



**LOCAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS
2018**

SHIRE OF BODDINGTON

This plan has been prepared and endorsed by the Boddington Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) and has been approved by the Shire of Boddington. It has been tabled for information and comment with the Great Southern District Emergency Management Committee and the District Emergency Management Committee

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Chairperson

Boddington LEMC

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Date

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Chairperson

Peel DEMC

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Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AMENDMENT RECORD	1
DISTRIBUTION	2
PART 1 GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	4
<i>Area Covered by the Plan</i>	4
<i>Community Description</i>	4
<i>Aim and Purpose</i>	4
<i>Objectives</i>	5
<i>Scope</i>	5
<i>Plan Format</i>	6
EXISTING PLANS AND ARRANGEMENTS.....	7
AGREEMENTS, UNDERSTANDINGS AND COMMITMENTS.....	8
ADDITIONAL SUPPORT	8
SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS	9
FINANCE ARRANGEMENTS.....	9
ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES.....	9
COMPOSITION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.....	11
PUBLIC AUTHORITIES & OTHERS – HAZARDS LIKELY TO OCCUR	14
MEDIA MANAGEMENT.....	15
EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTRE LOCATIONS	16
HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ANALYSIS.	16
TESTING AND EXERCISING THE LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	16
TRAINING PROGRAMS & GENERAL LITERATURE	17
EVACUATION	17
REVIEW OF THE PLAN	17
PART 2 RECOVERY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS	18
INTRODUCTION	18
AIM.....	18
OBJECTIVES	18
SCOPE	18
AUTHORITY AND PLANNING RESPONSIBILITY.....	18
RELATED DOCUMENTS	19
RECOVERY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE & CONCEPTS.....	19
FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	19
GRANTS AND DONATIONS	20
LOCAL RECOVERY COORDINATOR	22
LOCAL RECOVERY COMMITTEE.....	23
RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES.....	26
<i>Shire of Boddington</i>	26
<i>Hazard Management Agency</i>	26
<i>Department of Communities</i>	26
<i>Lifeline Agencies</i>	26
<i>Other Participating Organisations</i>	27

<i>Management Arrangements</i>	28
<i>Local Recovery Committee Centre</i>	28
<i>One Stop Shop</i>	28
<i>Advice</i>	28
<i>Activation</i>	28
<i>Method of Operations</i>	30
<i>Recovery Activities and Strategies</i>	30
<i>Stand Down / Debriefs / Post Operations Reports</i>	30
RECOVERY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS	31
RECOVERY ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES	32
PART 3 EMERGENCY CONTACTS DIRECTORY AND MAPS	34
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES	35
EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS.....	35
BODDINGTON SHIRE MAP.....	36
PART 4 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ANALYSIS	37
<i>Executive Summary</i>	37
<i>Methodology</i>	37
<i>Context</i>	37
RISKS	38
<i>Hazard Identification</i>	38
<i>Risk Assessment and Ranking</i>	38
<i>Risk Analysis and Evaluation</i>	39
RISK TREATMENT	40
<i>Action Plan</i>	40
APPENDICES	42
APPENDIX 1 – RISK TABLES.....	42
APPENDIX 2 – RISK IDENTIFICATION MATRIX	44
APPENDIX 3 – RISK REGISTER.....	45

AMENDMENT RECORD

Amendments to this plan will be issued periodically. Any suggestions for amendments can be forwarded to:

Officer in Charge, Boddington Police Station, Johnstone Street Boddington

Or

Shire of Boddington, 39 Bannister Road (PO Box 4) Boddington, WA, 6390

Amendment		Details of Amendment	Amended By Initials / Date
No.	Date		
1	30/11/2015	Plan updated and revised	M Glynn 11653 LEC WA Police
2	Sept 2017	Plan updated and revised	Revision A Smith (OEM) amended P Haas LEMC XO

DISTRIBUTION

Organisation	No Copies
Western Australian Police	Electronic
DFES	Electronic
Shire of Boddington	3
Boddington SES	Electronic
Department of Communities	Electronic
Shire of Williams	Electronic
Shire of Murray	Electronic
Shire of Wandering	Electronic
Quindanning-Boddington CWA	Electronic
Boddington District Hospital	Electronic
Boddington District High School	Electronic
St John's Ambulance - Boddington	Electronic
Chief Bush Fire Control Officer	Electronic
Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer	Electronic
Newmont Boddington Gold	Electronic
Worsley Alumina, South32	Electronic
Peel DEMC	Electronic
Great Southern DEMC	Electronic

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Terminology used throughout this document shall have the same meaning as prescribed in either Section 3 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* or as defined in the State EM Glossary

SHIRE OF BODDINGTON

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Part 1 General Arrangements

Area Covered by the Plan

This plan covers the district of the Shire of Boddington. Shire maps are included at the rear of this plan.

Community Description

Boddington was originally gazetted in 1912. The name Boddington comes from Henry Boddington a shepherd who grazed his sheep on the banks of the Hotham River in the late 1800's. A pool in the Hotham River, which Henry frequently camped at, had been named Boddington Pool by the early settlers.

Boddington sits between rolling hills of forests and farms on the banks of the Hotham River, around an hour and a half drive from Perth via Albany Highway, or around an hour from Mandurah.

Approximately half of Boddington Shire is State Forest (predominantly jarrah and marri) with mixed farming practices predominantly cropping and sheep.

Aim and Purpose

The aim of this document is to detail the emergency management and recovery arrangements for the Shire of Boddington.

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

- a) The local government's policies for emergency management;
- b) The roles and responsibilities of public authorities and other persons involved in emergency management in the local government district;
- c) Provisions about the coordination of emergency operations and activities relating to emergency management performed by the persons mentioned in paragraph;
- d) A description of emergencies that is likely to occur in the local government district;

- e) Strategies and priorities for emergency management in the local government district;
- f) Other matters about emergency management in the local government district prescribed by the regulations; and
- g) Other matters about emergency management in the local government district the local government considers appropriate.

Objectives

The objectives of this document are to prescribe the organisation, concept, responsibilities and procedures for the effective management of all emergencies that may impact on communities within the area covered by this document.

In addition to this the objective of the Local Emergency Management Arrangements is:

- a) Identify and describe potential emergency risks in the Shire of Boddington
- b) Identify HMA's, Support and Combat agencies
- c) Detail planning, response and recovery actions
- d) Encourage open and effective communication and consultation between local emergency services.

Scope

These arrangements are to ensure there are suitable plans are in place to deal with the identified emergencies should they arise. It is not the intent of this document to detail the procedures for HMA's in dealing with an emergency. These should be detailed in the HMA's individual plan.

Furthermore:

- this document applies to the local government district of the Shire of Boddington
- this document covers areas where the Shire of Boddington (Local Government) provides support to HMA's in the event of an incident.
- this document details the Shire of Boddington's (LG) capacity to provide resources in support of an emergency, while still maintaining business continuity.
- the Shire of Boddington's (LG) responsibility in relation to recovery management.

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

Plan Format

The plan is made up of a number of parts as follows;

PART 1 GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS

The principle document which prescribes the aims and objectives, concepts, organisation, assignment of responsibilities, control, command and coordination arrangements and other general information necessary for effective management of emergencies within the Boddington Shire area.

PART 2 RECOVERY ARRANGEMENTS

Describing the arrangements for managing the recovery aspects of any emergency, which may impact on communities within the area of the Boddington Shire.

PART 3 EMERGENCY CONTACTS DIRECTORY

A list of all organisations participating in the plan and their contact details.

PART 4 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

An assessment of risks in the Shire of Boddington locality.

Existing Plans and Arrangements

The following table provides a list of local emergency management plans held by respective HMA's within the District.

Document	Owner	Location
Local Hazard Plan Road Crash	Boddington Police	Boddington Police
Local Hazard Plan Land Search	Boddington Police	Boddington Police
Local Hazard Plan Air Crash	Boddington Police	Boddington Police
Bushfire Management Plan	Shire of Boddington	Shire of Boddington

The following table provides a list of key State Plans relevant to the local hazards identified through the state Emergency Risk Assessment Project.

Document	Owner	Location
Westplan HAZMAT	DFES	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Terrorism	WA Police	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Road Crash	WA Police	www.oem.wa.gov.au
State Emergency Welfare Plan	DC	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Animal and Plant Biosecurity	DPI & RD	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Land Search	WA Police	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Storm	DFES	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Human Epidemic	DOH	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Air Crash	WA Police	www.oem.wa.gov.au
Westplan Fire	DFES	www.oem.wa.gov.au

Agreements, Understandings and Commitments

This section outlines any existing agreements (eg: memorandums of understanding) between emergency services.

Parties to the Agreement		Description of the Agreement	Special Considerations
Shire of Boddington	Department of Communities	Provision of Shire Recreation Centre & other buildings as Welfare Centre	
Shire of Boddington	DFES	Handover for the Control of Bushfires	

Additional Support

This section outlines any additional support that may be available in an emergency.

Parties to the Agreement		Description of the Agreement	Special Considerations
Shire of Boddington	Newmont Boddington Gold Mine	Use of mine's equipment & resources in time of emergency	A DFES Incident Number is required before resources can be mobilized
Shire of Boddington	South 32 Boddington Bauxite Mine	Use of the mine's equipment & resources in time of emergency	A DFES Incident Number is required before resources can be mobilized

Special Considerations

The Shire of Boddington has two mines within its boundaries. Both mines are now in production phase and a number of contractors and workers are in the area. There is a mining camp located on Gold Mine Road.

Annual community events include the Boddington Rodeo which is held on the first Saturday in November and the Quindanning Picnic Races which is held on the Easter weekend

Finance Arrangements

State EM Policy Section 5.12, State EM Plan Section 5.4 and 6.10 and State EM Recovery Procedures 1-2) outlines the responsibilities for funding during multi- agency emergencies. While recognising the above, the Shire of Boddington is committed to expending such necessary funds within its current budgetary constraints as required to ensure the safety of its residents and visitors. The Chief Executive Officer should be approached immediately an emergency event requiring resourcing by the Shire of Boddington occurs to ensure the desired level of support is achieved.

Roles & Responsibilities

Local roles and responsibilities

Local Role	Description of responsibilities
Local Government	The Responsibilities of the Shire of Boddington are defined in Section 36 of the Emergency Management Act 2005
Local Emergency Co-ordinator	The responsibilities of the LEC are defined in Section 36 of the Emergency Management act 2005
Local Recovery Co-ordinator	To ensure the development and maintenance of the effective recovery management arrangements for the local government. In conjunction with the local recovery committee to implement a post incident recovery action plan and manage the recovery phase of the incident
LG Welfare Liaison Officer	During an evacuation where a local government facility is utilized by Department of Communities provide advice, information and resources regarding the operation of the facility
LG Liaison Officer (to the ISG/IMT)	During a major emergency the liaison officer attends ISG meetings to represent the local government, provides local knowledge input and provides details contained in the LEMA. Communicate back to LG and stakeholders
Local Government Incident Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure planning and preparation for emergencies is undertaken • Implement procedures that assist the community and emergency services with incidents • Ensure that all personnel with emergency planning and

	<p>preparation, response and recovery responsibilities are properly trained in their role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep appropriate records of incidents that have occurred to ensure continual improvement of the local government's emergency response capability. • Liaise with the Incident Controller (provide liaison officer) • Participate in the ISG and provide local support • Where an identified evacuation centre is a building owned and operated by the local government, provide a liaison officer to support the Department of communities
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LEMC roles and responsibilities

The Shire of Boddington has established a Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) under Section 38(1) of the Emergency Management Act 2005 to oversee, plan and test the Local Emergency Management Arrangements.

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

The LEMC is not an operational committee but rather the organization established by the local government to assist in the development of Local Emergency Arrangements for its district.

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

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

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

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

Local Role	Description of responsibilities
LEMC Chair	Provide leadership and support to the LEMC to ensure effective meetings and high levels of emergency management planning and preparedness for the local government district is undertaken
LEMC Executive Officer	Provide executive support to the LEMC by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide secretarial support including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting agenda; - Minutes and action lists; - Correspondence - Committee membership contact register • Coordinate the development and submission of committee documents in accordance with legislative and policy requirements including:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Report; - Annual Business Plan; - Local Emergency Management Arrangements • Facilitate the provision of relevant emergency management advice to the Chair and committee as required; and • Participate as a member of sub-committees and working groups as required.
Local Emergency Coordinator	<p>The Officer in Charge, Boddington Police Station, is the Local Emergency Coordinator and has the responsibility to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide advice and support to the LEMC in the development and maintenance of emergency management arrangements; • To assist HMA's in the provision of a coordinated response; and • To carry out other emergency management activities in accordance with the directions of the State Emergency Coordinator.
Local Emergency Management Committee	<p>The Boddington LEMC boundary is based on the Shire of Boddington municipal boundary. The LEMC is chaired by a person appointed by the CEO of the Shire of Boddington which may include the Local Emergency Coordinator, a Boddington Shire Councillor or another Shire employee with executive support being provided by the Shire of Boddington.</p> <p>The functions of the LEMC (s39) are to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise and assist the local government in ensuring local emergency management arrangements are established for its district; • Liaise with public authorities and other persons in the development, testing and review of local arrangements; and • Carry out other emergency management arrangements directed by the SEMC or prescribed by the regulations. <p>The names and contact details for the Boddington LEMC are attached to this document</p>

Composition of Local Emergency Management Committee

The Local Emergency Management Committee is composed of;

- Chair – Shire of Boddington Councillor
- Deputy Chair – Local Emergency Coordinator
- Executive Officer – Shire of Boddington PEHO/BS
- Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
- Local Manager State Emergency Service Boddington

- Chairperson St John’s Ambulance Boddington
- Boddington Hospital Representative
- Principal – Boddington District High School
- Representative Newmont Boddington Gold
- Representative South 32
- Boddington Police
- Department of Fire and Emergency Services
- Department of Biodiversity Conservation & Attractions
- Department of Communities
- Shire Ranger

Agency roles and responsibilities

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

Agency Roles	Description of responsibilities
Controlling Agency	<p>A Controlling Agency is an agency nominated to control the response activities to a specified type of emergency.</p> <p>The function of a Controlling Agency is to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake all responsibilities as prescribed in Agency specific legislation for Prevention and Preparedness • Control all aspects of the response to an incident <p>During Recovery the Controlling Agency will ensure effective transition to recovery</p>
Hazard Management Agency	<p>A Hazard Management Agency is 'to be a public authority or other person who or which, because of that agency's functions under any written law or specialized knowledge, expertise and resources, is responsible for emergency management, or the prescribed emergency management aspect, in the area prescribed of the hazard for which it is prescribed' [EM Act 2005 s4]</p> <p>The HMAs are prescribed in the Emergency Management Regulations 2006.</p> <p>Their function is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake responsibilities where prescribed for these aspects [EM Regulations] • Appoint Hazard Management Officers [s 55 Act] • Declare/revoke emergency situation [s 50 & 53 Act] • Coordinate the development of the Westplan for that hazard [State EM Policy Section 1.5] • Ensure effective transition to recovery by local government
Combat Agency	A Combat Agency as prescribed under subsection (1) of the

	<i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> is to be a public authority or other person who or which, because of the agency's functions under any written law or specialised knowledge, expertise and resources, is responsible for performing an emergency management activity prescribed by the regulations in relation to that agency.
Support Organisation	A public authority or other person who or which, because of the agency's functions under any written law or specialized knowledge, expertise and resources is responsible for providing support functions in relation to that agency. (State EM Glossary.

Public Authorities & Others – Hazards likely to occur

The following table shows local agencies which are the prescribed HMA and which local agencies may be able to assist the HMA at the local level.

Hazard	Controlling Agency	HMA	Local Combat Role	Local Support Role	Comment
Road Crash	WA Police	WA Police	WAP	SES	
Flood	DFES	FES Commissioner	SES	LG	
Air Crash	WA Police	WA Police	WAP	SES	
Fire	Local Government	No local HMA FES Commissioner	BFB	SES	
Chemical Spill	DFES	No local HMA FES Commissioner	NBG	SES	
Land Search	WA Police	WA Police	WAP	SES	
Bushfire	DFES/Local Government/DBCA	FES Commissioner	BFB, DBCA	CWA, SES	

Critical Infrastructure

Item	Location	Description	Owner	Contact Details	Community Impact Description
Power			Western Power		Can be whole community
Water	Bannister-Marradong Road	Water tank	Water Corporation		Can be all those serviced by scheme water
Bridge	Bannister-Marradong Road	Bridge over Hotham River	Main Roads		Can cut road links to Albany Highway
Bridge	Twin Bridges bridges	Bridges over Crossman River	Shire	Shire office 98834999	
Bridge	Kellsalls Bridge Bannister-Marradong Road	Bridge over Bannister River	Main Roads		Access to Albany Highway may be cut

Bridge	Bannister Roadhouse Albany Highway	Bridge over Bannister River Albany Highway	Main Roads		Access to the north along Albany highway may be cut
Bridge	Camballing Bridge Pinjarra-Williams Road	Bridge over Hotham river	Main roads		Access to the west of Boddington may be cut
Others	Other infrastructure as identified by Infrastructure Report 2016				

Special Needs Groups

Name	Description	Address	Contact 1	Contact 2	No. People	Have they got an evacuation plan? Who manages the plan? Has a copy been provided to the LEMC?
Senior Citizens	List of Seniors appended to Arrangements	Various	Home and Community Care Dayle Manson 0427 838 109	Dawn Newman 0428 848 305	47	
Boddington Hospital	Hospital patients	Hotham Avenue Boddington	9883 4444			Yes Not provided to LEMC

Media Management

During an incident it is the Hazard Management Agencies role to manage the media for the incident. Other agencies working at the incident should be aware of the HMA's media management requirements and direct media enquires appropriately.

Local Public Warning Systems

Description	Contact Person	Contact Number
SMS System	Shire Director Corporate & Community Services	9883 4999/0414 826 954
Public Notice Board – Ken Austic Square	Shire office	9883 4999
Shire Facebook Page	Shire Director Corporate & Community Services	98834999/0414 826 954
Shire Web Site	Shire Director Corporate & Community Services	98834999/0414 826 954
Local Radio Stations	Incident Controller/DFES	
Telephone Warning System	Incident Controller through DFES	

Emergency Coordination Centre Locations

The point for the coordination of an emergency or disaster is the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC). The Local Emergency Coordinator and the Incident Controller should operate out of the same facilities where possible. Primary and Alternate locations have been identified in the Boddington area.

- Boddington Shire Office Building – Primary - 39 Bannister Road, Boddington
- Boddington Police Station – Alternate – Cnr Pollard & Johnstone Sts Boddington
- Boddington SES Headquarters – Alternate – Johnstone St Boddington
- Boddington School – Alternate – Cnr Bannister Rd & Wuraming Ave Boddington
- Boddington Gold Mine Gate Houses at mine and camp
- South 32 Bauxite Mine – Crisis and Emergency Management Room
- Newmont Community Resource Centre – Bannister Road

Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis.

Hazard identification and a risk analysis have been undertaken and are attached to this document as Part 4 in this document. It is intended to assess the hazard identification and risk analysis detail every five years or sooner should a major change in a risk or hazard be identified.

Testing and Exercising the Local Arrangements

Testing and exercising the Local Arrangements are essential to maintaining the success of the arrangement. Testing the arrangements is the best method of validation to ensure effectiveness and reliability. It also builds capacity between organizations during non-emergency situations.

The Shire of Boddington and the Boddington LEMC have resolved to test these arrangements annually.

Training Programs & General Literature

There are a number of training programs and general literature available in respect of emergency management. The Executive Officer of the Boddington LEMC is able to source such information on request.

Evacuation

Any requirement for evacuation will be determined by the appropriate Hazard Incident Controller, in consultation with the Local Emergency Coordinator. The actual evacuation is managed by the Controlling Agency (see SEMC WA Community Evacuation in Emergencies Guidelines) with appropriate assistance from other relevant agencies.

Welfare Evacuation Centres in the Shire of Boddington are as follows:

- Boddington Town Hall - Johnstone Street Boddington (capacity 224)
- Boddington Recreation Pavilion – Club Drive Boddington (capacity 141)
- Boddington Recreation Centre – Club Drive Boddington (Capacity 500)

Additional Assembly Points are located at the following locations:

- Boddington Old School - Wuraming Avenue Boddington
- Boddington RSL Hall - George Street Boddington
- Boddington District High School - Pollard Street Boddington
- Quindanning Picnic Race Grounds Harvey - Quindanning Road, Quindanning

Please contact the Department of Communities for further information.

Further details are contained in the Local Welfare Plan and the Boddington Local Evacuation Plan which are appendices to this document.

Review of the Plan

This plan shall be reviewed annually.

Copies of this plan should be forwarded annually to the Chairperson of the District Emergency Management Committee.

Part 2 Recovery Management Arrangements

Introduction

Following the impact of an emergency on the community within the Shire of Boddington, there may be the need to assist the community recover from the effects of the emergency.

Recovery is a coordinated process of supporting the affected community in:

- a) reconstruction of the physical infrastructure; and
- b) restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well-being.

Its purpose is to assist the community attain a proper level of functioning as soon as possible.

Recovery activities will normally commence in conjunction with immediate response activities but may continue for an extended period after response activities have concluded.

Aim

The aim of this plan is to detail the recovery management arrangements for the Shire of Boddington.

Objectives

The objectives of the plan are to:

- a) prescribe the organisation, concepts, responsibilities and procedures for the effective management of recovery operations following the impact of an emergency;
- b) establish a basis for coordination between agencies that may become involved in the recovery effect;
- c) provide a framework for recovery operations; and
- d) provide guidelines for the operation of the recovery management arrangements.

Scope

The scope of these arrangements is confined to the boundaries of the Shire of Boddington. It details general arrangements for the community and does not detail how an individual organisation will conduct recovery operations within the scope of their activity.

Authority and Planning Responsibility

This plan forms Part 2 of the Shire of Boddington Local Emergency Management Arrangements.

Section 41(4) of the Emergency Management Act 2005 requires the Local Arrangements to contain a recovery plan and nominate a Recovery Coordinator. In accordance with this section the Shire of Boddington has appointed the Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Boddington as the Local Recovery Coordinator.

The preparation, maintenance and testing of the Recovery Plan is the responsibility of the Local Recovery Coordinator.

Related Documents

This plan should be read in conjunction with the following State and Local plans;

- Local Welfare Plan (appended to this document)
- State Emergency Management Plan

Recovery Management Principle & Concepts

The arrangements in this plan comply with the recovery principles and concepts detailed in the State Emergency Management Plan. This document is available from the designated Shire of Boddington Recovery Coordinator. The principles and concepts are attached at Annex A for ease of reference and for understanding of these local recovery management arrangements.

As the recovery process involves individuals and communities, the following shall form the basis of recovery decision making and have been incorporated into the recovery management arrangements.

- a) The community has a right to be involved in the decision-making and management of all aspects of the recovery process;
- b) The community has a 'right to know', as information is an essential part of the recovery process;
- c) Every person has a right to effective assistance until long-term recovery is achieved;
- d) Both the affected person and the community have a responsibility to account for financial and material resources used;
- e) The community has a right to know the criteria for the determination of financial support and grants; and
- f) The community has a right to expect the maintenance of family cohesion.

Financial Arrangements

Prevention / Preparedness

It is the responsibility of the individual hazard management agency to ensure the hazards they are responsible for are adequately prevented / prepared for. Each agency has its own financial arrangements to carry out this process. In certain circumstances grants may also be available to assist in this area.

State EM Policy Section 5.12, State EM Plan Section 5.4 and 6.10 and State EM Recovery Procedures 1-2) outlines the responsibilities for funding during multi- agency emergencies. While recognising the above, the Shire of Boddington is committed to expending such necessary funds within its current budgetary constraints as required to ensure the safety of its residents and visitors. The Chief Executive Officer should be approached immediately an emergency event requiring resourcing by the Shire of Boddington occurs to ensure the desired level of support is achieved.

Response

Each individual agency has the responsibility to determine the financial arrangements for the emergencies they are responsible for.

Grants and Donations

The following table provides a list of pre-determined organisations and the available grant:

Organisation	Financial Assistance	Description
Department of Communities	Various	Refer to appendix 2
Centrelink	Special Disaster Payment	Benefits-Relief Only issued after declared disaster, one off payment
Lord Mayor's Distress Relief Fund		Refer to State Emergency Management Plan Part 6 Recovery

Refer to Appendix 2 for further detail on various grants.

The Shire of Boddington recognises its role under the Emergency Management Act 2005 (s.36 (b)) in managing recovery. The Shire of Boddington is committed to this role.

Where possible, donations of goods and services should be discouraged as they are difficult to manage. Donations of cash are more practicable to manage and provide the opportunity to utilize local services which in turn assists with the recovery of local business.

Donations of Cash: The Local Recovery Committee will encourage the use of the Lord Mayor's Distress Relief Fund for people wanting to make cash donations, although if deemed necessary will open a separate account specifically for cash donations. (Ref State Emergency Management Plan Part 6 Recovery).

Donations of Service and Labour:

refer to s 6.12 of State Emergency Management Plan

Organisation and Responsibilities

The recovery management organisation for the Shire of Boddington is based on the following:

- a) Local Recovery Coordinator;
- b) Local Recovery Committee; and
- c) Other Participating Organisations and Community Groups.

Local Recovery Coordinator

The Local Recovery Coordinator is the Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Boddington or person appointed by the Council of the Shire of Boddington.

The Local Recovery Coordinator has two broad areas of responsibilities as follows:

- a) In conjunction with the Local Recovery Committee, the Local Recovery Coordinator is responsible for the development and implementation of recovery management arrangements for the Shire including the following:
 - (1) undertake the functions of the Executive Officer to the Local Recovery Committee;
 - (2) prepare, maintain and test the local recovery plan;
 - (3) ensure the training, educating and exercising of organisations and their personnel in the recovery management arrangements;
 - (4) coordinate the promotion of community awareness with respect to the recovery arrangements;
 - (5) provide, staff and equip the Local Recovery Coordination Centre (LRCC);
- b) During recovery operations to:
 - (1) determine the need to activate the Local Recovery Plan and convene the Local Recovery Committee (in liaison with the Hazard Management Agency, Local Emergency Coordinator and other responsible agencies).
 - (2) assess the recovery requirements for each event and ensure that appropriate strategies are put in place;
 - (3) facilitate the acquisition and appropriate application of material staff and financial resources necessary to ensure an effective recovery process;
 - (4) contribute to the resolution of community and political problems which emerge during the recovery process;

- (5) ensure maximum community involvement in the recovery process;
- (6) ensure that both the immediate and long-term individual and community needs are met in the recovery process;
- (7) coordinate the local recovery activities in accordance with the local plans, strategies and policies determined with the Local Recovery Committee;
- (8) monitor the progress of recovery and provide periodic reports to the Local Recovery Committee; and
- (9) arrange for the conduct of a debriefing of all participating agencies and organisations as soon as possible after the stand-down and submission of a post operation report.

Execution of the above responsibilities may result in the following tasks being undertaken:

- a) organise and manage the resources, staff and systems necessary for the immediate and long-term recovery;
- b) advocate on behalf of the affected community with government departments, voluntary agencies, local government, the wider community, business and other organisations involved in the recovery process;
- c) liaise, consult and, where necessary, coordinate or direct voluntary agencies, community groups, local government and government departments in order to achieve the most effective and appropriate recovery;
- d) provide information to the government, bureaucracy, community and media;
- e) mediate where conflicts occur during the relief and recovery process;
- f) develop a close and positive working relationship with the key individuals and groups in the affected community; and
- g) be partially distanced from the immediacy of the event and consider the overall recovery process in establishing priorities and anticipating future requirements.

Local Recovery Committee

The Local Recovery Committee comprises a core membership plus additional personnel depending on the type and magnitude of the event and the community affected. The composition includes the following:

- a) Shire President (Chair)
- b) Shire Chief Executive Officer & Local Recovery Coordinator
- c) Shire Principal Environmental Health Officer/Building Surveyor
- d) Local Emergency Coordinator – OIC Boddington Police Station
- e) Local Welfare Coordinator
- f) Relevant Hazard Management Agency Representative
- g) Department of Communities
- h) Lifeline Agency Representatives (where appropriate)
- i) plus other members drawn from government and non-government organisations, including community groups, with a role to play in the recovery process.

The functions of the committee include the following:

- a) assist the Local Recovery Coordinator prepare, maintain and test the Local Recovery Plan;
- b) following the impact of an event requiring a recovery operation, to develop a tactical recovery plan that:
 - meets the immediate needs of the community;
 - 2) takes account of local government long-term planning and goals;
 - 3) includes an assessment of the immediate recovery needs of the community and determines which recovery functions are still required;
 - 4) develops a time table for completing the major functions;
 - 5) considers the needs of youth, aged, the disabled, and non-English speaking people;
 - 6) allows full community participation in the progress of recovery;
 - 7) allows for the monitoring of the progress of recovery'
 - 8) effectively uses the support of State and Commonwealth agencies;
 - 9) provides for public access to information on the proposed programs and subsequent decisions and actions; and

- 10) allows consultation with all relevant community groups.

Responsibilities of Participating Agencies

Shire of Boddington

- a) Chair and manage the activities of the Local Recovery Committee;
- b) Appoint the Local Recovery Coordinator;
- c) Provide secretariat and administrative support to the Local Recovery Committee;
- d) Provide the Local Recovery Management Centre;
- e) Ensure the restoration or reconstruction of services/facilities normally provided by the local government authority.

Hazard Management Agency

- a) Provide a representative to the Local Recovery Committee;
- b) Advise the Local Recovery Coordinator when an event threatens or has impacted a community;
- c) Initiate the recovery process;
- d) Participate in the development of the tactical recovery plan; and
- e) Advise the Recovery Coordinator when withdrawing from the recovery process.
- f) Conduct a Comprehensive Impact Assessment

Department of Communities

- a) Provide a representative to the Local Recovery Committee;
- b) Provide the welfare components of the recovery process including emergency accommodation, emergency catering, emergency clothing and personal requisites, personal services, registration and inquiry and financial assistance.

Lifeline Agencies

- a) Provide a representative to the Local Recovery Committee;
- b) Undertake repairs and restoration of services;
- c) Assist the recovery effort with resources and expertise available from within the service.

Other Participating Organisations

- a) Provide a representative to the Local Recovery Committee;
- b) Provide recovery services in accordance with their statutory responsibilities or as agreed with the Local Recovery Committee.
- c) Other participating organisations may include; Dept of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Main Roads Department, Chamber of Commerce, Department of Education, Local Health Service (Hospital, Medical Facility), Lord Mayor Distress Relief Fund.

Management Arrangements

Local Recovery Committee Centre

Recovery operations shall be managed by the Local Recovery Coordinator from the Local Recovery Coordination Centre located in the Shire Offices at Boddington.

One Stop Shop

A Recovery Centre (One-Stop-Shop) will be created by the Recovery Committee to provide a focal point for the delivery of information and services to the public. Such information provided in the Shop may include:

- Updated advice on the recovery process
- Access to assistance for Financial payments / grants
- Arrange counseling
- Insurance advice assistance
- Building and planning advice/assistance

Sites for the One-Stop-Shop may be:

- Shire Office
- Boddington Community Resource Centre
- The Evacuation Centre/s being used

Advice

The advice of an impending emergency or one that has already occurred will come from the Emergency Coordinator or the Hazard Management Agency to the Local Recovery Committee.

Activation

- a) In order to facilitate the effective coordination of the recovery process, it is essential that an assessment of the recovery and restoration requirements be conducted as soon as possible after the impact of an event. This will be undertaken by the Controlling Agency, in liaison with the Local Emergency Coordinator and appropriate recovery organisations. The Controlling Agency will conduct a Comprehensive Impact Assessment in accordance with State EM Procedure 4. Comprehensive Impact Assessment
- b) Based upon the assessment of the recovery and restoration requirements and the advice of the Hazard Management Agency and Local Emergency Coordinator, the Local Recovery Coordinator will advise the Chairman of the Local Recovery Committee as to whether the recovery plan should be activated and the Local Recovery Committee convened.

- c) Where the decision is taken not to activate the plan or convene the Local Recovery Committee because statutory agencies are coping with the situation, the Local Recovery Coordinator will monitor the situation and keep the Local Recovery Committee advised accordingly.

Method of Operations

- a) Recovery arrangements will normally be instigated by the Controlling Agency, in the first instance, with Statutory organisations providing the recovery services that are part of their everyday responsibilities. The Local Recovery Committee advised accordingly.
- b) In major events, recovery management may be passed to the Local Recovery Committee working through the designated Local Recovery Coordinator.
- c) It is envisaged that the recovery effort will be managed through regular coordination meetings of the Local Recovery Committee, perhaps twice a day initially, to ensure development, implementation and monitoring of the tactical recovery plan.

Recovery Activities and Strategies

To assist the Local Recovery Coordinator and the Local Recovery Committee a listing of recovery activities that may have to be undertaken together with suggested strategies are detailed at Annex B.

Stand Down / Debriefs / Post Operations Reports

The Recovery Management structure will gradually be stood-down as the Shire and statutory authority's capability to manage the services improve.

The Recovery Coordinator will arrange for a debriefing of recovery agencies and the provision of a post operation report to the Hazard Management Agency to form part of the overall report for the event.

RECOVERY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS

Principles

Recovery from disaster is an enabling and supportive process, which allows individuals, families and communities to attain a proper level of functioning through the provision of information, specialist services and resources.

Effective recovery requires the establishment of planning and management arrangements, which are accepted and understood by recovery agencies, combat agencies and the community.

Recovery management arrangements are most effective when they recognise the complex, dynamic and protracted nature of recovery processes and the changing needs of affected individuals, families and groups within the community over time.

The management of disaster recovery is best approached from a community development perspective and is most effective when conducted at the local level with the active participation of the affected community and a maximum reliance on local capacities and expertise.

Recovery management is most effective when human services agencies play a major role in all levels of key decision making which may influence the well being and recovery of the affected community.

Recovery from disaster is best achieved where the recovery process begins from the moment of disaster impact.

Recovery planning and management arrangements are most effective when they are supported by training programs and exercises, which ensure that recovery agencies and personnel are properly prepared for their role.

Recovery from disaster is most effective where recovery management arrangements provide a comprehensive and integrated framework for managing all potential emergencies and disasters and where assistance measures are provided in a timely, fair, equitable manner and are sufficiently flexible to a diversity of community needs.

- concepts
- community involvement;
- management at the local level;
- affected area/community approach;
- differing effects/needs for different communities/individuals;
- empowering individuals and communities;
- minimum intervention;
- recognition of resourcefulness
- planned/timely withdrawal;
- accountability, flexibility, adaptability and responsiveness;
- integration of services; and
- coordination.

RECOVERY ACTIVITIES AND STRATEGIES

Recovery Activities

1. Recovery activities include the following:
 - a) Short term accommodation.
 - b) Counseling emotionally affected people.
 - c) Establishing and managing emergency financial relief schemes.
 - d) Surveying and assessing damage to public and private property.
 - e) Repairing or replacing public utilities, services and assets.
 - f) Assisting with the repair or replacement of private property.
 - g) Initiating programmes to stimulate community morale and economic growth.
 - h) Managing environmental rehabilitation programmes.
 - i) Co-coordinating recovery and research agencies.
 - j) Revision of Land Use/Town Planning schemes.

Recovery Strategies

2. The following are some suggested strategies to assist Hazard Management Agencies and Recovery Committees in recovery management responsibilities:
 - a) Community Involvement Strategies
 - (1) Maximise use of local resources, groups and individuals.
 - (2) Promote prior community awareness and education.
 - (3) Involve people in their own and their communities' recovery.
 - (4) Maintain continuous liaison between emergency teams, volunteer groups and community organisations.
 - (5) Create opportunities for local decision making.
 - (6) Ensure self-determination in restoration planning.
 - (7) Maintain a co-operative relationship between volunteers and imported "specialists".
 - (8) Use local suppliers.
 - (9) Empower the community as quickly as possible.
 - b) Recovery Information Strategies
 - (1) Provide regular updates on:
 - * Current state and extent of disaster.
 - * Actual and proposed official response.
 - * Desired community response.
 - * Advice to isolated families.
 - (2) Ensure everybody has an understanding of the situation and the opportunity for personal counseling/discussion.
 - (3) Provide for advocacy by agencies and organisations.
 - c) Recovery Assistance Strategies
 - (1) Provide for special needs of aged, ethnic, children etc.
 - (2) Make food, shelter, clothing, health and emergency finance available immediately.

- (3) Deliver services in a simple and caring manner with minimal disruption to existing processes.
 - (4) Ensure welfare centres cater for privacy and individual care.
 - (5) Ensure emergency workers receive ongoing support, debriefing, relief and rest.
 - (6) Maximise financial aid and minimise material aid.
- d) Accountability Strategies
- (1) Ensure the affected community is involved in the allocation and distribution of material and financial resources.
 - (2) Assist the community in ensuring there is accountability in the use of resources.
- e) Strategies for Grants, Loans and gifts.
- (1) Ensure there is community involvement in determining criteria.
 - (2) Communicate entitlement criteria for financial support and grants immediately.
 - (3) Alteration to criteria must be communicated clearly to the community.
 - (4) Consider non-English speaking groups.
 - (5) Maintain confidentiality.
- f) Strategies to Maintain Family Cohesion
- (1) Keep families together during evacuation and resettlement.
 - (2) Ensure all policies and processes support the family's ability to recover.

Part 3 Emergency Contacts Directory and Maps

Each organisation is to compile an emergency contacts directory specific to their organisation.

This plan should be placed with that directory.

LEMC Contacts:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITIES EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS

In the event of an emergency incident in the Peel region including the shires of Boddington, Murray, Waroona and the City of Mandurah requiring the services of the Department of Communities the following numbers will allow a timely and efficient response to the incident.

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

The Department works collaboratively with Police, Emergency Services and Local Government to provide support to the community in times of emergency. The types of services provided by the Department of Communities include:

Registration and inquiry

Personal Support

Food

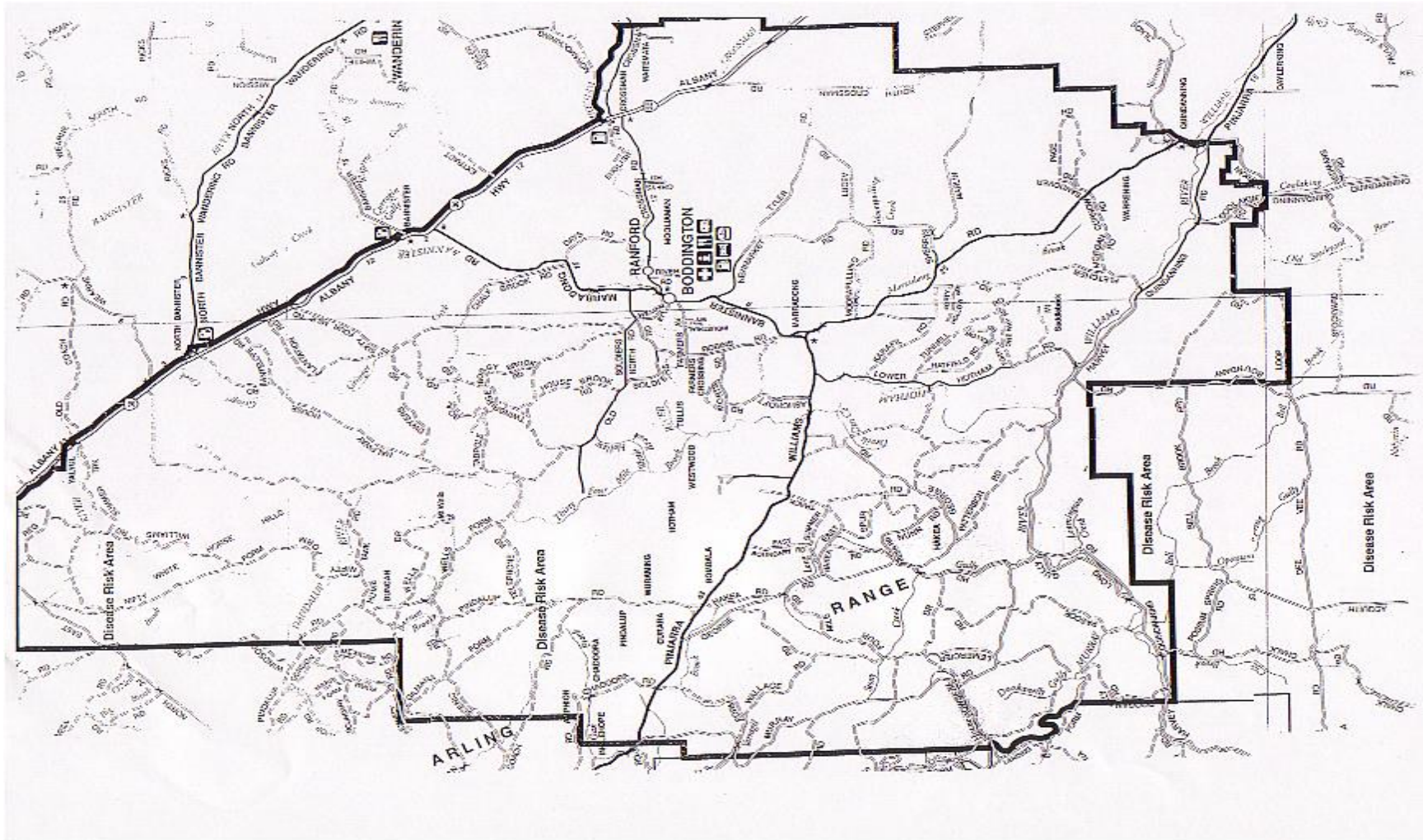
Clothing and personal items

Financial Assistance including personal hardship and distress relief payments where applicable

Accommodation assistance

Under the Western Australian emergency management arrangements the Department of Communities is responsible for providing welfare support services to people affected by a disaster/emergency incident.

BODDINGTON SHIRE MAP



Part 4 Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis

Shire of Boddington Local Emergency Management Committee Risk Assessment

Executive Summary

The Shire of Boddington Local Emergency Plan is the subject of a periodic formal review of the emergency hazards and risks. From the risk assessments conducted the major risk events for the community have been identified and an evaluation of the controls is conducted by review. The major hazards to the community were identified as

- Building fire
- Bushfire
- Chemical spill
- Contaminated water supply
- Disease outbreak – epidemic
- Flood
- Mine accident
- Road accident
- School Bus Accident
- Terrorist act

Methodology

The risk assessment process was based on the Western Australian Emergency Risk Management Guide July 2005, which is published by DFES. This guide follows the Australian and New Zealand Risk Management Standard AS 4360.

The risk assessment used the qualitative analysis matrices from the guide to determine the risk rankings for the hazards identified. The matrices are shown in Appendix 1.

The risk assessment was recorded in Microsoft Excel 2003 and will form the basis of the emergency risk register for the Boddington Shire.

Context

The initial step was to define the context of the risk assessment. This was discussed at the first meeting and the context was set that the risk assessment was to cover the real credible events (hazards) that could occur and pose a risk to the Boddington Shire and the local community and the impact of these on the community.

The criteria for evaluating the hazards within the community were set and defined as the elements within the community that were at risk. The elements evaluated were

- People
- Property
- Environment
- Economy
- Industry
- Infrastructure
- Social & Culture

The elements that the group defined were at risk from each hazard were then used to form the basis of the risk assessment.

Risks

Hazard Identification

The credible risks that were identified were from

- Flood
- Bushfire
- Terrorist act
- House fire
- Building fire (community)
- School fire
- Disease outbreak - epidemic
- Animal disease outbreak
- Road accident
- Mine accident
- Chemical spill
- Civil unrest
- Civil violence
- Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun Track)
- Contaminated water supply
- Power supply failure
- Loss of emergency services
- School Bus Accident and;
- Storm (wind)

Each hazard is matched against the list of elements to define what elements would be at risk from these hazards (Refer to Appendix 2). For each hazard and element a series of possible credible risk scenarios and consequences are defined.

Risk Assessment and Ranking

The hazard scenarios were then assessed and ranked according to the risk matrices.

On completion of ranking, the risks were sorted from Extreme to Low based on rank. All risks ranked as Extreme or High, were then evaluated to determine what controls (Treatment Options) were in place and if any new controls were required. Any consequential actions required to implement new controls were also listed for each risk.

All risks ranked as Medium or Low were not considered further as the risk was deemed either acceptable or the risk was covered by the normal day to day operations of the Shire and the local emergency services.

All risks were recorded in a risk register in Microsoft Excel to form the Boddington LEMC Emergency Risk Register. A copy of this is Appendix 3.

Risk Analysis and Evaluation

From the risk assessment it was determined that the main emergency risks (those rated as Extreme) for the Boddington Shire were (in alphabetical order)

- Building fire (community) – Destruction of local supermarket and stock
- Bushfire – significant part of the community affected by the fire (loss of life and property)
- Chemical spill – pollution of a local water way or land.
- Contaminated water supply – Town population affected by water.
- Disease outbreak – epidemic – loss of medical provider, community events cancelled and tourism affected.
- Flood – damage to local infrastructure such as power water or sewerage.
- Mine accident – Local community members directly impacted
- Road accident – local identity killed in a vehicle accident
- School bus accident – accident involving injury and loss of life from a road accident.
- Terrorist act

For the risks ranked as High included all of the above plus:

- House fire – Loss of life (multiple)
- Animal disease outbreak – economic hardship to community from restrictions on movement of people and animals and loss of stock
- Civil unrest – Community groups or outside groups protesting through town causing loss of life or damage to property
- Civil violence – large number of people involving in a fight in town spilling over to others.
- Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun Track) – local persons lost and rescue required
- Power supply failure – causing interruptions to business and possible loss of life
- Loss of emergency services – Emergency services called away to other events or disbanded
- Storm (wind) – damage to infrastructure and communications
- School fire – loss of life or injury to a large number of persons.

The relative maximum risk ranking of each of the identified risks is shown in the risk matrix below.

Risk Significance Matrix	Risk Matrix					
		Consequence Rating				
		1 Insignificant	2 Minor	3 Moderate	4 Major	5 Catastrophic
Likelihood Rating	A Almost Certain				Disease Outbreak - Epidemic Mine accident	
	B Likely				Flood Building fire (community - Supermarket)	Bushfire
	C Possible			Animal disease outbreak	Contaminated water supply Road accident	School bus accident
	D Unlikely				Flood Civil violence Missing person (Bibbulmun track) Storm (wind) House fire	Chemical Spill
	E Rare				Civil unrest Power supply failure Loss of Emergency Services	School fire

Risk Treatment

Only treatment options for the High and Extreme risks were considered. Many of the treatment options were existing controls that were part of existing operational plans for the Shire and the associated emergency agencies. The effectiveness of these controls is contingent on the Shire and the local emergency agencies maintaining their capacity and facilities in a ready state.

There were controls identified that were not complete or required further work.

Action Plan

Resulting from the risk assessment is a risk register of the emergency risks identified and an action plan to address a series of consequential actions resulting from the risk assessment.

Action	Responsible Agency	Time Frame
Develop a media plan (Shire)	Shire	February 2016
Reviewing facility (part of state wide review)	Water Corporation	Ongoing
Regular review of emergency plans and arrangements	LEMC	Annually

Investigate insurance of event	Organising agency (for example Lions)	Prior to next major event
Review town bushfire plan	Shire Local Bush Fire Brigades	Annually
Shire to request details of chemicals being transported through town site from users	Shire	Ongoing
Verify continuity of communications in event of power failure	WA Police	February 2016

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Risk Tables

Consequence Table		
1	Insignificant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No injuries or fatalities. Small number or nil people are displaced and only for a short duration. Little or no personal support required (support not monetary or material). - Inconsequential or no damage. Little or no disruption to community - No measurable impact on environment. - Little or no financial loss
2	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small number of injuries, but no fatalities. First aid treatment required. - - Some displacement of people (less than 24hours). Some personal support required. - Some damage. Some disruption (less than 24hrs) - Small impact on environment with no lasting effects) - Some financial loss
3	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical treatment required, but no fatalities. Some hospitalisation. Localised displacement of people who will return within 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements. - Localised damage which is rectified by routine arrangements. Normal community functioning with some inconvenience. - Some impact on the environment with no long term effect or small impact on the environment with long term effect. - Significant financial loss.
4	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation, large numbers of displaced (more than 24 hours duration). Fatalities. External resources required for personal support. - Significant damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning, some services available. - Some impact on the environment with long term effects. - Significant financial loss - some financial assistance required.
5	Catastrophic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large number of severe injuries. Extended and large numbers requiring hospitalisation. General and widespread displacement for extended duration. Significant fatalities. Extensive personal support. - Extensive damage. Community unable to function without significant support. - Significant impact on the environment and/or permanent damage.

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

Risk Matrix						
Consequences		1	2	3	4	5
Likelihood		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
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

Appendix 2 – Risk Identification Matrix

Source of Risk	ELEMENTS AT RISK						
Hazards	People	Property	Environment	Economy	Industry	Infrastructure	Social & Culture
Reference Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Flood	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bushfire	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
House fire	X	X					
Building fire (community)	X	X		X	X	X	X
School fire	X	X	X			X	X
Disease outbreak - epidemic	X			X	X		X
Animal disease outbreak	X	X	X	X	X		X
Road accident	X	X			X		X
Mine accident	X	X				X	
Chemical spill	X	X	X			X	
Civil unrest	X			X		X	
Civil violence	X	X		X		X	X
Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun Track)	X						X
Contaminated water supply	X		X	X	X		X
Power supply failure	X			X	X		X
Loss of emergency services	X	X		X	X		X
School Bus Accident	X						X
Storm (wind)	X	X		X		X	

Boddington LEMC Risk Assessment
Appendix 3 – Risk Register

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
1.6.2	Flood	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged or unusable due to flooding	Services (water, power & sewerage) damaged or affected by flood	4	B	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMS messaging/ Radio station information Recovery plan included in LEMC Plan Plans (LEMC, flood plans) up to date & reviewed regularly Conduct exercise with Water Corp re flooding Ongoing liaison with service providers Town planning rules 	Water Corporation DFES LEMC	Flooding exercise Regular review of emergency plans and arrangements	Annually
10.3.1	Chemical spill	Environment	Chemical spill pollutes local environment	Local water ways or system polluted	5	D	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaise with police to control speeds Liaise with DG transport authority Liaise with users of chemicals Ensure council has MSDS for chemicals LEMC plan contact & resources details are up to date Road planning - Main Roads Change to a FRS town brigade Development of community information awareness program 	DBCA, DOW, DFES, DMP	Shire to request details of chemicals being transported through town site from users	

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
10.3.2	Chemical spill	Environment	Chemical spill pollutes local environment	Land area polluted	5	D	E	Refer 10.3.1	DBCA, DFES, DMP		
14.1.3	Contaminated water supply	People	1500 People are affected by the contaminated waters	Availability of medical personnel Availability of potable water	4	C	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade security at water supply Water quality monitoring 	Water Corporation, DoH	Reviewing facility (part of state wide review)	
17.1.1	School bus accident	People	500 People are affected by school bus accident	Loss of life or serious injury	5	C	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle roadworthiness checks Driver licensing and management Implement counseling strategies Offer venues DET provide counsel Hospital (DoH) provide additional support Emergency services to provide additional resources 	Police (HMA) to coordinate		
17.1.2	School bus accident	People	500 People are affected by school bus accident	Families impacted by children in accident	5	C	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement counseling strategies Offer venues 			
17.1.3	School bus accident	People	500 People are affected by school bus accident	Rescuers impacted by own child in accident	5	C	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement counseling strategies Offer venues Peer Support for rescuers 			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
2.1.1	Bushfire	People	200 People are affected by bushfire	Loss of life or serious injury	5	B	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fire breaks • Fuel reduction burning • Adequate number of volunteers for fire brigades • Ensure up to date contact lists for Authority • Ensure resource lists in LEMC Plan is up to date • Community awareness programs • Individual Bushfire Plan (stay or go) • Implement BCA (AS 3959) bushfire rules (town planning) • SMS messaging/Radio station information • Upgrade town bushfire plan • Recovery (Welfare) Plan included in LEMC plan • Ensure Shire Plan for Animal Management exists to address community concerns • Resource Log to include animal welfare interests 	Shire Local Bush Fire Brigades DFES DBCA		

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
2.1.4	Bushfire	People	200 People are affected by bushfire	People isolated due to roads being cut	4	B	E	Refer 2.1.1			
2.1.5	Bushfire	People	200 People are affected by bushfire	Rescue livestock & pets	4	C	E	Refer 2.1.1			
2.4.4	Bushfire	Economy	Bushfire affects the viability of local business	Local business facilities destroyed	4	C	E	Refer 2.1.1			
2.6.2	Bushfire	Infrastructure	Local roads and bridges damaged and are unusable	Services (water, power & sewerage) damaged by bushfire	5	C	E	Refer 2.1.1			
4.2.1	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	Property	Community building destroyed by fire	Building made unusable due to fire	4	B	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire hydrants - maintenance of fire equipment - To check fire hydrants in location of community buildings • Minimise fuel & ignition sources, • Determine times for back up to respond. • MSDS for goods stored in building 	Supermarket owner Shire Council		
4.2.2	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	Property	Community building destroyed by fire	All stock in building destroyed/damaged	4	B	E	Refer 4.2.1			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
6.4.1	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Economy	Local economy affected by the epidemic	Loss of employees to operate businesses for a period of time	4	A	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council has local workplace contingency disease plan • Community health awareness at schools. • Community information • Ensure hospital has necessary resources (consumables, people etc) • Hospital (DoH) has a pandemic response plan • Development of a media plan, SMS messaging/radio communications 	Shire, DoH	Develop a media plan (Shire)	Oct 2015
6.7.1	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Social & Culture	Community social activities and community affected by epidemic	Tourism, outside visitor numbers reduce	4	C	E	Refer 6.4.1			
6.7.2	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Social & Culture	Community social activities and community affected by epidemic	Local medical provider leaves	5	A	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage medical providers in case of serious disease outbreak. • Refer 6.4.1 	Shire, DoH		

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
6.7.3	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Social & Culture	Community social activities and community affected by epidemic	Community events cancelled	4	B	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move events to another date or location Investigate insurance options Organising agency to provide risk assessment to Shire Refer 6.4.1 	Organising agency (Lions)	Investigate insurance of event	Prior to next major event
8.1.1	Road Accident	People	Large number of local people are affected by a road accident involving a local identity	Loss of life or serious injury	4	C	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement counseling strategies Offer venues Facilitate community grieving opportunities 	WA Police DFES (SES) Shire		
9.1.2	Mine Accident	People	600 People are affected by the mine accident	Family members affected - grieving	4	A	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement counseling strategies Offer venues 			
9.1.3	Mine Accident	People	600 People are affected by the mine accident	Medical services required (ambulance/hospital/doctor)	4	A	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement counseling strategies Offer venues Additional resources available 	DoH		
9.7.1	Mine Accident	Social & Culture	Local community impacted by mine accident	Community grieving	4	B	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement counseling strategies Offer venues Additional resources available 			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
19.1	Terrorist Act	People/ Local business	Terrorist action. Possible loss of lives or damage property or disrupting business continuity.	Disruption to business with financial loss, affected community members, death of community members, psychological impact of terror.	5	B		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for first responders • Public awareness of risk (Terrorism Hotline) • Effective control of sensitive information 	WA Police Business stakeholders		
1.1.1	Flood	People	200 People are affected by flood waters	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	Refer 1.6.2			
1.1.2	Flood	People	200 People are affected by flood waters	People need to be evacuated	4	D	H	Refer 1.6.2			
1.1.3	Flood	People	200 People are affected by flood waters	Displaced people need to be accommodated and fed.	4	D	H	Refer 1.6.2			
1.6.1	Flood	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged or unusable due to flooding	Local roads and bridges damaged and are unusable	3	C	H	Refer 1.6.2			
10.1.1	Chemical spill	People	<20 People are affected by chemical spill on access road	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	Refer 10.3.1			
11.1.1	Civil unrest	People	<100 People are affected by civil unrest	Loss of life or serious injury	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police investigate and control • Additional police resources on call 		NA	

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
								(Peel district)			
11.1.2	Civil unrest	People	<100 People are affected by civil unrest	Additional Police required	3	C	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police investigate and control Additional police resources on call (Peel district) 		NA	
11.6.2	Civil unrest	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged or destroyed by civil unrest	Local services interrupted by civil unrest	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service providers (water/power provide alternative or temporary facility Police investigate and control Additional police resources on call (Peel district) 		NA	
12.1.1	Civil violence	People	<5 People are affected by civil unrest	Loss of life or serious injury	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police investigate and control Additional police resources on call (Peel district) 		NA	
12.1.2	Civil violence	People	<5 People are affected by civil unrest	Additional Police/security resources required	3	C	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police investigate and control Additional police resources on call (Peel district) 		NA	
13.1.1	Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun track etc)	People	Person missing and a search & rescue activity is carried out	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	SES, Police coordinate search & rescue.		NA	
14.1.1	Contaminated water supply	People	1500 People are affected by the	Loss of life or serious injury Loss of potable water	5	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade security at water supply Water quality 	Water Corporation, DoH	Reviewing facility (part of state wide	Ongoing

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
			contaminated waters					monitoring		review)	
14.1.2	Contaminated water supply	People	1500 People are affected by the contaminated waters	Large number of people requiring medical attention	5	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade security at water supply Water quality monitoring Community information Ensure hospital has necessary resources (consumables, people etc) Hospital (DoH) has a pandemic response plan Development of a media plan, SMS messaging/radio communications 	Water Corporation, DoH Shire for SMS - communication	Reviewing facility (part of state wide review)	Ongoing
15.1.1	Power Supply failure	People	1500 People are affected by loss of power	Loss of life or serious injury	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Power provides temporary services via generators Local hire company has generators available for emergency use. Communications systems failure - back up in place 	Shire Western Power Telstra	Verify continuity of communications in event of power failure	June 2009
15.4.1	Power Supply failure	Economy	Loss of power impacts on local economy	Businesses cannot operate	3	C	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Power provides temporary services via generators 	Western Power		

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local hire company has generators available for emergency use. 			
15.4.3	Power Supply failure	Economy	Loss of power impacts on local economy	Loss of good and produce requiring refrigeration	3	B	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Power provides temporary services via generators Local hire company has generators available for emergency use. 	Western Power		
16.1.1	Loss of emergency services	People	Loss of emergency services from the local community	Loss of life or serious injury	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Back up provided by LEMC members or surrounding shires/organizations Recruitment of volunteer members 	LEMC		
18.1.1	Storm (wind)	People	<100 People are affected by storm	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SES provide assistance Dept of Communities provide relief/support services CWA provide food assistance Other organisations provide assistance Ensure plug in phones in all emergency service persons house/workplace 			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
18.2.1	Storm (wind)	Property	<20 houses are damaged by the storm	Houses made uninhabitable	2	B	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SES provide assistance • Dept of Communities provide relief/support services • CWA provide food assistance • Other organisations provide assistance 			
18.6.1	Storm (wind)	Infrastructure	Infrastructure damaged by storm	Loss of power	3	B	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Power provides temporary services via generators • Local hire company has generators available for emergency use. 			
18.6.3	Storm (wind)	Infrastructure	Infrastructure damaged by storm	Loss of critical services (hospital)	3	C	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of facilities in Narrogin, Mandurah & Armadale etc. Transfer patients to these hospitals. • Set up medical post (triage) at medical centre 			
2.1.2	Bushfire	People	200 People are affected by bushfire	People need to be evacuated	3	C	H	Refer 2.1.1			
2.2.1	Bushfire	Property	10-20 houses are damaged by the bushfire	Houses destroyed by bushfire	4	D	H	Refer 2.1.1			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
2.2.2	Bushfire	Property	10-20 houses are damaged by the bushfire	Buildings damaged by bushfire	3	B	H	Refer 2.1.1			
2.3.2	Bushfire	Environment	Bushfire so hot that it kills the forest and surrounding bush	Local flora destroyed	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fire breaks • Fuel reduction burning • Adequate number of volunteers for fire brigades • Ensure up to date contact lists for Authority • Ensure resource lists in LEMC Plan is up to date • Community awareness programs • Individual Bushfire Plan (stay or go) • SMS messaging / Radio station information 			
2.3.3	Bushfire	Environment	Bushfire so hot that it kills the forest and surrounding bush	Local fauna population devastated	4	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fire breaks • Fuel reduction burning • Adequate number of volunteers for fire brigades • Ensure up to date contact lists for Authority • Ensure resource lists in LEMC Plan is up to date 			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness programs Individual Bushfire Plan (stay or go) SMS messaging / Radio station information 			
2.4.2	Bushfire	Economy	Bushfire affects the viability of local business	Local employees retrenched	4	E	H	Refer 2.1.1			
3.1.1	House Fire	People	Up to 20 People are affected by house fire (family & neighbours)	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine times for back up to respond. Change to a FRS town brigade. 	Shire Council	Review option to set up a FRS brigade.	Ongoing
4.1.1	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	People	1500 People are affected by loss of supermarket	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	Refer 4.2.1			
4.1.2	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	People	1500 People are affected by loss of supermarket	Large number of people need medical attention at hospital	4	D	H	Refer 4.2.1			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
4.4.1	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	Economy	Fire causes disruption to local economy	People shop outside town	3	B	H	Refer 4.2.2			
5.1.1	School Fire	People	1100 People are affected by fire at the school	Loss of life or serious injury	5	E	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire hydrants - maintenance of fire equipment - To check fire hydrants in location of school buildings Minimise fuel & ignition sources, Determine times for back up to respond. Change to a FRS town brigade. Evacuation plan for school tested annually 	Shire Council School/ Dept Edu		
5.1.2	School Fire	People	1100 People are affected by fire at the school	Many people need medical attention	4	D	H	refer 5.1.1			
6.1.1	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	People	500 People are affected by disease	Loss of life or serious injury	4	E	H	Council has local workplace contingency disease plan			
6.1.2	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	People	500 People are affected by disease	People need to be evacuated/quarantined	4	E	H	Council has local workplace contingency disease plan			
6.1.3	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	People	500 People are affected by disease	Displaced people need to be accommodated and fed.	4	E	H	Council has local workplace contingency disease plan			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
6.1.4	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	People	503 People are affected by disease	Medical services need for large number of people	4	E	H	Council has local workplace contingency disease plan			
6.4.2	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Economy	Local economy affected by the epidemic	Loss of customers	4	D	H	Council has local workplace contingency disease plan			
6.4.4	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Economy	Local economy affected by the epidemic	Tourism affected	4	E	H	Council has local workplace contingency disease plan			
7.4.1	Animal disease outbreak	Economy	The disease outbreak affects the economy of the farms	Farmers no longer have stock to earn an income	3	C	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact Agricultural Department - quarantine infected farms/areas Provide counseling services Provide advice to farmers on disease control Assist in access to government assistance (income, emergency relief etc) 			
7.4.2	Animal disease outbreak	Economy	The disease outbreak affects the economy of the farms	Loss of assets causes financial hardship	3	C	H	Refer 7.4.1			
7.4.3	Animal disease outbreak	Economy	The disease outbreak affects the economy of the farms	Loss or employment on affected farms	3	C	H	Refer 7.4.1			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
7.7.1	Animal disease outbreak	Social & Culture	Epidemic outbreak impacts on social and community	Increase in suicide rate	4	D	H	Refer 7.4.1			
8.1.3	Road Accident	People	Large number of local people are affected by a road accident involving a local identity	Counseling & support services need to be provided (for community members)	3	C	H	Implement counseling strategies Offer venues			
8.5.1	Road Accident	Industry	Local industry impacted by involvement of employees in accident	Death/serious injury of employees that run business	4	D	H	Implement counseling strategies Offer venues			
8.5.2	Road Accident	Industry	Local industry impacted by involvement of employees in accident	Business closes or temporarily stops.	4	D	H	Implement counseling strategies Offer venues			
9.1.1	Mine Accident	People	600 People are affected by the mine accident	Loss of life or serious injury	4	D	H	Implement counseling strategies Offer venues			
9.7.2	Mine Accident	Social & Culture	Local community impacted by mine accident	Loss of people active in community	4	D	H	Implement counseling strategies Offer venues			
1.2.2	Flood	Property	50 houses are damaged by the flood	Small proportion of houses washed away by flood waters	1	E	L				
1.2.3	Flood	Property	50 houses are damaged by the flood	Houses damaged by flood waters	2	D	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
1.4.1	Flood	Economy	Flood affects local business	Local business fail and close	1	E	L				
1.4.2	Flood	Economy	Flood affects local business	Local employees retrenched	1	E	L				
1.4.3	Flood	Economy	Flood affects local business	Money not spent locally to support local business	1	E	L				
1.5.1	Flood	Industry	Local industry lose work due to flooding	Unable to attend work sites	2	D	L				
1.5.2	Flood	Industry	Local industry lose work due to flooding	Unable to obtain supplies	1	E	L				
1.5.3	Flood	Industry	Local industry lose work due to flooding	Industrial premises damaged/destroyed	1	E	L				
1.7.1	Flood	Social & Culture	Flooding impacts the local social/cultural aspects in the community	Sites of social/cultural significance destroyed	1	E	L				
1.7.2	Flood	Social & Culture	Flooding impacts the local social/cultural aspects in the community	People move out of local community	1	E	L				
11.1.3	Civil unrest	People	<100 People are affected by civil unrest	Disruption of community	2	E	L				
11.1.4	Civil unrest	People	<100 People are affected by civil unrest	Local people fearful	2	E	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
11.4.1	Civil unrest	Economy	Civil unrest disrupt the local economy and businesses	Local business unable to trade	2	E	L				
11.4.2	Civil unrest	Economy	Civil unrest disrupt the local economy and businesses	Tourism & visitor to town reduced	1	E	L				
11.4.3	Civil unrest	Economy	Civil unrest disrupt the local economy and businesses	Money not spent in town	1	E	L				
11.6.1	Civil unrest	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged or destroyed by civil unrest	School vandalised/damaged	2	E	L				
11.7.1	Civil unrest	Social & Culture	Local community impacted by civil unrest	Community events cancelled	1	E	L				
11.7.2	Civil unrest	Social & Culture	Local community impacted by civil unrest	people leave community	1	E	L				
12.1.3	Civil violence	People	<5 People are affected by civil unrest	Disruption of community	1	D	L				
12.1.4	Civil violence	People	<5 People are affected by civil unrest	Local people fearful	1	D	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
12.4.1	Civil violence	Economy	Civil violence affects the local businesses and economy	Fall in tourism and visitor spending	1	D	L				
12.4.2	Civil violence	Economy	Civil violence affects the local businesses and economy	Fall in local spending - shopping outside town	1	E	L				
12.4.3	Civil violence	Economy	Civil violence affects the local businesses and economy	Businesses do not open or close down	2	E	L				
14.4.1	Contaminated water supply	Economy	Local business and economy affected by contaminated water supplies	Loss of employees - temporarily or permanent.	2	E	L				
14.4.3	Contaminated water supply	Economy	Local business and economy affected by contaminated water supplies	Reduction in tourism & visitors to town	2	E	L				
14.7.2	Contaminated water supply	Social & Culture	Local community impacted by contaminated water	People move out of community	2	E	L				
18.1.2	Storm (wind)	People	<100 People are affected by storm	People need to be evacuated	2	E	L				
18.4.1	Storm (wind)	Economy	Local business affected by storm damage	Local business cannot operate	2	D	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
18.4.2	Storm (wind)	Economy	Local business affected by storm damage	Business facilities damaged	2	D	L				
2.4.3	Bushfire	Economy	Bushfire affects the viability of local business	Money not spent locally to support local business	2	E	L				
2.7.1	Bushfire	Social & Culture	Bushfire impacts the local social/cultural aspects in the community	Sites of social/cultural significance destroyed	2	E	L				
3.1.3	House Fire	People	Up to 20 People are affected by house fire (family & neighbours)	Displaced people need to be accommodated and fed.	2	D	L				
3.2.1	House Fire	Property	2 houses are damaged by the fire	Houses made uninhabitable or destroyed by the fire	2	D	L				
3.2.2	House Fire	Property	3 houses are damaged by the fire	Houses partially damaged by water used for fire fighting	2	D	L				
5.1.3	School Fire	People	1102 People are affected by fire at the school	Counseling services required for parents/students	1	E	L				
5.1.4	School Fire	People	1103 People are affected by fire at the school	Need a place to house students	1	D	L				
5.1.5	School Fire	People	1104 People are affected	Need a temporary school	1	D	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
			by fire at the school								
5.3.1	School Fire	Environment	Hazardous material released during the fire.	Hazardous chemicals pollute the water/river system	1	E	L				
5.3.2	School Fire	Environment	Hazardous material released during the fire.	hazardous gases released during the fire	2	D	L				
5.6.1	School Fire	Infrastructure	School facilities damaged or destroyed by the fire	Replace facility required	1	D	L				
5.6.2	School Fire	Infrastructure	School facilities damaged or destroyed by the fire	Repairs required to building	1	D	L				
5.6.3	School Fire	Infrastructure	School facilities damaged or destroyed by the fire	Need alternative facility while repairs/rebuilding occurs	1	D	L				
5.7.1	School Fire	Social & Culture	Social fabric of town disrupted by school fire	Children travel to schools outside local community	2	D	L				
5.7.2	School Fire	Social & Culture	Social fabric of town disrupted by school fire	Travel by bus required (Longer time away)	1	D	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
5.7.3	School Fire	Social & Culture	Social fabric of town disrupted by school fire	People move out of community or delay arrival due to lack of school facilities	1	E	L				
6.4.3	Disease Outbreak - epidemic	Economy	Local economy affected by the epidemic	Money not spent in town	2	D	L				
7.1.1	Animal disease outbreak	People	100 People are affected by animal disease	People affected by disease and become ill	2	D	L				
7.1.2	Animal disease outbreak	People	101 People are affected by animal disease	People quarantined and cannot move around	2	D	L				
7.2.1	Animal disease outbreak	Property	Farm property affected by the disease outbreak.	Farm property needs to be destroyed to remove infection (burnt)	1	E	L				
7.2.2	Animal disease outbreak	Property	Farm property affected by the disease outbreak.	Farm quarantined due to disease	1	E	L				
7.2.3	Animal disease outbreak	Property	Farm property affected by the disease outbreak.	Animal stocks need to be destroyed	2	D	L				
7.3.1	Animal disease outbreak	Environment	Disposal of diseased animals impact the environment	Chemicals used to control disease impact local fauna as well	1	E	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
7.3.3	Animal disease outbreak	Environment	Disposal of diseased animals impact the environment	Smell from disposal impacts community	1	E	L				
7.3.4	Animal disease outbreak	Environment	Disposal of diseased animals impact the environment	farm land made unusable for a period of time	2	D	L				
7.7.2	Animal disease outbreak	Social & Culture	Epidemic outbreak impacts on social and community	People move out of community	2	D	L				
7.7.3	Animal disease outbreak	Social & Culture	Epidemic outbreak impacts on social and community	Alienation of sections of the community	1	E	L				
8.1.2	Road Accident	People	Large number of local people are affected by a road accident involving a local identity	People need to be evacuated	1	E	L				
8.2.1	Road Accident	Property	Vehicle crashes into buildings or infrastructure causing damage	Damage to building	1	E	L				
9.2.1	Mine Accident	Property	Not local	Mine issue only - no community effect	1	E	L				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
9.6.1	Mine Accident	Infrastructure	Not Local	Mine issue only - no community effect	1	E	L				
9.7.3	Animal disease outbreak	Economy	The disease outbreak affects the economy of the farms	Loss of markets - people will not buy local produce	1	E	L				
9.7.4	Flood	Economy	Flood affects local business	Local business facilities destroyed	1	E	L				
1.1.4	Flood	People	203 People are affected by flood waters	People isolated due to roads being cut	3	D	M				
1.2.1	Flood	Property	50 houses are damaged by the flood	Houses made uninhabitable due to flood water for short period < 48hrs	3	E	M				
1.3.1	Flood	Environment	Flood damages river bank and surrounding park & bush land	Vegetation and river bank washed away and ecology damaged	3	D	M				
1.6.3	Flood	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged or unusable due to flooding	School damaged by flood waters and not useable.	2	C	M				
10.1.2	Chemical spill	People	<20 People are affected by chemical spill on access road	People need to be evacuated	3	D	M	Refer 10.3.1			

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
10.1.3	Chemical spill	People	<20 People are affected by chemical spill on access road	Displaced people need to be accommodated and fed.	3	D	M	Refer 10.3.1			
10.1.4	Chemical spill	People	<20 People are affected by chemical spill on access road	Large number of people need medical attention at hospital	3	D	M	Refer 10.3.1			
10.3.3	Chemical spill	Environment	Chemical spill pollutes local environment	Air borne pollution released	3	D	M	Refer 10.3.1			
12.2.1	Civil violence	Property	Local buildings affected by civil violence	Houses damaged in violence	2	C	M				
12.2.2	Civil violence	Property	Local buildings affected by civil violence	Buildings damaged in violence	2	C	M				
12.6.1	Civil violence	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged in the violence	Loss of power supplies	3	E	M				
12.6.2	Civil violence	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged in the violence	Loss of water & sewerage systems	3	E	M				
12.6.3	Civil violence	Infrastructure	Local infrastructure damaged in the violence	Loss of services (ambulance, fire, rescue)	3	E	M				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
13.1.2	Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun track etc)	People	Person missing and a search & rescue activity is carried out	People need to be evacuated	2	C	M				
13.1.3	Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun track etc)	People	Person missing and a search & rescue activity is carried out	Large number of people involved in search & rescue	2	C	M				
13.1.4	Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun track etc)	People	Person missing and a search & rescue activity is carried out	Need to feed & accommodate large numbers of people	2	C	M				
13.7.1	Missing person (forest, Bibbulmun track etc)	Social & Culture	Missing person impacts on local community	Local identity or member of community is missing	3	D	M				
14.3.1	Contaminated water supply	Environment	Contaminated water supply is released to the environment	pollution/contamination of a larger water body or ground water	3	E	M				
14.4.2	Contaminated water supply	Economy	Local business and economy affected by contaminated water supplies	Cost to bring water bought in from outside	3	E	M				
14.7.1	Contaminated water supply	Social & Culture	Local community impacted by contaminated water	Loss of confidence in local & regional government utilities	3	E	M				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
15.4.2	Power Supply failure	Economy	Loss of power impacts on local economy	People spend money outside of town	2	C	M				
18.2.2	Storm (wind)	Property	<20 houses are damaged by the storm	Buildings damaged	3	D	M				
18.6.2	Storm (wind)	Infrastructure	Infrastructure damaged by storm	Loss of water/sewerage	3	D	M				
2.1.3	Bushfire	People	200 People are affected by bushfire	Displaced people need to be accommodated and fed.	3	D	M				
2.3.1	Bushfire	Environment	Bushfire so hot that it kills the forest and surrounding bush	Bushland takes many years to regenerate, if at all	3	D	M				
2.4.1	Bushfire	Economy	Bushfire affects the viability of local business	Local business fail and close	3	D	M				
2.5.1	Bushfire	Industry	Local industry lose work due to being unable to attend work sites		3	D	M				
2.6.1	Bushfire	Infrastructure	Local roads and bridges damaged and are unusable	Main arterial bridges damaged and impassable	3	E	M				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
2.7.2	Bushfire	Social & Culture	Bushfire impacts the local social/cultural aspects in the community	People move out of the local community	3	E	M				
3.1.2	House Fire	People	Up to 20 People are affected by house fire (family & neighbours)	People need to be evacuated	3	D	M				
4.4.2	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	Economy	Fire causes disruption to local economy	Goods not readily available	1	B	M				
4.7.1	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	Social & Culture	Loss of community building causes social issues	Loss of local business/facility	3	D	M				
4.7.2	Building Fire (community) Supermarket	Social & Culture	Loss of community building causes social issues	People move out of local community	3	D	M				
5.2.1	School Fire	Property	School partially or wholly damaged by the fire	School made uninhabitable due to fire and water damage	2	C	M				
5.2.2	School Fire	Property	School partially or wholly damaged by the fire	Part of school damaged	2	C	M				

Ref	Hazard	Vulnerable Element	Risk	Consequence	Consequence Rating	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Treatment Options	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Time Frame
5.2.3	School Fire	Property	School partially or wholly damaged by the fire	School equipment damaged or destroyed	2	C	M				
7.3.2	Animal disease outbreak	Environment	Disposal of diseased animals impact the environment	Disposal of animals impacts on water supply	3	D	M				
8.2.2	Road Accident	Property	Vehicle crashes into buildings or infrastructure causing damage	Damage to infrastructure	3	E	M				