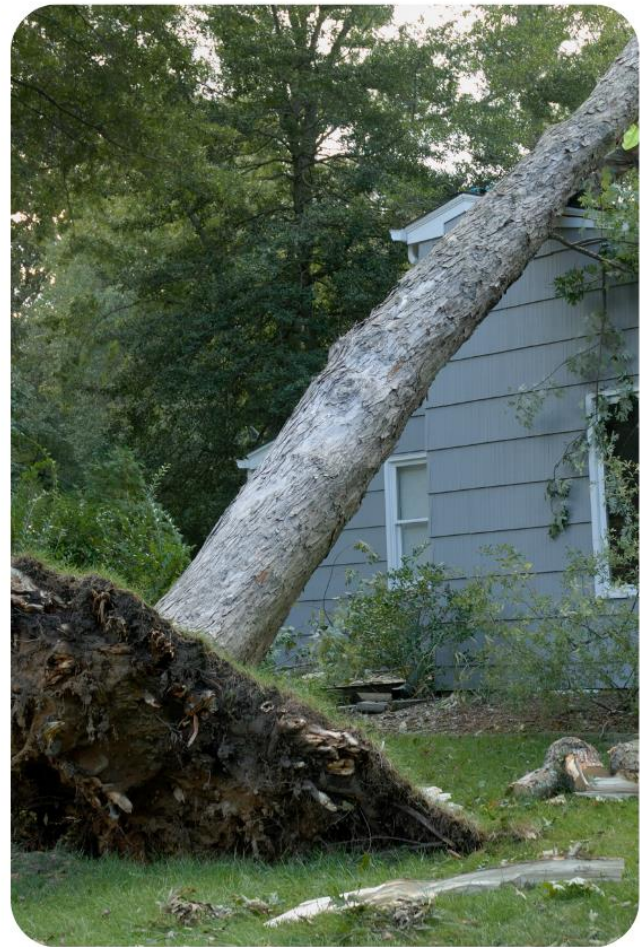




LEMA 2023

ANNEXURE 2: EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT



LEMC Endorsement Date:
Full Review Required:
Maintained By:

2023
2028
Shire of Donnybrook Balingup Community Emergency Services Manager

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MITIGATION PLANNING – EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT (ERM)

1. INTRODUCTION

As part of the redevelopment of its Local Emergency Management Arrangements, the Shire of Donnybrook Balingup (SoDB) undertook a local risk analysis, by conducting a range of community workshops. It also considered historical data to determine likely hazards, risks and respective community tolerances, to inform its perception of its exposure to risk. The focus of this study was Donnybrook Balingup and the people and assets of the communities, within the whole of the Shire.

The ERM models were based on the *ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines*. The subsequent outputs of this process resulted in a Risk Management Register, including the resultant Shire of Donnybrook Balingup Risk Evaluation Criteria.

In 2022, through AWARE Grant Finding, the assumptions of risk that populated the pre-existing Risk Register and informed the previous Risk Treatment Register, were challenged for currency. The benchmarks for this assessment were the Risk Management Standard *ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines*, along with the implications from the *National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) (2020)*. This latest version of the Emergency Risk Management Study, (Annexure 2 to Donnybrook Balingup’s LEMA), now includes the outcomes of that study.

RESULTS

It is noted that the highest risk from the previous version of the Shire’s risk register, was an aggregation of bush and structural fire, with their associated metrics. On this occasion, **bushfire** remained the highest concern with respect to the likelihood and subsequent consequence assumptions. While it is recognised that the current *State Hazard Plan – Fire (2022)* combines the two and this plan may be considered in any remediation or response activities, this current study delineated the two as separate hazards. This was thought necessary, as the consultation indicated the need to consider them separately for the determination of risk exposure and also the resultant impacts upon any of the community elements, perceived to be at risk.

During this consultation and the conducted workshops, there was a lot of discussion on the impacts of telecommunication and electricity supply network failures and the associated consequences. This consequence, based on the assumption metrics appeared to rate as the second highest concern to the community. However, as discussed in *section 5* of this document, this should be considered to be a consequence which may be common to many hazards impacting community. Therefore, it was quarantined from the risk register. However, this consequence needs to be recognised in any emergency risk management activity, as well as any risk treatments, as something that clearly concerns the community and business.

Severe storm was determined to be the second highest risk to be considered on the risk register.

Major crash was a common theme in the workshop discussions. The data is interesting, in that depending upon the consequences that were considered, there was a difference in the results. One

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workshop seemed to focus on a multiple victim crash (ie school bus), whereas the others considered impact to local persons being more serious than to visitors/tourists. This differential skewed the results when applied to the risk tables. Either way, it was a salient concern for the local people.

Concern about **disease** (both exotic plant and animal as well as human pandemic) was also considered to be of concern and would appear to be 4 and 5 (respectively) on the risk priority register. As the Shire has a considerable agricultural output, there was unsurprisingly, a considerable amount of concern expressed for the impact on local livelihoods. The recent COVID impacts, perhaps unsurprisingly, appeared to have influenced the human pandemic concerns.

Throughout most discussions on the consequences to hazard impacts, it was universally believed that tolerance to human injury or fatality was considerably less tolerable, should that person/s be local community members (as distinct from visitors to the Shire).

The SoDB ERM Register and SoDB Emergency Risk Management Plan, are integral parts of the SoDB LEMA.

Until the next study is completed (as required within 5 years), the newly created risk register will determine the relevant priorities for treatment during this period. Only the top 6 risks from the recent work were used to amend the previous risk register. Therefore, where a risk was not elevated to risk 1 to 6, those risks remain in their current place on the register.

Resultant Risk Priorities from Workshops and the Historical Data

Priority for Treatment	Hazard
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bushfire
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">StormHigh velocity winds, tornados, heavy rainfall
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Major CrashTransport, tourist, air
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Exotic Animal/Plant Disease
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Human Pandemic
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Flooding (from previous Risk Register)Riverine, hydraulic structure failure, dam failure.
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hazardous Materials Incident
For universal consideration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Electricity power supply/communications network failure

Table 1 – Hazard Priorities table

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2. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT CONFIDENCE

It is unfortunate that for four community workshops that were widely publicised and then facilitated, the attendance was not what had been hoped. In fact, most of the advertised workshops saw no community members appear. Only three on-line surveys were returned. On the positive side, there was good engagement with the Local Emergency management Committee, where the first risk assessment workshop was facilitated. A second workshop was conducted at Balingup and this output was also valuable. However, a significant bushfire, which would go on to have significant local impacts, occurred at the time of this workshop, meaning that many of the expected participants were called to attend this fire, reducing the participation numbers.

This low uptake of the invitations to participate in the risk studies has greatly reduced the confidence in the data that was received, resulting in a relatively high weighting being applied to a search of historical data, and feedback from Shire staff and the LEMC membership.

3. MANAGING RISK

Emergency Risk Management

Risk management is a critical component of the emergency management process. Building a sound understanding of the hazards and risks likely to impact the community, enable local governments and LEMCs, to work together to implement treatments. This process helps to build the capacity and resilience of the community and organisations, which enable them to better prepare for, respond to and recover from a major emergency event. The process and mandate for local governments to undertake risk management is detailed in State EM Policy Section 3.2.

4. GENERAL RISK EVALUATION CRITERIA

General discussion with the participants during the various elements of this study framed the following generalised criteria, to be considered whereby the community believes that the consequences of an event, become beyond community tolerance thresholds.

Criterion 1

Any reasonably preventable accident/incident resulting in loss of local life is unacceptable.

Criterion 2

Any reasonably preventable accident/incident resulting in serious injury to a local person, is unacceptable.

Criterion 3

Any reasonable preventable event that will permanently affect the health and well-being of 2 or more local community members, would be considered unacceptable.

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Criterion 4

Any reasonably preventable activity, or incident that will have a medium to long term, or permanent effect on the environment (natural, economic, social or built) is unacceptable.

Criterion 5

Any reasonably preventable activity or accident, that will cause closure, or seriously disrupt normal business activity for 5% (or more) of local businesses, for greater than 3 days, is unacceptable.

Criterion 6

Any reasonably preventable activity, or accident, that will cause closure or seriously disrupt community lifelines or services for greater than 24 hours, is unacceptable.

Criterion 7

Any reasonably preventable activity or accident, that will have long term or permanent effects on the cultural assets and values of the community, is unacceptable.

Criterion 8

The destruction of, or more than 5 homes (or 5% of smaller communities) becoming uninhabitable, for greater than 3 months due to an emergency event, is considered unacceptable.

5. IDENTIFIED CONSEQUENCES TO CONSIDER IN TREATING RISK

5.1. ELECTRICAL SUPPLY/COMMUNICATIONS DISRUPTION

Much of the concern expressed within the discussions during the workshops, focussed on the impacts of any electrical supply and communications network disruption upon the greater community. These being primarily disruption of the potable water supply, sewerage, communications and the resultant impact on community and commercial activities. Despite the fact that there is an identified HMA for electricity supply disruptions (Emergency Management Regulation r23(B) - being the Coordinator of Energy), from the discussions at the various workshops it was considered that any such disruptions would be a consequence that may be resultant from any hazard, rather than a discreet hazard in its own right. Therefore, it does not appear in the hazard table as a Hazard to be treated. However, this community concern must be considered when working to manage community vulnerabilities.

6. HAZARD RELATED RISK EVALUATION CRITERIA

6.1. BUSHFIRE

During this study, the discussions and activities resulted in a discreet focus on bushfire, rather than the combined bush and structural fire focus of the previous study. While there was discussion on structural fire as a hazard, the subsequent consequence metrics resulted in this hazard being relatively low on the hierarchy for treatment. It became necessary to determine the trigger points within the discussion on fire, where bushfire may be considered to be 'not routine' and become a disaster to the community. The ultimate Risk Evaluation Criteria (REC) that were developed, then became the platforms to frame the analysis for the workshop discussions.

- F1 – The death of one local person due to a bushfire, would be considered to be unacceptable.
- F2 - The loss of 5 homes to fire in one event, would be considered to be unacceptable.
- F3 – The permanent loss of one business, employing 10 or more persons as a result of fire, would be considered to be unacceptable.
- F4 – The interruption of a major transport link for greater than 48 hours, would be considered to be unacceptable.
- F5 - The hospitalisation of more than five local persons due to fire (eg. Burns of smoke inhalation), would be considered to be unacceptable. (Important consideration being that the local hospital has only 14 ED beds, so any more would be separated from their community to access treatment)
- F6 – The displacement of any local persons for more than 48 hours due to a bushfire, would be considered to be unacceptable.

6.2. SEVERE STORM

Triggers where the consequences of Storm, become intolerable to Donnybrook Balingup:

- S1 - The loss of 1 human life during a storm would be considered intolerable.
- S2 - The loss of 5 homes (or 5% of homes in a smaller community, whichever is the lesser) to a storm would be considered to be intolerable.
- S3 - The loss of one business (employing 10 persons or more) would be considered to be intolerable.
- S4 - The loss of electrical power to 5% of the community, for greater than 24 hours, would be considered unacceptable.
- S5 - The closure of any significant business (employing >10 persons) for greater than one week, would be considered unacceptable.
- S6 – The interruption of any critical infrastructure for 24 hours or greater, would be unacceptable.

6.3. MAJOR CRASH – Road Transport Emergency

- C1 - The loss of more than two human lives to crash, is unacceptable.
- C2 - The serious and/or permanent injury to one, or more local human lives to crash, is unacceptable.
- C3- The injury of 10 or more persons requiring hospitalisation, would be unacceptable.
- C4 - Any crash involving hazardous materials that results in an exclusion zone within an urban area, would be unacceptable.
- C5 – Any crash that results in a major transport corridor being closed for greater than 24 hours and affected supplies to from any Donnybrook Balingup community, would be considered to be unacceptable.

6.4. EXOTIC PLANT OR ANIMAL DISEASE

- D1 – Any disease event that results in a reduction of annual agricultural output of 5% (or greater), would be unacceptable.
- D2 – Any disease outbreak that directly causes 2 or more agricultural enterprises to fail, would be unacceptable.

6.5. HUMAN PANDEMIC

While this hazard figured prominently in the risk scoring exercises and resulted in priority 5 for treatment strategies, it was difficult to determine any relevant risk related evaluation criteria. Consistent with other hazards that were workshopped, it could be assumed that the loss of multiple local human lives, business risks related to high workplace absenteeism and the congestion of the limited local hospital facilities would all be factors.

6.6. FLOOD

- Fd1 – The death of one local person due to flooding, would be considered to be unacceptable.
- Fd2 – Any community being isolated for two days, or more, would be considered to be unacceptable.
- Fd3 – Inundation of the Donnybrook Balingup CBD, would be considered to be unacceptable.
- Fd4 – More than 20 homes being inundated and/or damaged by flooding, would be considered to be unacceptable.
- Fd5 - 20 homes being uninhabitable for 3 months or more due to flooding, would be considered to be unacceptable.
- Fd6 - More than 6 businesses being closed due to flooding, for more than 3 days would be considered to be unacceptable.
- Fd7 – More than 50 persons being displaced due to flooding, would be considered to be unacceptable.

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GENERAL NOTE:

For future mitigation activity consideration, with most discussions there were concerns raised about the implications of utility failure for extended lengths of time, irrespective of the hazard that may cause this failure.

Likewise, Human Disease/Pandemic has shown to be concerning, given the recent situation with COVID, which was currently affecting the community. This may have artificially elevated its risk and consequence scores and therefore, subsequently its place on the risk register.

7. SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK BALINGUP EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Hazard	Controlling Agency	HMA	Local Combat Role	Local Support Role	State Hazard Plan	Local Plan (Date)
Bushfire	DFES/Shire/DFCA	DFES	DFES	LG	YES	YES
Severe Storm (includes Flood)	DFES/SES	FES Commissioner	DFES	LG	YES	NO
Road Transport Emergency	WAPoL	WAPoL Commissioner	WAPoL/DFES	LG	YES	NO
Exotic Plant / Animal Disease	DPIRD	DG - Agriculture	DPIRD	LG	YES	NO
Human Epidemic	Department of Health	CEO - Department of Health		LG	YES	NO
Flood	DFES/SES	FES Commissioner	DFES	LG	YES	NO

These arrangements are based on the premise that the HMA is responsible for combatting the above risks and will develop, test and review appropriate emergency management plans for their hazard, as described within the *Emergency Management Regulations (2016)*.

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8. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

Hazard	Priorities	Strategies
Bushfire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Bush Fire Risk Management Plan • Hazard Reduction activity • Building Community awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Breaks • Fuel hazard reduction • Checking compliance • Working with community • Developing relationship with agencies • Weather Warnings • Vehicle Movement Bans • Bushfire Mapping
Storm	Reducing risk of localised damage/injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community preparedness, • Community awareness &/or warnings, • Compliance to building codes
Road Transport Emergency	Reduce impacts to and upon the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working closely with WAPoL • LEMC engagement
Exotic Plant or Animal Disease	Reduce the impact of plant and animal disease on local agriculture enterprises and the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEMC engagement • Enforcement of biosecurity protocols
Human Epidemic	Strengthening relationship with local health providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEMC engagement
Flood	Reducing the risk of localised flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood mitigation work • Community Awareness • Warning systems
Critical Infrastructure Failure	Strengthening industry and agency relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEMC engagement

8.1. Fire

CAUSES AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Increasing severe weather events - extreme and catastrophic fire danger days,
- Fuel-load build up in adjacent bushland reserves,
- Inflammable materials surrounding private property,
- Lack of comprehensive early warning and advice,
- Lighting storm,
- Arson,
- Increasing rural/urban interface development as a life-style choice.

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PREPAREDNESS & PREVENTION CONTROLS

- Local laws and Bush Fires Act - property fuel reduction enforcement,
- Annual Fire Readiness campaign - community emergency readiness campaign,
- Encourage property clean-up through free green waste pick-up's, as a risk reduction Strategy,
- Fire management planning bushland reserves within the Shire of Donnybrook Balingup,
- Shire of Donnybrook Balingup Bushfire Risk Management Plan
- Local Volunteers – effectively trained and equipped,
- Access ways in reserves (limestone tracks) as compartmentalisation and management tools.

RESPONSE & RECOVERY CONTROLS

- Established volunteer emergency services, within Shire of Donnybrook Balingup,
- Emergency evacuation arrangements in place and communicated,
- Established and practiced recovery and response planning,
- Community engagement activities – acceptance of 'a shared responsibility' philosophy,
- MOU with neighbouring shires,
- Participation and communication with established LEMC committees,
- Joint agency exercises.

TREATMENT STRATEGIES

Agencies	Local Government	Community
Development of early warning systems	Development and implementation of the Bushfire Risk Management Plan.	Greater understanding of fire causes and consequences, during restricted and prohibited times
Practiced interagency cooperation and planning exercises, training and doctrine	Regular annual hazard reduction burning programs within bushland reserves.	Increase emergency readiness, awareness and a resultant reduction in reliance on emergency services
Interagency agreements and cooperation, to better enable a coordinated approach to fire fuel mitigation	Increase emergency readiness awareness, specially tagging on to DFES November bushfire campaign/s.	Promote prepare for fire campaigns in your area, green and hard waste removal.
Established arrangements with fire services, for rapid response	Encourage green waste and property clean up, prior to fire season each year.	Greater understanding of the new Australian Fire Danger Warning systems and triggers.
Engagement in Bush Fire Response Planning, with owners of risk, to reduce net bush fire risk. (tenure-blind approach)	Investigate declaration of Bushfire Prone Areas and appropriate special planning and building conditions.	Active engagement in bush fire planning, for families and business to include such things as triggers for action, fire plans etc.
Participation with multi-agency Pre-formed IMT training and preparedness activities	Maintain stringent enforcement of Annual Fire Notice provisions, as a minimum standard of fire protection.	Acceptance of ownership of risk, leading to positive action to reduce personal risk.

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EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

RISK ANALYSIS

Vulnerability (Bushfire):

- Residents living within close proximity to bushland reserves:
 - Bushland residential interface, surrounding reserves and forested areas,
 - Close neighbours to above mentioned areas (within 100 metres).

Source and Elements of risk:

- Build-up of fuel loads in close proximity to residential homes,
- Failure to heed early warnings, or advice statements,
- No early warning system in place,
- Failure to undertake adequate seasonal precautionary measures,
- Ember attack from nearby bushland (e.g. evaporative air conditioners),
- Fire Service personnel and equipment, unable to access rear of properties or escape.

Vulnerability (Structural Fire):

- Residents/occupants of buildings:
 - With reduced capacity to notice, or react to fire emergencies,
 - That present an enhanced risk of fire/explosion due to the nature of the activities or material within,
 - Those who may be in proximity to hazardous premises, or activities.

Source and Elements of Risk:

- Hazardous materials and/or work practices and those within those premises.

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RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OPTIONS	Responsible Office
1. Reserve fuel reduction strategy as required (hazard reduction burning)	SoDB – Officer (CESM)
2. Fuel reduction buffer zones, adjacent to residential areas (to create a maximum BAL 29)	SoDB – Officer
3. Specific awareness/preparedness campaigns for residential areas, adjacent to reserves and bushland	SoDB – Officer DFES- District Officer - Manjimup
4. Investigation of Town Planning requirements for residential areas adjacent to reserves and bushland	SoDB- Manager/Officer
5. Strict enforcement of Bush Fires Act and Local Laws related to lighting of fires and fuel reduction	SoDB – Officer
6. Development of an “all hazards” early warning system	SoDB – Officer
7. Implementation of “all hazards” warning system into the Donnybrook Balingup community/s	LEMC- LEMA, SoDB Officer DFES – District Officer Manjimup
8. Ensure fire suppression response is in concert with	DFES- District Officer - Manjimup
9. State Hazard Plan - Fire	
10. Ensure timely response of within 12 minutes for volunteer FRS	DFES- Dist. Manager - Manjimup
11. Development of specific bushland reserves Fire	SoDB – Officer
12. Management Strategy	SoDB - Environmental Planner
13. Development of specific reserves Fire Response Strategy (Pre-Plans)	DFES- District Officer - Manjimup
14. Ensure training calendar is published annually with appropriate training courses offered for fire fighter personal, to provide local area response. (Regional and Local calendars)	SoDB Officer - CESM DFES- District Officer - Manjimup
15. Ensure safe operational protocols and SOP’s are enforced	SoDB Officer - CESM DFES- District Officer - Manjimup
16. Ensure effective multi-agency co-operation and response, by testing Plans and strategies of agencies, by the conducting of exercises	DFES- Dist.Officer/Rural Fire
17. Develop fire management mapping and implement into EM arrangements	SoDB Officer - CESM SoDB- Manager Engineering Services (GIS Officer)
18. Cooperative Arson reporting and investigation programme	SoDB, DFES, DBCA, WaPOL

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RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/INDIVIDUAL(S):

HMA – DFES, OTHERS - SoDB, WaterCorp, Dept of Communities (Housing), DFES (crown land), DBCA (vested), private property owners.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRIORITY STATUS – High Priority IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE – all treatment actions completed by end November 2026 	Implementation Plan	
	1 st Quarterly Report	
	2 nd Quarterly Report	
	Completion	

BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS –

MONITOR AND REVIEW. LEMC to monitor & review in November, on an annual basis

APPROVAL FOR RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION

ORGANISATION	DATE	SIGNED
LEMC		
Shire of Donnybrook Balingup		
DFES		

8.2. Severe Storm

CAUSES AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Severe weather events,
- Southerly cyclonic/tropical lows,
- Abnormal weather conditions forming tornados,
- Loose materials becoming potential missiles in high wind,
- Extended power outage due to damaged overhead lines,
- Transport routes obstructed,
- Extended service shutdown due to lack of Business Continuity Planning,
- Lack of comprehensive early warning for some localised events,
- Community Compliancy leading to lack of preparedness.

PREPAREDNESS & PREVENTION CONTROLS

- Local laws encouraging residential and industrial clean up,
- Initial community emergency readiness campaigning strategies,
- Encourage property clean-up, through hard waste and green waste collection campaigns,
- Tree trimming program (including adjacent to power infrastructure, public and private),
- Email/early warning to agencies of Severe Weather Warnings,
- Encouraging investment in underground power supply services,
- Upgrade mobile telephone and radio towers.

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RESPONSE & RECOVERY CONTROLS

- Established career and volunteer emergency services, within Donnybrook Balingup Shire,
- Established and rehearsed emergency shelter establishment,
- Western Power depot within Donnybrook Balingup area,
- Established and practiced recovery and response planning,
- Pumping Stations,
- State/National Disaster Relief Funding,
- Encourage active Business Continuity Planning,
- Encourage active and aware LEMC and EM networks.

TREATMENT STRATEGIES

AGENCIES	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	COMMUNITY
Improve and implement early warning systems	Reassess and evaluate hard waste collection times	Increase 'emergency readiness' awareness
Practiced interagency cooperation and planning exercises	Examine higher wind rated building code requirements	Promote securing your area, green and hard waste removal.
Encouraged Business Continuity Planning for agencies and business	Increase emergency readiness awareness throughout community	Implement annual green waste and property clean up prior to storm season.
Established arrangements with response services coordinated response	Encourage green waste and property clean up, prior to storm season each year.	Evaluation and acceptance of risk – mitigation and planning at local neighbourhood/family/business level
Develop DRFA-WA plans and trigger processes	Investigate development of a local law for property clean up, prior to storm season e.g. 26 parallel rule (<i>EM Regs</i>)	
Pre-season advisory/awareness campaigns, on risk mitigation activity and options.	Practical recovery and restoration planning and arrangements	Accept and manage personal risk, through active consideration of exposure levels.
Participation with multi-agency pre-formed emergency coordination team training and preparedness activities	Support to a 'community resilience development' project – to reduce reliance of community on emergency services and local government.	Accept and manage personal risk, through active consideration of exposure levels.

RISK ANALYSIS

Vulnerability

- Residents:
 - Especially in older homes,
 - Adjacent to tall trees,
 - With limited capacity to maintain their properties.

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Source and Elements of risk:

- Wind + loose material adjacent properties, that can become airborne,
- Rain + blockages of water drainage, gutters, downpipes,
- No early warning system in place, limiting preparation time,
- Failure to undertake adequate seasonal precautionary measures.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OPTIONS	Responsible Office
1. Support an increase community awareness of storm (wind & rain) as a seasonal risk.	SES Unit
2. Ensure seasonal maintenance occurs to Council drainage and other infrastructure.	SoDB - Works
3. Ensure community warnings are promulgated throughout Council networks	SoDB – Media Team, LEMC
4. Development of an “all hazards” early warning system, locally.	LEMC – LEMA, SoDB Officer (Public Information)
5. 5. Ensure timely response possible from SES Unit	DFES Dist. Officer – NH, SES Donnybrook Balingup Unit
6. 6. Ensure training calendar is published annually with appropriate training courses offered for SES Unit personnel, to provide local area response. (Regional and Local calendars)	SoDB CESM, DFES - District Officer NH- Manjimup
7. Ensure safe operational protocols and SOP’s are enforced	SoDB CESM, DFES - District Officer - Manjimup
8. Development of specific bushland reserves Fire	SoDB – Officer
9. Management Strategy	SoDB - Environmental Planner

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/INDIVIDUAL(S):

HMA – DFES, OTHERS - SoDB, WaterCorp, Dept of Communities (Housing), DFES, private property owners, Western Power, WAPOL.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRIORITY STATUS – High Priority • IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE – all treatment actions completed by end November 2026 	Implementation Plan	
	1 st Quarterly Report	
	2 nd Quarterly Report	
	Completion	

BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS –

MONITOR AND REVIEW. LEMC to monitor & review in November, on an annual basis

APPROVAL FOR RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION

ORGANISATION	DATE	SIGNED
LEMC		
Shire of Donnybrook Balingup		
DFES		

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8.3. Major Crash – Road Transport Emergency

CAUSES AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Increasing road use, especially for goods transport (rail closure),
- Major arterial routes cross through Shire,
- Community compliancy leading to lack of preparedness and dangerous driving,
- Increasing foreign visitor drivers facing unfamiliar driving conditions.

PREPAREDNESS & PREVENTION CONTROLS

- Traffic laws encouraging good driver behaviour,
- Community awareness campaigns to encourage safe driver behaviour,
- Improving and enforcing vehicle design and maintenance standards,

RESPONSE & RECOVERY CONTROLS

- Established career and volunteer emergency services, within Donnybrook Balingup Shire,
- Equipped and staffed emergency medical facilities,
- Established and practiced recovery and response planning,
- Encourage active and aware LEMC and EM networks.

TREATMENT STRATEGIES

AGENCIES	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	COMMUNITY
Implementation and promulgation of safer driver campaigns.	Support any WAPol campaigns through the Roadwise program.	Monitor and improve driver behaviours. Report poor driver behaviour.
Practiced interagency cooperation and planning exercises	Support initiatives through the LEMC.	
Established arrangements with Medical services for a coordinated response	Support initiatives through the LEMC.	

RISK ANALYSIS

Vulnerability

- Residents:
 - Required to travel relatively long distances,
 - Adjacent tall trees to roads,
 - Seasonal high volumes of traffic, travelling through communities.

Source and Elements of risk:

- High volumes of traffic, travelling through community/s,
- Heavy goods haulage, especially without rail,
- Visitors unfamiliar with locale.

Annexure 2 – Emergency Risk Management (August 2023)

Shire of Donnybrook Balingup / Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) LEMAA1.V.23.1



RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OPTIONS		Responsible Office
1. Support an increase in community awareness of crash risk.		WAPol
2. Enforce traffic regulations.		WAPol
3. Maintenance of road assets to improve safety		Main Roads & SoDB
4. Train and equip emergency response capacity.		WAPol, SJAA, DFES, VFERS, Health.
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/INDIVIDUAL(S): HMA – Commissioner WAPOL, OTHERS - SoDB, DFES, St John Ambulance, Donnybrook Hospital.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRIORITY STATUS – High Priority IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE – all treatment actions completed by end November 2026 	Implementation Plan	
	1 st Quarterly Report	
	2 nd Quarterly Report	
	Completion	
BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS –		
MONITOR AND REVIEW. LEMC to monitor & review in November, on an annual basis		
APPROVAL FOR RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION		
ORGANISATION	DATE	SIGNED
LEMC		
Shire of Donnybrook Balingup		
DFES		

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8.4. Exotic Plant / Animal Disease

CAUSES AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- High value economic industry, currently without biosecurity stressors.
- Continuous threat of disease entering the area of agricultural operations, causing mortality of stock/crops, quarantine restrictions and industry reputation.
- Low subject species tolerance to potentially imported disease.

PREPAREDNESS & PREVENTION CONTROLS

- Quarantine Laws and Planning Controls,
- Industrial biosecurity protocols in existence,
- Monitoring and reporting of disease ongoing,
- Effective monitoring and early warning protocols,
- Community awareness and education.

RESPONSE & RECOVERY CONTROLS

- Established network of agricultural inspection, advisory and compliance personnel and agencies,
- Emergency response arrangements in place, communicated and exercised,
- Established and practiced recovery planning,
- Community engagement activities – acceptance of ‘a shared responsibility’ philosophy,
- MOU with neighbouring jurisdictions,
- Participation and communication with established LEMC committees,
- Joint agency exercises.

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TREATMENT STRATEGIES

AGENCIES	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	COMMUNITY
Improve and implement early warning systems	Collaborate with DPIRD to develop communications links	Increase 'emergency readiness' awareness
Practiced interagency cooperation and planning exercises	Consider integration of LEMA with DPIRD disease management protocols	Promote outcomes of inter-agency work within community.
Encouraged Business Continuity Planning for agencies and business	Increase emergency readiness awareness throughout community	
Practice and collaborate where beneficial, animal movement tracing procedures	Collaborate with DPIRD on where relevant LG LEMA practices could support a response to an exotic disease outbreak	
Participation with multi-agency pre-formed emergency coordination team training and preparedness activities	Provide resources and information to any exercising that may occur, to ensure alignment and synergies in practices.	

EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

RISK ANALYSIS

Vulnerability

- Enterprises engaged in sensitive agricultural pursuits which could be affected by an infection,
- Industrial and community partners who rely on agriculture for an income,
- Tourists and visitors staying in accommodation within any infected premises,
- Enterprises who may (by the nature of their connections) be affected by any travel, distribution or quarantine restrictions as a result of a potential infection

Source and Elements of risk:

- Vectors and disease-causing organisms,
- Livestock and/or crops potentially infected by an exotic disease vector which may have been inadvertently relocated,
- Enterprises managing stock/crops potentially infected,
- Potential for poor biosecurity practices,
- Lack of public information, regarding biosecurity measures,
- Rapid spread potential verses time required to identify disease and then trace movements, to restrict further spread.

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Shire of Donnybrook Balingup / Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) LEMAA1.V.23.1



RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OPTIONS	Responsible Office
1. Adherence to Biosecurity protocols across industry.	Australian Quarantine Service, DPIRD, agriculturists
2. Development of an “all hazards” early warning system.	DPIRD
3. Implementation of “all hazards” warning system into the Donnybrook Balingup community	LEMC- SoDB CESM, DFES - District Officer – Manjimup. DFES- Dist. Officer – Natural Hazards
4. Development and implementation of complete animal management plans, that will be incorporated into the SoDB EM Arrangements.	DPIRD, LEMC - CESM
5. Specific awareness/preparedness campaigns for agricultural industry	DPIRD
6. Ensure production of contamination response strategies	DPIRD

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/INDIVIDUAL(S):

HMA – DFES. OTHERS - SoDB, LEMC, Life-lines agencies – Western Power, Water Corp, Alinta Gas, DoE, Telstra, & DFES – SES, Dept of Water

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRIORITY STATUS – High Priority IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE – all treatment actions completed by end December 2026 	Implementation Plan	
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	Completion	

BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS –

MONITOR AND REVIEW. LEMC to monitor & review in November, on an annual basis

APPROVAL FOR RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION

ORGANISATION	DATE	SIGNED
LEMC		
Shire of Donnybrook Balingup		
DPIRD		
Agricultural Enterprises		

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8.5. Human Pandemic

CAUSES AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Rapid, world-wide travel is common-place,
- Proximity of people in communities, including gatherings indoors.

PREPAREDNESS & PREVENTION CONTROLS

- Biosecurity controls and immunisation campaigns,
- Increased community awareness of risk and spread factors,
- Contact tracing arrangements and procedures,
- Quarantine Laws and controls,
- Monitoring and reporting of known diseases and locations is ongoing,
- Effective monitoring and early warning protocols.

RESPONSE & RECOVERY CONTROLS

- Established network of disease notification, advisory and compliance personnel and agencies,
- Emergency response arrangements in place, communicated and exercised,
- Established and practiced recovery planning,
- MOU with neighbouring jurisdictions,
- Participation and communication with established LEMC committees,
- Joint agency exercises,
- Embracing the lessons learned from the COVID pandemic.

EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

RISK ANALYSIS

Vulnerability (Pandemic):

- Community members, especially where immunity may be compromised,
- Occupants of shared spaces,
- Health industry workers and first responders, where inter-personal spread of disease may be exacerbated,
- Community and enterprises that may be affected by lock-down/quarantine requirements.

Source and Elements of risk:

- Vectors and disease-causing organisms,
- Visitors who may be already infected by a communicable disease being a vector,
- Enterprises that may be dependant upon the free movement of people,
- Potential for poor hygiene practices,
- Lack of public information, regarding biosecurity/disease containment measures,
- Rapid spread potential verses time required to identify disease and then trace movements, to restrict further spread.

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Shire of Donnybrook Balingup / Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) LEMAA1.V.23.1



TREATMENT STRATEGIES

AGENCIES	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	COMMUNITY
Monitor communicable disease potential and react accordingly	Collaborate with Department of Health	Practice communicable disease control behaviours
Practiced interagency cooperation and planning exercises	Consider integration of LEMA with Dept of Health disease management protocols	Promote outcomes and lessons from inter-agency work within community.
Encouraged Business Continuity Planning for agencies and business	Increase emergency readiness awareness throughout community. Ensure appropriate business continuity arrangements are in place within organisation.	
Participation with multi-agency pre-formed emergency coordination team training and preparedness activities	Provide resources and information to any exercising that may occur, to ensure alignment and synergies in practices.	

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OPTIONS	Responsible Office
1. Early identification of disease within, or threatening to enter the community.	Dept. of Health
2. Development and adherence to suitable disease containment protocols.	Dept. of Health
3. Contact tracing and notification of potentially infected persons.	SoDB – Environmental Health
4. Public education programs on disease risk and risk management.	Dept. of Health
5. Provision and maintenance of medical response capability.	Dept. of Health

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/INDIVIDUAL(S):

HMA – Department of Health (DG). OTHERS - SoDB, LEMC, Health service agencies.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRIORITY STATUS – High Priority IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE – all treatment actions completed by end December 2026 	Implementation Plan	
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	Completion	

BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS –

MONITOR AND REVIEW. LEMC to monitor & review in November, on an annual basis

APPROVAL FOR RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION

ORGANISATION	DATE	SIGNED
LEMC		
Shire of Donnybrook Balingup		
Department of Health		
Donnybrook Hospital		

Annexure 2 – Emergency Risk Management (August 2023)

Shire of Donnybrook Balingup / Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) LEMAA1.V.23.1



8.6. Flood

CAUSES AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Increasing severe weather events - extreme rainfall days,
- Tropical Low/Cyclone,
- Riverine level rise, due to heavy rainfall in catchment,
- Levy failure,
- Ageing infrastructure, (water, or Sewage main burst),
- Blocked, or compromised drainage infrastructure,
- Hydraulic structure failure (landslip, dam collapse),
- Lack of comprehensive early warning and advice,
- Increasing rural/urban development.

PREPAREDNESS & PREVENTION CONTROLS

- Local Laws and Planning Controls,
- Drainage infrastructure maintenance and improvements,
- Monitoring and reporting of watercourse telemetry,
- Effective monitoring and early warning protocols,
- Succession and redundancy plans including alternate pumping plant,
- Pump Stations with generators,
- Flood Sump/ Basins e.g.
- Community awareness and education.

RESPONSE & RECOVERY CONTROLS

- Established volunteer emergency services (including active SES Unit), within Shire of Donnybrook Balingup,
- Emergency evacuation arrangements in place and communicated,
- Established and practiced recovery and response planning,
- Community engagement activities – acceptance of ‘a shared responsibility’ philosophy,
- MOU with neighbouring shires,
- Early Warning System (BoM),
- Participation and communication with established LEMC committees,
- Joint agency exercises.

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EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

RISK ANALYSIS

Vulnerability

- Residents living within close proximity to Donnybrook Balingup flood prone areas.
- Senior citizens care and residential villages, on the flood prone areas.
- Proprietors and staff from commercial premises, within the flood prone areas.
- Tourists and visitors staying in accommodation within the flood prone areas.

Source and Elements of risk:

- Localised rains and storm exceeding normal run off expectations.
- Upstream catchments receiving extraordinary rainfall.
- River levee banks, breach or over-run.
- Sunny day dam burst Wellington, or other Weirs.
- Lack of public information, regarding evacuation centres and exit routes.
- Lack of road signage and police presence, in early stages to control traffic.
- Lack of public information on emergency evacuation protocol.

TREATMENT STRATEGIES

AGENCIES	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	COMMUNITY
Improve and implement early warning systems	Collaborate with BoM & DoW to develop communications links	Increase 'emergency readiness' awareness
Practiced interagency cooperation and planning exercises	Consider flood mapping, related to built environment planning	Promote outcomes of inter-agency work within community.
Encouraged Business Continuity Planning for agencies and business	Increase emergency readiness awareness throughout community	
Established arrangements with Medical services cooperated response	Consider mapping and planning, to assist with advice on impacts upon transport and infrastructure in flooding events	
Develop DRFA-WA plans and trigger processes	Ensure accurate inventory of flood related infrastructure, to assist with any subsequent claims for funding.	
Pre-season advisory/awareness campaigns, on risk mitigation activity and options.	Practical recovery and restoration planning and arrangements	
Participation with multi-agency pre-formed emergency coordination team training and preparedness activities	Support to a 'community resilience development' project – to reduce reliance of community on emergency services and local government.	

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Shire of Donnybrook Balingup / Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) LEMAA1.V.23.1



RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OPTIONS	Responsible Office
1. Development of an “all hazards” early warning system.	LEMC- SoDB Officer
2. Implementation of “all hazards” warning system into the Donnybrook Balingup community	LEMC- SoDB officer, DFES - District Officer – Manjimup DFES- Dist. Officer – Natural Hazards
3. Development and implementation of complete Evacuation plans, that will be incorporated into the SoDB EM Arrangements.	LEMC- Shire Officer
4. Specific awareness/preparedness campaigns for residential areas in flood plain	DFES- District Officer - Natural Hazards
5. Ensure production of flood response strategies	DFES- District Officer - Natural Hazards
6. Ensure training calendar is published annually, with appropriate training courses offered to SES personal, to provide effective local area response.	DFES- District Officer - Natural Hazards
7. Ensure multi-agency co-operation and response by testing bi-annually plans and strategies of agencies by the conducting of exercises	LEMC- Shire Officer, DFES- District Officer - Natural Hazards
8. Development of an “all hazards” early warning system.	LEMC- SoDB Officer

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/INDIVIDUAL(S):

HMA – DFES. OTHERS - SoDB, LEMC, Life-lines agencies – Western Power, Water Corp, Alinta Gas, DoE, Telstra, & DFES – SES, Dept of Water.

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BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS –

MONITOR AND REVIEW. LEMC to monitor & review in November, on an annual basis

APPROVAL FOR RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION

ORGANISATION	DATE	SIGNED
LEMC		
Shire of Donnybrook Balingup		
DFES		
The Department of Communities		