ATTACHMENT NO. 1

TOWN OF BASSENDEAN

MINUTES

BASSENDEAN LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 48 OLD PERTH ROAD, BASSENDEAN

ON WEDNESDAY 5 JUNE 2019, AT 3.30PM

1.0 DECLARATION OF OPENING/ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

The Acting Presiding Member declared the meeting open, welcomed all those in attendance and conducted an Acknowledgement of Country.

2.0 ATTENDANCES, APOLOGIES AND APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Members

Snr Sgt Matt McCaughey, Kiara Police, Acting Presiding Member
Cr Melissa Mykytiuk
Cr Kathryn Hamilton
Sharna Merritt, Senior Ranger
Ryan Hamblion, Department for Communities
Graeme Haggart, Director Community Development
Ken Cardy, Manager Parks & Environment (from 3.50pm)

Staff

John Lane, Emergency Management Officer/XO
Amy Holmes, Minute Secretary

Apologies

Cr Bob Brown, Presiding Member
Jeff Somes, Environmental Health Officer
Gordon Munday, Manager Bassendean SES Unit

3.0 DEPUTATIONS

Nil

4.0 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

4.1 Minutes of the Bassendean Local Emergency Management Committee meeting held on 6 March 2019

COMMITTEE/OFFICER RECOMMENDATION – ITEM 4.1

MOVED Sharna Merritt, Seconded Cr Mykytiuk, that the minutes of the BLEMC meeting held on 6 March 2019, be confirmed as a true record.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 6/0

5.0 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PRESIDING PERSON WITHOUT DISCUSSION

Nil

6.0 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Nil

7.0 BUSINESS DEFERRED FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

Nil

8.0 OFFICER REPORTS

8.1 Flood Mitigation Project - Update

The Town of Bassendean has completed the mapping and is in possession of flood markers for installation. A decision will need to be made by the Town of Bassendean as to the engagement of suitable contractors for the completion of the installation of flood markers.

The Bassendean SES have advised that they are unable to complete this project and therefore an additional point was added to the recommendation.

COMMITTEE/OFFICER RECOMMENDATION – ITEM 8.1

BLEMC – 1/06/19 MOVED Cr Hamilton, Seconded Cr Mykytiuk, that:

1. The information on the Flood Mitigation Project be received; and

WALGA EMAG

The WALGA EMAG minutes will be distributed when received.

Local Welfare Committee

No meeting has been conducted in the past quarter.

COMMITTEE/OFFICER RECOMMENDATION – ITEM 8.4

BLEMC – 3/06/19 MOVED Matt McCaughey, Seconded Sharna Merritt, that the Emergency Management Agency Reports be received.
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 7/0

8.5 Post-Incident Reports and Post Exercise Reports

The Committee has requested all HMA's routinely forward post incident reports to the Town for presenting to LEMC.

Any relevant post incident and post exercise reports are to be tabled at the meeting.

COMMITTEE/OFFICER RECOMMENDATION– ITEM 8.5

BLEMC – 4/06/19 MOVED Cr Mykytiuk, Seconded Graeme Haggart, that **the Committee notes that no** post incident or post exercise reports **have been** received at this time.
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 7/0

8.6 Contact Details and Key Holders

The current Contact Details and Key Holders' was circulated at the meeting for any update requirements.

COMMITTEE/OFFICER RECOMMENDATION – ITEM 8.6

BLEMC – 5/06/19 MOVED Sharna Merritt, Seconded Ken Cardy, that the Committee members' contact details be confirmed, as amended.
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 7/0

8.7 Preparedness, Prevention, Response and Recovery Issues

Ryan Hamblion

Emergency Welfare Training will be held on 25 June. The aim is to inform and prepare Departmental staff and key stakeholders from our partnering agencies on the operation of providing welfare services to the community during and after an emergency.

COMMITTEE/OFFICER RECOMMENDATION – ITEM 8.7

BLEMC – 6/06/19 MOVED Cr Mykytiuk, Seconded Ryan Hamblion, that Preparedness, Prevention, Response and Recovery Issues raised, be received.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 7/0

8.2 Local Government Emergency Risk Management Project Report

The Town of Bassendean is currently a participant in the State Risk Assessment Project Local. The first hazard workshop dealing with Heatwave took place on 7 November 2018 at the City of Bayswater, hosted by officers from DFES Special Risks Section.

The Town of Bassendean is awaiting confirmation of the location and timing of the next workshop in the series.

In the interim, the LEMC should discuss the Heat Wave Risk Register to determine whether risk statements with a treatment priority of 1 or 2 meet the requirements for treatment at the local level.

The Committee discussed the heatwave treatment options. John Lane, Emergency Management Officer, recorded comments in the risk register, for future reference.

- *The Town can be more proactive in advertising facilities with air conditioning that people can go to, such as the library.*
- *Adopt a programme for the dissemination of information to the community.*

COMMITTEE/OFFICER RECOMMENDATION – ITEM 8.2

BLEMC – 7/06/19 MOVED Sharna Merritt, Seconded Cr Mykytiuk, that the **Committee notes** the treatment options **discussed** relative to the Heat Wave hazard and that details of **the** discussion **will** be added to the risk register for future reference during the treatment phase.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 7/0

9.0 MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

Nil

10.0 ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NOTICES OF MOTION FOR THE NEXT MEETING

Nil

11.0 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS

Nil

12.0 CLOSURE

The next meeting of the BLEMC is to be held on Wednesday 4 September 2019, commencing at 3.30pm.

There being no further business, the Presiding Member declared the meeting closed, the time being 4.30pm.

ATTACHMENT NO. 2

TOWN OF
BASSENDEAN
Home by the Swan

RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT

NOVEMBER 2019

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Introduction

In 2013, the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) initiated the State Risk Project, which was designed to gain a comprehensive and consistent understanding of the risks faced at state, district and local levels. Consequently, a series of state-level risk assessment workshops were held to assess the risks posed by seven sudden-onset natural hazards. The results were reported to the Commonwealth in 2013 and an update of the state's risk profile was delivered in 2017.

The State Risk Project uses both the methodology and criteria outlined in the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) and internationally recognized standards for the risk assessment process (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009). Assessments, based on a worst-case scenario event (and a near worst-case scenario event for State-level), are conducted in workshop settings. The scenarios are scalable for state, district and local levels and are tailored accordingly. This methodology ensures all data is consistent and can be compared.

The local level phase of the project commenced in 2017, with local government take-up, participation and support of the project being very strong. The aim of the local level component is to provide training, support and tools to local governments to assist them in undertaking the emergency risk management process (as required by existing policy).

The Town of Bassendean was invited to participate in the State Risk Project - Local program being conducted by the Office of Emergency Management a sub-department of the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES). The TOB joined with the City of Swan, The City of Bayswater, City of Belmont and the Town of Victoria Park in risk workshops.

The TOB has identified the following hazards that are likely to impact to TOB should a worst-case scenario event occur in the future:

Heatwave
Storm
Flood
Earthquake
HAZMAT
Air Crash

Workshop 1

The first workshop to examine a heatwave event as a source of risk was conducted on 7 November 2018 hosted by the City of Bayswater.

Near Worst Case Scenario

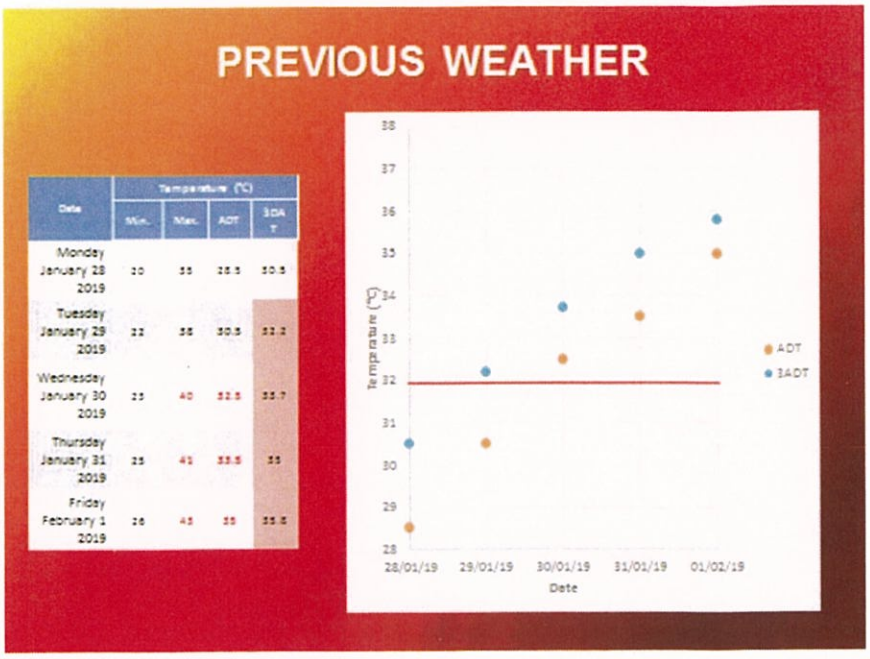
Assisted by State agencies, the following near worst case scenario for the hazard of heatwave was presented.

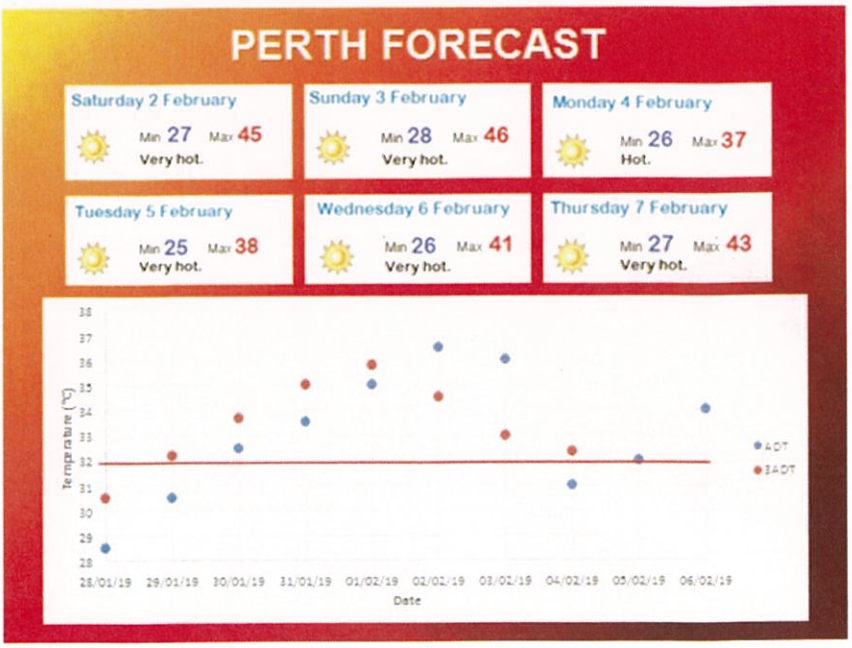
It is approaching the end of the holiday season. We have just had a mild December through the south. For the month of January, Perth has experienced an average max of 31°C which included three separate occasions of 40°C, but all were followed by a significant temperature decrease the following day.

- It is Friday 1 February 2019, the last Friday of the school holiday with public schools returning on Monday 4 February.
- The preceding days have seen maxima of 40, 41 with today likely to reach 43°C.
- There is no real relief in sight with the forecast 45°C for Saturday and 46°C for Sunday.
- The last time the temperature was above 43°C was 5 January 2015 (44.4°C). DFES are dealing with two level 2 bush fires in the metropolitan area.
- The Bureau of Meteorology had a high level of confidence with the forecasting leading into this period of extreme weather.
- The WA Health Department as Hazard Management Agency for Heatwave commenced the Alert Phase on 25 January 2019 when maxima forecast of 40°C+ on three or more consecutive days.
- **Standby Phase** commenced on 29 January 2019, the first day of the forecast heatwave.
- **Response Phase** commenced on 29 January 2019, the first day of the forecast heatwave.

During the weather situation such as this the main utility providers, Western Power and the Water Corporation are likely to experience significant impacts to their services.

As provided by State Emergency Management Policy the Hazard Management Agency Department of Health instigated an Operations Area Support Group (OASG) meeting.





Agency Situation Reports

Department of Health WA

- State Health Incident Control Centre activated.
- Heatwave State Hazard Plan activated.
- Incident declared Level 3.
- Emergency Declaration under consideration.
- OASG established.
- Public Messaging Plan activated.
- Public infrastructure affected.
- Essential services disrupted.
- Multiple heatwave related fatalities expected.
- Increased hospital presentations.

Bureau of Meteorology

- Issuing emergency services briefings.
- Participating in OASG meetings.
- BOM Liaison Officer embedded in the State Health Incident Control Centre (SHICC).
- Media releases with DOH.
- Enhanced social media including, videos outlining observed and forecast conditions.
- Fire Danger Rating for the Metropolitan Area - severe to extreme across the period.

Western Power

- Participating in OASG meetings
- 6 power sub-stations non-operational.
- 25-30,000 customers without power.
- Power restoration estimated 3-5 days.
- 103 electrical hazards reported.
- 18 emergency repair teams activated.
- Emergency response generators deployed and available when needed.
- Rolling Load Schedule implemented.
- 5 X Local Government Areas seriously impacted.

Water Corporation

- Participating in OASG and SHICC meetings.
- Critical pump stations have had emergency generators installed where possible.

- No reported overflows to date but as fatigue issues increase the risk of overflows increases.

- Small waste-water overflows of possible but limited risk of large volumes of waste water being dispersed into the environment.
- Potable water supplies unaffected at this time and not expected to be an issue on any large scale.

St John Ambulance WA

- Participating in OASG meetings.
- Ambulance Coordination Group activated.
  - Fatigue management
  - Rostering to call back crews
  - Higher than normal sick leave
  - Clinical and training personnel tasked on road
- Spike in 000 calls - Staff numbers increased.
- Emergency theme/trend in 000 calls.
  - Respiratory / altered consciousness, heat exposure.
  - Higher incidents in inner eastern suburbs
- Crew availability/ distribution increased.

Department of Fire and Emergency Services

- Participating in OASG meetings.
- Fire Danger Rating set at extreme.
- Total Fire Ban in place.
- 2 X Level 2 bush fires in the metro area.
- Providing water transport service.
- Fire emergency services on stand-by.

Department of Communities

Role- Coordinate and manage services under the State Welfare Plans including the activation of air-conditioned only evacuations centres in consultation with the Department of Health in accordance with local government arrangements.

- DC Emergency Services alerted - Unit, S/DESO's and early response teams (ERT).
- OASG participation and providing advice on;
  - Key strategic locations for welfare centres.
  - Identification of existing vulnerable population client bases.
  - Support and advise being given re welfare issues including vulnerable groups.
- Liaison Officer provided to SHICC.
- On call ERT placed on stand-by plus additional teams on alert.
- 2 X Welfare/ Respite Centres established - one either side of the Swan River.

One City of Bayswater (The Rise) managed by DC with support from COB and one at City of Belmont (Recreation Centre) Managed by City of Belmont.

- Local governments notified that if they choose to open a welfare centre to provide relief and support to their community, they need to check they have air conditioning - DC may not necessarily be available to assist.

WA Police

- Participating in OASG.
- Supporting DFES at bush fires (traffic management and planning).
- Traffic management duties at major intersections due top power disruptions.
- Increased police presence at transportation hubs, shopping centres and public areas.
- Assisting with evacuation of residence from aged care facilities and/or hospitals.
- Assisting in the identification of at risk, aged and vulnerable persons in affected areas.
- Responding to an increase in reported offenses.
- Responding to increase in reported sudden deaths.

Public Transport Authority

- Participating in OASG meetings.
- PTA Emergency Response Team activated.
- Perth to Midland rail line shut down.
- Perth to Armadale rail line shut down.
- Bus services disrupted.
- Power outages equals no trains.
- Rail lines buckled in some areas of the network.
- Restoration and repairs est. 24-48 hours.

Local Government

- Participating in OASG meetings.
- LG Recovery Groups activated.
- Welfare/Respite Centres established where required.
- Aged Care facilities impacted through loss of power - residents being relocated.
- Transportation Support Plan activated.
- Assisting with public information messaging.
- Water use reduction plan implemented.
- Animal Welfare Plan activated.
- Outdoor music event cancelled.

Risk Analysis

The TOB prepared 29 risk statements under the 5 impact categories as follows;

- People
- Economy
- Public Administration
- Social Setting and
- Environment

The National Emergency Risk Assessment Guide provides the parameters of each of the impact categories.

People - people consequences describe deaths and injuries as a direct result of the emergency event, relevant to the population being considered under the established context.

Economy - economic consequences include economic and financial losses resulting directly from damage due to the emergency event. This criterion related to reduced economic activity and losses as a result of the emergency event as part of the established context of the risk assessment. In this context it is measured against the GDP of the Town of Bassendean Local Government District.

Public Administration - public administration consequences are concerned with the impact of the emergency event on the delivery of the core functions of governing bodies including State and local government.

Social Setting - social setting consequences are concerned with the effects on communities as a result of the emergency event, as distinct from the personal effects as described in the people category.

Environment - environmental consequences include loss of species and landscapes, and loss of environmental value as a result of the emergency event ranging from minor damage to permanent loss of a species/s of irreparable damage to an ecosystem.

Assessment Results

This assessment looked at the hazard of heatwave as the source of the risk across all 5 impact categories mentioned above. A total of 29 risk statements were assessed.

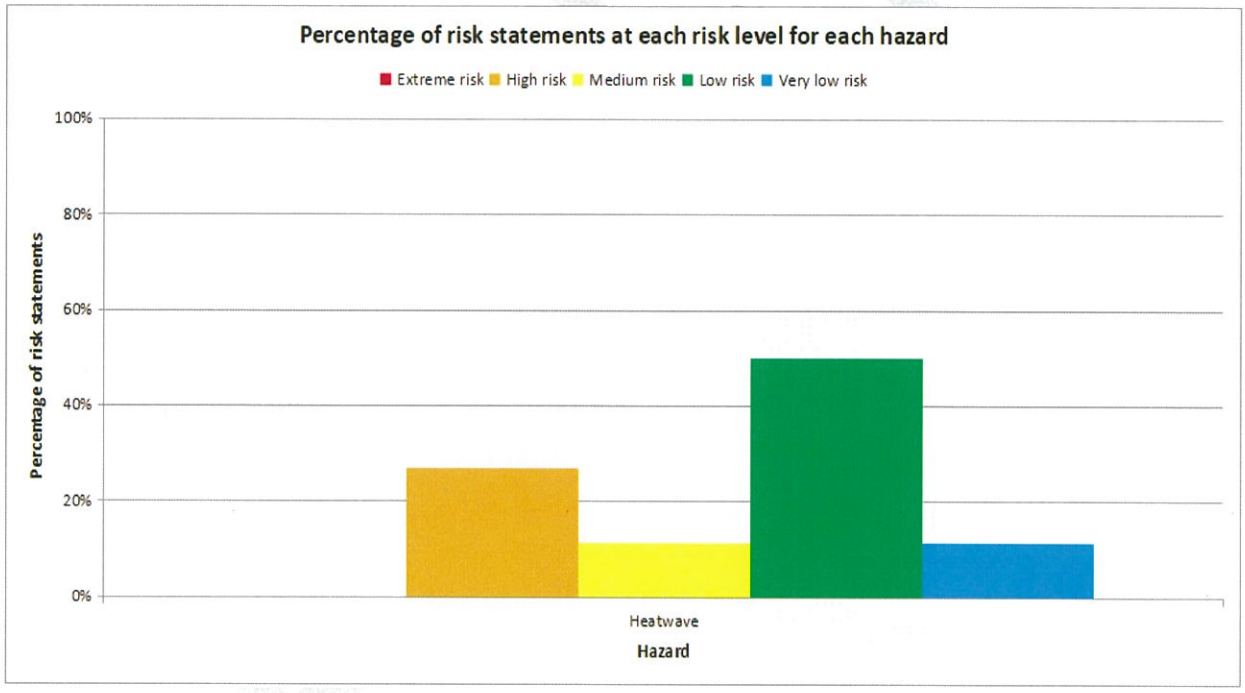
People - 4 risk statement relating to people were assessed with all 4 being assessed as "High" risk. (Refer risk Register)

Economy - 5 risk statements relating to the impacts on the economy were assessed with 3 being assessed as posing a "Medium" level of risk and the remaining 2 assessed as posing "Low" risk.

Public Administration - 7 risk statements relating to the impacts on the public administration were assessed with 4 being assessed as posing a "High" risk, 1 posing a "medium" risk while the remaining 2 assessed as posing a "Low" risk.

Social Setting - 8 risk statements relating to the social setting of the community were assessed with 6 being assessed as posing "Low" risk and the remaining 2 assessed as posing "Very Low" risk.

Environment - 4 risk statements relating to environmental impacts were assessed with 3 assessed as being of "low" risk and 1 "Very Low".



Summary of risk assessment

Following the assessment of the impacts of a worst-case scenario heatwave for the Town of Bassendean, there are only 7 risk statements falling into the category as 'High' risk with 'Treatment Priority' 2 representing 24% of the total risk statements assessed. The likelihood of such an event as described in the scenario have been assessed by the Hazard Management Agency as having an Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) of 0.005% in any year.

There are only four (4) risk statements that have been assessed as requiring treatment with treatment priority 2, HW1, HW4 HW10, and HW14. Three of these risk statements refer to the people category with the remaining one (1) referring to public administration.

HW1, 2, 4 refer to risk to the health of the population, namely death or serious life-threatening illness. As the TOB delivers in-home care to around 400 residents, there will need to be robust discussion around treatment options.

HW15 relates to the Town of Bassendean's ability to maintain the core home-based services it currently delivers to the community. Treatment options will need to be discussed.

The Local Emergency Management Committee will now undertake a review of the risk register and identify risks that require treatment and those that will be monitored and reviewed on an annual basis.

Risk Register - Heatwave

The below register records only those risks assessed as High or Extreme.
People

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact Category	Maximum Consequence	Likelihood	Confidence	Risk Level	Priority
HW1	There is the potential that a prolonged heatwave event will impact the health of people and cause death(s) within the Bassendean community.	People	Catastrophic	Rare	High	High	2
HW2	There is the potential that a prolonged heatwave event will impact the health of people and cause injury and/or serious illness within the Bassendean community.	People	Catastrophic	Rare	High	High	2
HW4	There is the potential that a prolonged heatwave event will cause blackouts across the electricity supply network exposing vulnerable people in the community to the possibility of death or life-threatening illness.	People	Catastrophic	Rare	High	High	2
HW15	There is the potential that a prolonged heatwave event will impact on home-based services and service providers impacting on their ability to maintain core services	Public Admin	Catastrophic	Rare	High	High	2

Workshop 2

Workshop 2 was hosted by the City of Belmont and the Town of Victoria Park and was held on Monday 29 July.
Two hazard sources were assessed at this workshop, these being:

1. HAZMAT and
2. Air Crash

The Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) prepared a near worst case scenario for a HAZMAT incident involving a liquified petroleum gas incident. Based on a LPG incident at a service station, each local government identified an area within their district where the highest threat for this type of incident existed. The Town of Bassendean centred the incident on the Puma Kiara service station located at 157 Morley Dr East. This site is surrounded by high density housing and schools and was decided by the risk team as a suitable site for this type of scenario.

Near Worst Case Scenario – HAZMAT (Chemical Substance)

The scenario is identified as a Chemical Substance incident under the broader category of HAZMAT with an Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) of 0.01980%

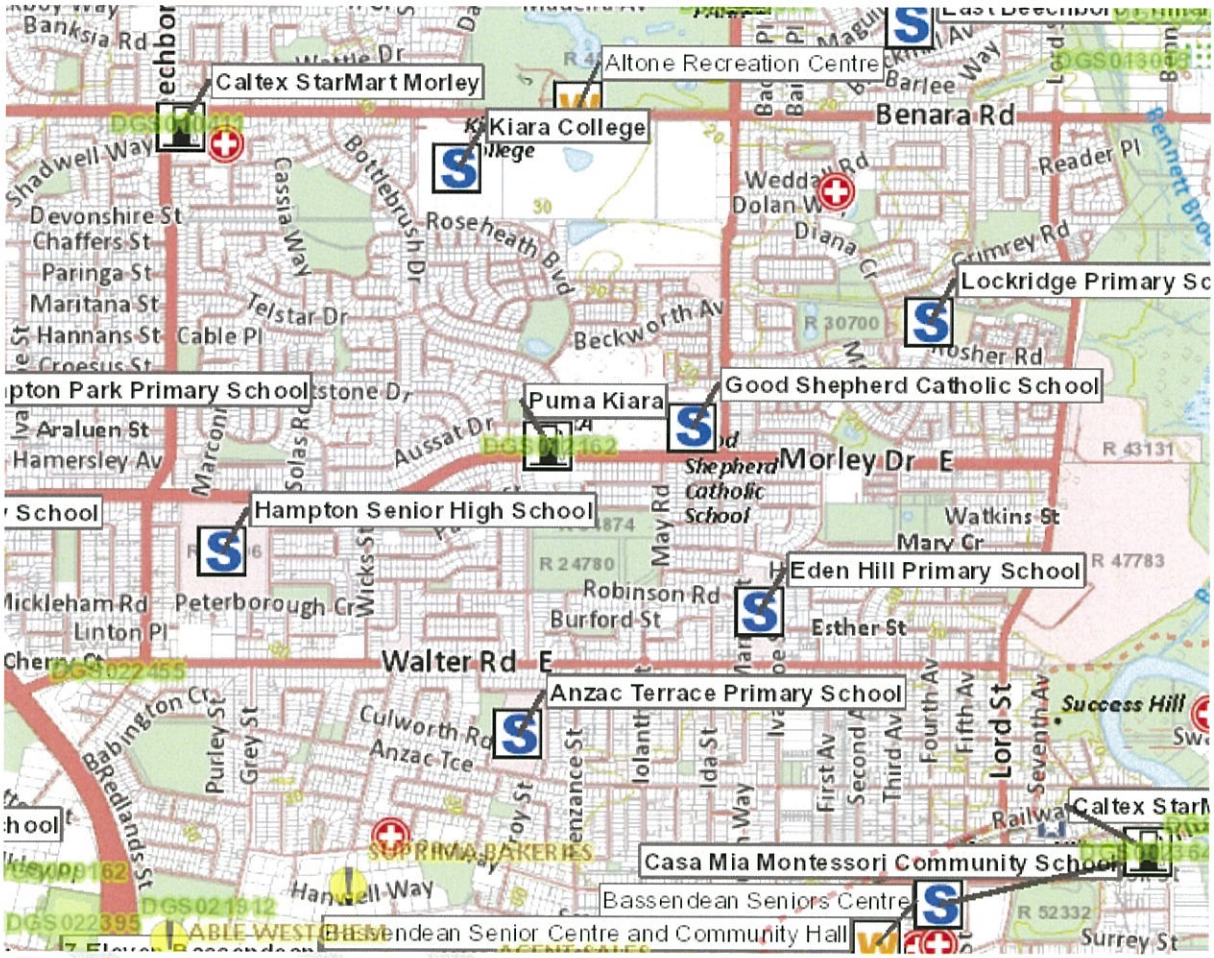
Scenario
At around Midday Monday 29th July 2019, a 4WD vehicle being driven in an erratic manner in an easterly direction on Morley Drive, leaves the carriageway and collides with a row of petrol bowsers before colliding with a LPG tanker carrying 40,000 Litres of LPG fuel parked on the service station forecourt filling the storage tank.
A fire erupts following the collision engulfing the vehicle, bowsers and the tanker. A jet of flame from pipework directly impinges the head space of the LPG tanker.

Following the collision, the following response occurs;

- +6 minutes Firefighters arrive
- +7 minutes LPG tanker BLEVE
    - Fireball radius 80m (100% deceased), other smaller fires are started
    - Significant structural building damage 250m (collapse – people trapped 60% deceased)
    - Minor structural building damage 500m (glass shattered – people injured 10% deceased)
    - Large shrapnel 1200m
    - Smaller shrapnel 2000m
- +60 minutes Ambulance and medical services overwhelmed, all roads in vicinity closed
- +120 minutes Fire under control, casualties triaged, roads remain closed
- +300 minutes fire extinguished, casualties transferred to holding area and hospitals, roads remain closed
- +1 day investigation underway, casualties in hospitals and holding centres, roads remain closed

- +2 days roads opened except for immediate vicinity of service station
- +5 days investigation concludes, all roads open

Information for this scenario has been developed from the 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook.



Legend (Not to scale)

- 80 metre radius 100% deaths
- 250 metre radius collapse – people trapped 60% deceased

Risk Analysis

The TOB prepared 24 risk statements under the 5 impact categories as follows;

- People
- Economy
- Public Administration
- Social Setting and
- Environment

The National Emergency Risk Assessment Guide provides the parameters of each of the impact categories.

Assessment Results

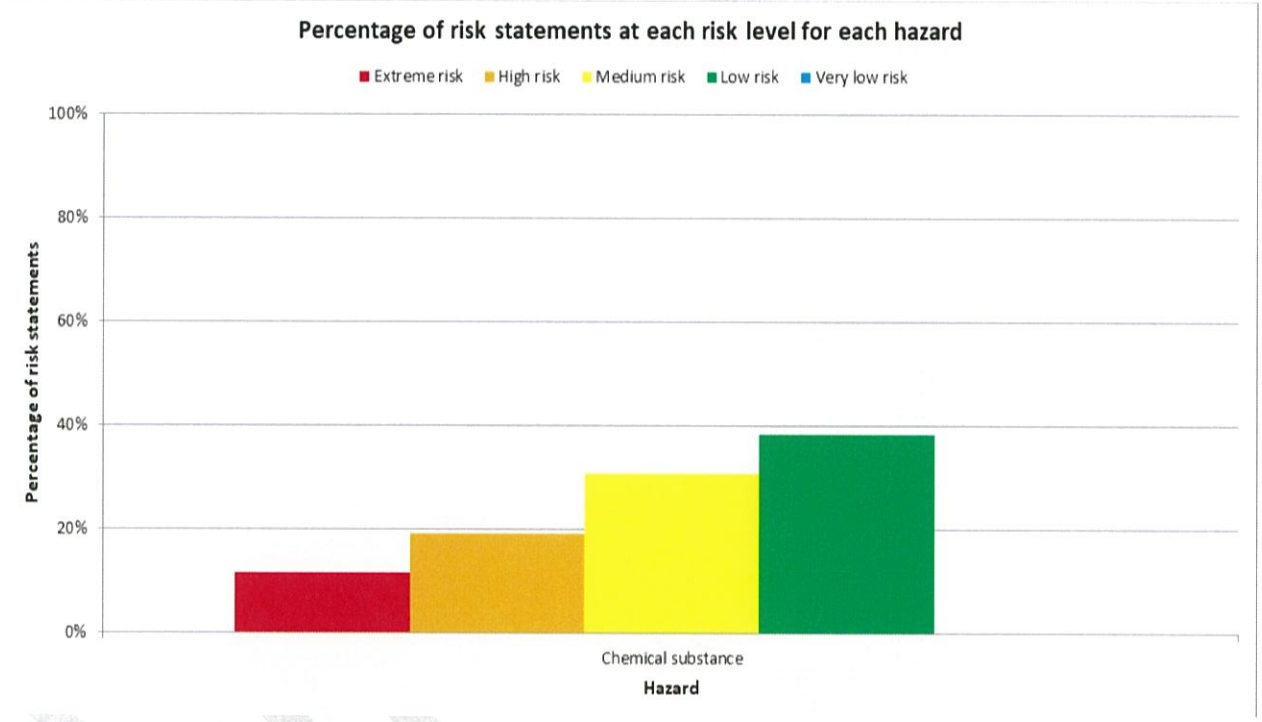
This assessment looked at the hazard of heatwave as the source of the risk across all 5 impact categories mentioned above. A total of 29 risk statements were assessed.

People - 4 risk statements relating to people were assessed with all 4 being assessed as "Extreme" risk. (Refer risk Register).

Economy - 4 risk statements relating to the impacts on the economy were assessed with 3 being assessed as posing a "High" level of risk and the remaining 1 assessed as posing "Moderate" risk.

Public Administration - 7 risk statements relating to the impacts on the public administration were assessed with 2 being assessed as posing a "High" risk, 2 posing a "Medium" risk while the remaining 3 assessed as posing a "Low" risk.

Social Setting - 6 risk statements relating to the social setting of the community were assessed with 2 being assessed as posing "Medium" risk and the remaining 4 assessed as posing "Low" risk.



Environment - 2 risk statements relating to environmental impacts were assessed with all assessed as being of "low" risk.

Summary of risk assessment

Following the assessment of the impacts of a worst-case scenario HAZMAT (Chemical Substance) for the Town of Bassendean, there are three (3) risk statements falling into the "Extreme" risk category. The risk to people from death or injury would present the greatest risk to the Town of Bassendean community. The likelihood of such an event as described in the scenario have been assessed by the Hazard Management Agency as having an Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) of 0.01980% in any year.

Six (6) risk statements have been assessed as requiring treatment and assigned treatment priority 2 with a risk level of "High". One (1) risk statement (CS5) dealing with economy was listed as treatment priority 2 due to the assessment team

recording the confidence level as "Low" as a reasonable assessment could not be made without the input of Western Power.

Risk Register – HAZMAT (Chemical Substance)

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact Category	Maximum Consequence	Likelihood	Confidence	Risk Level	Priority
CS1	There is the potential that a major liquified petroleum HAZMAT incident within the Town of Bassendean will impact private buildings and contents, resulting in financial losses.	Economy	Major	Unlikely	High	High	2
CS2	There is the potential that a major liquified petroleum HAZMAT incident within the Town of Bassendean will impact commercial buildings, contents and services, resulting in financial losses.	Economy	Major	Unlikely	High	High	2
CS6	There is the potential that a major liquified petroleum HAZMAT incident within the Town of Bassendean will result in recovery activities, resulting in costs to local government.	Economy	Major	Unlikely	High	High	2

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact Category	Maximum Consequence	Likelihood	Confidence	Risk Level	Priority
CS8	There is the potential that a major liquified petroleum HAZMAT incident within the Town of Bassendean will cause an increased demand (surge) on DFES services at the local level, impacting their ability to maintain core services.	Public Admin	Major	Unlikely	Moderate	High	2
CS10	There is the potential that a major liquified petroleum HAZMAT incident within the Town of Bassendean will cause an increased demand (surge) on WA Police services at the local level, impacting their ability to maintain core services.	Public Admin	Major	Unlikely	High	High	2
CS15	There is the potential that a major liquified petroleum HAZMAT incident within the Town of Bassendean will impact the health of people and cause death(s).	People	Catastrophic	Unlikely	Highest	Extreme	2
CS16	There is the potential that a major liquified petroleum HAZMAT incident within the Town of Bassendean	People	Catastrophic	Unlikely	Highest	Extreme	2
CS17	There is the potential that a major liquified petroleum HAZMAT incident within the Town of Bassendean	People	Catastrophic	Unlikely	High	Extreme	2

Near Worst Case Scenario – Air Crash

Scenario

There are 475 souls including 25 crew on board the Raptor airlines A380 flight RA 434. The craft is fully fueled and is also transporting 5000 litres of hazardous chemicals not clearly defined in the manifest. The aircraft departs Perth from runway 21 and at noon on Monday 29 July.

The plane departs on a north by northeast flight trajectory but deviates off the flight path and crashes in a slight nose down attitude into the ground. The initial impact area is in a densely populated area of Success Hill just below Success Hill Reserve.

Impact area

Expected Impacts on community at risk

People:

In addition to the 475 on board the aircraft and given the time of day it would be likely that deaths on the ground could be as high as 50.

Economy:

The crash site is away from the major business centre of Bassendean and Industrial area. Diversion of traffic for long periods of recovery and reconstruction may cause economic stress in the wider community.

There would be significant economic impacts on private households and the local government I recovery activities.

Public Administration:

The Town of Bassendean administration would be greatly impacted, and service delivery would suffer accordingly. The Town would require significant State government support during any recovery process.

Social:

The local community would be severly impacted by this disaster and would take many years to recover. The loss of homes and changes to street scapes following recovery would diminish the the asthetic value of the locality. People may not rebuild or return.

Environmental impacts:

Dependant on the spread of debris and toxic substances as a result of impact over a large area and the proximiy to the Swan River would require significant cleanup processes outside of the capacity of the Town of Bassendean.

The TOB prepared 37 risk statements under the 5 impact categories as follows;

- People
- Economy
- Public Administration
- Social Setting and
- Environment

The National Emergency Risk Assessment Guide provides the parameters of each of the impact categories.

Assessment Results

This assessment looked at the hazard of heatwave as the source of the risk across all 5 impact categories mentioned above. A total of 37 risk statements were assessed.

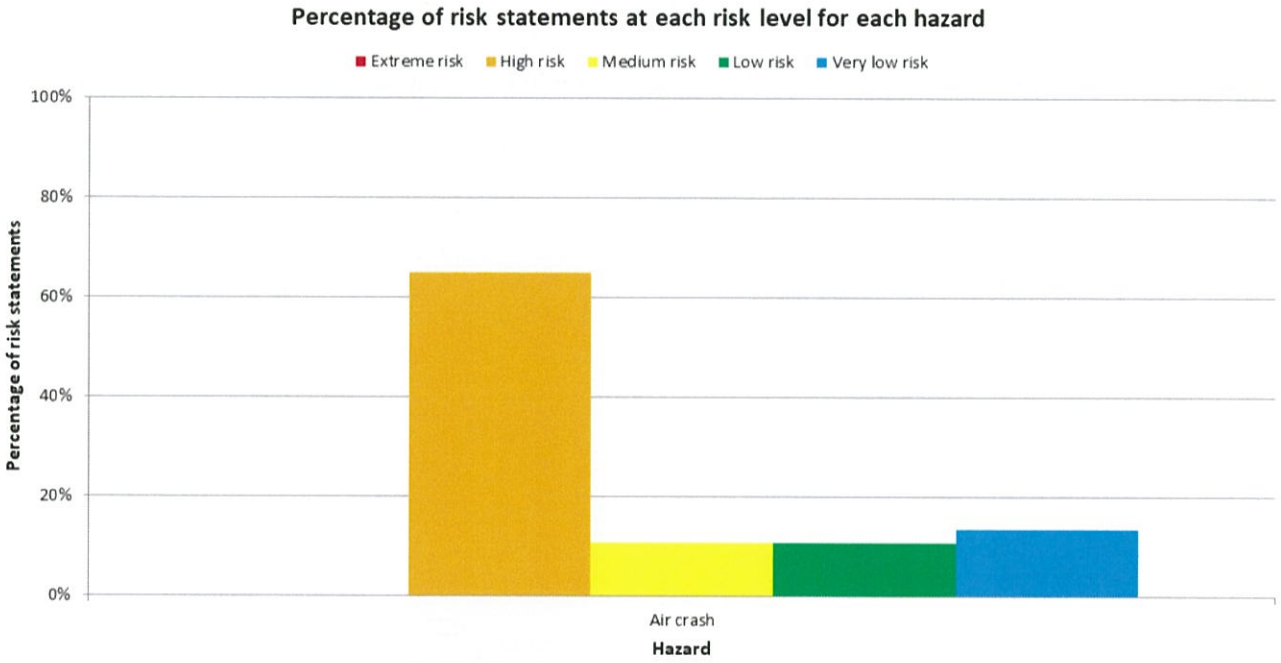
People - 4 risk statement relating to people were assessed with all 4 being assessed as "High" risk with catastrophic consequences.

Economy - 7 risk statements relating to the impacts on the economy were assessed with 4 being assessed as posing a "High" level of risk, 2 assessed as "Medium" risk and the remaining 1 assessed as posing "Low" risk.

Public Administration - 8 risk statements relating to the impacts on the public administration were assessed with 3 being assessed as posing a "High" risk, 1 posing a "Medium" risk, 2 "low" risk while the remaining 2 assessed as posing a "Very Low" risk.

Social Setting - 9 risk statements relating to the social setting of the community were assessed with 6 being assessed as posing "High" risk, 1 assessed as "Medium" risk, with the remaining 2 assessed as posing "Very Low" risk.

Environment - 8 risk statements relating to environmental impacts were assessed with 7 assessed as posing a "High" level of risk, while 1 was assessed as "low" risk.



Summary of risk assessment

Following the assessment of the impacts of a worst-case scenario Air Crash for the Town of Bassendean, there are twenty-four (24) risk statements falling into the "High" risk category. The risk to people from death or injury would present the greatest risk to the Town of Bassendean community along with the destruction of property, infrastructure and the obvious threat to the environment. The likelihood of such an event as described in the scenario have been assessed by the Hazard Management Agency as having an Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) of 0.00664% in any year with a likelihood rating of "Rare" across all risk statements assessed.

Of the thirty-seven (37) risk statements assessed, twenty-four (24) representing 65% fall into the 'High-Risk' category. Seventeen (17) risk statements have been assessed as requiring treatment as either Priority 1 or Priority 2. There four (4) risk statement listed against a treatment priority of 1 and this is directly attributable to the confidence rating of 'Low' assigned to this risk as the assessment team did not have the relevant expertise available at the time. Only one (1) of these relates to the impact category "People" and the remaining three (3) are environmental impacts.

Risk Register – Air Crash

There is the potential that a severe air crash event within the Town of Bassendean:

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact Category	Maximum Consequence	Likelihood	Confidence	Risk Level	Priority
AC1	will impact private buildings and contents, resulting in financial losses.	Economy	Catastrophic	Rare	High	High	2
AC3	will impact main road transport routes, resulting in repair costs and/or financial losses.	Economy	Catastrophic	Rare	High	High	2
AC5	will impact power infrastructure, resulting in repair costs and/or financial losses.	Economy	Catastrophic	Rare	High	High	2
AC6	will result in recovery activities, resulting in costs to local government.	Economy	Catastrophic	Rare	High	High	2
AC8	will require recovery works to be undertaken by local government(s), impacting on their ability to maintain core services.	Public Admin	Major	Rare	High	High	3
AC9	will cause an increased demand (surge) on DFES services at the local level, impacting their ability to maintain core services.	Public Admin	Major	Rare	High	High	3
AC10	will cause an increased demand (surge) on St John Ambulance services at the local level, impacting their ability to maintain core services.	Public Admin	Catastrophic	Rare	High	High	2
AC16	will impact the health of people and cause death(s).	People	Catastrophic	Rare	Highest	High	3

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact Category	Maximum Consequence	Likelihood	Confidence	Risk Level	Priority
AC17	will impact the health of people and cause injury and/or serious illness.	People	Catastrophic	Rare	Highest	High	3
AC18	will cause emergency services (including ambulance and medical transport services such as RFDSWA) to be overwhelmed, resulting in further deaths directly attributable to the hazard event.	People	Catastrophic	Rare	Highest	High	3
AC19	There is the potential that a severe air crash event within the Town of Bassendean will cause health services (e.g. ICU units, hospitals, remote nursing posts, small country hospitals, clinics) to be overwhelmed, resulting in further deaths directly attributable to the hazard event.	People	Catastrophic	Rare	Low	High	1
AC20	There is the potential that a severe air crash event within the Town of Bassendean will impact the health of residents in the area and cause death or serious injury/illness, impacting the wellbeing of the community.	Social Setting	Catastrophic	Rare	Moderate	High	2
AC22	will impact residential dwellings and contents, impacting the wellbeing of the community.	Social Setting	Catastrophic	Rare	High	High	2
AC25	will result in long term (> 14 days) displacement due to evacuation away from people's homes and work-places, impacting the community wellbeing.	Social Setting	Catastrophic	Rare	Low	High	1

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact Category	Maximum Consequence	Likelihood	Confidence	Risk Level	Priority
AC27	There is the potential that a severe air crash event within the Town of Bassendean will result in a loss of income/employment, impacting the community wellbeing.	Social Setting	Major	Rare	Moderate	High	2
AC28	There is the potential that a severe air crash event within the Town of Bassendean will impact the aesthetics of the area, impacting the community wellbeing.	Social Setting	Catastrophic	Rare	High	High	2
AC29	There is the potential that a severe air crash event within the Town of Bassendean will result in the breakdown of existing family and support networks (including social community networks), impacting the community wellbeing.	Social Setting	Catastrophic	Rare	High	High	2
AC30	There is the potential that a severe air crash event within the Town of Bassendean will impact wildlife.	Environment	Catastrophic	Rare	Low	High	1
AC31	There is the potential that a severe air crash event within the Town of Bassendean will impact flora.	Environment	Catastrophic	Rare	Low	High	1
AC32	There is the potential that a severe air crash event within the Town of Bassendean will impact native vegetation.	Environment	Catastrophic	Rare	Low	High	1
AC33	There is the potential that a severe air crash event within the Town of Bassendean will cause the spread of vegetative diseases.	Environment	Catastrophic	Rare	Low	High	2

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact Category	Maximum Consequence	Likelihood	Confidence	Risk Level	Priority
AC34	There is the potential that a severe air crash event within the Town of Bassendean will impact on vulnerable environmental ecosystems and/or identified critically endangered species.	Environment	Catastrophic	Rare	Moderate	High	2
AC35	will cause contamination to the surrounding environment from the release of toxic substances (e.g. of non-natural materials - asbestos, carbon fibres).	Environment	Catastrophic	Rare	High	High	2
AC37	There is the potential that a severe air crash event within the Town of Bassendean will cause debris and pollutants to enter marine or estuarine/riverine environments, impacting marine ecology.	Environment	Catastrophic	Rare	Moderate	High	2

Workshop 3 – Flood and Storm

Workshop 3 was hosted by the City of Caning and was held on Wednesday 25 September. Two hazard sources were assessed at this workshop, these being:

1. Flood and
2. Storm

The Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) prepared a near worst case scenario for a riverine flooding incident impacting the Swan River catchment. It has been anticipated that a dry season above average rainfall event in early February resulting from an intense tropical low-pressure system bringing heavy rainfall over four days contributing to the recharging of the eastern lake systems feeding the Swan River catchment.
The storm scenario prepared by BoM and DFES centred on a warm season major storm event similar to the Perth Storm event occurring in 2010.

Near Worst Case Scenario – Flood

AEP: 0.00995% or one 1:100 ARI

February in any year
Western Australia is experiencing an above average northern cyclone season with five systems predicted to impact on the north west coast.
In early February an intense tropical low-pressure system has brought heavy rainfall over four days and has contributed to the recharging of the eastern lake systems feeding the Swan River catchment.
In late February a similar tropical low-pressure system resulting from a disintegrating tropical cyclone crossing the WA coast south of Exmouth has brought heavy rain throughout the Gascoyne, Northern Wheatbelt, extending inland as far south as Wagin. Falls of up to 120mm in a 24-hour period are reported across the catchment over a three-day period.
Stream flows in the Swan River catchments of the Mortlock River, Lockhart River and Avon River are recorded as above or approaching major flood heights.
In the days following, water levels at Walyunga National Park are one (1) metre above major flood levels. Wide-spread flooding downstream is expected. Ellen Brook, Susannah Brook and Jane Brook along with the Helena River all exceed major flood heights.

River Monitoring Stations

River	Station Name	Time/Date	River Level	Peak Flow M^3/sec	Tendency	Max Recorded Level	Year
Mortlock River	Odriscolls Farm	16:00 23Feb	13.252	687	RISING	12.761	FEB2017
Avon River	Balladong St York	16:00 23Feb	13.736	876	RISING	13.117	JAN 2000
Avon River	Beverley Bridge	16:00 23Feb	12.887	934	RISING	10.841	FEB 2017
Avon River	Stirling Tce Toodyay	1600 23 Feb	14.098	1023	RISING	14.074	FEB 2017

River	Station Name	Time/Date	River Level	Peak Flow M^3/sec	Tendency	Max Recorded Level	Year
Avon River	Waterhatch Bridge	1600 23 Feb	14.876	1045	RISING	13.384	JUL 1996
Avon River	Bells Farm	1600 23 Feb	14.865	1067	RISING	13.047	FEB 2017
Avon River	Northam Weir	1600 23 Feb	13.778	1023	RISING	11.326	JUL 1983
Avon River	Boyagarra Rd	1600 23 Feb	13.765	875	RISING	12.874	FEB 2017
Wooroloo Brook	Karls Ranch	1600 23Feb	12.889	1024	RISING	12.985	JUL 1964
Swan River	Meadow Street Bridge	1600 23 Feb	14.876	1076	RISING	13.634	JUL 1983
Swan River	Walyunga	1600 23 FEB	18.889	1334	RISING	16.629	FEB 2017
Helena Brook	Trew Rd Gs	1600 23 Feb	12.889	1234	RISING	11.167	AUG 1974
Brockman River	Yalliawirra	1600 23 Feb	12.987	1187	RISING	11.921	JUL 1995
Canning River	Seaforth	1600 23 Feb	14.887	983	RISING	13.776	JUL 1987
Bayswater Main Drain	Slade Street	1600 23 Feb	12.876	1089	RISING	11.225	FEB 2017
Bennett Brook Main Drain	Benara Rd (D/Stream)	1600 23 Feb	12.998	1096	RISING	11.326	AUG 1991
Helena River	Whiteman Rd	1600 23 Feb	14.876	1189	RISING	12.397	JUL 2008
Jane Brook	GtNthn Hwy Rd Bridge	1600 23 Feb	15.767	1139	RISING	12.535	JUL 2008
Susannah Brook	River Rd	1600 23 Feb	14.887	1056	RISING	11.925	JUL 2008
South Belmont Main Drain	Cleaver Terrace	1600 23 Feb	13.998	899	RISING	11.632	JUN 2011
Jane Brook	National Park	1600 23 Feb	14.212	1130	RISING	11.329	JULb1981
Ellen Brook	Railway Parade	1600 23 Feb	13.889	1034	RISING	12.351	OCT 1965
Helena River	Poison Lease Gs	1600 23 Feb	15.887	1134	RISING	12.664	AUG 1974
Mills Street Main Drain Outlet	Anvil Comp Basin	1600 23 Feb	13.889	1123	RISING	11.597	FEB 2017
Mills Street Main Drain	MSAB2	1600 23 Feb	13.665	1045	RISING	11.554	JUN 2017

Expected Impacts on community at risk

People:

Riverine flooding events are described generally as creeping events where river levels rise over time. Telemetry systems currently in place across the Swan catchments are such that sufficient early warning would ensure that lower lying areas of the Town of Bassendean where residential properties would be at most risk would receive sufficient warnings that would prevent deaths and injury.

The TOB prepared 31 risk statements under the 5 impact categories as follows;

- People
- Economy

- Public Administration
- Social Setting and
- Environment

The National Emergency Risk Assessment Guide provides the parameters of each of the impact categories.

Assessment Results

This assessment looked at the hazard of flood as the source of the risk across all 5 impact categories mentioned above. A total of 37 risk statements were assessed.

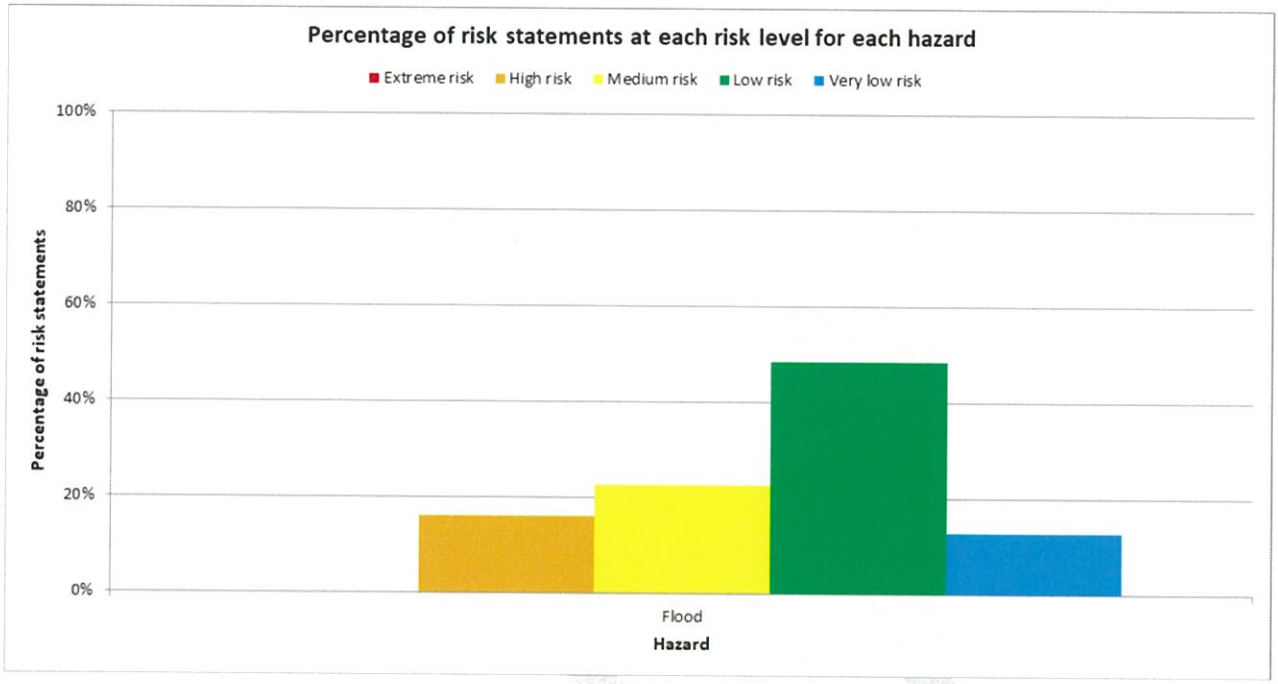
People – Three risk statements dealt directly with the impacts on people resulting from the likely impacts of flooding on the Swan River at Bassendean. The impacts related to deaths and serious injury and illness. All three risk statements were assessed as rare likelihood of occurring in the given scenario with moderate consequences. All three returned a risk level of Moderate.

Economy – Five risk statements dealt with the impacts of flooding on the local economy. All five were assessed as rare likelihood of occurring with high consequences if they were to occur. The overall risk levels generated 4 in the 'High-risk' category and one in the Moderate category.

Public Administration – Six risk statements dealt with the impacts the flood scenario would have on the public administration which is inclusive of the administration of the local government and its services to the community. All six were assessed as being of 'Rare' likelihood of occurring in the given scenario with only one risk statement dealing with the ability of the Town of Bassendean to manage a large-scale recovery event whilst maintaining core services being assessed as 'Major' consequence with a 'High' risk level.

Social Setting – Six risk statements dealt with the risk category of the social setting of the local community. All six statements were assessed as having a rare likelihood of occurring in the given scenario with minor consequences and Low to Medium risk.

Environment – Eleven risk statements dealt with the likely impacts on the environmental values for the Town of Bassendean. All were assessed as having a rare likelihood of occurring given the scenario with Minor consequences and Low risk.



Summary of risk assessment

Following the assessment of the impacts of a worst-case flood scenario for the Town of Bassendean, there are five (5) risk statements falling into the "High" risk category. Four of these risk statements in the 'High' risk category are related to the impact a flood of this magnitude would have on the local economy. There would be a high percentage of personal financial loss to members of the community and to the local government through damage to infrastructure and the unrecoverable cost aspects of the recovery process. The likelihood of such an event as described in the scenario have been assessed by the Hazard Management Agency as having an Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) of 0.00995% in any year with a likelihood rating of 'Rare' across all risk statements assessed.

Of the thirty-one (31) risk statements assessed, only five representing 16% fall into the High-Risk category. None of these risk statements have been assigned a risk priority greater than Level 3 meaning that there are no risks requiring urgent treatment.

Risk Register – Flood

There is the potential that a major flooding event of AEP 1% or greater on the Swan River impacting the Town of Bassendean

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact Category	Maximum Consequence	Likelihood	Confidence	Risk Level	Priority
FL01	will impact private buildings and contents, resulting in financial losses.	Economy	Major	Rare	High	High	3
FL02	will impact main road transport routes, resulting in repair costs and/or financial losses	Economy	Major	Rare	High	High	3
FL03	will impact bridges, or approaches to bridges, resulting in repair costs.	Economy	Major	Rare	High	High	3
FL05	will result in recovery activities, resulting in costs to local government.	Economy	Major	Rare	High	High	3

Near Worst Case Scenario – Storm

AEP – 0.05000

Warm weather severe storms are not uncommon in Western Australia and have been known to create significant amounts of damage to property from wind, heavy rainfall and large hail stones. The Perth Storm of March 2010 is such an example with wide-spread damage and flash flooding across the Perth metro and some country locations.

On Friday 20 March 2020, the Bureau of Meteorology issues the following warning for a severe weather warning for the Central West, Lower West, parts of the Great Southern and Central Wheatbelt Districts.

TOP PRIORITY FOR IMMEDIATE BROADCAST
Severe Thunderstorm Warning - Greater Perth

for LARGE HAILSTONES, HEAVY RAINFALL and DAMAGING WINDS
For people in Greater Perth area.

Issued at 1.20 pm Friday, 20 March 2020.

The Bureau of Meteorology warns that, at 3:15 pm, severe thunderstorms were detected on the weather radar near Bulls Brook, Warwick and Karrinyup. These thunderstorms are moving towards the southeast. They are forecast to affect Scarborough, Stirling and Yokine by 3:45 pm and Perth City, Gidgegannup and Welshpool by 4:15 pm.

Large hailstones, heavy rainfall that may lead to flash flooding and damaging winds are possible.

Two strong thunderstorm cold fronts are impacting across Perth, one to the east of the Perth Hills while the stronger of the two systems sweeping across the North West Metropolitan coast in a South Easterly direction likely to impact as far south as Mandurah.

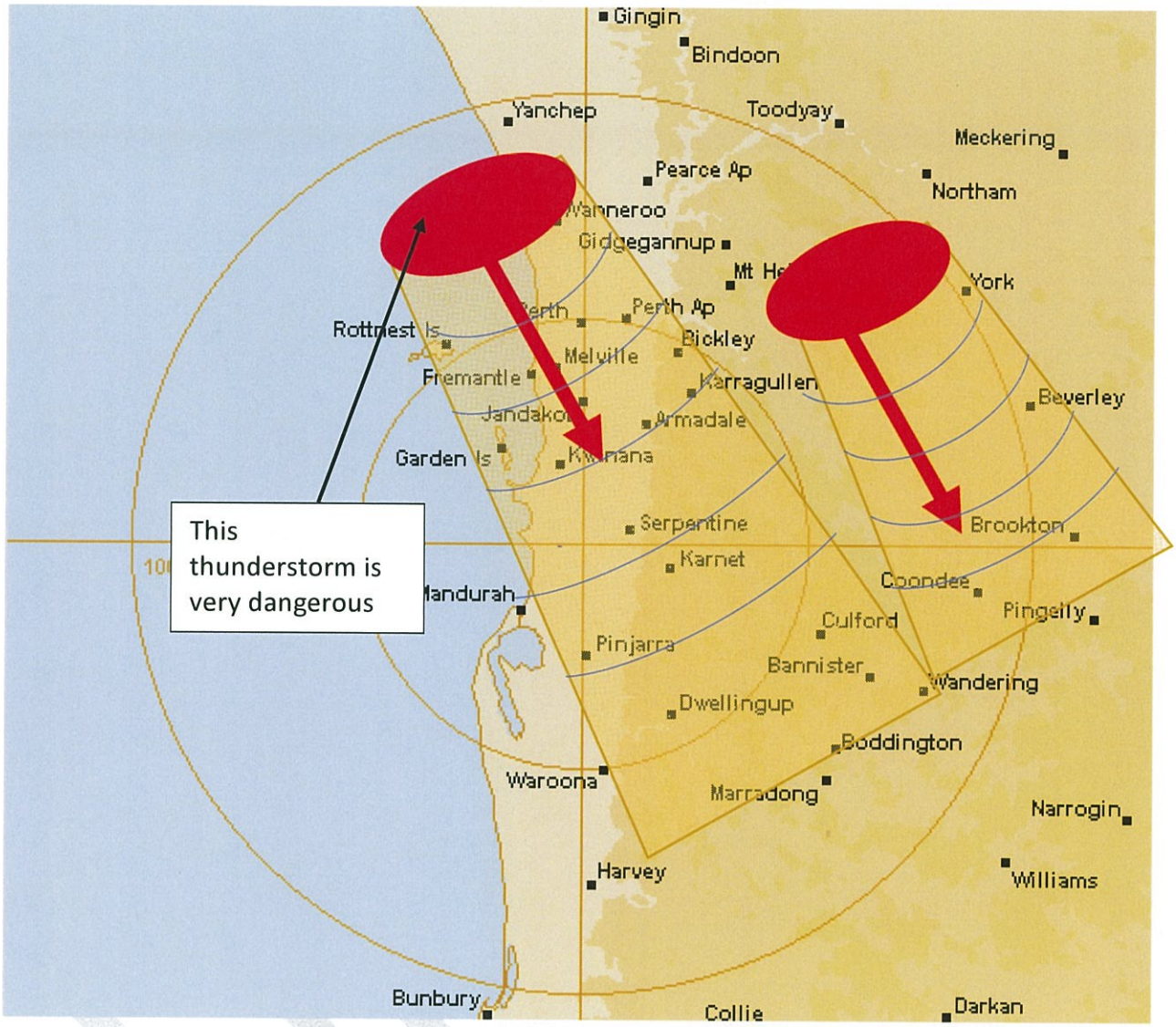
By 3.15pm the greater Perth Metropolitan area in a line from Yanchep to Rockingham and inland across the Perth Hills experience strong gusts of up to 120 km/h with some recorded as high as 140 km/h. Heavy large hail falls have been reported across several area. Heavy rain falls dropping up to 120mm across a wide area of Perth's southern suburbs. The torrential rain causes flash flooding across the greater metro area.

SES receive hundreds of reports of damage across much of the greater metro area with homes and buildings unroofed along with trees and powerlines brought down.

Western Power report up to 220,000 customers across the metro area and southern metro areas are without power.

The worst of the storm fronts dissipate by 5.00pm but light rain continues to fall for much of the evening.

Severe thunderstorms developing in the Perth Metropolitan area.



Expected Impacts on community at risk

People:

Storm events are frequent during the winter months but tend to be more severe during the drier months of February to March. The Perth Storm of March 2010 stands out as a case in point bringing heavy large hail and causing extensive property damage across a wide area of the Perth metro area. This event is seen as a sound basis on which to prepare for such future events and the Bureau of Meteorology prepared the near worst case scenario upon which this assessment of the risk to the ToB has been undertaken.

The TOB prepared 49 risk statements under the 5 impact categories as follows;

- People
- Economy
- Public Administration
- Social Setting and

- Environment

The National Emergency Risk Assessment Guide provides the parameters of each of the impact categories.

Assessment Results

This assessment looked at the hazard of severe storm as the source of the risk across all 5 impact categories mentioned above. A total of forty-nine (49) risk statements were assessed against the following risk impact categories.

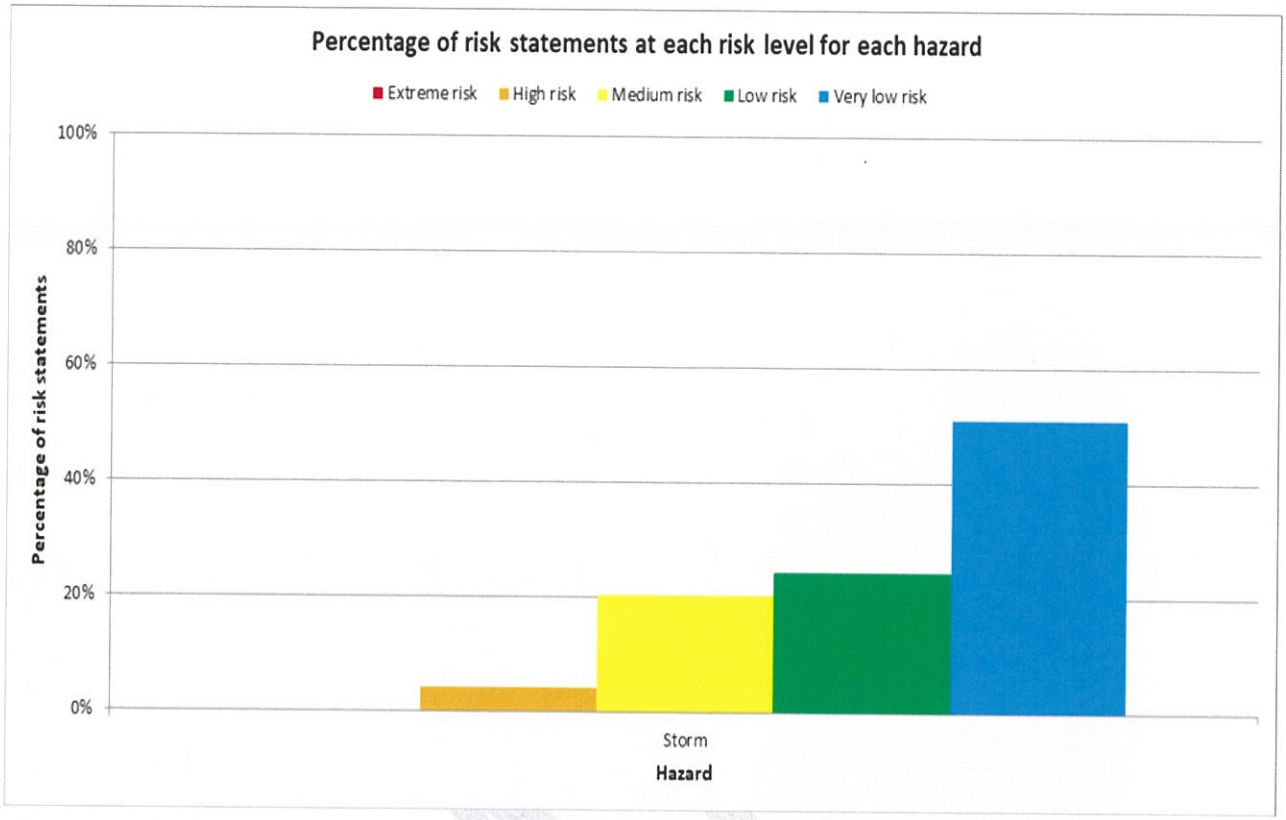
People – Five (5) risk statements dealing with the impacts on 'People' were assessed including death and serious injury as direct results of the storm event. The consequences were assessed as 'Moderate to 'Insignificant'. The level of likelihood was assessed as 'Rare' across all five risk statements leading to a risk level of 'Very low'.

Economy – Eleven (11) risk statements dealing with the 'Economy' of the local area were assessed based on the storm scenario. Consequences were assessed ranging from 'Catastrophic' to 'Minor'. Property damage and damage to infrastructure and business was rated highest for consequence. The 'Likelihood level' across all eleven risk statements was rated 'High' to 'Moderate' while the level of risk generally was 'Medium'.

Public Administration – Fourteen (14) risk statements dealing with 'Public Administration' were assessed. All but one statement dealt with impacts to other government agencies while one statement alone focused on the impact to the ToB works facilities and ability to maintain core services. The 'Consequence level' was rated as 'Minor with a level of likelihood of 'Rare' leading to a risk level of 'Very Low'.

Social Setting – Eight (8) risk statements dealing with the category of 'Social stetting' were assessed. Across the board, all risks were assessed as having 'Moderate to Minor' consequence, with a risk likelihood of 'Rare' leading to a risk level of 'Very Low'.

Environment – Eleven (11) risk statements dealing with the local environmental factors were assessed as having 'Minor' consequences, a 'Likelihood' level assessment of 'Very Rare' leading to a risk level of 'Very Low'.



Summary of risk assessment

Following the assessment of the impacts of a worst-case storm scenario for the Town of Bassendean, there one (1)) risk statement falling into the "High" risk category. This statement as mentioned previously dealt with the Town's ability to continue core service delivery should the storm heavily impact the works depot and other key infrastructure. There would be a high percentage of personal financial loss to members of the community and to the local government through damage to infrastructure and the unrecoverable cost aspects of the recovery process. The likelihood of such an event as described in the scenario have been assessed by the Hazard Management Agency as having an Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) of 0.00050% in any year with a likelihood rating of 'Very Rare' across all risk statements assessed.

Of the forty-nine (49) risk statements assessed, only two representing 4% fall into the High-Risk category. None of these risk statements have been assigned a risk priority greater than Level 3 meaning that there are no risks in this hazard category requiring urgent treatment.

Risk Register – Storm

There is the potential that a severe storm event impacting on the Town of Bassendean:

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Impact Category	Maximum Consequence	Likelihood	Confidence	Risk Level	Priority
ST02	will impact commercial buildings, contents and services, resulting in financial losses.	Economy	Catastrophic	Very Rare	High	High	3
ST23	will impact on home-based services and service providers (such as NGOs, meals on wheels, silver chain, WACHS, home care provisions), impacting on their ability to maintain core functions.	Public Administration	Catastrophic	Very Rare	High	High	3

ATTACHMENT NO. 3

Government of **Western Australia**
State Emergency Management Committee

04 October 2019 MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

SEMC Communiqué

The State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) met on 04 October 2019. The key discussion items and resolutions from the meeting are summarised below.

Presentations

- Prof Tarun Weeramanthri presented to SEMC on the Climate Health WA Inquiry. Formal public hearings started on 1 October and will conclude by mid December 2019. Prof Weeramanthri stated that stories collected throughout the public workshops illustrated how different areas in WA are experiencing Climate Change. The final report is anticipated in March 2020 and SEMC will continue to keep updated on the progress on the Inquiry.
- A presentation was given to introduce the first draft of the 2019 Emergency Preparedness Report for SEMC comment and feedback. The 2019 Emergency Preparedness Report follows a new structure with greater infographics and deep dives illustrating the complexity of Emergency Management. The Report will be made publicly available following consideration by the Minister.
- Commissioner Klemm and Ms Pexton presented on their experiences as part of a national delegation to the USA. The key learnings included the scale of emergencies in the USA and their vast impacts, evacuating 100,000's of people at times. The complexity of recovery was highlighted. The Commissioner confirmed that recovery during WA emergencies is now a focus during the traditional response phase, noting that prevention, preparedness, response and recovery are not strictly sequential.

General Update

- SEMC discussed the publishing of harvest and vehicle movement bans and undertook to research opportunities to streamline the availability of this information.

- SEMC approved referencing the Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience Handbook – Lessons Management (2nd edition) in the suite of State Emergency Management Documents as a guideline for use by all agencies. These amendments will be presented to stakeholders and subcommittees for feedback prior to submission to SEMC for approval.
- A competitive NDRP grant round of approximately $1.34 million was approved. This will be released quarter one of 2020.
- SEMC approved the amendments to the suite of State EM documents. This included:
    - Inclusion of new roles and responsibilities for the State Recovery Controller;
    - Inclusion of additional State Emergency Coordination Group functions to clarify the State-level recovery role;
    - Submission of new Impact Statement to replace the former Comprehensive Impact Assessment (CIA);
    - Submission of an Impact Statement Guide as an attachment to State EM Recovery Procedure 4. This guide will support the preparation of an Impact Statement;
    - Revision of requirement for the controlling agency to 'undertake an initial impact assessment' to the requirement to 'provide of known or emerging impacts to be reported to the Local Recovery Coordinator and State Recovery Coordinator'
    - Revision of requirement for Impact Statements to be completed prior to the transfer of responsibility for management of recovery to the affected local government;
    - Clarification of Impact Statements to be required for all level 3 incidents and level 2 incidents where there are impacts requiring recovery;
    - Revision of State EM Preparedness Procedure 20 – SEMC Subcommittees and Reference Groups;
    - Clarifications regarding post-operational, State Emergency Coordination Group and recovery reporting arrangements;
    - Statement of fact changes to provide clarification and update agency names, titles and locations; and
    - Corrections to typographical, formatting, and grammatical errors, contact details and outdated hyperlinks throughout the suite.
- A new Subcommittee, the Public Safety Communications (PSC) Subcommittee was established. The Government Chief Information Officer will Chair the Subcommittee which will support the development and operation of effective and efficient Public Safety Communications (PSC) in Western Australia.[1]

[1] Public Safety Communications include those capabilities, services and systems that support communications within and between public safety agencies (e.g. law enforcement and emergency service organisations), and between those agencies and the community.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER UPDATE

The Executive Officer update summarised key outcomes since the last meeting that impact on emergency management within Western Australia.

- A exercise held on 13 September to validate the State Support Plan – Animal Welfare. This was a collaborative exercise which proved valuable in testing the support plan. It also tested the proposed templates for the Exercise Management Guideline.
- At the March 2018 meeting SEMC supported the creation of a Network of Personnel for Incident Management, in alignment with recommendation 7 of the *Report of the Special Inquiry into the January 2016 Waroona Fire*. As a result an interagency working group has been established to create a framework that allows for greater resource sharing during times of need.
- An all hazards State Level Risk Profile is being developed for online access through the SEMC website.
- WA is currently in the process of negotiating a further 5-year National Partnership Agreement with the Commonwealth.

SEMC MEETINGS

The next SEMC meetings is scheduled for 13 December 2019.
For SEMC related information or enquiries, please email info@semc.wa.gov.au.

ATTACHMENT NO. 4

Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Fire & Emergency Services**

DFES
Department of Fire & Emergency Services

Our Ref: D05859

Dear CEO

NEW STATE RECOVERY COORDINATOR

I am writing to advise that a new State Recovery Coordinator (SRC) has been appointed by the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner.

Effective from 29 July 2019, Mr Graham Swift will take up the role of the SRC and Assistant Commissioner Resilience and Recovery within the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES). Mr Swift comes to the role after a five year tenure as the DFES Assistant Commissioner Country Operations having overseen many major emergencies in regional Western Australia.

The new points of contact for the SRC and Deputy SRC positons are as below:

State Recovery Coordinator
Assistant Commissioner Graham Swift
T: (08) 9395 9401 M: 0418 954 146
E: Graham.Swift@dfes.wa.gov.au

Deputy State Recovery Coordinator
Suellen Flint
T: (08) 9395 9418 M: 0427 080 689
E: Suellen.Flint@dfes.wa.gov.au

For all operational notifications of the SRC the DFES District Officer State Situation remains the initial point of contact on 08 9395 9201 or 0407 942 138.

Thank you for your support during my time as SRC. We are making significant improvements to the sector through a collaborative and unified approach to recovery, keep up the great work. Should you have an queries, please contact Suellen Flint using the contact details above.

Yours sincerely

RICK CURTIS
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RESILIENCE & RECOVERY
25 July 2019