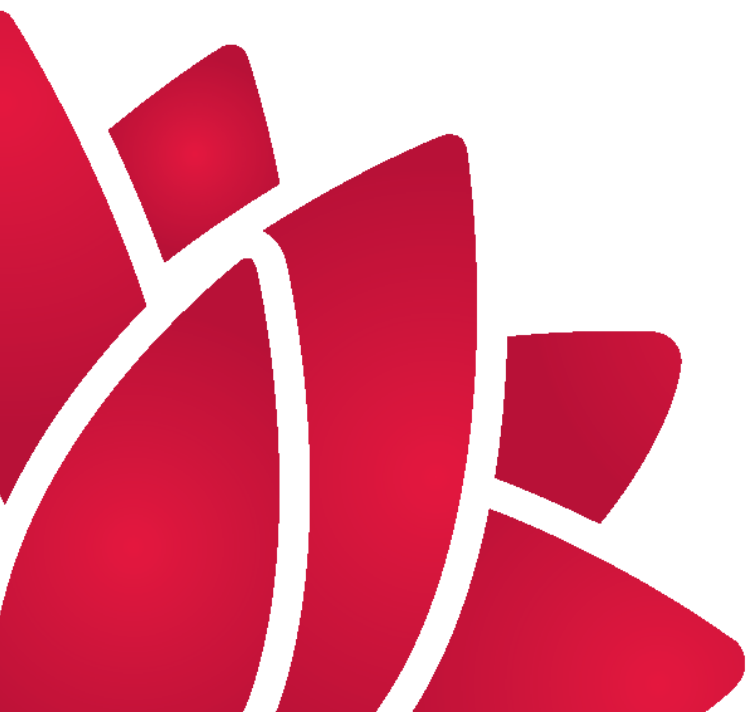




**Wingecarribee Shire
Council
Local Emergency
Management Plan
October 2020**

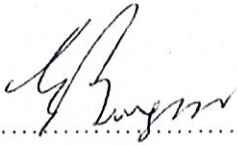


Part 1 – Administration

Authority

The Wingecarribee Shire Council Local Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) has been prepared by the Wingecarribee Shire Council Local Emergency Management Committee in compliance with the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989.

APPROVED



.....

Chair

Wingecarribee Shire Council Local Emergency Management Committee

Dated:

ENDORSED

Superintendent
P.R.CONDON
Superintendent
P.R.CONDON



.....

A/Chair

South Eastern Regional Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 18/5/21

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Purpose

Detailed arrangements for, prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies within the Local Government Area(s) are covered by this plan.

It encompasses arrangements for:

- emergencies controlled by combat agencies;
- emergencies controlled by combat agencies and supported by the Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON);
- emergency operations for which there is no combat agency; and
- circumstances where a combat agency has passed control to the LEOCON.

Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

- define participating organisational and Functional Area roles and responsibilities in preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies;
- set out the control, co-ordination and liaison arrangements at the Local level;
- detail activation and alerting arrangements for involved agencies; and
- detail arrangements for the acquisition and co-ordination of resources.

Scope

The plan describes the arrangements at Local level to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and also provides policy direction for the preparation of Sub Plans and Supporting Plans:

- Arrangements detailed in this plan are based on the assumption that the resources upon which the plan relies are available when required; and
- The effectiveness of arrangements detailed in this plan are dependent upon all involved agencies preparing, testing and maintaining appropriate internal instructions, and/or standing operating procedures.

Principles

The following principles are applied in this plan:

- a) The Emergency Risk Management (ERM) process is to be used as the basis for emergency planning in New South Wales. This methodical approach to the planning process is to be applied by Emergency Management Committees at all levels.
- b) Responsibility for preparation, response and recovery rests initially at Local level. If Local agencies and available resources are not sufficient they are augmented by those at Regional level.
- c) Control of emergency response and recovery operations is conducted at the lowest effective level.
- d) Agencies may deploy their own resources from their own service from outside the affected Local area or Region if they are needed.
- e) The Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) is responsible, when requested by a combat agency, to co-ordinate the provision of resources support. EOCs would not normally assume control from a combat agency unless the situation can no longer be contained. Where necessary, this should only be done after consultation with the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) and agreement of the combat agency and the appropriate level of control.
- f) Emergency preparation, response and recovery operations should be conducted with all agencies carrying out their normal functions wherever possible.
- g) Prevention measures remain the responsibility of authorities/agencies charged by statute with the responsibility.

Test and Review Process

The Wingecarribee Shire Council Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) will review this Plan every three (3) years, or following any:

- activation of the Plan in response to an emergency;
- legislative changes affecting the Plan; and
- exercises conducted to test all or part of the Plan;
- in the event that deficiencies are identified; and
- as roles and responsibilities change

Security of Information

Emergency Management Plans (State, Region and Local), Sub Plans and Supporting Plans are public documents however they do not contain contact details or locations of operation centres or evacuation centres. This and other sensitive information is maintained separately and has a restricted and controlled distribution.

Part 2 – Community Context

Annexure A – Community Profile

General

Wingecarribee Shire covers an area of 2700 square kilometres.

This area is known to tourists as the Southern Highlands of New South Wales.

This Shire is an important catchment area for water supply to Sydney, Wollongong and the Northern Shoalhaven.

Much of the Shire is located at or above 640 metres above sea level. The main towns are Mittagong, Bowral, Moss Vale and Bundanoon. The smaller villages are Hill Top, Colo Vale, Yerrinbool, Balmoral Village, Willow Vale, Balaclava, Berrima, New Berrima, Medway, Sutton Forest, Exeter, Robertson, Burrawang, Fitzroy Falls, Penrose and Wingello. There are also a number of rural localities including Canyonleigh, Avoca, High Range and Joadja.

The pattern of development is one of small towns and villages, separated by a semi-rural landscape. Council intends to retain this character of the Shire.

Landform and Topography

The Eastern parts of the Shire are bounded by the Illawarra escarpment and Morton National Park, with some remnant rainforest and heathland.

The North of the Shire is characterised by rugged Eucalypt bushland, with gullies, gorges and sandy soils. This area forms part of the catchment for Sydney's water supply and three major storage dams (Avon, Nepean and Cordeaux).

The Wollondilly and Wingecarribee Rivers flow through the West of the Shire, through deep sandstone valleys and much of this area forms part of the catchment for Warragamba Dam.

The South of the Shire is bounded by Uringalla Creek and includes the villages of Bundanoon, Wingello and Penrose. This area is a sandstone plateau dissected by deep gorges.

Climate

The Southern Highlands has a temperate climate with warm-hot summers and cold winters.

Daily temperatures from May to September range from 0°C - 15°C with a mean daytime temperature of 12°C and around 3°C overnight. Frost occurs (minimum temperature less than 2°C) on average 50 days during the colder months and snow and sleet is possible at the higher locations. Strong westerly and south westerly winds are experienced across the Southern Highlands during the months of July through September with gusts up to 100kph.

During the months of October through April, temperatures range from 9°C - 40°C with average daytime temperatures of 26°C and 15°C overnight. Humidity during the summer months averages between 60 - 80%. Thunderstorms are common with multiple lightning strikes although not always accompanied by rain.

Statistic	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean	25.8	25.2	23.1	19.2	15.3	12.3	11.8	13.4	16.7	19.9	22.6	25.0	19.2
Lowest	21.1	21.4	19.7	17.1	12.9	9.2	9.1	9.6	12.9	16.9	18.9	21.2	17.4
5th %ile	21.9	22.0	20.7	17.7	13.2	10.7	10.1	11.6	14.0	17.5	19.5	22.1	17.9
10th %ile	22.8	22.5	21.0	17.7	13.9	10.9	10.3	11.9	14.8	17.8	20.4	22.5	18.2
Median	25.9	25.1	22.9	18.9	15.3	12.2	11.7	13.4	16.7	20.1	22.6	25.0	19.2
90th %ile	29.0	27.7	25.3	21.1	16.8	13.7	13.4	14.7	18.4	21.7	25.0	27.8	20.2
95th %ile	29.6	28.6	26.4	21.9	17.4	14.6	14.1	15.1	19.5	22.0	25.6	28.0	20.3
Highest	31.8	32.1	29.7	23.3	20.1	17.3	16.1	17.2	21.2	23.1	26.8	28.2	21.9

Mean annual rainfall is 909.7 millimetres per year with the lowest mean reaching 404.2mm and the highest at 1828.9mm. Heavy rain can occur at any time of the year as there is no wetter season. Cloud cover occurs all year round.

Statistic	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean	88.9	96.2	91.9	81.7	83.3	100.2	74.8	65.5	59.6	74.0	72.9	77.6	962.9
Lowest	3.6	4.3	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.4	3.7	1.4	0.0	2.8	373.5
5th %ile	16.4	9.8	11.9	9.3	11.2	9.5	9.1	5.9	10.4	13.2	6.0	9.7	604.2
10th %ile	24.0	15.0	18.1	14.6	14.1	13.9	13.5	8.9	14.7	19.0	11.9	15.9	643.9
Median	79.2	71.2	72.6	66.8	49.1	68.8	52.3	38.8	44.7	57.6	64.1	60.2	943.9
90th %ile	167.7	189.3	180.2	167.7	182.8	216.5	166.0	147.9	120.1	142.0	137.7	157.4	1311.7
95th %ile	201.6	268.1	252.1	199.7	243.7	322.8	209.6	232.7	133.4	191.6	177.5	178.5	1391.9
Highest	268.8	399.1	518.4	464.4	583.8	527.0	473.6	410.2	260.7	346.0	266.7	380.5	1846.1

Land Use

The main towns of Mittagong, Bowral and Moss Vale are primarily low and medium density residential with central retail businesses and small enclaves of industry at their outskirts.

The Hume Motorway dissects the shire from north to south and is a major transport link between Sydney and Canberra. Small villages can be found on bi-pass roads that run loosely in parallel to it including Balmoral Village, Hill Top, Colo Vale, Willow Vale, Yerrinbool, Renwick, Werai, Exeter, Sutton Forest, Canyonleigh, Bundanoon, Penrose and Wingello and the Illawarra Highway which runs east of Moss Vale and includes Avoca, Burrawang and Robertson.

Large tracts of bushland and national parks surround primary production land of 25 to 1000 acre lots. Primary industry consists mostly of beef cattle and dairy farms along the Illawarra Highway to the East of the Shire.

Coal mines originating in Wollondilly LGA extend under some of the northern areas of the Shire, primarily in the Yerrinbool area and the Berrima Colliery Medway, closed from operations in 2013, is undergoing the final stages of making safe for the community.

Produce is mostly cool climate vineyards scattered throughout the primary production areas of the Shire.

The Eastern part of the Shire experiences significant annual rainfall and is an important catchment area for the Sydney Metropolitan area. The Wingecarribee Dam has a large 34,500 mega litre capacity reservoir covering an area of 630 hectares with a water catchment area of 4,015 hectares; is located upstream of Bowral between Fitzroy Falls and Kangaloon.

The Shire is bounded by National Parks and State Forests with the Nattai National Park, Jellore State Forest, and Joadja Nature Reserve to the North and North West, Belanglo State Forest to the West, Penrose State Forest to the South West and Meryla and Wingello State Forests to the South. South East of the Illawarra Hwy is the Budderoo and Morton National Parks.

- Total WSC land area – [268,839.3 ha](#) (Ref LPI Data)

Land Use Zone / Type / Classification	Area Ha	% of LGA
RU1 Primary Production	8065.18	3
RU2 Rural Landscape	21507.14	8
RU3 Forestry	13441.97	5
R2 Low Density Residential	26883.9	10
E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves	69898.2	26
E2 Environmental Conservation	26883.9	10
E3 Environmental Management	99470.54	37
SP2 Infrastructure	2688.39	1

Population and People

Wingecarribee Greater LGA Community Profile

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS 2016 Census of Population and Housing
 Wingecarribee (A) (LGA18350) 2689.3 sq. Kms

G01 SELECTED PERSON CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX (1 of 2)

Count of persons

	Males	Females	Persons
Total persons	22,894	24,988	47,882
Age groups:			
0-4 years	1,223	1,128	2,358
5-14 years	3,057	2,998	6,050
15-19 years	1,450	1,582	3,037
20-24 years	990	900	1,896
25-34 years	1,973	1,995	3,972
35-44 years	2,374	2,694	5,071
45-54 years	3,025	3,448	6,470
55-64 years	3,095	3,547	6,643
65-74 years	3,309	3,789	7,096
75-84 years	1,848	2,014	3,861
85 years and over	536	894	1,428
Counted on Census Night:			
At home	21,516	23,730	45,249
Elsewhere in Australia	1,375	1,254	2,627
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons:			
Aboriginal	426	489	918
Torres Strait Islander	9	11	24
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander(a)	5	12	20
Total	443	508	954
Birthplace:			
Australia(b)	17,639	19,262	36,901
Elsewhere(c)	3,606	4,004	7,607

Language spoken at home:			
English only	20,181	22,088	42,268
Other language(d)	1,274	1,429	2,703
Australian citizen	20,197	22,146	42,343

This table is based on place of usual residence unless otherwise stated.

(a) Applicable to persons who are of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

G13 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME(a) BY SEX (1 of 2)
Count of persons

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Speaks English only	20,181	22,088	42,268
Speaks other language:			
Afrikaans	17	16	38
Arabic	35	27	63
Australian Indigenous Languages	3	0	3
Chinese languages:			
Cantonese	52	66	115
Mandarin	111	115	228
Other(c)	20	3	20
Total	186	186	370
Croatian	16	20	33
Dutch	33	51	80
French	44	70	112
German	97	111	202
Greek	89	84	171
Indo-Aryan languages:			
Bengali	11	7	17
Hindi	28	24	58
Punjabi	23	20	41
Sinhalese	3	0	5
Urdu	0	0	0
Other	88	78	168
Italian	137	141	282
Japanese	15	23	39
Korean	9	14	25
Macedonian	24	30	54
Maltese	13	11	27
Persian (excluding Dari)	12	9	19
Polish	26	30	54
Russian	0	8	8
Samoan	7	9	13
Serbian	15	21	39
Southeast Asian Austronesian languages:			
Filipino	7	14	23
Indonesian	10	12	22
Tagalog	21	40	60
Other(e)	4	11	19

<i>Total</i>	51	75	125
Spanish	53	73	129
Tamil	3	3	3
Thai	20	35	57
Turkish	19	5	21
Vietnamese	18	44	58
Other(f)	170	209	377
<i>Total</i>	1,274	209	2,703
Language spoken at home not stated	1,438	1,474	2,905
Total	22,894	24,988	47,882

This table is based on place of usual residence.

(a) This list of languages consists of the most common Language Spoken at Home responses reported in the 2011 Census.

G32 DWELLING STRUCTURE

Count of occupied(a) and unoccupied private dwellings and persons(b) in occupied private dwellings

	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Occupied private dwellings:		
Separate house	16,121	40,550
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc. with:		
One storey	764	1,176
Two or more storeys	293	510
<i>Total</i>	1,055	1,689
Flat, unit or apartment:		
In a one or two storey block	319	486
In a three-storey block	0	0
In a four or more-storey block	3	3
Attached to a house	4	14
<i>Total</i>	324	501
Other dwelling:		
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	86	121
Improvised home, tent, sleepers out	3	12
House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.	13	26
<i>Total</i>	31	64
Dwelling structure not stated	129	265
Total occupied private dwellings	17,759	43,231
Unoccupied private dwellings	2,788	..
Total private dwellings	20,546	43,231

G33 TENURE AND LANDLORD TYPE

	<i>Dwelling structure</i>					
	<i>Separate house</i>	<i>Semi-detached</i>	<i>Flat, unit</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Owned outright	7,133	424	41	78	57	7,730
Owned with a mortgage(b)	5,695	97	28	9	23	5,849
<i>Total Rented:</i>	2,756	470	234	27	37	3,518
Other tenure type(e)	152	29	5	3	3	194
Tenure type not stated	390	32	16	18	14	475
Total	16,121	1,055	324	136	129	17,759

G53 INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

	<i>Persons</i>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	681
Mining	227
Manufacturing	1,438
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	178
Construction	2,065
Wholesale Trade	509
Retail Trade	1,994
Accommodation and Food Services	1,853
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	886
Information Media and Telecommunications	232
Financial and Insurance Services	469
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	428
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,373
Administrative and Support Services	811
Public Administration and Safety	896
Education and Training	1,925
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,582
Arts and Recreation Services	314
Other Services	844
Inadequately described/Not stated	933
Total	20,644

B46 METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY SEX

Count of employed persons aged 15 years and over

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
One method:		
Train	50	41
Bus	44	49
Ferry	3	0
Tram (includes light rail)	0	3
Taxi	3	11
Car, as driver	5,800	6,073
Car, as passenger	417	455
Truck	217	6
Motorbike/scooter	41	7

Bicycle	47	12
Other	59	38
Walked only	331	297
<i>Total one method</i>	7,001	6,987
Two methods:		
Train and:		
Bus	3	7
Ferry	0	0
Tram (includes light rail)	0	0
Car, as driver	0	10
Car, as passenger	3	3
Other	0	0
<i>Total</i>	12	19
Bus and:		
Ferry	0	0
Tram (includes light rail)	0	0
Car, as driver	3	0
Car, as passenger	0	10
Other	0	0
<i>Total</i>	5	13
Other two methods	57	33
<i>Total two methods</i>	70	63
Three methods:		
Train and two other methods	8	7
Bus and two other methods (excludes train)	0	0
Other three methods	3	0
<i>Total three methods</i>	5	11
Worked at home	717	997
Did not go to work	632	1,221
Method of travel to work not stated	97	103
Total	8,529	9,383

This table is based on place of usual residence.

(BOM, 2016 census data)

Transport Routes and Facilities

Rail

Sydney Trains run a service on the Sydney to Melbourne rail corridor that connects Sydney to Goulburn via Campbelltown and Picton with stops in the Shire at Yerrinbool, Mittagong, Bowral, Burradoo, Moss Vale, Exeter, Bundanoon, Penrose and Wingello. The timetable reflects peak hour usage. Regional coaches connect to Wollongong from Bundanoon stopping at Moss Vale, Bowral, Burrawang and Robertson. Country trains have a service connecting Canberra to Strathfield and Sydney Central stopping in the Shire at Bundanoon, Moss Vale, Bowral and Mittagong. Routinely, due to track maintenance and/or breakdowns, buses replace trains on some segments of the line.

Buses

Berrima Buslines

Address: 90 Old Bowral Road, Mittagong NSW 2575

Post address: PO Box 212, Mittagong NSW 2575

Telephone: (02) 4871 3211

Facsimile: (02) 4871 3225

Email: info@berrimabuslines.com.au

Berrima Buslines services Wingecarribee Shire and is owned and operated by the same company that owns Picton buses. They operate a fleet of 42 buses with additional 28 available from Picton for emergency purposes. They provide morning and afternoon commuter and school bus travel with some limited daytime routes between the 3 main towns.

Road

The Hume Highway (M31) connects the Highlands to the M5 and M7 motorway in the north and southwest to Goulburn and Yass and the M23 to Canberra. The Hume Highway supports approximately 37% of the nation's total freight task, with heavy vehicles accounting for up to 40% of the total traffic volume on the dual carriageway corridor. The NSW freight task is expected to increase by 28% by the year 2036. Currently 29,838 vehicle movements occur in both direction every 24 hours.

The Illawarra Highway runs East from the Hume Highway at Sutton Forest via Moss Vale to Albion Park and the coast. Average daily volume is 3,923 vehicles per day (2012 permanent traffic counter west of Sheep Wash Rd).

Economy and Industry

Employers of significance in the area are:

Boral cement works at New Berrima (105 employees)
Warrigal (110 employees)
Bunnings (110 employees)
Gubbins / Mitre 10 (115 employees)
Oxley College (128 employees)
Mittagong RSL (150 employees)
Coles (175 employees)
Southern Highlands Private Hospitals (230 employees)
Tyree (245 employees)
Harbison Care (266 employees)
Bowral and District Hospital (300 employees)
Woolworths (315 employees)
Wingecarribee Shire Council (402 employees)

Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

A Local Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Study has been undertaken by the Wingecarribee Shire Local Emergency Management Committee identifying the following hazards as having risk of causing loss of life, property, utilities, services and/or the community's ability to function within its normal capacity. These hazards have been identified as having the potential to create an emergency. The Name Emergency Risk Management Study should be referenced to identify the complete list of consequences and risk descriptions.

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Agricultural Disease (Animal/Animal)	An agriculture/horticulture incident that results, or has potential to result, in the spread of a communicable disease or infestation.	Possible	Catastrophic	Extreme	Department of Primary Industries
Bridge Collapse	Failure of a major bridge structure with or without warning owing to structural failure or as a result of external/ internal events or other hazards/ incidents.	Rare	Moderate	Medium	LEOCON
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards /incidents.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	FRNSW (USAR) LEOCON
Communicable Disease (Human only)	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human population	Possible	Catastrophic	Extreme	Department of Health

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Communicable Disease (Animal/Human)	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human or animal population. Zoonotic, Hendra, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth.	Possible	Catastrophic	Extreme	Department of Health
Dam Failure	A dam is compromised that results in localised or widespread flooding.	Rare	Major	High	Water NSW NSW SES
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage.	Rare	Minor	Low	LEOCON
Fire (Bush or Grass)	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands.	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW RFS FRNSW
Fire (Industrial)	Serious industrial fire in office complexes and/or warehouses within industrial estates.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Commercial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes and hospitals.	Possible	Minor	Medium	FRNSW NSW RFS

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Fire (Residential)	Serious residential fire in medium/high rise apartments.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	FRNSW NSW RFS
Flood (Flash)	Heavy rainfall causes excessive localised flooding with minimal warning time	Almost Certain	Moderate	High	NSW SES
Flood (Riverine)	River flows exceed the capacity of normal river systems resulting in flood waters escaping and inundating river plains	Likely	Minor	High	NSW SES
Hazardous Release	Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	FRNSW
Heatwave	A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely.	Possible	Moderate	High	SEOCN
Landslip	Landslip/landslide resulting in localised or widespread damage.	Possible	Insignificant	Low	LEOCN
Storm (Wind Severe)	Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localised flooding and downed trees and flying debris.	Almost Certain	Moderate	Extreme	NSW SES

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Storm (Wind General)	General severe wind occurs regularly resulting in downed trees and debris especially Westerlies from July to September	Almost Certain	Moderate	Extreme	NSW SES
Storm (Rain)	Sever rain storms with accompanying lightning causing localised flooding and downed trees and debris.	Almost Certain	Minor	High	NSW SES
Storm (Snow)	Freezing sleet and snow may be accompanied by high winds.	Rare	Minor	Low	NSW SES
Transport Emergency (Air)	Aircraft crashes in LGA resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.	Rare	Minor	Low	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Rail)	A major rail accident that disrupts one or more major transport routes that can result in risk to people trapped, restrict supply routes and/or protracted loss of access to or from the area.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	LEOCON

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Transport Emergency (Road)	A major vehicle accident that disrupts one or more major transport routes that can result in risk to people trapped in traffic jams, restrict supply routes and/or protracted loss of access to or from the area.	Almost Certain	Moderate	High	LEOCON
Utilities Failure	Major failure of essential utility for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence.	Possible	Major	Extreme	LEOCON

Risk Evaluation Criteria

Likelihood Scale	
Descriptor	Description
Almost Certain	Is expected to occur in most circumstances; and/or high level of recorded incidents; and/or strong anecdotal evidence; and/or a strong likelihood the event will recur; and/or great opportunity, reason or meant to occur. May occur once a year or more frequently
Likely	Will 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 5 years
Possible	Might occur at some time; and/or few, infrequent, random recorded incident 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 20 years

Unlikely	Is not expected to occur; and/or no 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 100 years
Rare	May occur only in exceptional circumstances. May occur once every 500 + years

Consequence Descriptors		
Catastrophic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant fatalities • Large number of severe injuries • Extended and large numbers requiring hospitalisation • General and widespread displacement for extended duration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive damage • Extensive personal support • Community unable to function without significant support • Significant impact on the environment and/or permanent damage
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fatalities • Extensive injuries and significant hospitalisation • Large numbers displaced (more than 24 hours duration) • External resources required for personal support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning with some services unavailable. • Some impact on the environment with long term effects • Significant financial loss – some financial assistance required.
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical treatment required but no fatalities • Localised displacement of people who return within 24 hours • Personal support satisfied through local arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localised damage that is rectified through local arrangements. Normal community functioning with some inconvenience. • Some impact on the environment with no long-term effects or small impact on the environment with long term effect • Significant financial loss
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small number of injuries and no fatalities. First aid treatments required. • Some displaced people (less than 24 hours) • Some personal support required • Some community disruption (less than 24 hours) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some damage • Small impact on the environment with no lasting affects • Some financial loss

insignificant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No injuries or fatalities • Small number or no people are displaced for a small period of time • Little or no personal support required (support not monetary or material) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsequential or no damage • Little or no disruption to the community • No measurable impact on the environment • Little or no financial loss
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Risk Matrix						
		CONSEQUENCE				
		1 – Insignificant	2 – Minor	3 – Moderate	4 – Major	5 - Catastrophic
LIKELIHOOD	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	M	H	H

E = Extreme H = High M = Medium L = Low

Annexure C – Local Sub Plans, Supporting Plans and Policies

Responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of appropriate sub and supporting plans rest with the relevant Combat Agency Controller or the relevant Functional Area Coordinator.

The sub/supporting plans are developed in consultation with the Wingecarribee Shire LEMC and the community.

The plans listed below are supplementary to this EMPLAN. The sub/supporting plans have been endorsed by the LEMC and are determined as compliant and complimentary to the arrangements listed in this EMPLAN.

These plans are retained by the LEMO on behalf of the LEMC and public release versions (where applicable) are available on the Council Website.

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
RFS Operations Coordination Plan	Sets out the procedures in the event of a bush fire or prevailing weather conditions that are conducive to the outbreak of a bush fire.	NSW Rural Fire Service
State Bush Fire Plan	Set out the arrangements for preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response to and recovery from bush fire events by combat, participating and support agencies in NSW.	NSW Rural Fire Service Fire & Rescue NSW
Wollondilly/Wingecarribee Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2015	A strategic document that identifies community assets at risk and sets out a programme of coordinated multi agency treatments to reduce the risk of bushfire to the assets.	NSW Rural Fire Service

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Wingecarribee Shire Local Flood Plan	This plan covers preparedness measures, the conduct of response operations and the coordination of immediate recovery measures from flooding within the Wingecarribee Shire Council area.	NSW State Emergency Service (SES)
NSW State Storm Sub Plan	This plan covers preparedness measures, the conduct of response operations and the coordination of immediate recovery measures from storms within the State. It is used for all Storm Emergency Responses.	NSW State Emergency Service (SES)
Communicable Disease Plan	This details the availability of pandemic plans within Bowral Hospital, SWSLHD Disaster Unit, SWSLHD Population Health and SWSLHD Community Health.	Department of Health
Wingecarribee Dam Safety Emergency Plan	Wingecarribee Dam has a high consequence category, indicating that if a failure of the dam wall did occur, loss of human life would be expected. The owner of the dam (Water NSW) is obliged to produce and maintain this Emergency Plan. This plan is available to emergency services but not to the general public.	Water NSW

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
AusVetPlan	These are a comprehensive series of manuals that set out the various roles, responsibilities and policy guidelines for agencies and organisations involved in an EAD response.	Department of Primary Industries
Biosecurity (Animal and plant) Emergency Sub-Plan	Details the control and coordination arrangements for the response to an initial recovery from a biosecurity emergency in New South Wales relating to animals and plants (not humans).	NSW Chief Veterinary Officer. Department of Primary Industries.
PlantPlan	A set of nationally consistent guidelines covering management and response procedures for emergency plant pest incursions affecting the Australian plant industries.	Department of Primary Industries
NSW Aviation Emergency Sub Plan	Details the arrangements for control and co-ordination of the response to and the initial recovery from, an aviation impact emergency.	Police NSW
NSW Hazardous Materials/Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Sub Plan (HAZMAT/CBRN)	Details the arrangements relating to an imminent or actual, accidental or deliberate release of a hazardous material in NSW.	Police NSW/Multi Agency response under direction of the NSW CBRN Steering Committee

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Asbestos Emergency Sub plan	Details the arrangements for the coordinated funding and management of asbestos debris during and following a larger scale emergency, being an event that requires a significant and coordinated response, where the presence of asbestos containing material in the community poses a significant risk to public health and safety.	Fire & Rescue NSW
Major Structure Collapse Sub Plan	Detail the arrangements for the control and coordination of, the preparation for, response to and, immediate recovery from, a major structure collapse.	Fire & Rescue NSW
NSW Energy & Utility Services Functional Area Supporting Plan (EUSPLAN)	Details the coordination of information, advice, actions, resources and response to significant and widespread disruptions to the supply of energy and utility services requiring a significant and coordinated response.	NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Annexure F – Consequence Management Guides

The following consequence management guides relate to hazards that are rated Moderate or above and require significant coordination

Agricultural Disease

Bridge Collapse

Building Collapse

Fire Commercial

Biosecurity Emergency

Fire – Bush/Grass

Fire – Industrial

Fire – Residential

Flood – Flash/Riverine

Dam Failure

Hazardous Release

Utilities Failure

Severe Storm - Wind

Transport Emergency – Air

Transport Emergency – Road

Transport Emergency – Rail

Severe Storm / Snow

Communicable Disease
(Animal/Human, Pandemic)

Evacuation