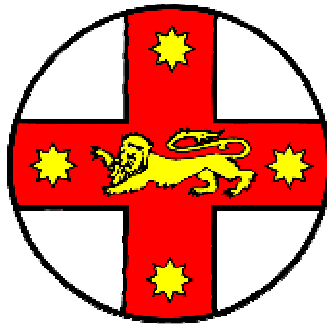


**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/
CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL,
RADIOLOGICAL**

EMERGENCY SUB-PLAN

HAZMAT/CBR PLAN



**A SUB-PLAN OF
THE NEW SOUTH WALES
STATE DISASTER PLAN (DISPLAN)**

AUTHORISATION

The New South Wales Hazardous Materials/Chemical, Biological, Radiological Emergency Sub-Plan (HAZMAT/CBR PLAN) has been prepared as a Sub-Plan to the New South Wales State Disaster Plan and is authorised in accordance with the provisions of the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989. (as amended)

This plan replaces the New South Wales Hazardous Materials Emergency Sub-Plan authorised and issued July 1999.

RECOMMENDED

.....
Chief Superintendent J Hamilton
Chairman
Hazmat/CBR Steering Committee
Dated:

ENDORSED

.....
Major General B H Howard, AO, MC, ESM
Chair
State Emergency Management Committee
Dated:

AMENDMENT LIST

Suggested amendments or additions to the contents of this sub-plan are to be forwarded in writing to :

Executive Officer
State Emergency Management Committee
Level 12, 52 Philip St
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Amendments promulgated are to be recorded in the following table when received

AMENDMENT		ENTERED	
NUMBER	DATE	SIGNATURE	DATE
Amendment 1 Complete Reprint	July 1999		
Amendment 2 Complete Reprint	June 2005		

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DEFINITIONS

These definitions should be read in conjunction with those contained in Displan.

Agency

A government agency or a non-government agency (SERM Act).

Ambulance Commander

A senior member of the Ambulance Services of NSW who is in command of all ambulance operations at the site.

Ambulance Loading Point.

An area in which casualties are loaded into ambulances for transport to allocated medical facilities.

Assembly Area

A designated location used for the assembly of affected persons prior to the movement to other designated locations, such as to an Evacuation Centre. An assembly area is used to assist in the control or movement of people away from the site.

Biological Material

Any substance originating from a living organism, including plants, animals or micro-organisms.

Biological Threat Agent (BTA)

A pathogen (disease causing organisms) or toxin (poisons produced by a biological source) which can cause disease in man, plants or animals. (NB: Biological statutes USA).

Blast Zone

An area directly or potentially affected by the shock wave emitted from the point of detonation.

Body Holding Area

An area established in the Cold Zone to temporarily store deceased persons prior to conveyance to the mortuary.

Chemical Material

Any chemical element, compound or complex (not including a radioactive substance, within the meaning of the Radioactive Substances Act, 1957).

Cold Zone.

The area surrounding the Warm Zone which is free of contamination.

Combat Agency

The agency identified in the NSW Displan as the agency primarily responsible for responding to a particular emergency (SERM Act, 1989).

Combat Site

The area defined by the NSW Fire Brigades Commander in combating the hazardous materials emergency.

Command

In this plan means the direction of members and resources of an agency / organisation in the performance of the agency / organisation's roles and tasks. Authority to command is established by legislation or by agreement with the agency / organisation. **Command relates to agencies / organisations only, and operates vertically within the agency / organisation** (SERM Act, 1989).

Contamination

The actual or potential exposure of persons, animals, property or the environment to a hazardous material.

Control

Means the **overall direction** of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned. **Control operates horizontally across all** agencies / organisations, functions and individuals. **Situations are controlled** (SERM Act, 1989).

Coordination

The bringing together of agencies, organisations and individuals to ensure effective emergency or rescue management, but does not include the command of agencies, organisations and individuals by direction.(SERM Act, 1989).

Decontamination

The process of assessing, removing, reducing and/or preventing the spread of contamination.

Decontamination Corridor

The corridor through which people and equipment are decontaminated when moved from the contaminated to the uncontaminated area.

Dirty Bomb

A conventional or improvised explosive device with radioactive material added.

Disaster Victim Identification (DVI)

The process used to identify deceased in a mass casualty emergency.

Disaster Victim Identification Commander

A senior police officer within the Forensic Service Group of the NSW Police, who is responsible for DVI.

Disaster Victim Registration (DVR)

Is the process used to record the movements or intended movements of displaced persons, whether injured or not, and other relevant details necessary for police operations, as well as ensuring that inquiries from concerned relatives and friends can be expediently dealt with.

Emergency

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

- a. endangers, or threatens to endanger, the safety or health of persons in the State; and
- b. destroys or damages or threatens to destroy or damage, property in the State.

being an emergency which requires a significant and coordinated response (SERM Act, 1989).

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

- a. threats or danger to property includes a reference to threats or danger to the environment; and
- b. the protection of property includes a reference to the protection of the environment.

Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)

Means a location established at State, District and Local level as a centre for control, coordination and communication during an emergency (SERM Act, 1989).

Emergency Services Organisation

The NSW Police, NSW Fire Brigades, NSW Rural Fire Service, Ambulance Service of NSW, NSW State Emergency Service, Volunteer Rescue Association or any other agency which manages an accredited rescue unit (SERM Act, 1989).

Emergency Site:

The area defined by the Site Controller for the purposes of managing the hazardous materials emergency.

Environmental Service Coordination Centre

The coordination centre set up by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) to co-ordinate the Environmental Services Support and may be near to or remote from the emergency.

Environmental Services Commander

An officer of the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC), providing a point of contact and provision of specialist advice. Responsible for the on-site coordination of recovery operations, cleanup and waste disposal.

Evacuation Centre

Is a centre established to meet the immediate needs of victims following an emergency situation. This may include travellers (commuters and tourists), who are unable to complete their journey.

Evidence Collection Centre

An area established and operated by the NSW Police to support investigations by all agencies being undertaken within the site.

Family Assistance Centre

A centre established by the site controller to provide assistance, support and information to families of victims of a mass casualty incident.

Forward Command

Is a single service term which refers to the location at or near the site from which the service Forward Commander commands the activities of his/her organisation.

Hazardous Material

Anything that, when produced, stored, moved, used or otherwise dealt with without adequate safeguards to prevent it from escaping, may cause injury or death or damage to property (Fire Brigades Act, 1989).

Hazardous Materials Emergency

Any hazardous materials incident which requires a significant and coordinated response. Such emergencies may be land based, or occur on or in the inland waters or the marine waters of New South Wales.

Hazardous Materials Incident

An actual or impending land-based spillage or other escape of hazardous material that causes or threatens to cause injury or death or damage to property (Fire Brigades Act, 1989).

Health Commander

The Health Commander is the commander appointed by the State or Area HSFAC to coordinate and control all health operations at the site.

Hot Zone

The area of actual or impending contamination as defined by the NSW Fire Brigades Commander in consultation with the Site Controller.

Improvised Explosive Device (IED)

Is an explosive device that is made from commercially available or home made items not of standard use or manufacture.

Incident Control System (ICS)

An incident / emergency management system based on management by objectives, functional management and span of control. It is designed to facilitate the seamless integration and management of multiple agency activities and resources at any type of emergency.

Inland Waters

All riverine and estuary systems within NSW not included in State Waters (*see State Waters*).

Land Based

Any area in NSW including land and inland waters.

Liaison Officer (LO)

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

NSW Fire Brigade Commander

A senior NSW Fire Brigade Officer who commands all NSW Fire Brigade operations at the site.

Police Commander

A senior NSW Police Officer who commands all NSW Police operations at the site.

Public Health

The health of the community but excludes occupational health. It relates to the protection of the health of the public as distinct from individuals.

Radiological Material

Any source or any material in solid, liquid, gas or vapour form that exhibits radioactivity causing potential exposure to ionizing or non-ionizing radiation.

Recovery

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

In Displan this process is divided into “**recovery**” and “**long term recovery / reconstruction**”

Recovery – the aim of recovery operations is to satisfy personal and community needs, and to restore services to the level where the continuing process can be managed by local government and the normal responsible agencies (Source: Displan)

Long term recovery / reconstruction – long term recovery, reconstruction or rehabilitation measures are the subject of separate Displan arrangements (Source: Displan)

Recovery Centre

A Recovery Centre provides a multiplicity of services in the one location. This removes the necessity for victims to seek services at several venues and eliminates the duplication of services provided to individuals and families. It also aids in the coordination of human services.

Recovery Committee

A recovery committee will be established by the Multi Agency Emergency Management Team as required.

Site Control

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

Site Controller

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

Staging Area

An area in the Cold Zone, where support response personnel, vehicles and other equipment can be held in readiness for use/call forward, during a response to an emergency.

State Waters

NSW State Waters can be defined as:

- a. the territorial sea adjacent to the State;
- b. the sea on the landward side of the territorial sea adjacent to the State that is not within the limits of the State; and

- c. other waters within the limits of the State prescribed by the Marine Pollution Regulation.

This refers to the territorial sea from the low water mark seaward for three nautical miles, as well as prescribed harbour/port waters. (see Annex "C" for details)

[Marine Pollution Act 1987, Section 3(1)]

State of Emergency

A declaration made by the Premier under Section 33(1) of the SERM Act, 1989, being for the whole or specified parts of NSW where an emergency constitutes a significant and widespread danger to life or property.

Sydney Metropolitan Area

The area bounded by Broken Bay, the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers, Picton, Campbelltown, Waterfall and the Royal National Park.

Terrorism

An act or threat, intended to advance a political, ideological or religious cause by coercing or intimidating a government or the public, by causing serious harm to people or property, creating a serious risk of health and safety to the public, disrupting trade, critical infrastructure, or electronic systems. (Terrorism (Police Powers) Act, 2002).

Warm Zone

The area immediately surrounding the Hot Zone where decontamination takes place and personnel and equipment are prepared for deployment. This zone is determined by the NSWFB Commander in consultation with the Site Controller.

ABBREVIATIONS

AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
ASNSW	Ambulance Service of NSW
CBR	Chemical, Biological, Radiological
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DEOCON	District Emergency Operations Controller
Displan	NSW State Disaster Plan
DVI	Disaster Victim Identification
DVR	Disaster Victim Registration
EnvSFAC	Environmental Services Functional Area Coordinator
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EOCON	Emergency Operations Controller
ESCC	Environmental Service Coordination Centre
FCP	Forward Command Post
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HSDCC	Health Services Disaster Coordination Centre
HSFAC	Health Services Functional Area Coordinator
ICS	Incident Control System
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
LO	Liaison Officer
NEMCC	National Emergency Management Coordination Centre
NSWFB	NSW Fire Brigades
SEOCON	State Emergency Operations Controller
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SERM Act	NSW State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 (as amended)
SOG	Standard Operational Guidelines
SOP	Standing Operations Procedures
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue

PART ONE - INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

Introduction

101 With the exception of State Waters, this plan outlines the arrangements required to deal with a Hazardous Material/Chemical, Biological, Radiological (CBR) Emergency in NSW. That is, a Hazardous Material/CBR incident requiring a **significant and coordinated response** from a number of agencies to effectively prevent, prepare, respond and recover from the emergency. In this plan the term CBR emergency refers to a deliberate release of these substances calculated to cause mass casualties and /or to prevent the use of a part of the environment

NSW State Disaster Plan (Displan)

102 The State Displan details the NSW emergency management arrangements which ensure a coordinated response and recovery from emergencies. The State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) is responsible for emergency planning in NSW and has determined that hazardous materials emergencies requires a whole of government approach, particularly in relation to the management of large numbers of victims and the evacuation of a significant portion of the community.

103 The SEMC has directed that a Hazardous Materials/CBR Emergency Sub-Plan (HAZMAT/CBR Plan) be prepared to outline the arrangements to deal with a Hazardous Material/CBR emergency.

Legislation

104 The following legislation and regulations relate to the manufacture, handling, use, misuse, and transportation of hazardous materials and the response to an emergency resulting from the deliberate or accidental release of those materials:

State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 (as amended)
Fire Brigades Act, 1989
Terrorism (Police Powers) Act 2002
Public Health Act, 1991 and Regulations
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (New South Wales) Act 1994
Protection of the Environment Administration Act, 1991
Environment Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 and State Environment Planning Policies (SEPP)
Environmental Trust Act, 1998
Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985 and Regulations
Dangerous Goods Act, 1975 and Regulations
Gas Supply Act, 1996
Local Government Act, 1993
Marine Pollution Act, 1987 and Regulations
Marine Services Act, 1935
Occupational Health and Safety Act, 2000 and Regulations
Pesticides Act, 1999
Ports Corporation and Waterways Management Act 1995

Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act, 1966 and Regulations
Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997
Road and Rail Transport (Dangerous Goods) Act 1997 and Regulations

Related Plans and Documents

- 105 The following plans and documents should be read in conjunction with this plan:
- a. NSW State Disaster Plan (Displan);
 - b. NSW State Aviation Emergency Sub-plan;
 - c. NSW State Waters Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan;
 - d. NSW Agriculture and Animal Services Functional Area Supporting Plan;
 - e. NSW Environmental Services Functional Area Supporting Functional Area Plan(ENVIROPLAN);
 - f. NSW Health Services Functional Area Supporting Plan (HEALTHPLAN);
 - g. NSW Public Information Services Functional Area Supporting Plan;
 - h. NSW Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan (Disaster Recovery (Human Services))
 - i. NSW Fire Brigades and Department of Environment and Conservation Memorandum of Understanding;
 - j. The Guidelines for the use of funds from the Environment Trust Funds (issued by the Department of Environment and Conservation); and
 - k. Ambulance State Major Incident/Disaster Plan (AMPLAN).

Combat Agency

- 106 The Fire Brigades Act, 1989 and Displan identifies the NSW Fire Brigades (NSWFB) as the Combat Agency for hazardous materials/emergencies occurring on land or in inland waters and are responsible for:
- a. protecting and saving life and property endangered by hazardous materials;
 - b. confining or ending such an incident; and
 - c. for rendering the site of such an incident safe [Fire Brigades Act, 1989] within the combat site.
- 107 NSW Police are responsible for improvised explosive devices with a CBR component in line with the Joint Services (Police, Fire Brigades and Ambulance) CBR + IED SOPs.

Scope

- 108 This plan applies to Hazardous Material/CBR emergencies occurring on lands or in inland waterways, and acknowledges that such an emergency will be controlled at the District or State level only.
- 109 The NSW State Waters Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan details the arrangements for a controlled and coordinated response for some hazardous materials/CBR emergencies occurring on State Waters. Hazardous Materials/CBR not covered by the NSW State Waters Oil and Contingency Plan are covered by the Hazmat/CBR Plan.
- 110 Measures to prevent Hazardous Materials/CBR incidents and emergencies are implemented and administered by a range of Government agencies, covering the manufacture, use, misuse, and transportation of a range of hazardous materials. This plan does not address additional prevention activities for hazardous materials.

Principles

- 111 The following principles apply to this plan:
- a. fast and timely response of appropriate resources and the establishment of NSWFB Command and Site Control;
 - b. Site Controller retains overall control for the Hazardous Materials/CBR emergency.
 - c. The NSWFB commander is responsible for the Combat Site
 - d. timely and accurate information to enable the rapid identification and assessment of the hazardous materials;
 - e. effective consultation between stakeholders on available information to enable the development of an "Action Plan".
 - f. adequate decontamination facilities on site and at hospitals;
 - g. quick evacuation of casualties from the contaminated area and early treatment of casualties;
 - h. the event of mass casualty emergency, timely implementation of Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) processes;
 - i. effective clean-up and return of normal activities to the site; and
 - j. a timely investigation of the emergency.

AIM

- 112 The aim of this plan is to detail the specific emergency management arrangements to deal with an actual or imminent, deliberate or accidental, Hazardous Material/CBR emergency in NSW.

ACTIVATION

- 113 This plan is to be activated when the Hazardous Materials/CBR emergency involves, or has the potential to involve any of the following:
- a. a significant and coordinated response, which is beyond the capability available at the Local arrangements
 - b. the activation of HEALTHPLAN to manage the casualties; or
 - c. a significant or prolonged evacuation of an area where evacuees require support.
- 114 This Plan may be activated by any one of the following:
- a. the State Emergency Operations Controller or Deputy;
 - b. the NSW Fire Brigades Commissioner;
 - c. the State HSFAC; or
 - d. the Environmental Services Functional Area Coordinator.
- 115 On activation of this Plan, the SEOC Duty Officer is to be informed who will then inform:
- a. SEOCN;
 - b. the Minister for Emergency Services and other relevant Ministers;
 - c. SEMC Members; and
 - d. other supporting authorities.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Operational Phases

- 116 **Prevention Phase.** The prevention (mitigation) of a Hazardous Materials/CBR emergency is dealt with through a range of legislative and regulatory controls. These details are not dealt with further in this plan.
- 117 **Preparation Phase.** This phase addresses the preparation and planning arrangements with the main focus on establishing a framework for the responsible agencies to activate their

resources in order to manage a Hazardous Material/CBR emergency. This will be achieved through:

- a. establishing strong organisational and personnel networks between the response agencies, the emergency services, functional areas, and the community;
- b. managing planning development by reviewing and testing of the State HAZMATPLAN;
- c. establishing and maintaining Memoranda of Understanding; and
- d. identifying and undertaking relevant Hazmat training for personnel responsible for response or management of a Hazardous Materials/CBR emergency.

118 **Response Phase.** This phase addresses the response to a Hazardous Materials/CBR emergency in order to minimise the impact on the community, property and the environment. On notification of a Hazardous Materials/CBR emergency, the key actions will include:

- a. the deployment of key resources to the site for an initial assessment of the emergency by the NSWFB, NSW Police, Ambulance, and the DEC.
- b. the NSWFB Commander will:
 - i. establish NSWFB Command in consultation with Site control;
 - ii. designate the extent of the Combat Site;
 - iii. commence operations to contain the hazard;
 - iv. extricate casualties from the Combat Site and undertake decontamination.
- c. the Site Controller in consultation with the NSWFB Commander will establish the Site Control. The Site Controller, in consultation with the Police Commander and NSWFB Commander will initiate investigations as necessary;
- d. the Health Commander will commence operations to effect triage and to treat, evacuate and manage casualties, and to monitor responders;
- e. the Police Commander will establish an emergency site in consultation with the Site Controller and NSWFB Commander to control access to/from the combat site and establish a crime scene if necessary;
- f. an EOC at District or State level will be activated and undertake appropriate supporting operations outlined in Displan;
- g. as required other functional areas will activate their operations centres to support the operation; and

- h. commanders will conduct risk assessments and advise the Site Controller of hazards and operational requirements.
- 119 Items or packages assessed as suspicious will be treated as IEDs. A Blast Zone will be established by Police until the IED is cleared by a Police Bomb Technician. *Refer to Multi Agencies CBR/IED SOPs.*
- 120 The Response phase will end with the declaration of 'All Clear' by the Site Controller on advice from the NSWFB Commander and the Environmental Services Commander.
- 121 **Recovery Phase.** In accordance with State Disaster Plan, Part 6 Emergency Recovery Operations.
- 122 As required the Multi Agency Emergency Management Team will establish and determine membership of a Recovery Committee.
- 123 Under the direction of the Recovery Committee, Department of Environment and Conservation will oversee and if necessary, coordinate the clean-up of the contaminated area and the disposal of any contaminated wastes.

PART TWO - ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

EMERGENCY SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

NSW Police

201 The NSW Police are to:

- a. appoint the Site Controller;
- b. appoint the Police Commander;
- c. assist at the receiving hospitals with security and crowd management as requested by the EOCON or Health Services Functional Area Coordinator (HSFAC);
- d. provide rescue resources as requested;
- e. identify the dead and injured, and notify the next of kin;
- f. manage the Disaster Victim Registration and disaster victim enquiry system;
- g. be prepared to provide resources to undertake:
 - i. the protection measures outlined in Section 60 L of the SERM Act;
 - ii. statutory investigative requirements; and
 - iii. crime scene investigation including analysis, evaluation and recording of the scene and evidence identification, collection, evaluation and comparison.
- h. be prepared to arrange for the transportation of deceased from the site to the Sydney Mortuary, and be prepared to establish body holding area(s);
- i. activate the Public Information Functional Area Supporting Plan(s); and
- j. establish and manage a Public Inquiry Information Centre to provide general information about the emergency to members of the public.
- k. Routine policing functions

Site Controller

202 A senior NSW Police Officer is to be appointed as the Site Controller and is to:

- a. establish Site Control, in consultation with the NSWFB Commander;
- b. control and coordinate the Emergency Site;
- c. communicate operational information to EOCON and Commanders; and
- d. establish a family assistance centre if required.

Police Commander

203 A senior NSW Police Officer will be appointed as the Police Commander, and is to:

- a. command and coordinate Police operations at the site, which may include;
 - i. coordinate evacuation of uncontaminated and decontaminated people;
 - ii. provide site security;
 - iii. provide and maintain access and egress routes for the combat and Supporting agencies;
 - iv. search for and determine the status of any unexploded CBR/IED or secondary devices and determine the Blast Zone;
 - v. conduct Disaster Victim Identification (DVI);
 - vi. conduct Disaster Victim Registration (DVR); and
 - vii. implementation of crime scene preservation procedures.
- b. communicate operational information to the Site Controller;
- c. identify information intelligence requirements and disseminate to relevant Commanders; and
- d. establish body holding area(s).

NSW Fire Brigades (NSWFB)

204 The NSWFB is to:

- a. Take all practicable measure to protect persons and property affected by the Hazardous Materials/CBR emergency.
- b. appoint a NSW Fire Brigades Commander;
- c. manage and render safe the Hazardous Material/CBR emergency;
- d. facilitate the identification of the hazardous materials;
- e. undertake the decontamination of casualties at the site and hospitals as requested by Health Services Functional Area Coordinator (HSFAC) or EOCON;
- f. carry out all necessary fire fighting and rescue; and
- g. assist in the clean-up of the site as requested in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the NSWFB and DEC.

- h. develop and maintain arrangements with the relevant Ports Corporations and the NSW Maritime Authority to provide support, advice and/or response for a Hazardous Material/CBR emergency which occurs on or threatens to spread into State Waters or Inland Waterways.
- i. develop and maintain arrangements with the relevant Commonwealth bodies to provide support and advice and /or response for a Hazardous Materials/CBR emergency which occurs on or threatens to spread into commonwealth lands or waters.

NSW Fire Brigades Commander

205 The NSW Fire Brigades Commander is to:

- a. define and control the Combat Site;
- b. advise all agencies of the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements and coordinate the movement of personnel in and out of the Combat Site;
- c. coordinate the safe removal of people and animals from the Combat Site;
- d. identify, contain and render safe the hazardous materials;
- e. receive and provide information or intelligence to the Site Controller;
- f. advise the Site Controller on the structure and location of NSWFB divisional operations;
- g. inform the Site Controller of any coordination requirements;
- h. when an IED is present or suspected;
 - i. provide decontamination and detection equipment; and
 - ii. support to the NSW Police Bomb Technicians in accordance with the CBR+IED SOP;
- i. determine when the Combat Site is rendered safe and formally declare it as such to the Site Controller.

NSW Ambulance

206 The Ambulance Service is to:

- a. appoint the Ambulance Commander to report to the Health Commander;
- b. provide specialist pre-hospital support personnel to emergency service organisations specialist units, including:
 - i. NSWFB, Hazmat/Decontamination operations;

- ii. Police Rescue and Bomb Disposal Unit;
 - iii. NSW Police Operational Units and
 - iv. USAR Task Force(s).
- c. provide rescue units if requested; and
 - d. manage emergency health communications.

Rural Fire Service

207 The Rural Fire Service is to be prepared to:

- a. assist the Site Controller
- b. assist the NSW Fire Brigades; and
- c. provide appropriate personnel or capabilities as requested.

State Emergency Service

208 The State Emergency Service is to be prepared to:

- a. assist the Site Controller; and
- b. provide appropriate personnel as requested.

Volunteer Rescue Association

209 The Volunteer Rescue Association is to be prepared to:

- a. provide general rescue resources; and
- b. provide appropriate personnel as required.

FUNCTIONAL AREAS

Agriculture and Animal Services

210 The Agriculture and Animal Services Functional Area Coordinator is to be prepared to:

- a. provide agricultural and animal service support in accordance with the Agriculture and Animal Services Functional Area Supporting Plan; and
- b. provide appropriate personnel as requested.

Communications Services

211 The Communications Services Functional Area Coordinator is to be prepared to:

- a. provide communications service support in accordance with the Communications Services Functional Area Supporting Plan; and
- b. provide appropriate personnel as requested.

Energy and Utility Services

212 The Energy and Utility Services Functional Area Coordinator is to be prepared to:

- a. provide energy and utility services support in accordance with Displan and the Energy and Utility Services Functional Area Supporting Plan; and
- b. provide appropriate personnel as requested.

Engineering Services

213 The Engineering Services Functional Area Coordinator is to be prepared to:

- a. provide the engineering services support in accordance with Displan and the Engineering Services Functional Area Supporting Plan; and
- b. provide appropriate personnel as requested.

Environmental Services

214 The Environmental Services Functional Area Coordinator is to:

- a. appoint an Environmental Services Commander;
- b. provide any necessary technical advice and support to the Multi Agency Incident Management Team, including:
 - i. assistance with the identification and assessment of the hazardous materials;
 - ii. assistance in determining environmental impacts;
 - iii. identification and provision/sourcing of appropriate environmental monitoring equipment;
 - iv. provision of technical and regulatory advice regarding options for clean-up, waste transport and disposal; and
 - v. the provision of investigators to assist or lead investigations into the causes of incident.
- c. provide appropriate personnel as requested.

Environmental Services Commander

215 Environmental Services Commander is to:

- a. provide technical advice to the Multi Agency Incident Management Team which includes:
 - i. the chemical and physical properties of the hazardous material;
 - ii. its behavioural characteristics;
 - iii. options for response measures; and
 - iv. options for disposal of contaminated residues.
- b. support the NSWFB Commander in managing the environmental monitoring of the hazardous material(s) in air, water and soil during the response phase;
- c. manage the environmental monitoring of the Hazardous Material/CBR in air, water and soil during the recovery phase;
- d. support the recovery coordinator in managing the clean-up of the contaminated area and disposal of any contaminated wastes;
- e. investigate the cause of any Hazardous Materials/CBR emergency and provide a report to the Hazardous Chemicals Advisory Committee in accordance with the requirements of the Environmentally Hazardous Chemical Act, 1985;

Note: Such investigations may need to be undertaken in conjunction with any Coronial or criminal investigations initiated by the Police.
- f. communicate operational information to the Multi Agency Incident Management Team;
- g. assist the Health Commander in determining the environmental health ramifications on public health; and
- h. advise other Functional Areas or organisations involved in the emergency on environmental issues.

Health Services

216 Health Services Functional Area Coordinator is to:

- a. appoint a Health Commander and a Medical Commander;
- b. coordinate and manage the mobilisation of all health responses, including medical, mental health and environmental health in accordance with the arrangements detailed in NSW HEALTHPLAN;
- c. undertake environmental health protection including:

- i. assess long term health risks to any persons or populations that may be exposed;
 - ii. assess health risks posed by the contamination of water supplies or foodstuffs;
 - iii. assess the potential for outbreaks of infectious disease and implement appropriate actions;
 - iv. make recommendations to EOCON or Site Controller regarding appropriate actions to prevent significant long term health risks;
 - v. advise on the risks of exposure to people/populations and recommend appropriate actions;
 - vi. advise on the disposal and the management of clinical wastes; and
 - vii. in the event of evacuations monitor temporary accommodations and recommend measure to maintain satisfactory public health standards, including food-water and waste disposal.
- d. provide appropriate personnel as requested.

Health Commander

217 The Health Commander is to:

- a. notify the State Health Services Functional Area Coordinator (HSFAC) and undertake the roles and implement the procedures detailed in NSW HEALTHPLAN;
- b. provide triage, pre-hospital care and transport for the casualties in accordance with Ambulance State Major Incident/Disaster Plan (AMPLAN);
- c. provide pre and post entry medical monitoring of Combat site response personnel;
- d. provide triage and pre-hospital care of casualties during removal and decontamination from the Combat Area;
- e. when an IED is suspected or present, provide pre-hospital support personnel prior to the forward deployment of NSW Police bomb technicians; and
- f. coordinate and communicate health advice to the Site Controller.

Public Information Services

218 The Public Information Services Functional Area Coordinator is to:

- a. provide support to the Site Controller, NSWFB and Emergency Operations Controllers; and

- b. be prepared to activate the Public Information Functional Area Supporting Plan(s).

Transport Services

219 The Transport Services Functional Area Coordinator is to be prepared to:

- a. provide transport services support in accordance with Displan and the Transport Services Functional Area Supporting Plan; and
- b. provide appropriate personnel as requested.

Welfare Services (Disaster Recovery - Human Services)

220 The Welfare Services Functional Area Coordinator is to:

- a. provide the welfare services support as requested by the Site Controller in accordance with Displan and the Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan; and
- b. provide appropriate personnel as requested.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

WorkCover Authority of NSW

221 WorkCover NSW is to be prepared to:

- a. assist the Multi Agency Incident Management Team with the monitoring and predicting of the occupational risks associated with the emergency;
- b. provide advice on the properties and characteristics of the hazardous materials; and
- c. provide appropriate personnel as requested.

Local Councils

222 If requested, the relevant local council is to assist the Multi Agency Emergency Management Team with information on the site and the broader local area, equipment and materials and with the clean-up.

NSW Maritime Authority

223 The NSW Maritime Authority will provide support where contamination of State Waters or Inland Waterways has or may occur.

Ports Corporations

224 The Ports Corporations will provide technical advice and support where contamination of the State Waters or Inland Waterways has or may occur.

All Agencies

- 225 In addition to the roles and responsibilities included in Displan, the following are specific to HAZMAT / CBR emergencies. Each agency is responsible for:
- a. the development of Standing Operating Procedures or Guidelines and for the safety, protection, training, and management of its own personnel;
 - b. maintaining an accurate register of personnel and resources deployed;
 - c. assisting the Police with evidence protection and crime scene preservation when the HAZMAT/CBR emergency is determined to be a crime scene; and
 - d. maintain an inventory of HAZMAT/CBR related equipment held within the organisation.

PART THREE – COORDINATION and CONTROL

CONTROL STRUCTURE

Control Arrangements

- 301 The control and coordination of a Hazardous Materials/CBR emergency is designed to provide the most effective mechanism which is applicable to all situations. Whilst the NSWFB is the combat agency for the Combat Site, the NSW Police will appoint a Site Controller to provide overall control and coordination of the Emergency Site.
- 302 The Site Controller will establish a Multi Agency Emergency Management Team, comprising of the following Key Appointments:
- a. Site Controller;
 - b. NSW Fire Brigades Commander;
 - c. Police Commander;
 - d. Health Commander;
 - e. Environmental Services Commander; and
 - f. Other Agency/Functional Area Commanders as required.
- 303 Each Agency/Functional Area will be responsible for establishing internal command structures that will allow it to effectively fulfil its responsibilities under this plan.
- 304 The Control Structure is shown in Annex A.

Site Layout

- 305 The generic site layout (Annex B) provides a guide to the basic requirements to effectively deploy assets and control the operation.
- 306 **Operational Areas.** These include:
- a. **Emergency Site.** The emergency site is to be divided into Hot, Warm and Cold Zones with the Hot and Warm Zones combined being referred to as the Combat Site. Key attributes of these zones are:
 - i. **Hot Zone.** This is the area of actual or likely contamination. It is defined and managed by the NSWFB Commander in consultation with the Site Controller. Only authorised personnel wearing appropriate protective clothing and authorised equipment are to enter this zone.
 - ii. **Warm Zone.** This is the area used for decontamination and preparation of

personnel and equipment entering or departing the Hot Zone. It is defined and managed by the NSWFB Commander in consultation with the Site Controller. Only authorised personnel wearing appropriate protective clothing and authorised equipment are to enter this zone.

- iii. **Cold Zone.** This is the support area where access is limited to support agencies personnel and equipment and will contain the Site Control, treatment facilities and other marshalling and assembly areas. The area is defined and controlled by the Site Controller in consultation with the NSWFB Commander and protective clothing is not required.
- b. **Decontamination Corridor.** The NSWFB Commander will establish the decontamination corridor in the Warm Zone to manage the decontamination of all personnel and equipment moving out of the Hot Zone. More than one decontamination corridor may be required.
- c. **Treatment Area.** The Health Commander will establish a treatment area in the Cold Zone, as close as possible to the Decontamination Corridor, to provide pre-hospital care prior to transport.
- d. **Ambulance Loading Point.** An ambulance despatch area will be established beyond the treatment area to coordinate the rapid transfer of casualties to allocated medical facilities.
- e. **Assembly Area.** The location of an assembly area is dictated by a number of factors, including: the circumstances requiring the evacuation; the number of persons involved; the weather; and the location of the Evacuation Centre. Prior to being taken to the Evacuation Centres, evacuees may receive treatment, access some human services or undergo DVR at the Assembly Area.
- f. **Evacuation Centres.** These centres will provide key Welfare Services to evacuees and other affected persons. They will be established by the Welfare Services (Human Services – Disaster Recovery) Coordinator and are usually established beyond the Emergency Site.
- g. **Staging Areas.** These areas are established by responding agencies to assist in the coordination of resources to be deployed into or within the emergency site and combat site.
- h. **Evidence Collection Points.** These will be operated by NSW Police to support investigations and established by the Police Commander normally outside the Combat Site.

307 **Operational Centres.** The key control centres include:

- a. **Site Control.** It is to be located in the Cold Zone as designated by the Site Controller in consultation with the NSWFB Commander.
- b. **Health Forward Command Post.** The Health Commander will establish the Health FCP to control Health operations.

- c. **EOC.** The Emergency Operations Centre will be established at the Local, District or State level, as required.
- d. **Control Points.** These are used to manage the movement of resources in and out of the zones, and will be established by Site Control.

308 A diagram of the Generic Site Layout is attached at Annex B.

309 **Hospitals.** Additional decontamination areas may also be required at hospitals to deal with self-evacuated casualties. These areas are to be established at the request of the Health Services Functional Area Coordinator and provided by NSW Fire Brigades.

Security

310 Secure perimeters are to be established around each zone. Access and egress are to be managed by Site Control, and as instructed in the NSWFB Standing Orders and Police IESOPS.

COORDINATION

Planning

311 All organisations are responsible for the development of Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) or Guidelines (SOGs) for their response to Hazardous Materials/CBR emergencies. Such SOPs and SOGs must be consistent with this plan. The following plans are required below State level:

- a. **District Level.** District level HAZMAT/CBR Plans are not required in the Sydney Metropolitan Area. If District Emergency Management Committees outside the Sydney Metropolitan Area deem a District HAZMAT/CBR Plan is required then this plan is to be used as a guide in the formulation of that HAZMAT/CBR Plan.
- b. **Local Level.** Local level HAZMAT/CBR Plans are not required

Public Information Management

312 Management of public information will be undertaken in accordance with the Public Information Services Functional Area Supporting Plan.

Crime Scene

313 Where the emergency is the result of a terrorist act or NSW Police believe that a crime has been committed, the site will be deemed to be a crime scene. The Site Controller is to ensure responders are advised of the appropriate crime scene preservation procedures to ensure potential evidence is not lost nor destroyed.

314 Agencies other than NSW Police may also be required to investigate breaches of their relevant legislation, and are to ensure they conform to correct scene preservation procedures from the Site Controller or the EOCON prior to commencing their investigation.

Protective Clothing

315 The NSWFB Commander is to confirm and advise the levels of personnel protective equipment required within the Combat Site.

Liaison

316 All participating and supporting agencies are to have identified and trained liaison officers who can be deployed to the EOC and designated control centres.

Casualties

317 It is expected that casualties will present to hospitals from two sources:

- a. **Self Evacuated.** Those who will self evacuate and make their own way to the hospital represent a threat to the hospital and will need to be decontaminated and treated at the hospital.
- b. **Ambulance Evacuated.** Those who are evacuated by the Ambulance Service are to be decontaminated at the site prior to transportation to hospital.

Evacuations

318 An evacuation strategy may be required to ensure the safety of occupants and emergency workers, or for operational requirements. If required, the NSWFB commander is to advise the Site Controller of the need for a strategy, which may include any or a combination of:

- a. evacuation;
- b. partial evacuation; or
- c. shelter in place.

319 If a Blast Zone has been identified / established, the Police Commander will advise the Site Controller of the need to evacuate.

Contamination of Waterways

320 If the contamination of inland waters or state waters has or is likely to occur, advice and support is to be obtained from the NSW Maritime Authority and the relevant Port Corporation.

321 The support and advice provided in State Waters and Inland Waterways include:

- a. **State Waters.** The Port Corporation will provide advice and support for the clean up of spills that have entered State waters and will assist the Department of Environment and Conservation for the clean-up of spills which have entered State Waters. The Port Corporations will also assist the NSWFB for radiological and biological emergencies in accordance with S20 A of the Fire Brigades Act.

- b. **Inland Waterways.** Advice and support will be sort from the NSW Maritime Authority and Port Corporations for the clean-up of spills for all Inland Waterways.

Port Corporations Boundaries

322 The boundaries for the three Port Corporations areas of responsibilities are:

- a. Newcastle Port Corporation – Queensland border to Catherine Hill Bay;
- b. Sydney Ports Corporation – Catherine Hill Bay to Garie Beach; and
- c. Port Kembla Port Corporation – Garie Beach to Victorian Border.

Commonwealth Land and Waters

323 Where a Hazardous Materials/CBR emergency occurs on or threatens to spread into commonwealth lands or waters, advice and support is to be obtained from the relevant National Government agency.

PART 4 – ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING

Review of Plan

- 401 The Plan is to be reviewed:
- a. following activation as the result of a Hazardous Materials/CBR emergency;
 - b. following an exercise designed to practice or test any aspects of the plan;
 - c. when the roles or responsibilities of any agency involved in the plan are changed;
 - d. at the direction of the SEOCON, NSW Fire Brigades Commissioner or the SEMC;
 - e. at the request of:
 - i. NSW Police;
 - ii. NSW Fire Brigades;
 - iii. NSW Health;
 - iv. the Department of Environment and Conservation; or
 - f. every two years.

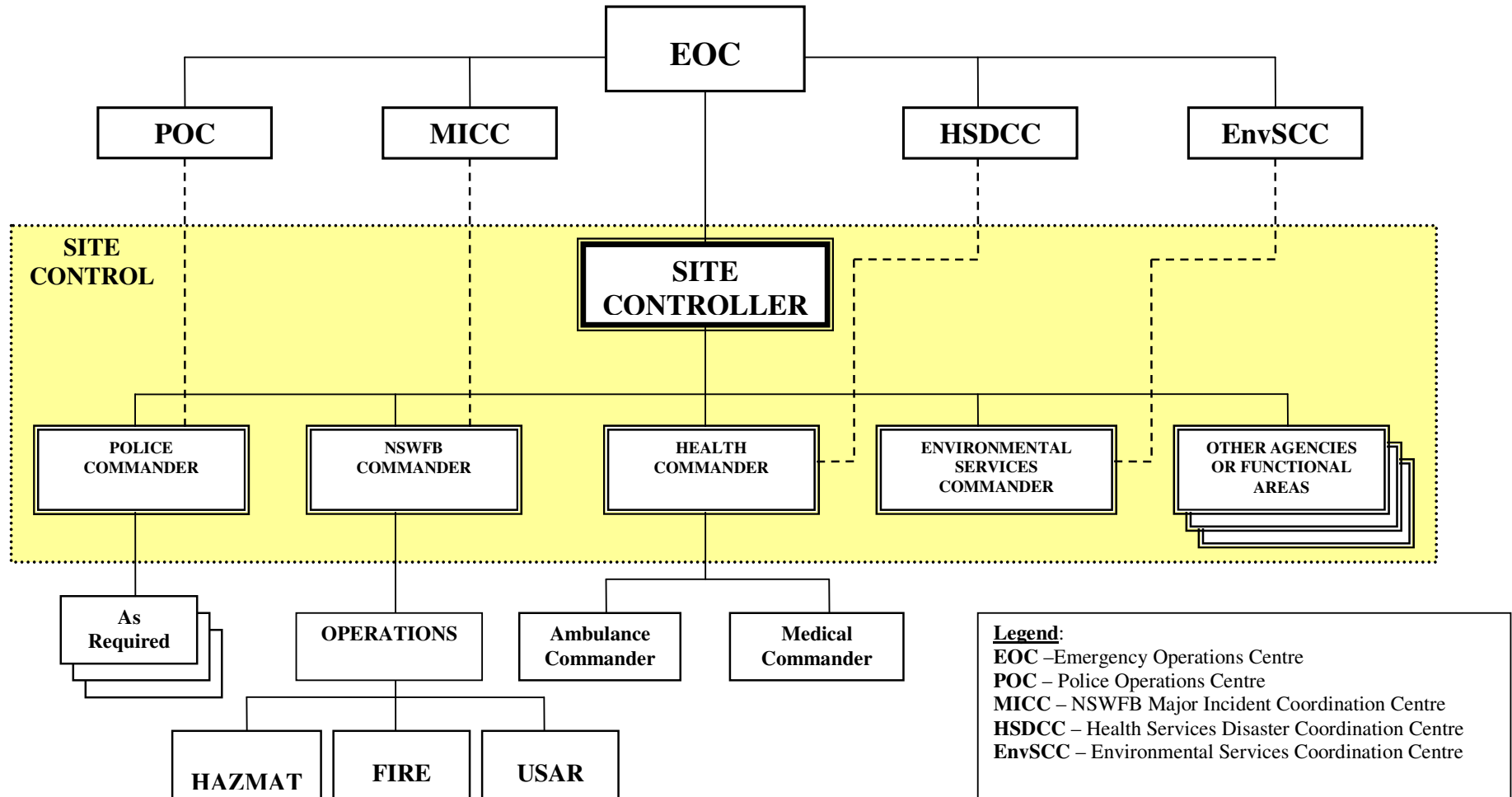
Training

- 402 Each agency/functional area is responsible for the training of its own personnel to perform the roles and responsibilities assigned in this plan.
- 403 The SEMC is responsible for the conduct of multi agency training / exercises to rehearse the arrangements outlined in this plan at least bi-annually, if the plan is not activated in the meantime.

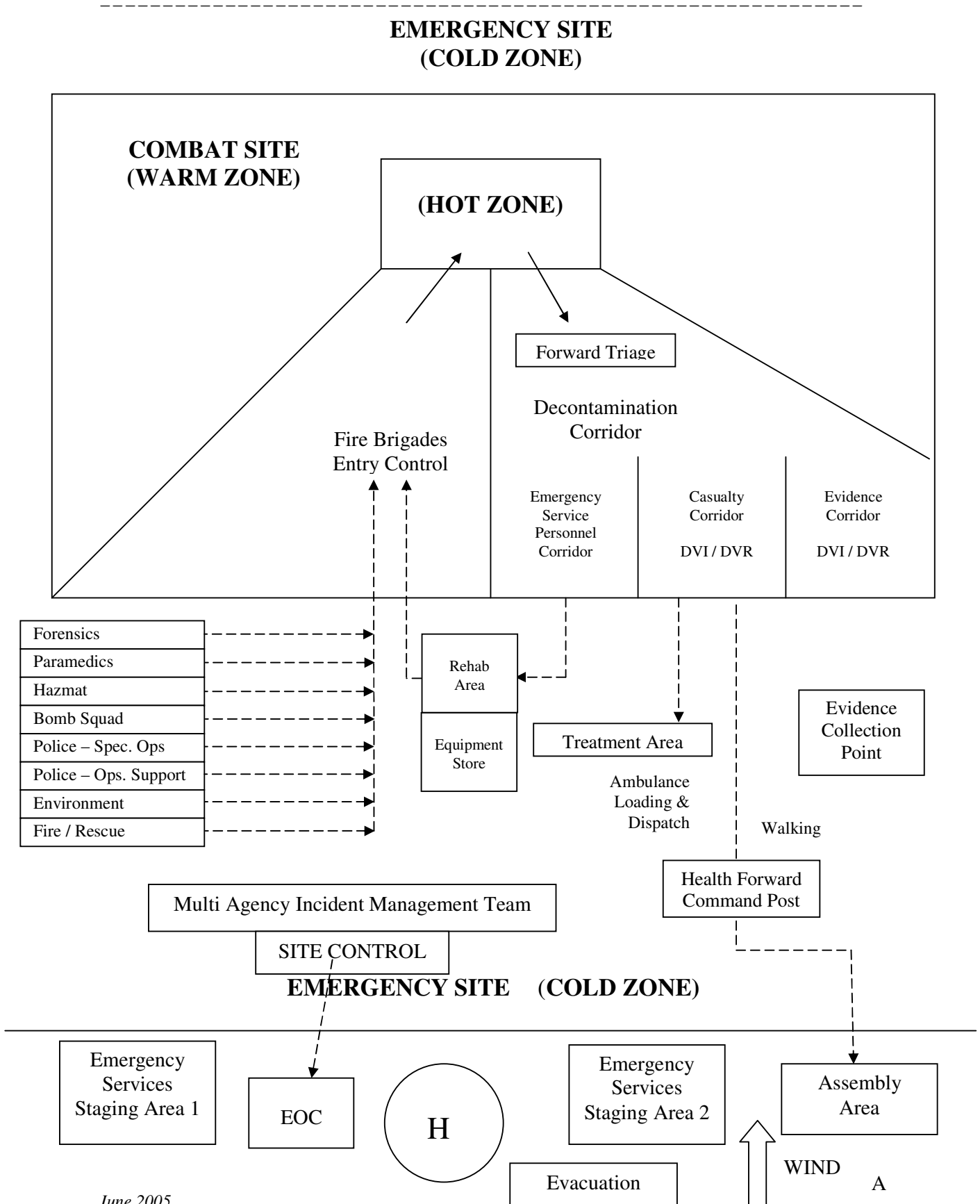
Amendments to the Plan

- 404 Agencies should submit amendment to the Executive Officer of the SEMC for its consideration and endorsement. Following endorsement amendments to the plan are to be issued by the SEMC to the copy holders.

ANNEX A – COMMAND and CONTROL STRUCTURE



ANNEX B – GENERIC SITE LAYOUT



ANNEX C – STATE WATERS BOUNDARIES

SER	LOCATION	LIMITATIONS
1	Botany Bay	The waters of Botany Bay and of all bays, rivers and their tributaries connected or leading to Botany Bay bounded by mean high water mark and by, as upstream boundaries, the eastern side of the Endeavour Bridge in Cooks River and the eastern side of the Captain Cook Bridge in Georges River together with that part of the South Pacific Ocean below mean high water mark enclosed by the arc of a circle of radius 4 sea miles having as its centre the navigation light at Henry Head.
2	Clarence River (Yamba)	The waters of the main channel of the Clarence River, Iluka Bay and Yamba Channel bounded by mean high water mark and by, as upstream boundaries, the eastern side of Harwood Bridge in the main channel and, in Yamba Channel, a line drawn from the southernmost point of Freeburn Island to the easternmost point of Rabbit Island and from there produced south-westerly to the opposite shore and by, as seaward boundary, a line drawn between the eastern extremity of the northern breakwater at the entrance to the Clarence River and the eastern extremity of the southern breakwater at that entrance.
3	Eden	The waters of Twofold Bay bounded by mean high water mark (but excluding all rivers and their tributaries connected or leading to Twofold Bay) and by, as seaward boundary, a line drawn between the southernmost point of Worang Head and the northernmost point of Red Point
4	Newcastle Harbour	The waters of Newcastle Harbour and of all bays, rivers and their tributaries connected or leading to Newcastle Harbour (but excluding Fullerton Cove) bounded by mean high water mark and by, as upstream boundary, the eastern side of the Hexham Bridge together with that part of the South Pacific Ocean below mean high water mark enclosed by the arc of a circle of radius 3 sea miles having as its centre the navigation light at Nobbys Head
5	Port Kembla	The waters of Port Kembla Inner and Outer Harbours bounded by mean high water mark together with that part of the South Pacific Ocean below mean high water mark enclosed by the arc of a circle of radius 2.5 sea miles having as its centre the navigation light on the outer extremity of the eastern breakwater at the entrance to the Outer Harbour.
6	Sydney Harbour	The waters of Sydney Harbour and of all tidal bays, rivers and their tributaries connected or leading to Sydney Harbour bounded by mean high water mark together with that part of the South Pacific Ocean below mean high water mark enclosed by the arc of a circle of radius 4 sea miles having as its centre the navigation light at Hornsby Lighthouse.