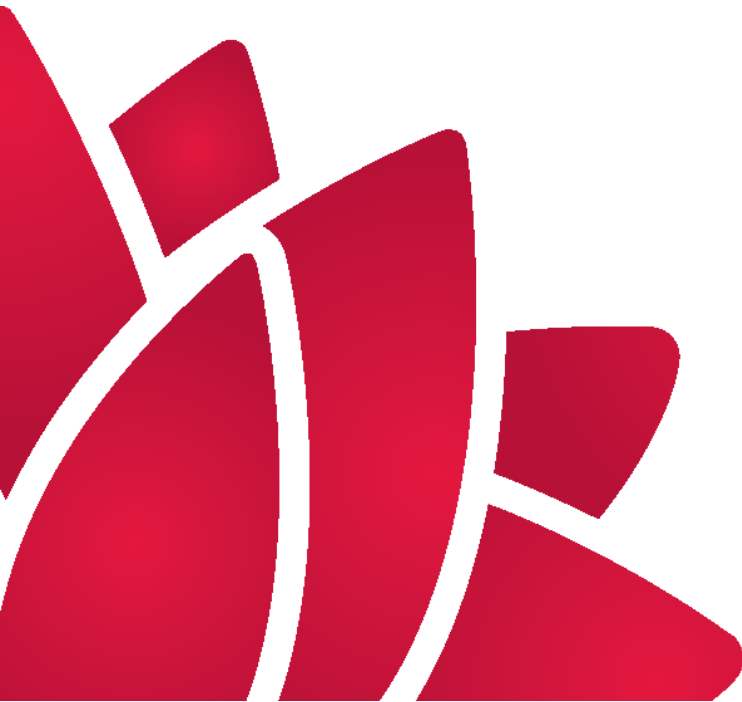


# **Georges River Local Emergency Management Plan 2021**

**(Restricted Version)**



## Part 1 – Administration

### Authority

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

#### APPROVED

SIGNATURE AND NAME REMOVED

.....

Chair  
Georges River Local Emergency Management Committee  
Executive Manager Engineering Operations – Georges River Council

Dated: 28/02/2022

#### ENDORSED

SIGNATURE AND NAME REMOVED

.....

Chair  
Sydney Metropolitan Regional Emergency Management Committee NSW Police Force,

Dated: 5 April 2022

## Version History

The following table lists all endorsed versions of this document.

| Version          | Date | Endorsed |
|------------------|------|----------|
| <u>Version 1</u> |      |          |
| <u>Version 2</u> |      |          |
| <u>Version 3</u> |      |          |

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### Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to detail arrangements in support of the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies within the Local Government Area (LGA) of the Georges River Council.

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 organisations and Functional Area roles and responsibilities in prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies;
- Set out 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.
- This plan relies on effective implementation of the Governance framework for Emergency Management.
- 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.
- This document is to be read in conjunction with the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act (SERM Act)  
<https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1989-165>,  
New South Wales State Emergency Management Plan (NSW EMPLAN)  
<https://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au/Documents/publications/20181207-NSW-state-emergency-management-plan.pdf>, State level EM Plans and policy and the Sydney Metropolitan Region EMPLAN where further detail is provided on the roles and functions of authorities and stakeholders mentioned in this plan.

### 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 prevention, 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 LEOCON is responsible, when requested by a combat agency, to coordinate the provision of resources support. Emergency Operations Controllers (EOCONs) 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. (Refer to Appendix 2 for stages and triggers).
- 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.
- h) The principles outlined in the Local Emergency Management Guidelines for Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction in NSW are supported.  
<https://www.sydney.edu.au/content/dam/corporate/documents/faculty-of-medicine-and-health/research/centres-institutes-groups/emergency-planning-and-response-for-people-with-disability.pdf>

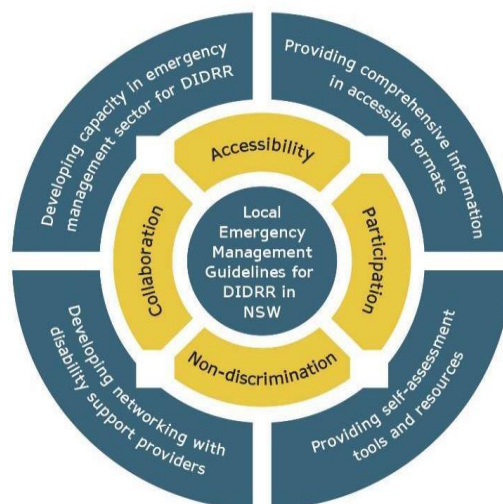


Image: Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DIDRR) Framework

### Test and Review Process

The Georges River LEMC will review this Plan every three (3) years, or following any:

- Activation of the Local EMPLAN in response to an emergency.
- Legislative changes affecting the Local EMPLAN.
- Exercises conducted to test all or part of the Local EMPLAN, and
- In the event of significant changes or additions to areas of infrastructure, community or risk profile

Review of the Plan sections will be exercised in a timeframe that the LEMC deems appropriate. Annexures & Appendices tables and maps will be updated as required outside the core document agreed review period.

## Part 2 – Community Context

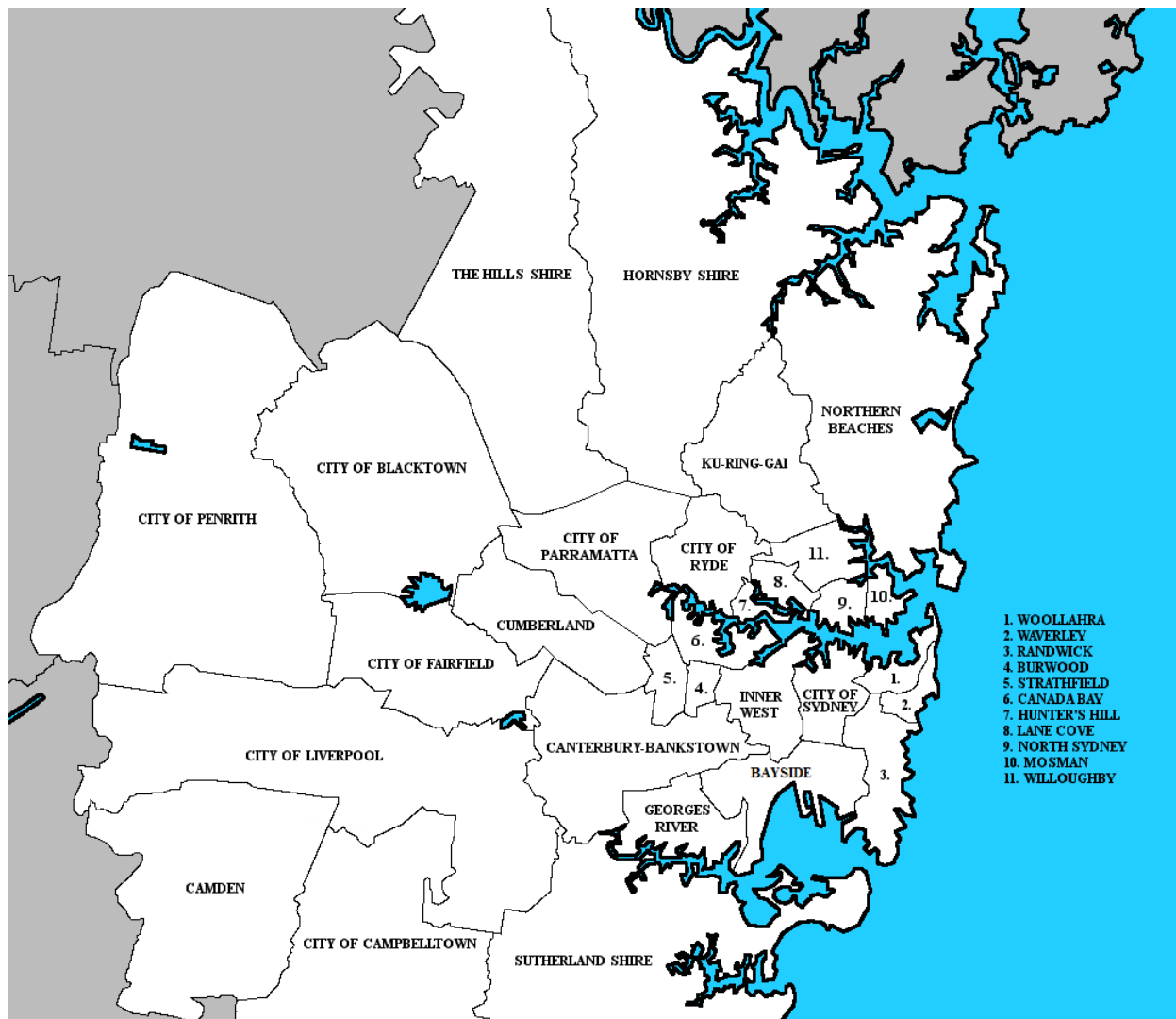
### Annexure A – Community Profile

#### General

The Georges River Local Government Area (LGA) is located in the southern suburbs of Sydney about 15-17 kilometres from the Sydney CBD. The LGA encompasses a total land area of about 40 square kilometres, including waterways and large areas of open space, mainly along the Georges River. The LGA is predominantly residential, but also has substantial industrial, commercial and recreational areas.

The LGA is bounded by the City of Canterbury Bankstown in the north and west (Salt Pan Creek), the Bayside Council area in the east, the Sutherland Shire Council in the south (Georges River) The 2016 amalgamation of the former Kogarah and Hurstville Councils was the culmination of a series of efforts to merge the local government areas of the Georges River district.

The neighbouring LGA are show in Map 1





Suburbs and localities are:

- Allawah
- Beverley Park
- Blakehurst
- Carss Park
- Connells Point
- Hurstville
- Hurstville Grove
- Kogarah
- Kogarah Bay
- Lugarno
- Mortdale
- Oatley
- Peakhurst
- Peakhurst Heights
- Penshurst
- South Hurstville.

The local area also includes parts of:

- Beverly Hills
- Carlton
- Kingsgrove
- Narwee
- Ramsgate
- Riverwood
- Sans Souci

The key employment sector in the LGA is health care, with other significant employment sectors being retail trade, education and training, and manufacturing. Health care services are provided at two major public hospitals (St George Hospital and Calvary Health Care Kogarah), one major private hospital (St George Private Hospital), three small private hospitals (Hurstville Private Hospital, Waratah Private Hospital and Wesley Hospital Kogarah) and numerous nursing homes and aged care facilities. The main retail centres in the Council area are the Kogarah Town Centre and Westfield Hurstville Shopping Centre, with other significant centres including Peakhurst Village Shopping Centre, Riverwood Plaza, South Hurstville Shopping Centre, and commercial areas along many of the major roads. Educational facilities include numerous private and public schools. The main industrial areas are located in the suburbs of Carlton, Kingsgrove, Mortdale, Peakhurst and South Hurstville.

The original inhabitants of the Georges River Council area were thought to be the Cadigal and Bidjegal Aboriginal people.



### Landform and Topography

The Georges River Local Government Area (LGA) has the coastal aspects of a beach line encompassed within Botany Bay and minimal sand dune protection through sea wall protection. The Georges River Local Government Area includes coastal foreshores and a beach line encompassed within Botany Bay. There is minimal sea wall protection of sand dunes.

The Georges River forms the southern boundary with a number of minor tributaries and wetlands are bounded by maintained parklands and estuarine areas. Riverine/coastal formations and rock outcrops as well as constructed marine infrastructure border the water features of the area.

There are minimal vegetation areas which are primarily maintained parklands and wetlands. Built-up commercial areas are primarily on rock (Hurstville) or sand based (Kogarah) substrates.

### Climate

The Georges River LGA has a temperate climate with no clearly defined dry or wet season, with a mean minimum temperature of 17.6 degrees and a mean maximum temperature of 20.4 degrees.

The following summarises the information contained in the Metropolitan Sydney, Climate Change Snapshot and Impacts of Climate Change on Natural Hazards profile, produced by the Office of Environment and Heritage<sup>1</sup>

#### Temperature:

Near future projections specifies 0.5-1.0 degree change in average annual temperature (Celsius). Change in annual number of days with temperatures greater than 35 degrees will be 1-5 days. Change in annual average number of days with temperatures less than 2 degrees will not change. See temperature and rainfall chart below.

#### Rainfall:

Near future projections specifies 0-5% change in average rainfall. Currently Georges River LGA has a minimum annual rainfall of 369mm to a maximum annual rainfall of 721mm.

#### East Coast Lows:

East Coast Lows (ECL) are intense low-pressure systems which occur, on average, several times each year off the eastern coast of Australia, in particular southern Queensland, NSW and eastern Victoria. Although they can occur at any time of the year, they are more common during autumn and winter with a maximum frequency in June. East Coast Lows will often intensify rapidly over a period of 12-24 hours making them one of the more dangerous weather systems to affect the eastern

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<sup>1</sup> <https://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/NARCLim/Files/Regional-Downloads/Climate-Change-Snapshots/Sydneysnapshot.pdf?la=en&hash=44F01F2DC1CDB74589F04FD2A73E67C21C471421>

coast. The gales and heavy rain occur on and near the coast south of the low centre, while to the north of the low there can be clear skies.

Climate modelling indicates a decrease in the number of small to moderate ECLs in the cool season with little change in these storms during the warm season. However extreme ECLs in the warmer months may increase in number but extreme ECLs in cool seasons may not change.

ECLs can generate one or more of:

- Gale or storm force winds along the coast and adjacent waters
- Heavy widespread rainfall leading to flash and/or major river flooding.
- Very rough seas and prolonged heavy swells over coastal and ocean waters which can damage the coastline.

### Severe thunderstorms:

Thunderstorms range in intensity and can escalate into severe storms that have known to cause power failures, structural damage and water inundation of buildings and infrastructure, fallen trees and flooding.

A review of records of significant severe thunderstorms on the BoM web site, and the severe storms archive, for the Sydney metropolitan and coastal regions from Newcastle to the Illawarra identified that:

- The months of January – April and October – November recorded the highest incidents of severe thunderstorms

### Flooding (Flash and Riverine):

The vulnerability and exposure of people and property to flash flooding is significant and widespread. It is generally expected to increase along with the increasing development density in growth areas, changing community profiles and weather conditions.

| Temperature  |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |      |      |       |       |        |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| Statistic    | Jan   | Feb   | Mar   | Apr   | May  | Jun   | Jul   | Aug   | Sep  | Oct  | Nov   | Dec   | Annual |
| Mean         | 26.3  | 25.1  | 22.9  | 19.4  | 15.7 | 12.5  | 11.8  | 13.5  | 16.3 | 19.2 | 21.7  | 24.7  | 19.1   |
| Lowest       | 22.1  | 21.8  | 20.5  | 16.7  | 14.0 | 10.7  | 10.2  | 11.2  | 13.8 | 15.7 | 18.6  | 22.1  | 17.6   |
| Highest      | 29.5  | 28.4  | 26.4  | 22.5  | 17.7 | 14.4  | 13.2  | 16.9  | 19.0 | 22.2 | 27.8  | 29.1  | 20.4   |
| Rainfall     |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |      |      |       |       |        |
| Statistic    | Jan   | Feb   | Mar   | Apr   | May  | Jun   | Jul   | Aug   | Sep  | Oct  | Nov   | Dec   | Annual |
| Lowest (mm)  | 10.2  | 20.4  | 10.8  | 2.2   | 8.0  | 15.2  | 3.4   | 11.2  | 10.2 | 10.6 | 7.8   | 0.0   | 369.0  |
| Highest (mm) | 175.0 | 215.8 | 174.8 | 125.2 | 50.2 | 228.8 | 121.4 | 174.6 | 57.6 | 66.8 | 118.0 | 158.6 | 721.0  |

Temperature and rainfall records sourced from <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate> (St George)

### Land Use

The Georges River Council area is predominantly residential, but also has substantial industrial, commercial and recreational areas. The Council area encompasses a total land area of about 40 square kilometres, including waterways and large areas of open space, mainly along the Georges River.

| Land Use Zone/Type/Classification         | Area (m <sup>2</sup> )       | % of LGA    |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| B1 Neighbourhood Centres                  | 104,293.83 m <sup>2</sup>    | 0.24%       |
| B2 Local Centres                          | 494,837.34 m <sup>2</sup>    | 1.12%       |
| B3 Commercial Core                        | 48,503.74 m <sup>2</sup>     | 0.16%       |
| B4 Mixed Use                              | 585,330.15 m <sup>2</sup>    | 1.33%       |
| B6 Enterprise Corridors                   | 22,779.38 m <sup>2</sup>     | 0.05%       |
| E1 National Parks & Nature Reserves       | 191,574.85 m <sup>2</sup>    | 0.43%       |
| E2 Environmental Conservation             | 18,221.45 m <sup>2</sup>     | 0.04%       |
| IN2 Light Industrial                      | 1,122,584.62 m <sup>2</sup>  | 2.55%       |
| R2 Low Density Residential                | 25,226,378.47 m <sup>2</sup> | 52.23%      |
| R3 Medium Density Residential             | 543,939.96 m <sup>2</sup>    | 1.23%       |
| R4 High Density Residential               | 2,617,605.33 m <sup>2</sup>  | 5.94%       |
| RE1 Public Recreation                     | 4,724,127.62 m <sup>2</sup>  | 10.72%      |
| RE2 Private Recreational                  | 124,61.65 m <sup>2</sup>     | 0.03%       |
| SP2 Infrastructure (Main Roads, Rail Etc) | 2,433,399.06                 | 5.53%       |
| W2 Recreational Waterways                 | 5,871,089.61                 | 13.34%      |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                              | <b>44,017,127.06</b>         | <b>100%</b> |

**Refer to Appendix 3 – Georges River LGA Land Zoning Map**

### Population and Demographics

Note: The statistics drawn in this section are from the 2016 census data unless otherwise stated. These figures should be considered indicative only.

The total population in 2019 was 159,471<sup>2</sup> with a population density of 41.57 persons per hectare.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population – 0.5%
- Australian citizens – 75.7%
- Average Household size - 2.84 persons per dwelling
- Households with broadband access – 82.5%
- Males – 48.9%, Females – 51.1%
- Median age - 37 years

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<sup>2</sup> 2019 estimated resident population. Georges River Council website



### Age Structure – service age groups

| Georges River – Total Persons (usual residence)<br>Service age group (years) | 2016           |            |                  | 2011           |            |                  | Change         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                                                              | Number         | %          | Greater Sydney % | Number         | %          | Greater Sydney % | 2011 to 2016   |
| Babies to pre-schoolers (0-4)                                                | 8,556          | 5.8        | 6.4              | 8,236          | 6.1        | 6.8              | +320           |
| Primary Schoolers (5-11)                                                     | 11,354         | 7.7        | 8.4              | 10,787         | 8.0        | 8.7              | +567           |
| Secondary schoolers (12-17)                                                  | 9,750          | 6.6        | 6.9              | 9,606          | 7.1        | 7.4              | +144           |
| Tertiary education and independence (18-24)                                  | 15,055         | 10.3       | 9.6              | 13,092         | 9.7        | 9.5              | +1963          |
| Young workforce (25-34)                                                      | 24,425         | 16.6       | 16.1             | 20,337         | 15.1       | 15.4             | +4088          |
| Parents and Homebuilders (35-49)                                             | 28,751         | 19.6       | 21.1             | 28,757         | 21.4       | 21.9             | -6             |
| Older workers and pre retirees (50-59)                                       | 18,742         | 12.8       | 12.2             | 16,897         | 12.5       | 12.2             | +1845          |
| Empty nesters and retirees (60-69)                                           | 14,265         | 9.7        | 9.5              | 12,290         | 9.1        | 9.0              | +1975          |
| Seniors (70-84)                                                              | 12,172         | 8.3        | 7.5              | 11,287         | 8.4        | 7.2              | +885           |
| Elderly aged (85 – over)                                                     | 3,763          | 2.6        | 2.0              | 3,371          | 2.5        | 1.8              | +392           |
| <b>Total population</b>                                                      | <b>146,833</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b>       | <b>134,660</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b>       | <b>+12,173</b> |

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016

### Language

The majority of residents in the area speak English well or very well (84.6%), with 42.3% of residents speaking only English. 53.4% of the population speak another language other than English. Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 18.4%, and the number of people who spoke English only, decreased by 1.7%.

| Language         | Population | Percentage |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| Mandarin         | 21,065     | 14.3       |
| Cantonese        | 14,540     | 9.9        |
| Greek            | 7,870      | 5.4        |
| Arabic           | 5,246      | 3.4        |
| Nepali           | 4,994      | 3.4        |
| Macedonia        | 3,212      | 2.2        |
| Italian          | 1,946      | 1.3        |
| Filipino/Tagalog | 1,876      | 1.3        |
| Spanish          | 1,622      | 1.1        |
| Indonesian       | 1,604      | 1.1        |

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016

### English as a second language – Proficiency

The most common languages spoken at home other than English are Chinese languages (17.7%), Greek (5.4%), and Arabic (3.6%). Those speaking Nepali has increased from 1.3% in 2011 to 3.4% (compared to 0.7% in Greater Sydney) in 2016 and is now the fifth most spoken language at home in the Georges River area.

Of those that speak another language there are 16,271 that state that they do not speak English at all or very well. This is an increase of 8,813 persons from the 2011 census. This data informs emergency managers on the probable effectiveness that public safety information has when distributed in the English language. It also assists with decisions related to what interpretation services may be required during emergencies and also effective public education strategies outside of emergency situations.

### Religions

The top five religions represented in the 2016 Census were: Catholic, Anglican, Greek Orthodox, Buddhism and Hinduism. The number of people in the Georges River area practicing Hinduism almost doubled from 2011 (3,362) to 2016 (6,700). Over a quarter (27.6%) of Council's population, or 40,515 people, stated that they did not have a religion.

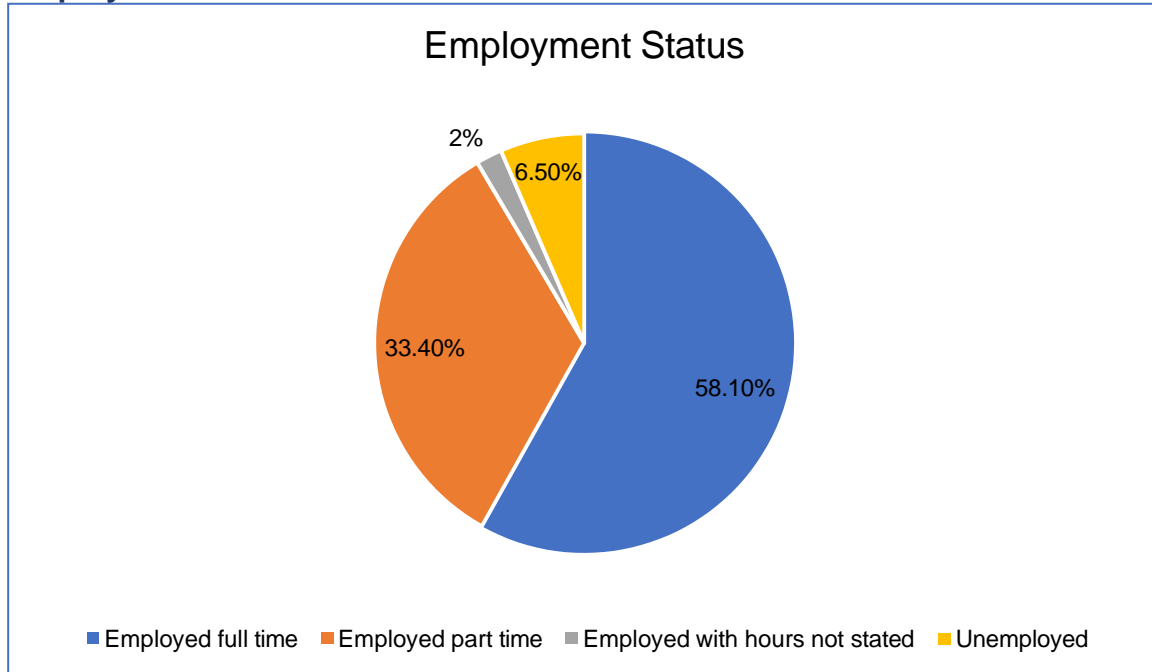
### Need for assistance/Assisted Care

In 2016, there were 7,194 people in the Georges River Council area requiring assistance in their day-to-day lives due to disability, a long-term health condition or old age. Of these people, 4,741 (or 65.8%) were over the age of 65.<sup>3</sup> This population is defined as people who need assistance in their day to day lives with any or all of the following activities – self-care, body movements or communication.

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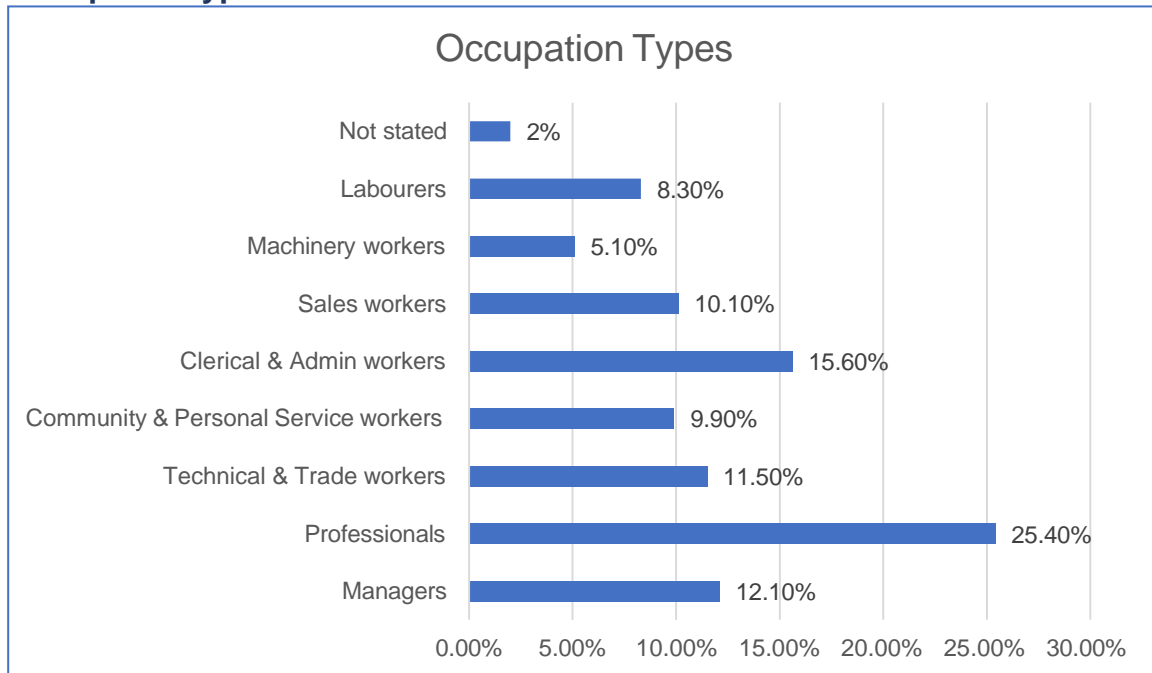
<sup>3</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016.

## Employment Status



Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016

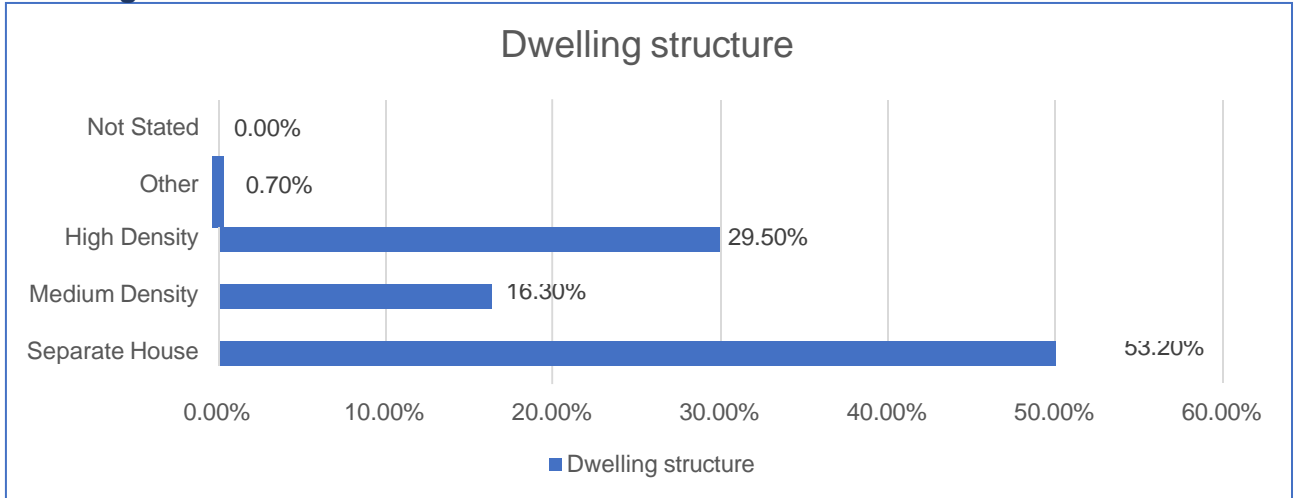
## Occupation types:



Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016

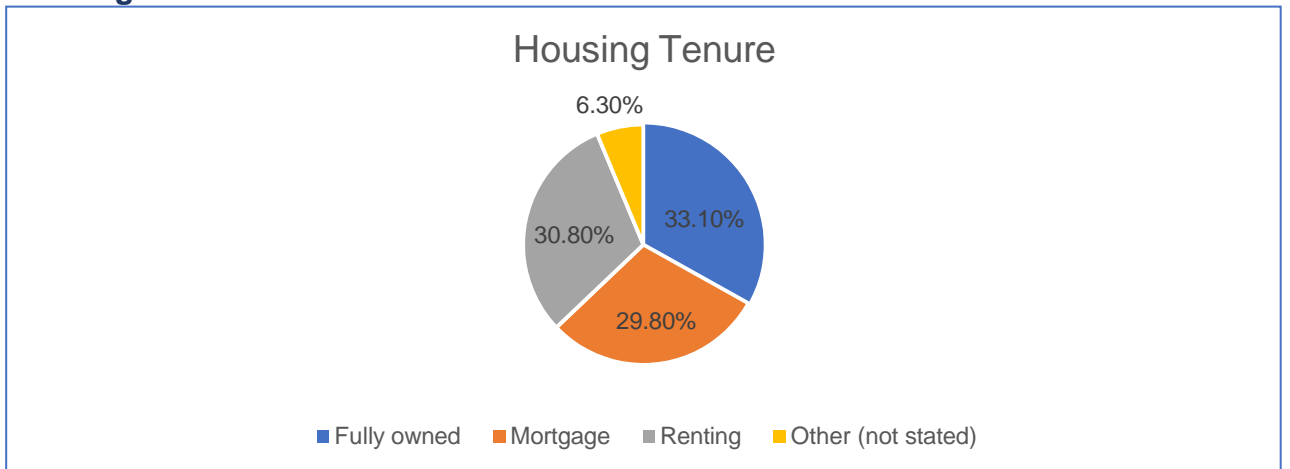


**Dwelling structure**



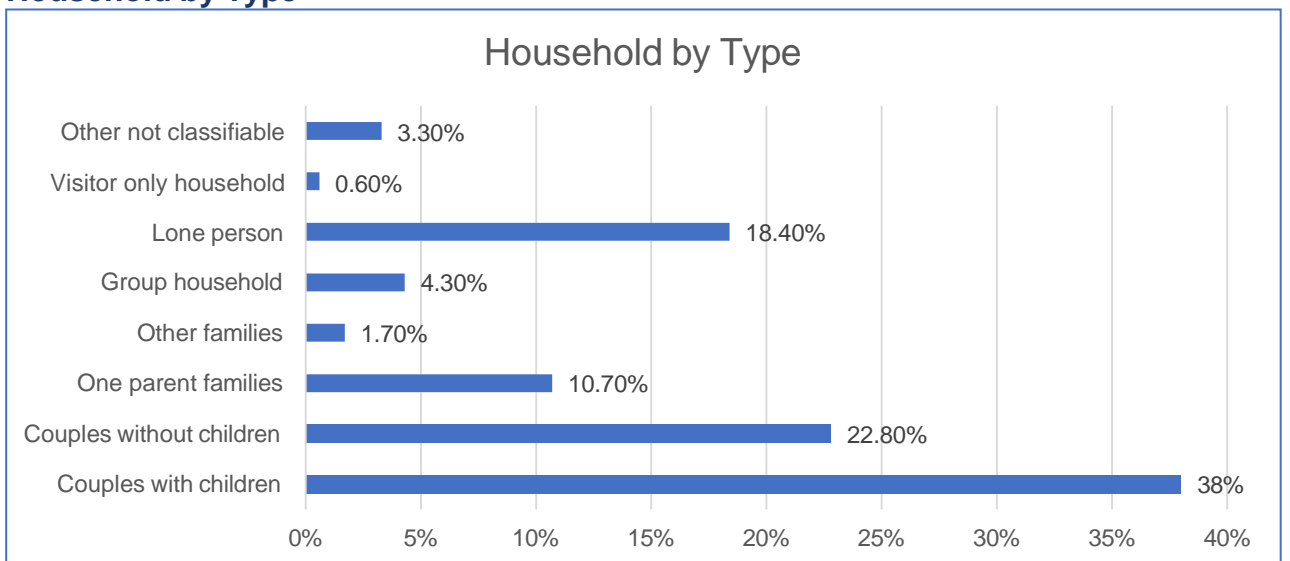
Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016

**Housing Tenure:**



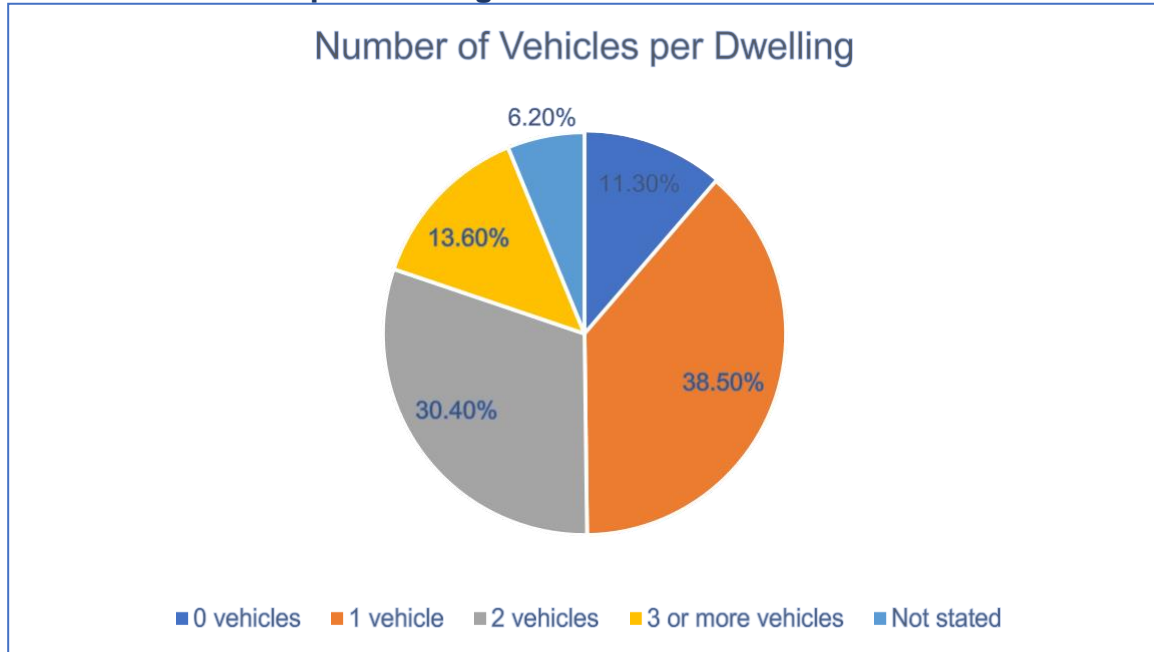
Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016

**Household by Type**



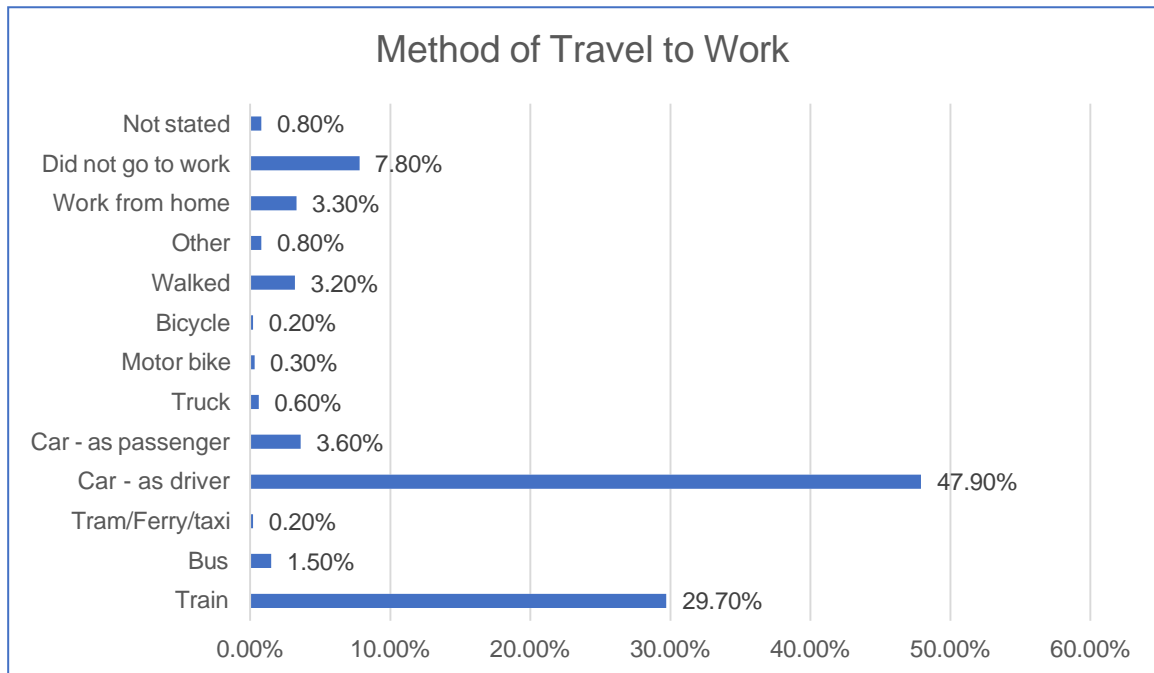
Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016

**Number of vehicles per dwelling**



Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016

**Method of travel to work**



Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016

### Education Facilities

There are fifty (50) schools located within the LGA:

- 37 primary schools
- 12 secondary schools
- 1 tertiary facility.

Georges River Council operates seven (7) pre-schools or early education centres at Kogarah, Hurstville, Beverley Hills, Oatley, South Hurstville, Penshurst and Carss Park. There are also long day care centres.

### Tourism & Events

The LGA is not known as a tourist area but does have an influx of people at key times. These are during the summer, where the Georges River Foreshores (in particular Sans Souci Park, Carss Bush Park & Oatley Bush Park) are heavily patronised and boat ramps (and their adjacent parking areas) are also heavily used.

The major annual events for the LGA are Australia Day at Carss Bush Park and Chinese New Year in Hurstville.

In 2018/19, the total tourism and hospitality sales in Georges River Council area was \$300 million, the total value added was \$183.5 million.

### Transport Routes and Facilities

The Georges River Council area is served by the South Western Motorway, the Princes Highway, Forest Road, King Georges Road, Stoney Creek Road and the Airport and Eastern Suburbs & Illawarra railway lines. It is the major public transport hub for the St George Region.

Georges River Council operates a community shuttle bus service covering the following areas: Hurstville Station, Ormonde Parade, Westfield Hurstville, Cross Street, St George Private Hospital, South Street, St George Public Hospital, Kensington Street, St George Public Hospital, Gray Street, St Patricks Green, Chapel Street and Kogarah Station, Railway Parade.

Punchbowl Bus Company operates the following bus routes through Georges River LGA:

- 446 – Roselands to Kogarah via Earlwood and Bexley North
- 450 – Strathfield to Hurstville via Lakemba and Roselands
- 940 – Bankstown to Hurstville via Punchbowl, Riverwood, Narwee and Penshurst
- 941 – Bankstown to Hurstville via Chullora, Greenacre, Punchbowl, Roselands, Narwee and Penshurst
- 942 – Lugarno to Campsie via Riverwood, Roselands, Wiley Park, Lakemba and Belmore

## Georges River Local Emergency Management Plan

943 – Lugarno to Hurstville via Peakhurst and Penshurst

944 – Bankstown to Mortdale via Punchbowl, Roselands, Riverwood and Peakhurst Heights

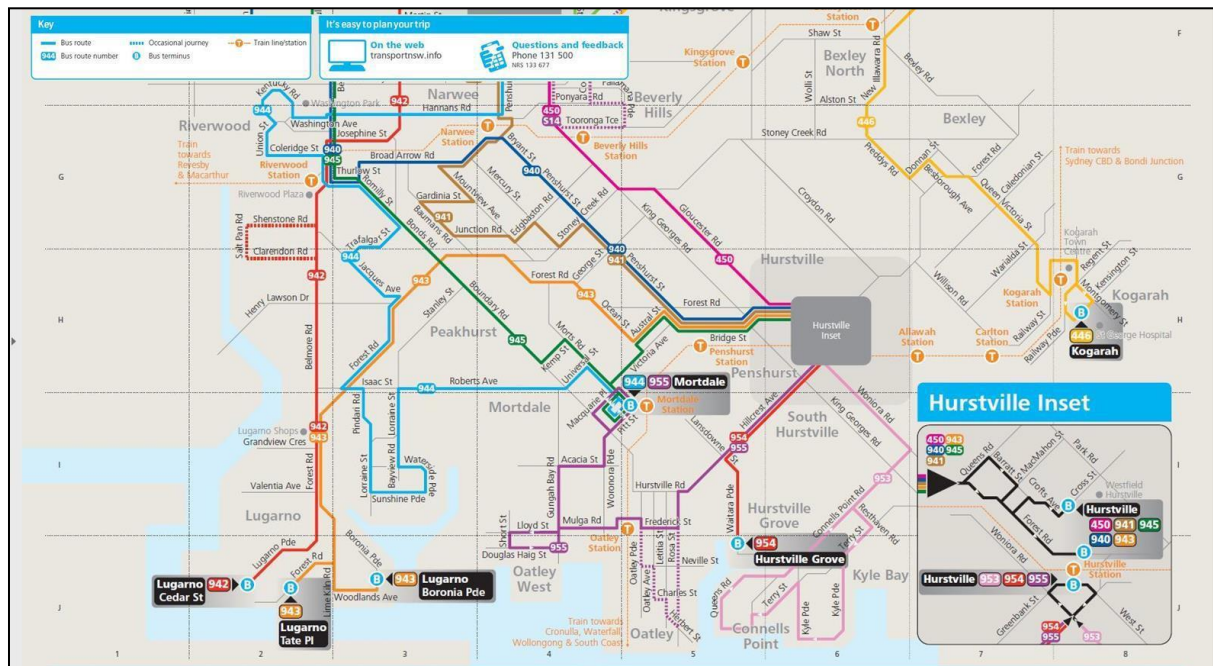
945 – Bankstown to Hurstville via Riverwood, Bonds Rd, Mortdale and Penshurst

953 – Hurstville to Kyle Bay and Connells Point

954 – Hurstville to Hurstville Grove (Waitara Pde)

955 – Hurstville to Mortdale vis Oatley

S14 – Mount Lewis to Lakemba via Beverly Hills Station



Punchbowl Bus Services in Georges River LGA, <https://www.punchbowlbus.com.au/pdf/networkmap.pdf>

Transit Systems operates the following bus routes through Georges River LGA:

410 – Macquarie Park to Burwood and Hurstville

476 – Rockdale to Dolls Point via Kogarah

477 – Rockdale to Rocky Point Rd and Miranda via Kogarah

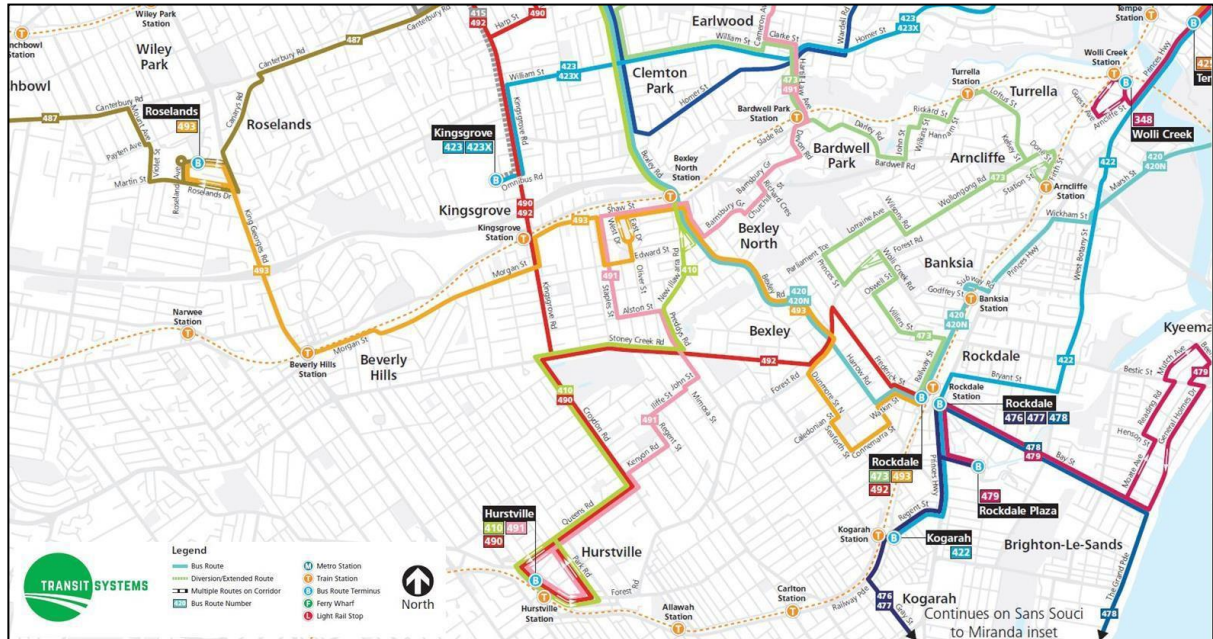
490 – Drummoyne to Hurstville

492 – Drummoyne to Rockdale via Hurstville

493 – Rockdale to Roselands via Kingsgrove



# Georges River Local Emergency Management Plan

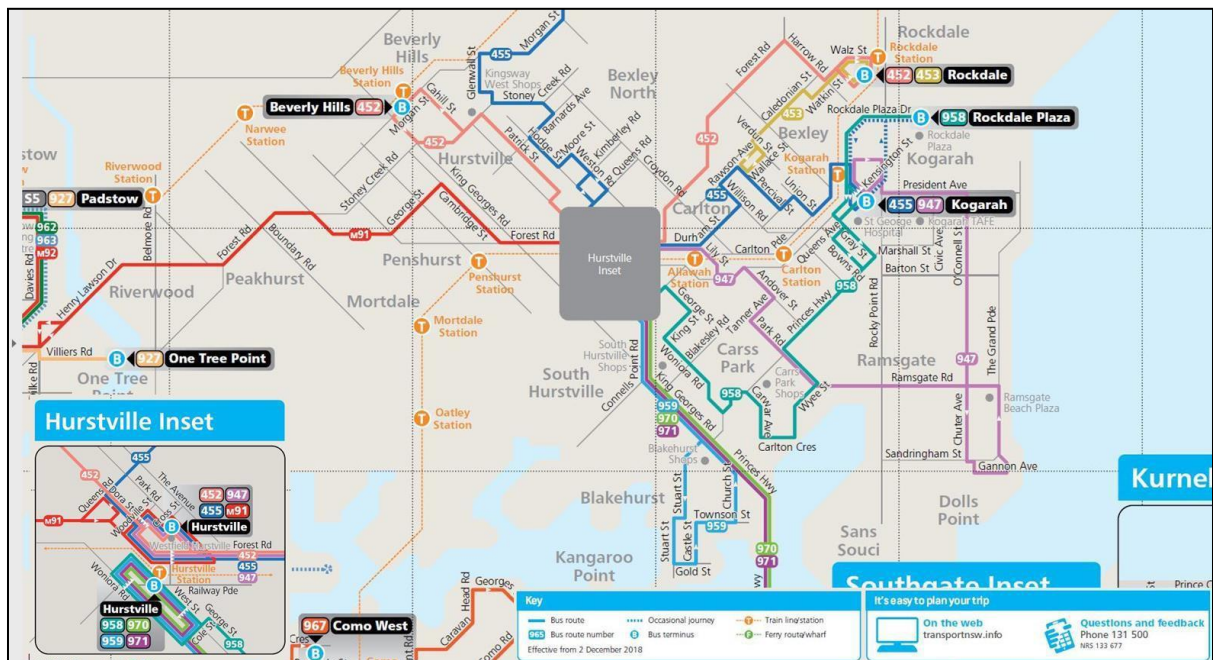


Transit Systems Bus Services in Georges River

LGA, [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5a668f1080bd5e34d18a7e76/t/6009f595fef835601b8eb18c/161126543909/5/20419\\_TS\\_R6\\_network\\_map\\_20210124.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5a668f1080bd5e34d18a7e76/t/6009f595fef835601b8eb18c/161126543909/5/20419_TS_R6_network_map_20210124.pdf)

Transdev NSW operates the following bus routes through Georges River LGA:

- 452 – Beverly Hills to Rockdale via Hurstville and Bexley
- 455 – Kingsgrove to Kogarah via Hurstville & St George Hospital
- 947 – Kogarah to Hurstville via Dolls Point
- 958 – Hurstville to Kogarah via Carss Park & Kogarah Bay
- 959 – Hurstville to Bald Face via Blakehurst & South Hurstville
- 970 – Miranda to Hurstville via Sylvia
- 971 – Cronulla to Hurstville via Miranda



Transdev Bus Services in Georges River LGA,

[https://www.transdevnsw.com.au/uploads/18636\\_Region\\_10\\_Network\\_Map\\_20180212\\_web.pdf](https://www.transdevnsw.com.au/uploads/18636_Region_10_Network_Map_20180212_web.pdf)

### Community Dependencies

There are two major railway lines, the Illawarra and the East Hills line that transact the region. Hurstville interchange station is the major public transport hub on the Illawarra line. The commuter population into and out of the Sydney region have levels of dependency on this transport system. The loss or major interruption of this line places significant impact on the local and surrounding communities when the road system is also affected.

The Princes Highway (A1) and The Grand Parade are the two major thoroughfares that are utilised by commuters for access and egress. The loss or interruption of one or both of these transport routes causes significant radiating disruption to the LGA population as well as surrounding LGAs and ultimately access and egress into Sydney.

The two major bridges servicing the area are the Tom Uglys and Captain Cook Bridge and are located just outside of the southern boundary of the LGA. These two bridges directly connect the two main road systems to the Sutherland LGA. Loss of one or more of these bridges will cause significant impact on the local community as the only other point of crossing of the Georges River is via the Alford's Point bridge.

Future enhancements to the interconnectivity are the F6 extension from President Avenue, Kogarah to Loftus and the T4 Illawarra Rail infrastructure improvements.

### Economy and Industry

Figures from 2016 indicate that 69,533 people living in Georges River Council area were employed, of which 62% worked full-time and 36% part-time. The three industry sectors most commonly represented with the LGA are listed below, and together they comprise 47.1% of the employed resident population<sup>4</sup>.

- Health Care and Social Assistance (15,624 individuals or 27.9%)
- Retail Trade (6,021 individuals or 10.7%)
- Education and Training (4,770 individuals or 8.5%)

The total working residents of the Georges River area is 69,533 of which 51,212 (73.7%) travel outside of the area to work, 15,726 (22.6%) work within the area and 2,552 had no fixed place of work. 25.8% travel to the Sydney CBD with the majority of others being employed in surrounding LGA's.

36,425 people or 52.4% of Georges River Council area's resident workers (All industries) have a tertiary qualification. The area's Gross Regional Product was \$8.70 billion in the year ending June 2020, growing 2.8% since the previous year.

### Location and Type of Employment

There were an estimated 18,058 total GST registered businesses in Georges River Council in the Sep-20 quarter. There were 551 new businesses and 422 business GST cancellations in the same quarter<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2016](#)

<sup>5</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2016](#)

Hurstville is the retail focus of the George's River LGA, and its role as a major centre is anticipated to strengthen over time. Westfields Hurstville was opened in 1978 and has over 250 retail shops with a floor space of 61,231m<sup>2</sup>. Hurstville Entertainment Centre is a multipurpose facility which has been designed to meet the needs of Hurstville City, as well as the St George region and wider community. Situated in MacMahon Street, Hurstville, the Centre offers meeting rooms catering for 20-1000 guests with standing or auditorium style seating and has capacity to host sit-down dinners for up to 500 guests. Along with its own theatre seating 209 guests.

The St George Hospital and Health Services is part of the South Eastern Sydney Local Health District. It is an accredited, principal teaching hospital of the University of New South Wales and is not only the largest hospital within the Local Health District but is among the leading centres for trauma and emergency management in the State.

The Hospital has a very high trauma load and accepts referrals from outside its immediate area. The hospital's areas of special expertise also include cancer services, critical care, cardiothoracic surgery, mental health services and women's and children's health care. Each year, the hospital admits thousands of patients from around NSW and even more are seen through Outpatient Clinics and Community Services.

**Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary**

A Local Emergency Management Risk Assessment has been undertaken by the Georges River LEMC 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 capability. These hazards are measured in terms of Consequence and Likelihood to determine risk level descriptors and have been identified as having the potential to create an emergency.

**Risk Assessment Measure Scale**

(Qualitative measures of likelihood)

| <b>Risk</b> | <b>Descriptor</b>     | <b>Description</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>Indicative Frequency</b>              |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b>    | <b>Almost Certain</b> | Is expected to occur in most circumstances; and/or high level of recorded incidents; and/or strong anecdotal evidence; and/or a strong likelihood the event will recur; and/or great opportunity, reason or meant to occur.                                 | May occur once a year or more frequently |
| <b>B</b>    | <b>Likely</b>         | Will occur in most circumstances; and/or regular recorded incidents and strong anecdotal evidence; and/or considerable opportunity, reason or means to occur.                                                                                               | May occur once every 5 years             |
| <b>C</b>    | <b>Possible</b>       | Might occur at some time; and/or few, infrequent, random recorded incident or little anecdotal evidence; and/or very few incidents in associated or comparable organisations, facilities or communities; and/or some opportunity, reason or means to occur. | May occur once every 20 years            |
| <b>D</b>    | <b>Unlikely</b>       | Is not expected to occur; and/or no recorded incidents or anecdotal evidence; and/or no recent incidents in associated organisations, facilities or communities; and/or little opportunity, reason or means to occur.                                       | May occur once every 100 years           |
| <b>E</b>    | <b>Rare</b>           | May occur only in exceptional circumstances.                                                                                                                                                                                                                | May occur once every 500+ years          |



(Qualitative measures of consequence or impact)

| Risk | Descriptor           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1    | <b>Insignificant</b> | No injuries or fatalities. No displacement of people or displacement of only a small number of people for a short duration. Little or no personal support required (support not monetary or material). Inconsequential or o damage. Little or no disruption to community. No measurable impact on environment. Little or no financial loss                                                           |
| 2    | <b>Minor</b>         | Small number of injuries but no fatalities. First aid treatment required. Some displacement of people (less than 24 hours). Some personal support required. Some damage. Some disruption (less than 24 hours). Small impact on environment with no lasting effects. Some financial loss.                                                                                                             |
| 3    | <b>Moderate</b>      | Medical treatment required but no fatalities. Some hospitalisations. Localised displacement of people who return within 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements. Localised damage that is rectified by routine arrangements. Normal community functioning with some inconvenience. Some impact on the environment with no long-term effect. Significant financial loss.      |
| 4    | <b>Major</b>         | Extensive injuries. Significant hospitalisation. Large number displace (more than 24 hours). Fatalities. External resources required for personal support. Significant damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning. Some services unavailable. Some impact on environment with long-term effects. Significant financial loss – some financial assistance required. |
| 5    | <b>Catastrophic</b>  | 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 environment and/or permanent damage.                                                         |

**Qualitative Risk Matrix**

|                           | Consequence Level |               |               |                |                |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Likelihood Level          | 1 Insignificant   | 2 Minor       | 3 Moderate    | 4 Major        | 5 Catastrophic |
| <b>A – Almost Certain</b> | <b>Medium</b>     | <b>High</b>   | <b>High</b>   | <b>Extreme</b> | <b>Extreme</b> |
| <b>B - Likely</b>         | <b>Medium</b>     | <b>Medium</b> | <b>High</b>   | <b>Extreme</b> | <b>Extreme</b> |
| <b>C - Possible</b>       | <b>Low</b>        | <b>Medium</b> | <b>High</b>   | <b>High</b>    | <b>Extreme</b> |
| <b>D - Unlikely</b>       | <b>Low</b>        | <b>Low</b>    | <b>Medium</b> | <b>Medium</b>  | <b>High</b>    |
| <b>E - Rare</b>           | <b>Low</b>        | <b>Low</b>    | <b>Medium</b> | <b>Medium</b>  | <b>High</b>    |

**Georges River LEMC Hazard Risk Ratings**

| Hazard                                         | Risk Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Revised Likelihood Rating | Revised Consequence Rating | Revised Risk Priority | Combat/Responsible Agency        |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Agricultural/Animal Diseases & infestation     | An agriculture/animal event resulting or having the potential to result in the spread of a communicable plant or animal diseases or infestations.                                                                                                                   | D - Unlikely              | 2 - Minor                  | Low                   | Department of Primary Industries |
| Collapse of large structure (including bridge) | Collapse of large structure owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event or other hazard/incidents.                                                                                                                                           | D - Unlikely              | 4 - Major                  | Medium                | FRNSW (USAR) LEOCON              |
|                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                           |                            |                       | FRNSW                            |
| Coastal Erosion/Storm surge                    | When the coast fringe is eroded causing extensive damage to infrastructure, properties and/or community asset                                                                                                                                                       | D - Unlikely              | 2 - Minor                  | Low                   | NSW SES/Council                  |
| Earthquake                                     | Earthquake of significant strength (>6.5 magnitude) that results in localised or widespread damage.                                                                                                                                                                 | E - Rare                  | 5 - Catastrophic           | High                  | LEOCON                           |
| Epidemic/pandemic – plant/animal               | a “Declared Pest” – as defined in the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015, which is also an endemic animal or plant pest or disease that is occurring in such a fulminate form that an emergency response is required to ensure that it does not become a large scale epidemic | D - Unlikely              | 2 - Minor                  | Low                   | Department of Primary Industries |

## Georges River Local Emergency Management Plan

| Hazard                                                            | Risk Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Revised Likelihood Rating | Revised Consequence Rating | Revised Risk Priority | Combat/Responsible Agency                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Epidemic/pandemic - human                                         | The occurrence of more cases of an infectious or transmissible disease than would be expected in the State's population or a sub-group of the State's population during a given time period.                                                                                                                    | C - Possible              | 4 - Major                  | High                  | Health Service FAC (Functional Area Coordinator) |
| Fire (Bush/Grass, Commercial, Industrial, Residential)            | Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands. Major structural fires in commercial premises and shopping centres. Major structural fires in industrial areas and other similar premises. Major structural fire in medium and high-density residential premises, including aged care facilities and nursing homes. | B - Likely                | 3 - Moderate               | High                  | FRNSW                                            |
| Flash Flooding                                                    | Heavy rainfall causes localised flooding with minimal warning time                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | A – Almost Certain        | 3 - Moderate               | High                  | NSW SES/FRNSW                                    |
| Dam failure                                                       | A dam wall failure that results in localised or widespread flash flooding                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | E - Rare                  | 2 - Minor                  | Low                   | NSW SES, Dam owner                               |
| Flood (Riverine)                                                  | River flows exceed the capacity of normal river systems resulting in flood waters escaping and inundating river plains                                                                                                                                                                                          | C - Possible              | 3 - Moderate               | High                  | NSW SES                                          |
| Hazardous Releases (including chemical, radiological, biological) | Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | B - Likely                | 3 - Moderate               | High                  | FRNSW                                            |

## Georges River Local Emergency Management Plan

| Hazard                                  | Risk Description                                                                                                            | Revised Likelihood Rating | Revised Consequence Rating | Revised Risk Priority | Combat/Responsible Agency |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Heatwave                                | A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely.                               | B - Likely                | 3 - Moderate               | High                  | SEOCAN                    |
| Infrastructure failure - Communications | Major failure of communications system for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence.    | C - Possible              | 4 - Major                  | High                  | EOCON                     |
| Infrastructure failure - Electricity    | Major failure of electricity supply for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence.       | C - Possible              | 4 - Major                  | High                  | EOCON                     |
| Infrastructure failure - Gas            | Major failure of gas supply for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence.               | D - Unlikely              | 2 - Minor                  | Low                   | EOCON                     |
| Infrastructure failure - water          | Major failure of reticulated water supply for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence. | C - Possible              | 4 - Major                  | High                  | EOCON                     |
| Landslip/Rockfall                       | Landslip/landslide resulting in localised or widespread damage.                                                             | D - Unlikely              | 2 - Minor                  | Low                   | EOCON                     |
| Marine pollution (inland) emergency     | A major pollution spill that results in environmental damage and major recovery operation                                   | C - Possible              | 4 - Major                  | High                  | FRNSW, Transport NSW      |
| Transport Emergency (Sea)               | A major accident that results in environmental damage and major recovery operation                                          |                           |                            |                       |                           |

## Georges River Local Emergency Management Plan

| Hazard                               | Risk Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Revised Likelihood Rating | Revised Consequence Rating | Revised Risk Priority | Combat/Responsible Agency                         |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Storms                               | Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localised flooding (includes tornado).                                                                                                                                                                                      | A – Almost Certain        | 3 - Moderate               | High                  | NSW SES                                           |
| Terrorism                            | Any statement, activity or other conduct of any person or group of persons involving advocating support and/or planning or preparing for engaging in any terrorist acts or violent extremism that threatens loss of life, property, utilities or services and/or community's ability to function within its normal capability. | C - Possible              | 4 - Major                  | High                  | NSW Police Force                                  |
| Transport Emergency (Air)            | Aircraft crashes in the LGA resulting in a large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property and infrastructure                                                                                                                                                                                                   | D - Unlikely              | 4 - Major                  | Medium                | EOCON, Transport for NSW                          |
| Transport Emergency (Land/Road/Rail) | A major transport (including rail and road) accident that disrupts one or more major transport routes that can result in risk to people trapped in carriage or traffic jams, disruption of services or protracted loss of access to or from the area.                                                                          | B - Likely                | 3 - Moderate               | High                  | EOCON/NSW Police Force/Transport for NSW Maritime |
| Tsunami                              | A tsunami wave of magnitude that presents a risk to land and marine elements.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | E - Rare                  | 5 - Catastrophic           | High                  | SES NSW/Transport for NSW                         |

**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 local sub/supporting plans are developed in consultation with the Georges River LEMC and the community.

The plans listed below are supplementary to this EMPLAN. The local sub/supporting plans have been endorsed by the LEMC and are determined as compliant and complimentary to the arrangements listed in this EMPLAN. The list below also includes regional sub plans of relevance to Georges River LGA.

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

| <b>Plan/Policy</b>                                                                 | <b>Purpose</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>Combat/Responsible Agency</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bankstown Hurstville Bush Fire Risk Management Plan                                | Sets out schemes for the reduction of bush fire hazards in Bankstown, Hurstville and Georges River                                                                                                              | NSW RFS<br><a href="https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/28625/Bankstown-Hurstville-BFRMP.pdf">https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/28625/Bankstown-Hurstville-BFRMP.pdf</a>                                                                                                                           |
| Georges River Council - Bush Fire Prone Land Map                                   | Bushfire prone land is an area of land that can support a bushfire or is likely to be subject to bushfire attack. The map is certified by the NSW RFS. It shows all land considered to be at risk from bushfire | Georges River Council<br><a href="https://www.georgesriver.nsw.gov.au/StGeorge/media/Documents/Development/Strategic%20Planning/Certified-Georges-River-Council-BFPLM-20200807.pdf">https://www.georgesriver.nsw.gov.au/StGeorge/media/Documents/Development/Strategic%20Planning/Certified-Georges-River-Council-BFPLM-20200807.pdf</a> |
| Georges River Council – Overland Flow Flood study Hurstville, Mortdale & Peakhurst | The overland flood study highlights overland flow and consequences and effect on land/built areas                                                                                                               | Georges River Council<br><a href="https://www.georgesriver.nsw.gov.au/StGeorge/media/Documents/Environment/Hurstville-Overland-Flow-Flood-Study-FINAL.pdf">https://www.georgesriver.nsw.gov.au/StGeorge/media/Documents/Environment/Hurstville-Overland-Flow-Flood-Study-FINAL.pdf</a>                                                   |
| South Eastern Sydney Local Health District Emergency Management Plan               | To provide a framework for facilities to plan for both internal and external emergencies.                                                                                                                       | NSW Health<br><a href="https://www.seslhd.health.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/SESLHDPD%20265%20Emergency%20Management%20Policy.pdf">https://www.seslhd.health.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/SESLHDPD%20265%20Emergency%20Management%20Policy.pdf</a>                                                              |

**Regional and State Sub Plans**

| <b>Plan/Policy</b>                               | <b>Purpose</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>Combat/Responsible Agency</b>                                |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agricultural and Animal Services Supporting Plan | Details the control and coordination arrangements for agricultural resources available within the State in response to, and recovery from, the impact and effects of an emergency                                                                                                                                                | Department of Primary Industries                                |
| Asbestos Emergency Sub Plan                      | Details arrangements for the coordinated funding and management of asbestos debris during and following a larger scale emergency, being an event that requires a significant and coordinated response, where the presence of asbestos containing material in the community poses a significant risk to public health and safety. | FRNSW, EPA, NSW Health, WorkCover Authority                     |
| Aviation Emergency Sub Plan                      | Details the arrangements for control and co-ordination of the response to, and initial recovery from, an aviation impact emergency.                                                                                                                                                                                              | EOCON                                                           |
| Biosecurity (plant & animal) Sub Plan            | Details the control and coordination arrangements for the response to, and initial recovery from, a biosecurity emergency relating to animals and plants.                                                                                                                                                                        | Department of Primary Industries                                |
| Counter Terrorism Plan                           | Outlines the counter terrorism arrangements within NSW, including the roles and responsibilities of NSW agencies in relation to counter terrorism. The NSW Counter Terrorism Plan incorporates existing NSW State Disaster Plan arrangements and complements the National Counter Terrorism Plan.                                | NSWPF                                                           |
| Engineering Services Supporting Plan             | Identifies the necessary arrangements to effectively and efficiently co-ordinate the mobilisation of all engineering resources available within the State for emergency response and initial recovery operations                                                                                                                 | Engineering Services Functional Area                            |
| Energy and Utilities Supporting Plan             | Outlines the co-ordination arrangements for managing severe and sudden disruptions to the supply of energy and utility services due to severe, widespread or unexpected disruptions which requires a significant and coordinated response to restore the supply.                                                                 | Energy and Utility Services Functional Area Coordinator, SEOCON |

## Georges River Local Emergency Management Plan

| Plan/Policy                                                                           | Purpose                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Combat/Responsible Agency              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Environmental Services (ENVIROPLAN) Supporting Plan                                   | Details the coordinating agency control and coordination of the clean-up of land and inland waters affected by emergencies impacting or potentially impacting upon the environment.                                                                                                                                        | Environmental Services Functional Area |
| Flood Sub Plan                                                                        | Details the mitigation, preparation, warning, response and recovery arrangements for flooding in New South Wales and the responsibilities of agencies and organisations with regard to these functions                                                                                                                     | NSWSES                                 |
| Hazardous Materials/Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Emergency Sub Plan | Details the arrangements relating to an imminent or actual, accidental or deliberate release of a hazardous material in NSW.                                                                                                                                                                                               | FRNSW, SEOCON                          |
| Health Services (HEALTHPLAN) Supporting Plan                                          | Details the arrangements to be adopted by NSW Health in order to coordinate all of the health service resources available to the State HSFAC for the prevention, preparation, response and recovery from the impact and effects of a health emergency, or an emergency where a State response is coordinated under EMPLAN. | EOCON                                  |
| Heatwave Sub Plan                                                                     | Details the arrangements for the control and coordination of, the preparation for, response to an immediate recovery from Heatwave events within NSW to reduce the risk or counter the effects on the community.                                                                                                           | SEOCON                                 |
| Human Influenza Pandemic Sub Plan                                                     | Identifies measures and mitigating strategies to protect the community and minimise the impact of an influenza pandemic on NSW.                                                                                                                                                                                            | NSW Health                             |
| Major Structure Collapse Sub Plan                                                     | Details the special arrangements for major structure collapse emergencies that may occur in NSW.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | FRNSW                                  |
| NSW State Waters Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan                       | Details the arrangements to deal with marine oil or chemical spills and marine incidents such as groundings, collisions, disabled vessel, fire on a vessel etc. that could result in an oil or chemical spill into State waters of NSW.                                                                                    | Relevant Port Authority                |
| Public Information Services Supporting Plan                                           | Details the arrangements for the co-ordination of the collection, collation and dissemination of public information in a multi-agency emergency which is under the control of an emergency operations controller.                                                                                                          | EOCON                                  |



## Georges River Local Emergency Management Plan

| Plan/Policy                                             | Purpose                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Combat/Responsible Agency |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Recovery Plan                                           | Outlines the strategic intent, responsibilities, authorities and the mechanisms for disaster recovery in New South Wales.                                                                                                                 | EOCON                     |
| State Aviation Emergency Sub Plan                       | Details the arrangements for control and co-ordination of the response to and initial recovery from an aviation impact emergency.                                                                                                         | SEOCON                    |
| Storm Sub Plan                                          | Details the damage mitigation, warning, preparedness, response and initial recovery arrangements for severe storm activity in New South Wales and the responsibilities of agencies and organisations with regard to these functions.      | NSW SES                   |
| Telecommunications Services (TELCOPLAN) Supporting Plan | Sets out the arrangements to coordinate emergency telecommunications services support and resources required by the community, combat agencies and other essential services, in the event of an emergency.                                | EOCON                     |
| Transport Services Supporting Plan                      | Identifies the arrangements needed at State level to effectively and efficiently coordinate the mobilisation and deployment of all transport resources available within the State for emergency response and initial recovery operations. | EOCON                     |
| Tsunami Emergency Sub Plan                              | Deals only with preparedness for and response to tsunami and the initiation of recovery coordination arrangements following the impact of a tsunami.                                                                                      | NSW SES                   |
| Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan        | Describes and details preparedness measures and arrangements for the provision of welfare services during response to and recovery from emergencies in New South Wales.                                                                   | EOCON                     |
| Wires Down Sub Plan                                     | Details the arrangements to make safe a wires down situation or similar incident involving electricity overhead lines.                                                                                                                    | EOCON                     |

## Annexure D – Consequence Management Guides (CMG)

Consequence management guides have been produced to assist emergency managers and agencies to address the initial response and initial recovery aspects of an actual or imminent emergency situation. Details within the CMGs are restricted and retained in confidence by the LEMC. They are reviewed and endorsed by the LEMC post incident or every 3 years.

The following is a list of consequence management guides that have been produced for hazards that have high relatively greater levels of risk and also require significant coordination and therefore require pre-operational planning.

- Structural Collapse
- Earthquake
- Fire (Bush/Grass/Commercial/Industrial/Residential)
- Flood (Riverine)
- Hazardous Release (including chemical/radiological/biological)
- Heat Wave
- Pandemic
- Storm
- Transport Emergency – (Air)
- Transport Emergency – (Land/Rail/Road)
- Tsunami
- Infrastructure Failure - Communications
- Infrastructure Failure – Electricity
- Infrastructure Failure – Water
- Terrorism

The LEMC has determined that the following DO NOT require a CMG to be produced due to a medium or low risk rating, do not relate to the EM area or responsibility for production of CMGs is vested in another planning level of emergency management.

- Agricultural/Animal Diseases & Infestation
- Coastal Erosion/Storm Surge
- Epidemic/Pandemic – Plant/Animal
- Dam Failure
- Infrastructure Failure - Gas
- Landslip/Rockfall

## Appendix 1 – Definitions

### **Agency**

means a government agency or a non-government agency. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Agency Controller**

in this plan means the operational head of the agency, identified in this plan as the combat agency, who has command of the resources of the particular agency.

### **Casual Volunteer**

means a person who:

- a) assists an accredited rescue unit in carrying out a rescue operation with the consent of the person in charge of the rescue operation; or
- b) assists on his or her own initiative in a rescue operation or otherwise in response to an emergency in circumstances in which the assistance was reasonable given (Source: SERM Act).

### **Combat Agency**

means the agency identified in EMPLAN as the agency primarily responsible for controlling the response to a particular emergency. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Command**

in this plan means the direction of members and resources of an agency / organisation in the performance of the agency / organisation's roles and tasks. Authority to command is established by legislation or by agreement with the agency / organisation. Command relates to agencies/organisations only, and operates vertically within the agency/organisation.

### **Concept of Operations**

in this plan refers to the Controller's general idea or notion, given the anticipated problems of the effects of the event, of how the emergency response and recovery operation is to be conducted. It is a statement of the Controller's operational intentions, and may be expressed in terms of stages / phases of the emergency operation New South Wales State Disaster Plan

### **Control**

means the overall direction of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned. (Source: SERM Act). Control operates horizontally across all agencies / organisations, functions and individuals. Situations are controlled.

### **Coordination**

means the bringing together of agencies and individuals to ensure effective emergency or rescue management but does not include the control of agencies and individuals by direction. (Source: SERM Act)

### **Disaster**

means an occurrence, whether or not due to natural causes, that causes loss of life, injury, distress or danger to persons, or loss of, or damage to, property. (Source: Community Welfare Act, 1987).

### **EMPLAN**

means the New South Wales State Emergency Management Plan. The object of EMPLAN is to ensure the coordinated response to emergencies by all agencies having responsibilities and functions in emergencies. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Emergency**

means an emergency due to an actual or imminent occurrence (such as fire, flood, storm, earthquake, explosion, terrorist act, accident, epidemic or warlike action) which:

- a) endangers, or threatens to endanger, the safety or health of persons or animals in the State; or
- b) destroys or damages, or threatens to destroy or damage, any property in the State, or
- c) causes a failure of, or a significant disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure.

being an emergency which requires a significant and co-ordinated response.

For the purposes of the definition of emergency, property in the State includes any part of the environment of the State. Accordingly, a reference in the Act to:

- a) threats or danger to property includes a reference to threats or danger to the environment, and
- b) the protection of property includes a reference to the protection of the environment. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Emergency Officer**

means the Commissioner of SES or a person appointed as an Emergency Officer under Section 15 of the State Emergency Service Act. A person may be appointed as an Emergency Officer even if not a member of the NSW State Emergency Service. (Source: SES Act).

### **Emergency Operations Centre**

means a centre established at State, Region or Local level as a centre of communication and as a centre for the coordination of operations and support during an emergency. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Emergency Risk Management**

in this plan means the process approved by the State Emergency Management committee and published in the NSW Implementation Guide for Emergency Management Committees.

### **Emergency Services Officer**

means a Police Officer, an officer of Fire and Rescue NSW of or above the position of station commander, an officer of the NSW State Emergency Service of or above the position of unit commander, or a divisional executive officer or the Director, Operations of that Service, a member of the Rural Fire Service of or above the position of deputy captain, or a Region Emergency Management Officer, a member of the Ambulance Service of NSW of or above the rank of station officer. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Emergency Services Organisation**

means the Ambulance Service of NSW, Fire and Rescue NSW, a fire brigade within the meaning of the Fire and Rescue NSW Act 1989, NSW Police Force, NSW Rural Fire Service, NSW State Emergency Service, Surf Life Saving New South Wales, New South Wales Volunteer Rescue Association Inc, Volunteer Marine Rescue NSW, an agency that manages or controls an accredited rescue unit, a non-government agency that is prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition.

### **Essential services**

for the purposes of the Essential Services Act, 1988, a service is an essential service if it consists of any of the following:

- a) the production, supply or distribution of any form of energy, power or fuel or of energy, power or fuel resources
- b) the public transportation of persons or freight
- c) the provision of fire-fighting services
- d) the provision of public health services (including hospital or medical services)
- e) the provision of ambulance services
- f) the production, supply or distribution of pharmaceutical products
- g) the provision of garbage, sanitary cleaning or sewerage services
- h) the supply or distribution of water
- i) the conduct of a welfare institution
- j) the conduct of a prison
- k) a service declared to be an essential service under subsection (2)
- l) a service comprising the supply of goods or services necessary for providing any service referred to in paragraphs (a – k).

### **Functional Area**

means a category of services involved in the preparations for an emergency, including the following:

- a) Agriculture and Animal Services;
- b) Telecommunications Services;
- c) Energy and Utility Services;
- d) Engineering Services;
- e) Environmental Services;
- f) Health Services;
- g) Public Information Services;
- h) Transport Services; and
- i) Welfare Services.

### **Functional Area Coordinator**

in this plan means the nominated coordinator of a Functional Area, tasked to coordinate the provision of Functional Area support and resources for emergency response and recovery operations, who, by agreement of Participating and Supporting Organisations within the Functional Area, has the authority to commit the resources of those organisations.

### **Government Agency**

means:

- a) a Public Service agency,
- b) a public authority, being a body (whether incorporated or not) established by or under an Act for a public purpose, other than:  
the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly or a committee of either or both of those bodies; or a court or other judicial tribunal;
- c) the NSW Police Force;
- d) a local government council or other local authority; or
- e) a member or officer of an agency referred to in paragraphs (a) – (d) or any other person in the service of the Crown who has statutory functions, other than:
  - the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor or the Administrator of the State;
  - Minister of the Crown;
  - a Member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly or an officer of that Council or Assembly; or
  - judicial officer. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Hazard**

in this plan means a potential or existing condition that may cause harm to people or damage to property or the environment.

### **Hazardous Material**

means anything that, when produced, stored, moved, used or otherwise dealt with without adequate safeguards to prevent it from escaping, may cause injury or death or damage to property. [Source: Fire and Rescue NSW Act, 1989].

### **Hazardous Material Incident**

means an actual or impending land-based spillage or other escape of hazardous material that causes or threatens to cause injury or death or damage to property. [Source: Fire and Rescue NSW Act, 1989 ].

### **Incident**

in this plan means a localised event, either accidental or deliberate, which may result in death or injury, or damage to property, which requires a normal response from an agency, or agencies.

In this plan means a potential or existing condition that may cause harm to people or damage to property or the environment.

### **Incident Control System (ICS)**

means an operations management system using common language and procedures that allows agencies to retain their own command structure. The key principles are management by objectives and span of control using key functions of Control, Operations, Planning and Logistics.

### **Lead Agency**

means the agency who has overall leadership in a given situation. It could be a combat agency, a Functional Area or another agency (eg, in a recovery).

### **Liaison Officer (LO)**

in this plan means a person, nominated or appointed by an organisation or functional area, to represent that organisation or functional area at a control centre, emergency operations centre, coordination centre or site control point, a liaison officer maintains communications with and conveys directions/requests to their organisation or functional area, and provides advice on the status, capabilities, actions and requirements of their organisation or functional area.

### **Local Emergency Management Committee**

means the committee constituted under the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 for each local government area, and is responsible for the preparation of plans in relation to the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies in the local government area (Local EMPLAN) for which it is constituted. In the exercise of its functions, any such Committee is responsible to the relevant Region Emergency Management Committee. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Local Emergency Operations Controller**

means a Police Officer appointed by the Region Emergency Operations Controller as the Local Emergency Operations Controller for the Local Government Area.

### **Local Government Area**

means an area within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1993 and includes a combined local government area as referred to in section 27 of the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989.

### **Logistics**

in this plan means the range of operational activities concerned with supply, handling, transportation, and distribution of materials. Also applicable to the transportation of people.

### **Minister**

means the Minister for Emergency Services.



### **Mitigation**

means measures taken in advance of, or after, a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and environment.

### **Non Government Agency**

means a voluntary organisation or any other private individual or body, other than a government agency. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Participating Organisation**

in this plan means the Government Departments, statutory authorities, volunteer organisations and other agencies who have either given formal notice to Agency Controllers or Functional Area Coordinators, or have acknowledged to the State Emergency Management Committee, that they are willing to participate in emergency management response and recovery operations under the direction of the Controller of a combat agency, or Coordinator of a Functional Area, with the levels of resources or support as appropriate to the emergency operation.

### **Plan**

in this plan means a step by step sequence for the conduct of a single or series of connected emergency operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based upon stated assumptions, and is a promulgated record of a previously agreed set of roles, responsibilities, functions, actions and management arrangements. The designation 'plan' is usually used in preparing for emergency operations well in advance. A plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal, and then becomes the basis of the emergency operation order for that emergency operation.

### **Preparation**

in relation to an emergency includes arrangements or plans to deal with an emergency or the effects of an emergency. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Prevention**

in relation to an emergency includes the identification of hazards, the assessment of threats to life and property and the taking of measures to reduce potential loss to life or property. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Public Awareness**

The process of informing the community as to the nature of the hazard and actions needed to save lives and property prior to and in the event of disaster.

### **Recovery**

In relation to an emergency includes the process of returning an affected community to its proper level of functioning after an emergency. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Region Emergency Management Committee**

means the committee constituted under the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 (as amended), which at Region level is responsible for preparing plans in relation to the prevention of, preparation for, response



to and recovery from emergencies in the Region (Region Displan) for which it is constituted. In the exercise of its functions, any such Committee is responsible to the State Emergency Management Committee. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Region Emergency Operations Controller**

means the Region Commander of Police appointed by the Commissioner of Police, as the Region Emergency Operations Controller for the Emergency Management Region.

### **Region**

the State is divided into such regions as the Minister may determine by order published in the Gazette. Any such order may describe the boundaries of a region by reference to local government areas, maps or otherwise. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Relief**

the provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency. It includes the establishment, management and provision of services to emergency relief or recovery centres.

### **Rescue**

means the safe removal of persons or domestic animals from actual or threatened danger of physical harm. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Rescue Unit**

means a unit (comprising a group of persons) which carries out rescue operations for the protection of the public or a section of the public. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Response**

in relation to an emergency includes the process of combating an emergency and of providing immediate relief for persons affected by an emergency. (Source: SERM Act).

### **Risk**

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

### **Risk Assessment**

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

### **Risk Management**

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

### **Site Control**

the location from which the Site Controller, agency commanders and functional areas coordinate the emergency. It usually includes the relevant Emergency Service Commanders and Functional Area Coordinators and other advisers as required.

### **Site Controller**

a police officer appointed by and subject to the direction of an emergency operations controller to be responsible for determining the site, establishing site control and controlling on the ground response to an emergency. Until the Emergency Operations Controller appoints a Site Controller, the Senior Police Officer will assume control

### **State of Emergency**

means a state of emergency declared by the Premier under Section 33(1) of the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act, 1989 (as amended).

NOTE: Other New South Wales legislation also provides for a declaration of an emergency which has different meanings and different authorities within that specific legislation - that is: Essential Services Act, 1988; Dam Safety Act, 1978; and Rural Fires Act, 1997 (as amended)

### **Sub Plan**

in this plan means an action plan required for a specific hazard, critical task or special event. It is prepared when the management arrangements necessary to deal with the effects of the hazard, or the critical task or special event differ from the general coordination arrangements set out in the main or supporting plans for the area.

### **Supporting Organisation**

in this plan means the Government Departments, statutory authorities, volunteer organisations and other specialist agencies who have indicated a willingness to participate and provide specialist support resources to a combat agency Controller or Functional Area Coordinator during emergency operations.

### **Supporting Plan**

in this plan means a plan prepared by an agency / organisation or functional area, which describes the support which is to be provided to the controlling or coordinating authority during emergency operations. It is an action plan which describes how the agency / organisation or functional area is to be coordinated in order to fulfil the roles and responsibilities allocated.

## Appendix 2 - Stages and triggers

| PHASE             | ACTION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>ACTION</b>     | <p><b>TRIGGER</b></p> <p>Combat Agency or EOCON receives advice on operations which could escalate to an actual or imminent emergency, or which could require coordination of support.</p> <p>The Combat Agency or EOCON:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor the situation and the adequacy of resources to cope</li> <li>• Ensure intelligence on the emergency is being collected, analysed and disseminated to and from control and emergency operations centres.</li> </ul> <p>Combat agency or EOCON informs, as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant agency controllers &amp; functional area coordinators</li> </ul> <p>EOCON activates EOC to appropriate state of readiness and location (if necessary).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>CALL OUT</b>   | <p><b>TRIGGER</b></p> <p>Combat Agency or EOCON determines formal control operations or support required.</p> <p>The Combat Agency or EOCON:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combat Agency Control Centre or EOC activation to required state of readiness</li> <li>• Activates relevant Agencies &amp; Functional Areas and requests Liaison Officers to report to Combat Agency Control Centre or EOC as appropriate</li> <li>• All stakeholders are kept fully informed on progress, developments and strategies</li> <li>• Impact Assessments and planning for recovery operations occurs concurrently</li> <li>• Coordination of support to Combat Agency, other Agencies or Functional Areas engaged in response operations occurs</li> <li>• Public information and media management occurs</li> </ul> <p>Liaison Officers maintain contact with their respective agencies and respond resources as directed by the Combat Agency or EOCON.</p> |
| <b>STAND DOWN</b> | <p><b>TRIGGER</b></p> <p>Combat Agency or EOCON determines support is no longer required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advise all stakeholders as appropriate.</li> <li>• Arrange for the media and public to be informed. Advise the procedures for an operational debrief.</li> <li>• Advise all stakeholders of the identified arrangements that will apply during recovery operations.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |



Appendix 3 – Georges River LGA Land Zoning Map

