

DOLPHIN SANDS
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
VERSION 2.0

DRAFT at 8.1.2020



This Plan is to be read in conjunction with
the Glamorgan Spring Bay Emergency
Management Plan
available at

www.gsbc.tas.gov.au

GLAMORGAN SPRING BAY COUNCIL

1st February 2020

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION GLAMORGAN SPRING BAY EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

POLICE	Call 000 And request the agency you require
FIRE	
AMBULANCE	
Support Agencies and Local Contacts	Telephone Number
State Emergency Service	6173 2700
Tasmania Fire Service	000
Firecomm (State Communications Centre)	61694331
Freycinet National Park Visitor Centre	6256 7000
Property Services	61699015

DOCUMENT CONTROL STATUS

This plan has been produced and issued in accordance with the requirements of the Emergency Management Act 2006 and the Emergency Management Amendment Act 2018.

The issue status of this Plan is detailed in the table below and its issue is at the discretion of the Chairperson of the Glamorgan Spring Bay (GSB) Emergency Management Committee.

Suggested amendments should be sent to the GSB Municipal Co-ordinator at
Municipal Co-ordinator
Glamorgan Spring Bay Council
P.O. Box 6
TRIABUNNA
TASMANIA 7190

Minor amendments made prior to a full review of the Plan will be distributed along with a copy of this Document Control Sheet.

Issue Status	Date of Issue	Comments
Issue 1	1 November 2011	1.0 - First Issue
Issue 2	1 February 2020	2.0 – Second issue
Issue 3		
Issue 4		

FOREWORD

As the municipal authority, Glamorgan Spring Bay Council (GSBC) recognises its obligations to ensure the safety of residents, visitors and businesses in the Dolphin Sands and surrounding area. To address these obligations in the most effective manner a sub-municipal emergency management plan has been developed.

There is a legislated requirement for GSBC to plan for and provide support to its residents and to response agencies during emergency situations.

Appropriate planning for these events is essential to ensure that any response is consistent with legislative responsibilities; that adequate information is provided to the community; that the response to the event is coordinated; and that the remainder of the municipality can continue to function with minimal disruption.

GSBC is committed to meeting its responsibilities to plan for emergencies in its municipality and in doing so, has prepared and implemented the Glamorgan Spring Bay Municipal Emergency Management Plan (GSBEMP).

This Sub-Municipal Emergency Management Plan targets the specific areas of Dolphin Sands, Cambria Drive, Swan River Rd and their surrounds and compliments the existing Municipal, Regional and State Emergency Management Planning frameworks.

Version 2 of this plan for the Dolphin Sands area has been prepared by GMCS Consulting in consultation with the Dolphin Sands residents and for the Glamorgan Spring Bay Council.

This plan is approved by:

General Manager
Glamorgan Spring Bay Council

Date: January 2020



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GLOSSARY OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TERMS

The GSBEMP contains a more comprehensive glossary

Emergency

Further defined by the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. Simply explained, an event that endangers, destroys or threatens to endanger or destroy human life, property or the environment, or causes or threatens to cause injury or distress to persons; and requires a significant response from one or more of the statutory services.

Hazard

A place, structure, source or situation, that may potentially endanger, destroy or threaten to endanger or destroy human life, property or the environment *further defined by the Emergency Management Act 2006*.

Prevention and mitigation

Planned and coordinated measures that eliminate or reduce the frequency and/or consequences of emergencies.

Preparedness

Planned and coordinated measures so safe and effective response and recovery can occur.

Public information

Provide timely and accurate public information in order to protect and reassure the community

Recovery

The coordinated process of supporting emergency-affected communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well-being.

Response

Planned and coordinated measures that resolve emergencies.

Risk

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

Risk Assessment

The process used to determine risk management priorities by evaluating and comparing the level of risk against predetermined standards, target risk levels or other criteria.

Risk Management

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

ACRONYMS USED IN THIS PLAN

The GSBEMP contains a more comprehensive list of acronyms

AT	Ambulance Tasmania
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DSG	Department of State Growth
DMC	Deputy Municipal Coordinator
DPEM	Department of Police and Emergency Management
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment
DSAEMP	Dolphin Sands Area Emergency Management Plan
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ERM	Emergency Risk Management
GSB	Glamorgan Spring Bay
GSBC	Glamorgan Spring Bay Council
GSBEMC	Glamorgan Spring Bay Emergency Management Committee
LGAT	Local Government Association of Tasmania
MAST	Marine and Safety Tasmania
MC	Municipal Coordinator
MCRC	Municipal Community Recovery Coordinator
MECC	Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre
NMOSC	National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan.
PPRR	Prevention & Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
PWS	Parks and Wildlife Service
RCRC	Regional Community Recovery Coordinator
RECC	Regional Emergency Coordination Centre
REMC	Region Emergency Management Committee
SES	State Emergency Service
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TASPOL	Tasmania Police Service
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
THS	Tasmania Health Service
TEMP	Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan
TRRA	Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements
WST	Workplace Standards Tasmania

INTRODUCTION

Short Title

The Short Title of this plan is the DSEMP

Authority

This plan was originally developed by the Dolphin Sands Emergency Management Planning Committee (DSAEMPC) in accordance with the requirements of the Emergency Management Act 2006. This committee has not functioned since the completion of the plan in 2011.

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to provide a framework that identifies realistic preventative measures that can be programmed to eliminate or minimise risks and to ensure a timely and appropriate response to, and recovery from, emergency events occurring in or threatening Dolphin Sands and surrounding areas.

Scope

This Plan is restricted to consideration of those risks and emergency events, which are created by hazards within the Dolphin Sands, Cambria Drive Estate and Swan River Road Communities, as identified by members of the DSAEMPC in 2011 and members of the Dolphin Sands community in 2019 - 2020.

The DSAEMP details the following:

- The GSBC emergency management strategy
- Emergency risk management processes
- Emergency management structures and responsibilities which identify response
- Community recovery operational arrangements
- Operational management structures
- Management review and skill maintenance programs
- Specific procedures for particular hazards (as required)
- Administrative arrangements

-emergency analysis to determine the effectiveness of the EMP and to identify lessons learned during the emergency event.

In the first instance, managing a response to emergencies within the municipal area is the responsibility of statutory emergency services, as identified in the GSBEMP. The GSBEMC should only support such actions as requested by organisations involved in response and recovery operations.

Objectives of the Dolphin Sands Area EMP

The objectives of this emergency management plan are to:

- Identify the hazards and the risks that directly affect Dolphin Sands and surrounding areas
- Identify a range of treatment options to lessen the likelihood and/or consequences of emergency events through the implementation of planned prevention/mitigation strategies
- Improve the community's resilience to emergencies by providing guidance and support to landowners before, during and after an emergency event

- Increase community awareness and involvement in emergency management
- Minimise the consequences of emergency events in the area
- Contribute to the management of emergency events
- Integrate with existing Municipal, Regional and State arrangements.

Business continuity is not specifically considered within this Plan. Whilst an emergency will have an impact on the business of Council and the community, this Plan focuses on the management and resource requirements to mitigate or reduce the likelihood and manage the consequences of emergency events.

Related Documents and Plans

This Plan is designed to identify the actions and responsibilities of the GSBC in relation to emergencies in this area. Other documents that inter-relate include:

- Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan
- Southern Region Emergency Management Plan
- Glamorgan Spring Bay Emergency Management Plan
- Tasmanian Fire Service Procedures
- Tasmanian Police Standing Orders and Procedures
- Local Government Act

Availability

This Emergency Management Plan is available on GSBC website, www.gsbc.tas.gov.au

Skills Maintenance, Training and Exercises

In accordance with the GSBEMP, GSBC commits to conducting regular activities to ensure that Council's staff, response agencies and community groups are aware of current EM plans and procedures and have the skills to implement them.

The GSBEMC will sponsor annual validation activities to ensure the EM capability is maintained for this Plan and the municipal EMP. These activities may take the form of exercises, meetings and/or workshops.

Debriefing procedures

Immediately following an emergency event, specific issues will invariably require investigation and discussion will begin to focus on the need for change, and to learn from the experience. All such matters are best considered, in the first instance, in a forum referred to as an Operational Debrief. As part of operational debriefing, this plan its mitigation, preparedness and response strategies need to be considered.

The main objectives of an Operational Debrief are to:

- Acknowledge the input of all contributing organisations and individuals;
- Acquire constructive feedback from all involved on lessons learned;
- Identify where gaps exist in training and planning systems;
- Determine and program the best course of actions forward improving planning systems etc;
- Foster sound inter agency communication; and
- Identify a need for specific investigation of issues and further debriefing on an individual or organisational level.

Plan Activation

The Plan can be activated in the event of an emergency by any of the following key personnel:

Regional Disaster Controller;
General Manager GSBC;
GSB Municipal Co-ordinator; or
SES Regional Manager (South)

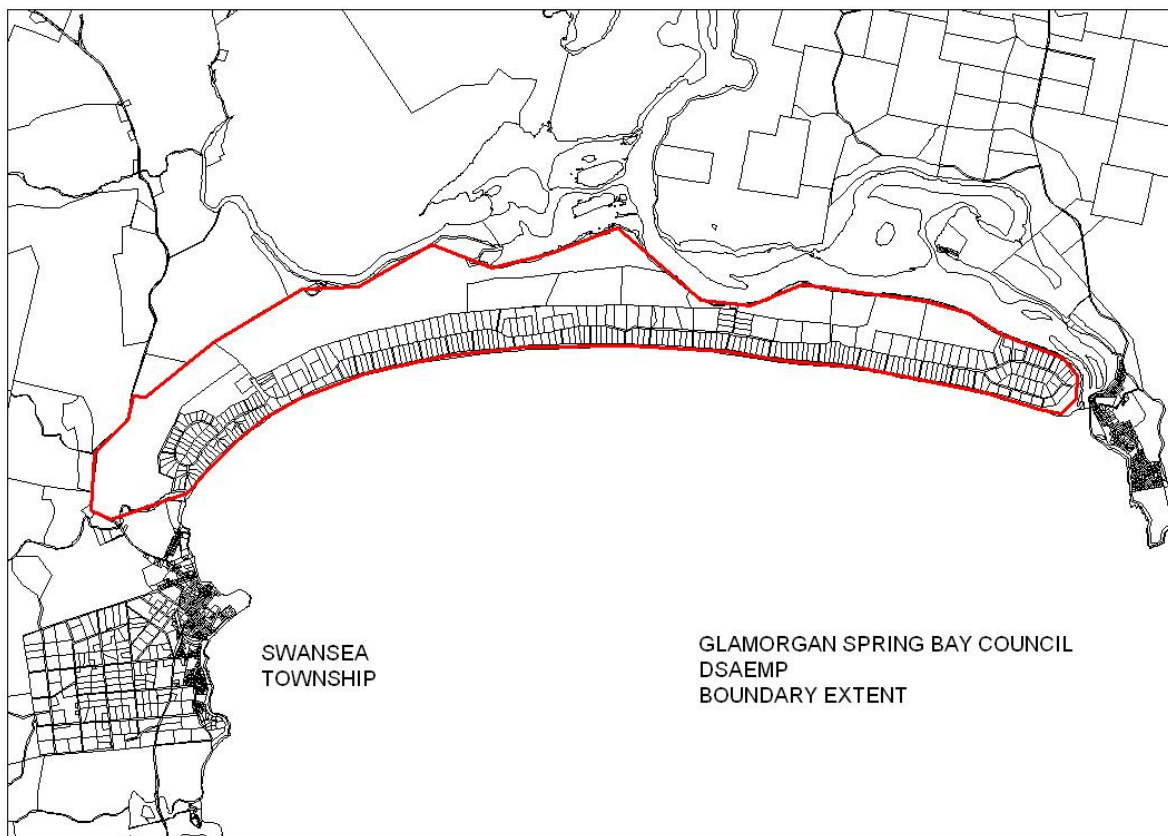
DESCRIPTION OF AREA

The geographical area covered by this plan includes the subdivisions of Dolphin Sands, Great Oyster Bay Estate (Cambria Drive), Swan River Rd and surrounding land bounded by Tasman Hwy, Swan River, Nine Mile Beach, the property “Cambria” and Meredith River.

The plan covers an area of around 950 hectares.

Topography in these areas varies from river flats, beaches, lightly wooded forest, coastal health and pasture.

The image below outlines the precise area covered by this plan.



The entire area is accessed by Swan River Rd leading from the Tasman Hwy approximately four kms North of Swansea. Dolphin Sands Rd leads off 1.4 kms along Swan River Rd heading east and Cambria Drive, in turn, leads southwest off Dolphin Sands Rd. There are other minor roads, numerous driveways, tracks and beach accesses making up the vehicular access network. Visitors to the area can also arrive by boat or light aircraft.

Within the area there are many physical assets including permanent residents, holiday homes and shacks, vacant allotments, farmland, private reserves, roads, car parks, a private airstrip, boat ramps, small bridges and walking tracks.

There is minimal infrastructure located within the area – limited to underground telephone cables and overhead electricity lines and poles. Properties collect rainwater or purchase water for their potable water supplies and use septic tanks or similar self-contained sewage systems for effluent treatment and disposal. Most properties access irrigation water from the underground aquifer using bore pumps connected to submerged spears.

Commercial enterprises consist of a shellfish farm with its land base at the river end of Yellow Sandbanks Rd and there is some anecdotal evidence of properties used as 'Bed and Breakfast' or short-term rental accommodation.

Population

The Dolphin Sands Subdivision consists of 300 land allotments with approximately 75 developed with permanent residences and a further 120 containing holiday homes, shacks or temporary accommodation. The remaining 100 remain as undeveloped blocks. The seasonal holiday nature of the area means the population can increase at peak times to an estimated maximum of 750 people.

Great Oyster Bay Estate (Cambria Drive) was a subdivision established in the mid 1990s consisting of approximately 75 allotments, several of which now have permanent residences built. The maximum expected population in this subdivision during peak occupancy time is 250.

On Swan River Rd, terminating at the Swan River boat ramp, there are a few residences and shacks surrounded by farmland. Overnight campers stay near the boat ramp.

The entire area is popular for sightseeing, swimming, boating and fishing.

Camping areas

The Bagot Point campsite is now officially closed. Some Recreational vehicles that are completely self-sufficient do use the site but are limited to a stay of 48 hours. PWS managed this area.

Road Infrastructure

The area is serviced by a single, narrow sealed road branching to Dolphin Sands, Cambria Drive and the Swan River. Minor roads and walking trails throughout the area provide some access for relocation, firefighting and patrolling but many are sandy, restricting reliable vehicle movement. Driveways tend to be narrow and provide adequate access for cars and pedestrians although they create limitations for the manoeuvring of larger emergency vehicles. Within the subdivisions allowance was made for access to Nine Mile Beach every 4-5 lots however many of these are not cleared or well maintained. There are two designated fire trails at (approx.) RA 850 (opposite Yellow Sand Banks Rd) and RA 1200(just west of the loop at Bagot Point). There is also a road leading to beach access at (approx.) RA 500, a track at RA 1351 and a formed walking track near the corner of Cambria Drive and Dolphin Sands Road. There are also five well formed and marked walking tracks to the beach from Cambria Drive.

The greatest concern within the community is the single road access and escape route.

Aircraft Access

Light, fixed-wing aircraft have access to a private airstrip on Cambria property and helicopter access and landing potential is generally considered good.

Dangerous Goods

There are no significant stores of dangerous goods in the area. Gas and fuel trucks make occasional deliveries. Individual properties may store small quantities of dangerous goods and/fuels in outbuildings.

Topography

The Dolphin Sands peninsula is typically less than 5 metres above sea level with most spot elevations indicating heights of 3 – 6 metres and a few dunes reaching 13-14 metres. The low hills near Swan River don't exceed 20 metres. The Great Oyster Bay Estate is all low-lying with a maximum elevation of 3 metres. The topography of the area is flat to gently undulating. The soil is, predominantly, sand. The area was aerial seeded after subdivision to assist in dune stabilisation.

Flora and fauna

The Dolphin Sands area encompasses a range of different vegetation types and communities. The Great Oyster Bay Estate end contains a significant remnant of a Coastal White Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) vegetation community with a shrub and heath under-storey. Much of this vegetation is protected by way of a covenant placed on all titles within this estate by the developer. There are also large areas of White Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) / Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) coastal forest and woodland further along the spit on the northern side. This vegetation community is listed as threatened under the Nature Conservation Act 2002 and in a number of areas is protected by way of Conservation Covenants on property titles.

There is also a mixture of coastal scrub and heath-lands all along the spit, these include large expanses of coastal dune area particularly on the southern side of the spit which was aerial seeded with a non local provenance variety of Coast Wattle (*Acacia longifolia* subspecies *sophohorae*) back in the 1970's. This plant is mistakenly called Boobiella, which is the official common name for a completely different plant called *Myoporum insulare*, which also occurs in the area but is much less abundant (GSBC, 2010: *Biodiversity Fact Sheet No.1*).

The Dolphin Sands area, like many other areas on the Tasmanian east coast, is well known to contain different threatened flora and fauna species which are protected under various state and national legislation.

All of the vegetation communities within the area, as is the case with most Australian native plants which are highly adapted to fire, can be highly flammable in the right conditions. The coastal reserve and some adjoining properties along the Moulting Lagoon side of the spit also have large infestations of Gorse, *Ulex europeaus*. Gorse is a Declared Weed under the Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999 and is highly flammable. There are regular copses of Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata*) throughout Cambria Drive and Dolphin Sands. Radiata Pine is an environmental weed and is highly flammable.

Management of vegetation on private property for fire needs to be conducted in accordance with the *Guidelines for developing in bushfire prone areas*, produced by TFS. Along with the strategic approach outlined in this publication, an understanding of the

different vegetation types is important as it should influence emergency risk management activities due to both the ecological characteristics of the different vegetation types and legislative requirements which may require approval prior to removal.

Weather

The area's weather is best described as dry. Average rainfall may be less than 594 mm per annum. Wind speeds have reached 100 km/h and winds predominantly approach from the Northwest. Mean minimum temperatures range from 4 degrees C in winter to 11 degrees C in summer. Mean maximum temperatures in the area range from 13 degrees C in winter to 22 degrees C in summer. The maximum temperature recorded for the area is 40 degrees. Between November and March maximum daytime temperatures average 22 degrees C and can occasionally exceed 30 degrees.

History of Emergencies

In the Dolphin Sands and surrounding area there have been emergency events including bushfires, structural fire and storm. Minor flooding has been reported and a few minor vehicle accidents. Coastal erosion exists and there have been tsunami alerts issued for the East Coast of Tasmania, although nothing of significance has eventuated. Temporary power supply loss is frequent and is problematic during bushfire events as this negates fire suppression sprinkler systems. These are normally rectified within 24 hours without any noticeable effect to the broader community.

The emergency event of greatest concern to this community is bushfire. The sources of risk include vegetation density, fire-favourable weather conditions (increasing due to climate change), seasonal population influx and limited access and escape routes.

Dates of fires

Specific areas at risk

In the event of a bushfire or other emergency, the entire Dolphin Sands peninsula can be isolated with the only escape road, Dolphin Sands Rd, either threatened by fire, obscured by smoke or being utilised by responding emergency vehicles. Fire events in recent years have highlighted this concern. There are no nearby safer places designated by the TFS on the peninsula meaning that the population needs to head west (most likely towards the fire front).

Other issues in Dolphin Sands include:

- Landowners need to be aware of responsibilities to manage vegetation according to current guidelines
- The type and density of vegetation in the area
- Coastal inundation

Cambria Drive, although accessed from Dolphin Sands Rd has sparser vegetation, more developed allotments and a greater number of escape routes including the Cambria airstrip road, which provides reasonable all-weather access from the middle of Cambria Drive back to Swan River Rd near the junction with Tasman Hwy.

Swan River Rd and the Swan River boat ramp area are also accessed by a single road but escape from and access to the area can be gained through neighbouring fields and trails. The very small population could be easily assembled and protected from fire at the boat ramp car park.

Aquifer

An 'unconfined aquifer' underlies the majority of the Nine Mile Beach spit. An unconfined aquifer exists in materials (such as sand) which may enable the water table to be in contact with air at atmospheric pressure. It is, therefore, possible for the aquifer to be 'recharged' by rainwater. In many cases an aquifer is the primary source of potable water or is used as a supplementary water supply in conjunction with water tanks.

Water in sands, like those at Nine Mile Beach spit, are reliable aquifers with good storage capabilities.

In 2007 DPIPWE installed a groundwater monitoring network consisting of six shallow bores along the length of Nine Mile Beach. The primary purpose of the monitoring network is to provide data on the water level within the aquifer and an indication of basic water quality.

Under present conditions it is considered that there are no management issues for the aquifer and that it is being used sustainably. Ongoing monitoring and review by DPIPWE is important to ensure the sustainability of the aquifer into the future.

Direct extraction of water from the aquifer is not sufficient for effective firefighting operations; however the water may be pumped and stored in tanks for fighting fires and filling fire trucks. There are three 20,000 litre fire water tanks located at RA850 and RA1250 and junction of Dolphin Sands Road and Cambria Drive. New property developments are required to have fire fighting tanks. 68 properties have been assessed as having safe vehicle access and firefighting fresh water supplies.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

An emergency is further defined by the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. Simply explained, an event that endangers, destroys or threatens to endanger or destroy human life, property or the environment, or causes or threatens to cause injury or distress to persons; and requires a significant response from one or more of the statutory services.

Responsibilities relating to council obligations; the duty of care to employees and residents; safety of people; and the planning for, responding to and recovering from emergencies are specified in numerous Acts and Regulations including:

Emergency Management Act (2006)

Fire Service Act (1979), Operational Procedures and Community Bushfire Protection Plans

Work Health and Safety Act (2012)

Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act (1987)

Public Health Act (1997)

National Parks and Reserves Management Act (2002)

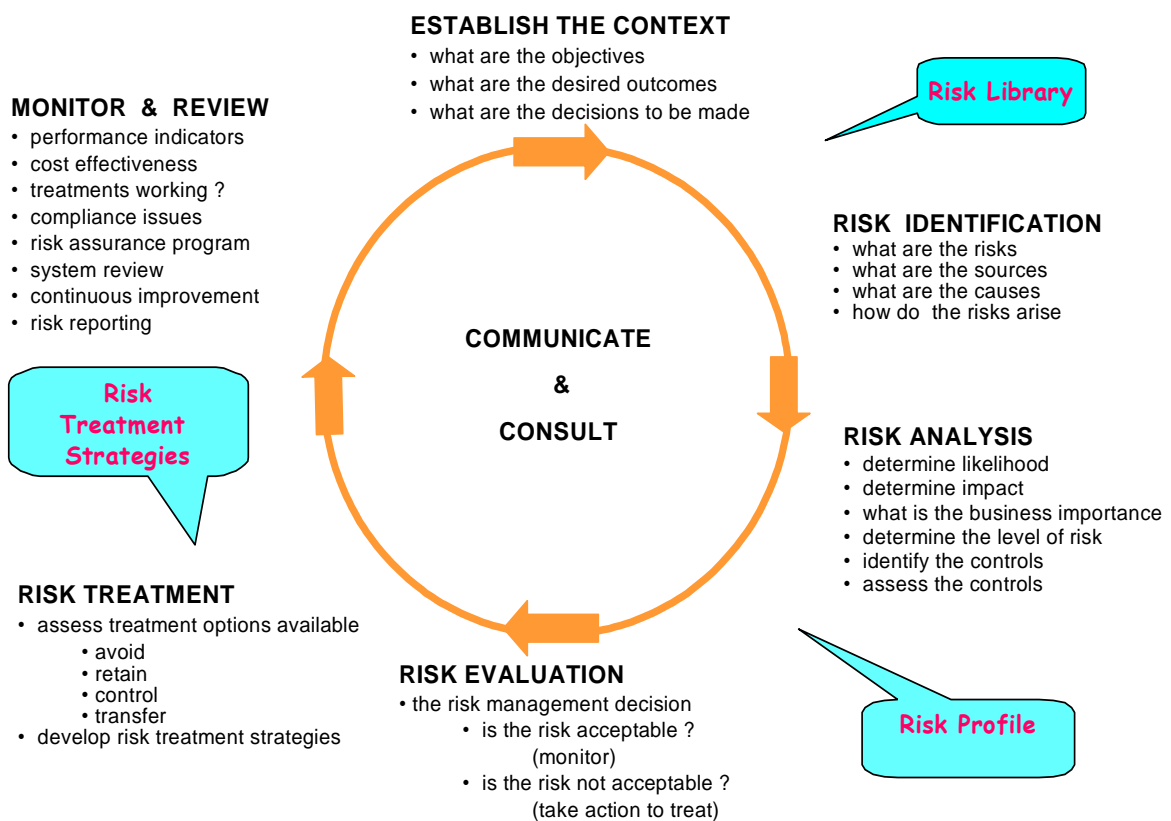
To address GSBC responsibilities in the four stages of Emergency Management – prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR) have been considered. These terms are defined in the glossary.

EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management Principles

The risk management principles used in this EMP are based on the national Emergency Management Australia model, based in turn on the Australian Standard 4360. The diagram below illustrates the process undertaken and is followed by a Library of risks identified and agreed to by the DSAEMPC.

Risk Management Process



RISK LIBRARY

The list below indicates the risks identified through consultation with stakeholders

Risk	Elements at risk	Sources of risk
BUSHFIRE	People Property Infrastructure Environment Cultural heritage sites	Escaped structural fire Road accident Gas/fuel tanker crash Escaped burn-off Escaped camp fire Accidental fire Malicious fire Dry lightning strikes
AQUIFER CONTAMINATION	People Environment	Contamination from fuel or chemical spill Septic tank outflows Salt water contamination
SEVERE WEATHER EVENT (Storm or high winds)	People Property Environment Infrastructure	High winds Storm Heat wave Climate change
SERVICES FAILURE	People Infrastructure	Vehicle crash Severe weather/wind Fire Flooding Communications failure Utilities failure
FLOOD	People Property Infrastructure	Swan River Meredith River
COASTAL EROSION	People Property Environment Infrastructure	Sea surge Storm Tsunami Sea level rise
MARINE POLLUTION/ACCIDENT	Coastal environment Marine life Shore birds Property Aquifer	Cruise ship accident Maritime accident Oil spill in or near Great Oyster Bay

RISK ASSESSMENT

As part of the analysis of each risk, a Risk Assessment has been conducted taking into account the Likelihood of an incident occurring, the Consequences of an incident occurring and then the Level of Risk to the area. From this analysis, Risk Treatment Strategies have been developed for the emergency events listed in the Emergency Risk Library, above.

DOLPHIN SANDS AREA RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk	Elements at Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Level of Risk	Acceptance	Action Required	Treatment Options	Issue or Criteria	Suggested treatment strategies for: Prevention & Mitigation	Responsibility	Implementation Timeframe
BUSHFIRE	People Property Environment Infrastructure Cultural heritage sites	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	No	Yes	Public land Fire hazard reduction by slashing and/or burning off public and private properties in accordance with TFS <i>Guidelines for developing in bushfire prone areas</i> and other relevant legislation	Controlled burning and fuel clearing acceptance by residents Appropriate disposal of cut vegetation	Hazard reduction of GSBC managed land Maintaining and clearing roadsides and likely fire containment lines	GSBC GSBC	Annual – Spring Winter/Spring
							Private land	Compliance with CCA	Fuel reduction of private land and cleared boundaries to create defensible space	Landowner	Annual – Spring
							Fire abatement notices issued to owners not adhering to TFS Guidelines in accordance with legislation and council by-laws	Policing by GSBC 'Do and charge' by GSBC. Absentee ownership	Inspect properties and determine abatement needs prioritising holiday accommodation	GSBC	Annual – Spring & Summer
									GSBC to issue abatement notices to landowners	GSBC	Annual – Spring & Summer
									GSBC to undertake clearing and fuel reduction and recover cost from landowners	GSBC (Contractor or local brigades)	Annual – Spring & Summer
							Providing and maintaining accesses for firefighting and water access according to TFS and ACC	Regular patrolling and reporting. GSBC additional workload. Consultation	Identify and record strategic fire trails, accesses and water sources	TFS District and GSBC	6 months
									Reinstate fire trails, containment lines and beach accesses	GSBC TFS Landowner	18 months
							Contacting all property owners regarding fire safety responsibilities, fire-safe building design and cleared and defensible areas, etc	Some interstate and overseas ownership. Monitoring effect over time	Provide fire safety information (ref TFS website) detailing the needs of the environment, responsibilities of ownership, building design, clearing defensible areas, etc	TFS GSBC (DSRA may assist)	Targeted every Spring Ongoing opportunities
									Providing on-site advice	TFS District	Ongoing
									'Part 5' agreements with landowners	GSBC	As needed

Risk	Elements at Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Level of Risk	Acceptance	Action Required	Treatment Options	Issue or Criteria	Suggested treatment strategies for: Prevention & Mitigation (continued)	Responsibility	Implementation Timeframe
BUSHFIRE (continued)	People Property Environment Infrastructure Cultural heritage sites	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	No	Yes	Assist and support landowners preparing property fire management plans	Consistent message by GSBC and TFS	Included in strategy above	TFS District GSBC	Ongoing
							Increasing community fire awareness	Identifying best method of communication	Included in strategy above	TFS District GSBC	Ongoing
							Holiday accommodation property owners	Compliance	Provide information to tourists by prominent notices, brochures in accommodation	Property owners Visitor information services	Ongoing
							Enforcement of planning and development requirements	Funding and resourcing GSBC	Property inspections conducted to ensure compliance	GSBC	18 months
									Issue notices to non-compliant owners	GSBC	ASAP
							Fire management plans approved by TFS for new developments	Not retrospective		TFS District GSBC	Ongoing
							Part 5 agreement between GSBC and landowners	Not retrospective	Issue notices to non-compliant owners	Landowners GSBC	Ongoing
							Better vegetation selection for area and fire safety	Introduction of 'low-flammability' plants Sand blow area stabilisation	Development of vegetation and fire management plan(s) for public and private land	TFS District GSBC NRM Crown Land Services PWS	Ongoing
Inform landowners and residents on peninsula of suitable planting options	GSBC TFS District	Ongoing									

Risk	Elements at Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Level of Risk	Acceptance	Action Required	Treatment Options	Issue or Criteria	Suggested treatment strategies for: Preparedness	Responsibility	Implementation Timeframe
BUSHFIRE (continued)	People Property Environment Infrastructure Cultural heritage sites	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	No	Yes	Reinstating property Rural Address (R A) numbers	Policing maintaining visibility	Inspect existing RA numbering	GSBC	6 months
									Install RA numbers	GSBC	6 months
							Community protection plan for reporting evacuees,	Establishment time during events Transient population	Inspect area and determine evacuation routes, reporting and recording centres	GSBC, TFS District	6 months
									Design or review existing forms	GSBC, SES	6 months
									Distribute information to residents before each fire season	GSBC, TFS and SES	Each Spring
							Coordinating communication between community and agencies	Establishment time during events Interstate / overseas ownership	Review GSBEMP and communication strategies and systems	GSBC, TFS, AT, SES, Tas Police, media, medical centre, evac centre	Ongoing
									Inform community of media communication options during bushfires	TFS GSBC	Each Spring
							Annual pre-fire season abatement inspection of properties prioritizing holiday accommodation properties	Notifying owners as needed	Inspect and report properties annually before fire season	GSBC	Winter / Spring
							Identifying 'prepared' properties and water sources (Blue and Green Markers)	Resources required on day of fire	Install markers as needed	GSBC TFS District	Each Spring
							Establish TFS fire response plan for the area	Ongoing review and update	Formulate plan and circulate between agencies	TFS District	12 months
							Review existing recovery plan	Ongoing review/update	Review GSB MEMP and Regional EMP	GSBC and SES	12 months with GSBEMP
Research fuel loads on public and private land	Current status unknown	Measure and report current and predicted fuel load in area	TFS District								

Risk	Elements at Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Level of Risk	Acceptance	Action Required	Treatment Options	Issue or Criteria	Suggested treatment strategies for: Response	Responsibility	Implementation Timeframe
BUSHFIRE (continued)	People Property Environment Infrastructure Cultural heritage sites	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	No	Yes	Providing timely information during emergencies	Coordination Information gathering	Gather useful and timely information from responders on-the-ground	TFS Region, SES, GSBC, Evacuation centre Media	Ongoing commitment
								Most effective medium	Collate, interpret and disseminate information	TFS SES, GSBC,	Ongoing commitment
							Responding to wildfire with existing TFS resources in locality and district	Volunteer firefighter first responders	Respond local brigade in accordance with TFS SOPs	TFS	Ongoing commitment
								Resourcing response over time	Provide additional resources from district as determined by responding brigade needs	TFS	Ongoing commitment
								Resourcing remaining district during an event in area	Maintain sufficient reserves for deployment elsewhere in district or region	TFS	Ongoing commitment
							Provide community and resident support during wildfire	Instigation and funding Informing residents	Establish evacuation centre, reporting centre and/or information centre	GSBC, SES, Government agencies Support agencies	Ongoing commitment
							Residents defending 'savable' properties Prepare, Act, Survive	Fire preparedness Training Resources Only recommended if conditions are less than 'Extreme' or 'Catastrophic'	Support residents who are prepared, willing and able to fight a wildfire threatening their property	TFS Residents and neighbours	Ongoing commitment

Risk	Elements at Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Level of Risk	Acceptance	Action Required	Treatment Options	Issue or Criteria	Suggested treatment strategies for: Recovery	Responsibility	Implementation Timeframe
BUSHFIRE (continued)	People Property Environment Infrastructure Cultural heritage sites	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	No	Yes	Implement recovery strategies from GSB MEMP	Reviewing Resourcing Competing priorities Funding for rehabilitation work	Implement recovery strategies for municipality. Refer to GSBEMP page 45	GSBC, SES, DHHS, Government support agencies Non-government support agencies	In place
									Set up one or more help centres for residents and businesses affected by wildfire	GSBC, DHHS, Government support agencies Non-government support agencies	In place

Risk	Elements at Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Level of Risk	Acceptance	Action Required	Treatment Options	Issue or Criteria	Suggested treatment strategies	Responsibility for Implementation	Implementation Timeframe
MARINE POLLUTION / ACCIDENT (Determined as a cruise ship accident or other maritime accident or spill in or near Great Oyster Bay)	Marine and coastal environment Marine life Shore birds Property Aquifer	Unlikely	Major	High	No	Yes	Community notification Utilise State and GSBC Oil spill response plans Deploy dispersants at sea Shoreline clean up	Reviewing and updating plans Access and control of area during an event Deploying trained persons and resources Decontamination of wildlife Decontamination of personnel	Inform community and notify when an event occurs	Tasmania Police DPIPWE GSBC	In place, included in MEMP
									Implement the State and local oil spill response plans	DPIPWE GSBC	In place, included in MEMP
									Locate and deploy personnel, vessels and dispersant	DPIPWE	In place, included in MEMP
									Locate and deploy personnel and resources	DPIPWE GSBC	In place, included in MEMP

Risk	Elements at Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Level of Risk	Acceptance	Action Required	Treatment Options	Issue or Criteria	Suggested treatment strategies	Responsibility for Implementation	Implementation Timeframe
COASTAL EROSION (To include coastal inundation, sea surge, sea level rise, tsunami, etc)	Environment Property Cultural heritage sites	Likely	Moderate	High	No	Yes	Community education/awareness Research sand dune movement research Council planning schemes reviewed for low-lying areas and areas that may be under threat from sea surge and inundation State is reviewing community warnings and notification	Community ignorance and possible non-compliance	Provide information to community	DPIPWE	In place, included in MEMP
									Target specific properties at higher risk	DPIPWE GSBC	6 months
									Contact DPIPWE and report findings and forecast for area	DPIPWE GSBC	6-12 months
									Review existing planning scheme and incorporate research data and likely forecast	GSBC	6-12 months
									Inform 'at-risk' property owners of risk and likelihood and actions to take	Tas Police, SES	12 months
									Provide timely information if event arises	Tas Police, SES, BoM	Managed at event

Risk	Elements at Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Level of Risk	Acceptance	Action Required	Treatment Options	Issue or Criteria	Suggested treatment strategies	Responsibility for Implementation	Implementation Timeframe
AQUIFER CONTAMINATION (To include contamination from fuel or chemical spill, agricultural practices, septic tank outflow, salt water, etc)	People Environment	Almost certain	Minor	High	No	Yes	Community awareness of likelihood and consequences to them Planning scheme restricting use Restricting septic tank outlet placement near spear placement Aquifer to be declared a 'groundwater area' requiring plotting of spears and septic outlets requiring ongoing compliance DPIPWE monitoring of water level and quality (salts, etc) Community notification	Community ignorance and non-compliance Policing Policing new and existing spears Resourcing the plotting and monitoring	Inform community of aquifer existence, monitoring, condition and affects of contamination	DPIPWE, GSBC	Ongoing
									Inform landowners and potential owners of possible restrictions of use	GSBC	Ongoing
									Informing residents of risks associated with septic outlets near water spears	GSBC	Ongoing Included with development application
									Inspecting properties and advising residents of unsuitable installations	GSBC	12 mths
									Plot septic tank outlets and water spears and 'licence' suitable ones and address non-compliant ones	GSBC DPIPWE	12 mths, then ongoing
									Continue monitoring and report to GSBC	DPIPWE	Ongoing
									Timely notification to residents of possible aquifer contamination	DPIPWE, DHHS, GSBC	As needed
SERVICES FAILURE (Determined as electricity or telephone)	People Infrastructure	Possible	Minor	Moderate	No	Yes	Managed by Telstra, Aurora, Transend and Hydro Tasmania Community notification and information		Implement response plans	Relevant service provider	Managed during event
									Notify community of area concerned and timeframe	Relevant service provider	Managed during event

Risk	Elements at Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Level of Risk	Acceptance	Action Required	Treatment Options	Issue or Criteria	Suggested treatment strategies	Responsibility for Implementation	Implementation Timeframe
SEVERE WEATHER EVENT (To include storm, high winds, etc)	People Property Environment Infrastructure	Almost Certain	Moderate	Extreme	No	Yes	Community awareness and 'Storm safe' program (SES) Ensuring compliance with planning scheme and building code Bureau of Meteorology warnings Establish evacuation and recovery centres	Inter-agency communication Policing new and existing buildings	Publicise awareness information and how to get information	SES BoM	Ongoing
									Inspection of existing and new buildings in accordance with building code and planning scheme	GSBC	12 mths then ongoing
									Timely notification of likely event and information regarding what to do	BoM, SES, Tas Police	When events are forecast
									Identify safe and useful locations for evacuation centres and temporary relocation venues	GSBC, SES, DHHS	Managed in MEMP
FLOOD (Determined as flooding of Swan or Apsley rivers feeding Moulting Lagoon and Great Swanport) Dam induced floods	People Property Environment Infrastructure Southern Water	Rare	Minor	Low	No	Yes	Increasing community awareness of integrated catchment management Follow Municipal Emergency Management Plan	Resourcing Funding	Publicise awareness information and how to get information	SES BoM	Ongoing
									Implement GSBEMP	GSBC, SES Tas Police Southern Water	Managed in MEMP during events

RISK RATING TABLES

The following tables are used to determine risk levels for each of the identified risks in the Risk Library. The DSAEMPC identified the most accurate Description or group of Descriptions for each risk in the Likelihood and Consequence tables. The 'worst-case' Description was then used to determine the Likelihood and Consequence Descriptors. The two Descriptor ratings were intersected in the Risk Level Matrix to assign a risk level. The resultant risk level then provides the trigger to develop treatment options that are implemented before, during and/or after an emergency event.

Likelihood Table

Descriptor	Description
Almost certain	<p>This event is expected to occur in most circumstances where the source of risk, the elements at risk and the appropriate conditions are all present.</p> <p>There is a recorded history of multiple, similar events in this area/community.</p> <p>There is strong anecdotal evidence of similar events in this or similar areas.</p> <p>There is an increased opportunity, reason, or means for the event to occur.</p> <p>There is a strong likelihood the event will recur because there are insufficient controls.</p> <p>The event is likely to occur once every year or so.</p>
Likely	<p>The event will probably occur in most circumstances where the source, elements and conditions are present.</p> <p>There are regular recorded incidents of this event in this area or community.</p> <p>There is some confirmed anecdotal evidence of similar events in this area.</p> <p>There is considerable opportunity, reason or means for the event to occur.</p> <p>Existing controls may not be adequate to prevent this event occurring.</p> <p>The event is likely to occur once in every five years.</p>
Possible	<p>The event might occur at some time where the source of risk, elements at risk and conditions are all present.</p> <p>There are few, infrequent or random recorded incidents of this or a similar event.</p> <p>There is little anecdotal evidence of similar events in this or similar areas.</p> <p>There are very few incidents in comparable communities.</p> <p>There may be some opportunity, reason or means for the event to occur.</p> <p>Existing controls should prevent this event from occurring.</p> <p>The event may occur once every 20 years or so.</p>
Unlikely	<p>This event is not expected to occur because the sources of risk are minimal.</p> <p>There have been no recorded incidents or anecdotal evidence of this event.</p> <p>There have been no recent incidents in similar communities.</p> <p>There is little opportunity, reason or means for the event to occur.</p> <p>Existing controls are expected to prevent this event from occurring.</p> <p>The event may occur once every 100 years.</p>
Rare	<p>The event may only occur in exceptional circumstances where there is a change to the sources of risk, the elements at risk or the required conditions.</p> <p>Existing controls have minimised or prevented all reasonable expectation of the event occurring and affecting the elements at risk.</p> <p>This event may be expected to occur once every 500 or more years.</p>

Consequence table

Descriptor	Description
Catastrophic	<p>The event would cause multiple fatalities</p> <p>The event would cause large numbers of severe injuries requiring medical intervention</p> <p>The event would cause extended and large numbers requiring hospitalisation</p> <p>There would be general and widespread displacement of multiple residents and/or businesses for an extended duration</p> <p>There would be an immediate and ongoing need for extensive personal support</p> <p>The event would cause extensive damage to property, infrastructure or premises</p> <p>The affected community would be unable to function without significant support</p> <p>The event would cause a significant impact or permanent damage to the environment.</p>
Major	<p>The event would result in extensive injuries to people requiring significant hospitalisation or medical treatment</p> <p>A large number of permanent residents or businesses would be displaced for more than 7 days duration</p> <p>The event would cause possible fatalities</p> <p>People affected by the event would require external resources for personal support</p> <p>The event would cause significant damage to property, infrastructure or the environment that requires external resources and time to repair</p> <p>The event would leave the community only partially functioning</p> <p>The event would result in some services and infrastructure being left unavailable</p> <p>The natural environment would be impacted with long-term effects expected</p> <p>The community, businesses or residents would suffer a significant financial loss with some financial assistance required.</p>
Moderate	<p>The event would result in no fatalities but several people would need medical treatment</p> <p>Some people injured in the event would require hospitalisation</p> <p>The event would cause some displacement of people for up to around 3-5 days</p> <p>Support for those affected by the event would be satisfied through local arrangements</p> <p>Property damage caused by the event would be rectified by routine arrangements.</p> <p>The community would still function after the event with some inconvenience.</p> <p>The event would result in some impact on the natural environment with no long-term effect; or a small impact on the environment with a long-term effect</p> <p>Businesses, residents or the community would suffer significant financial loss.</p>

Minor	<p>The event would cause no fatalities but a small number of injuries would need first aid</p> <p>The event would cause some displacement of people who return in under 48 hours</p> <p>Some personal support would be required by those affected by the event</p> <p>There would be some damage to property and infrastructure caused by the event</p> <p>The event would cause disruption to the community for up to 48 hours</p> <p>The event would cause a small impact on the environment with no lasting effects</p> <p>Some businesses, residents or the community may suffer a financial loss.</p>
Insignificant	<p>The event would not cause any fatalities or injuries requiring attention</p> <p>The event would cause no displacement of people or minimal displacement for a short duration less than 24 hours</p> <p>The event would result in little or no personal support required by affected members of the community</p> <p>The event would cause little or no damage to property, infrastructure or buildings</p> <p>There would be little or no disruption to the community as a whole</p> <p>The event would cause no measurable impact on the environment</p> <p>The event would result in little or no financial loss by any members of the community.</p>

Risk Level Matrix

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost certain	High	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Moderate	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
Possible	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Extreme
Unlikely	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Rare	Low	Low	Moderate	High	High

DEFINITIONS OF ASSIGNED RISK LEVELS

Extreme

This rating requires immediate action to develop and document a position or statement incorporating policies and supporting procedures that outline responsibilities and accountabilities of persons who manage such an event.

These documents shall be supported by appropriate training and information dissemination to all stakeholders. Extra resources, effort and investment may be needed to prevent or minimise the likelihood, or prepare for and respond to the event and its consequences.

High

This rating requires existing policy, procedures and plans to be reviewed and implemented to ensure the likelihood and consequences of the risk are minimised. There may be a need to reinforce and inform stakeholders of the existing policies, etc so they can prevent, prepare, and respond to an event. There will be a need to allocate resources and effort towards recovery.

Moderate

This rating requires the on-ground implementation of existing resources, people and budget to minimise the risk, manage the prevention or prepare for and respond to the event. Recovery requirements are expected to be minimal.

Low

This rating suggests that events are unlikely or would be insignificant in nature and complexity and are easily managed with existing controls in a timely manner.

RISK TREATMENT STRATEGIES

The Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan defines the agency roles for various organisations during emergency situations in Tasmania. For emergency events relating to this plan, the main control and support agencies are as follows:

Hazard	Advisory Agency	Prevention and Mitigation Agency	Preparedness Agencies	Response Agency (Support Agencies)
Bushfire	TFS PWS	TFS GSBC PWS	TFS PWS GSBC	TFS (PWS, STT, TAS POL, SES, GSBC)
Fire-national parks and reserves	PWS TFS	DPIPWE-PWS	DPIPWE-PWS	DPIPWE -PWS
Storm	SES	SES	SES	SES
Flood-rivers	SES	Councils	SES	SES
Fire – Structural/urban	TFS	TFS GSBC	TFS	TFS (TAS POL, SES)
Coastal erosion	DPIPWE	DPIPWE Resource Management and Conservation Division	DSG Land Use Planning	As required to address consequences
Flood-dams	DPIPWE	DPIPWE Water Resources Division	DPIPWE Water Resources Division	TAS POL (Assisted by dam owner)
Electricity supply)	Transend	Transend	Transend	Transend
Marine pollution and spills	DPIPWE	DPIPWE Environment Division	DPIPWE Environment Division	DPIPWE Environment Division
Hazardous materials spill	TFS	DSG WST	TFS	TFS

Hazard	Advisory Agency	Prevention and Mitigation Agency	Preparedness Agencies	Response Agency (Support Agencies)
Infrastructure failure- State roads and bridges	DSG	DSG Roads and Traffic Division	DSGR Roads and Traffic Division	TAS POL DSG Roads and Traffic Division
Road crash	TAS POL	DSG Roads and Traffic Division	DSG Roads and Traffic Division	TAS POL (AT, SES, TFS)
Tsunami and related sea inundation	DPEM	SES	DPEM	DPEM
Water supply contamination	DPIPWE DHHS Tas Water	DHHS Tas Water	DHHS Tas Water	DHHS Tas Water

For a complete listing of Agency Roles in an Emergency refer to Section 2 of the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan.

RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The following Prevention/Mitigation and Preparedness strategies provide an overview of the actions to be taken to help prevent the emergency events identified in the risk library.

Bushfire Risk Rating: Extreme

The Extreme rating requires immediate action to document and develop an agreed position or statement incorporating policies and supporting procedures that outline responsibilities and accountabilities of persons who manage such an event.

These documents shall be supported by appropriate training and dissemination of information to all stakeholders. Extra resources, effort and investment may be needed to prevent or minimise the likelihood, or prepare for and respond to the event and its consequences.

Prevention/Mitigation Strategies

Prevention/Mitigation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe	Result
Hazard reduction of GSBC managed land	GSBC	Annual - Spring	
Clearing roadsides and likely fire containment lines	GSBC	Annual – Winter/Spring	
Landowners follow TFS <i>Guidelines for developing in bushfire prone areas</i> document	Landowner	Annual - Spring	
Inspect properties and determine abatement needs prioritizing holiday accommodation	GSBC	Annual – Winter/Spring	
GSBC to issue abatement notices to landowners	GSBC Landowner	Annual – Winter & early Spring	
GSBC to undertake clearing and fuel reduction and recover cost from landowners	GSBC Contractors local brigades	Annual – Spring and Summer	
Identify and record strategic fire trails, accesses and water sources	TFS District GSBC	6 months	
Reinstate fire trails, containment lines and water/beach accesses	GSBC, TFS Landowners	18 months	
Provide fire safety information detailing the needs of the environment, responsibilities of ownership, building design, clearing defendable areas, etc	TFS GSBC	Annually – with first Rates Notice	
Providing on-site advice	TFS District	Ongoing	
Enforcing compliance with 'Part 5' agreement between GSBC and landowners	GSBC	As needed	
Increasing community fire awareness	TFS District GSBC	Ongoing	

Property inspections conducted to ensure compliance with planning and development conditions	GSBC	18 months	
Issue notices to non-compliant landowners	GSBC	18 months	
Development of vegetation and fire management plan(s) for public and private land	TFS District GSBC NRM	Ongoing	

Preparedness Strategies

Preparedness Strategy	Responsible	Timeframe	Result
Inspect existing RA numbering and report and record deficiencies	GSBC	6 months	
Installing RA numbers at property entrances	GSBC	6 months	
Inspect area and determine evacuation routes, reporting and recording centres	GSBC, TFS District and DSRA	6 months	
Design or review existing evacuation forms and administrative needs	GSBC, SES	6 mths	
Distribute evacuation information to residents before each fire season	GSBC, TFS and SES	Each Spring	
Review GSBEMP and communication strategies and systems	GSBEMPC	Ongoing	
Inform community of most reliable communication media during bushfires	GSBC TFS ABC Radio	Each Spring	
Inspect properties annually before fire season for Blue/Green markers	GSBC (assisted by Local brigades)	Each Spring	
Install Blue or Green markers as needed	GSBC (assisted by Local brigades)	Each Spring	
Formulate response plan and circulate between agencies	TFS District	12 months	
Review DSAEMP with GSEMP and Regional EMP	GSBC and SES	Annual with GSBEMP	
Measure and report on fuel loading in area	TFS District and brigade	TFS District	

Aquifer Contamination

Risk Rating: High

The High rating requires existing policy, procedures and plans to be reviewed and implemented to ensure the likelihood and consequences of the risk are minimised.

There may be a need to reinforce and inform stakeholders of the existing policies, etc so they can prevent, prepare, and respond to an event. There will be a need to allocate resources and effort towards recovery.

Prevention/Mitigation Strategies

Prevention/Mitigation Strategy	Responsible	Timeframe	Result
Inform community of aquifer existence, monitoring, condition and affects of contamination	DPIPWE GSBC	Ongoing	
Informing residents of risks associated with septic outlets near water spears	GSBC	Ongoing and at development application	
Inspecting properties and advising residents of unsuitable installations	GSBC	12 months	
Plot septic tank outlets and water spears and 'license' suitable installations and remove non-compliant ones	GSBC	12 months and ongoing	
Continue monitoring and report to GSBC	DPIPWE	Ongoing	

Preparedness Strategies

Preparedness Strategy	Responsible	Timeframe	Result
Inform landowners and potential owners of possible restrictions of use	GSBC	Ongoing and at development application	
Timely notification to residents of possible contamination	DPIPWE, DHHS	ASAP when event identified	

Severe Weather Event

Risk Rating: Extreme

The Extreme rating requires immediate action to document and develop an agreed position or statement incorporating policies and supporting procedures that outline responsibilities and accountabilities of persons who manage such an event.

These documents shall be supported by appropriate training and dissemination of information to all stakeholders. Extra resources, effort and investment may be needed to prevent or minimise the likelihood, or prepare for and respond to the event and its consequences.

Prevention/Mitigation Strategies

Prevention/Mitigation Strategy	Responsible	Timeframe	Result
Publicise awareness information and sources	SES BoM	Ongoing	
Inspection of existing and new buildings in accordance with building code and planning scheme	GSBC	12 months and ongoing	
Identify locations for evacuation centres and temporary relocation venues	GSBC, SES, DHHS	Managed in GSBEMP	

Preparedness Strategies

Preparedness Strategy	Responsible	Timeframe	Result
Timely notification of likely event and information regarding what to do	BoM, SES, Tas Police	ASAP when event forecast	
Inform public of evacuation centres and temporary relocation venues	GSBC, SES, DHHS	Managed in GSBEMP	

Services Failure**Risk Rating: Moderate**

The Moderate rating requires the on-ground implementation of existing resources, people and budget to minimise the risk, manage the prevention or prepare for and respond to the event. Recovery requirements are expected to be minimal.

Prevention/Mitigation Strategies

Prevention/Mitigation Strategy	Responsible	Timeframe	Result
Duplicate utility or provide alternative feed to area	Utility provider	Ongoing	

Emergency Event Preparedness Strategy

Preparedness Strategy	Responsible	Timeframe	Result
Implement agency response plans	Utility provider	ASAP after event reported	
Notify community of area concerned and timeframe	Utility provider	ASAP after event reported	

Flood**Risk Rating: Low**

The Low rating suggests that events are unlikely or would be insignificant in nature and complexity and are easily managed with existing controls in a timely manner.

Prevention/Mitigation Strategies

Prevention/Mitigation Strategy	Responsible	Timeframe	Result
Publicise awareness information and sources	SES BoM	Ongoing	
Provide information to landowners regarding the management of water catchment areas	GSBC	Ongoing	
Remove unwanted species (willows) and replace or reinstate waterways	GSBC Landowners	Ongoing	

Emergency Event Preparedness Strategy

Preparedness Strategy	Responsible	Timeframe	Result
Implement GSBEMP	GSBC, SES Tas Police	ASAP when event starts	

Coastal Erosion

Risk Rating: High

The High rating requires existing policy, procedures and plans to be reviewed and implemented to ensure the likelihood and consequences of the risk are minimised. There may be a need to reinforce and inform stakeholders of the existing policies, etc so they can prevent, prepare, and respond to an event. There will be a need to allocate resources and effort towards recovery.

Prevention/Mitigation Strategies

Prevention/Mitigation Strategy	Responsible	Timeframe	Result
Provide information to community	DPIPWE	Included in GSBEMP	
Target specific properties at higher risk	DPIPWE GSBC	6 months	
Review existing planning scheme and modify if necessary to incorporate research data and likely forecast	GSBC	12 months	

Emergency Event Preparedness Strategy

Preparedness Strategy	Responsible	Timeframe	Result
Inform 'at-risk' property owners of risk and actions to take	Tas Police, SES	As identified	
Provide timely information if event is forecast	Tas Police, SES, BoM	ASAP when event detected	

Marine Pollution / Accident

Risk Rating: High

The High rating requires existing policy, procedures and plans to be reviewed and implemented to ensure the likelihood and consequences of the risk are minimised. There may be a need to reinforce and inform stakeholders of the existing policies, etc so they can prevent, prepare, and respond to an event. There will be a need to allocate resources and effort towards recovery.

Prevention/Mitigation Strategies

Prevention/Mitigation Strategy	Responsible	Timeframe	Result
Review State and local oil spill response plans	DPIPWE GSBEMPC	In accordance with GSBEMP	
Locate spill kits at strategic locations in municipality	DPIPWE GSBC, PWS	In accordance with GSBEMP	

Emergency Event Preparedness Strategy

Preparedness Strategy	Responsible	Timeframe	Result
Inform community and notify when an event occurs	Tasmania Police DPIPWE GSBC	ASAP when event is detected	
Implement the State and local oil spill response plans	DPIPWE GSBC	ASAP when event detected	

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS

General

The Glamorgan Spring Bay Council respects that prevention/mitigation and preparedness strategies may minimise the likelihood and potential consequences of emergency events; however there is always an expectation that a response to each type of event may still be required.

The initial response to an emergency event will usually be undertaken by the statutory emergency services, in accordance with their allocated roles.

Dependent on the event, Council may be required to provide some resource support to the relevant emergency service/s during the response.

Emergency services managing the initial response to the emergency event will also coordinate their own incident management structures, in accordance with their individual agency procedures.

Escalation Process

Once the magnitude (or potential magnitude) of the incident is realised, Council's role may change to focus on providing additional longer-term resources and services to the community affected by the emergency. These roles are provided through the establishment of a Municipal Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC), the function and activation of which is described in following sections.

As the emergency further escalates, additional management structures will be developed at the regional level, through the activation of the Regional Emergency Coordination Centre (RECC). The primary focus at regional level will be on the coordination of emergency services, recovery services, resource support and dissemination of information to the public as required.

At Local Government level, the management focus will be on providing resources to support the effort to mitigate the effects of the emergency. In addition, Council needs to assist in the assessment of the effects on the community in conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and determine how services will be provided to the affected community. Council will be supported in this role by DHHS as necessary.

Throughout the escalation, there must be a continual assessment of the capability to meet community needs and to provide ongoing support and resources.

Organisational Responsibilities

Virtually all emergencies involve more than one response agency. As a result, a response management system is required to:

- ensure that each organisation achieves its goals;
- ensure cooperation between organisations; and
- ensure that all aspects of the emergency are efficiently, effectively and appropriately addressed.

The response management system is based on two elements: the lead authority; and support organisations.

Lead Authority

The organisation with primary responsibility for managing a given type of emergency event is called the 'lead authority'. The lead authority is responsible for managing the technical aspects of responding to and suppressing the immediate consequences of the emergency and for the command of its own resources.

Support Organisations

There are many possible support organisations that may provide specialist services in any given emergency event. The work of these organisations may be coordinated by the lead authority. Each support organisation remains responsible for the management of its own resources.

The following tables list the recommended response Strategies, Lead Authorities and Support Organisations for each of the emergency events identified in this plan.

Bushfire Response Strategy

Response Strategy	Lead Authority	Support Organisations
Gather useful and timely information from responders on-the-ground	TFS	SES, GSBC, Evacuation centre Media
Collate, interpret and disseminate information	TFS	SES, GSBC
Broadcast and circulate information as quickly as possible during event	TFS, Media	SES, GSBC
Respond local brigade in accordance with TFS SOPs	TFS	
Provide additional resources from district as determined by responding brigade needs	TFS	
Maintain sufficient reserves for deployment elsewhere in district or region	TFS	
Establish evacuation centre, reporting centre and/or information centre	GSBC	SES, Government agencies Support agencies
Support residents who are prepared, willing and able to fight a wildfire threatening their property	TFS	Residents and neighbours

Aquifer Contamination Response Strategy

Response Strategy	Lead Authority	Support Organisations
Deploy personnel to assess contamination	DHHS Environmental Health	GSBC, SES
Alert affected community	DHHS Environmental Health	GSBC, SES, Media
Treat affected individuals	DHHS	GSBC, Medical Centre

Severe Weather Event Response Strategy

Response Strategy	Lead Authority	Support Organisations
Respond local SES Unit in accordance with SOPs	SES	GSBC, Tas Pol, TFS, Transend
Broadcast and circulate information as quickly as possible during event	BoM, SES, Media	Swansea SES Unit
Provide additional resources from region as determined by responding SES Unit needs	SES (Regional Officer)	GSBC
Maintain sufficient reserves for deployment elsewhere in region	SES	
Inform public of safe locations for evacuation centres and temporary relocation venues	GSBC	SES, DHHS
Support residents who are prepared, willing and able to protect their property	SES	Residents and neighbours

Services Failure Response Strategy

Response Strategy	Lead Authority	Support Organisations
Respond Aurora crews in accordance with SOPs	Transend	
Broadcast and circulate information as quickly as possible during event	Transend	Media
Provide additional resources from region as determined by responding crew needs	Transend	
Maintain sufficient reserves for deployment elsewhere in region	Transend	
Inform public of safe locations for evacuation centres and temporary relocation venues	GSBC	SES, DHHS

Flood Response Strategy

Response Strategy	Lead Authority	Support Organisations
Respond local SES Unit in accordance with SOPs	SES	Tas Pol
Broadcast and circulate information as quickly as possible during event	BoM, SES, Media	Swansea SES Unit
Provide additional resources from region as determined by responding SES Unit needs	SES (Regional Manager)	GSBC, TFS
Maintain sufficient reserves for deployment elsewhere in region	SES	
Inform public of safe locations for evacuation centres and temporary relocation venues	GSBC	SES, DHHS
Support residents who are prepared, willing and able to protect their property	SES	Residents and neighbours

Coastal Erosion Response Strategy

Response Strategy	Lead Authority	Support Organisations
Notify DPIPWE to attend	DPIPWE	Tas Pol, SES
Respond local Police in accordance with SOPs	Tas Pol	SES, DPIPWE, PWS-Freycinet, DHHS
Broadcast and circulate information as quickly as possible during event	BoM, DPIPWE, SES, Media	Swansea SES Unit
Provide additional resources from region	SES (Regional Officer)	GSBC
Inform public of safe locations for evacuation centres and temporary relocation venues	GSBC	SES, DHHS

Marine Pollution/Accident Response Strategy

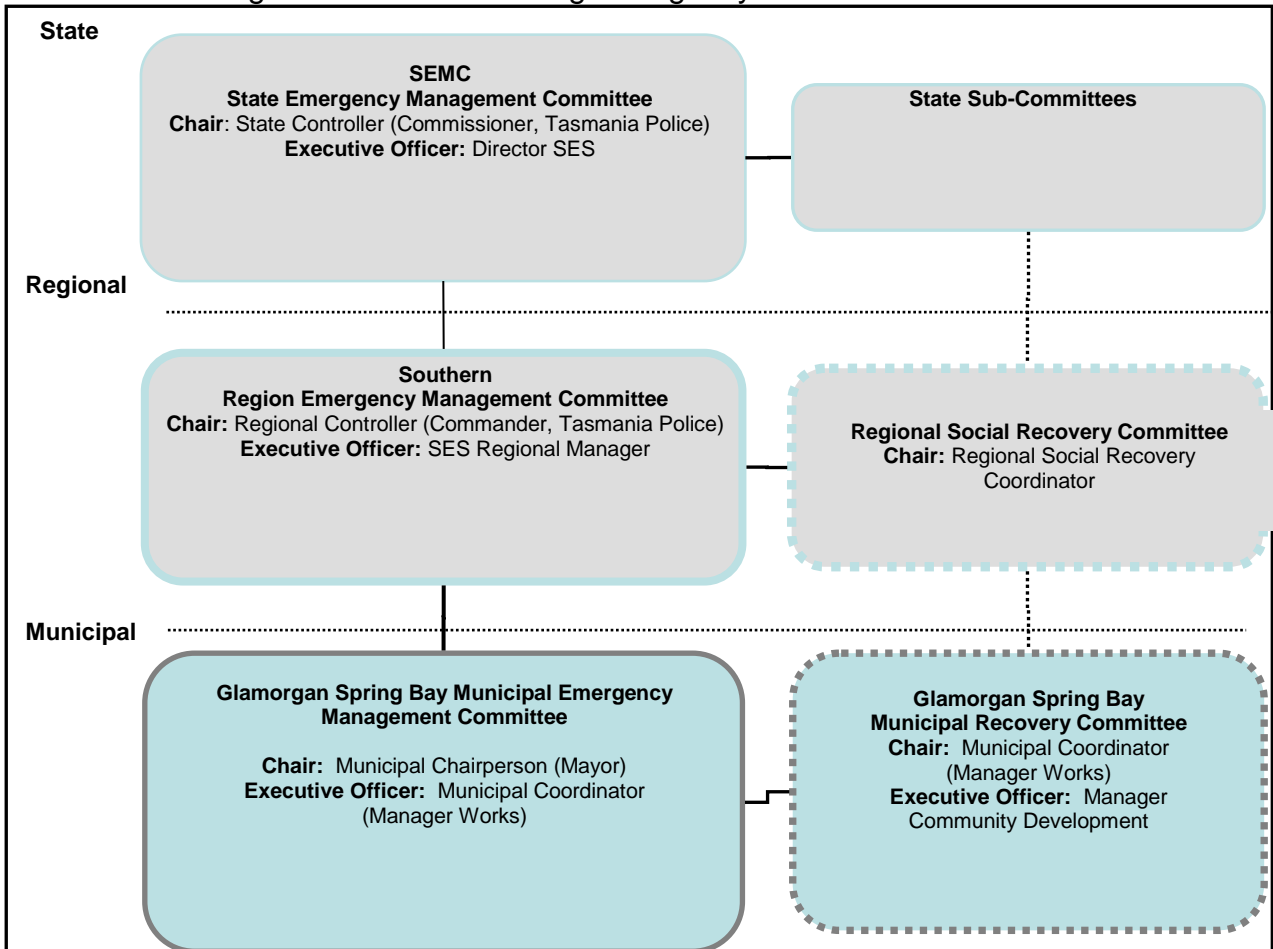
Response Strategy	Lead Authority	Support Organisations
Respond local Police in accordance with SOPs	Tas Pol	SES, DPIPWE, PWS-Freycinet, DHHS
Broadcast and circulate information as quickly as possible during event	Tas Pol, Media	BoM, SES
Provide additional resources from region as determined	SES (Regional Officer)	GSBC, TFS
Inform public of safe locations for evacuation centres and temporary relocation venues	GSBC	SES, DHHS

GSBC Emergency Operations Management Structure, based on GSBEMP guidelines.

During emergency events, it is important that where possible normal management structures remain in place. This is important to ensure a seamless transition from normal Council operations to those required for an emergency event.

Some staff (e.g. GSB Municipal Coordinator) may have special skills for managing the particular aspects of an emergency and are aware of the needs and management issues of emergency services, and regional emergency management arrangements.

The GSBC management structure during emergency events is shown



EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR GLAMORGAN SPRING BAY COUNCIL

Emergency Event	Managing Authority	Council Responsibilities
Storms / High Winds	SES	Support SES with resources Manage community recovery
Heat wave	DHHS	Manage community recovery
Flooding	GSBC	Manage response Provide resources Protect flood-prone areas Manage community recovery
Structural/Urban Fire	TFS	Provide resource support if requested Manage community recovery
Bushfire	TFS	Initiate MEMP Provide resource support Establish evacuation centre Manage community recovery
Earthquake	TasPol	Manage community recovery Support Police with resources
Transportation Accident	TasPol	Provide resource support Manage community recovery
Road Accident Rescue	TasPol (AT & SES)	Support local SES unit Manage community recovery
Hazardous Materials	TFS	Provide resource support Disposal of material
Marine Pollution	DPIPWE	Provide resource support Disposal of material

Duty Statements

The GSBEMP includes duty statements for key positions during emergency events. These statements relate to the following positions:

- Mayor
- Chair – Emergency Management Committee
- General Manager
- Municipal Coordinator
- Deputy Municipal Coordinator
- Municipal Recovery Coordinator

Community Information / Media Management

During an emergency event, timely, accurate and informative information to the community is critical. In a period of community uncertainty, concerns can be reduced if advice is provided on what has happened, what needs to be done, and where people can go to gain assistance. Whilst the media will provide information on what has happened, their focus will not always provide the detail that satisfies the needs of an affected community.

GSBC has a critical role in providing community leadership and ongoing information updates to reduce uncertainty within the community. These roles need to be implemented as soon as possible after the event occurs to reduce the potential for inappropriate community action and in some cases undue concern.

Situation reports and information bulletins regarding facilities and emergency assistance should be provided to the community in a timely manner.

The Mayor has a pivotal role as community leader to coordinate community information and be the spokesperson for Council and the affected community. The Mayor will need to be supported in this role by an experienced Media Liaison Officer who can prepare community and media statements and have them endorsed by the Mayor. All Councilors and GSBC staff need to be aware that only the Mayor (or delegate) will speak on behalf of Council and the collective community. The Municipal Coordinator will provide emergency-related information to the Mayor.

Media statements from the GSBC should relate to the impact on the community and the actions being taken by Council. GSBC should not comment on matters that are the province of the emergency services or post-emergency investigations. Statements made by persons with knowledge of only a segment of the total emergency operations can lead to confusion and misunderstanding by the public.

Plan Distribution

This plan is available at the Glamorgan Spring Bay Council website at www.gsbc.tas.gov.au