



SEMC
STATE EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Collapse

STATE HAZARD PLAN

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

Department of Fire and
Emergency Services

APPROVED BY

State Emergency Management
Committee

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The SEMC acknowledges the Aboriginal peoples throughout the state of Western Australia as the Traditional Custodians of the lands where we live, work and volunteer. We recognise Aboriginal peoples' continued connection to land, waters and community, and pay our respects to Elders both past and present.

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All of the State emergency management legislation and documents can be accessed via the [State Emergency Management Framework](#) page of the [State Emergency Management Committee website](#).

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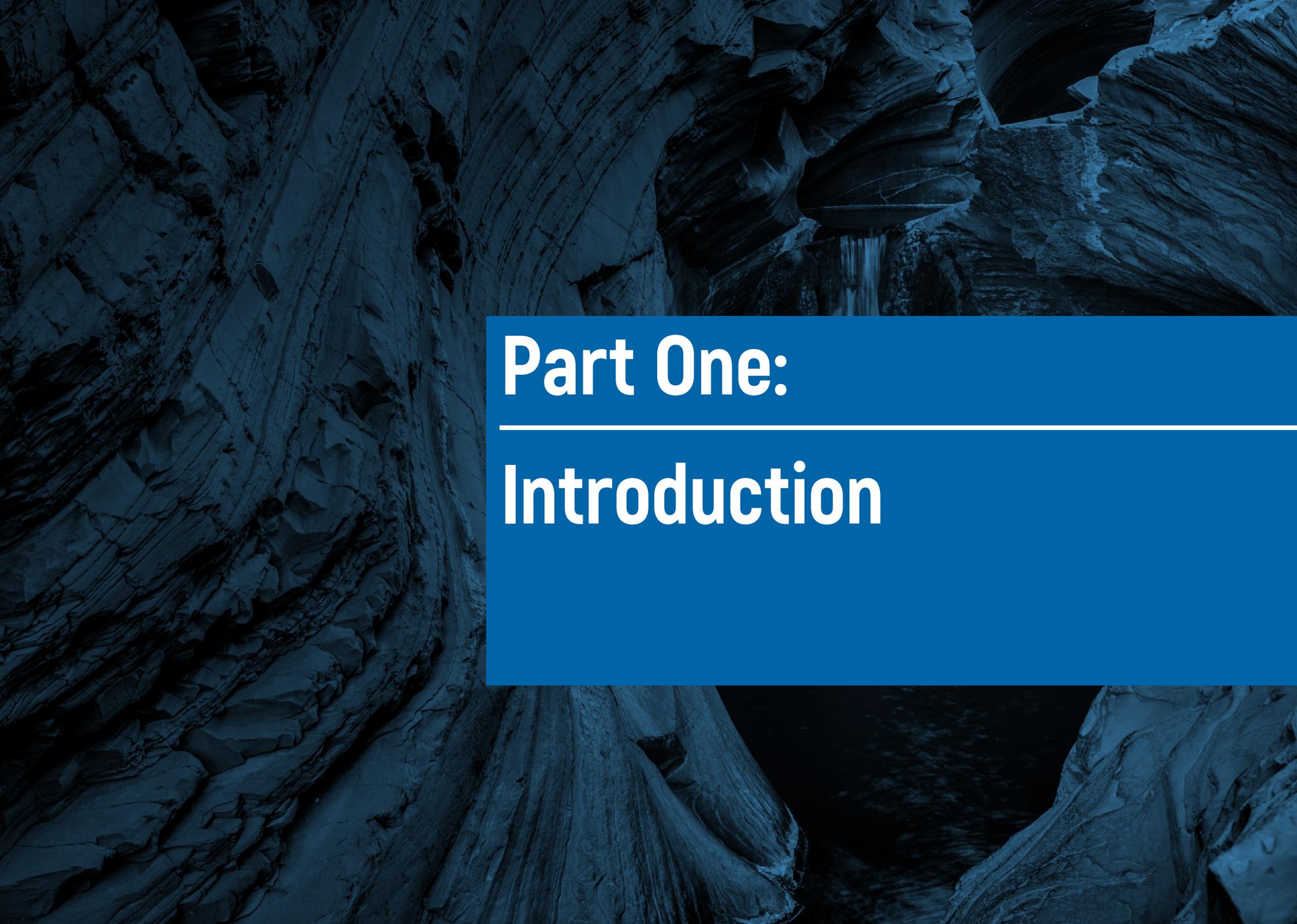
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Part One:

Introduction

The State Hazard Plan for Collapse (the Plan) provides an overview of arrangements for the management of collapse emergencies in Western Australia (WA) and contains information on arrangements to support prevention, preparedness, response and initial recovery activities relating to collapse.

The Plan refers to a range of existing acts, regulations, policies, plans and guidelines that support the management of collapse emergencies in WA. It does not duplicate the information contained in these, instead provides directions to websites and other sources where further information can be obtained.

The Fire and Emergency Services (FES) Commissioner is the Hazard Management Agency (HMA) for collapse.¹ The State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC), has delegated responsibility for the development, maintenance, review and exercising of the Plan to the FES Commissioner in accordance with the *Emergency Management Act 2005*.²

1.1 Background

Over the past several years, high-profile disasters around the world have provided a constant reminder of the risk associated with collapse. While recent structural collapse emergencies in WA have been relatively minor, as the number of bridges, tunnels and high-rise buildings increases in WA, so too does the potential for structural collapse and associated impacts. It is a risk that is also exacerbated by possible terrorist threats, aging infrastructure and a relatively high seismicity.

A response to a significant collapse incident is likely to demand a multi-hazard approach, requiring expertise in a range of areas, including urban search and rescue (USAR), structural engineering and hazardous materials. The complexity of a significant collapse response also highlights

the need for appropriate planning and exercising to ensure the necessary specialist skills and equipment are available to give entrapped persons the best chance of survival.

1.2 Scope

This Plan covers emergency management arrangements within the geographic boundaries of WA for collapse emergencies. It describes risk reduction strategies, preparedness for, response to and initiation of recovery arrangements following the impact of a collapse emergency that involves either a structure or landform.

This Plan details the arrangements for dealing with collapse emergencies that occur in WA. This may include the search and rescue of a trapped or missing person within the collapsed structure or dealing with other external consequences of the event. This plan may also be applied to incidents such as landform collapse, that, while not structural collapses, demand similar capabilities and coordination.

1.3 Hazard Definition

A collapse emergency arises where there is an injury or threat of life of persons trapped by the collapse of a structure or landform³, including any collapse involving a trench, bridge, building or structure.

While a collapse may be spontaneous, without any obvious external stimuli, a collapse emergency may be triggered by events such as earthquakes, tsunamis, transport accidents, landslides, fires, severe weather, floods, gas explosions, hostile or terrorist acts, sinkholes, excavation, erosion, or subsidence. Given WA is not immune to any of these events, a collapse may impact the State.

Notes

¹ *Emergency Management Regulations 2006* regulation 17(2).

² *Emergency Management Act 2005* section 20(1).

³ *Emergency Management Regulations 2006* regulation 15(e).

Each incident will create a unique collapse pattern that may require the HMA to respond to and manage the collapse component of the emergency and safely extricate trapped people. Where the FES Commissioner is not the HMA or the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) is not the Controlling Agency for the initiating hazard, the incident may be transferred to DFES in circumstances where the consequential collapse becomes a significantly greater risk, in accordance with State EM Plan section 5. DFES may also provide support to another HMA as a result of DFES legal responsibilities under other legislation or by agreement.

Notwithstanding this, incidents of collapse may include other hazards associated with chemicals, biological agents, sewage, electricity, gas, water and fire. A major structure collapse will therefore generally require a multi-agency, multidisciplinary coordinated response utilising specialised resources, including emergency services and functional areas. A collapse emergency response is focused on locating, treating and extricating casualties; other combat agencies will be required to assist in the mitigation of those other hazards and to support a USAR operation.

1.4 Organisational Roles and Responsibilities

As HMA, the FES Commissioner is responsible for the management of the adverse effects of a collapse emergency across the full prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR) spectrum.⁴

This plan details the hazard-specific roles and responsibilities for emergencies that involve people being trapped as a consequence of a collapse. It is imperative that organisations assigned responsibility within this Plan take the appropriate steps required to ensure a rapid, coordinated and effective response to collapse emergencies.

A coordinated response to a structural or landform collapse emergency requires emergency management agencies and support services to undertake a variety of agreed and statutory roles and responsibilities. It is recommended that each agency with a role or responsibility under this Plan has appropriate operational procedures in place in accordance with this Plan. These would be in addition and complementary to the agency's operational procedures that enable them to carry out their roles and responsibilities under the State EM Plan.

Agencies involved in response to the impacts of collapse, or those which have roles and responsibilities to provide support services to the community should also maintain a Business Continuity Plan to ensure they maintain capabilities in the event of a major incident impacting the state. The following organisations have responsibilities under this Plan:

- Department of Fire and Emergency Services
- ChemCentre
- Department of Communities
- Department of Health
- Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS)
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)
- Department of Water and Environment Regulation
- Essential Services and Network Operators
- Local Governments
- Main Roads Western Australia
- St John Ambulance Western Australia Ltd.

Notes

⁴ *Emergency Management Regulations 2006* regulation 17(2).

1.0 | INTRODUCTION

- Telstra
- Water Corporation
- Western Australia Police Force
- Industry owners and operators
- Western Australian Planning Commission.

Information regarding the roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies under this plan are detailed in Appendix C.

1.5 Governance

DFES develops and maintains an USAR capability to rescue casualties trapped by buildings, landfalls or slippages which collapse as a result of industrial accidents, explosions, natural disasters and terrorist activity. The Urban Search and Rescue Advisory Group (USAR Advisory Group) ensures the USAR Task Force maintains clear operational planning and direction and adheres to an informed operational resource capability and allocation approach. The USAR Advisory Group convenes quarterly.

1.6 Related Documents and Legislation

This Plan is to be read in conjunction with the State Emergency Management Framework including the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, the *Emergency Management Regulations 2006*, State Emergency Management Policy, plans and procedures.

The Plan is to be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN 2020)
- State Planning Policy 34 Natural Hazards and Disasters
- Department of Health WA State Health Emergency Response Plan
- DFES Western Australian Fire and Emergency Services Manual
- Local Emergency Management Arrangements.

Legislation and codes relevant to this plan include but are not limited to:

- *Building Act 2011*
- *Building Regulations 2012*
- *Fire and Emergency Services Act and Regulations 1998*
- *Fire Brigades Act 1942*
- *Fire Brigades Regulations 1943*
- *Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960*
- *Local Government Act 1995*
- *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994*
- *Occupational Safety & Health Act 1984*
- *Planning and Development Act 2005*
- National Construction Code, Australian Building Codes Board
- AS1170.4 - 2007 Structural Design Actions Part 4: Earthquake Actions in Australia.

1.7 Activities Informing the Assurance Process

The HMA engages with Geoscience Australia (GA), the Bureau of Meteorology and other subject matter experts to ensure an ongoing awareness and a contemporary understanding of the hazard and mitigation strategies.

The HMA ensures aspects of operational performance are reviewed and that

a consistent and structured approach is applied to all aspects of operational performance that:

- complies with relevant State Emergency Management Policy and plans
- ensures that identified lessons and opportunities for improvement are actioned
- ensures that the HMA's service delivery meets community expectations.⁵

DFES will undertake operational lessons management activities after all incidents in accordance with DFES' Operational Lessons Management Policy and directives. DFES has adopted three types of After Action Reviews. The relevant Assistant Commissioner or Command Head will determine which After Action Review is utilised.

DFES Operations applies lessons management principles in the following manner:⁶

- Observations made during operations or in support of operations are analysed to develop insights and identify lessons for consideration by DFES Operations management.
- Approved lessons are validated by relevant personnel.
- Approved lessons are implemented and tested to ensure operational improvements are embedded.
- Lessons learned and operational successes are sustained by sharing with all DFES personnel and relevant emergency management partners.

The Operational Area Manager (OAM)/Incident Controller (IC) will ensure that all agencies involved in a multi-agency emergency are able to provide input to any post operation analysis. DFES will work towards a collaborative multi-agency debrief, analysis and lesson development process that informs DFES operations.

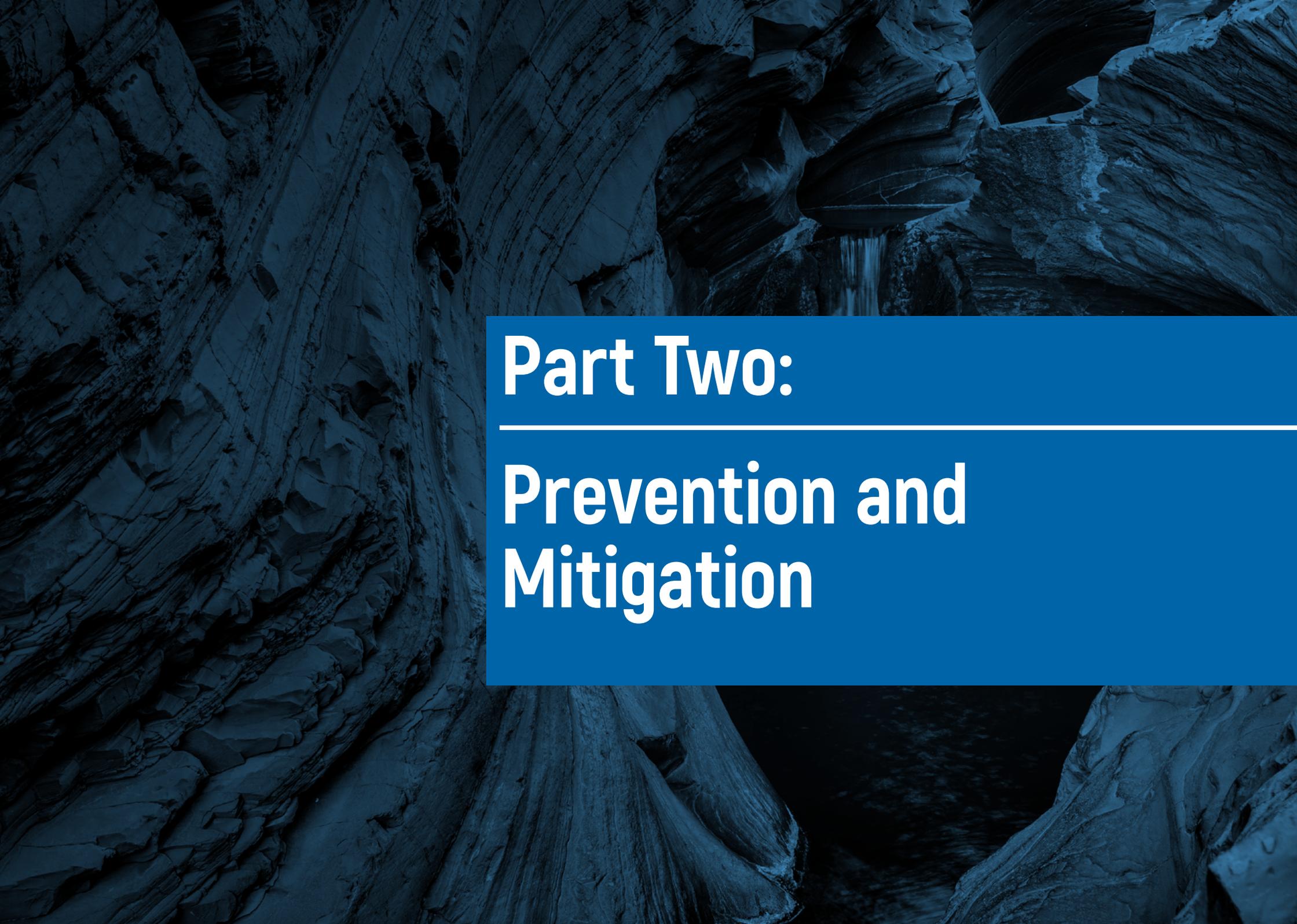
DFES reviews operational lessons management activities to ensure ongoing effectiveness.

Post Operation Reports must be provided to SEMC in accordance with State EM Policy section 5.11 and State EM Plan section 5.7.

Notes

⁵ DFES Operational Lessons Management Policy 2020.

⁶ DFES Directive 3.19 Operational Lessons Management.



Part Two:

**Prevention and
Mitigation**

By proactively reducing the presence and effects of a hazard, it is possible to reduce the financial and social costs to communities over time, reduce impact to the built and natural environments, and thereby improve resilience of the broader community. In WA, a range of prevention and mitigation strategies and projects have been developed and implemented to enhance planning and reduce risk associated with collapse.

2.1 Responsibility for Prevention and/or Mitigation

As the HMA, the FES Commissioner is responsible for undertaking prevention and/or mitigation activities in relation to the hazard of collapse, including:

- maintaining a proactive role in the identification, analysis and mitigation of collapse risks
- developing an improved state of resilience within communities to improve the management of future risks
- ensuring that all emergency management activities pertaining to the preparedness for a collapse are undertaken
- preparing collapse emergency management plans at a State-level, on behalf of the SEMC where required.

Local governments are responsible for planning in their local communities by developing and ensuring compliance to appropriate local planning controls. These controls need to be consistent with objectives and requirements set by the Western Australia Planning Commission (WAPC).⁷ The WAPC is responsible for approving subdivision applications and has delegated powers for the determination of development applications to local governments and development assessment panels.

Notes

⁷ WAPC State Planning Policy 34 Natural Hazards and Disasters, <https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/state-planning-policy-34-natural-hazards-and-disasters>.

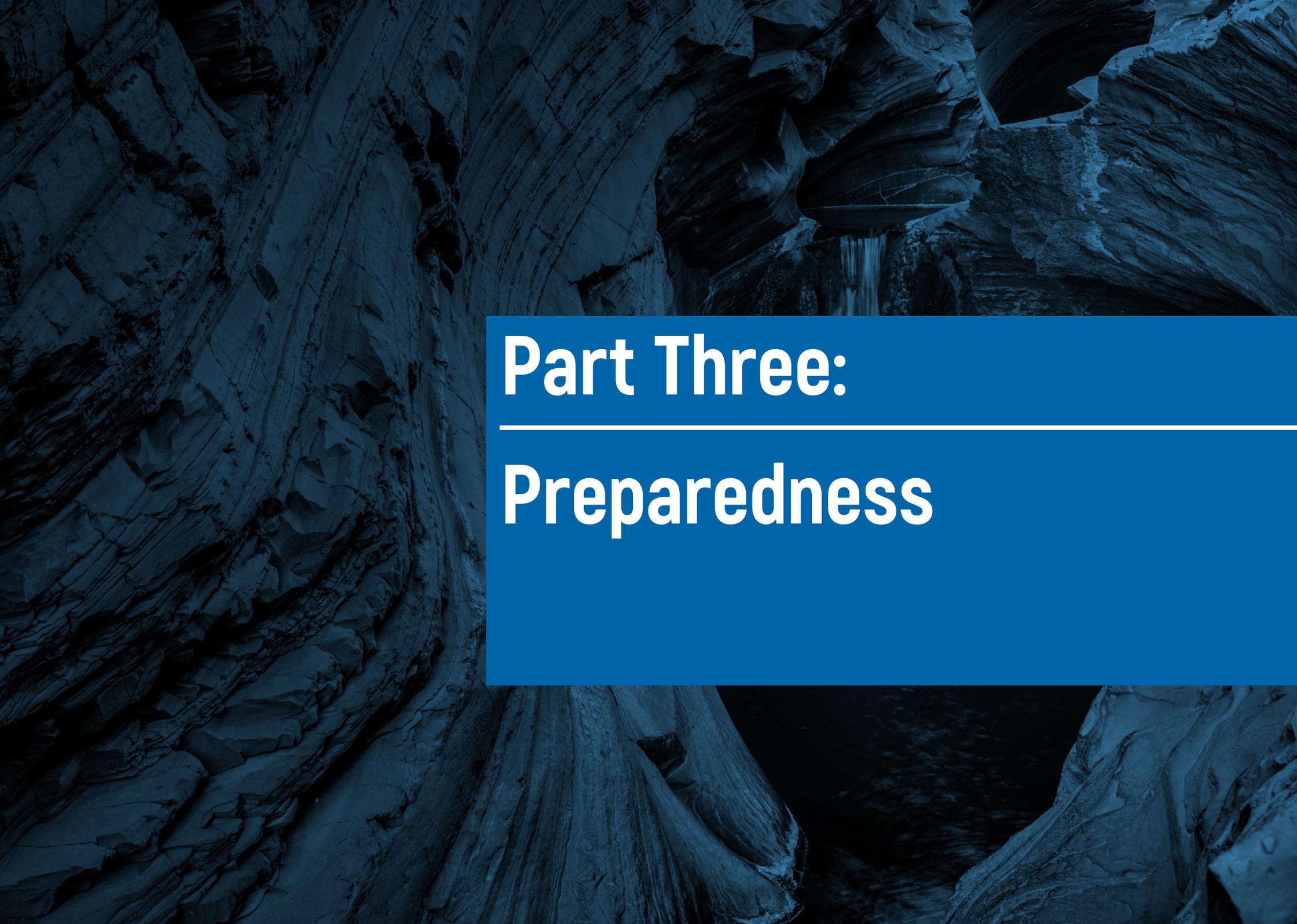
Where relevant to their jurisdiction, Local government has responsibility for developing risk treatment strategies for emergencies that may trigger collapse within emergency risk management planning in accordance with State EM Prevention and Mitigation Procedure 2.1. This is principally accomplished through the application and enforcement of the building codes.

Building construction standards are set by the State, usually by reference to the National Construction Code. Local governments, together with registered building surveyors, have responsibility for ensuring adherence to building construction standards. *Application and enforcement of the National Construction Code* (ABCB 2019) and all other applicable building standards for new and existing construction that is subject to significant redevelopment can contribute to a reduced vulnerability profile for community buildings.

Government agencies, essential services, network operators and other bodies that may be involved in the management of the consequences of a collapse should establish priorities and retrofit or replace vulnerable infrastructure to ensure that functions can be resumed rapidly after a collapse-triggering event.

2.2 Prevention and/or Mitigation Strategies

Some of the triggers for collapse (cyclone, earthquake, flood, tsunami and storm) cannot be prevented. However, their adverse effects on communities can be reduced by mitigation strategies. Other triggers for collapse, such as road and rail crash, structure collapse and trench collapse can be prevented through adherence and enforcement of relevant building codes, codes of practice and standards, together with education and training strategies. Mitigation strategies for hazards that may trigger collapse are set out in the specific state hazard plans.



Part Three:

Preparedness

3.1 Responsibility for Preparedness

As the HMA, the FES Commissioner is responsible for:

- developing plans and arrangements to manage emergencies in relation to collapse
- promoting research, mitigation and resilience activities within communities to improve the management of future risks
- promoting all emergency management activities related to collapse preparedness.

DFES, together with the other agencies with roles and responsibilities in this Plan are responsible for the following preparedness activities:

- planning
- provision of and arrangements for facilities and equipment
- interstate and international assistance arrangements
- training
- community information and education.

3.2 Capability Baseline

The Australian Disaster Preparedness Framework has been developed and endorsed by the Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee (ANZEMC) to support the national development of the required capability to effectively prepare for and manage severe to catastrophic disasters.⁸ The Framework acknowledges the responsibility of all jurisdictions to deal with disasters or emergencies within their existing arrangements.

Notes

⁸ ANZEMC, "Australian Disaster Preparedness Framework," page 4.

⁹ ANZEMC, "Australian Disaster Preparedness Framework," page 18.

It emphasises the importance of simulation and exercising to consider the capabilities required in terms of both the level of capability to effectively deal with the task at hand and the capacity required to sustain this level of capability over an identified time.⁹

A State-level response is initiated for any incident which will or is likely to cause severe and widespread impact on industry, the community or the environment. It usually requires a response being managed primarily at a State-level. To assist with planning and preparedness for a State-level response to a major collapse emergency, supporting agencies are to consider the following scenarios as indicative baselines:

Landform Collapse: A coastal cliff collapses on to a beach carnival in the South West trapping 20 people resulting in eight badly injured and 10 deceased.

Structural Collapse: An explosion from a gas leak occurs in a hotel in the Perth central business district blowing out the front face of the hotel which collapses. Floors collapse across the front half of the hotel. Guests in their rooms are buried in the collapsed structure. Some are killed instantly and others are badly injured requiring urgent medical attention. Those in the back half of the hotel have a range of less critical injuries. Immediate surrounding buildings receive minor to major damage. Significant masonry rubble spills onto the street crushing parked vehicles and partially blocking the street.

These capability baselines are based on previous events and scenario modelling by GA.

3.3 Planning and Arrangements

Successful operations depend on sound planning, effective resource utilisation and a coordinated response which is timely, efficient and effective. Emergency management plans are to be developed and reviewed regularly based on:

- best practice principles
- technical and scientific knowledge
- research, including historical data and post incident analysis
- local knowledge and experience.

The concept of this Plan is to employ and coordinate the resources of State and Australian Government departments, authorities and agencies; resources available to private industry and resources available to volunteer groups. The plan also provides an overview of the coordination framework for international assistance for incidents that exceed state and national response capabilities for necessary, international. This concept is based on:

- availability of the DFES 24-hour State Operations Centre (SOC) for receipt of collapse reports and reports of other hazards with the potential of triggering collapse
- establishment of operational facilities at three levels (State, regional and local), from which management of collapse operations takes place
- deployment of emergency service personnel
- tasking of agencies in a coordinated manner in support of DFES. Agency procedures are then employed to carry out tasks.

Local government is responsible for developing local emergency management arrangements.¹⁰ The Local Emergency Management Committee

Notes

¹⁰ *Emergency Management Act 2005* section 41(1).

(LEMC) is to provide advice to local government in this regard. Where supplementary plans are developed at the local level, such plans should complement this plan.

Similarly, where supplementary plans are required by other agencies, these plans must be consistent with this plan.

3.3.1 Provision and Maintenance of Facilities and Equipment.

DFES is responsible for establishing, equipping, training and maintaining a USAR Task Force. Specialist equipment and vehicles required are to be stored in a safe location, which provides ease of access but protection from damage in the event of an emergency, such as a structural collapse.

3.4 Resources

Where supplementary local plans are established, each agency with roles and responsibilities under the plan should create and maintain a database of suppliers and contractors for equipment, machinery and supplies which could reasonably be expected to be needed in the event of an emergency specific to their tasking.

Identifying and securing access to critical response enabling resources and expertise is an essential component of collapse preparedness. If these resources are not able to be sourced or deployed into the impacted regions, the response effort will be compromised. Planning at all levels should reference resource identification, prioritisation, sourcing, acquisition, maintenance and management arrangements.

As the HMA, the FES Commissioner is responsible for the overall provision and management of resources and personnel required to respond to a collapse event, including acquisition, pre-positioning and inventory management. Specific responsibilities include:

- establishing, equipping, training and maintaining a USAR Task Force
- prioritising, procuring and allocating specialist equipment and vehicles
- safely storing equipment and vehicles in locations that provide ease of access but protection from damage from hazards such as collapse, storm, flood or fire.

Emergency management agencies and support services are required to provide their own resources in the first instance and request additional resources from DFES if required.

When the total resources of the State cannot reasonably cope with the needs of the operation, a request for assistance from other jurisdictions may be made in accordance with section 3.7 "Assistance Arrangements with Other Jurisdictions".

3.5 Training

Agencies with a role in the response to a collapse emergency should provide, or source training to ensure their relevant personnel can effectively respond in accordance with their arrangements.

The safe and coordinated response to a collapse emergency requires the application of specialised knowledge and specific operational techniques. Individual organisations are responsible for training specific to their tasks. Organisations operating within the "Hot Zone" of a collapse emergency are required to have their personnel trained to a minimum USAR Category 1 qualification, as a rule.

DFES may require the further support of appropriate personnel from other agencies, either from within WA or interstate, who are not USAR qualified. Under these conditions DFES must ensure they are provided with a thorough briefing on their allocated tasking within the Hot Zone. The information

Notes

¹¹ State Emergency Management Policy section 5.10 Interstate Assistance., State EM Plan section 5.6 Interstate Assistance.

provided must identify all known hazards and mitigation measures for the allocated task.

3.6 Community Information and Education

DFES, in collaboration with local governments and subject matter experts in agencies such as GA, the Bureau of Meteorology and universities, contributes to the development of education programs and materials to inform and educate the public on the notification, risk and management of the hazards prescribed to the FES commissioner that may trigger collapse emergencies.

During such events, DFES will provide community information in a coordinated manner through the IC and/or OAM.

Media and public information strategies are reviewed annually by DFES to ensure appropriate communication of relevant hazard information to the community.

3.7 Assistance Arrangements with other Jurisdictions

Complex or protracted collapse emergencies may require the assistance of a USAR capability from outside WA. It is anticipated that an interstate USAR capability may not be available, on site, in WA for at least 18-24 hours from activation. Accordingly, the State EM Plan sets out arrangements for sourcing assistance if required.¹¹

3.7.1 National and International Assistance Arrangements

The Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN) (activated by the Director General Emergency Management Australia, facilitates the provision of Australian Government Physical Assistance to States and Territories, following a formal request. This assistance can include but is

not limited to air and maritime border control, traffic management and communications capabilities, satellite imagery capabilities, Australian Medical Assistance Team deployment and disaster victim identification.¹²

All requests for Australian Government Physical Assistance are to be made by the State Emergency Coordinator for consideration by the Director General Emergency Management Australia. Further detail on Australian Government Physical Assistance can be found in State EM Policy section 5.10, State EM Plan section 5.6 and State EM Response Procedure 4.20.

The decision to accept international assistance will be on a case-by-case basis. The decision to accept international assistance will be taken jointly by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The Australian Government's National Situation Room(NSR) will implement and coordinate the activation.

3.7.2 Interstate Assistance Arrangements

The Australasian Arrangement for Interstate Assistance (AIA) provides a framework for mutual assistance between Australasian fire services, emergency services and land management agencies. It is intended for use within Australia and between Australia and New Zealand. It does not replace any existing bilateral agreements that may exist between jurisdictions. It caters for occasions when significant resource deployments are requested for response to large scale events.

The AIA was developed and is maintained by the National Resource Sharing Centre (NRSC), a division of the National Aerial Firefighting Centre, in consultation with the Commissioners and Chief Officers Strategic Committee (CCOSC). The CCOSC of the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service

Authorities Council (AFAC) has endorsed the AIA as the basis for sharing fire and emergency service resources across state boundaries and between Australian states and territories and New Zealand. The Commonwealth, through Emergency Management Australia, co-chairs CCOSC and is integral to this arrangement. The CCOSC and NRSC are primary points of contact for any request made through the AIA for an interstate deployment.¹³

Requesting Interstate Assistance

Requests for interstate deployment support can be made by the FES Commissioner directly to the relevant jurisdiction as required. Deployment must be undertaken according to each agencies policy and directives.

Providing Interstate Assistance

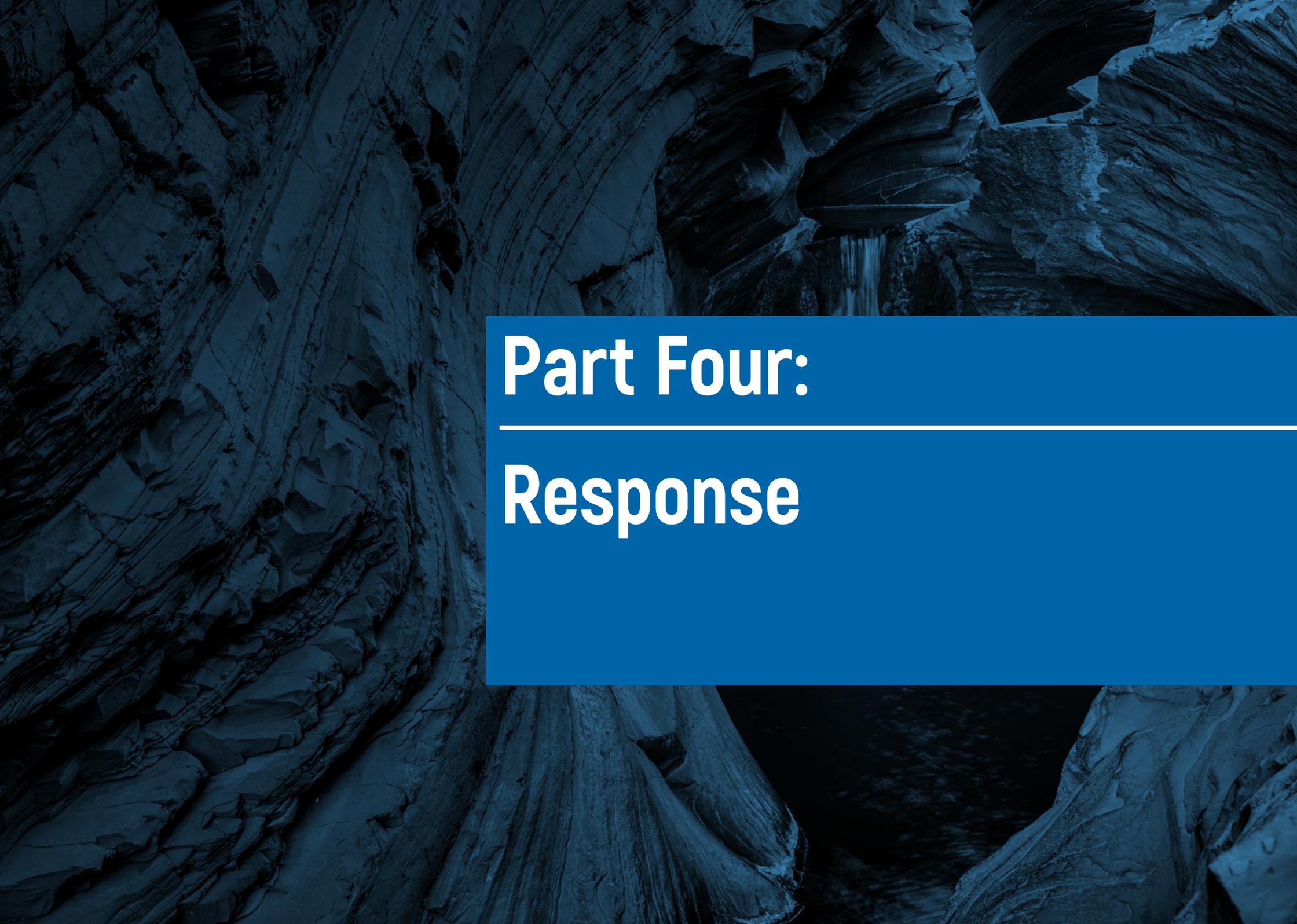
In accordance with agency policies and directives, DFES will consider requests for assistance from other jurisdictions via the DFES State Operations Centre. Any requests for assistance will be subject to conditions agreed between the WA Government and the requesting State or territory and/or the Australian Government.

Deployment must be undertaken according to each agencies policy and directives. The Minister must be notified prior to any deployment of any agency personnel.

Notes

¹² <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/emergency/files/plan-disaster-response.pdf>.

¹³ Australasian Arrangement for Interstate Assistance, AFAC National Resource Sharing Centre (2019) <https://www.afac.com.au/initiative/nrsc/article/principles-of-arrangement-for-interstate-assistance>.



Part Four:

Response

4.1 Responsibility for Response

As the HMA, the FES Commissioner is responsible for the coordination of a response to a collapse emergency. Response activities are those urgent actions taken during and immediately after the impact of an emergency or disaster by the emergency management agencies and support services. These activities combat the effects of the event, provide emergency assistance for casualties, stabilise the event to help reduce further damage, render safe and ensure timely recovery operations.

Response priorities will vary considerably but will be based upon the initial information obtained. DFES is responsible for responding to reports of collapse to assess the scene and classify the incident to appropriately ascertain the level of responses needed.

When an incident is determined to be a collapse emergency, DFES will assume control and undertake actions as required under this Plan and State Emergency Management Policy and plans.

4.1.1 Strategic Control Priorities

The Strategic Control Priorities for collapse events are:

- Protection and Preservation of Life: This is the fundamental overarching priority for the State and includes prioritising the safety of:
 - emergency services personnel
 - community members including at-risk community members and visitors/tourists located within the incident area.
- Provision of community warnings and information.
- Protection of critical infrastructure and community assets.

Notes

¹⁴ State EM Policy section 5.1.6.

¹⁵ State EM Plan section 2.3.

¹⁶ *Emergency Management Regulations 2006* regulation. 17[2].

¹⁷ State EM Policy section 5.2 and State EM Plan section 5.1.

- Protection of residential property.
- Protection of assets supporting the livelihood of individuals and the financial sustainability of communities.
- Protection of places of environmental and heritage significance.

Where there are concurrent risks or competing priorities, the overarching principle of the Protection and Preservation of Life must drive the identification and the prioritisation of all roles, decisions and actions associated with the emergency management response.¹⁴

4.1.2 Principles

In accordance with the State Emergency Management Framework, the management of a collapse emergency is based on a graduated approach using the following guiding principles:¹⁵

- the FES Commissioner is the HMA for collapse emergencies in WA¹⁶
- DFES is the Controlling Agency for collapse emergencies in WA¹⁷
- DFES is responsible for activating and controlling the response to a collapse emergency within WA
- DFES will use arrangements which employ identified emergency management agencies and support services to provide an effective and coordinated response
- responsibility for resourcing and responding to an emergency initially rests with the Incident Controller at the local level
- an emergency beyond the capability of local resources will receive support from district resources

- State resources will be provided if district resources are inadequate
- the State, through the State Emergency Coordinator (SEC) will seek assistance from the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments if State resources are inadequate
- communication between local, district, State, Interstate and Commonwealth authorities is essential to ensure intelligent and timely application of resources to manage the emergency.

4.2 Response Arrangements

When DFES assesses that a collapse emergency will require a significant and coordinated response, it will activate emergency resources and emergency management agencies which are proportionate to the scale and, where possible, proximal to the location of the incident. This approach is consistent with DFES' commitment to incorporating local knowledge into its management structures and may include the activation of relevant local or district plans and the deployment of regionally or centrally based emergency personnel as required.¹⁸

4.2.1 Activation

In accordance with the State's emergency management arrangements, DFES is the Controlling Agency for the response to a collapse emergency. Other agencies will support operations as detailed in this Plan. Soon after the receipt of advice of a collapse event, the FES Commissioner and all agencies with responsibilities in the management of a collapse emergency will collectively plan for the integrated management of the impact and consequences through the SOC, All Hazards Liaison Group (AHLG), Metropolitan and relevant Regional Operation Centres (MOC/ROC), Operations Areas Support Group (OASG), Incident Management Teams (IMT) and Incident Support Group (ISG) established by DFES in response to the incident.

Notes

¹⁸ DFES, Western Australian Fire and Emergency Services Manual Part One..

¹⁹ Directive 3.1 – WA Fire & Emergency Services, SAP 3.1.D – Telephone Warning System, May 2018.

The scale of activation is proportionate to the scale and requirements of the emergency and the level of implementation of plans and operational structures can therefore vary considerably depending upon circumstances. Further detail on Incident Level Declaration, Authority to Act, incident management structures according to incident level and the expectations of IMTs in regards to planning, reporting and engagement with DFES, its stakeholders and the community can be found in the Western Australian Fire and Emergency Service Manual: Part 5 Incident Management Teams.¹⁹

If the emergency results in significant impact to the State and has the potential to attract national attention, DFES should send Situation Reports to the Australian Government's NSR regarding actions taken for this event. This will assist in maintaining a Whole-of-Australian-Government situational awareness and support requests for interstate and national assistance should any be required.

Should another hazard occur as a consequence of a collapse event and, if the FES Commissioner is not the HMA or DFES is not the Controlling Agency for the consequent hazard then the provisions of State EM Plan section 5.1.2 will apply. DFES will remain responsible for managing the collapse emergency.

4.2.2 Levels of Response

The declaration of an incident level is a critical component of emergency management in terms of triggering the responsibilities and actions of emergency management agencies to ensure a response in which the size of both the IMT and the coordination structure are proportional to the size of the collapse emergency. State EM Response Procedure 4.2 enables one of three operational levels to be declared by the IC depending upon the characteristic 'factors' of the emergency. Level one is the lowest level, typically a routine incident that has a single or limited multiagency response. Level three is the highest level, typically the most complex, requiring the

coordination of a multi-agency response and recovery and significantly impacting the routine functioning of the community and infrastructure. This procedure is aligned with State EM Plan section 5.1.5 and is reflected in the Western Australian Fire and Emergency Service Manual: Part 5 Incident Management Teams, section 3 Incident Level Declaration.

4.2.3 Declaration of an Emergency Situation or State of Emergency

Should an incident occur that requires *Emergency Management Act 2005* powers to protect life, property or the environment, the State EM Plan²⁰ sets out arrangements for the declaration of an Emergency Situation or a State of Emergency.

4.3 Notifications

Natural hazards with the potential to trigger collapse are monitored by DFES, GA and the Bureau of Meteorology. Details on hazard specific notification capabilities and arrangements can be found in the relevant State Hazard Plan.

Incidents involving collapse should be reported to DFES Communications Centre via '000'. DFES Communications Centre will create an emergency incident report used as a permanent record of the event.

This suite of notifications enables emergency managers to inform the community of collapse in their local region and for the appropriate level of emergency response and assistance to be dispatched.

Notes

²⁰ State EM Plan sections 5.2.3 -5.2.4.

4.3.1 Alerts

Once an assessment has been undertaken on the magnitude and severity of an incident, DFES Communications Centre will notify other agencies according to the response level. The basic notification and call-out procedures are illustrated in Figure 1:

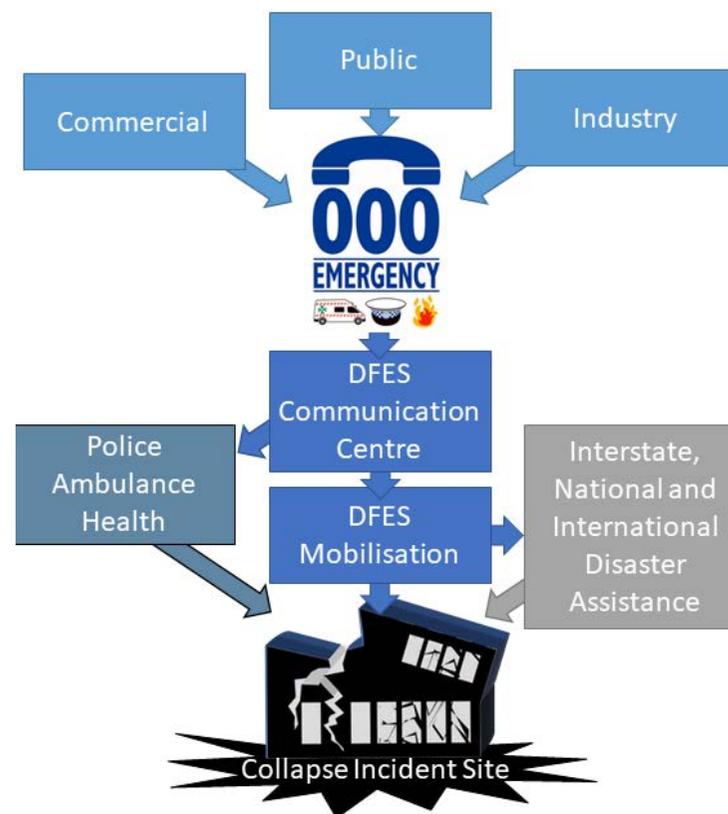


Figure 1: Initial Mobilisation Process

4.4 Public Warnings/Information

4.4.1 Community Alerts

DFES will disseminate messaging to key stakeholders and responders to explain and guide immediate response actions to minimise impacts and maintain safety and security. Given the popularity and importance placed on social media by the community, DFES has incorporated several popular social media platforms into its community communication strategies, in addition to more conventional media platforms. Additionally, while DFES will engage with a range of media formats to convey information to the community, including radio, television and social media, the key platform to issue community alerts is the Emergency WA website: emergency.wa.gov.au.

4.4.2 Emergency Alert

The DFES Telephone Warning System (TWS) is a web-based system designed by the Australian Government (Emergency Alert) to alert people within a specific location for any emergency where there is an imminent threat. The TWS provides warnings to fixed line phones (based on service address) and mobile phones (based on billing address and location based) in a defined area.

The IC or IC delegate can request activation of the TWS in support of incidents and emergencies.²¹

4.4.3 Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)

The Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)²² is a distinctive siren sound to alert the community to the broadcast of an urgent safety message relating to a major emergency. SEWS is intended for use as an alert signal to be played on public media such as radio, television, public address systems to draw listeners' attention to the emergency warning that follows.

Notes

²¹ Directive 3.1 – WA Fire & Emergency Services, SAP 3.1.D – Telephone Warning System, May 2018.

²² <https://www.dfes.wa.gov.au/safetyinformation/warningsystems/Pages/sews.aspx>

SEWS should only be used in emerging situations of extreme danger when there is a need to warn people that they need to take urgent and immediate action to reduce the potential for loss to life or property from emergency events. Note that it is not required for all Emergency Warnings. The use of SEWS must be in accordance with State EM Response Procedure 4.3.

4.5 Incident Management System

DFES divisions operate under the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS) structure and therefore the Manager required under State EM Policy section 5 and State EM Plan section 5 will be known as the IC/OAM. Participating agencies are required to understand the AIIMS principles and structure.

4.6 Site Organisation

- a. **Zones** - Collapse site control is made possible by dividing the collapse area into three zones (Figure 2) that are called the Hot, Warm and Cold Zones. Each zone should be clearly marked and all personnel should understand the purpose of each zone.
- b. **Divisions/Sectors** - Further site control is made possible by dividing the zones of the collapse incident into Divisions/Sectors managed by Divisional/Sector Commanders.
- c. **Operations Point** - A facility where the Operations Officer is located, at or near the scene of a collapse emergency to better facilitate the management and supervision of combating forces.
- d. **Control Centre** - An area for operational facilities required for the emergency management arrangements to function where the IC is located. It is the site for the control and management of collapse emergency operations.

- e. **Assembly Area** - Anybody required to attend a collapse emergency site should report to the assembly area and advise the Marshalling Officer of their arrival. Their arrival time will be logged and forwarded to their respective agencies' Command Post for information. Allocations to zones/sectors will be conducted from the Assembly Area.



Figure 2: Site organisation

4.7 Evacuation Arrangements

Evacuation is a risk mitigation strategy that may be used to mitigate the effects of an emergency on a community. Evacuation arrangements will be developed according to the State EM Policy section 5.7, State EM Plan section 5.3.2, State EM Response Procedures 4.8 and 4.17 and the SEMC *Western Australian Community Evacuation in Emergencies Guideline* describe the State emergency management arrangements.

Refuge sites and evacuation centres should be identified in LEMAs,²³ and are identified and established in partnership with local government and Department of Communities. The Department of Communities is responsible for maintaining a list and providing information on evacuation centres.

Notes

²³ State EM Policy statement 5.74.

4.7.1 Triggers for evacuation

Evacuation may be required if:

- There is a direct threat to people within the incident area of the collapsed structure from further collapse.
- There is a direct threat to people within the incident area or adjacent areas from fire, explosion or Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) hazards.

4.7.2 Hostile or Terrorist act arrangements

If the collapse emergency is the result of a hostile act or terrorist act emergency, the incident will be dealt with in accordance with the State Hazard Plan – Hostile Act or State Hazard Plan – Terrorist Act respectively.

An incident shall not be referred to as a hostile or terrorist act by any responding agency unless the Commissioner of Police has made this determination. Where the cause of the emergency is not apparent and a hostile or terrorist act cannot be readily discounted, the WA Police Force shall be notified in order to commence investigations.

In some circumstances, where the cause of the emergency is determined by the Commissioner of Police in consultation with the HMA to be a criminal act, other than a hostile or terrorist act, of such a nature and magnitude that it requires a significant and coordinated police investigative response, the HMA may handover control of the incident, by agreement, to the WA Police Force. The WA Police Force may mirror hostile act or terrorist act arrangements in response to such an incident, utilising powers conferred by *Criminal Investigation Act 2006* as required.

DFES will retain responsibility for the collapse aspects of the emergency.

4.7.3 Disaster Victim Identification (DVI)

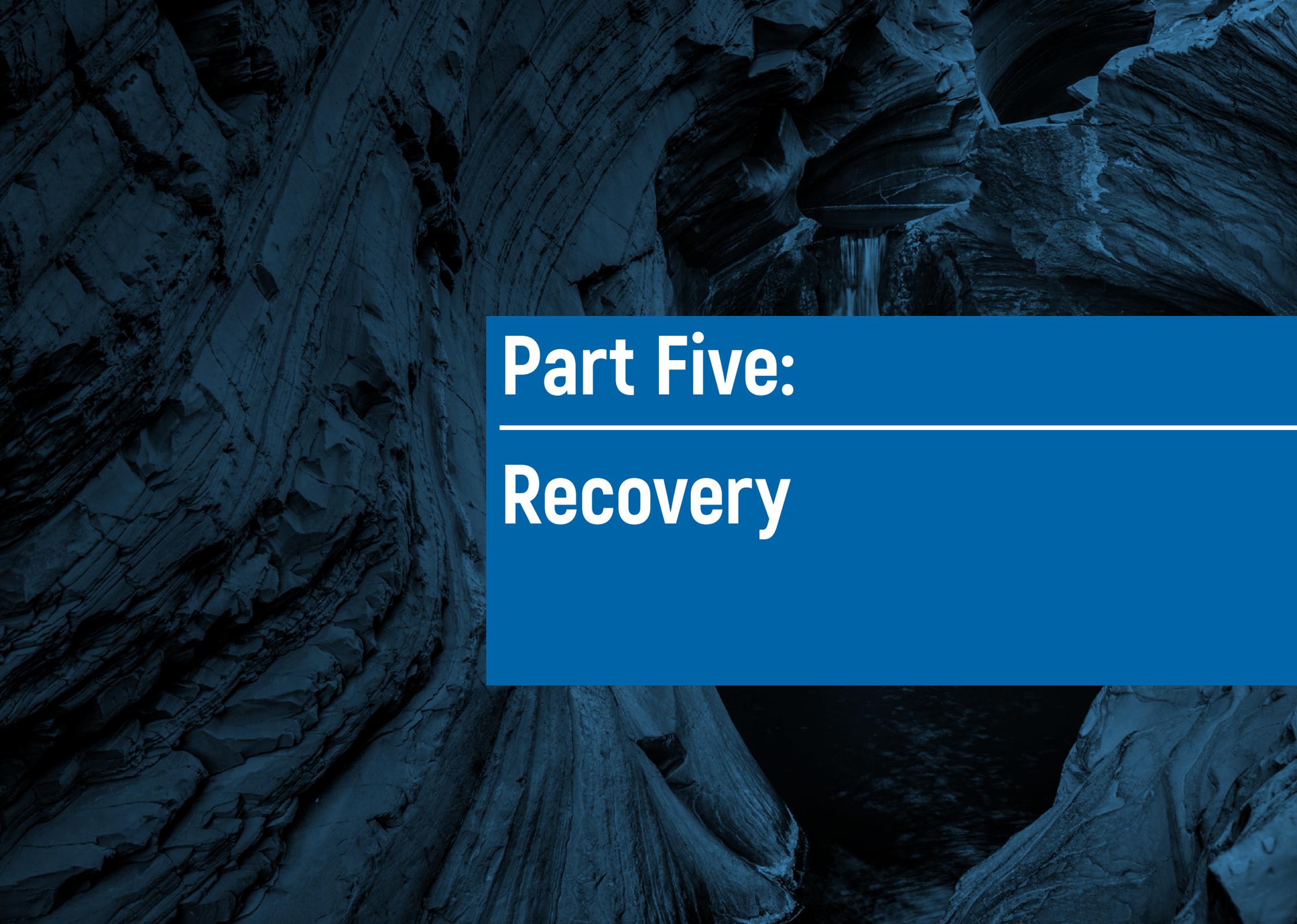
WA Police Force are responsible for identifying deceased persons to the State Coroner. It is essential that the recording, collecting and preservation of evidence are done by appropriately qualified personnel. Except in exceptional circumstances, all deceased remains and personal property shall be guarded and left in-situ until the arrival of Forensic Investigation and DVI teams. The scene will be photographed by WA Police Force, the position of all remains and personal effects will be recorded, labelled and recovered. Deceased will be transported to a mortuary.

Successful disaster victim identification in mass casualty events requires a multi-agency approach involving a number of disciplines. WA Police Force will work closely with medical and dental staff, Coroners and their staff, victim support groups, grief counsellors and others.

Disaster Victim Identification is carried out in accordance with the Australasian DVI Standards Manual.

4.8 Traffic Management During Emergencies

In order to ensure community safety, it is often necessary to alter the normal flow of traffic through an area affected by an emergency or its immediate surrounds. It is acknowledged some agencies have traffic management responsibilities under legislation other than the *Emergency Management Act 2005*. It is recommended these agencies conduct those activities consistent with the framework created by the State EM Policy, plans, procedures and guidelines. Emergency management agencies should implement appropriate agency-specific procedures and training in accordance with State EM Plan section 5.3.3 for the conduct of immediate traffic management.



Part Five:

Recovery

The HMA and Controlling Agency have a role in initiating both relief and recovery during emergencies associated with their designated hazards. It is the responsibility of the Controlling Agency to gain an understanding of known or emerging impacts during the response to an emergency and to coordinate the completion of an Impact Statement in accordance with State EM Plan section 6.4. The Impact Statement should be developed in consultation with the members of the ISG, Local Government Recovery Coordinator/s and other relevant agencies.

The Controlling Agency will assist relief agencies to deliver essential services in safe and accessible community-based locations.²⁴ Recovery activities will be undertaken in accordance with the State EM Policy section 6 and State EM Plan section 6, to commence during the response phase. As such, there needs to be high levels of understanding and cooperation between response and recovery organisations at each level (State, District, local).

5.1 Transition to Recovery

The recovery process covering both the affected site and the community is to commence as soon as practicable during the response to collapse emergencies.

Site recovery activities will only commence once the associated risks are reduced to a point considered acceptable to the IC. The IC, on the advice of technical or local advisory groups, permit recognised contractors to commence clean-up operations. However, preservation of evidence must be considered prior to any restoration work commencing. The Controlling Agency remains the custodian of property until the owners or the Police arrive to take responsibility.

Notes

²⁴ DFES, WA Fire and Emergency Services Manual – Part One: Overview, 2017, page 20.

As per Local Emergency Management Arrangements, supported by State EM Policy section 6 and State EM Plan section 6 ideally, the recovery process should be initiated during the response. The Controlling Agency should ensure all possible mitigating actions will be conducted in such a way to simplify and facilitate recovery. The Controlling Agency will assist those responsible for recovery during the response phase with information and by assembling resources to initiate recovery actions. Where operationally practicable, the HMA may permit recovery operations to commence during the response phase.

A site is 'safe for recovery' when:

- the emergency impacting the site no longer exists
- control of the situation has been established
- all trapped persons and the deceased or missing as far as practicable have been recovered
- non-emergency services personnel are using appropriate controls (e.g. work practices and personal protection).

At this point a formal handover process will be applied from the Controlling Agency.

To initiate the recovery process for the community the IC is to ensure that relevant information is provided to the local government in order to facilitate the transition from response to recovery activities.

5.2 Impact Assessment and Needs Assessment

The development of a recovery plan for the emergency by local government is dependent upon an assessment of the impact of the emergency.

The Controlling Agency is to arrange for the communication of an initial impact assessment by way of either a regional, metropolitan or State situation report (sitrep), to the recovery coordinator appointed by the local government. The range of impacts drawn from the sitrep includes, but is not limited to information about:

- Death and injuries
- Number of people displaced
- Damage to homes
- Damage to other buildings
- The availability of health services
- Damage to infrastructure and services (including electricity, gas, telephone, internet, water, sewage, road and rail)
- Food supply
- Environmental impacts and information about any hazardous materials.

The local government is to prepare an initial needs assessment based on the DFES sitrep to help establish basic recovery services. Other information and data from the impacted community and those working with them should also be incorporated. The context in which recovery is undertaken is a rapidly and ever-changing environment, which require the frequent and continuing assessment of community need.



Appendices

Appendix A: Distribution

This State Hazard Plan is available on the [SEMC website](#). The agencies below will be notified by the HMA (unless otherwise specified) when an updated version is published on this website.

- All agencies and organisations with responsibilities under this Plan
- Emergency Management Australia (SEMC Business Unit to notify)
- Minister for Emergency Services (SEMC Business Unit to notify)
- State Emergency Management Committee, SEMC subcommittees and SEMC reference group members (SEMC Business Unit to notify)
- State Library of Western Australia (SEMC Business Unit to notify).

Appendix B: Glossary of Terms/Acronyms

Terminology used throughout this document has the meaning prescribed in section 3 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* or as defined in the State Emergency Management Glossary. In addition, the following hazard-specific definitions apply.

Glossary of Terms

| Term | Definition |
|--|---|
| Category of USAR Qualifications | <p>Category 1: Training directed at all personnel involved with a collapse who would be in position from early stages of an incident as the first responders and who form a skilled, large scale back up. Category 1 is primarily directed at rescue/removal of surface casualties.</p> <p>Category 2: USAR Teams members trained in specialist USAR operations for major collapse utilising specialised equipment and accessing voids and confined spaces.</p> <p>Category 3: Command, Control and Management Level.</p> |
| Cold Zone | The outermost zone area surrounding the incident site within which it is safe to operate unprotected. |
| Collapse | A injury or threat to life of persons trapped by the collapse of a structure or landform (EM Regulations, regulation 15(e)) |
| Operations Point | The point from which the Operations Officer directs operations toward combating the incident. |
| Facility | All buildings, equipment, structures and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person. |
| Hot Zone | The area immediately surrounding the collapse site and potential secondary collapse where appropriately trained personnel and their equipment are employed to carry out search and rescue tasks. |
| Operator | The person or company who operates the facility. |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Owner | The person, persons or company who own the facility. |
| Premises | Any land, house, storehouse, storehouse, warehouse, shop, factory, store, cellar, yard, building, or enclosed space, or any part thereof. |
| Task Force | A deployable USAR Team comprising of four search and rescue teams, one task force support team and task force management. |
| Task Force Leader | USAR Category 3 qualified (desirable) person responsible for managing and supervising all search and rescue activities of a USAR Task Force during a mission assignment. |
| Task Force Team Leader | USAR Category 2 qualified (minimum) person responsible for managing and supervising all search and rescue activities of a USAR team during a mission assignment. |
| USAR (Urban Search & Rescue) | Integrated Multi-Agency Response which is beyond the capability of local rescue arrangements to locate and provide initial medical care and remove trapped persons from a collapse. |
| Warm Zone | The area surrounding the Hot Zone where personnel and equipment are assembled and prepared prior to entry to the Hot Zone. |

B2: Acronyms

| Acronym | Meaning |
|---------------|---|
| AFAC | Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council |
| AHLG | All Hazards Liaison Group |
| AIA | Australasian Arrangements for Interstate Assistance |
| AIIMS | Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management Systems |
| ANZEMC | Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee |
| CBRN | Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear |
| CCOSC | Chief Officers Strategic Committee |
| DFES | Department of Fire and Emergency Services |
| FES | Fire and Emergency Services |
| GA | Geoscience Australia |

| Acronym | Meaning |
|-------------|--|
| HMA | Hazard Management Agency |
| IC | Incident Controller |
| IMT | Incident Management Teams |
| ISG | Incident Support Group |
| LEMC | Local Emergency Management Committee |
| MOC | Metropolitan Operations Centre |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NRSC | National Resource Sharing Centre |
| NRS | National Situation Room |
| OAM | Operational Area Manager |
| OASG | Operational Areas Support Group |
| PPRR | Prevention, Preparedness, Response, Recovery |

| Acronym | Meaning |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| ROC | Regional Operations Centres |
| SECG | State Emergency Coordination Group |
| SEMC | State Emergency Management Committee |
| SEWS | Standard Emergency Warning Signal |
| SOC | State Operations Centre |
| TWS | Telephone Warning System |
| USAR | Urban Search and Rescue |
| WAPC | Western Australia Planning Commission |

Appendix C: Roles and Responsibilities

DFES, through the FES Commissioner as the Hazard Management Agency (HMA), has the responsibility for managing the adverse effects of emergencies associated with collapse in WA. The assistance and cooperation of other agencies and organisations operating within their functional areas are necessary for effective emergency prevention, preparation, response and recovery.

This appendix outlines the hazard specific roles and responsibilities of agencies and organisations under this Plan, however some all-hazards information is provided. State Emergency Management Plan, Appendix E provides an outline of the all-hazards roles and responsibilities across the Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery spectrum.

The *Emergency Management Act 2005*, *Emergency Management Regulations 2006*, State Emergency Management Policy, Plan and Procedures, State Hazard Plans and State Support Plans should be referenced for a comprehensive understanding of the roles and responsibilities within the emergency management framework.

The agencies will undertake the agreed responsibilities as detailed below.

Note: The capability and commitment of each Local Government to undertake the tasks and meet the responsibilities identified in this State Plan should be confirmed by the HMA and detailed in Local Emergency Management Arrangements. This will ensure the varying capabilities of individual Local Governments are recognised and accommodated.

Overarching

| Organisation | Overarching Roles and Responsibilities |
|--|--|
| Department of Fire and Emergency Services | Role: Supporting the FES Commissioner in their role as the Hazard Management Agency (HMA) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Manage the adverse effects of a collapse emergency across the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR) spectrum. b. Undertake operational lessons management activities. |

Prevention and Mitigation

| Organisation | Prevention and Mitigation Roles and Responsibilities |
|--|---|
| Department of Fire and Emergency Services | <p>Role: Supporting the FES Commissioner in their role as HMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintain a proactive role in the identification, analysis and mitigation of collapse risks. b. Develop an improved state of resilience within communities to improve the management of future risks. |
| Local Governments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop and ensure enforcement of appropriate local planning controls, consistent with objectives and requirements set by the Western Australia Planning Commission (WAPC). b. If relevant to their jurisdiction, develop risk treatment strategies for emergencies that may trigger collapse within emergency risk management planning in accordance with State EM Prevention and Mitigation Procedure 2.1. c. Ensure adherence to building construction standards. |
| Government agencies, essential services and network operators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Are recommended to establish priorities and retrofit or replace vulnerable infrastructure to ensure that functions can be resumed rapidly after a collapse-triggering event. |
| Western Australia Planning Commission (WAPC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Approve subdivision applications and has delegated powers for the determination of development applications to local governments and development assessment panels. |

Preparedness

| Organisation | Preparedness Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| <p>Department of Fire and Emergency Services</p> | <p>Role: Supporting the FES Commissioner in their role as HMA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop plans and arrangements to manage emergencies in relation to collapse. b. Develop plans to mobilise the USAR Task Force, or specific USAR capabilities in support of local, intrastate, national and international incidents. c. Promote research, mitigation and resilience activities within communities to improve the management of future risks. d. Chair the Urban Search and Rescue Advisory Group. e. Ensure that all emergency management activities pertaining to the preparedness for a collapse are undertaken. f. Provide and manage of resources and personnel required to respond to a collapse event, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in coordination with other agencies, establish, equip, train and maintain a deployable USAR Task Force (to USAR Category 1, Category 2 and Category 3 competencies) providing capability aligned to that of an International Search and Rescue Advisory Group Medium Team. - prioritise, procure and allocate specialist equipment and vehicles - safely store equipment and vehicles in locations that provide ease of access but protection from damage from hazards such as collapse, storm, flood or fire - if further support of appropriate personnel from other agencies, either from within WA or interstate, who are not USAR qualified, provide with a thorough briefing on their allocated tasking within the Hot Zone. g. Collaborate with local governments and subject matter experts in agencies such as GA, the Bureau of Meteorology and universities to develop community information and education. h. Annually review media and public information strategies to ensure appropriate communication of relevant hazard information to the community. |

| Organisation | Preparedness Roles and Responsibilities |
|--|---|
| Emergency Management Agencies and Support Services with a response role or responsibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Are recommended to maintain appropriate public information arrangements, policy, plans and procedures in relation to their specific responsibilities. b. Are recommended to maintain a Business Continuity Plan to ensure they maintain capabilities in the event of a major collapse. c. Are recommended to include resource identification, prioritisation, sourcing, acquisition, maintenance and management arrangements at all levels of planning. d. Plan to provide their own resources in the first instance and request additional resources from DFES if required. e. Provide, or source training to ensure relevant personnel can effectively respond in accordance with their arrangements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - train personnel to a minimum USAR Category 1 qualification if operating within the “Hot Zone” of a collapse emergency. |
| Essential services and network operators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Are recommended to maintain a Business Continuity Plan to ensure they maintain capabilities in the event of a major incident impacting the State. |
| Industry owners and operators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cooperate with their Local Emergency Management Committee by participating in the local planning process. |

Response

| Organisation | Response Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| <p>Department of Fire and Emergency Services</p> | <p>Role: Establishing and implementing strategic control priorities for collapse emergencies on the behalf of the HMA under the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> and other relevant legislation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Act as Controlling agency for collapse emergencies in accordance with the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> and State EM Policy section 5 and State EM Plan section 5. b. Provide a scalable but comprehensive response to a collapse incident from first response and specialist capabilities culminating in USAR mobilisation. c. Mobilise prompt first strike actions for structural collapse response. d. Perform enduring Assessment, Search and Rescue actions. e. Ensure a Special Operations Advisor is available and contactable on a 24/7 basis. f. Upon receipt of a potential collapse emergency determine the need to activate State Hazard Plan - Collapse. g. Appoint an Incident Controller for each incident and, if necessary, an Operational Area Manager to undertake those responsibilities. h. Establish an Incident Control Centre, Incident Management Team and if necessary, an OASG. i. Implement control measures and coordination methodologies per incident control standard operating procedures and International Search and Rescue Advisory Group Guidelines. j. Develop and implement the Incident Action Plan. k. Task and coordinate participating agencies and execute the incident action plan. l. When required, determine the activation of Interstate and International Disaster Assistance. |

| Organisation | Response Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|--|
| <p>Department of Fire & Emergency Services (continued)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> m. In consultation with the Emergency Coordinator, ensure the preparation and approval of media releases. n. Maintain a record of activities. o. Arrange a debriefing of participants following an emergency and preparation of a Post Operation Report in accordance with State EM Policy section 5.11 and section 5.7. p. Undertake Incident Analysis when required. q. When required, determine the activation of Interjurisdictional disaster assistance arrangements via the Australian Government's NSR. |
| <p>ChemCentre</p> | <p>Role: Provide chemical support as required for detection and identification and to provide advice with respect the properties of chemicals, their neutralisation, decontamination and environmental fate. To assist the HMA and other agencies with forensic analysis and monitor site until danger has passed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Be contactable and available on a 24/7 basis. b. Provide a representative to the ISG/OASG as required. c. Provide and maintain trained personnel in the use of appropriate protective equipment provided by DFES for entry into the Hot Zone. d. Sample and identify chemical substances including chemical CBRN agents. e. Sample for additional evaluation at Chemistry Centre and/or DSTO. f. Maintain chain of evidence and procedural protocols for forensics. g. Provide information on the hazard. h. Monitor until danger has passed. i. Provide backup radiation detection support if required. j. Maintain specialised sampling and detection equipment, including by agreement, equipment provided by DFES. |

| Organisation | Response Roles and Responsibilities |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Department of Communities | <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. In consultation with DFES, and consideration of available resources, determine the number and location of evacuation centres to be opened during the emergency.b. Staff evacuation centres.c. Facilitate evacuee registrations.d. Provide a liaison officer to DFES SOC if required. |

| Organisation | Response Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| <p>Department of Health</p> | <p>Role: Responsible for the coordination of the overall health response in a disaster or major incident.</p> <p>Department of Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Medical care of the USAR Task Force. b. Management of casualties in conjunction with St John Ambulance. c. Contribution to public information, particularly in Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear incidents. d. Provision of a written report and/or participation in post operation debriefs as required. <p>Public Health support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To be contactable on a 24/7 basis via an on-call Duty Officer. b. Provision of an on-site Liaison Officer to the Incident Controller/ Manager or Operational Area Manager as required. c. Provision of advice on the potential dangers to public health and actions to be taken to mitigate these effects as required. d. Provision of a written report and/or participation in post operation debriefs as required. e. Undertake medical surveillance to gather information concerning infectious disease and other public health issues specific to the emergency area. <p>Management of casualties (Hospital Response Teams)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In conjunction with SJA, manage the care of casualties as outlined in the State Health Emergency Response Plan. |
| <p>Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assist in specific technical strategies that fall within the remit of DMIRS. b. Provide a liaison officer to DFES SOC if required. |

| Organisation | Response Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assist in specific technical strategies that fall within the remit of DPLH. b. Provide a liaison officer to DFES SOC if required. |
| Department of Water and Environment Regulation (Pollution Response Unit) | <p>Role: To administer the pollution and waste management control provisions of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> and the provisions of the <i>Contaminated Sites Act 2006</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To be contactable and available on a 24/7 basis. b. Provide a representative to the ISG/OASG as required. c. Provide advice on potential dangers to the environment and preferred actions with respect to contamination control measures, decontamination (where required), neutralisation, clean up, minimisation of wastes, disposal of wastes and other actions to minimise or mitigate environmental impact. d. Provide on-site representative for technical advice and other such assistance that may be appropriate and available when required by ISG/OASG. e. Provide and co-ordinate environmental monitoring (such as particulates and dust, air toxins and contaminated water) during the emergency response and recovery phase for off-site impacts in the air or water using scientific instrumentation and/or sample collection as required. f. Determine the level of clean up, disposal and site restoration required and advise of any residual environmental impacts. g. Provide a written report and/or participate in post operation debriefs on the emergency as required. h. Coordinate/monitor long term clean up when required. |

| Organisation | Response Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| Essential services and network operators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Disconnect and restore essential services as prioritised by DFES or the designated recovery authority. Restoration priority will include consideration of other lifeline interdependence requirements. b. Provide technical advice to DFES in relation to essential service supply, disconnection and restoration. c. Assist in the provision of emergency essential services as requested by DFES or the designated recovery authority. d. Provide a liaison officer to DFES SOC if required. |
| Industry owners and operators | <p>Role: To assist the HMA with dealing with a collapse emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Immediately advise emergency services via 000 of any collapse emergencies. b. Assist the emergency services in coping with a collapse emergency at their facility by making available their own resources. c. Provide specialist/technical advice by telephone and/or by attending the scene of an emergency. d. Provide a written report and/or participate in post operation debriefs on the emergency as may be required by the HMA. |

| Organisation | Response Roles and Responsibilities |
|--------------------------|---|
| Local governments | <p>Role: To assist the HMA at collapse emergencies with advice and resources to deal with the emergency and coordination of community recovery at a local level.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide liaison officer with DFES. b. Act in accordance with the Local Emergency Management Arrangements in support of DFES. c. Provide advice on Local Authority drains, water and sewerage systems. d. Provide resources support. e. Provide advice by making the local Environmental Health Officer and Engineer available for collapse emergencies. f. Provide a written report and/or participate in post operation debriefs on the emergency as may be required by the HMA. |
| Main Roads WA | <p>Role: To manage the Main Roads network and structures and provide engineering and technical advice and support to the HMA for structural collapse emergencies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To be contactable on a 24/7 basis. b. Provide engineering and technical advice with respect Main Roads infrastructure. c. Prepare and implement contingency traffic management plans arising from a collapse emergency for the Main Roads network. d. Participate in Post Operational Debriefs as required. |

| Organisation | Response Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| <p>Other support services within the All Hazards Liaison Group</p> | <p>Role: Provide support to the HMA and meet their statutory obligations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Attend at the emergency site as requested. b. Provide technical advice. c. Assist with resource provision. d. Assist in clean-up operations. e. Carry out statutory tasks. |
| <p>St John Ambulance Western Australia Ltd. (SJA)</p> | <p>Role: To provide initial medical treatment and transportation of casualties resulting from a collapse emergency, and provide paramedic support to the USAR Task Force.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To provide USAR Paramedic support to the USAR Teams as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. First - USAR Task Force personnel ii. Second - Victims directly encountered by USAR Teams iii. Third - Other persons as required. b. Additional responsibilities may include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. To provide paramedic support to the USAR Teams in accordance with the structure ii. To train, maintain and equip USAR paramedics to an agreed level iii. To provide an on-site liaison officer to the Incident Controller or Operations Officer where required. c. Provide and coordinate ambulance responses to emergencies as outlined in the State Health Emergency Response Plan. |

| Organisation | Response Roles and Responsibilities |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Telstra | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide advice regarding the provision of emergency communications services. b. Give priority consideration to emergency communications requirements of authorities responsible for hazard and emergency management within WA. Actual service provision and restoration priorities will depend on Telstra's network configuration, the safety and availability of staff, material availability, local community issues and national and local security issues. c. Provide a liaison officer to DFES SOC if required. d. Provide a representative for SECG if required. |
| Water Corporation WA | <p>As outlined in the State Emergency Management Plan Appendix E, Response Responsibilities are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participate in ISG, OASG and SECG meetings as requested. b. Assist with the provision of potable water to affected communities until normal services are restored. c. Provide a liaison officer(s) and other trained staff to operations and coordination centres as requested and appropriate. d. Provide or assist in the acquisition of resources and engineering services including earthmoving machinery and operators. e. Provide information on local conditions and hazards, environmental and water issues associated with waste disposal. f. Assist with the supply of water to affected areas through the provision of tanker access to Water Corporation resources (e.g. standpipes, pipelines and reservoirs). g. For emergencies affecting the Water Corporation drinking water supplies and critical assets, activate the joint agency coordination team (Department of Health and Water Corporation) and to manage the incident as a security incident as required. h. Provide a written report or participate in post-operation debriefs on the emergency as required by the HMA. i. Be contactable on a 24/7 basis. |

| Organisation | Response Roles and Responsibilities |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Western Australia Police Force | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assist with evacuation and/or traffic management on request. b. Maintain public order where required. c. In the event of mass casualties, provide Disaster Victim Identification. d. Provide liaison officers and/or representation to any ISG/OASG/ALHG and/or SECG as appropriate. e. Investigate the cause of the emergency, where necessary, with other agencies as appropriate. f. Provide emergency coordinators as appropriate to assist DFES in the provision of a coordinated response. |

Recovery

| Organisation | Recovery Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|--|
| Agencies listed with roles and responsibilities in this plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Comply with their responsibilities identified in the State Emergency Management Policy section 6 and State Emergency Management Plan section 6. Refer to section 5 Recovery in this Plan. |
| Department of Communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participate in the emergency recovery arrangements for people affected by collapse. |

| Organisation | Recovery Roles and Responsibilities |
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| Department of Fire & Emergency Services | <p>Role: Supporting the FES Commissioner as HMA and DFES as Controlling Agency in initiating both relief and recovery activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. HMA may permit recovery operations to commence during the response phase. b. Ensure all possible mitigating actions will be conducted in such a way to simplify and facilitate recovery. c. Assist those responsible for recovery during the response phase with information and by assembling resources to initiate recovery actions. d. Through the IC, permit recognised contractors to commence clean-up operations on the advice of technical or local advisory groups. e. Through the IC, ensure that relevant information is provided to the local government in order to facilitate the transition from response to recovery activities. f. Arrange for the communication of an initial impact assessment by way of either a regional, metropolitan or State situation report (sitrep), to the recovery coordinator appointed by the local government. g. Support a formal handover. |
| Industry owners and operators | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assist with long term clean up, when required. |
| Local Government | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide Recovery Coordinator to coordinate long term community recovery, in accordance with the Local Recovery Plan as required. b. Assist with the long term clean up when required. |
| Main Roads | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Restoration of the Main Roads network, including clean up and construction of Bridge assets during recovery operations. |

