

**Wollondilly
Local Emergency
Management Plan
August 2016**



Part 1 – Administration

Authority

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

APPROVED


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Chair

Mr. Luke Johnson - Local Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 9/9/16

ENDORSED


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Chair

A\ **Regional Emergency Management Committee**

Dated: 01.11.2016

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Purpose

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

It encompasses arrangements for:

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

Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

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

Scope

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

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

Principles

The following principles are applied in this plan:

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

Test and Review Process

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

- activation of the Plan in response to an emergency;
- legislative changes affecting the Plan; and
- exercises conducted to test all or part of the Plan.

Part 2 – Community Context

Annexure A – Community Profile

General

Wollondilly, on the south western outskirts of Sydney and at the foothills of the Southern Highlands, is surrounded by spectacular, natural beauty and rural pastures. Its 2,560 square kilometres stretch from Yanderra in the south, Appin and Menangle in the east, Warragamba in the north with the Nattai wilderness, Yerranderie and Burragorang Valley to the west. The district is rich in Aboriginal and European history. The earliest known inhabitants of the district were the Gundangurra Tribe, who gave the area its name.



Landform and Topography

The Wollondilly Shire hosts a diverse range of environmental assets, and outside of its limited urban areas, 90% of the LGA consists of national park, bushland, water catchment or rural land. Topographically, altitude and gradient generally increase moving from flat plains in the east to the ranges and gorges in the west, where the LGA borders the Blue Mountains.

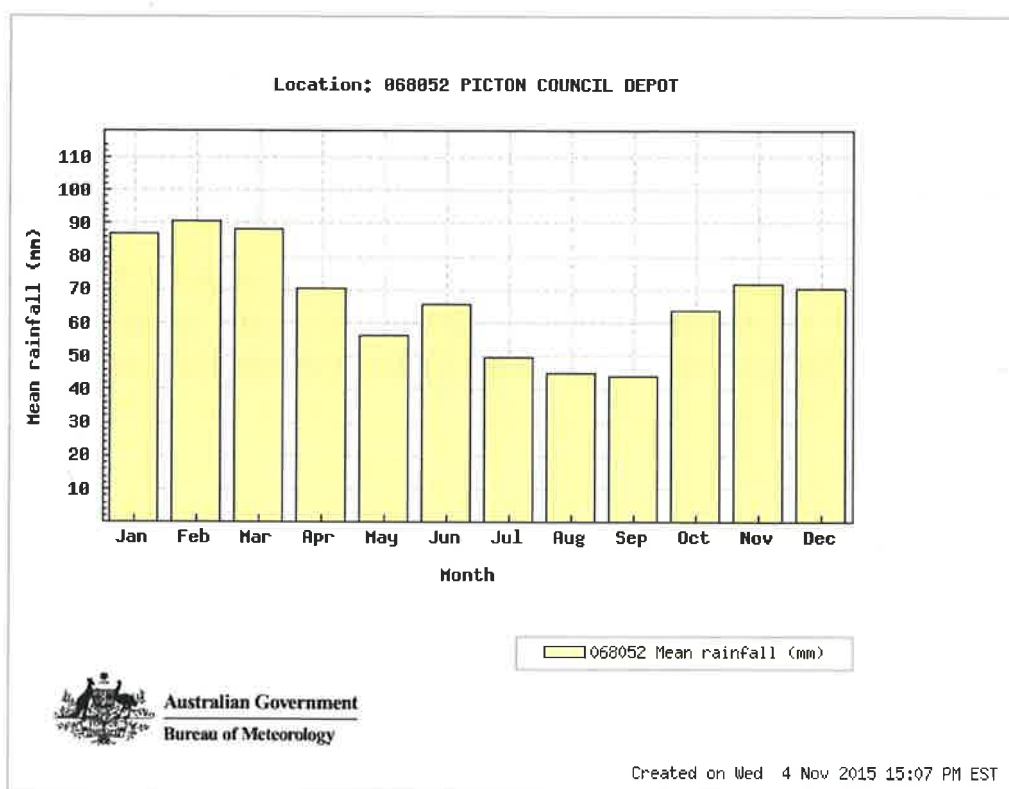
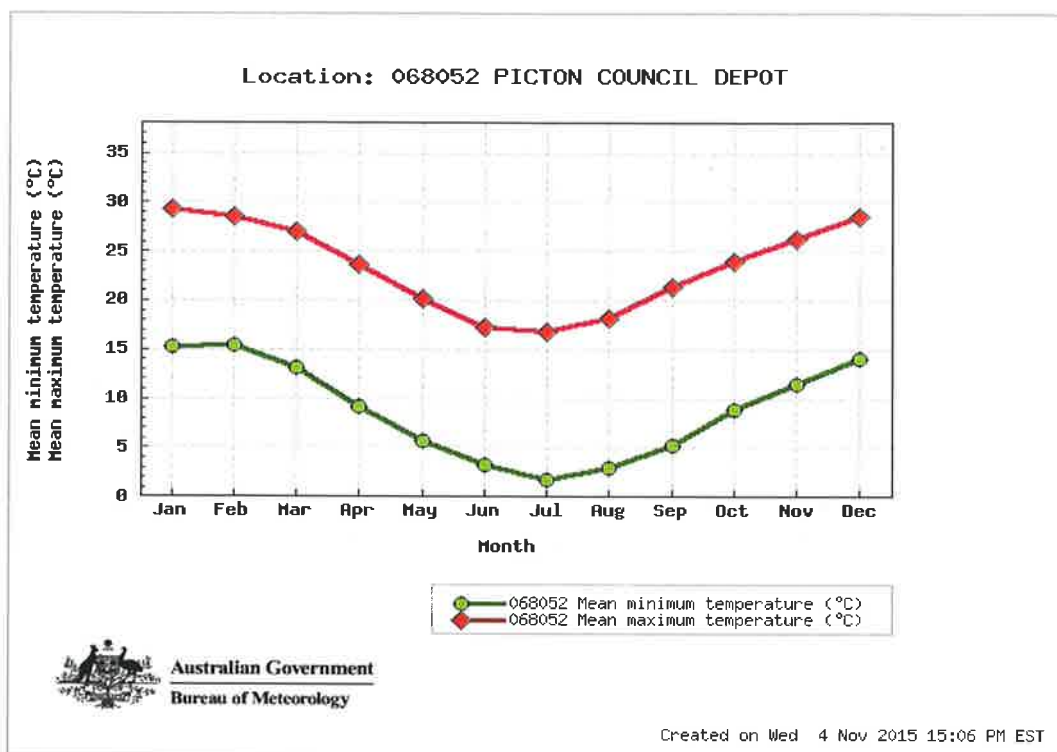
The LGA contains three major catchments being the Wollondilly River Catchment, Upper Nepean River Catchment and the Upper Georges River Catchment. The Wollondilly is of particular importance given that it forms part of the Warragamba Dam Catchment, which is a major source of Sydney's drinking water supply.

Much of the LGA falls within National Park or State Conservation Area, including a portion of the Blue Mountains and Nattai National Parks. As such, these areas, comprising much of the Western half of the Shire, are largely untouched bushland through which a number of waterways flow into the Wollondilly River/Lake Burrangorang.

Climate

The typical average climate in the Wollondilly Shire area is a warm temperate climate with peak rainfall in the summer and autumn months and the bush fire season generally runs from August to December depending on the onset of summer rainfall. Bureau of Meteorology data for Picton indicates an annual mean maximum temperature of 23.4°C, and an annual mean minimum of 8.8°C. The mean annual rainfall at Picton is 802.6mm.

Prevailing weather conditions associated with the bush fire season in the Wollondilly area usually coincide with strong south-west to north-west winds and influenced by drought and rainfall conditions. There are also frequent dry lightning storms that occur during the bush fire season.



Land Use

The table below shows a break up of land use zones within Wollondilly Shire. It can be seen that the environmental zones that do not permit dwellings, E1 and E2, make up the majority of the Shire, a combined 68.6%.

The three rural zones, RU1, RU2 and RU3 all allow for rural dwellings in dispersed localities. In many ways the character of development in the E3 and E4 zones is similar to this, although typically in an environment that is more ecologically sensitive. These 5 zones combined make up a total of 25.9% of the Shire. The R5 zones are typically dwellings on lots between 4,000m² and 2ha and make up a further 0.4% of the Shire.

The more urban areas in the business, residential (R2, R3) zones are relatively small in comparison to the expanse of Wollondilly Shire and combined only account for 1.2% of the surface land area. It is worth noting that there are numerous proposals to increase the area of the residential zone, possibly doubling this area within the next 10 years however within the overall context of the Shire this will remain a small percentage of total land area.

The Special Purposes SP2 Infrastructure Zone is largely allocated to water supply systems and includes the lake above Warragamba Dam as well as important roads like the Hume Highway, Picton Road, Burragorang Road and Barkers Lodge Road. The Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital is also contained in the SP2 zone as are some cemeteries. The Special Uses SP1 Special Activities zone is largely made up of the Sydney University premises at Brownlow Hill.

Land Use Zone / Type / Classification	Area	% of LGA
Business (B1, B2, B4, B5)	106.4 ha	0.04%
Residential (R2, R3)	1,930.6 ha	0.8%
Large Lot Residential (R5)	905.4 ha	0.4%
Industrial (IN1, IN2, IN3)	299.8 ha	0.1%
Recreation (RE1, RE2)	557.4 ha	0.2%
Special Uses (SP1 special activities)	449.2 ha	0.2%
Special Uses (SP2 Infrastructure)	9,809.2 ha	3.8%
Rural (RU1, RU2, RU4)	54,479.7 ha	21.3%
Environmental Living/Management (E3, E4)	11,882.1 ha	4.6%
Environmental Conservation (E2)	21,922.6 ha	8.6%
National Parks and Nature Reserves (E1)	153,434.9 ha	60.0 %

Population and People

Wollondilly Shire has a population of 47,084 (ERP – Estimated Resident Population 2014) people and is forecast to grow at high rates. The largest towns of Picton and Tahmoor have the highest population of residents; the remaining population is dispersed amongst the smaller townships and rural localities.

Note that all of the statistics below (other than the ERP for Wollondilly) are derived from the 2011 Census.

Headline Statistics

- Wollondilly has a significantly higher proportion of families with children compared to the Greater Sydney average (43% compared to 35%)
- There are a lower proportion of lone person households compared to the Greater Sydney average (15.7% compared to 21.5%)
- Wollondilly is predominantly made up of low density detached dwellings and so has far fewer medium/high density dwellings compared to the Greater Sydney average (only 5% compared to 40%)
- Home ownership rates are high in Wollondilly with only 16% of households renting compared to 30% for Greater Sydney.
- Wollondilly residents are predominantly Australian born and English speaking. 5% of residents were born in a non-English speaking country compared to 26% for Greater Sydney. Languages spoken at home other than English:

Language*	Population
Italian	349
Arabic	195
Maltese	180
Greek	147
German	124
Croatian	119
Spanish	94
Estonian	75
Serbian	69
Dutch	63
Mandarin	58
Cantonese	54
French	48

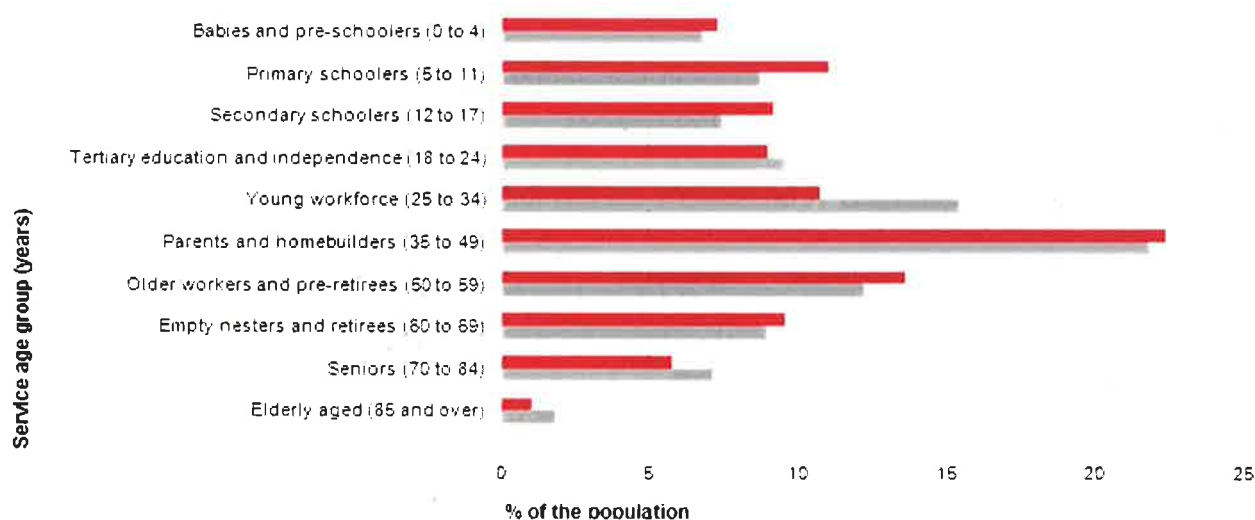
- 3.8% of the population in Wollondilly require assistance in their day-to-day lives due to disability. This compares to 4.4% for Greater Sydney.
- Wollondilly residents are highly car dependent with only 4% using public transport as a means of travel to work compared to 20% for Greater Sydney.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) people make up 2.4% of Wollondilly's population compared to 1.4% for Greater Sydney.

- 12,443 (58.4%) of Wollondilly's working population travel outside of the Shire to work.
- 5,727 (26.9%) of Wollondilly's working population work within Wollondilly.
- Wollondilly's age group proportions compared to the Greater Sydney average are shown in the Age Structure diagram below – note higher proportion of children 0 – 17s, lower proportion of 18 to 34s, higher proportion of 35 to 69s, and lower proportions of seniors (70+).

Age Structure

Total persons

Wollondilly Shire Greater Sydney



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Transport Routes and Facilities

Within the Wollondilly Shire **Train Services** are available from Menangle, Douglas Park, Picton, Tahmoor and Bargo rail stations. City Rail also runs limited coach services between Picton and Mittagong, available from Thirlmere, Couridjah and Buxton.

City Rail can be contacted by telephone:

Campbelltown 02 4625 0666

Bargo 02 4684 2311

Picton 02 4677 1402

Tahmoor 02 4681 8218

Bus Services are available from Warragamba and Wallacia (Westbus), and Picton and Southern Areas (Picton Buslines and BUSWAYS).

Information about timetables can be sought via the following methods:

Westbus ph 02 4732 3133 [Website](#)

Picton Buslines ph 02 4677 1564 [Website](#)

BUSWAYS ph 02 4625 8922 [Website](#)

Taxi Services provided to the southern region of the Wollondilly Shire is undertaken by Camden Wollondilly Taxis they can be contacted on ph 133834. A wheelchair accessible taxi is available via this service.

Economy and Industry

The largest employer by industry within Wollondilly is construction, with 2,488 jobs (19.8%), followed by mining (1,772 - 14.1%), manufacturing (11.9%) and education (9.0%). Mining and construction combined make up about 35% of the total workforce.

The Shire's mining is almost entirely comprised of Coal Mining, while construction is dominated by Construction Services and Building Construction. The main employers within the mining industry are South 32 (previously Illawarra Coal / BHP Billiton) and Glencore - Tahmoor Coal.

The construction industry is made up of all the varied trades across this sector with many individual companies contributing to the construction industry.

Council's economic development team has a significant database covering a portion of businesses throughout the shire.

In cases of emergency relevant to local business and industry the database can be utilised to send emails to the business community.

The Australian Business Register data set for the NSW Bushfires is now available to download. This data set represents the most heavily affected areas. Additional data sets will be created as more information is known

The data set provides details of businesses in 2262, 2281, 2318, 2324, 2571, 2574, 2575, 2750, 2758, 2774, 2776, 2777, 2785, 2786, 2790 and is provided as a spread sheet for immediate use.

To access this information: go to <https://datatransfer.ato.gov.au> log in using your current Bulk Data Exchange user name and password click on "download" beside 131023 Disaster - NSW bushfires wait for the Save dialog box to display select Save and choose a location to store the file select Close after the file transfer is complete log out.

If you do not have access to this service or are experiencing difficulties, including password issues, please contact us on 1300 139 025 or email ABRenquiries@abr.gov.au

It may be of value to directly contact certain businesses by phone due to their size and traffic activity to warn of any requests made by emergency services and council.

Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

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

February 2014

#	Hazard	Likelihood	Consequence Rating	Risk Level	Resp. Agencies
1	Aeronautical	Rare	Insignificant	Low	NSW Police
2	Avalanche	Rare	Insignificant	Low	SES
3	Bridge Collapse	Rare	Insignificant	Low	LEOCON
4	Building Collapse	Rare	Insignificant	Low	FRNSW (USAR) & LEOCON
5	Bush Fire	Almost certain	Major	Critical	NSW RFS & FRNSW
7	Communicable Disease - Animals	Likely	Major	High	DPI
8	Communicable Disease - Humans	Possible	Moderate	High	NSW Health
9	Communicable Disease - Plants	Likely	Moderate	High	DPI

#	Hazard	Likelihood	Consequence Rating	Risk Level	Resp. Agencies
10	Cyclone	Rare	Insignificant	Low	SES
11	Dam Failure	Rare	Major	Moderate	Water NSW
12	Earthquake	Likely	Insignificant	Moderate	LEOCON
13	Explosion	Rare	Major	Moderate	FRNSW
14	Extreme Cold	Rare	Insignificant	Low	SEOCON
15	Extreme Heat	Almost certain	Moderate	High	SEOCON
16	Fire - Industrial / Commercial	Rare	Major	Moderate	NSW RFS & FRNSW
17	Fire - Residential	Likely	Insignificant	Moderate	NSW RFS & FRNSW
18	Flood	Likely	Minor	Moderate	SES
19	Fog	Almost certain	Insignificant	Moderate	LEOCON
20	Grass Fires	Almost certain	Minor	High	NSW RFS & FRNSW
21	Hazardous Materials	Almost certain	Minor	High	FRNSW (HAZMAT)
22	Industrial Accident	Likely	Minor	Moderate	LEOCON

#	Hazard	Likelihood	Consequence Rating	Risk Level	Resp. Agencies
23	Infestation - Animals	Rare	Insignificant	Low	DPI
24	Infestation - Insect	Rare	Insignificant	Low	DPI
25	Infestation - Plants	Rare	Insignificant	Low	DPI
26	Infrastructure Failure - Communications	Rare	Minor	Low	LEOCON
27	Infrastructure Failure - Gas	Rare	Minor	Low	LEOCON
28	Infrastructure Failure - Power	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	LEOCON
29	Infrastructure Failure - Sewerage	Rare	Moderate	Moderate	LEOCON
30	Infrastructure Failure - Water	Rare	Moderate	Moderate	LEOCON
31	Land Subsidence	Possible	Insignificant	Low	Mine Subsidence Board
32	Landslip	Possible	Insignificant	Low	LEOCON
33	Mine Accident	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Mines Rescue & LEOCON
34	Pathogens	Unlikely	Minor	Moderate	NSW Health
35	Pollution - Chemical	Rare	Minor	Low	Fire & Rescue & Council

#	Hazard	Likelihood	Consequence Rating	Risk Level	Resp. Agencies
36	Pollution - Hazardous Waste	Rare	Minor	Low	FRNSW (HAZMAT)
37	Pollution - Oil and Fuel	Rare	Minor	Low	FRNSW (HAZMAT)
38	Radiological Accident	Rare	Minor	Low	FRNSW (HAZMAT)
39	Severe Storm - Electrical	Almost certain	Minor	High	SES
40	Severe Storm - Hail	Almost certain	Moderate	High	SES
41	Severe Storm - Rain	Almost certain	Moderate	High	SES
42	Severe Storm - Wind	Likely	Moderate	High	SES
43	Snow storm	Rare	Insignificant	Low	SES
44	Space debris - re entry	Rare	Insignificant	Low	LEOCON
45	Tornado	Rare	Moderate	Moderate	SES
46	Transport Accident - Air	Rare	Minor	Low	LEOCON
47	Transport Accident - Rail	Rare	Moderate	Moderate	LEOCON
48	Transport Accident - Roads	Almost certain	Moderate	High	LEOCON

Annexure C – Local Sub Plans, Supporting Plans and Policies

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

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

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

These plans are retained by the LEMO on behalf of the LEMC and public release versions may be available on the website of the responsible agency or functional area

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Wollondilly Shire Flood Emergency Sub Plan	The plan covers preparedness measures, the conduct of response operations and the coordination of immediate recovery measures from flooding within the Wollondilly Shire Council area. It covers operations for all levels of flooding within the council area.	State Emergency Operations Controller
Bushfire Management Plan	Management and combat of bush and grass fires	NSW Rural Fire Service
Sydney Water- Warragamba MHF – WT16	Management and evacuation associated with a chlorine gas leak	Fire & Rescue NSW

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Street Address:

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Suburb / Town:

Click here to enter text.

Landmark:

Click here to enter text.

Coordinates:

Click here to enter text.

Facility Owner:

Click here to enter text.

Facility Type:

Click here to enter text.

Contacts:

Primary Activation Contact:

Name: Click here to enter text.

Telephone: Click here to enter text.

Mobile: Click here to enter text.

Other: Click here to enter text.

Alternate Activation Contact:

Name: Click here to enter text.

Telephone: Click here to enter text.

Mobile: Click here to enter text.

Other: Click here to enter text.

Capacity

Short Term (2.0 m2 per person)

Click here to enter text.

Long Term (3.5 m2 per person)

Click here to enter text.

Time required to set –up

Click here to enter text.

Last Audit Date

Click here to enter a date.

