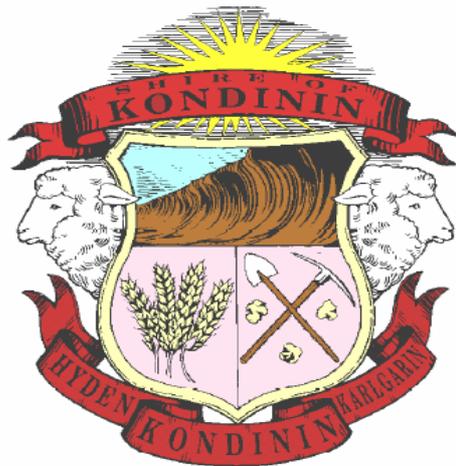


Local Emergency Management Arrangements



SHIRE OF KONDININ

Reviewed June 2016

Local Emergency Management Arrangements

These arrangements have been produced and issued under the authority of S. 41(1) of the [Emergency Management Act 2005](#), endorsed by the Shire of Kondinin Local Emergency Management Committee and the Council of the Shire of Kondinin. The Arrangements have been tabled for noting with the Great Southern Region District Emergency Management Committee and State Emergency Management Committee

Chair

Shire of Kondinin

Date

Endorsed by Council

resolution number

Date

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Distribution

Distribution list	
Organisation	Number of copies
Shire of Kondinin	1
WA Police Service - Kondinin	1
Dept. of Child Protection & Family Support – Narrogin District	1
Kondinin & Districts Hospital – Kondinin	1
Water Authority - Narrogin	1
St John's Ambulance – Kondinin & Hyden	1
BFB – Kondinin, Karlgarin, Hyden and Western Areas	1
FESA – Kondinin & Hyden	1
Kondinin Primary School	1
Hyden Primary School	1
Great Southern Region District Emergency Management Committee	1
State Emergency Management Committee	1
Western Power	1

Amendment record

Suggestions and comments can help improve these arrangements.

Feedback can include:

- out of date information
- errors, omissions or improvements
- inadequate information

To forward feedback, copy the relevant section, mark the proposed changes and forward to:

The Chairperson

Local Emergency Management Committee

Shire of Kondinin

PO Box 7

Kondinin WA

Number	Date	Amendment summary	Author
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
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Glossary of terms

For additional information in regards to the Glossary of terms, refer to the current Emergency Management Glossary for Western Australia.

COMBAT AGENCY: A public authority, or other person, may be prescribed by the regulations to be a Combat Agency who or which, because of the agency's functions under any written law or specialized knowledge, expertise and resources, is responsible for performing an emergency management activity prescribed by the regulations in relation to that agency [s.6(2) of the EM Act].

A Combat Agency undertakes response tasks at the request of the Controlling Agency in accordance with their legislative responsibilities or specialised knowledge.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT: See RISK MANAGEMENT.

COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH: The development of emergency and disaster arrangements to embrace the aspects of prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery (PPRR). PPRR are aspects of emergency management, not sequential phases. Syn. 'disaster cycle', 'disaster phases' and 'PPRR'

COMMAND: The direction of members and resources of an organisation in the performance of the organisation's role and tasks. Authority to command is established in legislation or by agreement with an organisation. Command relates to organisations and operates vertically within an organisation.

CONTROL: The overall direction of emergency management activities in an emergency situation. Authority for control is established in legislation or in an emergency plan, and carries with it the responsibility for tasking and coordinating other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation. Control relates to situations and operates horizontally across organisations.

CONTROLLING AGENCY: An agency nominated to control the response activities to a specified type of emergency.

COORDINATION: The bringing together of organisations and elements to ensure an effective response, primarily concerned with the systematic acquisition and application of resources (organisation, manpower and equipment) in accordance with the requirements imposed by the threat or impact of an emergency. Coordination relates primarily to resources, and operates, vertically, within an organisation, as a function of the authority to command, and horizontally, across organisations, as a function of the authority to control. See also CONTROL and COMMAND:

DISTRICT: means an area of the State that is declared to be a district under section 2.1 Local Government Act 1995.

EMERGENCY: An event, actual or imminent, which endangers or threatens to endanger life, property or the environment, and which requires a significant and coordinated response.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT: The management of the adverse effects of an emergency including:

- Prevention – the mitigation or prevention of the probability of the occurrence of and the potential adverse effects of an emergency.
- Preparedness – preparation for response to an emergency
- Response – the combating of the effects of an emergency, provision of emergency assistance for casualties, reduction of further damage and help to speed recovery and
- Recovery – the support of emergency affected communities in the reconstruction and restoration of physical infrastructure, the environment and community, psychosocial and economic wellbeing.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY: A hazard management agency (HMA), a combat agency or a support organisation as prescribed under the provisions of the Emergency Management Act 2005.

EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT: A systematic process that produces a range of measures which contribute to the well-being of communities and the environment.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES: The public facilities and systems that provide basic life support services such as water, energy, sanitation, communications and transportation. Systems or networks that provide services on which the well-being of the community depends.

HAZARD:

- a cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, tsunami or other natural event
- a fire
- a road, rail or air crash
- a plague or an epidemic
- a terrorist act as defined in The Criminal Code section 100.1 set out in the Schedule to the Criminal Code 1995 of the Commonwealth

- any other event, situation or condition that is capable of causing or resulting in loss of life, prejudice to the safety or harm to the health of persons or animals or
- destruction of or damage to property or any part of the environment and is prescribed by Emergency Management Regulations 2006

HAZARD MANAGEMENT AGENCY (HMA): A public authority or other person, prescribed by regulations because of that agency's functions under any written law or because of its specialised knowledge, expertise and resources, to be responsible for the emergency management or an aspect of emergency management of a hazard for a part or the whole of the State.

INCIDENT: An event, accidentally or deliberately caused, which requires a response from one or more of the statutory emergency response agencies.

INCIDENT SUPPORT GROUP (ISG): A group of agency/organisation liaison officers convened and chaired by the Incident Controller to provide agency specific expert advice and support in relation to operational response to the incident.

LOCAL EMERGENCY COORDINATOR (LEC): That person designated by the Commissioner of Police to be the Local Emergency Coordinator with responsibility for ensuring that the roles and functions of the respective Local Emergency Management Committee are performed, and assisting the Hazard Management Agency in the provision of a coordinated multi-agency response during Incidents and Operations.

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (LEMC): Means a committee established under section 38 of the Emergency Management Act 2005

MUNICIPALITY: Means the district of the local government.

OPERATIONAL AREA (OA): The area defined by the Operational Area Manager for which they have overall responsibility for the strategic management of an emergency. This area may include one or more Incident Areas.

PREVENTION: Regulatory and physical measures to ensure that emergencies are prevented, or their effects mitigated. Measures to eliminate or reduce the incidence or severity of emergencies. See also COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH.

PREPAREDNESS: Arrangements to ensure that, should an emergency occur, all those resources and services which are needed to cope with the effects can be efficiently mobilised and deployed. Measures to ensure that, should an emergency occur, communities, resources and services are capable of coping with the effects. See also COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH.

RESPONSE: Actions taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an emergency to ensure that its effects are minimised and that people affected are given immediate relief and support. Measures taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an emergency to ensure its effects are minimised. See also COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH.

RECOVERY: The coordinated process of supporting emergency-affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well-being. See also COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH.

RISK: A concept used to describe the likelihood of harmful consequences arising from the interaction of hazards, communities and the environment.

- The chance of something happening that will have an impact upon objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood.
- A measure of harm, taking into account the consequences of an event and its likelihood. For example, it may be expressed as the likelihood of death to an exposed individual over a given period.
- Expected losses (of lives, persons injured, property damaged, and economic activity disrupted) due to a particular hazard for a given area and reference period. Based on mathematical calculations, risk is the product of hazard and vulnerability

RISK MANAGEMENT: The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating and monitoring risk.

RISK REGISTER: A register of the risks within the local government, identified through the Community Emergency Risk Management process.

RISK STATEMENT: A statement identifying the hazard, element at risk and source of risk.

SUPPORT ORGANISATION: A public authority or other person who or which, because of the agency's functions under any written law or specialized knowledge, expertise and resources is responsible for providing support functions in relation to that agency.

TREATMENT OPTIONS: A range of options identified through the emergency risk management process, to select appropriate strategies' which minimize the potential harm to the community.

VULNERABILITY: The degree of susceptibility and resilience of the community and environment to hazards. *The degree of loss to a given element at risk or set of

such elements resulting from the occurrence of a phenomenon of a given magnitude and expressed on a scale of 0 (no damage) to 1 (total loss).

WELFARE CENTRE: Location where temporary accommodation is actually available for emergency affected persons containing the usual amenities necessary for living and other welfare services as appropriate.

General acronyms used in these arrangements

BFS	Bush Fire Service
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CPFS	Department for Child protection and Family Support
P&W	Department of Parks and Wildlife
DEMC	District Emergency Management Committee
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
FRS	Fire and Rescue Service
HMA	Hazard Management Agency
ISG	Incident Support Group
LEC	Local Emergency Coordinator
LEMA	Local Emergency Management Arrangements
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator
LRCC	Local Recovery Coordinating Committee
SEC	State Emergency Coordinator
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures

Part One – Introduction

Community consultation

Community consultation was through LEMC meetings, members of the committee representing the relevant agencies/groups represented on the LEMC Committee

Document availability

Copies of these arrangements shall be distributed to the following and shall be free of charge during office hours and are available in both written and electronic format:

- Shire of Kondinin
11 Gordon St Kondinin
- Shire of Kondinin
Hyden Office
12 McPherson St Hyden
- www.kondinin.wa.gov.au

Area covered

The Shire of Kondinin is located in the Great Southern Region of Western Australia. It has a census (2013) recorded population of 1042 people. The Shire administration office is located in the town of Kondinin 280km south east of Perth. The Shire of Kondinin supports 3 townsites being Kondinin, Karlgarin 45km to the east and Hyden a further 15 km to the east and covers an area of 7,376km². The Shire of Kondinin is bounded by the Shires of Corrigin, Narembeen, Kulin, Dundas, Lake Grace and Ravensthorpe. The local economy is farming based complimented by some tourism attracted to Wave Rock in the Hyden area. There is some mining in the far east of the Shire.

The major threats to the community include wildfire, road accidents, storm and flood.

Aim

The aim of the Plan is to detail the emergency management arrangements for emergencies that may occur within the Shire of Kondinin specific to the Kondinin Police sub-district.

Purpose

The purpose of these emergency management arrangements is to set out:

- a) the local government's policies for emergency management;
- b) the roles and responsibilities of public authorities and other persons involved in emergency management in the local government district;
- c) provisions about the coordination of emergency operations and activities relating to emergency management performed by the persons mentioned in paragraph b);
- d) a description of emergencies that are likely to occur in the local government district;
- e) strategies and priorities for emergency management in the local government district;
- f) other matters about emergency management in the local government district prescribed by the regulations; and
- g) other matters about emergency management in the local government district the local government considers appropriate. (s.41(2) of the Act).

Scope

These arrangements are to ensure the community is prepared to deal with the identified emergencies should they arise. It is not the intent of this document to detail the procedures for HMAs in dealing with an emergency. These should be detailed in the HMAs' individual plans.

Furthermore:

- This document applies to the local government district of the *Shire of Kondinin*;
- This document covers areas where the *Shire of Kondinin* provides support to HMAs in the event of an incident;
- This document details the *Shire of Kondinin's* capacity to provide resources in support of an emergency, while still maintaining business continuity; and the *Shire of Kondinin's* responsibilities in relation to recovery management.

These arrangements are to serve as a guide to be used at the local level. Incidents may arise that require action or assistance from district, state or federal level.

Related documents & arrangements

Local Emergency Management Policies

Local government policies for emergency management refer to any policies which are unique to that local government area for example, bylaws or operational policies.

Existing plans & arrangements

Local Plans

Table 1: Local plans

Document	Owner	Location	Date
Records disaster Management Plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire office – Kondinin, Hyden, Kondinin Works Depot	November 2014
Risk Management Plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire office	December 2014
Asbestos Management Plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire office	February 2016
Fire Management Plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire office	2015/2016
Hyden Depot Safety & Evacuation Plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire office	December 2015
Hyden Office Safety & Evacuation plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire office	December 2015
Hyden Rec. Centre Safety & Evacuation Plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire office	December 2015
Hyden Town hall Safety & Evacuation Plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire office	December 2015
Karlgarin hall safety & Evacuation Plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire office	December 2015
Karlgarin Pavilion safety & Evacuation Plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire office	December 2015
Kondinin Depot Safety & Evacuation Plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire Office	December 2015
Kondinin Pavilion safety & Evacuation Plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire office	December 2015
Kondinin Shire Office Safety & Evacuation Plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire office	December 2015

Kondinin Town Hall Safety & Evacuation Plan	Shire of Kondinin	Shire office	December 2015
Hyden Primary School Emergency and Critical Incident Management Plan	Dept. of Education	Hyden Primary School Naughton St Hyden	January 2016
Hyden Occasional Childcare Assoc.	HOCCA	HOCCA McPherson St Hyden	January 2016
Kondinin Primary School Emergency and Critical Incident Management Plan	Dept of Education	Kondinin Primary School Graham St Kondinin	May 2016
Kondinin & Districts Hospital	WACHS	Graham St Kondinin	October 2015
West Court Retirement Village	West court committee	West Ct. Kondinin	

Agreements, understandings & commitments

Table 2: Agreements, understandings and commitments

Parties to the Agreement		Summary of the Agreement	Special Considerations
Shire of Kondinin	Shire of Kulin	Provision of fire fighting equipment including graders, water trucks etc.	

Special considerations

Refer to Appendix 9

Resources

A resource list is attached at Appendix 4

It lists equipment available within the shire of Kondinin from council and outside resources.

Roles & Responsibilities

Local roles and responsibilities

Detail the specific roles and responsibilities for officers in the local government area. Add any localised roles and responsibilities in addition to the ones suggested below.

Table 3: Local roles and responsibilities

Local role	Description of responsibilities
Local government	The responsibilities of the Shire of Kondinin are defined in s.36 of The Act .
Local emergency coordinator	The responsibilities of the LEC are defined in s.36 of The Act
Local recovery coordinator	To ensure the development and maintenance of effective recovery management arrangements for the local government. In conjunction with the local recovery committee to implement a post incident recovery action plan and manage the recovery phase of the incident.
LG welfare liaison officer	During an evacuation where a local government facility is utilised by CPFS provide advice, information and resources regarding the operation of the facility.
LG liaison officer (to the ISG/IMT)	During a major emergency the liaison officer attends ISG meetings to represent the local government, provides local knowledge input and provides details contained in the LEMA.
Local government – Incident management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure planning and preparation for emergencies is undertaken • Implementing procedures that assist the community and emergency services deal with incidents • Ensuring that all personnel with emergency planning and preparation, response and recovery responsibilities are properly trained in their role • Keep appropriate records of incidents that have occurred to ensure continual improvement of the Shires' emergency response capability. • Liaise with the incident controller (provide liaison officer) • Participate in the ISG and provide local support • Where an identified evacuation centre is a building owned and operated by the local government, provide a liaison officer to support the CPFS.

LEMC roles and responsibilities

The *Shire of Kondinin* has established a Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) under section 38(1) of the [Emergency Management Act 2005](#) to oversee, plan and test the local emergency management arrangements.

The LEMC includes representatives from agencies, organisations and community groups that are relevant to the identified risks and emergency management arrangements for the community.

The LEMC is not an operational committee but rather the organisation established by the local government to assist in the development of local emergency management arrangements for its district.

The LEMC plays a vital role in assisting our communities become more prepared for major emergencies by

- Developing, enhancing and testing preparedness planning from a multi-agency perspective having local knowledge of hazards, demographic and geographic issues, they provide advice to Hazard Management Agencies to develop effective localised hazard plans
- providing a multi-agency forum to analyse and treat local risk
- providing a forum for multi-agency stakeholders to share issues and learnings to ensure continuous improvement

The LEMC membership must include at least one local government representative and the Local Emergency Coordinator. Relevant government agencies and other statutory authorities will nominate their representatives to be members of the LEMC.

The term of appointment of LEMC members shall be determined by the local government in consultation with the parent organisation of the members.

Local role	Description of responsibilities
LEMC Chair	Provide leadership and support to the LEMC to ensure effective meetings and high levels of emergency management planning and preparedness for the local government district is undertaken.
LEMC Executive Officer	Provide executive support to the LEMC by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide secretariat support including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Meeting agenda;○ Minutes and action lists;

Local role	Description of responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Correspondence; ○ Maintain committee membership contact register; • Coordinate the development and submission of committee documents in accordance with legislative and policy requirements including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annual Report; ○ Annual Business Plan; ○ Maintain Local Emergency Management Arrangements; • Facilitate the provision of relevant emergency management advice to the Chair and committee as required; and • Participate as a member of sub-committees and working groups as required;

Agency roles and responsibilities

In the event of an emergency, the local government will need to liaise with a range of state agencies who will be involved in the operational aspects of the emergency. The following table summarises the key roles.

Agency roles	Description of responsibilities
Controlling Agency	<p>A Controlling Agency is an agency nominated to control the response activities to a specified type of emergency. The function of a Controlling Agency is to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undertake all responsibilities as prescribed in Agency specific legislation for Prevention and Preparedness. • control all aspects of the response to an incident. <p>During Recovery the Controlling Agency will ensure effective transition to recovery</p>
Hazard Management Agency	<p>A hazard management agency is 'to be a public authority or other person who or which, because of that agency's functions under any written law or specialised knowledge, expertise and resources, is responsible for emergency management, or the prescribed emergency management aspect, in the area prescribed of the hazard for which it is prescribed.' [EM Act 2005 s4]</p> <p>The HMAs are prescribed in the Emergency Management Regulations 2006.</p> <p>Their function is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake responsibilities where prescribed for these aspects [EM Regulations] • Appointment of Hazard Management Officers [s55 Act] • Declare / Revoke Emergency Situation [s 50 & 53 Act] • Coordinate the development of the Westplan for that hazard [SEMP 2.2] • Ensure effective transition to recovery by Local Government
Combat Agency	<p>A combat agency as prescribed under subsection (1) of the Emergency Management Act 2005 is to be a public authority or other person who or which, because of the agency's functions under any written law or specialised knowledge, expertise and resources, is responsible for performing an emergency management activity prescribed by the regulations in relation to that agency.</p>
Support Organisation	<p>A Public authority or other person who or which, because of the agency's functions under any written law or specialised knowledge, expertise and resources is responsible for providing support</p>

Agency roles	Description of responsibilities
	functions in relation to that agency. (EMWA Glossary Version:2011)



Part Two – Managing Risk

Emergency Risk Management

Risk Management is a critical component of the emergency management process. Building a sound understanding of the hazards and risks likely to impact the community enable local governments and LEMCs to work together to implement treatments. This process helps to build the capacity and resilience of the community and organisations which enable them to better prepare for, respond to and recover from a major emergency. The process and mandate for local governments to undertake risk management is detailed in State Emergency Management Policy 2.9 'Management of Emergency Risks'

The SEMC has developed a number of tools to assist local governments to undertake the risk assessment process. The tools are available on the SEMC website at Risk Assessment Tools and Information.

Description of emergencies likely to occur

Refer to Appendix 3

Table 4: Description of emergencies likely to occur in local area

Hazard	Controlling Agency	HMA	Local Combat Role	Local Support Role	WESTPLAN	Local Plan (Date)
Rural Fire	Shire of Kondinin	Shire of Kondinin	DFES BFB's	Western Power	Bushfire	
Road traffic accident	WAPOL	WAPOL	DFES Shire	DFES MRWA Shire	Road Crash (2008)	
Storm	Shire of Kondinin	DFES		Western Power Shire		
Flood	Shire of Kondinin	DFES		Shire		
Urban Fire	FESA	DFES	DFES	BFB's		
Hazardous Material Spill	DFES	DFES			Hazmat(2005)	
Mining Accident	DFES Rescue Mines	DFES Mines				
Lost Person	WAPOL	WAPOL DFES				

These arrangements are based on the premise that the Controlling Agency is responsible for the above risks and will develop, test and review appropriate emergency management plans for their hazard.

Emergency management strategies and priorities

Table 5: Local EM strategies and priorities

1. Transport / Road Traffic Accident

EXAMPLE OF TRANSPORT/ ROAD ACCIDENT RISK ANALYSIS

RISK STATEMENT ANALYSIS

RISK STATEMENT:

There is a risk that a road traffic accident will cause loss of life.

Who is vulnerable:

- Tourists in mobile homes or towing caravans
- Tourist coach and school bus operators
- Road train operators
- Pedestrians
- Overnight courier services and general light truck freight services
- General public using the road networks within the Shire of Kondinin
- Traffic on the roads during holiday periods and long weekend breaks
- Emergency Service Personnel responding to a risk
- Drivers of all classes of vehicle suffering from fatigue

Source and Elements of Risk:

- Sections of State roads between Perth and Lake Varley
 - Interaction between the different classes of vehicles on narrow winding or hilly sections of the highway.
 - Increasing road train movements on the highway between Perth and Esperance serving the mines near Ravensthorpe and east of Hyden
 - Increasing popularity of road travel and consequent increase in tourist road traffic east and west.
- Sections of local roads within the Shire of Kondinin
 - Possible conflict between road train operations, general public commuters and tourist vehicles using the gravel road network in the rural sections of the Shire accessing popular tourist spots
 - Flooding over road and culvert bridge damage before warning signs erected
 - Increasing popularity of the Hyden Norseman road as an alternative

- route to Norseman
- Wildlife (kangaroos and emus) wandering onto road

As a consequence of road closures during the December 2007 January 2008 bushfires on the Great Eastern Highway west of Coolgardie all road trains carting essential commodities and materials from Perth to the Goldfields were diverted through Lake Grace and Kondinin/Hyden. This additional heavy road traffic placed a considerable additional risk on road users in the Kondinin Shire for an extended period. As the route is through the towns of Kondinin, Karlgarin and Hyden there was imposed a considerable inconvenience and risk on these townships by the increased traffic, fortunately without major incident. This contingency does however highlight how quickly circumstances can change and how flexible the LEMC must be in planning for risk management.

The Hyden Norseman road is a 300 km gravel access road that needs some risk analysis and treatments carried out in the near future to reduce a potential disaster. There have already been reported fatal incidents on this isolated stretch of road. The road is a popular alternative route to Perth for Norseman residents and is becoming increasingly popular as an adventure route to Coolgardie via the Victoria Rocks road.

The State Highway through Kondinin/Hyden is now being used at a greater frequency by heavy vehicles carting equipment and materials to the mines east of Hyden and near Ravensthorpe. This is placing a greater risk on all road traffic using this highway and an imposition on the two main towns affected.

There is a rail link through Kondinin Shire to Hyden, which creates the potential for a risk from railway crossing accidents or train derailment. This possibility will require treatment in future risk management exercises.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS MATRIX

Consequences / Likelihood	Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Catastrophic 5
A (Almost Certain)	H	H	E	E	E
B (Likely)	M	H	H	E	E
C (Possible)	L	M	H	E	E
D (Unlikely)	L	L	M	H	E
E (Rare)	L	L	E	H	H

E	Extreme Risk	Immediate action required
H	High Risk	Senior management attention needed
M	Moderate Risk	Management responsibility must be specified
L	Low Risk	Manage by routine procedures

RISK TREATMENT SCHEDULE (TYPE 2) Kondinin

RISK STATEMENT			DATE:
There is a risk that a road traffic accident will cause loss of life			
LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE	LEVEL OF RISK	RISK PRIORITY
A- Almost certain	4- Major	E - Extreme	1
VULNERABILITY DATA			
<p>The road networks – both state and local – within the Shire of Kondinin are being subjected to ever increasing road traffic movements. This creates the likelihood of a major road traffic accident between the various categories of road user – Tourist coaches and school bus operators, road train and other light truck operators, tourists in mobile homes and towing caravans general commuting public in light vehicles, road trains carrying chemicals and dangerous goods and grain carting trucks.</p>			
AGENCIES/GROUP (S)/PERSONS WITH EMERGENCY RISK MANAGMENT RESPONSIBILITIES:			
SOK			
Main Roads			
Major road transport companies			
EXISTING PREVENTION & PREPAREDNESS STRATEGIES			AGENCY
Road condition awareness signage and road condition press releases			SOK, Main Roads
Road signage at appropriate locations			Main Roads
Roadwise has a continuous road safety awareness program			Roadwise
Shire Resources Log and Contacts List			Attachment 1
SUGGESTED PREVENTION &			

PREPAREDNESS OPTIONS	
Identification and recording of any Black Spot locations on local roads and securing funding for improvement	SOK, Main Roads
Increased number of passing lanes on State Highways	Main Roads
Increased Police road patrols when staff is available	WA Police
Install appropriate warning signage at the beginning of the gravel section of the Hyden Norseman road.	Main Roads, SOK
EXISTING RESPONSE & RECOVERY STRATEGIES	
SOK engineering road crew responds to local road incidents/accidents and takes appropriate action after assessing risk.	SOK
Main Roads designated contractors respond to State Road incidents/accidents and take appropriate action after assessing risk	Main Roads
Local Emergency Services respond when necessary to road accident and hazard chemical spills	DFES (SES)
Kondinin Welfare Emergency Management Support Plan	DCD
SUGGESTED RESPONSE & RECOVERY OPTIONS	
Coordinated response and recovery plan under a designated incident controller	SOK (LEMC)

RISK TREATMENT PLAN

RISK	RISK RATING	DATE COMPILED:
Road Traffic Accident	E – Extreme	
RISK STATEMENT		
There is a risk that a road traffic accident will cause loss of life		
RISK ANALYSIS		
VULNERABILITY		
Tourist coaches and school bus operators, road train and other light truck operators, tourists in mobile homes and towing caravans, general commuting public in light vehicles and road trains carrying chemicals and dangerous goods.		
RECOMMENDATION OF TREATMENT ACTIONS		RESPONSIBLE OFFICE
1. Increase the number of passing lanes on State Managed Highways		Main Roads
2. Identify and record any Black spot locations on local roads		SOK
3. Increase Police road patrols		WA Police
4. Installation of appropriate warning signs at the beginning of the Hyden Norseman road gravel sections		SOK, Main Roads
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/INDIVIDUAL		
SOK, Main Roads, Police		
PRIORITY STATUS		
HIGH		
IMPLEMENTATION		
Treatment action 1 to commence as soon as possible to minimize the risk.		
Treatment action 2 to be an ongoing element in Council roads program		

<p>Treatment action 3 to commence as soon as possible.</p> <p>Treatment action 4 to be implemented as soon as possible</p>		
<p>BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS</p> <p>Treatment action 1 funded from Main Roads program.</p> <p>Treatment option 2 funded from State and Federal Government Black Spot Grants following application for funding.</p> <p>Treatment action 3 funded through State Police Department.</p> <p>Treatment action 4 from Council budget (possible black spot money).</p>		
<p>MONITOR AND REVIEW</p> <p>LEMC to monitor and review annually any progress to reducing risk</p> <p>Council to make annual submission for funding improvements to identified Black Spot locations</p>		
<p>APPROVAL FOR RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION</p>		
<p>ORGANISATION</p>	<p>DATE</p>	<p>SIGNED</p>

Assessing Treatment Options

Risk Statement	These is a risk that a road traffic accident will cause loss of life	
Treatment Option	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase number of passing lanes on State Highways. 2. Identify and record any Black Spot locations on local roads and secure funding for improvement. 3. Increase Police road traffic patrols. 4. Installation of appropriate warning signs at the beginning of the Hyden Norseman road gravel sections 	
Assessment for treatment Option 2	Identify and record any Black Spot locations on local roads and secure funding for improvement.	
Assessment Criteria	Questions	Assessment
Cost	Most cost effective or could the same result be achieved more cheaply by other means?	Yes L/G budget to allocate provision with State and Federal grant funding to compliment
Timing	Will the beneficial effects of this option be quickly realised?	Yes
Administrative Efficiency	Can this option be easily administered?	Yes, Council Engineers have access to necessary expertise
Jurisdictional Authority	Does this level of Govt have the legislative authority to apply this option?	Yes
Effects on the economy	What will be the economic impact of this	

	option?	
Effects on the environment	What will be the environmental impact of this option?	Reduction in hazard material spills
Risk reduction potential	What proportion of loss will this option prevent	Up to 75%
Risk creation	Will this option itself introduce new risks?	No

2. Severe Storm

EXAMPLE OF SEVERE STORM RISK ANALYSIS

RISK STATEMENT ANALYSIS

RISK STATEMENT:

“There is a risk that a severe storm will cause substantial property damage requiring external resources to be employed for periods of 12 hours or more.”

Who is vulnerable:

- Residents whose houses are in close proximity to large trees
- Motorists on roadways subject to falling trees, tree limbs or flying debris
- General public exposed to falling power lines
- General public exposed to flying debris
- Pedestrians caught unawares in open or exposed areas
- Livestock in areas exposed to the elements without protection or cover
- Residents in older style dwellings built without storm protection safeguards
- Aircraft – both private and commercial
- Emergency Services response personnel

Sources and elements of risk:

- Untrimmed large trees in urban or semi urban holdings in close proximity to residential and commercial properties
- Failure of overhead power grid infrastructure
- Tree lines adjacent to roadways
- Accumulated debris and loose equipment
- Failure to observe or ignoring of severe weather warnings
- Lack of public information on emergency situation protocols
- Failure of public service infrastructure e.g. power, water, communications
- Public road closure

In the event of a severe storm resulting in a flood isolating local communities the LEMC coordinator will liaise with the relevant HMA's to address their areas of responsibility and coordinate the response and recovery action. In January 2006 there was severe area flooding by torrential rainfall from cyclone Clare. The LEMC convened on this occasion to organise all the procedure required to help the community cope with the incident and direct the Recovery action. Flooding has a consequential effect on the local economy so any mitigating action that can reduce future flooding must be implemented. The Hyden area has the potential for isolation from flooding.

Consequences \ Likelihood	Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Catastrophic 5
A (Almost Certain)	H	H	E	E	E
B (Likely)	M	H	H	E	E
C (Possible)	L	M	H	E	E
D (Unlikely)	L	L	M	H	E
E (Rare)	L	L	E	H	H

E *Extreme Risk* *Immediate action required*
H *High Risk* *Senior management attention needed*
M *Moderate Risk* *Management responsibility must be specified*
L *Low Risk* *Manage by routine procedures*

RISK TREATMENT SCHEDULE (TYPE 2) Kondinin

RISK STATEMENT			DATE:
There is a risk that a severe storm will cause substantial property damage requiring external resources to be employed for periods of 12 hours or more			
LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE	LEVEL OF RISK	RISK PRIORITY
C- Possible	3- Moderate	H- High	1
VULNERABILITY DATA			
Residents in close proximity to large trees; motorists exposed to falling trees, limbs or flying debris; pedestrians in exposed areas; livestock in exposed areas; older type residences without storm condition safeguards; overhead power line failure			
AGENCIES/GROUP (S)/PERSONS WITH EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES:			
Shire of Kondinin			
Western Power			
Main Roads			
EXISTING PREVENTION & PREPAREDNESS STRATEGIES		AGENCY	
SOK road crew mobilization capability		SOK	
Western Power emergency response callout crew		Western Power	
SUGGESTED PREVENTION & PREPAREDNESS OPTIONS			
Continuous upgrade and maintenance of overhead		Western Power	

power mains	
Install underground power mains	Western Power
Public awareness campaign regarding dangers of untrimmed high trees in close proximity to residence	LEMC, SOK, Western Power
EXISTING RESPONSE & RECOVERY STRATEGIES	
SES Volunteers – trained and resourced	DFES
Horizon Power – local response team	Western Power
LEMC – Emergency Management Arrangements	SOK
Shire Resources Log and Contacts List	Attachment 1
SUGGESTED RESPONSE & RECOVERY OPTIONS	
Most HMA have response plans in place. Recovery procedures need addressing	LEMC

RISK TREATMENT PLAN – Kondinin

RISK <u>Severe Storm</u>	RISK RATING H – High	DATE COMPILED:
RISK STATEMENT There is a risk that a severe storm will cause substantial property damage requiring external resources to be employed for periods of 12 hours or more		
RISK ANALYSIS VULNERABILITY Residents in close proximity to large trees; motorists on roadways exposed to falling trees, limbs and debris; general public exposed to falling power lines, general public and livestock exposed to the elements without protection; aircraft		
RECOMMENDATION OF TREATMENT ACTIONS		RESPONSIBLE OFFICE
1. Identification and recording of major risk areas in priority order in a risk register		SOK (LEMC), Western Power
2. Horizon Power continuous maintenance program		Western Power
3. Education campaign for residents and commercial property owners in close proximity to large trees advising of risk		SOK (LEMC)
4. Timely advance weather warnings through the media		Bureau of Meteorology
5. Convert all overhead mains to underground		Western Power
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/INDIVIDUALS SOK, Western Power, Bureau of Meteorology		
1. PRIORITY STATUS High		
IMPLEMENTATION All treatment options to be implemented by appropriate HMA		

BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS		
Treatments 1, 3, 4 funded from SOK budget		
Treatment 2 to be funded from Western Power budget		
MONITOR AND REVIEW		
LEMC to monitor and review annually		
APPROVAL FOR RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION		
ORGANISATION	DATE	SIGNED
Assessment for treatment Option 2	Education campaign for residents and commercial property owners in close proximity to large trees advising of risk	
Assessment Criteria	Questions	Assessment
Cost	Is this option the most cost effective or could the same result be achieved more cheaply by other means?	Yes
Timing	Will the beneficial effects of this option be quickly realised?	Yes
Administrative Efficiency	Can this option be easily administered?	Yes. Council Rangers could advise on this. Western Power can also undertake role.
Jurisdictional Authority	Does this level of Govt have the legislative authority to apply this option?	Yes
Effects on the economy	What will be the economic impact of this option?	Reduction of risk.

Effects on the environment	What will be the environmental impact of this option?	Reduction of damage.
Risk reduction potential	What proportion of loss will this option prevent	75%
Risk creation	Will this option itself introduce new risks?	No

3. Flood

EXAMPLE OF FLOOD ANALYSIS RISK STATEMENT ANALYSIS

RISK STATEMENT

There is a risk that a flood could damage the lifelines causing disruption to the area.

Vulnerability:

- Residents located in low lying or flood prone areas
- Overhead power lines supplies disrupted by eroded falling poles
- Roads cut by flood damage
- Culverts and floodways incapable of handling water flow
- Road traffic negotiating flooded roads
- Business relying upon power supplies

Sources and Elements of Risk:

- Highways and Shire secondary roads
- Overhead powerlines
- Communication cables
- Water and sewerage supplies and connections
- Inability to access stranded Livestock

SHIRE OF KONDININ – RISK TREATMENT SCHEDULE (Type 2)			
RISK STATEMENT There is a risk that a flood could damage the lifelines causing disruption to the area.			DATE
LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE	LEVEL OF RISK	RISK PRIORITY
B –Likely	4 - Major	Extreme	1
VULNERABILITY DATA In incidents of severe flooding normal watercourses are incapable of handling the			

<p>volume of water captured from large open cleared areas of farmland. This creates problems with wash outs of culverts, erosion of paddocks, flooding over road network floodways, damage to roads and possible erosion of overhead power poles causing them to fall. Townsites become flooded because storm water cannot run off fast enough through normal drainage channels. Both Kondinin and Hyden are built on relatively flat locations that exacerbate the problem during severe flooding.</p>	
<p>AGENCIES/GROUP (S)/PERSONS WITH EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES: Shire of Kondinin Mainroads WA Horizon Power Telecom</p>	
EXISTING PREVENTION & PREPAREDNESS STRATEGIES	AGENCY
Water depth warning signs on roads	SOK, Mainroads WA
Floodways on major and secondary roads to compliment culverts	SOK, Mainroads WA
Media flood warnings	LEMC, Dept Meteorology
SUGGESTED PREVENTION & PREPAREDNESS OPTIONS	AGENCY
Improved floodway and culvert design in identified flood prone areas	SOK, Mainroads WA
EXISTING RESPONSE & RECOVERY STRATEGIES	AGENCY
Shire and Mainroads turn out crews	SOK, Mainroads WA
Local Volunteer Emergency Services personnel	DFES, St John Ambulance,
SUGGESTED RESPONSE & RECOVERY OPTIONS	AGENCY
Joint Training exercises that address flooding response and roles of all agencies	LEMC

SHIRE OF KONDININ – RISK TREATMENT PLAN		
RISK	RISK RATING	DATE COMPILED
Flood	Extreme	
RISK STATEMENT		
There is a risk that a flood could damage the lifelines causing disruption to the area.		
RISK ANALYSIS		
The risk of flooding is intermittent and occurs at irregular intervals. In most instances flooding occurs without much prior warning. As a consequence it is difficult to plan and to commit funding to flood mitigation as a priority action in Council budgets. It is a fact that most flood damage control occurs after the event with repair done to reduce the possibility of a future similar event.		

RECOMMENDATION OF TREATMENT ACTIONS		RESPONSIBLE OFFICE
1. Continuous upgrading of culverts and floodways in flood prone areas		SOK, Mainroads WA
2. Improved signage on roads in flood prone areas		SOK, Mainroads WA
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/INDIVIDUAL SOK, Mainroads WA		
PRIORITY STATUS High		
IMPLEMENTATION All treatment options should be ongoing		
BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS The Shire and Mainroads can both include funding in their respective road works program to address this issue.		
MONITOR AND REVIEW LEMC and SOK on an annual basis		
APPROVAL FOR RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION		
ORGANISATION	DATE	SIGNED

Assessment for treatment Option 1	Continuous upgrading of culverts and floodways in flood prone areas	
Assessment Criteria	Questions	Assessment
Cost	Is this option the most cost effective or could the same result be achieved more cheaply by other means?	Yes
Timing	Will the beneficial effects of this option be quickly realised?	No but benefit will be realised over time
Administrative Efficiency	Can this option be easily administered?	Yes. Council works staff can handle this.
Jurisdictional Authority	Does this level of Govt have the legislative authority to apply this option?	Yes
Effects on the economy	What will be the economic impact of this option?	Reduction of risk and disruption to services.
Effects on the environment	What will be the environmental impact of this option?	Reduction of water damage.
Risk reduction potential	What proportion of loss will this option prevent	50%
Risk creation	Will this option itself introduce new risks?	No

4. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL

EXAMPLE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL ANALYSIS

RISK STATEMENT ANALYSIS

RISK STATEMENT

“There is a risk that a hazardous material spill could damage lifelines causing disruption to the area”.

Vulnerability:

- General public using roads network in the Shire of Kondinin
- Residents located in close proximity to heavy transport routes
- Road transport operators
- Environment being impacted by hazardous materials
- Mine sites
- Motorists contaminated with hazardous material in a traffic accident
- Emergency personnel involved in handling the incident
- Roads network

Sources and Elements of Risk:

- Sections of Brookton Highway between Brookton and Kondinin
- Sections of the Highway between Kondinin and Hyden
- Sections of the Highway between Hyden and Lake King
- Sections of the Highway between Kondinin and Kulin
- Sections of all the secondary roads network in the Shire
- Secondary roads servicing mining sites
- Road trains and trucks carting hazardous materials
- Emergency personnel and others involved in clean up activities

SHIRE OF KONDININ – RISK TREATMENT SCHEDULE (Type 2)

RISK STATEMENT			DATE
There is a risk that a hazardous material spill could damage lifelines causing disruption to the area.			
LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE	LEVEL OF RISK	RISK PRIORITY
C – Possible	4 - Major	Extreme	3
VULNERABILITY DATA			
<p>Heavy road transport and road trains are the primary means of transporting commodities within the Shire of Kondinin. Some grain is transported by train. The mining industry consumes a huge quantity of hazardous chemicals in their ore treatment plants. These chemicals are carted by road. In the event of a road accident and consequent hazardous material spill, all road users are vulnerable as well as any residents living in close proximity to a spill site. Any spills on mine sites will impact on mining operations. The environment is always at risk with any hazardous material spill. Past incidents of heavy vehicle accidents resulting in hazardous material spills have necessitated the closure of main highway links for extended periods while the spill was cleaned up or contained. In most instances heavy cranes and front end loaders are required to be mobilised from adjoining areas to assist at the scene.</p> <p>Another risk element of heavy road transport on Kondinin Shire roads is the possibility of conflict between heavy vehicles and other road users. Particularly at risk are tourists with caravans who are not familiar with the roads and the length of some of the road trains. There is potential for an accident between these commuters and road trains. Wave Rock near Hyden is a famous tourist destination that attracts in excess of 26,000 visitors a year all primarily by road which adds to the potential for conflict and disruption if roads are closed.</p>			
AGENCIES/GROUP (S)/PERSONS WITH EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police - Crane Operators - Mainroads WA - Road train operators ensuring safe loading practices - Chemical companies ensuring safe containers are in use - DFES – emergency management response agencies (VFRS, SES) - DOR dangerous goods inspectors 			
EXISTING PREVENTION & PREPAREDNESS STRATEGIES			AGENCY
Correct labelling of materials on road transport using hazardous material codes			Road transport companies
Trained response personnel and strategically placed equipment			DFES
Mine Rescue crews			Mining Industry
Roads upgrades to remove black spots and dangerous conditions			Mainroads, Shire of Kondinin
SUGGESTED PREVENTION & PREPAREDNESS OPTIONS			AGENCY
Ensure that no dangerous mix of chemicals are carted on the same load			Road transport operators
Warning signs on roads indicating the potential danger of road trains by indicating their length.			Mainroads WA

Inspection of chemical loads on trucks by Mainroads or DOR inspectors to ensure compliance with regulations	Mainroads WA, DOR
EXISTING RESPONSE & RECOVERY STRATEGIES	AGENCY
1. DFES volunteer and career emergency personnel	DFES
2. Mine Rescue Crews	Mining Industry
3. Main Roads Crews	Mainroads WA
SUGGESTED RESPONSE & RECOVERY OPTIONS	AGENCY

SHIRE OF KONDININ – RISK TREATMENT PLAN		
RISK	RISK RATING	DATE COMPILED
Hazardous Material Spill	Extreme	
RISK STATEMENT		
There is a risk that a hazardous material spill could damage lifelines causing disruption to the area		
RISK ANALYSIS		
<p>The road network within the Shire of Kondinin is expected to carry a range of commodities and consumables required by the mining and farming industry. The only means of servicing mining sites and farming enterprises with necessary operational requirements is by road. There is always the risk of a road traffic accident resulting in a hazardous material spill. There is a consequent possible conflict between the heavy vehicle operators and other road users including tourists with caravans and small vehicle commuters. The Shire has an ongoing road works program designed to keep the secondary gravel roads network in good trafficable condition. Personnel involved in the cleanup of hazardous material spills are also placed at risk.</p> <p>FESA volunteer fire and rescue service in Kondinin and Hyden Hazardous Material Decontamination equipment and procedures to deal with patients and emergency services personnel involved in a hazardous material incident on the roads.</p>		
RECOMMENDATION OF TREATMENT ACTIONS		RESPONSIBLE OFFICE
1. Spot checks of hazardous material loads to ensure compliance with dangerous goods signage.		Police, Main Roads Heavy Haulage Inspectors, DOR dangerous goods inspectors
2. Highway and secondary roads signage making motoring public aware of the hazards.		Mainroads, Roadwise, Shire of Kondinin
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/INDIVIDUAL		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police - DOR dangerous goods inspectors - Mainroads - Main Roads Heavy Haulage inspectors 		

- Roadwise - Shire of Kondinin		
PRIORITY STATUS		
1. Implementation as part of Police, Main roads and DOR highway patrols - High		
2. Road signage by Mainroads as an ongoing program – High		
IMPLEMENTATION		
Both strategies can be implemented as soon as possible		
BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS		
Responsible agencies can accommodate these treatments within existing budgets.		
MONITOR AND REVIEW		
Annual review by LEMC		
APPROVAL FOR RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION		
ORGANISATION	DATE	SIGNED

SHIRE OF KONDININ – CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING TREATMENT OPTIONS		
Risk Treatment Option	Hazardous Material Spill	
Assessment for treatment option 1	Spot checks on hazardous material loads to ensure compliance with dangerous goods signage requirements	
Criteria	Questions	Assessment
Cost	Is this option affordable? Is it the most cost effective?	Yes – add in to Police patrol duties
Timing	Will the beneficial effects of this option be quickly realised?	Yes
Administrative Efficiency	Can this option be easily administered or will its application be neglected because of difficulty of administration or lack of expertise?	Yes, there is existing capacity to administer this option
Effect on the economy	What will be the economic impacts of this option?	No perceived impact
Effects on the environment	What will be the environmental impacts of this option?	Reduced risk of pollution
Risk creation	Will this option itself introduce new risks?	No
Jurisdictional authority	Does this level of Government have the legislative authority to apply this option? If not, can higher levels be encouraged to do so?	Yes
Risk reduction potential	What proportion of the losses due to this risk will this option prevent?	Could be up to 25%

5. Rural Fire

EXAMPLE OF RURAL FIRE ANALYSIS

RISK STATEMENT ANALYSIS

RISK STATEMENT:

“There is a risk that a Rural Fire will result in loss of life of residents and visitors.”

Vulnerability:

- Road Transport operators using road networks
- Tourist with caravans, campers, mobile homes
- All small vehicle road commuters
- Campers – family groups camping in remote locations
- Commuters experiencing vehicle malfunction in remote locations
- Farm owners
- Mining sites and exploration camps
- Townsite residences or buildings in close proximity to dense bush
- Wildlife and domestic stock

Sources and Elements of Risk:

- Dense scrubland
- Isolated locations hosting camping areas
- Lack of mobile phone network
- Temperature on the day (hot or cold wind conditions)
- Highways and secondary roads in path of bushfire
- Lack of turn around areas on major highways capable of accommodating road trains
- Shortage of truck bays large enough to accommodate a number of road trains at any one time.
- Insufficient truck passing lanes on major highways
- Inadequate fire breaks.
- Build up of roadside vegetation creating a fire hazard.
- Lightning strikes.

SHIRE OF KONDININ – RISK TREATMENT SCHEDULE (Type 2)

RISK STATEMENT		DATE	
There is a risk that a Rural Fire will cause loss of life of residents and visitors.			
LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE	LEVEL OF RISK	RISK PRIORITY
A – Almost Certain	4 – Major	E – Extreme risk	1
VULNERABILITY DATA			
<p>The Kondinin Shire is subjected to severe bushfires on an annual basis. These fire are generally monitored by bushfire brigades, DEC or the local Council and where required contained within constructed firebreaks. The large uninhabited areas of the Shire make this arrangement possible. From time to time however a major fire occurs along the major road routes within the Shire usually burning for many kilometres along both sides of the Highway. These fires require deployment of personnel and resources such as loaders, dozers, graders and fire appliances to contain and extinguish them so as to remove the hazard from road users. An inhibiting factor on all roads in the Shire is a lack of turn around areas that could accommodate road trains, no passing lanes and parking bays too small to handle a number of road trains or heavy vehicles at the same time.</p>			
AGENCIES/GROUP (S)/PERSONS WITH EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES:			
DFES, Kondinin Shire Council, Police, Bush Fire Brigades, DEC, LEMC			
EXISTING PREVENTION & PREPAREDNESS STRATEGIES		AGENCY	
Some road side vegetation clearing		Main Roads WA	
Locally based trained fire brigades		DFES	
Back up Regional SES units		DFES	
Fire breaks around townsites		Shire of Kondinin	
Weather reports		Dept Meteorology	
SUGGESTED PREVENTION & PREPAREDNESS OPTIONS		AGENCY	
Clearing of all vegetation from road verge water tables		Mainroads WA, Shire	
Provide strategically placed road train turn around bays along the Major Highways and major secondary roads in the Shire		Mainroads WA. Shire, DEC	
Enlarge existing roadside parking areas so they can accommodate a number of road trains at one time.		Mainroads WA	
Construct roadside parking bays and road train turn around bays at strategic locations along Shire secondary roads.		Shire of Kondinin	
EXISTING RESPONSE & RECOVERY STRATEGIES		AGENCY	
Call out and mobilisation procedures and equipment		Police, DFES Shire of Kondinin, Mainroads WA	

Weather reports used for decision making	All agencies
SUGGESTED RESPONSE & RECOVERY OPTIONS	AGENCY
Coordination of control by all agencies involved	LEMC

SHIRE OF KONDININ – RISK TREATMENT PLAN

RISK Rural Fire	RISK RATING Extreme	DATE COMPILED
RISK STATEMENT There is a risk that a Rural Fire will result in the loss of life of residents and visitors.		
RISK ANALYSIS The Shire of Kondinin covers an area of 7340 sq km. The Shire has a number of mining operations scattered throughout the area. Each of these mining sites generally only encompasses an area of approx 50 ha. In the event of a rural fire these small sites are very vulnerable and incorporate expensive infrastructure, which requires protection. Mining companies do have resources available to combat a bushfire in the first instance. The Shire controls over 1400 km of secondary roads and includes approx 250 km of the Brookton Highway. The townsites of Karlgarin and Hyden are surrounded by bushland. Kondinin and Hyden have established and trained DFES fire brigade units. Firebreaks are established around all towns and locations but only receive minimal annual maintenance. The Wave Rock complex is very vulnerable to damage from bush fire.		
RECOMMENDATION OF TREATMENT ACTIONS		RESPONSIBLE OFFICE
1. Maintenance of strategic fire breaks around all the mentioned towns and locations		Shire of Kondinin.
2. Construction of road train turn around areas along Highways and Shire secondary roads		Mainroads WA, Shire of Kondinin
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/INDIVIDUAL - LEMC - Shire of Kondinin - DFES - Mainroads WA		
PRIORITY STATUS High		
IMPLEMENTATION Implementation of all treatment actions should be considered as soon as possible.		
BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS Shire can budget for the strategic firebreak maintenance. The road train turn around areas can be incorporated in Mainroads WA budget and Shire road works programs.		
MONITOR AND REVIEW Annual review by LEMC		
APPROVAL FOR RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION		
ORGANISATION	DATE	SIGNED

SHIRE OF KONDININ – CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING TREATMENT OPTIONS

Risk Treatment Option	Rural Fire	
Assessment for treatment option 1	Maintenance of strategic fire breaks around all the mentioned towns and locations	
Criteria	Questions	Assessment
Cost	Is this option affordable? Is it the most cost effective?	Yes – add in to Ranger patrol duties and works program
Timing	Will the beneficial effects of this option be quickly realised?	Yes
Administrative Efficiency	Can this option be easily administered or will its application be neglected because of difficulty of administration or lack of expertise?	Yes, there is existing capacity to administer this option
Effect on the economy	What will be the economic impacts of this option?	No perceived impact
Effects on the environment	What will be the environmental impacts of this option?	Reduced risk of fire damage
Risk creation	Will this option itself introduce new risks?	No
Jurisdictional authority	Does this level of Government have the legislative authority to apply this option? If not, can higher levels be encouraged to do so?	Yes
Risk reduction potential	What proportion of the losses due to this risk will this option prevent?	Could be up to 50%

Part Three – Coordination of emergency operations

It is recognised that the HMAs and combat agencies may require local government resources and assistance in emergency management. The *Shire of Kondinin* is committed to providing assistance/support if the required resources are available through the Incident Support Group when and if formed.

Incident Support Group (ISG)

The ISG is convened by the HMA or the Local Emergency Coordinator in consultation with the HMA to assist in the overall coordination of services and information during a major incident. Coordination is achieved through clear identification of priorities by agencies sharing information and resources.

The role of the ISG is to provide support to the incident management team. The ISG is a group of people represented by the different agencies who may have involvement in the incident.

Triggers for an ISG

The triggers for an incident support group are defined in [State Emergency Management Policy 4.1 'Incident Management'](#). These are;

where an incident is designated as “Level 2” or higher which is when one or more of the following occur;

- Requirement for possible or actual evacuation
- Protracted duration
- Multi agency response where there is need for collaborative decision making and the coordination of resources/information
- A need to coordinate medium level of warning/information to the community during a multi agency event
- Where there is a perceived need relative to an impending hazard impact (flood, fire, storm)
- A medium level of complexity
- Resources are required from outside the local area, and
- Potential declaration of an “Emergency Situation”

Membership of an ISG

The Incident Support Group is made up of agencies representatives that provide support to the Controlling Agency. Emergency Management Agencies may be called on to be liaison officers on the Incident Support Group.

The recovery coordinator should be a member of the ISG from the onset, to ensure consistency of information flow, situational awareness and handover to recovery.

The representation on this group may change regularly depending upon the nature of the incident, agencies involved and the consequences caused by the emergency.

Agencies supplying staff for the ISG must ensure that the representative(s) have the authority to commit resources and/or direct tasks.

Frequency of Meetings

The frequency of meetings will be determined by the Incident Controller and will generally depend on the nature and complexity of the incident. As a minimum, there should be at least one meeting per or incident. Coordination is achieved through clear identification of priorities and objectives by agencies sharing information and resources.

Location of ISG Meetings

The Incident Support Group meets during an emergency and provides a focal point for a coordinated approach. The following table identifies suitable locations where they can meet within the District.

Refer to Appendix 8

Media management and public information

Communities threatened or impacted by emergencies have an urgent and vital need for information and direction. Such communities require adequate, timely information and instructions in order to be aware of the emergency and to take appropriate actions to safeguard life and property. **The provision of this information is the responsibility of the HMA.**

Public warning systems

During times of an emergency one of the most critical components of managing an incident is getting information to the public in a timely and efficient manner. This section highlights local communication strategies.

Refer to Appendix 10

Finance arrangements

[State Emergency Management Policy \(SEMP 4.2\)](#) outlines the responsibilities for funding during multi-agency emergencies. While recognising the provisions of [SEMP 4.2](#), the *Shire of Kondinin* is committed to expending such necessary funds within its current budgetary constraints as required to ensure the safety of its residents and visitors. The Chief Executive Officer should be approached immediately an emergency

event requiring resourcing by the *Shire of Kondinin* occurs to ensure the desired level of support is achieved.

Part Four – Evacuation and welfare

Evacuation

Comprehensive emergency management planning should involve planning for community evacuations. Although the actual act of evacuating a community is the responsibility of the HMA, the local government with the assistance of their LEMC have clear responsibilities to undertake pre emergency evacuation planning. A comprehensive evacuation plan is of considerable value to all agencies with a role in evacuation and can be very effective in assisting the controlling agency to make timely and informed decisions.

Consideration also needs to be given to receiving evacuees from other local governments.

To assist with emergency evacuation planning SEMC has endorsed the [Western Australian Community Evacuation in Emergencies Guide](#) which has a section on pre emergency evacuation planning for local governments and LEMCs and dot point items for consideration.

The decision to evacuate will only be made by an HMA or an authorised officer when the members of the community at risk do not have the capability to make an informed decision or when it is evident that loss of life or injury is imminent.

Under the Emergency Management Act 2005 (S 67), a hazard management officer or authorised officer during an emergency situation or state of emergency may do all or any of the following:

- Direct or by direction prohibit the movement of persons, animals and vehicles within, into, out of or around an emergency area or any part of the emergency area;
- Direct the evacuation and removal of persons or animals from the emergency area or any part of the emergency area;
- Close any road, access route or area of water in, or leading to the emergency area.

The evacuation plan will rely heavily on communication with the community. It is essential to involve community representatives in the planning process so they are aware of and are informed about what they might face during an evacuation. Community members should have an understanding of the local evacuation procedures and be given the necessary education to ensure the successful implementation of the evacuation plan.

The need for short or long term evacuation and immediate evacuation may be necessary. The general policy of the States' emergency management organisation is that:

- Community members should be involved in the decision to stay or evacuate when threatened by an emergency, as much as practicable; and
- The decision to evacuate will only be made by a HMA or an authorised officer when the members of the community at risk do not have the capability to make an informed decision or when it is evident that loss of life or injury is imminent
- In consultation with the community and the CPFS, the HMA is responsible for ensuring arrangements are in place for the care of evacuees until such time as they can return.

Special needs groups

The purpose behind this is so that a Controlling Agency that is planning evacuation will be able to identify locations which require special attention or resources.

Examples may be;

- schools
- nursing homes
- child care centres
- Hospitals
- Caravan parks & camp grounds
- Persons with disabilities

Each section of the section of the community mentioned above have their own evacuation arrangements.

Refer to Appendix 2

Routes & maps

The main roads through the Shire of Kondinin are:

Brookton Highway	Kondinin Williams Rd
Kondinin Narembeen Rd	Mt Walker Rd

Refer to Appendix 10: Appendix 6: Map of the District.

Refer to Appendix 11: Town Maps

Welfare

The Department for Child Protection and Family Support (CPFS) has the role of managing welfare. CPFS have developed a local Welfare Emergency Management Plan for the Narrogin District which incorporates the Shire of Kondinin.

Local Welfare Coordinator

The Local Welfare Coordinator is appointed by the CPFS District Director to

- a) Establish, chair and manage the activities of the Local Welfare Emergency Committee (LWEC), where determined appropriate by the District Director;
- b) Prepare, promulgate, test and maintain the Local Welfare Plans;
- c) Represent the department and the emergency welfare function on the Local Emergency Management Committee and Local Recovery Committee;
- d) Establish and maintain the Local Welfare Emergency Coordination Centre;
- e) Ensure personnel and organisations are trained and exercised in their welfare responsibilities;
- f) Coordinate the provision of emergency welfare services during response and recovery phases of an emergency; and
- g) Represent the department on the Incident Management Group when required

Local Welfare Liaison Officer

The Local Welfare Liaison Officer is nominated by the Local Government to coordinate welfare response during emergencies and liaise with the Local Welfare Coordinator.

Local Government should appoint a liaison officer. This role will provide assistance to the Local Welfare Centre, including the management of emergency evacuation centres such as building opening, closing, security and maintenance.

It is important to identify the initial arrangements for welfare to occur, particularly in remote areas, where it may take some time for CPFS to arrive.

Register.Find.Reunite

When a large scale emergency occurs and people are evacuated or become displaced, one of the areas CPFS has responsibility for is recording who has been displaced and placing the information onto a National Register. This primarily allows friends or relatives to locate each other. Because of the nature of the work involved CPFS have reciprocal arrangements with the Red Cross to assist with the registration process.

A Red Cross unit does not operate in the Shire of Kondinin. The shire will assume this role.

Animals (including assistance animals)

The Shire Ranger will arrange appropriate animal welfare utilising shire resources and adjoining shire resources *where considered necessary*.

Welfare centres

Refer to Narrogin District Local Emergency Management Plan for the Provision of Welfare Support in Appendix 5.



Part Five – Recovery

Managing recovery is a legislated function of local government and the Local Recovery Management Plan is a compulsory sub-plan of the LEMA. To support the development of the recovery plan the SEMC has endorsed the [Local Recovery Guidelines](#). The Guidelines will assist local governments to undertake the recovery planning process.

Refer to the Shire of Kondinin Local Recovery Plan

Local recovery coordinator

Local governments are required to nominate a local recovery coordinator.

Local Recovery Coordinators are to advise and assist local government and coordinate local recovery activities as outlined in SEMP 4.4 - Recovery Coordination.

Refer to Appendix 7

Part Six – Exercising, reviewing and reporting

The aim of exercising

Testing and exercising is essential to ensure that emergency management arrangements are workable and effective. Testing and exercising is important to ensure individuals and organisations remain aware of what is required of them during an emergency response situation.

The exercising of a HMA's response to an incident is a HMA responsibility however it could be incorporated into the LEMC exercise.

Exercising the emergency management arrangements will allow the LEMC to:

- Test the effectiveness of the local arrangements
- Bring together members of emergency management agencies and give them knowledge of, and confidence in, their roles and responsibilities
- Help educate the community about local arrangements and programs
- Allow participating agencies an opportunity to test their operational procedures and skills in simulated emergency conditions
- Test the ability of separate agencies to work together on common tasks, and to assess effectiveness of co-ordination between them.

Frequency of exercises

Policy No 2.5 – [Emergency Management for Local Government](#), and Policy 3.1 [Exercise Management](#) requires the LEMC to exercise their arrangements on at least an annual basis.

Types of exercises

Some examples of exercises types include:

- Desktop/Discussion
- A phone tree recall exercise
- Opening and closing procedures for evacuation centres or any facilities that might be operating in an emergency
- Operating procedures of an Emergency Coordination Centre
- Locating and activating resources on the Emergency Resources Register

Reporting of exercises

Each LEMC reports their exercise schedule to the relevant DEMC by the 1st May each year for inclusion in the DEMC report to the Exercise Management Advisory Group (EMAG).

Once the exercises have been completed, post exercise reports should be forwarded to the DEMC to be included in reporting for the SEMC annual report.

Review of local emergency management arrangements

The Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA) shall be reviewed in accordance with Policy No 2.5 – [Emergency Management for Local Government](#) and amended or replaced whenever the local government considers it appropriate (s.42 of the EM Act).

According to SEMC Policy No 2.5 – [Emergency Management for Local Government](#), the LEMA (including recovery plans) are to be reviewed and amended as follows:

- contact lists are reviewed and updated quarterly;
- **a review is conducted after training that exercises the arrangements;**
- an entire review is undertaken every five (5) years, as risks might vary due to climate, environment and population changes; and
- circumstances may require more frequent reviews.

Review of Local Emergency Management Committee Positions

The Shire of Kondinin in consultation with the parent organisation of members shall determine the term and composition of LEMC positions.

Review of resources register

The Executive Officer shall have the resources register checked and updated on an annual basis, ongoing amendments occur at each LEMC meeting.

Annual reporting

The annual report of the LEMC is to be completed and submitted to the DEMC within 2 weeks of the end of the financial year for which the annual report is prepared. The LEMC is required to submit a signed hard copy of the annual report to the Executive Officer of the DEMC.

The information provided by the LEMC annual report is collated into the SEMC and SEMC Secretariat Annual Report which is tabled in Parliament.

The SEMC issue the annual report template.

Part Seven – Appendices

Appendix 1: Critical Infrastructure

Item	Location	Description	Owner	Contact Details	Community Impact Description
Kondinin & Districts Hospital	Graham St Kondinin	Hospital	WACHS	9894 1222	Loss of access in case of medical emergencies
Radio Repeater Station	Karlgarin Hills	Radio Repeater Tower for WAERN, WA Pol, CB	DFES	9870 6543	Loss of emergency services communication
Mobile phone towers	Kondinin town Notting Hill Hyden	Mobile phone towers	Telstra	13 22 55	Loss of communication services
Kondinin airstrip	Delargie Rd Kondinin	airstrip	Shire of Kondinin	9889 1006	Loss of access for RFDS in case of emergency medical evacuation
Kondinin Electrical Sub-station	Brookton H/way kondinin	Sub-station	Western Power	13 13 51	Loss of electricity
Water	Whole of Shire	Water supply	Water Corporation	13 13 75 9881 1088	Loss of water supply
Sewerage	Hyden	Sewerage system (STED)	Water Corporation	13 13 75 9881 1088	Sewerage backup due to system failure
Main Roads WA	Whole of Shire	Main Roads	MRWA	13 81 38	Road closures

Appendix 2: Special needs groups

Name	Description	Address	Contact 1	Contact 2	No People	Have they got an evacuation plan? Who manages the plan? Has a copy been provided to the LEMC?
Kondinin Primary School	Primary School	Graham St Kondinin WA	Mr S Paton, Principal 9889 1047	Mrs N Graham Registrar 9889 1047	32 student 6 staff	Yes
Hyden Primary School	Primary School	Naughton St Hyden WA	Ms L Smart Principal 9880 5053		60	Yes
Hyden Childcare	Daycare centre	McPherson St Hyden	9880 5135	Chloe Tienhoven 0400 488 821	Varies	Yes
Kondinin Hospital	Hospital	Graham St Kondinin	HSM 9894 1222	HSM	Approx 12 patients 8 staff	Yes
Yeerakine Lodge	Low Care Aged Care	Graham St Kondinin	Kondinin Hospital 9894 1222	Mrs J Browning9063 7030	Up to 8	Yes
Westcourt Retirement Village	Independent Living	West Court Kondinin WA	Jenny Browning 9063 7030		Up to 16	Yes
Whispering Gums Retirement Village	Independent Living	Cnr Clayton and McPherson Sts Hyden WA	Colin Muir 9880 5028 9880 5272		Up to 12	No
Hyden Respite	Respite Care	Lynch St Hyden	Jodie Baillie 0447 982 354		Varies	No

		WA				
Wave Rock Caravan Park	Caravan Park	Wave Rock Rd Hyden	Manager 9880 5022	Mrs Sheenagh Collins 9880 5052	Varies	No

Appendix 3: Risk Register Schedule

Descriptions For Likelihood

Descriptor	Description
Almost Certain (A)	Is expected to occur in most circumstances; and/or high level or recorded incidents and/or strong anecdotal evidence; and/or strong likelihood the event will recur; and/or great opportunity, reason, or means to occur; may occur once every year or more.
Likely (B)	Will probably occur in most circumstances and/or regular recorded incidents and strong anecdotal evidence; and/or considerable opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every five years.
Possible (C)	Might occur at some time; and/or few, infrequent, random recorded incidents or little anecdotal evidence and/or very few incidents in associated or comparable organisations, facilities or communities; and/or some opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every twenty years.
Unlikely (D)	Is not expected to occur; and/or recorded incidents or anecdotal evidence; and/or no recent incidents in associated organisations, facilities or communities; and/or little opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every one hundred years.
Rare (E)	May occur only in exceptional circumstances; may occur once every five hundred or more years.

SHIRE OF KONDININ - RISK REGISTER

<i>Risk Statement</i>	<i>Likelihood Rating</i>	<i>Consequence Rating</i>	<i>Level of Risk</i>	<i>Action Priority</i>
<i>RURAL FIRE</i>				
There is a risk that a Rural Fire will result in the closure of major highway routes	B	3	High	3
There is a risk that a Rural Fire will result in the loss of life of residents and visitors.	D	2	Low	1
There is a risk that a Rural fire could threaten the lifelines causing disruption to residents of the area	B	3	High	2
<i>ROAD TRANSPORT ACCIDENT</i>				
There is a risk that a transport accident will cause loss of life.	Road A	4	Extreme	1
	Rail B	4	Extreme	2
There is a risk that a heavy vehicle road accident will cause major property damage.	C	3	High	4

There is a risk of a hazardous material spill caused by a road accident.	B	3	High	3
There is a risk that a road traffic accident will disrupt services for 24 hours or more.	C	3	High	5
<i>STORM</i>				
There is a risk that a severe storm will cause substantial property damage requiring	C	3	High	1
There is a risk that a severe storm will cause disruption to community lifelines or services	C	3	High	2
<i>FLOOD</i>				
There is a risk that a flood could cause loss of life and harm to people's health.	D	4	High	1
. There is a risk that a flood could damage the primary industry sector of the area.	C	3	High	3
There is a risk that a flood could damage the lifelines causing disruption to the area.	C	4	Extreme	2
<i>HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL</i>				
There is a risk that a hazardous material incident could cause loss of life or harm	C	4	Extreme	1
There is a risk that a hazardous material spill could cause damage to the natural	C	2	Moderate	3
There is a risk that a hazardous material spill will impinge on the economic and social well being of the community	D	3	Moderate	2

Appendix 4: Resources

E.G. Shire, Other Agencies, Pastoralists etc.

Shire of Kondinin
Resources Schedule
Plant and equipment resources

Location:	Shire of Kondinin	
Contact/s	CEO	Mob: 0429 891 006
	DCEO	0447 001 165
	MOW	0427 981 812

Item description	Number of items
Graders – Kondinin - Hyden	2 - 1
Front end loaders	2
Backhoe with front bucket	1
Water truck	1
Water tanker	1
Tractor with attachments – 1 each in Hyden (with FEL) and Kondinin	2
Mobile diesel tanker	1
Aboveground diesel tank 1 each in Hyden and Kondinin	2
Chainsaws	4
Bus	1
Farmers – fire fighting equipment- min 500l	All
Hyden Hotel bus	1
Hyden bus contractors	3
Kondinin bus contractor	1
Karlgarin bus contractor	1
Shire of Kulin – various large equipment including graders, loaders, water trucks and a bulldozer.	numerous

Location:	Kondinin	
Contact/s	Greg Gleeson	0419 372 315
Item description	Number of items	
Mobile diesel light plant	4	

Location:	Hyden	
Contact/s	Kent Mouritz	0429 805 132
Item description		Number of items
Grader		1
Dozer		1

Location:	Karlgin	
Contact/s	Karlgin Contractors K & J Fotheringhame	0427 895 054
Item description		Number of items
Dozer		2

Location:	Hyden	
Contact/s	Fisher Contracting Service	Darren Fisher 0427 383 345
Item description		Number of items
Grader		
Water Truck		
Prime movers		
Float Trailer		

Location:	Kondinin	
Contact/s	Middle East Engineering Peter Harvey	9889 1200
Item description		Number of items
Diesel Generator		1

Location:	Kondinin	
Contact/s	Kondinin Building Services Graham & Richard Smeed	0427 891 031 Graham 0427 891 027 Richard
Item description		Number of items
Diesel generator		1

Kondinin Lions Club	0429 889 102
Hyden Lions Club	9880 5272
Department for Child Protection and Family Support	9881 0123 1800 199 008 a/h
Central Agcare	9063 2037

Appendix 5: Welfare centre information

Refer to the Local Welfare Plan for the Narrogin District

Appendix 7: Contacts

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST		
HAZARD	HAZARD MANAGEMENT AGENCY	OPERATIONS MANAGER - PHONE
Fire (Rural)	Shire of Kondinin - CBFCO John Read 98891006 (w) 98891284 (h) 0429 891006 (m) DCBFCO Tom Mulcahy 0427 805 292	Kondinin – Roger Northey 0447 699 909 0417 565 870 Kyle Gleeson Karlgarin - Robbie Trenorden 0428 896 014 Hyden - Neil Aggiss 0429 805 077 East Hyden - Rolf Meeking 0427 808 051
Hazardous Material	FESA - Chemicals	Kulin FESA
Transport Accident	WA Police Service	Sgt Dwayne Brooks - 9889 1100

Flood	FESA	Kondinin – Roger Northey 0447 699 909 0417 565 870 Kyle Gleeson Hyden – Ken Graham 0429 807042
Fire (Industrial)	FESA - Fire Services	Hyden –Tom Mulcahy 0427 805 292 Kondinin- Roger Northey 0447 699 909 0417 565 870 Kyle Gleeson
Fire (Residential)	FESA – Fire Services	Hyden –Tom Mulcahy 0427 805 292 Ashley Rogers – 0409 085 585 Kondinin - Roger Northey 0447 699 909 0417 565 870 Kyle Gleeson
Industrial Accident	FESA - Fire Services	Hyden –Tom Mulcahy 0427 805 292 Ken Graham 0429 807 042 Kondinin-Roger Northey 0447 699 909 0417 565 870 Kyle Gleeson
Storm/Tempest	FESA	Hyden – Ken Graham 0429 807042 Kondinin - Roger Northey 0447 699 909 0417 565 870 Kyle Gleeson
Infrastructure Failure – Power	Western Power Corporation	9228 0144 13 13 51

Infrastructure Failure – Communications	Telstra	132 999 (Business Faults)
Building Collapse	FESA - Rescue	Hyden – Ken Graham 0429 807042 Kondinin - Roger Northey 0447 699 909 0417 565 870 Kyle Gleeson
Mine Incident	FESA - Rescue	Hyden – Ken Graham 0429 807042 Tom Mulcahy 0427 805 292 Kondinin - Roger Northey 0447 699 909 0417 565 870 Kyle Gleeson
Bridge Collapse	WA Police Service	Sgt Dwayne Brooks - 9889 1100
Infrastructure Failure - Water	Water Corporation WA	Narrogin – 9881 0605 13 13 75
Aeronautical Accident	FESA	Hyden – Ken Graham 0429 807042 Kondinin - Roger Northey 0447 699 909 0417 565 870 Kyle Gleeson
Epidemic - Human	Health Department	Kondinin Hospital - 9894 1222
Epidemic - Animal & Plant	Department of Agriculture	Narrogin - Roger BRYANT 9881 0222

Name	Organisation	Address	Phone	Mobile	Email	Fax
Kondinin Police	WA Police	Stubbs St Kondinin	9889 1100 000			
Kondinin Hospital	WACHS	Graham St Kondinin	9894 1222		KHS.Managers@health.wa.gov.au	9894 1222
Kulin Shire	Local Govt.	Kulin	9880 1204		ceo@kulin.wa.gov.au	9880 1221
Narembeen Shire	Local Govt.	Narembeen	9064 7308		ceo@narembeen.wa.gov.au	9064 7037
Corrigin Shire	Local Govt.	Corrigin	9063 2203		ceo@corrigin.wa.gov.au	9063 2005
Local Recovery Coordinator	Shire of Kondinin	Kondinin	9889 1006	0429891006 0447001165	ceo@kondinin.wa.gov.au dceo@kondinin.wa.gov.au	9889 1197

Appendix 8: Incident Support Group meeting locations

Location one

**Address: Kondinin FESA Shed
Graham St Kondinin**

	Name	Phone	Phone
1 st Contact	Roger Northey	0447 699 909	
2 nd Contact	Kyle Gleeson	0417 565 870	

Location two

**Address: Kondinin Shire Administration Office
Gordon St Kondinin**

	Name	Phone	Phone
1 st Contact	CEO	9889 1006	0429 891 006
2 nd Contact	DCEO	9889 1006	0447 001 165

Location three

**Address: Hyden FESA Shed
Lynch St Hyden**

	Name	Phone	Phone
1 st Contact	Ken Graham	9880 7042	0429 807 042
2 nd Contact	Tom Mulcahy	0427 805 292	

Appendix 9: Special considerations

Description	Time of Year	Impact / No of People
Post-harvest season	December – February	Reduced number of volunteers available within the community
Wave Rock Weekender	Late September	Influx of approx. 1000 visitors to Wave Rock for 2 day concert.

Appendix 10: Local public warning systems

Description	Contact Person	Contact Number
Shire Bushfire SMS System	Shire CEO	9889 1006 or 0429 891 006
Public Notice Board – Kondinin IGA	Brad Crisp	9889 1013
Kondinin Post Office	Manager	9889 1037
Kondinin Shire Office	CEO	9889 1006
Kondinin DFES	Roger Northey	0447 699 909
Hyden DFES	Ken Graham	9880 7042 or 0429 807 042
Hyden Shire Office	Staff	9880 5160
ABC Radio	Staff	9842 4011 Albany 9792 2799 Bunbury
FESA Public Info Line	Staff	1300 657 209

Appendix 11: Town Maps

See attached for townsites of Karlgarin, Kondinin and Hyden.

