provided this information in a national collection in May 2016. 				

Fuel Demand Summary

When providing information on the fuel requirements for both business as usual and to operate a critical service please ensure the supply and demand balances whereby:
Total Daily fuel use (F1) = own bunkered fuel use (F5) + any 3rd party bunkered fuel use (F6) + any forecourt fuel use (F9)

Section 1: Business as Usual Demand

F1 How much fuel do you use daily when providing a business as usual service? (litres)

Section 2: Bunkered Fuel

F2 Do you hold bunkered fuel (Yes/No)
If no go to F6

F3 What is the total bunkered fuel capacity? (litres)

F4 On average, what volume of bunkered fuel do you hold? (litres)

F5 Do you use your own bunkered fuel when providing a business as usual service?
If no go to F6

F6 Do you access a 3rd party or another service's bunkered fuel when providing a business as usual service?
If no go to F8

F7 **If you have answered "Yes" to F6 or have bilateral supply agreements to operate a business as usual service, please provide a description of any agreement(s), amount of supply and companies / organisations involved.**

Section 3: Petrol Stations / Forecourts

F8 Do you use forecourts to operate a business as usual service? (Yes/No)
If no go to F10

F9 What is the average daily forecourt fuel use to operate a business as usual service? (litres)

Critical Service Operation Only

Please refer to question 4 of the guidance notes for further information on how to identify the fuel requirements of a critical service. During an emergency it is expected that organisations will not be operating as normal and will only be delivering those essential services that are Critical. Low fuel consumption alternatives should also be explored as part of the Critical Service identification process. For example, if there is the possibility that a Critical Service activity can be carried out remotely, and therefore does not require the use of fuel, this should be The below section refers to the fuel requirements to deliver a Critical Service only.

Section 4: Critical Service Demand

F10 How much fuel would you use daily if you were providing a critical service? (litres)

Section 5: Critical Service Bunkered Fuel

F11 Do you have access to either your own or 3rd party bunkered fuel if you were providing a critical service (either from general access or mutual supply agreements)? (Yes/No)
If no go to F14

F12 What volume of your own bunkered fuel would you use daily if you were providing a critical service? (litres)

F13 What volume of 3rd party or another service bunkered fuel (either from general access or mutual supply agreements) would you use daily if you were providing a critical service? (litres)

F14 **If you have answered "Yes" to F13 or have bilateral supply agreements to operate a critical service, please provide a description of any agreement(s), amount of supply and companies / organisations involved.**
If no go to F15

Section 6: Critical Service Petrol Stations / Forecourts

F15 Will you need access to Designated Filling Stations (DFS) if you were providing a critical service? (Yes/No)
If no go to F17

F16 What volume of fuel would you use daily from Designated Filling Stations (DFS) if you were providing a critical service? (litres)

Critical Service Operation Only

F17 To ensure that there are adequate Designated Filling Stations* (DFS) to meet the demands of all critical users, please detail in the table below the number of vehicles required to operate a critical service. A Designated Filling Station (DFS) is a retail filling station with the purpose of only supplying road fuel for critical use only. The DFS list will be compiled to provide sites giving a good geographic coverage of the UK to meet the predicted regional demand for fuel for critical

Vehicles	Number of Vehicles required to operate a critical service	
		Petrol
With NHS Logo		
Without NHS Logo		
Private vehicles		
Total		#REF!

F18 **If you have answered "Yes" to question 2 (Do you hold bunkered fuel?) please detail which company primarily supplies your bunkered fuel and where known which local or regional supply depot or terminal does the fuel gets delivered from. Please select from drop down list**

Who primarily supplies your bunkered fuel?
Please Select from drop down list.

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Hazardous materials (HAZMAT) and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) response core standards (NB this is designed as a stand alone sheet)		Acute healthcare providers	Specialist providers	NHS Ambulance service providers	Community services providers	Mental Health care providers	Evidence of assurance	Self assessment RAG Red = Not compliant with core standard and not in the EPRR work plan within the next 12 months. Amber = Not compliant but evidence of progress and in the EPRR work plan for the next 12 months. Green = fully compliant with core standard.	Action to be taken	Lead	Timescale
Q	Core standard	Clarifying information					Evidence of assurance				
Preparedness											
38	There is an organisation specific HAZMAT/ CBRN plan (or dedicated annex)	Arrangements include: • command and control interfaces • tried and tested process for activating the staff and equipment (inc. Step 1-2-3 Plus) • pre-determined decontamination locations and access to facilities • management and decontamination processes for contaminated patients and fatalities in line with the latest guidance • communications planning for public and other agencies • interoperability with other relevant agencies • access to national reserves / Pods • plan to maintain a cordon / access control • emergency / contingency arrangements for staff contamination • plans for the management of hazardous waste • stand-down procedures, including debriefing and the process of recovery and returning to (new) normal processes • contact details of key personnel and relevant partner agencies	Y	Y	Y	Y	TBC	31.03.2017			
39	Staff are able to access the organisation HAZMAT/ CBRN management plans.	Decontamination trained staff can access the plan	Y	Y	Y	Y	TBC	31.03.2017			
40	HAZMAT/ CBRN decontamination risk assessments are in place which are appropriate to the organisation.	• Documented systems of work • List of required competencies • Impact assessment of CBRN decontamination on other key facilities • Arrangements for the management of hazardous waste	Y	Y	Y	Y		• Appropriate HAZMAT/ CBRN risk assessments are incorporated into EPRR risk assessments (see core standards 5-7)			
41	Rotas are planned to ensure that there is adequate and appropriate decontamination capability available 24/7.		Y		Y						
42	Staff on-duty know who to contact to obtain specialist advice in relation to a HAZMAT/ CBRN incident and this specialist advice is available 24/7.	• For example PHE, emergency services.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• Provision documented in plan / procedures • Staff awareness			
Decontamination Equipment											
43	There is an accurate inventory of equipment required for decontaminating patients in place and the organisation holds appropriate equipment to ensure safe decontamination of patients and protection of staff.	• Acute and Ambulance service providers - see Equipment checklist overleaf on separate tab • Community, Mental Health and Specialist service providers - see Response Box in 'Preparation for Incidents Involving Hazardous Materials - Guidance for Primary and Community Care Facilities' (NHS London, 2011) (found at: http://www.londonccn.nhs.uk/_store/documents/hazardous-material-incident-guidance-for-primary-and-community-care.pdf) • Initial Operating Response (IOR) DVD and other material: http://www.jesip.org.uk/what-will-jesip-do/training/	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• completed inventory list (see overleaf) or Response Box (see Preparation for Incidents Involving Hazardous Materials - Guidance for Primary and Community Care Facilities (NHS London, 2011))			
44	The organisation has the expected number of PRPS suits (sealed and in date) available for immediate deployment should they be required (NHS England published guidance (May 2014) or subsequent later guidance when applicable)	There is a plan and finance in place to revalidate (extend) or replace suits that are reaching the end of shelf life until full capability of the current model is reached in 2017	Y		Y						
45	There are routine checks carried out on the decontamination equipment including: A) Suits B) Tents C) Pump D) RAM GENE (radiation monitor) E) Other decontamination equipment	There is a named role responsible for ensuring these checks take place	Y		Y						
46	There is a preventative programme of maintenance (PPM) in place for the maintenance, repair, calibration and replacement of out of date Decontamination equipment for: A) Suits B) Tents C) Pump D) RAM GENE (radiation monitor) E) Other equipment		Y		Y		TBC	31.03.17			
47	There are effective disposal arrangements in place for PPE no longer required.	(NHS England published guidance (May 2014) or subsequent later guidance when applicable)	Y		Y						
Training											
48	The current HAZMAT/ CBRN Decontamination training lead is appropriately trained to deliver HAZMAT/ CBRN training		Y		Y						
49	Internal training is based upon current good practice and uses material that has been supplied as appropriate.	• Documented training programme • Primary Care HAZMAT/ CBRN guidance • Lead identified for training • Established system for refresher training so that staff that are HAZMAT/ CBRN decontamination trained receive refresher training within a reasonable time frame (annually). • A range of staff roles are trained in decontamination techniques • Include HAZMAT/ CBRN command and control training • Include ongoing fit testing programme in place for FFP3 masks to provide a 24/7 capacity and capability when caring for patients with a suspected or confirmed infectious respiratory virus • Including, where appropriate, Initial Operating Response (IOR) and other material: http://www.jesip.org.uk/what-will-jesip-do/training/	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• Show evidence that achievement records are kept of staff trained and refresher training attended • Incorporation of HAZMAT/ CBRN issues into exercising programme			
50	The organisation has sufficient number of trained decontamination trainers to fully support it's staff HAZMAT/ CBRN training programme.		Y		Y						
51	Staff that are most likely to come into first contact with a patient requiring decontamination understand the requirement to isolate the patient to stop the spread of the contaminant.	• Including, where appropriate, Initial Operating Response (IOR) and other material: http://www.jesip.org.uk/what-will-jesip-do/training/ • Community, Mental Health and Specialist service providers - see Response Box in 'Preparation for Incidents Involving Hazardous Materials - Guidance for Primary and Community Care Facilities' (NHS London, 2011) (found at: http://www.londonccn.nhs.uk/_store/documents/hazardous-material-incident-guidance-for-primary-and-community-care.pdf)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				

HAZMAT CBRN equipment list - for use by Acute and Ambulance service providers in relation to Core Standard 43.

No	Equipment	Equipment model/ generation/ details etc.	Self assessment RAG Red = Not in place and not in the EPRR work plan to be in place within the next 12 months. Amber = Not in place and in the EPRR work plan to be in place within the next 12 months. Green = In place.
EITHER: Inflatable mobile structure			
E1	Inflatable frame		
E1.1	Liner		
E1.2	Air inflator pump		
E1.3	Repair kit		
E1.2	Tethering equipment		
OR: Rigid/ cantilever structure			
E2	Tent shell		
OR: Built structure			
E3	Decontamination unit or room		
AND:			
E4	Lights (or way of illuminating decontamination area if dark)		
E5	Shower heads		
E6	Hose connectors and shower heads		
E7	Flooring appropriate to tent in use (with decontamination basin if needed)		
E8	Waste water pump and pipe		
E9	Waste water bladder		
PPE for chemical, and biological incidents			
E10	The organisation (acute and ambulance providers only) has the expected number of PRPS suits (sealed and in date) available for immediate deployment should they be required. (NHS England published guidance (May 2014) or subsequent later guidance when applicable).		
E11	Providers to ensure that they hold enough training suits in order to facilitate their local training programme		
Ancillary			
E12	A facility to provide privacy and dignity to patients		
E13	Buckets, sponges, cloths and blue roll		
E14	Decontamination liquid (COSHH compliant)		
E15	Entry control board (including clock)		
E16	A means to prevent contamination of the water supply		
E17	Poly boom (if required by local Fire and Rescue Service)		
E18	Minimum of 20 x Disrobe packs or suitable equivalent (combination of sizes)		
E19	Minimum of 20 x re-robe packs or suitable alternative (combination of sizes - to match disrobe packs)		
E20	Waste bins		
	Disposable gloves		
E21	Scissors - for removing patient clothes but of sufficient calibre to execute an emergency PRPS suit disrobe		
E22	FFP3 masks		
E23	Cordon tape		
E24	Loud Hailer		
E25	Signage		
E26	Tabbards identifying members of the decontamination team		
E27	Chemical Exposure Assessment Kits (ChEAKs) (via PHE): should an acute service provider be required to support PHE in the collection of samples for assisting in the public health risk assessment and response phase of an incident, PHE will contact the acute service provider to agree appropriate arrangements. A Standard Operating Procedure will be issued at the time to explain what is expected from the acute service provider staff. Acute service providers need to be in a position to provide this support.		
Radiation			
E28	RAM GENE monitors (x 2 per Emergency Department and/or HART team)		
E29	Hooded paper suits		
E30	Goggles		
E31	FFP3 Masks - for HART personnel only		
E32	Overshoes & Gloves		

