Maitland Local Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN)

March 2021

Part 1 – Administration

Authority

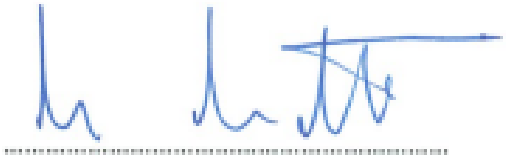
The Maitland Local Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) has been prepared by the Maitland Local Emergency Management Committee in compliance with the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989.

APPROVED

Chris James
Chair
Maitland Local Emergency Management Committee

Dated

ENDORSED



Chair
Regional Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 4 MARCH 2021

Contents

Purpose

Details arrangements for, prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies within the Local Government Area covered by this plan.

It encompasses arrangements for:

- emergencies controlled by combat agencies;
- emergencies controlled by combat agencies and supported by the Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON);
- emergency operations for which there is no combat agency; and
- circumstances where a combat agency has passed control to the LEOCON.

Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

- define participating organisation and Functional Area roles and responsibilities in preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies;
- set out the control, co-ordination and liaison arrangements at the Local level;
- detail activation and alerting arrangements for involved agencies; and
- detail arrangements for the acquisition and co-ordination of resources.

Scope

The plan describes the arrangements at Local level to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and also provides policy direction for the preparation of Sub Plans and Supporting Plans:

- Arrangements detailed in this plan are based on the assumption that the resources upon which the plan relies are available when required; and
- The effectiveness of arrangements detailed in this plan are dependent upon all involved agencies preparing, testing and maintaining appropriate internal instructions, and/or standing operating procedures.

Principles

The following principles are applied in this plan:

a) The Emergency Risk Management (ERM) process is to be used as the basis for emergency planning in New South Wales. This methodical approach to the planning process is to be applied by Emergency Management Committees at all levels.
b) Responsibility for preparation, response and recovery rests initially at Local level. If Local agencies and available resources are not sufficient they are augmented by those at Regional level.
c) Control of emergency response and recovery operations is conducted at the lowest effective level.
d) Agencies may deploy their own resources from their own service from outside the affected Local area or Region if they are needed.
e) The Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) is responsible, when requested by a combat agency, to co-ordinate the provision of resources support. EOCONs would not normally assume control from a combat agency unless the situation can no longer be contained. Where necessary, this should only be done after consultation with the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) and agreement of the combat agency and the appropriate level of control.
f) Emergency preparation, response and recovery operations should be conducted with all agencies carrying out their normal functions wherever possible.
g) Prevention measures remain the responsibility of authorities / agencies charged by statute with the responsibility.

Test and Review Process

The Maitland Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) will review this Plan every three years, or following any:

- activation of the Plan in response to an emergency;
- legislative changes affecting the Plan; and
- exercises conducted to test all or part of the Plan.

Part 2 – Community Context

Annexure A – Community Profile

General

The Maitland Local Government Area (LGA) covers 396km^2 from Woodberry in the east to Lochinvar in the west, Tocal to the north, and Gillieston Heights to the south.

The 2019 estimated resident population is 85,166 residents (represents a 10.4% increase from 2016) are settled in town centres, new and growing suburbs and quiet rural areas and with over 90,000 residents expected to call Maitland home by 2023.

The number of families living in Maitland has also increased over the last few years with an estimated 21,000 families now living in the city. Housing development has seen a direct increase as a result of the population growth and within Maitland industries like manufacturing, construction and retail continue to boost the local economy.

The Maitland LGA is bounded by the LGA's of Dungog, Cessnock, Port Stephens and Newcastle.

Landform and Topography

The Maitland LGA has a large proportion of flood prone land; approximately 40% of the total area is inundated in a 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) Hunter River Flood Event. The maximum elevations occur in the west of the LGA and can be up to 300m AHD. The lowest elevations are located in the east of the LGA, with a lowest point of 1.5m AHD. As a result, the majority (61% or 245km^2) of the LGA has a slop of up to 5%. 29% or 117km^2 falls within the range of 5% to 15% and the remaining 10% of the LGA has grades in excess of 15%.

The Hunter River is a key geographical component of the LGA. It bisects Maitland, and has a catchment of 17,000km^2 at the western point of the LGA. The main local contributing flow to the Hunter River is the Wallis Fishery Creek Catchment. This joins the Hunter River. The north eastern boundary of the LGA is formed by the Paterson River, which has its confluence with the Hunter River to the south east of Morpeth. The Paterson River has a catchment of 1,000km^2. The Williams River, although not flowing through or being adjacent to the LGA, does have its confluence with the Hunter River on the eastern boundary of the LGA.

Locally, the main contributing flow to the Hunter River is the Wallis Fishery Creek catchments. This joins the Hunter River downstream of Central Maitland. The catchment of this system is 400km².

Climate

The following statistical data shows temperature and rainfall averages taken from the weather station located at the Maitland Visitors Centre (weather station site number 061388 – Latitude 32.74°S / Longitude: 151.57°E).

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years	
Temperature															
Mean maximum temperature (°C)	30.3	29.3	27.5	24.4	21.2	18.4	18.0	20.0	23.3	25.6	27.0	28.8	24.5	18	1997 2015
Mean minimum temperature (°C)	18.1	18.0	16.0	12.2	8.2	6.4	5.5	5.6	8.4	10.9	14.4	16.4	11.7	18	1997 2015
Rainfall															
Mean rainfall (mm)	57.6	108.5	91.9	82.5	60.8	86.0	46.0	35.6	47.7	57.1	79.7	63.4	818.0	17	1997 2015
Decile 5 (median) rainfall (mm)	44.0	80.5	79.1	73.8	48.7	64.8	34.2	23.4	30.2	51.9	74.4	58.8	791.1	17	1997 2015
Mean number of days of rain ≥ 1 mm	6.1	8.9	8.7	8.1	5.9	8.4	7.3	5.3	5.6	6.3	7.8	6.9	85.3	18	1997 2015

Land Use

The zoning patterns within the Maitland LGA follow the flooding patterns. The bulk of land is zoned for rural purposes, followed by residential and environmental zones; flood prone land is often zoned rural in order to minimise the potential for increased urban development, whereas the majority of urban areas are located on higher ground and are not susceptible to inundation from Hunter River flooding.

Land Use Zone / Type / Classification	Area (ha)	% of LGA
Residential zone	*4,459.9*	*11.4%*
Large lot residential zone	*854.3*	*2.2%*
Commercial zones	*668.6*	*1.7%*
Industrial zone	*168.9*	*0.4%*
Rural zones	*28,977.3*	*73.8%*
Public Recreation zone	*513.6*	*1.3%*
Private Recreation zone	*195.5*	*0.5%*
Environmental zones	*2,840.5*	*7.2%*
Special activities, Infrastructure, Tourist zones	*608.7*	*1.5%*
TOTAL AREA	**39,287.3**	***100.00%***

Population and People

The total population of the Maitland LGA on census night in 2016 was 77,305 comprising 37,736 males and 39,571 females. The information below provides demographic analysis for the City and its suburbs based on results from the 2016 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Population / Area

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimated residential population for Maitland in 2019 is 85,166 people representing a 10.4% increase from the Census 2016.

All data for this section has been obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Census. It should be noted that within the various tables there are some anomalies in the totals as per the Census data, although this is minor and does not impact the overall purpose for the plan.

The population provided by the ABS for the Maitland LGA in 2016 was 77,305. The following table provides a breakdown for the Maitland LGA population by area:

Population by Area (2016)						
	People	*Male*	*Female*	*Median Age*	*Families*	*Average Children per Family*
Aberglasslyn	5,401	2,624	2,781	30	1,513	2
Allandale *	73	38	35	46	21	1.4
Ashtonfield	4,645	2,288	2,363	36	1,289	1.9
Bishops Bridge	248	120	120	45	65	1.7
Bolwarra	989	486	501	44	288	1.9
Bolwarra Heights	2,979	1,481	1,493	36	842	2
Chisholm	1,461	723	740	31	437	1.9
Cliftleigh *	888	444	444	24	206	2.4
Duckenfield	108	55	53	42	33	1.6
East Maitland	11,782	5,716	6,065	40	3,135	1.8
Farley	218	114	101	43	65	1.6
Gillieston Heights	3,150	1,559	1,591	29	878	1.9
Greta *	2,830	1,445	1,386	33	753	2
Horseshoe Bend	383	190	186	44	105	1.7
Largs	1,940	946	989	36	530	2
Lochinvar	784	390	393	45	229	1.8
Lorn	1,337	638	699	43	371	1.8
Louth Park	654	347	310	38	170	2.1
Luskintyre	183	94	87	44	59	1.8
Maitland	1,885	902	981	43	431	1.7
Metford	4,764	2,261	2,501	33	1,305	1.9
Millers Forest	335	178	156	47	107	1.8
Mindaribba	75	38	37	52	30	3
Morpeth	1,403	636	761	47	404	1.9
Oakhampton	190	94	97	63	38	1.5
Pitnacree	43	29	14	36	10	3
Raworth	1,788	871	918	34	504	2
Rosebrook	76	35	41	47	24	1.9
Rutherford	11,884	5,719	6,169	34	3,130	1.9
South Maitland	471	246	224	44	107	1.5
Telarah	2,329	1,147	1,190	36	635	1.7
Tenambit	2,901	1,418	1,484	39	829	1.8
Thornton	8,062	3,996	4,068	35	2,340	1.9
Windella	738	388	349	39	214	1.9
Woodberry	2,993	1,434	1,552	38	810	1.9
Woodville	428	213	221	44	116	1.9

** Note amendments to total population for Maitland LGA (67,478) compared to total above (70,943). This is due to some suburbs lying within two local government areas such as:*

- *Greta – Maitland City Council is responsible for the residents on the eastern side of Orient Street, Greta. The remainder of Greta falls within the Cessnock Local Government Area.*
- *Cliftleigh - Maitland City Council is responsible for a small section of Cliftleigh (properties to the east of Avery Lane). The remainder of Cliftleigh falls within the Cessnock Local Government Area.*
- *Allandale - Maitland City Council is responsible for Allandale Road (up to the rail bridge which forms boundary Allandale Road and where Allandale Road becomes Lovedale Road). The remainder of Allandale falls within the Cessnock Local Government Area.*

How old are we

The Census population of the Maitland LGA in 2016 was 77,305, living in 30,583 dwellings with an average household size of 2.7.

The Census provides us with a count of the total population in Maitland City in 2016 as well as several sub-populations such as the Aboriginal population, voter population and the people who were born overseas. It also enables us to see how these have changed over each five year period back to 1991. It is important to note that there are different ways of counting populations. You can access two population counts on this page – the Usual Residence count and the Enumerated Count. For the purpose of this plan information has been taken from the 'Usual Residence' count.

Maitland City Population (2016)		
Population	*Number*	*Percentage*
Maitland City (excluding overseas visitors)	77,305	100.00
Males	*37,736*	*48.8*
Females	*39,571*	*51.2*

Five year age groups present a classic age profile of the population. Each age group covers exactly five years, which enables direct comparison between each age group.

Maitland Local Government Area - Total Persons – Five Year Age Groups (2016)			
Five Year Age Groups (years)	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
0-4 years	2,972	2,792	5,761
5-14 years	5,744	5,395	11,142
15-19 years	2,557	2,384	4,943
20-24 years	2,322	2,490	4,808
25-34 years	5,073	5,496	10,574
35-44 years	5,029	5,154	10,183
45-54 years	4,739	5,240	9,977
55-64 years	4,306	4,534	8,843
65-74 years	3,125	3,427	6,554
75-84 years	1,439	1,814	3,253
85 years and over	428	848	1,280
Total	37,736	39,571	77,305

An indication of family compositions for the Maitland Local Government Area is detailed below. This may assist in the demographics of our LGA and our people.

Maitland Local Government Area – Family Composition (2016)		
Composition	*Families*	*Persons*
Couple family with no children	7,558	15,006
Couple family with:		
• children under 15 and:		
• dependent students and non-dependent children	154	864
• dependent students and no non-dependent children	947	4,388
• no dependent students and with non-dependent children	306	1,387

• no dependent students and no non-dependent children	5,219	20,500
Total	*6,627*	*27,138*
• no children under 15 and:		
• with dependent students and non-dependent children	452	1,861
• with dependent students and no non-dependent children	677	2,249
• no dependent students and with non-dependent children	1,775	5,560
Total	*2,904*	*9,674*
Total Couple Family	9,533	36,814
One parent family with:		
• children under 15 and:		
• dependent students and non-dependent children	52	263
• dependent students and no non-dependent children	280	1,001
• no dependent students and with non-dependent children	140	501
• no dependent students and no non-dependent children	1,688	4,786
Total	*2,158*	*6,553*
Composition	***Families***	***Persons***
• no children under 15 and:		
• with dependent students and non-dependent children	156	484
• with dependent students and no non-dependent children	320	701
• no dependent students and with non-dependent children	1,197	2,557
Total	*1,681*	*3,740*
Total One Parent Family	3,840	10,298
Other family	291	605
Total Family Composition	**21,220**	**62,716**

(a) Includes same-sex couple families.

(b) Excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night.

Dwellings / Households / Tenure

Population in non-private dwellings includes all those staying temporarily or long-term in dwellings which provide a communal form of accommodation. This includes nursing homes and hostels, hotels and motels, prisons, hospitals, army barracks and other institutions.

Maitland LGA – Dwelling Structure (2016)						
Tenure	*Separate*	*terrace house,*	*Flat, unit or apartment*	*Other Dwelling*	*Not Stated*	*Total*
Owned outright	7,272	432	35	27	142	7,902
Owned with a mortgage(b)	10,152	257	29	22	27	10,479
Rented:						
- *Real estate agent*	*3,717*	*1,047*	*337*	*19*	*20*	*5,137*
- *State or territory housing authority*	*903*	*321*	*115*	*3*	*3*	*1,349*
- *Person not in same household(c)*	*910*	*143*	*29*	*4*	*4*	*1,094*
- *Housing co-operative / community / church group*	*33*	*30*	*25*	*0*	*6*	*91*
- *Other landlord type(d)*	*256*	*18*	*11*	*23*	*11*	*318*
- *Landlord type not stated*	*66*	*10*	*4*	*0*	*3*	*87*
Total	5,877	1,575	515	57	41	8,073
Other tenure type(e)	89	108	0	0	58	257
Tenure type not stated	463	69	21	8	112	666
Total	**23,848**	**2,435**	**607**	**108**	**381**	**27,374**

Culture & Ethnicity

In the Maitland LGA 66,988 (86.7%) of people were born in Australia.

The Maitland population includes 4,087 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, who make up 5.3% of our population. It should be noted that 1,592 people in the Maitland LGA speak a language other than English at home.

Maitland LGA - Language Spoken At Home			
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*
Speaks English only	34,388	36,002	70,392
Speaks other language:			
Afrikaans	78	66	146
Arabic	46	52	97
Australian Indigenous Languages	17	4	24
Chinese languages:			
- *Cantonese*	*75*	*84*	*164*
- *Mandarin*	*79*	*99*	*175*
- *Other(c)*	*0*	*4*	*3*
Total Chinese languages	153	189	342
Croatian	14	5	23
Dutch	16	15	35
French	23	43	59
German	64	76	133
Greek	40	24	59
Indo-Aryan languages:			
- *Bengali*	*27*	*23*	*52*
- *Hindi*	*37*	*51*	*87*
- *Punjabi*	*60*	*69*	*123*
- *Sinhalese*	*10*	*10*	*21*
- *Urdu*	*38*	*31*	*67*
- *Other(d)*	*32*	*32*	*65*
Total Indo-Aryan languages	204	216	420
Italian	52	47	98
Japanese	15	14	24
Korean	18	24	38
Macedonian	13	3	17
Maltese	7	4	12
Persian (excluding Dari)	3	3	3
Polish	30	62	90

Russian	9	32	40
Samoan	18	21	40
Serbian	9	11	18
Southeast Asian Austronesian languages:			
- *Filipino*	*20*	*56*	*82*
- *Indonesian*	*14*	*18*	*34*
- *Tagalog*	*44*	*121*	*163*
- *Other(e)*	*7*	*19*	*23*
- *Total*	*93*	*210*	*305*
- *Spanish*	*63*	*61*	*121*
- *Tamil*	*19*	*18*	*38*
- *Thai*	*19*	*45*	*61*
- *Turkish*	*4*	*3*	*9*
- *Vietnamese*	*38*	*37*	*73*
- *Other(f)*	*356*	*364*	*722*
Total Southeast Asian Austronesian languages	677	952	1631

Motor vehicles by dwelling / methods of travel to work

Maitland LGA – Number of motor vehicles per dwelling (2016)	
Number of motor vehicles per dwelling:	
- *No motor vehicles*	*1,387*
- *One motor vehicle*	*8,593*
- *Two motor vehicles*	*10,989*
- *Three motor vehicles*	*3,614*
- *Four or more motor vehicles*	*1,923*
Total	26,500
Number of motor vehicles not stated	871
Total	27,374
This table is based on place of enumeration.	
(a) Excludes motorbikes / scooters.	
(b) Excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other non-classifiable' households.	

Maitland LGA – Method of travel to work (2016)			
	Males	***Females***	***Persons***
One method:			
- *Train*	108	94	202
- *Bus*	88	77	172
- *Ferry*	3	3	3
- *Tram (includes light rail)*	0	0	0
- *Taxi*	12	17	30
- *Car, as driver*	13,674	11,863	25,533
- *Car, as passenger*	872	780	1,652
- *Truck*	299	9	304
- *Motorbike/scooter*	140	11	149
- *Bicycle*	82	21	100
- *Other*	79	55	133
- *Walked only*	253	265	512
Total one method	15,626	13,180	28,805
Two methods:			
Train and:			
- *Bus*	33	54	89
- *Ferry*	0	0	0
- *Tram (includes light rail)*	0	0	0
- *Car, as driver*	30	18	49
- *Car, as passenger*	3	9	10
- *Other*	9	0	13
- *Total*	81	86	167
- *Bus and:*			
- *Ferry*	0	0	0
- *Tram (includes light rail)*	0	0	0
- *Car, as driver*	10	8	15
- *Car, as passenger*	5	11	17
- *Other*	3	0	3
Total	14	14	33
- *Other two methods*	180	75	248
Total two methods	276	173	445
Three methods:			
- *Train and two other methods*	*29*	*47*	*76*
- *Bus and two other methods (excludes train)*	*0*	*3*	*3*
- *Other three methods*	*3*	*5*	*8*

Total three methods	38	53	86
Worked at home	406	764	1,168
Did not go to work	1,602	2,319	3,925
Method of travel to work not stated	135	121	257
Total	18,085	16,610	34,692

Industry & Employment

Maitland LGA – Industry of Employment	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	452
Mining	2,457
Manufacturing	2,572
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	493
Construction	3,049
Wholesale Trade	709
Retail Trade	3,773
Accommodation and Food Services	2,474
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,568
Information Media and Telecommunications	253
Financial and Insurance Services	812
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	526
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,601
Administrative and Support Services	1,200
Public Administration and Safety	2,239
Education and Training	2,588
Health Care and Social Assistance	4,689
Arts and Recreation Services	323
Other Services	1,599
Inadequately described / Not stated	1,310
Total	34,692

Transport Routes and Facilities

Roads

Maitland has a road network consisting of:

. State Highway (SH9):	28.70 km	
. Main Roads:	21.40 km	
. Regional Roads: (31.9km)	14.58 km	urban
	17.32 km	non-urban
. Local Roads(647.9km) - sealed:	505.7 km	urban
	195.9 km	non-urban
. Local Roads - unsealed:	19.00 km	non-urban

Maitland is bisected by the New England Highway (NEH) which crosses the LGA east to west. This is a significant freight and transport corridor with approximately 34,000 vehicle movements per day. Its importance has diminished in recent years due to the opening of the Hunter Expressway (HEX) which is located to the south and crosses the LGA boundary for a short distance at the western end of the LGA.

The HEX is now the principle long haul corridor for road transport from the Upper Hunter to Newcastle and Sydney. Links between the NEH and the HEX are via Mount Vincent Road and Buchanan Road on the east, centrally via Cessnock Road (MR195) and to the west via Allandale and Lovedale Roads. While the HEX has a significant traffic load, traffic on the New England Highway is still substantial.

In addition a number of other significant roads exist within the LGA. These include:

- Belmore Road, Paterson Road and Tocal Road - regional roads connecting Maitland with Paterson and Dungog to the North.
- Raymond Terrace Road – a Main Road connecting East Maitland to Raymond Terrace and the Pacific Highway.
- Cessnock Road - connecting Maitland via Gillieston Heights southerly to the HEX and the towns of Kurri Kurri and Cessnock. This road is subject to inundation at a number of locations at Testers Hollow south of Gillieston Heights and also between Maitland and Gillieston Heights.

Railways

Maitland is a nodal point for several rail lines including the Main Northern Railway, the North Coast Railway and South Maitland Railway. The Main Northern Railway consists of:

. Two freight and two passenger lines between Maitland and Newcastle
. Two lines between Maitland and Wollombi
. Three rail lines westward from Wollombi.

This rail line carries a significant amount of freight being the primary link between the Upper Hunter coalfields and the port of Newcastle.

The North Coast Railway commences at the junction with the Main Northern Railway to the west of the township of Maitland and consists of:

. A single rail line north of the Telarah Rail Station
. A passing siding located at Mindaribba and serves northern NSW.

This rail line caries freight and passenger services and terminates at Brisbane.

South Maitland Railway is a private single line that services several coal mines south west of the city.

Stations are located at the following locations:

. Thornton – Karuah Street, Thornton
. Metford – Ferraby Street, Metford
. Victoria Street – Victoria Street, East Maitland
. East Maitland – Melbourne Street, East Maitland
. High Street – Old High Street, Maitland
. Maitland – Church Street, Maitland
. Telarah – Johnson Street, Telarah
. Lochinvar – Station Lane, Lochinvar
. Mindaribba – Tocal Road, Mindaribba.

Airports

The Royal Newcastle Aero Club is located on the western fringe of Rutherford (Phone: 4932 8888). This facility provides two sealed runways, a grass runway and helicopter landing facilities.

Another airfield is located at Luskintyre in the North West of the LGA. This is a private airfield and consists of a grass runway.

Helicopter Landing Facilities

Helicopter landing facilities are located at the NSW Rural Fire Services Headquarters, 110 Mount Vincent Road, East Maitland (Phone: 4015 0000).

Helicopters can also land in Mount Pleasant Street for the purpose of transporting of patients to / from Maitland Hospital.

Key Bridges

The following table lists the key bridges within the Maitland LGA:

Type	Crossing	Location	Owner	Significance
Road	Hunter River	Luskintyre	TfNSW	
Road	Hunter River	Melville Ford	MCC	
Rail	Hunter River	Oakhampton	ARTC	
Road	Hunter River	Maitland / Lorn	TfNSW	
Road	Hunter River	Pitnacree	TfNSW	
Road	Hunter River	Morpeth	TfNSW	
Road	Flood Plain	Long Bridge Maitland	TfNSW	Flood evacuation route, and Highway bypass
Rail	Wallis Creek	Maitland	ARTC	
Road	Rail line	High St Maitland	ARTC	Easterly Evacuation route & Highway Bypass
Road	Wallis Creek	Old High St East Maitland	MCC	Highway Bypass with 20t load limit
Road	Road	Private P.Z. Trzecinski Bridge	TfNSW	Highway - Provides important traffic capacity for light vehicles, trucks and over

				dimension vehicles as opposed to the alternative through the Maitland CBD

Management of key bridges in the LGA is shared between Council, Transport for NSW and ARTC.

Wharves

A number of disused and private wharves are located on the Hunter River with the only public wharf located at Queens Wharf Road, Morpeth. This is used for private vessels. In addition this facility has a boat ramp for launching of vessels.

Economy and Industry

The Maitland LGA has a strong traditional rural base, including industries such as turf farming, vegetable growing and cattle grazing. Other rural activities include quarries.

Within the urban areas important economic activities include the following industries:

- Health Services
- Education services
- Office jobs (various)
- Manufacturing and construction
- Other Service-related activities (eg retail).

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- Education services
- Office jobs (various)
- Manufacturing and construction
- Other Service-related activities (eg retail).

Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

A Local Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Study has been undertaken by the Lower Hunter Emergency Management Coordinating Committee identifying the following hazards as having risk of causing loss of life, property, utilities, services and / or the community's ability to function within its normal capacity. These hazards have been identified as having the potential to create an emergency. The Lower Hunter Emergency Management Coordinating Emergency Risk Management Report should be referenced to identify the complete list of consequences and risk descriptions.

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Agricultural Disease (Animal/Animal)	An agriculture/horticulture incident that results, or has potential to result, in the spread of a communicable disease or infestation.	Likely	Major	Extreme	Department of Primary Industries
Bridge Collapse	Failure of a major bridge structure with or without warning owing to structural failure or as a result of external/ internal events or other hazards/ incidents.	Rare	Moderate	Medium	LEOCON
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards /incidents.	Rare	Moderate	Medium	FRNSW (USAR) LEOCON
Communicable Disease (Human/Animal)	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human or animal population	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Department of Health

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Dam Failure	A dam is compromised that results in localised or widespread flooding.	Rare	Major	High	Dam Owners NSW SES
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage.	Rare	Catastrophic	High	LEOCON
Fire (Bush or Grass)	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands.	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW RFS FRNSW
Fire (Industrial)	Serious industrial fire in office complexes and/or warehouses within industrial estates.	Possible	Moderate	High	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Commercial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes and hospitals.	Possible	Major	Extreme	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Residential)	Serious residential fire in medium/high rise apartments.	Possible	Minor	Medium	FRNSW NSW RFS

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Flood (Flash)	Heavy rainfall causes excessive localised flooding with minimal warning time	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW SES
Flood (Riverine)	River flows exceed the capacity of normal river systems resulting in flood waters escaping and inundating river plains	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW SES
Hazardous Release	Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident.	Almost Certain	Moderate	Extreme	FRNSW
Heatwave	A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely.	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	SEOCON
Landslip	Landslip/landslide resulting in localised or widespread damage.	Possible	Minor	Medium	LEOCON
Storm	Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localised flooding.(includes tornado)	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW SES

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Transport Emergency (Air)	Aircraft crashes in LGA resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.	Unlikely	Major	High	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Road)	A major vehicle accident that disrupts one or more major transport routes that can result in risk to people trapped in traffic jams, restrict supply routes and/or protracted loss of access to or from the area.	Almost Certain	Minor	High	LEOCON
Tsunami	A tsunami wave of magnitude that presents a risk to land and marine elements.	Rare	Catastrophic	High	NSW SES
Utilities Failure	Major failure of essential utility for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence.	Possible	Major	Extreme	LEOCON

Annexure C – Local Sub Plans, Supporting Plans and Policies

Responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of appropriate sub and supporting plans rest with the relevant Combat Agency Controller or the relevant Functional Area Coordinator.

The sub / supporting plans are developed in consultation with the Maitland LEMC and the community.

The plans listed below are supplementary to this EMPLAN. The sub/supporting plans have been endorsed by the LEMC and are determined as compliant and complimentary to the arrangements listed in this EMPLAN.

These plans are retained by the LEMO on behalf of the LEMC and public release versions are available on agency websites.

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
LHEMCC SOPs (will be superseded by Maitland LEMC SOP's currently being drafted)	Standard operating procedures for use of EOC.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
LHEMCC Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Document	The aim of this report is to address the natural hazards and associated identified elements at risk which have a potential to require a significant and coordinated multi-agency response to the four Councils of the LHEMCC.	LEMO
Maitland City Local Flood Plan	This plan covers preparedness measures, the conduct of response operations and the coordination of immediate recovery measures from flooding within the Maitland City Council area. It covers operations for all levels of flooding within the council area.	SES

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee - Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	The aim of the Hunter Bush Fire Risk Management Plan is to minimise the risk of adverse impact from bush fires on life, property and the environment.	NSW Rural Fire Service
Hunter Central Coast Agriculture & Animal Services Functional Area Supporting Plan	The Hunter Central Coast Agriculture & Animal Services Functional Area Supporting Plan details the control and coordination arrangements that are in place to fulfil the roles and responsibilities of the Agriculture and Animal Services Function Area in the Hunter Central Coast Regions	Department of Primary Industries
Hunter Valley Flood Mitigation Scheme – Flood Emergency Response Plan (Lower Hunter Valley)	The purpose of this Flood Emergency Response Plan is to detail arrangements for preparedness, response and recovery of the Hunter Valley Flood Mitigation Scheme (HVFMS). The scope of the plan is to: • Outline the HVFMS • Outline emergency management arrangements to operate the scheme • Identify linkages with other organisations This document is an internal document to guide DPIE HVFMS operations and does not form part of broader NSW emergency management planning arrangements. Arrangements for the emergency management of floods and flood intelligence are outlined in the State Flood Plan and relevant Local Flood Plans.	DPIE – Hunter Valley Flood Mitigation Scheme

Part 3 – Restricted Operational Information

RESTRICTED OPERATIONAL INFORMATION