



LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

ANNEXURE 4 THREAT ABATEMENT PLAN

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Information Locations

This information is available in alternative formats on request. Please contact The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder for further details or visit one of our information locations:

William Grundt Memorial Library

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The City provides access to the Internet at this location.

History & Heritage

(Including War Museum)

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Disclaimer

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The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder Emergency Management Arrangements have been prepared and endorsed by the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder Local Emergency Management Committee pursuant to s41(1) of the *Emergency Management Act 2005*. A copy has been submitted to the State Emergency Management Committee pursuant to s41(5) of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* and a copy has been submitted to the Eastern Goldfields District Emergency Management Committee in accordance with Item 31 of the State Emergency Management Policy Statement 2.5.

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

The following terms apply throughout these arrangements:

COMBAT – to take steps to eliminate or reduce the effects of a hazard on the community.

COMBAT AGENCY – an organisation which, because of its expertise and resources, is responsible for performing a task or activity such as firefighting, rescue, temporary building restoration, evacuation, containment of oil spills, monitoring of radioactive materials. An emergency operation may involve a number of Combat Agencies.

COMMAND – the direction of members and resources of an organisation in the performance of the organisation's role and tasks. Authority to command is established in legislation, policy statements, and cabinet minutes and/or by agreement within an organisation. COMMAND relates to ORGANISATIONS and operates VERTICALLY within an ORGANISATION

CONTROL – the overall direction of emergency management activities in a designated emergency or disaster situation. Authority for control is established in legislation, policy statements, and cabinet minutes or in an emergency management plan and carries with it the responsibility for tasking and coordinating other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation. CONTROL relates to SITUATIONS and operates HORIZONTALLY across ORGANISATIONS.

CONTROL CENTRE – a facility where the Incident Controller is located and from which the control and management of emergency operations is conducted. It is usually prefixed by the nature of the emergency, e.g. Fire Control Centre, Cyclone Control Centre, Forward Command Unit, etc.

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

CO-ORDINATION – the bringing together of organisations and elements to ensure an effective response, primarily concerned with the systematic acquisition and application of resources (organisation, human resources and equipment) in accordance with the requirements imposed by the threat or impact of an emergency

DISASTER/EMERGENCY – an event, actual or imminent, which endangers or threatens to endanger life, property or the environment, and which is beyond the resources of a single organisation or which requires the coordinator of a number of significant emergency management activities. NOTE: The terms “emergency” and “disaster” are used nationally and internationally to describe events that require special arrangements to manage the situation. “Emergencies” or “disasters” are characterised by the need to deal with the hazard and its impact on the community. The term “emergency” is used on the understanding that it also includes any meaning of the word “disaster”.

DISTRICT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE– is responsible for assisting in the establishment and maintenance of effective emergency management arrangements for the district for which it is constituted and has such other functions as are prescribed by the Regulations.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – is a range of measures to manage risks to communities and the environment. It involves the development and maintenance of arrangements to prevent or mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters in both peace and war.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS– Emergency Management means the management of the adverse effects of an emergency including –

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

EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT – Coordinated activities of an organisation or a government to direct and control risk. The risk management process includes the activities of:

- Communication and consultation
- Establishing the context
- Risk assessment which includes
 - Risk identification
 - Risk analysis
 - Risk evaluation
- Risk treatment
- Monitoring and review

(Ref. National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines AEM Manual Series Handbook 10)

EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE – a facility, where the area coordinator is located and from which coordination of all support to the Incident Manager is managed. There are four types of coordination centres State, Region, Local and Forward Coordination Centres

EMERGENCY COORDINATOR – the person appointed by the State Emergency Coordinator to assist the hazard management agency in the provision of a coordinated response during an emergency

FUNCTION SUPPORT COORDINATOR – that person appointed by an organisation or committee to be the Coordinator of all activities associated with a particular support function, e.g. Welfare Coordinator, Medical Coordinator, etc., and includes coordinating the functions of other organisations that support that particular function, e.g. Red Cross in the State Welfare Plan.

HAZARD - a situation or condition with potential for loss or harm to the community or the environment.

HEALTH - a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

HAZARD MANAGEMENT AGENCY – that organisation which, because of its legislative responsibility or specialised knowledge, expertise and resources, is responsible for ensuring that all emergency management activities pertaining to the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from, a specific hazard are undertaken. Such organisations are either designated by legislation or detailed in State level emergency management plans.

INCIDENT – an emergency, which impacts upon a localized community or geographical area but not requiring the coordination and significant multi–agency emergency management activities at a district or State level.

INCIDENT AREA – the area defined by the Incident Controller for which they have responsibility for the overall management and control of an incident.

INCIDENT SUPPORT GROUP – a group of agency/organisation liaison officers, including the designated Emergency Coordinator, convened and chaired by a person appointed by the Controlling Agency to provide agency specific expert advice and support in relation to operational response to the incident.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT GROUP – the group that may be convened by an Incident Manager in consultation with the relevant Local Emergency Coordinator to assist in the overall management of an Incident. The IMG includes representation from key agencies involved in the response.

INCIDENT CONTROLLER – the person designated by the relevant Controlling Agency, responsible for the overall management and control of an incident within an incident area and the tasking of agencies in accordance with the needs of the situation. [Note: Agencies may use different terminology however the function remains the same].

LOCAL EMERGENCY COORDINATOR – that person designated by the Commissioner of Police to be the District or Local Emergency Coordinator with responsibility for ensuring that the roles and functions of the respective District or Local Emergency Management Committee are performed, and assisting the Hazard Management Agency in the provision of a coordinated multi-agency response during Incidents and Operations. At the State level this is the Commissioner of Police. At the District level it is the District Police Officer. At the local level it is the Senior Police Officer responsible for the police sub-district.

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE - is established by the local government consists of a chairperson and other members appointed by the relevant local government with the Shire President/Mayor or person appointed by the Local Government as the chairperson of the committee. Functions of the Local Emergency Management Committee to advise and assist the local government in ensuring that local emergency management arrangements are established for its district, to liaise with public authorities and other persons in the development, review and testing of local emergency management arrangements, and to carry out other emergency management activities as directed by the SEMC or prescribed by the regulations. ONE-STOP-SHOP -An effective method of providing the affected community with access to information and assistance is through the establishment of a One Stop Shop/Recovery Information Centre.

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS – refers to this document and may also be referred to as ‘these arrangements’ or ‘local arrangements’.

LOCAL WELFARE COORDINATOR- is the nominated officer of the Department of Communities, located in the Local Government Authority area. The Local Welfare Coordinator will coordinate the provision of emergency welfare services during response and recovery phases of an emergency and represents the Department on the Incident Management Group when requested.

OPERATION – an Incident or multiple Incidents which impact, or is likely to impact, beyond a localised community or geographical

OPERATIONS AREA – that area, defined by the Operations Area Manager, incorporating the entire community or geographical area impacted, or likely to be impacted, by an Operation and incorporating a single or multiple Incident Areas.

OPERATIONAL AREA SUPPORT GROUP - a group of agency / organisation liaison officers, including the designated Emergency Coordinator, convened by the Operational Area Manager/Incident Controller to provide agency specific expert advice and support in relation to strategic management of the incident/s.

OPERATIONAL AREA MANAGER - the person designated by the relevant Controlling Agency, responsible for the overall management of an Emergency within a defined Operational Area and the provision of strategic direction and operational coordination to agencies and Incident Controller(s) in accordance with the needs of the situation.

PERSONAL SUPPORT SERVICES - The process of assisting the diverse, immediate as well as long term personal needs of people affected by an emergency, including the provision of information services, advice and counselling services to ensure that affected persons receive the necessary personal support to cope with the effects of loss, stress, confusion, trauma and family disruption.

RECOVERY - includes all activities to support affected communities in the reconstruction of physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economical and physical well-being.

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

RISK MANAGEMENT – The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the task of identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating and monitoring risk. Refer to ISO 3100 (Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines) and the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (2010).

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT- a systematic process that produces a range of measures which contribute to the well-being of communities and the environment. (See also – RISK MANAGEMENT)

STATE EMERGENCY COORDINATION GROUP – a group that may be established at State level, by the State Emergency Coordinator, at the request of, or in consultation with, the Hazard Management Agency, to assist in the provision of a coordinated multi-agency response to and recovery from the emergency. The SECG includes representation, at State level, from key agencies involved in the response and recovery for the emergency.

SUPPORT ORGANISATION -that organisation whose response in an emergency is either to restore essential lifeline services (e.g., Western Power, Water Corporation of W.A, Main Roads W.A. etc) or to provide such support functions such as welfare, medical and health, transport, communications, engineering etc.

UNDEFINED HAZARD - any occurrence or imminent occurrence of a hazard which is of such a nature or magnitude that it requires a significant and coordinated response but is not readily identified as a hazard within the *Emergency Management Act 2005*.

WELL-BEING -The state of being healthy, happy, or prosperous; welfare.

Acronyms Used in these Arrangements

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
CA	Controlling Agency
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CKB	City of Kalgoorlie–Boulder
CoE	Coordinator of Energy
DA	District Advisor
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food WA
DCD	Department of Community Development
DoC	Department of Communities
DEC	District Emergency Coordinator
DEMC	District Emergency Management Committee

DER	Department of Environment Regulation
DET	Department of Education and Training
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
DFES– FRS	Fire Rescue Service
DFES–BFS	Bush Fire Service
DFES–SES	State Emergency Service
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Housing
DoT	Department of Transport
DPaW:	Department of Parks and Wildlife
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre
EM	Emergency Management
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ERM	Emergency Risk Management
HEAT	HAZMAT Emergency Advisory Team
HMA	Hazard Management Agency
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Controller
ICC	Incident Control Centre
IMT	Incident Management Team
ISG	Incident Support Group
KBERC	Kalgoorlie-Boulder Emergency Recovery Committee
KBERP	Kalgoorlie-Boulder Emergency Recovery Plan
KBERTSP	Kalgoorlie-Boulder Emergency Risk Treatment & Strategies Plans
KBRCC	Kalgoorlie-Boulder Recovery Coordination Centre
KBVBFS	Kalgoorlie-Boulder Voluntary Bush Fire Service
KHC	Kalgoorlie Health Campus
LEC	Local Emergency Coordinator
LEMA	Local Emergency Management Arrangements
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee
LG	Local Government
LGA	Local Government Authority
LGWLO	Local Government Welfare Liaison Officer
LO	Liaison Officer
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator
LRCC	Local Recovery Coordinating Committee
LRCG	Local Recovery Coordinating Group
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDRRA	National Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
OAM	Operational Area Manager
OASG:	Operations Area Support Group
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OIC	Officer in Charge
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
RC	Recovery Coordinator
SECG	State Emergency Coordination Group
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SEMC PS	State Emergency Management Committee Policy Statement
SEMCS	State Emergency management Committee Secretariat
SEMP	State Emergency Management Policy
SJA	St John Ambulance
SRCC	State Recovery Coordinating Committee
WANDARRA	WA National Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
WAPol	Western Australia Police Service

Rural Fire

REFERENCES: WestPlan – FIRE (2013)

Introduction

Rural fires are a regularly occurring threat. Inter-agency planning for this threat has led to the production of the reference documents. The procedures contained in this reference plan will be adopted and all participating organisations should make themselves familiar with it.

This Threat Plan details the control and co-ordination arrangements within the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, in support of the Fire and Rescue Services.

Threat Effects

Rural fires produce all or some of the following effects:

Dead and injured persons;
Destruction of homes and rangelands/mining infrastructure;
Traffic disruption and health issues (smoke);
Evacuation (fire and smoke threat); and,
Disruption to power/communications services.

Response Arrangements

There will be three levels of warning for bush fire danger:

1. **Blue Alert** - for days of fire danger index of Very High Fire Danger Index, or where a fire has started but not yet likely to threaten life or property in the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder (A bush fire 'Advice' has been issued), and/or a 'Total Fire Ban' has been declared for the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder;
2. **Yellow Alert** - for days of 'Severe or Extreme' Fire Danger Index and/or whenever a bush fire 'Watch and Act' warning is issued within the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder; and,
3. **Red Alert** – for days of 'Catastrophic' bush Fire Danger Index or whenever an Emergency warning is issued within the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, or significant damage has already occurred to two or more homes, fatalities and/or significant injuries requiring prolonged hospitalisation.

Response arrangements for fires outside the Gazetted Fire District for the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, will be accordance with those identified within the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder Bush Fire Prevention Strategy. The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder operates outside the City and small fires are extinguished when officers are aware of them. Most information about fires are relayed by the train operators. Pastoralists to the east of Kalgoorlie are Bush Fire Control Officers and responsible for fire management response in pastoral areas.

The Local Emergency Coordinator is responsible for activating non-combat support for fire operations. This activation will be made on the advice of the nominated Controlling Agency (CA) – Incident Controller.

Fire control is normally managed from a mobile 'Operations Point' near the fire. Within the Gazetted Fire District (GFD), fire-fighting support, including the deployment of brigades from neighbouring LGs, is acquired through the DFES – Communication Centre, at the request of the nominated CA – Incident Controller. Outside of the GFD, the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer will organize support through the DFES Regional Duty Coordinator (RDC).

All other support arrangements are coordinated through the Control Point, or by a mobile Police Coordination Centre, located adjacent to the Fire Operations Point.

Command & Control Structure

The following structure will apply to the incident:

Role	Agency
Hazard Management Agency	DFES-FRS (Gazetted Fire District)
Local Emergency Coordinator	OIC Kalgoorlie Police Station
Combat or Support Agencies:	
Fire fighting	KBVBFS/DPAW/DFES-FRS
Building Rescue	DFES-FRS/DFES-SES
Traffic/Crowd control	WA Police
Casualties	St John Ambulance/KHC
Evacuation	WA Police/DFES-SES
Resources	DFES-SES/CKB
Welfare	Red Cross/DoC
Utilities restoration	Statutory Authorities

These threat plans are to be read in conjunction with the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder Bush Fire Prevention Strategy.

Severe Storms

REFERENCE: WestPlan – CYCLONE (2007)
WestPlan – STORM (2004)

Introduction

The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder is subject to the effects of severe storms, as a result of:

- Cyclones turning into rain bearing depressions passing through the Goldfields (November - April); and,
- Thunderstorms.

Threat Effects

Severe storms can produce some or all of the following effects:

- Damage to buildings & fences;
- Damage to trees;
- Loss of electrical power and other infrastructure failure;
- Fire (lightning strikes);
- Death or injury (lightning strikes, falling trees or wind blown debris);
- Flash flooding (storm water drain overload); and,
- Traffic crashes (poor road conditions).

Response Arrangements

There will be three levels of warning for storms:

1. **Blue Alert** - for severe weather warnings where Gale warnings (34-47 knots), or advanced warnings at 24 hours⁺, or where rainfall is expected to exceed seasonal norms &/or where rivers are already high.
2. **Yellow Alert** - for severe weather warnings (BoM) with Storm Force Wind warnings (48-63 knots) with less than 24 hours warning time + potential flood warnings from BoM.
3. **Red Alert** - for severe weather warnings (wind velocity of 48 knots and above, significant rainfall with already saturated ground, full catchments, flood warnings etc) and/or imminent impact, or significant damage has occurred from wind or floodwater, requiring a significant response.

Strong Winds

Strong winds result in responses which are usually infrequent and of a minor nature. Reports may be received directly to the City from the public, from DFES ComCen, DFES Regional Duty Coordinator, the local DFES-SES or WAPol.

Gale Warnings

The standard response to Gale Warnings includes the restricted staffing of the DFES-SES and SES Local Headquarters. The following local planning arrangements may also be implemented:

- i. Place CKB Parks & Gardens, & Const. & Maintenance staff on stand-by;
- ii. Restrict control burning (Local Government Responsibility [BF Act]);
- iii. Check availability/maintenance of storm damage stores & equipment; and,
- iv. Establish communications between the Kalgoorlie-Boulder, and the Local DFES-SES Local Emergency Operations Centre.

Severe Weather Warnings

In the event of a Severe Weather Warning all SES Units in the Kalgoorlie-Boulder area, including the Regional Headquarters, will adopt full staffing procedures. In addition to the local arrangements detailed for gale warnings, the HMA should advise all members of the LEMC and request that they place their organisation on the relevant alert status. Public information broadcasts should be considered after consultation with the DFES-SES.

Should a severe storm affect the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder to the degree that services are badly disrupted and severe damage is sustained, the CA – Incident Controller, in consultation with the LEC &/or the ISG, will determine the priority allocation of resources until the event and it's consequences are under control.

Command & Control Structure

The following structure will apply to the incident:

Role	Agency
Hazard Management Agency	DFES-SES
Local Emergency Coordinator	OIC Kalgoorlie Police Station
Combat or Support Agencies:	
Fire fighting	DFES-FRS
Building Rescue	DFES-FRS/DFES-SES
Traffic/Crowd control	WA Police
Casualties	St John Ambulance/KHC
Evacuation	WA Police/DFES-SES
Resources	DFES-SES/CKB
Welfare	DoC
Utilities restoration	Statutory Authorities

Information Flow

Requests for assistance are usually passed to DFES-SES from the following sources:

- Direct from the caller by telephone,
- Via the DFES ComCen or DFES regional head quarters,
- Via Kalgoorlie-Boulder ECC,
- Direct observation by damage control teams,
- Via the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder switchboard or other emergency services.

Utility damage reports are provided to the Kalgoorlie-Boulder EOC by the appropriate Government Department, or agency. It is the responsibility of the control authority to provide timely Situation Reports (SitReps) outlining the damage sustained to the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, along with any action in progress, to the DFES-SES CKB RHQ Control Centre and to all members of the LEMC.

Flooding

REFERENCE: WestPlan – CYCLONE (2015)
WestPlan – DAMBREAK (2004)
WestPlan – STORM (2014)

Introduction

The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder is subject to the effects of flooding, as a result of:

- Rain bearing depressions from ex tropical cyclones passing through the Goldfields (November - April);
- Excessive rainfall in catchments and locally; and,
- Riverine/creek flooding (maybe due to structural dam collapse).

Threat Effects

Flooding can produce some or all of the following effects:

- Damage to buildings & fences;
- Traffic congestion and crashes through flooded roadways;
- Loss of electrical power and other infrastructure failure;
- Death or injury;
- Flash flooding (storm water drain overload); and,
- Community isolation.

Response Arrangements

There will be three levels of warning for flooding:

1. **Blue Alert** – flood warning issued by BoM, river/creek levels are approaching winter- time maximum levels and flow rates, associated catchments are saturated, a storm is approaching the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, or there is failure of drainage systems and this failure will be for greater than 4 hours duration and during a period and/or the forecast is for greater than 20-30 mm rainfall in any four hour period.
2. **Yellow Alert** - Flood levels are rising beyond annual winter levels and more rain is forecast in the next 24 hours,
3. **Red Alert** - Flooding/inundation is occurring in Kalgoorlie-Boulder effecting more that 10 or more homes buildings and this is likely to persist for more than 12 hours.
 - a. Warnings have been received of the failure of Water Corporation assets, which will lead to downstream flooding.

Command & Control Structure

The following structure will apply to the incident:

Role	Agency
Hazard Management Agency – Response Asset Owner State Dam(s)	DFES Water Corporation
Local Emergency Coordinator	OIC Kalgoorlie Police Station
Combat or Support Agencies: Emergency Water Pumping Building Rescue Traffic/Crowd control Casualties Evacuation Resources Welfare	DFES-FRS DFES-FRS/DFES-SES WA Police St John Ambulance/KHC WA Police DFES-SES/CKB Doc
Utilities restoration	Statutory Authorities

Earthquakes

REFERENCE: WestPlan – EARTHQUAKE (2011)

Introduction

On April 20 2010 at approximately 8.17am Kalgoorlie-Boulder had an earthquake with magnitude (Richter) of 5.0. The earthquake caused significant damage to historic buildings and closed surrounding mines both open pit and underground. No one was killed, two people presented at the Kalgoorlie Hospital for minor injuries.

Should this threat again eventuate, it would be a reasonable assumption that other parts of the Kalgoorlie-Boulder area will sustain damage. This being the case, the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder may be unable to rely on neighbouring communities for support in the first instance.

The emphasis of earthquake response will be directed towards saving the maximum number of lives and providing medical and welfare services to the survivors, until organised relief operations arrive.

Response Arrangements

1. **Blue Alert** – Not applicable for this hazard;
2. **Yellow Alert** – Reports of earthquake damage received, but not verified; and,
3. **Red Alert** – Reports of earthquake damage are received and verified to require significant CKB assets supporting the response to the community restoration.

Threat Effects

Earthquakes produce all or some of the following:

- Dead and injured persons;
- Trapped persons;
- Extensive building damage;
- Extensive disruption to services and facilities;
- Fire;
- Evacuation and displacement of persons;
- Disruption to traffic due to roadway and bridge failure; and,
- Landslides/slips.

Response Arrangements

Activation of the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Emergency Management Arrangements will be self-evident as the event occurs. Participating organisations should immediately staff their Headquarters and establish communications with the Earthquake Control Centre and Kalgoorlie-Boulder ECC. In the event that telecom/radio facilities are inoperative, communications with the Kalgoorlie-Boulder ECC must be established through the use of Liaison Officers.

During the initial stages, assessment of damage and urgent rescue/medical responses will be responsibility of the DFES-SES, DFES-FRS, Underground Search and Rescue capabilities, supported by the KBVBFS and employees. Thereafter, available rescue/medical resources will be allocated by the CA - Incident Controller, in consultation with the LEMC to particular areas of operation.

Command & Control Structure

The following structure will apply to the incident:

Role	Agency
Hazard Management Agency	DFES-SES
Local Emergency Coordinator	OIC Kalgoorlie Police Station
Combat or Support Agencies:	
Fire fighting	CKBVBFB/DPAW/DFES-FRS
Building Rescue	DFES-FRS/DFES-SES
Traffic/Crowd control	WA Police
Casualties	St John Ambulance/KHC
Evacuation	WA Police/DFES-SES
Resources	DFES-SES/CKB
Welfare	DoC
Utilities restoration	Statutory Authorities

This structure is designed to meet the immediate needs within the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. District, State and National Plans will be responsible for the acquisition, deployment and logistical support of external resources to the affected area. It is envisaged that due to the likely consequences of such an event that Recovery Operations will be coordinated at State Level, with input from the Kalgoorlie-Boulder LEMC/Recovery Coordinator.

Building Fire & Explosion

REFERENCE: WestPlan –FIRE (2013)

Introduction

Response to this occurrence is a routine procedure for the primary emergency services. This Threat Plan details the arrangements for an incident beyond the normal day to day response (Level II and above).

With the increase in development of the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Central Business District, major suburban shopping centres and industrial areas, the risks greatly increase for a major fire, explosion and/or industrial emergency.

Threat Effects

This threat can produce all or some of the following:

- Dead and injured persons;
- Trapped persons;
- Destruction/damage of buildings;
- The need for Evacuation &/or relocation of persons; and,
- Damage to environmental and/or heritage values.

Response Arrangements

Response to this threat is normally activated through the “000” emergency system. In view of the urgency of response, activation of this Threat Plan will be in two phases:

- Phase 1. - will be the deployment of Police, Fire Brigade and Ambulance elements to the scene.
- Phase 2. - will be the activation of the Kalgoorlie-Boulder EOC and support organisations to provide the necessary coordination to support the response.

Command & Control Structure

The following structure will apply to the incident:

Role	Agency
Hazard Management Agency	DFES-SES
Local Emergency Coordinator	OIC Kalgoorlie Police Station
Combat or Support Agencies:	
Fire fighting	DFES-FRS
Building Rescue	DFES-FRS/DFES-SES
Traffic/Crowd control	WA Police
Casualties	St John Ambulance/KHC
Evacuation	WA Police/DFES-SES
Resources	DFES-SES/CKB
Welfare	DoC
Pollution	DER/CKB
Utilities restoration	Statutory Authorities

Transport Incident

(Road, Rail, Air & Waterway (Gribble Creek / stormwater))

REFERENCE: WestPlan – AIR CRASH (2014)
WestPlan – ROAD CRASH (2013)
WestPlan RAIL CRASH
WA Police DFES-FRS & Ambulance SOPs
Brookfield Rail- Emergency Procedures Manual
Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport Emergency Management Plan

Introduction

Transport incidents are the most common form of emergency response. The Goldfields and Great Eastern Highways and several other major road systems, converge and travel through the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. There is one restricted size airport which minimizes risk of air transport incidents.

Road Crashes

Road crashes are normally handled under the standing operating procedures of the Police, Fire Brigades and Ambulance. Where an extensive road accident occurs, beyond this normal response, the Police may activate portions of this Threat Plan, in support.

Rail Incidents

Rail incidents are complex operations, with an added complexity factor due to remoteness and lack of easy access. In addition to the standard response by Police, Fire and Ambulance, the Brookfield Railway system and Aurizon will be heavily involved. Furthermore, it is conceivable that the rail accident may include or cause the collapse of one of the many bridges across the line.

This Threat Plan must be read in conjunction with Brookfield Emergency Procedures Plan. The local organisation may be activated, to provide resource support to this Plan.

Air Incidents

The impact of an air disaster on an urban community is an increasing threat to the population. Such operations are extremely complex and could involve local, state, federal and international representation. The major response to air emergencies rests with Police Emergency Coordinator

Summary

To summarise, this Threat Plan will deal with road emergencies and low level rail, air and watercourse emergencies. Larger scale emergencies will require the activation of the local organisation to provide information and resource support only.

Command & Control Structure

The following structure will apply to the incident:

Role	Agency
Hazard Management Agency	WA Police
Local Emergency Coordinator	OIC Kalgoorlie Police Station
Combat or Support Agencies:	
Fire fighting	CKBBFCO/DPAW/DFES-FRS
Traffic/Crowd control	WA Police
Casualties	St John Ambulance/KHC
Evacuation	WA Police/DFES-SES
Resources	DFES-SES/CKB
Welfare	DoC
Utilities restoration	Statutory Authorities

The structure to provide support to other Plans for major rail, air and river emergencies is as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Region/State Control Structure- | District/State Plans. |
| b. Local Resource Co-ordination- | Local Emergency Coordinator/ LEMC (ISG) |
| c. Resource Commanders- | LEMC (ISG) Representatives |
| d. Welfare- | DoC |

Hazardous Material Incident

REFERENCE: WestPlan – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCIES (2010)

Introduction

The storage and transportation of hazardous materials presents a potentially significant threat to the community. Furthermore, these operations require a highly specialised response and often create environmental pollution consequences.

Threat Effects

Should this threat eventuate some or all of the following may be encountered:

- Dead and injured persons;
- Fire and/or explosion;
- Release of toxic solids, liquids or gases;
- Pollution of water supplies, streams and lakes;
- Evacuation and or relocation of persons; and,
- Prolonged disruption to transport services.

Response Arrangements

Response to this threat is normally activated through the “000” emergency system. In view of the urgency of response, activation of this Threat Plan will be in two phases:

- Phase 1. - will be the deployment of Fire Brigade, Police and Ambulance elements to the scene.
- Phase 2. - will be the activation of the CKB EOC and support organisations to provide the necessary coordination to support the response.

Command & Control Structure

The following structure will apply to the incident:

Role	Agency
Hazard Management Agency	DFES
Local Emergency Coordinator	OIC Kalgoorlie Police Station
Combat or Support Agencies:	
Traffic/Crowd control	WA Police
Casualties	St John Ambulance/KHC
Evacuation	WA Police/DFES-SES
Resources	DFES-SES/CKB
Welfare	DoC
Utilities restoration	Statutory Authorities

Search & Rescue - Land

REFERENCE: WestPlan – LAND SEARCH AND RESCUE (2013)
Australian Emergency Manual - "LAND SEARCH OPERATIONS"

Introduction

There are a variety of situations that involve search and rescue. These operations may be of a minor nature. However, in certain circumstances a major coordinated response is required.

Threat Responses

SAR operations include some of the following:

- Searches and rescues for missing persons;
- Searches for and rescues from rivers, lakes and dams;
- Cliff and cave searches and subsequent rescues;
- Searches of and rescues from mine shafts, wells, bores and the like.

Command & Control Structure

The following structure will apply to the incident:

Searches – Missing Persons

Role	Agency
Hazard Management Agency	WA Police
Local Emergency Coordinator	OIC Kalgoorlie Police Station
Combat or Support Agencies: Combat Agency Field Search controller Traffic/Crowd control Casualties SAR Dogs Resources Welfare	DFES- SES WA Police St John Ambulance/KHC DFES-SES/CKB DoC

Searches – Vertical Cliff & Cave

Role	Agency
Hazard Management Agency	WA Police
Local Emergency Coordinator	OIC Kalgoorlie Police Station
Combat or Support Agencies: Combat Agency Vertical Rescue Team Leader Traffic/Crowd control Casualties SAR Dogs Resources Welfare	DFES- SES WA Police St John Ambulance/KHC DFES-SES DFES-SES/CKB DoC

Rescues – Mines, Wells & Bores

Role	Agency
Hazard Management Agency	WA Police
Local Emergency Coordinator	OIC Kalgoorlie Police Station
Combat or Support Agencies: Combat Agency Vertical Rescue Team Leader Traffic/Crowd control Casualties SAR Dogs Resources Welfare	DFES-SES (Bores/Confined Space) CFRS/DFES- SES WA Police St John Ambulance/KHC DFES-SES DFES-SES/CKB DoC

Pandemic Influenza

REFERENCE: WestPlan - HUMAN EPIDEMIC (2014)

Introduction

The World Health Organisation (WHO) states that “*Emerging and re-emerging epidemic diseases pose an on-going threat to global health security*”. A human pandemic occurs when a new contagion subtype to which there is little or no immunity emerges, is easily spread between humans and is capable of causing severe disease in humans. In the absence of immunity, the new subtype can rapidly spread across the globe, causing worldwide epidemics or ‘pandemics’ with high numbers of cases and deaths.

Threat Impacts

Should this threat eventuate, some or all of the following may be encountered:

Health Impacts:

- High proportion of population become too unwell to undertake normal activities;
- An increased demand on health care facilities and assets;
- Re-direction of resources, to assist increasing demands for health care; and,
- Possible ongoing physical and mental health issues.

Community Impacts:

- Threatened supply reduction to critical infrastructure and services;
- Burial capacity may not meet expectations;
- Closure/restriction of social interaction activities, disrupting community life;
- Demand for some pharmaceutical goods outstripping supply; and,
- Diminished community confidence in government and care facilities.

Social Impacts:

- Isolation may cause social disruption, causing social segregation;
- Increased support needs for vulnerable people (carers may not be available);
- Volunteer services disrupted;
- Negative impacts from a change in work practices and environments;
- Increased needs for physical and financial support for home quarantine requirements; and,
- Law and order issues, potential community anxiety.

Economic Impacts:

- Reduction in trade and commerce, to local economy;
- Business activities disrupted leading, to possible business failure/s;
- Loss of existing employment;
- Shift in demand for goods and services;
- Reduced cash flow resulting in economic downturn;
- Potential rationing of goods and services;
- Loss of tourism;
- Extensive economic recovery period; and
- Global impact for widespread pandemics.

Command & Control Structure

The following structure will apply to the incident:

Role	Agency
Hazard Management Agency	Dept of Health
Local Emergency Coordinator	OIC Kalgoorlie Police Station
Combat or Support Agencies:	
Combat Agency	Dept of Health
Traffic/Crowd control	WA Police/Dept of Health
Casualties	St John Ambulance/KHC
Evacuation	WA Police/DFES-SES
Resources	DFES-SES/CKB
Welfare	DoC
Environmental Health Issues	CKB (Environmental Health Services)
Utilities restoration	Statutory Authorities