



COMMUNITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

VERSION 1.2 (February 2022)



EXTREME HEAT



STORM



BUSHFIRE

Adopted: September 2016, Resolution #: 110/09/16

Reviewed February 2022, Resolution #: 23/02/22

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PRELIMINARY

Endorsement and Adoption of Plan

It is recommended that the Community Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) be formally endorsed and adopted by Council and Senior Executive, as indicated by signing and dating of the document by both the Council's Mayor and Chief Executive Officer.

Review

This District Council of Franklin Harbour Emergency Management Plan shall be reviewed by the District Council of Franklin Harbour elected members and senior executive within one (1) year of Issued Date (or on significant change to legislation or aspects included in this plan that could affect the health and safety of workers).

Each Council Department with an interest in the Plan should be responsible for updating specific details (i.e. contact data and asset details) at the agreed time interval.

SIGNED:

Mayor

CEO

Date: ____/____/____

Date: ____/____/____

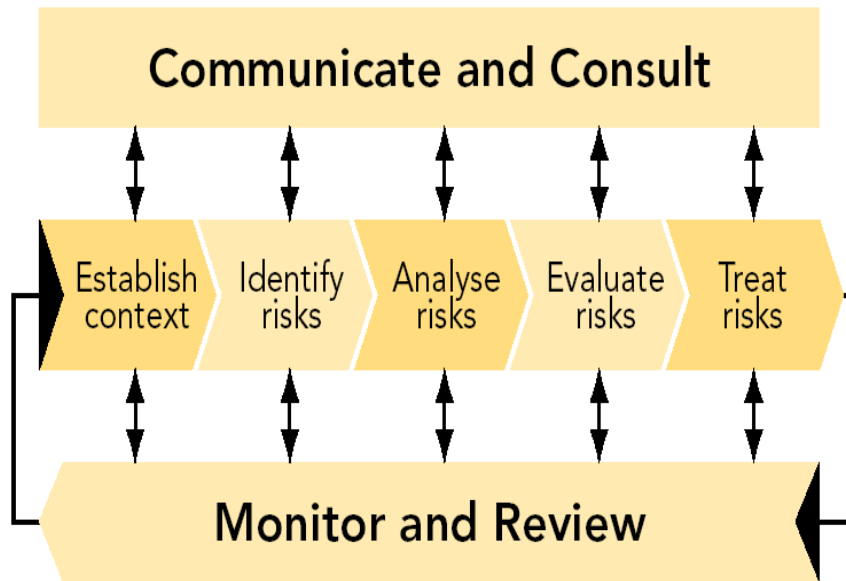
<i>Plan Version Control</i>				
Version	Date	Author	File	Comments
<i>1.1</i>	<i>July 2016</i>	<i>Paul Rogers</i>		<i>Initial Plan</i>
<i>1.2</i>	<i>Feb 2022</i>	<i>Bernadette Clelland</i>		<i>Reviewed and updated</i>

Foreword

Councils participation in emergency management is founded on specific legislative framework provided in the following legislation:

- Local Government Act, 1999
- Emergency Management Act, 2004
- Fire & Emergency Services Act, 2005

The Australian Risk Management Standard 4360, process has been used to produce the plans. The process model is depicted in the following diagram which is taken from the Safe SA Communities Guide.



EMERGENCY HAZARDS

The key EMERGENCY HAZARDS identified in the Council area are:

RANK	HAZARD	PRIORITY TREATMENT OPTION*
3	Extreme Heat	Public Information
		Emergency Response Plans
		Mutual Aid Agreements
		Warning Systems
2	Storm	Building Codes
		Emergency Response Plans
		Warning Systems
		Evacuation Plans
1	Bushfire	Legislation
		Emergency Response Plans
		Public Education
		Emergency Communications

Legislation

Legislation plays a significant role in establishing context, especially with regard to determining the entity's responsibility and decision criteria.

Local Government Act

Section 7 of the Local Government Act 1999 specifies 11 principle functions of Council. This includes the following two aspects:

(d) to take measures to protect its area from natural and other hazards and to mitigate the effect of such

(f) to provide infrastructure for its community and for development within its area (including infrastructure that helps to protect any part of the local or broader community from any hazard or other event, or that assists in the management of any area).

Section 8 outlines the way in which Council are required to undertake roles and functions. Sub-section (d) highlights the need for consistency of all plans, policies and strategies with regional, State and national objectives and strategies.

This has specific relevance for emergency management planning.

A Council must, in the performance of its roles and functions;

(d) give due weight, in all its plans, policies and activities, to regional, State and national objectives and strategies concerning the economic, social, physical and environmental development and management of the community;

Section 298 gives Councils the power to act in an emergency event related to flooding. It states:

(1) If flooding in the area of a Council has occurred or is imminent and the Council is of the opinion that a situation of emergency has arisen in which there is danger to life or property, it may order that action be taken as it thinks fit to avert or reduce the danger.*

(2) A person who acts in good faith in pursuance of an order of a Council under subsection (1) incurs no civil liability by doing so.

(3) A person who suffers loss in consequence of action taken in pursuance of this section is entitled to reasonable compensation from the Council in respect of the loss.

(4) The following provisions apply in respect of compensation under this section:

(a) Compensation is not payable in respect of loss that would have occurred in any event whether or not action had been taken in pursuance of this section;

(b) in determining the extent of the loss in respect of which compensation is payable, any loss that the claimant would have suffered if action had not been taken in pursuance of this section will be set off against the loss resulting from that action.

(5) While a declaration under the Emergency Management Act 2004 is in force in relation to flooding in the area of a Council, the powers conferred by that Act operate to the exclusion of the powers of the Council under this section.

*Councils may consider formalising specific delegations to authorise decision making in relation to Sect. 298(1).

State Emergency Management Act 2004

The State Emergency Management Act specifies that an **emergency** means an event that causes, or threatens to cause;

(a) the death of, or injury or other damage to the health of, any person; or

(b) the destruction of, or damage to, any property; or

(c) a disruption to essential services or to services usually enjoyed by the community; or

(d) harm to the environment, or to flora or fauna.

Note: This is not limited to naturally occurring events (such as earthquakes, floods or storms) but would, for example, include fires, explosions, accidents, epidemics, hi-jacks, sieges, riots, acts of terrorism or other hostilities directed by an enemy against Australia."

Section 9 of the State Emergency Management Act outlines the membership and responsibilities of the State Emergency Management Committee.

SEMC has the following functions:

- (a) to provide leadership and maintain oversight of emergency management planning in the State;
- (b) to prepare and keep under review the State Emergency Management Plan; State Emergency Management Plan 4 contains specific roles and responsibilities for South Australian Local Government. (Version 1.1)

Definitions

<p><i>To meet the requirements of Section 8(d) of the Local Government Act it is recommended that the following hierarchy of definitions is used in order to avoid confusion and to promote consistency:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Emergency Management Act 2. State Emergency Management Plan (formed under Sect. 9 of the EM Act) 3. EMA or National plans and policies 4. Local plans and policies 	
Australian Inter Service Incident Management System (AIIMS)	An emergency incident management system designed to promote effective joint operations through the use of common terminology and a structure which provides for appropriate communication between organisations at all levels of the incident, whilst maintaining the integrity of the chains of command and information systems within the participating agencies. (SEMP ¹ p31)
Command	The direction of members and resources of an organisation in the performance of the organisations roles and tasks. (SEMP p31)
Community	A group of people with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience or function. (EMA ² p48)
Control	The overall direction of emergency management activities in an emergency situation. Authority for control carries with it the responsibility for tasking and coordinating other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation. (SEMP p31)
Control Agency	<p>The agency assigned the function in the State Emergency Management Plan of exercising control of persons and agencies involved in <u>response operations</u> relating to an emergency. (EM Act 2004 S 20) <i>as below</i></p> <p>(1) Subject to subsection (2), the control agency in relation to an emergency will be determined as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">if, under an Act or law or the State Emergency Management Plan, a particular person or agency is assigned the function of exercising control of persons and agencies involved in response operations relating to such an emergency then that person or agency is the control agency for that emergency.</p> <p>(2) Despite any other Act or law, where the senior police officer involved in response operations in relation to an emergency forms a reasonable suspicion that the emergency has resulted from, or is related to, a terrorist act, South Australia Police will be the control agency in relation to the emergency.</p> <p>The control agency for emergencies in SA will be determined by legislation and/or in the SEMP (SEMP p19)</p>
Coordination	<p>19—Co-ordinating agency</p> <p>(1) Subject to subsection (2), South Australia Police will be the co-ordinating agency for all emergencies. (EM Act 2004 S19)</p> <p>The bringing together of organisations and elements to ensure an effective response, primarily concerned with the systematic acquisition of resources in accordance with the requirements imposed by the threat or impact of an emergency. (SEMP p31)</p>
Critical Infrastructure	Critical infrastructure includes those services, physical facilities, supply chains, information technologies and communication networks that, if destroyed, degraded or rendered unavailable for an extended period, would significantly impact on the social or economic well-being of the community.

¹ State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) Ver 1.1 – Sept 07 – unless other wise indicated all references to the SEMP will be this version

² EMA Emergency Risk Management Applications Guide 2004

	<p>These infrastructures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • telecommunications; • electrical power systems; • gas and oil storage and transportation; • banking and finance; • transportation; and • water supply systems. (and sewerage) <p>(adapted from Critical Infrastructure Advisory Council (CIAC).)³</p>
Consequence	The outcome of an event expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being a loss, injury, disadvantage or gain. There may be a range of possible outcomes associated with an event. (In emergency risk management - the outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. In the emergency risk management context consequences are generally described as the effects on <u>people, property, essential services, the environment and the economy.</u>
Disaster	A catastrophic event that severely disrupts the fabric of a community which is beyond the day-to-day capacity of emergency services and other organisations and requires the intervention of the various levels of government to return the community to normality. (LGA ERMM p4)
Elements at Risk	The population, buildings and civil engineering works, economic activities, public services and infrastructure etc. exposed to sources of risk. (EMA p48)
Emergency	<p>Means an event that causes, or threatens to cause—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the death of, or injury or other damage to the health of, any person; or b) the destruction of, or damage to, any property; or c) a disruption to essential services or to services usually enjoyed by the community; or d) harm to the environment, or to flora or fauna. (EM Act 2004 S3) <p>An event, actual, or imminent, which endangers or threatens to endanger life, property or the environment, and which requires a significant and coordinated response. (EMA p48)</p>
Emergency Risk Management	A systematic process that produces a range of measures that contribute to the well being of communities and the environment. (EMA p48)
Environment	Conditions or influences comprising social, physical and built elements which surround and interact with the community. (EMA p48)
Event	Occurrence of a particular set of circumstances. (EMA p48)
Likelihood	In community emergency risk management describes the probability or frequency of harmful consequences occurring. (EMA p53)
Hazard	A potential or existing condition that may cause harm to people or damage to property or the environment. (SEMP p32)
Incident	An emergency event or series of events which requires a response from one or more of the statutory <u>response agencies</u> (SEMP p32)
Mitigation	Measures taken in advance of, or after, a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and environment. (SEMP p48)
Recovery	<p>Recovery operations means any measures taken <u>during</u> or <u>after</u> an emergency to assist the re-establishment of the normal pattern of life of individuals, families and communities affected by the emergency and includes—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the restoration of essential facilities and services; and b) the restoration of other facilities and services necessary for the normal functioning of a community; and

³ <http://www.ag.gov.au/agd/www/TISNhome.nsf>

	<p>c) the provision of material and personal needs; and d) the provision of means of emotional support; (EM Act 2004 S3)</p> <p>Recovery is the coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well being. This involves a broad spectrum of services including public and environmental health, hospitals and health services, social and financial services and a range of engineering or public works services. This work will commence as quickly as practicable and will focus on restoring essential services and public confidence. (SEMP c137)</p> <p>Recovery: Measures taken during and / or after an emergency to assist the re-establishment of the normal pattern of life of individuals, families and communities affected by the emergency and includes-</p> <p>a) the restoration of essential facilities and services; and b) the restoration of other facilities and services necessary for the normal functioning of a community; and c) the provision of material and personal needs; and d) the provisions of means of emotional support. (from Glossary of SEMP p32)</p> <p>Recovery is defined as: ‘The conduct of human, economic and environmental measures necessary to re-establish the normal pattern of life of individuals, families and communities affected by an emergency, including:</p> <p>(a) the restoration of essential facilities and services (b) the restoration of other facilities, services and social networks necessary for the normal functioning of a community (c) the provision of material and personal needs (d) the provision of means of emotional support (e) the recovery of the natural environment (f) support to assist the recovery of business (SEMP p52)</p> <p>The coordinated process of supporting emergency-affected communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing . (EMA p49)</p>
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. (SEMP p32)
Residual Risk	The risk remaining after implementation of risk treatment. (EMA p49)
Resilience	A measure of how quickly a system recovers from the impact of an emergency event. (EMA p49)
Response	Activities that combat the adverse effects of the event, provide emergency assistance for casualties, and help reduce further injury or damage and <u>facilitate effective recovery operations</u> for and in the local community (SEMP p50)
Response Operations	Response operations means any measures taken during an emergency to protect life or property or to otherwise respond to the emergency; (EM Act 2004 S3)
Risk	A concept used to describe the likelihood of harmful consequences arising from the interaction of hazards, communities and the environment. Risk may be positive or negative but is usually considered adverse in the case of natural hazards. (LGA ERMM p6) Risk is a function of: hazard, exposure and vulnerability
Risk Treatment	The process of developing, selecting and implementing measures to modify risk. (EMA p49) The State uses the comprehensive approach which recognises four types of activities, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. (SEMP p8 c 21)

PART 1: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN METHODOLOGY

Purpose

- to facilitate the protection of the community by identifying key natural and other hazards with a focus on preventing and reducing the effects of these hazards; and
- to provide a risk management framework, leading to further consultation with the community and the Zone Emergency Management Committee to enhance community safety.

Scope

This Plan will identify and analyse key emergency risks in the District Council of Franklin Harbour area and provide a framework for prioritisation and treatment of these risks in conjunction with relevant stakeholders, including the community, in order to reduce the likelihood and consequences of emergency events.

This plan will also give priority to improving emergency response articulation measures[◇] with participating agencies in accordance with the State Emergency Plan (Version 1.1) in the following functional areas:

- Agriculture and animal services
- Engineering functional services
- Fire Services
- Health and medical
- State emergency service
- Transport

Consultation / Communication

Stakeholder	Communication Methods
Emergency Service Agencies(SAPOL, CFS, SAAS, SES)	Distributed for comment / review
Council elected members	Distributed for comment / review & endorsement
Council executive	Distributed for comment / review & endorsement
Health Services	Distributed for comment / review
ZEMC	Distributed for comment / review
LGA	Endorsed version to be delivered

Council Emergency Management System

Council has adopted an Emergency Management System to manage peak demand situations that arise in an emergency situation.

It is noted that Council is not assigned with taking a lead role under the State Emergency Plan. The role of the Emergency Management Committee is to be able to offer assistance to designated agencies specified in the State Plan.

Council's Emergency Management Committee (EMC) will convene and communicate together to determine if a defined trigger point has been reached for enacting councils emergency response arrangements.

Following activation, the EMC will immediately liaise with relevant staff and establish a communications centre at the Council Office, with backup arrangements at the Council Depot.

[◇] It is recommended that Council emergency response frameworks be formed over time in conjunction with the relevant Control Agency for each of the 6 functional areas as listed above and be incorporated into the Plan – refer Annexure 4 example template.

The EMC will be responsible for establishing and maintaining contact with relevant agencies during the course of the emergency event and maintaining records of events and expenditures.

EMC will facilitate the process of gathering data and intelligence to determine the magnitude and nature of the emergency event and gain initial estimates of damage and consequences.

The EMC are authorized to offer facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications within a common organizational framework in accordance with the requirements for Local Government as outlined in the State Emergency Plan.

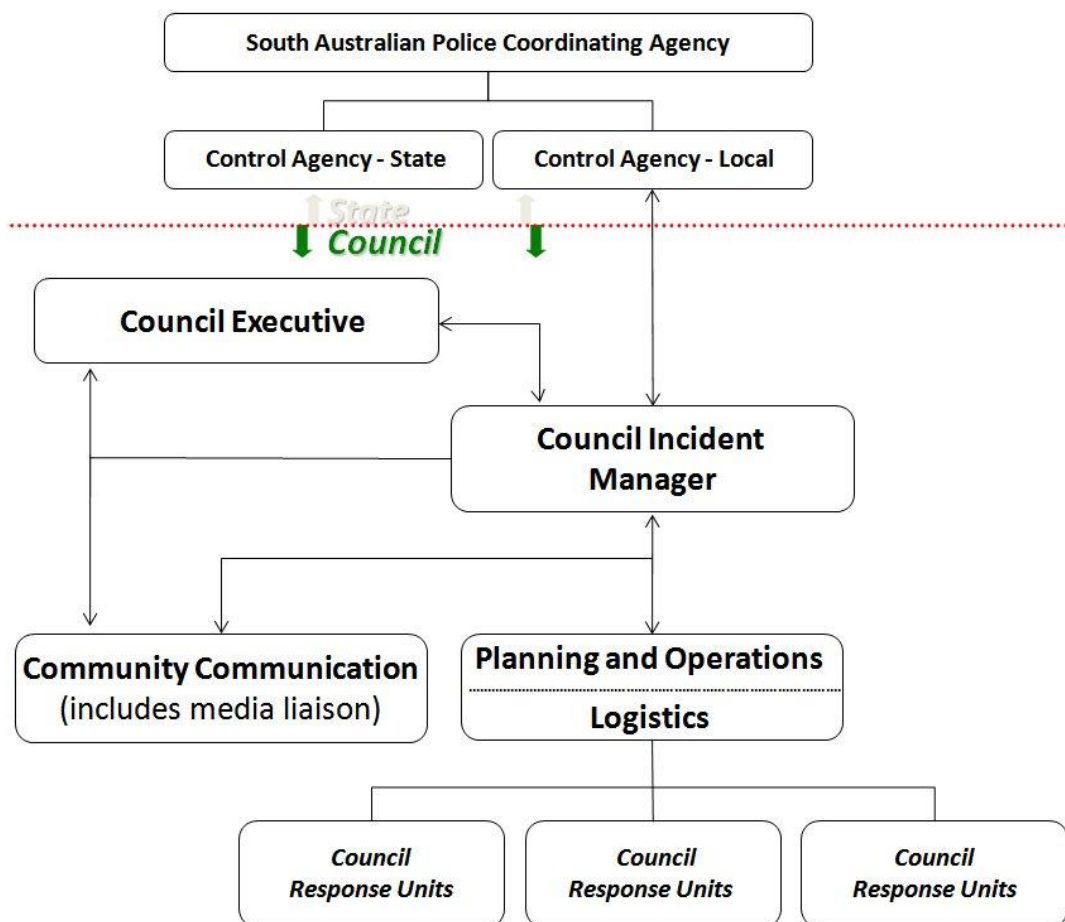
Councils Emergency Management Committee

EMT member role	Primary contact	Secondary contact
Incident Manager	CEO	Manager of Corporate Services
Planning & operations	Works Manager	Works supervisor
Administration	Manager of Corporate Services	Administration officers

The following structure indicates how EMC relates to the State Emergency Plan.

The scale of the Emergency Management System can adjust to the scale of the emergency.

In the recovery phase, it will transition into a structure which integrates with the State Recovery Office. In this recovery phase, the State will look for the Chair of the Local Recovery Committee (Mayor or CEO) to play a key role.



PART 2: CONTEXT

Regional Profile

COMMUNITY & ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION	
<p>District Council of Franklin Harbour is located on the eastern side of the Eyre Peninsula and bordering the Spencer Gulf, covers an area of approximately 3283 square kilometres. Cowell is the major centre in the district, which also comprises of the holiday areas of Lucky Bay and Port Gibbon. It also comprises of the localities of Elbow Hill and Mitchellville.</p>	
Elements	Description
Community	<p><i>Population of Cowell (as per 2016 Census) 1273</i></p> <p>Franklin Harbour District is comprised of the township of Cowell, Settlements of Lucky Bay, Port Gibbon and Elbow Hill, and the Hundreds of Charleston, , Glynn, Hawker, James, McGregor, Miltalie, Minbrie, Playford, Warren & Wilton.</p> <p>Franklin Harbour district is one of the older established areas on Eyre Peninsula. This area was first seen by Captain Matthew Flinders in the "Investigator" in 1802, when he reported a large lagoon (Franklin Harbour) visible from the mast-head, and gave the name Elbow Hill to a point in the coastal range. In 1840, Governor Gawler visited the area from Port Lincoln, and named Franklin Harbour after a midshipman on Flinders' vessel - John (later Sir John) Franklin. The name of Cowell was applied to the township in 1880 by Governor Jervois, after Sir John Cowell, a brilliant English Army Engineer.</p> <p>The first settlers in the area were Dr James McKechnie and his brothers Donald and Peter, who came from Scotland in 1853 and took up their "run" which became known as Wangaraleednie Station. The name is considered to be an anglicised version of an Aboriginal word meaning "hill of the west wind". The original pine and pug home is now a ruin, but the present homestead dates from 1879. The old Middlecamp outstation nearer to Cowell is classified "B" by the National Trust.</p> <p>Franklin Harbour is virtually a land locked harbour, with a narrow entrance about 300 meters wide through which vessels have entry. The entrance is like a fast flowing river when the tide is running. In the early part of this century, and until the advent of reliable motor transport, it was an important shipping port and it was a common sight to see three coastal vessels tied to the jetty several times a week.</p> <p>Today the township of Cowell is the service centre for the surrounding rural areas, and for the professional fishers and aquaculture farmers who make their living from the harbour and gulf waters.</p>
Demographics including ancestry	<p><i>As per the 2016 ABS Census Statistics</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Males 688 • Female 610 • Median age 43 (compared to Australian median age of 37) • Average children per family 1.9 (333 families)
Buildings	<p>Older homes are predominately stone, however in recent times many new houses are transportable</p> <p><i>Franklin Harbour Hotel is the only heritage listed building</i></p>

Critical Infrastructure	Cowell and the surrounding District are supplied with Electricity, Telecommunications and Water, with CWMS at Cowell and Port Gibbon. There are no major supply stations within the district that would be impacted in event of emergency.
Transport routes	The District Council Franklin Harbour is located on the Eyre Peninsula, half way between Port Augusta and Port Lincoln, South Australia. It is situated on Flinders Highway, the primary freight and travel route between Whyalla and Port Lincoln.
Natural features & Ecosystems	Cowell is situated on Franklin Harbour which is surrounded by mangroves. It is predominantly cleared farming land throughout the district (mainly cereal cropping of wheat and barley), with some areas of natural uncleared vegetation.
Safety services	SAPOL, CFS, SES, SAAS Cowell Hospital.
Economy (Growth & Employment)	Main employment industries in Cowell are: 12.8% worked in Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming 6.9% metal ore mining 5.8% allied health services Not available% aquaculture 5.8% Primary and Secondary Education (as per the 2016 ABS Census Statistics)

Council Area Description

Rateable properties in 2021/2022:

646 residential

47 commercial

19 industry

4 commercial bulk handling

276 primary production

179 vacant land

686kms of unsealed roads

100kms of sealed roads

Regional Hazard Profiles

EXTREME HEAT	
<p>Summary: Extreme Heat is defined as an extended period of very high temperatures, which is related but not confined to heatwave conditions. It has the potential to adversely affect urban and rural communities, infrastructure and the natural environment. It can also cause significant health issues, extensive stock and crop losses, damage roads, railway lines, bridges, disrupt power supplies and contribute to an elevated fire hazard. High minimum temperatures overnight are likely to have a greater impact where communities, infrastructure and the environment are unable to recover from protracted heat stress. High temperatures can be exacerbated by high humidity.</p>	
Frequency of occurrence	An Extreme Heat event has the capacity to occur at any time during the summer months. There is the potential that a one in 5 to 20 year extreme heat event will affect people, property and the environment.
When do they occur	The months of particular concern where extreme heat events are most likely to occur within the state are from October through to March.
Losses & impact viz. people, property, services & environment	<p>In Australia during the 20th century, heatwaves caused more deaths than any other natural hazard. In 1939 alone, a heatwave in southern Australia caused 438 deaths and seriously affected many thousands. Following the extreme heat events in March 2008 and Jan/Feb 2009, key areas of impact as a result of extreme heat conditions could include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · increased morbidity (rate of human illness); · increased mortalities and potential requirement for temporary mortuaries; · deceased livestock and native fauna; · transport closures/ diversions (buckled railway lines, bridge closures etc); · increased risk of fires; · stress on power networks because of high electricity demand; · power failures or load shedding impact upon the availability of electricity resulting in further potential for heat stress, especially for vulnerable persons; · trees/ branches falling from dryness; · supply chain disruptions; · economic cost to the state, local business, recovery etc; · public events with increased risk of heat related illness; · school closures or mass gathering event cancellations; · crop damage and food loss

Speed Of Onset	An Extreme Heat Watch is issued 48 - 72 hours in advance of an event to give advance notice of the possibility of excessively hot conditions. An Extreme Heat Warning is issued 0-48 hours in advance of an Extreme heat event that is expected to last 3 days or more.
Duration	Forecasting the duration of an extreme heat event is an unknown. However, when temperatures spike for three or more consecutive days without an adequate drop in night time temperature to cool the outdoor and indoor environments, there is a significant increase in the risk to vulnerable populations.
Intensity / Force	There is no universal definition of a heatwave although in a general sense it can be defined as a prolonged period of excessive heat. The difficulty in defining a heat wave in Australia has been in establishing an appropriate heat index with an acceptable event threshold and duration, and relating it to the climatology of the area under investigation. The BoM SA Regional Office defines a heatwave for Adelaide as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 5 (five) consecutive days where dry bulb temperature is 35° C or greater; or · 3 (three) consecutive days where dry bulb temperature is 40° C or greater
Impacted Area	When temperatures spike for three or more consecutive days without an adequate drop in night time temperature to cool the outdoor and indoor environments, there is a significant increase in the risk to vulnerable populations throughout the district.
Perception	Extreme heat events will occur routinely throughout the summer months. It is envisaged, with the advent of air-conditioning in homes, pre-warning systems and community health intervention and monitoring that any effect on people will be minimal.
List any secondary or consequential (knock-on) hazards:	Any individual, regardless of age, sex or health status can develop heat stress if engaged in intense physical activity and/or exposed to environmental heat. The level of heat discomfort is determined by a combination of factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · meteorological - air temperature, humidity, wind and direct sunshine; · cultural - clothing, occupation and accommodation; and · physiological - health, fitness, age and the level of acclimatisation.
References	SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE EXTREME HEAT ARRANGEMENTS ANNEX A TO EXTREME WEATHER HAZARD PLAN OCTOBER 2010

Vulnerabilities

The elderly and very young are especially vulnerable during periods of extreme heat.

STORM

Summary: South Australia is regularly subjected to severe weather conditions. Severe weather can affect all parts of the state both in the form of widespread synoptic storms and more localised severe thunderstorms. Both phenomena can give rise to heavy rainfall, destructive wind, hail and lightning, all capable of causing significant damage and, in certain circumstances, deaths. Storms can also give rise to tornadoes and South Australia has suffered from a number of these events impacting on populated areas. Penola, Karoonda, Renmark and Port Broughton have all suffered significant damage as a result of destructive tornadoes hitting their towns.

Frequency of occurrence	A severe storm event has the capacity to occur at any time during the year, with the potential that a one in 20 to 50 year storm will cause damage to people, property and the environment.
When do they occur	The South Australian State-Level Storm Emergency Risk Assessment has identified that the highest risk is likely to come from a widespread synoptic storm giving rise to multiple severe thunderstorm cells impacting highly populated areas. These events can occur at any time of year.
Losses & impact viz. people, property, services & environment	Broad scale damage to property and disruption to economic activity, and in certain circumstances, deaths. In South Australia both Storm and Flood damage often have higher average annual costs than bushfires.
Speed Of Onset	Severe storms can develop rapidly, however forewarning is generally provided by the bureau of meteorology via their warning services.
Duration	Severe storms are generally localised and short lived, however they are unpredictable and can be more expansive and of longer duration.
Intensity / Force	Severe storms can give rise to heavy rainfall, destructive wind, hail and lightning, all capable of causing significant damage and, in certain circumstances, deaths. Storms can also give rise to tornadoes.
Impacted Area	Any areas of the district have the potential to be impacted.
Perception	Whilst severe storm events can and do occur, historically damage has been localised and minimal.
List any secondary or consequential (knock-on) hazards:	Injuries and loss of life and damage and isolation of properties from flooding.
References	2014-15 South Australian State Emergency Risk Assessment

Vulnerabilities

Vulnerable areas are Lucky Bay Shacks and the Foreshore Caravan Park, where flooding and property damage may occur in the event of a storm front and high winds coinciding with a King Tide.

BUSHFIRE

Summary: Bushfires in Australia are caused by lightning and accidental or deliberate ignition through human activity. Bushfires are an intrinsic part of Australia's environment, which has a climate that is generally hot, dry and prone to drought. Whilst large areas of South Australia can be impacted by bushfires the greatest losses of human life, property and infrastructure occur on the fringes of urban areas, regional centres and towns.

Frequency of occurrence	A bushfire event has the potential to occur at any time during the summer months, primarily October to March but potentially September to April in drier years. There is the potential that a one in 50 to 100 year bushfire will cause damage to people, property and the environment.
When do they occur	A bushfire event has the potential to occur at any time during the summer months, primarily October to March but potentially September to April in drier years.
Losses & impact viz. people, property, services & environment	There is potential for injuries, loss of life and disruption to economic activity, however this is unlikely.
Speed Of Onset	Bushfires are fuelled by vegetation. How hot the fire becomes or how fast it spreads depends on the vegetation or fuels: the amount, type, condition and arrangement. Bushfires have the capacity to start and spread very rapidly with the right conditions prevailing.
Duration	Duration of a bushfire is dependent on many factors including, but not limited to; fuel load, prevailing weather (heat, humidity, wind) and topography. Therefore it is extremely difficult to predict the duration of a bushfire.
Intensity / Force	Strong winds are normally present during bushfires, which makes it harder for firefighters to bring the fire under control. The wind pushes flames closer to unburnt fuel and causes the fire to travel quicker. In South Australia, winds are hottest from the north/northwest. Wind also dries out vegetation, making it more flammable, and bends flames over, allowing radiant heat to pre-heat unburnt fuel. Embers are also carried by the wind and cause spot fires.
Impacted Area	Any areas of the district have the potential to be impacted, however the Middlecamp ranges are at higher risk due to topography and vegetation/fuel load.
Perception	Whilst bushfire events can and do occur, historically damage has been localised and minimal due in part to the lack of forestation and groundcover within the domain of the District.
List any secondary or consequential (knock-on) hazards:	Any individual, regardless of age, sex or health status can develop heat stress if engaged in intense physical activity and/or exposed to environmental heat. The level of heat discomfort is determined by a combination of factors:
References	2014-15 South Australian State Emergency Risk Assessment CFS Fact Sheet Bushfire Behaviour In Detail

Vulnerabilities

Those living in rural locations are particularly vulnerable, due to their proximity to areas of scrub and hazardous fuel loads including crop stubble and grassland.

PART 3: RISK ASSESSMENT

Development of Likelihood Criteria

Likelihood Scale And Criteria	
<p>Note In keeping with a rigorous application of the emergency risk management process, the term <i>event</i> in the table below relates to <u>the likelihood of harmful consequences occurring</u> rather than the likelihood of the hazardous event occurring.</p>	
Ratings Descriptor	Description
5. Almost Certain	<i>The harmful consequences are 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 means to occur; may occur once up to every 5 years</i>
4. Likely	<i>The harmful consequences will probably occur in most circumstances; and/or regular recorded incidents and strong anecdotal evidence; and/or considerable opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every 5 to 20 years</i>
3. Possible	<i>The harmful consequences might occur at some time; and/or few, infrequent, random recorded incidents or little anecdotal evidence; and/or very few incidents in associated or comparable organizations, facilities or communities; and/or some opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every 20 to 50 years.</i>
2. Unlikely	<i>The harmful consequences are not expected to occur; and/or no recorded incidents or anecdotal evidence; and/or no recent incidents in associated organizations, facilities or communities; and/or little opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every 50 to 100 years.</i>
1. Rare	<i>The harmful consequences may occur only in exceptional circumstances; may occur once every 100 or more years.</i>
<p>Reference: Appendix E of “Emergency Risk Management Applications Guide, Manual 5” by Emergency Management Australia (2004).</p>	

Development of Consequence Criteria

The State Emergency Management Act provides scope for developing consequence criteria. The adoption of a definition of emergency aligned with the State Government enables the risk assessment process to focus on key impact issues for developing risk assessment consequence criteria:

1. People
2. Property
3. Essential Services
4. Environment
5. Economy

Local Government exists within a political framework and context. Therefore another criteria has been added in addition the 5 criteria derived above namely: 'Political'.

Criteria/ Magnitude	People (Number of affected households)	Property (Number of affected properties)	Essential Services (Outage duration)	Environment (Recovery time)	Economy (% of \$ income lost or number of people put out of employment)	Political (including reputation & image)
A. Catastrophic	> 100	> 100	> 10 days	>10 years	More than 10% for more than 3 months	National adverse media coverage
B. Major	50 - 100	50 - 100	6 – 10 days	> 3 years	More than 10% for more 1 month	National, state & local media reporting
C. Moderate	10 - 50	10 - 50	3 – 5 days	20 – 60 days	10% for 1 week	State & local media reporting
D. Minor	2 - 10	2 - 10	1 – 2 days	3 – 20 days	5% for less than 1 week	Local media reporting
E. Insignificant	1	1	< 1 day	1 – 3 days	0%	No media/no community attention

Summary Risk Assessment Register

1) EXTREME HEAT							
IDENTIFY RISKS	Risk Statement	There is the potential that a one in 5 to 20 year extreme heat event will affect people, property and the environment					
	Vulnerabilities	The elderly and very young are especially vulnerable during periods of extreme heat.					
	Existing Treatments	Public information, Emergency response plans, Mutual aid arrangements, Warning systems, Public education					
ANALYSE & EVALUATE (using history, analysis and scenario based methods)	Consequence Criteria						
	Apply consequence criteria and attribute level by placing a cross (X) in one or more cells	Community	Property	Essential Services	Environment	Economy	Political
	Catastrophic A						
	Major B						
	Moderate C						
	Minor D	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Insignificant E						
	Consequence Rating (highest value is chosen)				MINOR		
	Risk Level Matrix						
	Harmful Consequences						
	Apply likelihood criteria and attribute level to how likely are the harmful consequences by placing a cross (X) in one cell.	Insignificant E	Minor D	Moderate C	Major B	Catastrophic A	
	5. Almost certain	Med	High	High	Extr.	Extr.	
4. Likely	Med	Med	High	High	Extr.		
3. Possible	Low	Med X	High	High	High		
2. Unlikely	Low	Low	Med	Med	High		
1. Rare	Low	Low	Med	Med	High		
Likelihood Rating (of the harmful consequence occurring)				POSSIBLE			
Risk Level	<EXTREME, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW>			MEDIUM			
Treatment Priority	EXTREME RISK: Act immediately to mitigate the risk if not already incorporated into standing operating procedures for frequent and severe emergencies.						
	HIGH RISK: Act immediately to mitigate the risk. If these controls are not immediately accessible, set a timeframe for their implementation and establish interim risk reduction strategies for the period of the set time frame.						
	MEDIUM RISK: Take reasonable steps to mitigate the risk. These “lower level” controls should not be considered permanent solutions. The time for which they are established must be based on risk. At the end of the time, if the risk has not been addressed a further risk assessment must be undertaken.						
	LOW RISK: Take reasonable steps to mitigate and monitor the risk. Institute permanent controls in the long term. Permanent controls may be administrative in nature if the hazard has low frequency, rare likelihood and insignificant consequence.						

2) STORM							
IDENTIFY RISKS	Risk Statement	There is the potential that a one in 20 to 50 year storm will cause damage to people, property and the environment					
	Vulnerabilities	Vulnerable areas are Lucky Bay Shacks and the Foreshore Caravan Park, where flooding and property damage may occur in the event of a storm front and high winds coinciding with a King Tide					
	Existing Treatments	Building Codes, Emergency response plans, Warning systems, , Public information					
ANALYSE & EVALUATE (using history, analysis and scenario based methods)	Consequence Criteria						
	Apply consequence criteria and attribute level by placing a cross (X) in one or more cells	Community	Property	Essential Services	Environment	Economy	Political
	Catastrophic A						
	Major B						
	Moderate C	X	X		X		X
	Minor D			X		X	
	Insignificant E						
	Consequence Rating <i>(highest value is chosen)</i>				MODERATE		
	Risk Level Matrix						
	Harmful Consequences						
	Apply likelihood criteria and attribute level to how likely are the harmful consequences by placing a cross (X) in one cell.	Insignificant E	Minor D	Moderate C	Major B	Catastrophic A	
5. Almost certain	Med	High	High	Extr.	Extr.		
4. Likely	Med	Med	High	High	Extr.		
3. Possible	Low	Med	High	High	High		
2. Unlikely	Low	Low	Med X	Med	High		
1. Rare	Low	Low	Med	Med	High		
Likelihood Rating <i>(of the harmful consequence occurring)</i>				UNLIKELY			
Risk Level	<EXTREME, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW>			MEDIUM			
Treatment Priority	EXTREME RISK: Act immediately to mitigate the risk if not already incorporated into standing operating procedures for frequent and severe emergencies.						
	HIGH RISK: Act immediately to mitigate the risk. If these controls are not immediately accessible, set a timeframe for their implementation and establish interim risk reduction strategies for the period of the set time frame.						
	MEDIUM RISK: Take reasonable steps to mitigate the risk. These “lower level” controls should not be considered permanent solutions. The time for which they are established must be based on risk. At the end of the time, if the risk has not been addressed a further risk assessment must be undertaken.						
	LOW RISK: Take reasonable steps to mitigate and monitor the risk. Institute permanent controls in the long term. Permanent controls may be administrative in nature if the hazard has low frequency, rare likelihood and insignificant consequence.						

3) BUSHFIRE							
IDENTIFY RISKS	Risk Statement	There is the potential that a one in 50 to 100 year bushfire will cause damage to people, property and the environment					
	Vulnerabilities	Those living in rural locations are particularly vulnerable, due to their proximity to areas of scrub and hazardous fuel loads including crop stubble and grassland.					
	Existing Treatments	Legislation, Fire prevention management, Emergency response plans, Public education, Emergency communications, Public information, Warning systems, Mutual aid arrangements					
ANALYSE & EVALUATE (using history, analysis and scenario based methods)	Consequence Criteria						
	Apply consequence criteria and attribute level by placing a cross (X) in one or more cells	Community	Property	Essential Services	Environment	Economy	Political
	Catastrophic A						
	Major B			X	X		
	Moderate C	X	X				X
	Minor D					X	
	Insignificant E						
	Consequence Rating <i>(highest value is chosen)</i>				MAJOR		
	Risk Level Matrix						
	Harmful Consequences						
Apply likelihood criteria and attribute level to how likely are the harmful consequences by placing a cross (X) in one cell.	Insignificant E	Minor D	Moderate C	Major B	Catastrophic A		
5. Almost certain	Med	High	High	Extr.	Extr.		
4. Likely	Med	Med	High	High	Extr.		
3. Possible	Low	Med	High	High	High		
2. Unlikely	Low	Low	Med	Med X	High		
1. Rare	Low	Low	Med	Med	High		
Likelihood Rating <i>(of the harmful consequence occurring)</i>				UNLIKELY			
Risk Level	<EXTREME, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW>			MEDIUM			
Treatment Priority	EXTREME RISK: Act immediately to mitigate the risk if not already incorporated into standing operating procedures for frequent and severe emergencies.						
	HIGH RISK: Act immediately to mitigate the risk. If these controls are not immediately accessible, set a timeframe for their implementation and establish interim risk reduction strategies for the period of the set time frame.						
	MEDIUM RISK: Take reasonable steps to mitigate the risk. These “lower level” controls should not be considered permanent solutions. The time for which they are established must be based on risk. At the end of the time, if the risk has not been addressed a further risk assessment must be undertaken.						
	LOW RISK: Take reasonable steps to mitigate and monitor the risk. Institute permanent controls in the long term. Permanent controls may be administrative in nature if the hazard has low frequency, rare likelihood and insignificant consequence.						

PART 4: RISK TREATMENT

Risk Treatment Analysis

Risk Treatment is the process of selecting and implementing measures to modify risk (AS/NZS 4360:2004, p. 5)

For each Risk Assessment Statement there should be a recorded treatment based on: Prevention, Preparedness, Response & Recovery

Hazard Name: EXTREME HEAT		Risk Level: MEDIUM
Risk Statement: There is the potential that a one in 5 to 20 year extreme heat event will affect people, property and the environment		
	Option No	Identified Treatment Options
Prevention or Mitigation	1	Public information
	2	Public education
	3	Warning systems
	4	Emergency response plans
	5	Mutual aid arrangements
Preparedness for Response	6	Plan Implementation
	7	Informing higher authorities
	8	Dissemination of public information
	9	Use of community centres
Preparedness for Recovery	10	Media Liaison

Hazard Name: STORM		Risk Level: MEDIUM
Risk Statement: There is the potential that a one in 20 to 50 year storm will cause damage to people, property and the environment		
	Option No	Identified Treatment Options
Prevention or Mitigation	11	Public information
	12	Building codes
	13	Warning systems
	14	Emergency response plans
Preparedness for Response	15	Application of plant/equipment
	16	Damage assessment
	17	Plan Implementation
	18	Informing higher authorities
	19	Dissemination of public information
	20	Use of community centres
	21	Assisting with immediate relief operations

	22	Traffic management
Preparedness for Recovery	23	Assisting engineering functional services to restore critical infrastructure
	24	Media liaison
	25	Restore public assets
	26	Reinstating infrastructure

Hazard Name: BUSHFIRE		Risk Level: MEDIUM
Risk Statement: There is the potential that a one in 50 to 100 year bushfire will cause damage to people, property and the environment		
	Option No	Identified Treatment Options
Prevention or Mitigation	27	Legislation / Fire prevention management
	28	Emergency response plans
	29	Emergency communications
	30	Warning systems
	31	Public education / Public information
	32	Mutual aid arrangements
Preparedness for Response	33	Application of plant/equipment
	34	Damage assessment
	35	Plan Implementation
	36	Informing higher authorities
	37	Dissemination of public information
	38	Use of community centres
	39	Assisting with immediate relief operations
	40	Traffic management
Preparedness for Recovery	41	Assisting engineering functional services to restore critical infrastructure
	42	Media liaison
	43	Restore public assets
	44	Reinstating infrastructure

Risk Treatment Plan

EXTREME HEAT, STORM AND BUSHFIRE			
Treatment Option No	Recommended Treatments	Person Responsible	Proposed Completion Date
4 / 14 / 28	Emergency response operational guidelines are being developed as a component of this emergency management plan	B.Clelland	Completed
6 / 17 / 35	This plan will be endorsed, distributed and implemented upon completion	B.Clelland	Completed
7 / 18 / 36	Informing higher authorities is to be included in the emergency response operational guidelines	B.Clelland	Completed
8 / 19 / 37	This plan will be disseminated to the public upon completion and endorsement	B.Clelland	Completed
9 / 20 / 38	Use of community centres during emergency events is to be included in the emergency response operational guidelines	B.Clelland	Completed
10 / 24 / 42	Media Liaison responsibilities are to be included in the emergency response operational guidelines	B.Clelland	Completed
15 / 33	Plant/equipment will be allocated and utilised in line with council policies, especially i-sonda procedures, and included in the emergency response operational guidelines	B.Clelland	Completed
16 / 34	Damage assessment will be undertaken, and included in the emergency response operational guidelines	B.Clelland	Completed
21 / 39	Assisting with immediate relief operations is to be included in the emergency response operational guidelines	B.Clelland	Completed
22 / 40	Traffic management will be undertaken in line with council procedures, and included in the emergency response operational guidelines	B.Clelland	Completed
23 / 41	Assisting engineering functional services to restore critical infrastructure is to be included in the emergency response operational guidelines	B.Clelland	Completed
25 / 43	Restoration of public assets is to be included in the emergency response operational guidelines	B.Clelland	Completed
26 / 44	Reinstating infrastructure is to be included in the emergency response operational guidelines	B.Clelland	Completed
1 / 11 / 31	Public information is currently distributed by the bureau of meterology, health services & Radio stations		Completed
2 / 31	Public education is currently undertaken by Relevant government departments		Completed
3 / 13 / 30	Warning systems are currently utilised by the bureau of meterology and health services		Completed
5 / 32	Mutual aid arrangements are in place, with health services monitoring at risk elderly persons during periods of extreme heat		Completed
12	All buildings are erected/developed in line with relevant building codes		Completed
27	Provision of information and monitoring compliance with fire prevention management and legislative requirements is currently undertaken by Council.		Completed
29	Emergency communications are in place and maintained at all emergency service departments, hospital and council.		Completed

1 ANNEXURES

1.1 Annexure 1: Council Facilities List

Facility	Location	Facility description	Ablutions
Council Offices	6 Main Street Cowell	Old stone building comprising approx 6 rooms, primarily used as offices and storage. Air-conditioned throughout most rooms.	Male and Female toilets. Small kitchen
Council Depot	Cnr Schumann Rd & Melrose Rd	Large open outdoor area available for storage and parking. Large open shed with power, water and telecommunications. Fuel facilities, wash bay, workshop are all available to be utilised.	Male toilet, small crib room.
Institute	4 Main Street	Old stone building comprising two levels. Top level made up of one large and two small rooms. Bottom level comprises two small rooms, foyer, kitchen - supper room, stage and main hall.	Male and female external toilets. Large kitchen with full facilities available.
Cowell Sporting Complex	North Tce	Clubrooms with large open area, kitchen and air-conditioning. Separate building utilised as change rooms	Male & female toilets, large kitchen. Showers
Bowls Club	West Tce	Clubrooms with large open area, kitchen, cold room and air-conditioning.	Male & female toilets, kitchen

1.2 Annexure 2: Council Plant & Equipment List

Plant ID	Plant/equipment item	Registration number	RA / SWI
097	28,000L Steel Water Tanker	YS37AR	
098	28000L Steel Water Tanker	YS36AR	
101	Caterpillar 12M Grader	S65STT	027
102	Loader Cat 950H	A395BK	009 / 023
105	Skidsteer Cat 257B		085
111	JCB 3185 Fastrac Tractor	NPS734	021
112	Caterpillar 432F Backhoe Loader	S42SZS	009 / 023
113	Caterpillar IT28G Loader	NPS748	023
116	Hitachi Excavator	OPS177	110
120	JD5310 Tractor	OPV452	021
125	Isuzu CX2455 Truck	SB18KX	028
163	Nissan Truck	XKS073	028
198	Isuzu Prime Mover	SB35HP	
205	Hino Tipper	XS68DS	028
207	Luigong Grader	S67SIU	027
Multiple dual cab 4 x 4 utility vehicles + small trucks			

1.3 Annexure 3: Operators Licence Register

Operator	License / Qualification							
	Drivers	WZTM	Forklift	Chainsaw	Loader	Grader	Dozer	Excavator
Roberts - Michael	MR	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Panter - Rodney	HC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Ramsey – Luke	MC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Waterfield – Trevor	HCR	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Heath – Brenton	HC	✓	✓	✓				
Inglis – Robert	HC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Inglis – Tracey	C		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Hatton – Wayne	HCR	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Zechner – Darren	HC							

1.4 Annexure 4: Key External Contacts - Operations

Department	External Contact	Local Contact
SA Police	000	8629 2029
SA Ambulance Service	000	
Country Fire Service	000	8629 2000
State Emergency Service	000	
Cowell Hospital		8629 3000
SA Power Networks – Faults & Emergencies	131 366	
SA Water	1300 880 337	
Bureau of Meteorology	www.bom.gov.au	
Neighbouring Councils (a.h contacts)	Kimba CEO: Cleve CEO:	
Department of Health	8226 6000	
DIT	1300 872 677	
Air/Sea Rescue		0429 054 969

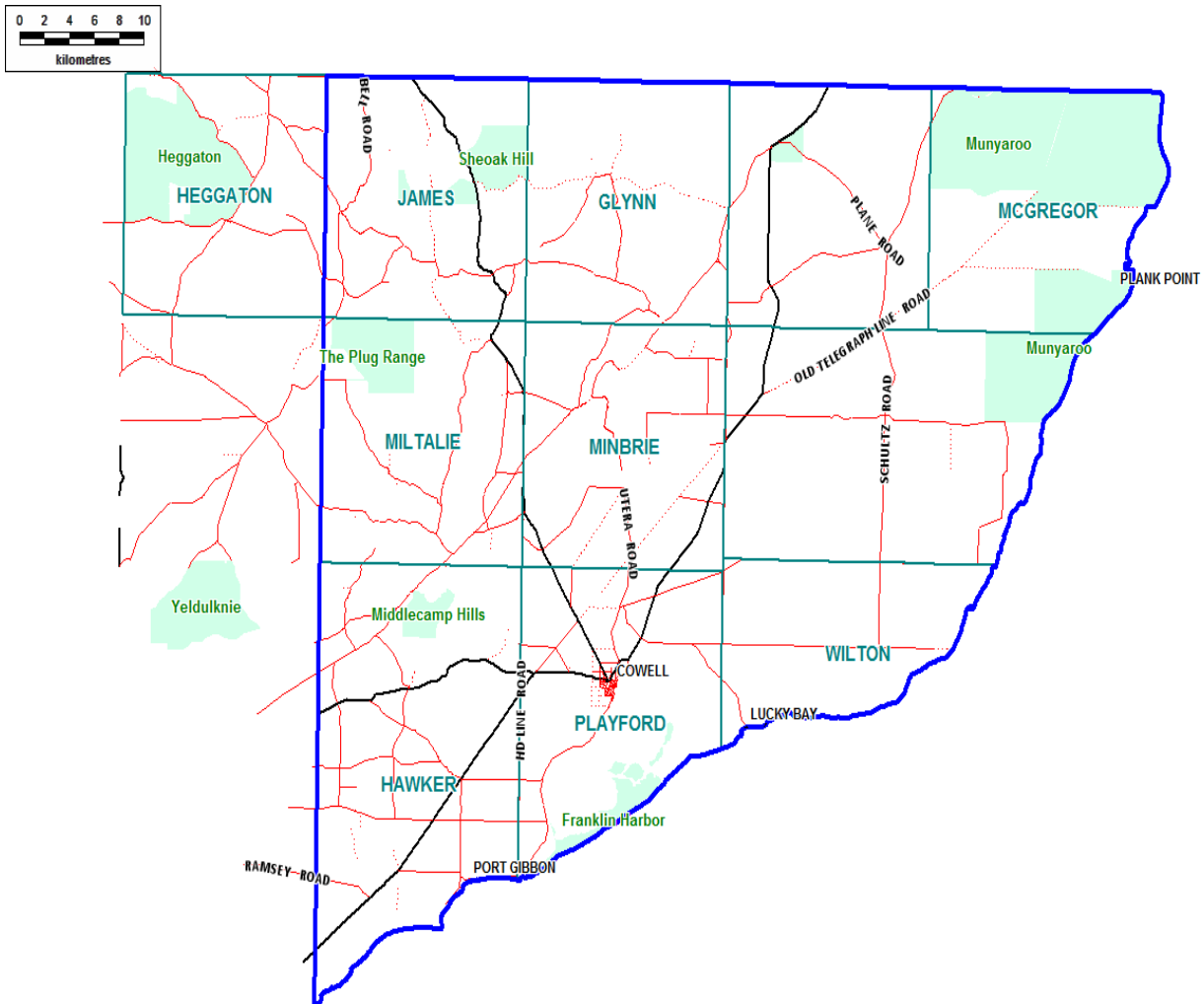
1.5 Annexure 5: Emergency Response Operational Guidelines for Emergency Management Team

Guidelines to be implemented when a request is received from the Emergency Services (e.g. CFS/SAPOL), or in other circumstances as determined by the Emergency Management Team Incident Manager.

Objective	Council Function/Task: <i>May include all or some of the following:</i>
1. Assemble EMT and set up incident management centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact and “call in” EMT members • Determine location and set up incident management centre • Implement Community Emergency Management Plan, and other plans / procedures if required
2. Communicate with higher authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify relevant LGA authorities, and maintain open channels of communication
3. Determine inter-agency relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify other relevant agencies who will be involved • Liaise with relevant identified agencies, and establish chain of command and areas of responsibility • Incident Manager to clarify council role • Communicate chain of command and responsibilities to applicable council staff
4. Establish command / relief centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify requirement / potential for council properties to be utilised as command / relief centres • Identify appropriate property, utilising council facilities list, page 25 of this plan • Co-ordinate opening and maintaining relevant council properties and facilities
5. Liaise with media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominated council spokesperson to facilitate media liaison at all levels • Ensure council personnel are aware of media liaison procedures
6. Compliance with Health and Safety requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all council staff / contractors are aware of and comply with all safety requirements
7. Determine and allocate plant, equipment and personnel to be utilised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with other agencies, determine plant and equipment that will/may be required. • Ensure all components of the i-responda procedures are complied with when allocating plant / equipment and personnel • Maintain 2 way communication with relevant personnel
8. Undertake an initial damage assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with other agencies, undertake an assessment of damage to facilities, infrastructure • Ensure that responsibilities for specific repairs / maintenance are clearly allocated
9. Assisting with immediate relief operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where relevant, allocate plant, equipment, facilities and personnel to commence repairs and maintenance, and assist with immediate relief operations • Works are to be undertaken as requested in accordance with established processes and procedures
10. Facilitate traffic management requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy traffic signs, cones and bollards as required to maintain safe travel and direction on the road network • When relevant (if roads damaged or area dangerous), close roads and provide detour directions for traffic

Objective	Council Function/Task: <i>May include all or some of the following:</i>
11. Restoration of critical infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with other relevant agencies, review the damage assessment and identify and prioritises critical infrastructure that requires restoration • Where relevant, allocate plant, equipment, facilities and personnel to assist with the restoration of critical infrastructure • Develop an action plan, with timeframes and priorities to undertake restoration and reinstatement of critical infrastructure
12. Ongoing Restoration of public assets and reinstating infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with other relevant agencies and internal personnel, review the damage assessment and identify and prioritise public assets and infrastructure that require restoration and reinstatement. • Develop an action plan, with timeframes and priorities to undertake restoration and reinstatement of public assets and infrastructure

1.4 Annexure 6: Locality Map



REFERENCES & RESOURCES

LGA Model Community Emergency Risk Management Plan – Part A – Guidelines

LGA Model Community Emergency Risk Management Plan – Part B - Template

2014-15 South Australian State Emergency Risk Assessment CFS Fact Sheet Bushfire Behaviour In Detail

2014-15 South Australian State Emergency Risk Assessment

South Australian State Emergency Service Extreme Heat Arrangements Annex A to Extreme Weather Hazard Plan October 2010