

**Hunter-Central Coast
Regional Emergency
Management Plan
March 2021**



Part 1 – Administration

Authority

The Hunter-Central Coast Regional Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) has been prepared by the Hunter-Central Coast Regional Emergency Management Committee in compliance with the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989.

APPROVED

by the Hunter Central Coast Region Emergency Management Committee on the 04 March 2021.

ENDORSED

by the NSW State Emergency Management Committee at Meeting 120 on 18 March 2021.

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Purpose

Details arrangements for, prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies within the Emergency Management Region covered by this plan.

It encompasses arrangements for:

- emergencies controlled by combat agencies;
- emergencies controlled by combat agencies and supported by the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON);
- emergency operations for which there is no combat agency;
- circumstances where a combat agency has passed control to the REOCON; and,
- demobilisation and transition of control from response to recovery.

Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

- support Local Emergency Management Plans (EMPLANs) and augment them when required;
- identify trigger points for regional level activation, escalation and demobilisation;
- define participating organisation and Functional Area roles and responsibilities in preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies;
- set out the control, co-ordination, support and liaison arrangements at the Regional level;
- detail activation and alerting arrangements for involved agencies at the Regional level; and
- detail arrangements for the acquisition and co-ordination of resources at the Regional level.

Scope

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

- This plan relies on effective implementation of the Governance framework for Emergency Management;
- 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 Region if they are needed.
- e) The Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) 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 State Emergency Operations Controller (SEOCON) 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.

Activation, Escalation & Demobilisation

There are a number of Activation, Escalation and Demobilisation triggers that initiate and conclude this Regional EMPLAN or elevation of the emergency to a State level.

Activation Triggers:

Support

- Designated Combat Agency has a regional level plan for emergency response;
- Whenever there is an impending or unforeseen emergency operation and Regional level support resources may be required;

Control

- Where there is no designated Combat Agency and a regional level response is required;
- Where it is necessary to coordinate two or more local level operations which are controlled by Emergency Operations Controllers;
- When the REOCON considers it necessary;
- When directed by the SEOCON to take control of an emergency response.

Escalation Triggers:

Local to Regional

- When an emergency grows beyond the capability of a Local EOC;

- When the emergency crosses two or more local emergency management boundaries and the change in control level may improve the situation;
- When significant Political, Environmental, Social, Technological or Economic impacts are foreseen;
- When directed by the SEOCON.

Regional to State

- When an emergency grows beyond the capability of a Regional EOC;
- When the emergency crosses two or more Regional emergency management boundaries and the change in control level may improve the situation;
- When significant Political, Environmental, Social, Technological or Economic impacts are foreseen;
- When directed by the SEOCON.

Demobilisation Triggers:

- When it is determined that the incident has scaled back to the extent a regional level response is no longer required;
- When the response has transitioned into a longer-term recovery process and an appropriate handover to a recovery coordinator or committee occurs;
- When it is determined that no further control or support is required for the emergency.

Note: The REMC may identify specific Regional triggers for activation, escalation and demobilisation beyond those listed above.

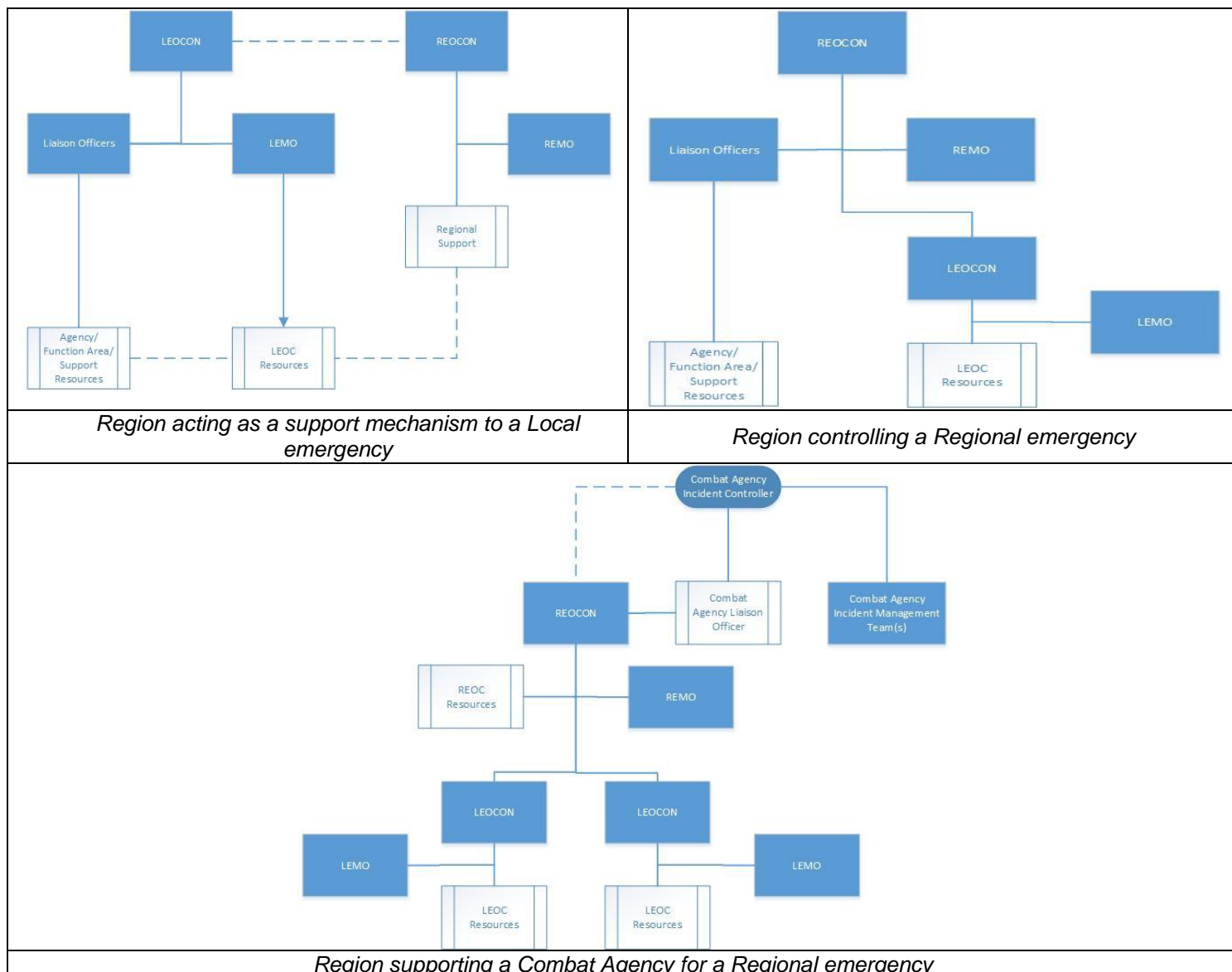
Control, Command and Coordination Structure

The Control, Command and Coordination (CCC) structure will vary according to the role that the Regional level response is taking. There are three standard structures that typically arise according to the role taken by the REOCON and REMC:

1. The Region acting as a support mechanism to a Local emergency;
2. The Region supporting a Combat Agency for a Regional emergency;
3. The Region controlling a Regional emergency.

A solid line indicates a direct link and a dotted line represents an information link.

Note: the specific CCC structure can vary according to the type of emergency and should be confirmed on each occasion between stakeholders with the standard arrangements considered.



Test and Review Process

The Hunter-Central Coast Regional Emergency Management Committee (REMC) will review this Plan every three (3) years as a part of the continuous improvement cycle, or following any:

- Significant Regional change such as boundary changes, Agency/Functional Area/Supporting organisation changes, facilities, etc;
- activation of the Plan in response to an emergency;
- legislative changes affecting the Plan;
- reviews, inquiries and lessons learned that are relevant to the purpose of the plan;
- exercises conducted to test all or part of the Plan.

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Part 2 – Context & Risk Assessment

Annexure A – Regional Profile

General

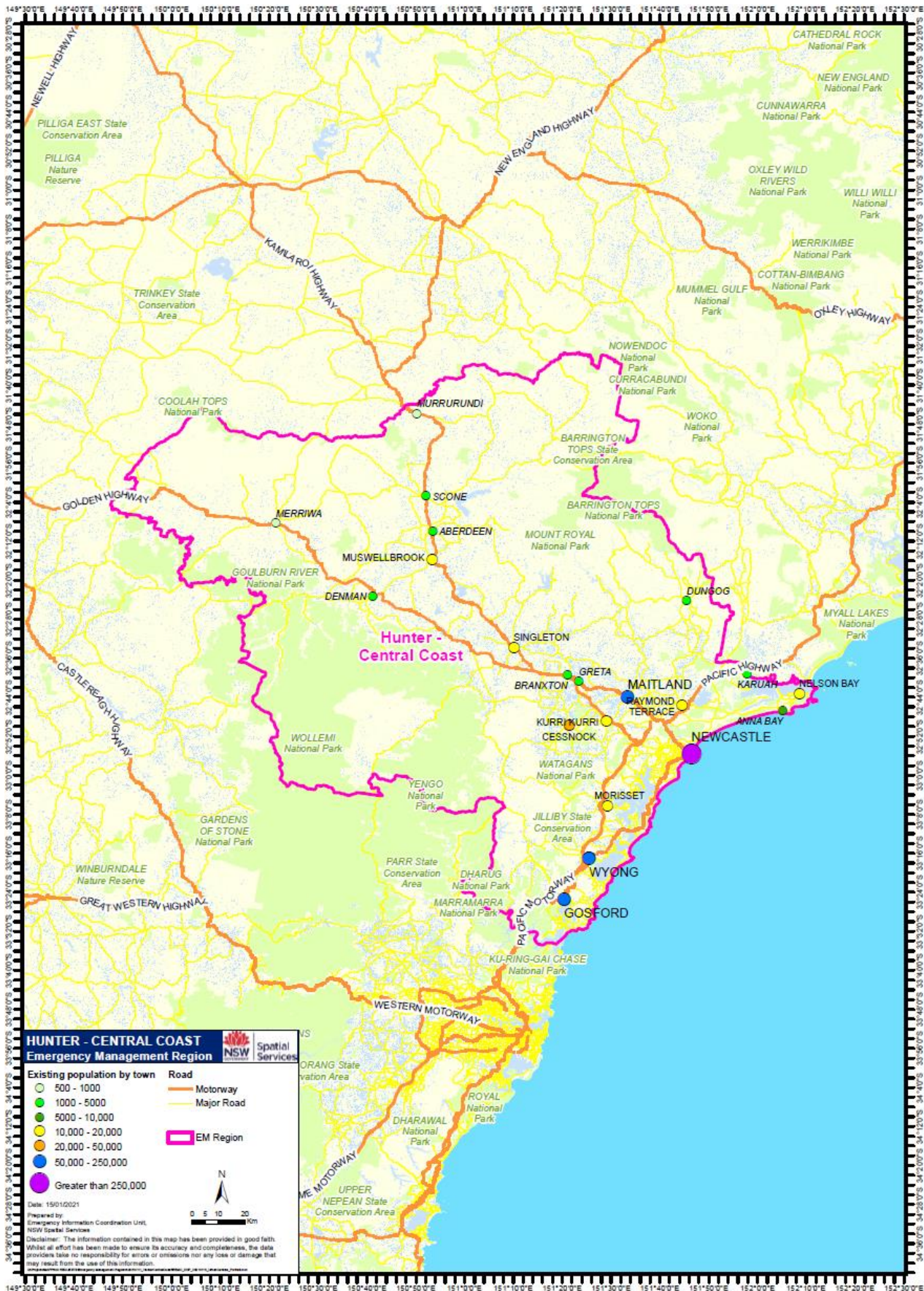
The area covered by this plan is the Hunter-Central Coast Emergency Management Region which comprises the Local Government Areas of Central Coast, Cessnock, Dungog, Lake Macquarie, Maitland, Muswellbrook, Newcastle, Port Stephens, Singleton and Upper Hunter Councils and the State Waters seaward of the coast of Brisbane Waters, Lake Macquarie, Newcastle, and Port Stephens to three nautical miles east of datum. The land area covered is approximately 24500 km².

The Region is very successful in, and driven by, numerous industries including coal mining and agriculture throughout the entire region, tourism along the coast and inland into the Hunter Valley Wine Region between Cessnock and Singleton as well as the maritime industry in Newcastle.

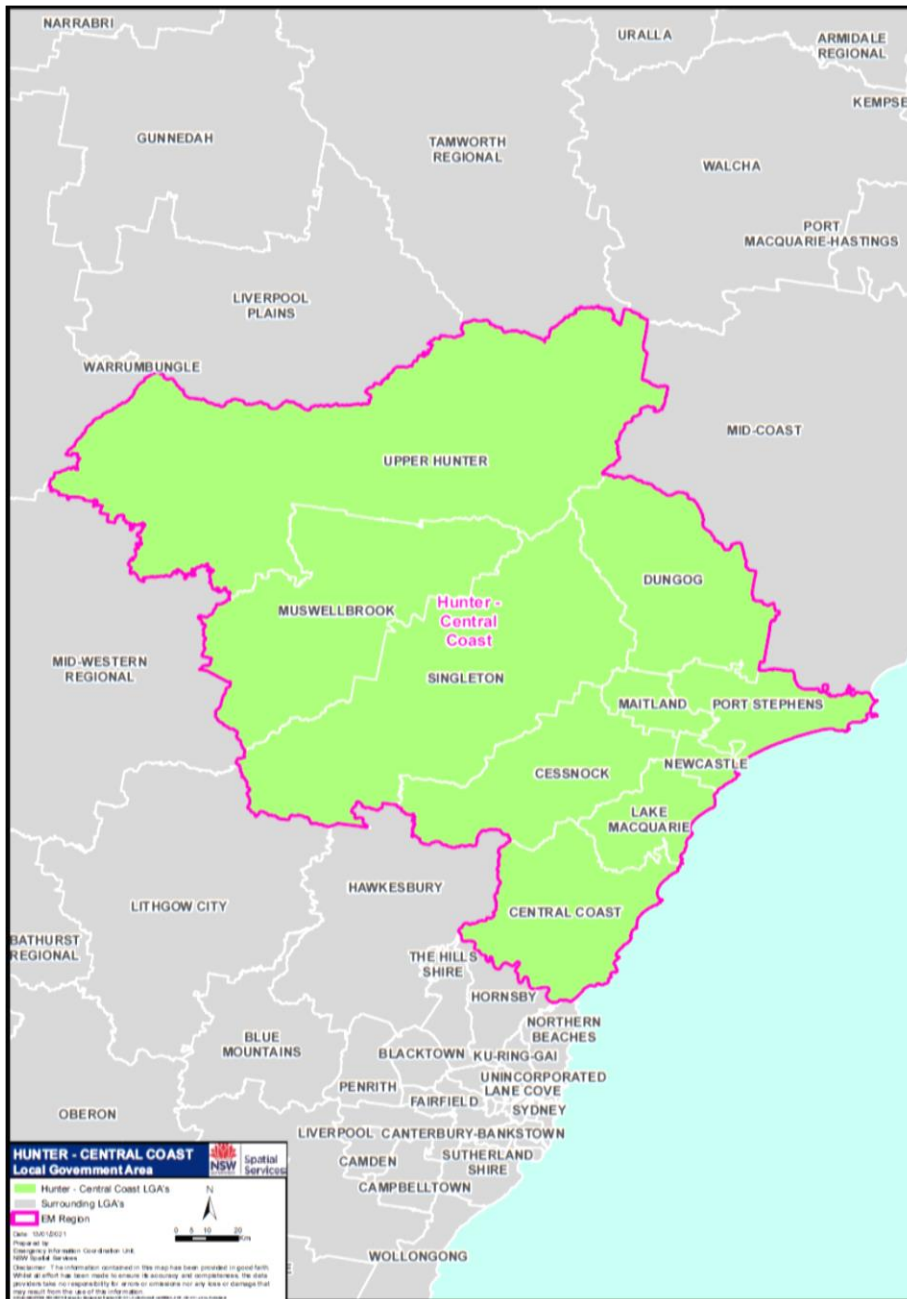
Newcastle City is the hub of the Region with all major transport networks connecting through the City. This includes the Pacific Motorway to Pacific Highway N-S along the coast, the New England Highway headed inland NW to Tamworth, N-S rail networks linking to inland and the deep-water port supporting the local industry. The majority of settlements within the region are found along these networks, predominantly the New England Highway inland.

Hunter Central Coast Emergency Management Region Statistics		
LGA	Population	Area (Ha)
Central Coast	342,047	168,000
Cessnock	59,101	196,600
Dungog	8,975	225,100
Lake Macquarie	204,914	64,800
Maitland	83,203	39,200
Muswellbrook	16,383	340,500
Newcastle	164,104	18,700
Port Stephens	72,695	97,900
Singleton	23,422	498,300
Upper Hunter	14,220	809,600
HCC EMR Total	989,064	2,458,700

Major Centres and Towns in the Hunter Central Coast Region



Boundaries



Key reference points that denote the out extremity of the region can largely be described as sizeable terrain features and complexes within the Great Dividing Range. This is the case to the North West as the escarpment above Murrurundi between Upper Hunter and Liverpool Plains/ Tamworth Regional, the Barrington Tops North of Dungog and the complex terrain within the range shared with Hawkesbury and Hornsby. Coastally, the Northern bank of Port Stephens borders the North, South to the Northern bank of the Hawkesbury River.

HUNTER CENTRAL COAST – Boundary alignments / Forecast areas & Operational areas											
LGA	Towns / Villages (Not exhaustive)	BoM Forecast Area	Fire Weather Districts	RFS FCC	FRNSW	BoM Flood Watch Area	SES Region	Local Land Service Region	Health Districts	Police District	Aboriginal Land Council
Central Coast	Gosford Tuggerah Terrigal Toukley Woy Woy	Hunter	4 Greater Sydney Region	Charmhaven Kariong	MN2	63- Central Coast	Northern	Greater Sydney	Central Coast	Brisbane Water Tuggerah Lakes	Darkinjung
Cessnock	Branxton Cessnock Greta Kurri Kurri Millfield Wollombi	Hunter	3 Greater Hunter	Lower Hunter	MN3	58- Wollombi Brook and Lower Hunter River	Northern	Hunter	Hunter New England	Hunter Valley	Mindaribba Awabakal Biraban
Dungog	Clarence Town Dungog Gresford Paterson Vacy	Hunter	3 Greater Hunter	Lower Hunter	MN3	65- Patterson and Williams River	Northern	Hunter	Hunter New England	Port Stephens Hunter	Karuah
Lake Macquarie	Belmont Cooranbong Charlestown Swansea Toronto West Wallsend	Hunter	3 Greater Hunter	Charmhaven West Wallsend	MN1	64- Lake Macquarie	Northern	Hunter	Hunter New England	Lake Macquarie	Bahtahbah Awabakal Biraban
Maitland	Aberglassyn Maitland Metford Morpeth Rutherford Thornton	Hunter	3 Greater Hunter	Lower Hunter	MN3	58- Wollombi Brook and Lower Hunter River	Northern	Hunter	Hunter New England	Port Stephens Hunter	Mindaribba
Muswellbrook	Baerami Denman Muswellbrook Wybong	Hunter	3 Greater Hunter	Hunter Valley	RW2	49- Goulbourn and Upper Hunter River	Northern	Hunter	Hunter New England	Hunter Valley	Wanaruah

HUNTER CENTRAL COAST – Boundary alignments / Forecast areas & Operational areas											
LGA	Towns / Villages (Not exhaustive)	BoM Forecast Area	Fire Weather Districts	RFS FCC	FRNSW	BoM Flood Watch Area	SES Region	Local Land Service Region	Health Districts	Police District	Aboriginal Land Council
Newcastle	Adamstown Beresfield Kooragang Kotara Lambton Mayfield Wallsend	Hunter	3 Greater Hunter	N/A	MN1	66- Newcastle Area	Northern	Hunter	Hunter New England	Newcastle	Awabakal
Port Stephens	Anna Bay Medowie Nelson Bay Raymond Terrace Tomago	Hunter	3 Greater Hunter	Lower Hunter	MN3	68- Karuah River	Northern	Hunter	Hunter New England	Port Stephens Hunter	Worimi
Singleton	Carrowbrook Broke Bulga Jerrys Plains Glennies Creek Singleton	Hunter	3 Greater Hunter	Hunter Valley	RW2	8- Wollombi Brook and Lower Hunter River	Northern	Hunter	Hunter New England	Hunter Valley	Wanaruah
Upper Hunter	Aberdeen Cassilis Ellerston Merriwa Murrurundi Scone	Hunter	3 Greater Hunter	Liverpool Range	RW2	49- Goulbourn and Upper Hunter River	Northern	Hunter	Hunter New England	Hunter Valley	Wanaruah

Landform and Topography

The Hunter Central Coast Region contains many differing landscapes throughout. The main topographic feature is the Valley itself through the Great Dividing Range, this contains from the North, West and South the Hunter River Catchment described below.

The Valley floor provides rich and fertile crop and grazing land as well as vast coal deposits sub-surface. There are very minimal localised tablelands and foothills before rising back up onto the range. This is the case around the natural boundary of the Emergency Management Region as the edge of the Valley and the topography of the coastline South throughout the Central Coast where the Great Dividing Range meets the Pacific Ocean North of the Sydney Basin at the Mouth of the Hawkesbury River.

At the highest points to the North the Region encompasses the southern half of the Barrington Tops National park with elevations up to and including alpine peaks that receive multiple snowfalls through the colder months.

The coastal strip along the entirety of the region consists of many inlets, estuaries and large coastal lakes containing fresh, brackish and tidal saltwater's. Port Stephens, Newcastle Port, Lake Macquarie, Tuggerah Lakes and Brisbane Waters represent the larger safe and service harbours within the region.

Natural Ecosystems

The varying geography of the region provides many differing climates and ecosystems throughout the region. Low lying coastal brush, mangroves, estuary environments move into brackish and freshwater wetlands and low-lying flood plains before largely undulating cleared and forested hills turn into heavily vegetated steep and complex ridgelines and escarpments within the Great Dividing Range itself.

National Parks, Nature Reserves, State Conservation Areas and Forests

LGA/s	Name	Location	(ha)	Administered by	Considerations [Cultural & Heritage]
Dungog	Chichester State Forest	30km N of Dungog 50km NW of Dungog	18371	Forestry Corporation	
	Barrington Tops National Park	40km N of Dungog	76512	National Parks and Wildlife	
Singleton	Yengo National Park	90km SW of Singleton	154328	National Parks and Wildlife	Finchley Aboriginal Area
	Belford National Park	18km SE of Singleton	294	National Parks and Wildlife	
	Wollemi National Park and SCA	100km SW of Singleton	501703	National Parks and Wildlife	
	Mt Royal National Park	60km N of Singleton		National Parks and Wildlife	
	Putty State Forest	100km SW of Singleton	22130	Forestry Corporation	
Cessnock	Watagans National Park	30km SE of Cessnock	7750	National Parks and Wildlife	
	Werakata National Park and SCA	Surrounding Cessnock	5594	National Parks and Wildlife	
	Sugarloaf SCA	25km SE of Cessnock	3926	National Parks and Wildlife	

LGA/s	Name	Location	(ha)	Administered by	Considerations [Cultural & Heritage]
Newcastle	Hunter Wetlands	15km NW of Newcastle		National Parks and Wildlife	Part of Hunter Estuary Wetlands Ramsar Site. WWII radar igloo (heritage listed) Milhams Farmhouse – est 1860's
	Glenrock SCA	8km S of Newcastle	534	National Parks and Wildlife	Aboriginal sites
Upper Hunter	Stewarts Brook State Forest	60km E of Scone		Forestry Corporation	
	Barrington Tops SCA	80km E of Scone		National Parks and Wildlife	
	Towarri National Park	30km N of Scone		National Parks and Wildlife	
Lake Macquarie	Awaba State Forest	10km W of Toronto	1822	Forestry Corporation	
	Awabakal Nature Reserve	12km S of Newcastle	228		
	Heaton State Forest	15km W of Toronto	2449	Forestry Corporation	
Central Coast	Brisbane Water National Park	10km SW of Gosford		National Parks and Wildlife	
	Bouddi National Park	20km S of Gosford		National Parks and Wildlife	

LGA/s	Name	Location	(ha)	Administered by	Considerations [Cultural & Heritage]
	Dharug National Park	80km W of Gosford		National Parks and Wildlife	
	Popran National Park	20km W of Gosford		National Parks and Wildlife	
	Olney State Forest	20km W of Morisset	17546	Forestry Corporation	
	Ourimbah State Forest	10km NW of Ourimbah	3586	Forestry Corporation	
	Strickland State Forest	10km N of Gosford	465	Forestry Corporation	
	Wyrabalong National Park	5km S of Toukley		National Parks and Wildlife	
Port Stephens	Tomaree National Park	5km S of Nelson Bay		National Parks and Wildlife	Shark Island Nature Reserve
	Worimi National Park	15km SW of Nelson Bay		National Parks and Wildlife	
	Tilligerry SCA	5km N of Williamtown		National Parks and Wildlife	
	Tilligerry Nature Reserve	10km NE of Williamtown		National Parks and Wildlife	

Water Catchment Area for the Hunter Central Coast

Hunter Catchment



The Hunter is the largest coastal catchment in NSW, with an area of about 21,500 square kilometres. Elevations across the catchment vary from over 1,500 metres in the high mountain ranges north of the catchment, to less than 50 metres on the floodplains of the lower valley. Newcastle, the second largest city in NSW, is located at the mouth of the Hunter River. Major towns in the catchment are

Maitland, Singleton, Cessnock, Muswellbrook and Raymond Terrace.

The Hunter catchment is east of the Great Dividing Range around 100 kilometres north of Sydney. It is bound by the Manning and Karuah catchments in the north, and by the Lake Macquarie and Hawkesbury-Nepean catchments in the south. It comprises the region popularly known as the Hunter Valley.

Hunter River Tributaries

The Hunter River begins in the Mount Royal Range on the western side of the Barrington Tops. It flows for around 460 kilometres from there, to enter the sea at Newcastle.

Tributaries of the upper Hunter River include the Pages and Isis Rivers, and Middle, Dart, Stewart, Moonan and Ormadale Brooks.

The largest tributary of the Hunter is the Goulburn River which accounts for 40 per cent of catchment area but contributes only 23 per cent of its flow. The Goulburn River begins at Ulan near Mudgee and flows east to join the Hunter River near Denman.

The Paterson and Williams Rivers rise in the Barrington Tops and drain the higher rainfall area, north-east of the catchment, with both rivers flowing south into the Hunter estuary.

The southern side of the Hunter is drained by a number of streams, the largest being Wollombi Brook, which rises in the Hunter Range at an elevation of about 440 metres and enters the Hunter River near Singleton.

Hunter major water storage

The Hunter is regulated by two major headwater storages, as well as a number of minor dams. Glenbawn Dam on the upper Hunter River, and Glennies Creek Dam on Glennies Creek are operated to supply water for irrigation, town water, stock and domestic supplies, as far downstream as Maitland. The volume and pattern of flows in the Hunter River system have been significantly altered by the construction and operation of these storages. Lostock Dam is a smaller storage that provides a regulated water supply to users along the Paterson River. Chichester Dam in the upper Williams catchment, and Grahamstown Dam near Raymond Terrace are operated to supply town water to the lower Hunter region.

Macquarie Tuggerah Catchment

The Macquarie Tuggerah catchment is located in the NSW Central Coast and Lake Macquarie area directly south of the Hunter basin. The catchment covers an area of 1,630

square kilometres and is bordered by a series of east flowing streams in the north, and the Sugarloaf Ranges to the north-west.

The Hawkesbury River acts as a boundary to the south, while the Hunter Range separates the Macquarie Tuggerah catchment from the Mangrove Creek catchment.

Macquarie Tuggerah Tributaries

Dora Creek runs south-east for 25 kilometres to meet Lake Macquarie at the township of Dora Creek. The tidal influence in Dora Creek extends 12 kilometres upstream of Stockton Creek. The major tributaries of Dora Creek include Moran, Tobins, Jigadee, Blarney and Deep creeks.

Wyong River runs south-east for 48 kilometres to meet Tuggerah Lake at Tacoma. The tidal influence in Wyong River extends approximately nine kilometres past the junction to Deep Creek. The Wyong River's major tributaries include Jilliby Jilliby and Cedar Brush creeks.

Ourimbah Creek runs south-east for 31 kilometres to meet Tuggerah Lake at Chittaway. Ourimbah Creek's major tributaries include Elliots, Bumbles, Toobys, and Bangalow creeks, which drain the southernmost corner of the catchment.

Central Coast major water storage

Central Coast utilises a storage network between Mangrove Creek, Mardi and Mooney Mooney Dams. Of these only Mooney Mooney is a collection dam. The other two are storage dams filled from Mangrove Creek, Wyong River and Ourimbah Creek. There is a pipeline between Mardi and Mangrove to cross level in times of high river flow.

The Central Coast water system is connected to the Hunter system to provide additional water each way when required. This ability to share will be further enhanced by development increasing supply to the Warnervale area from both the Central Coast and Lower Hunter areas around 2022.

Climate

The climate of Hunter Valley and Central Coast is humid subtropical, similar to the Greater Western Sydney region, with distinctive maritime influences from the Pacific Ocean. With its northerly latitude and close oceanic influences, the Hunter Valley is one of Australia's hottest and wettest wine regions. Flanked by mountains to the west and north the Hunter Valley acts as a funnel, pulling cool ocean breezes into the area. With those cooling breezes also comes heavy rainfall and periodic cyclonic storms in the summer and autumn months. The Hunter-Central Coast Emergency Management region can be divided into three distinct climatic zones – Coastal, Lower-Mid Hunter and Upper Hunter.

Rainfall

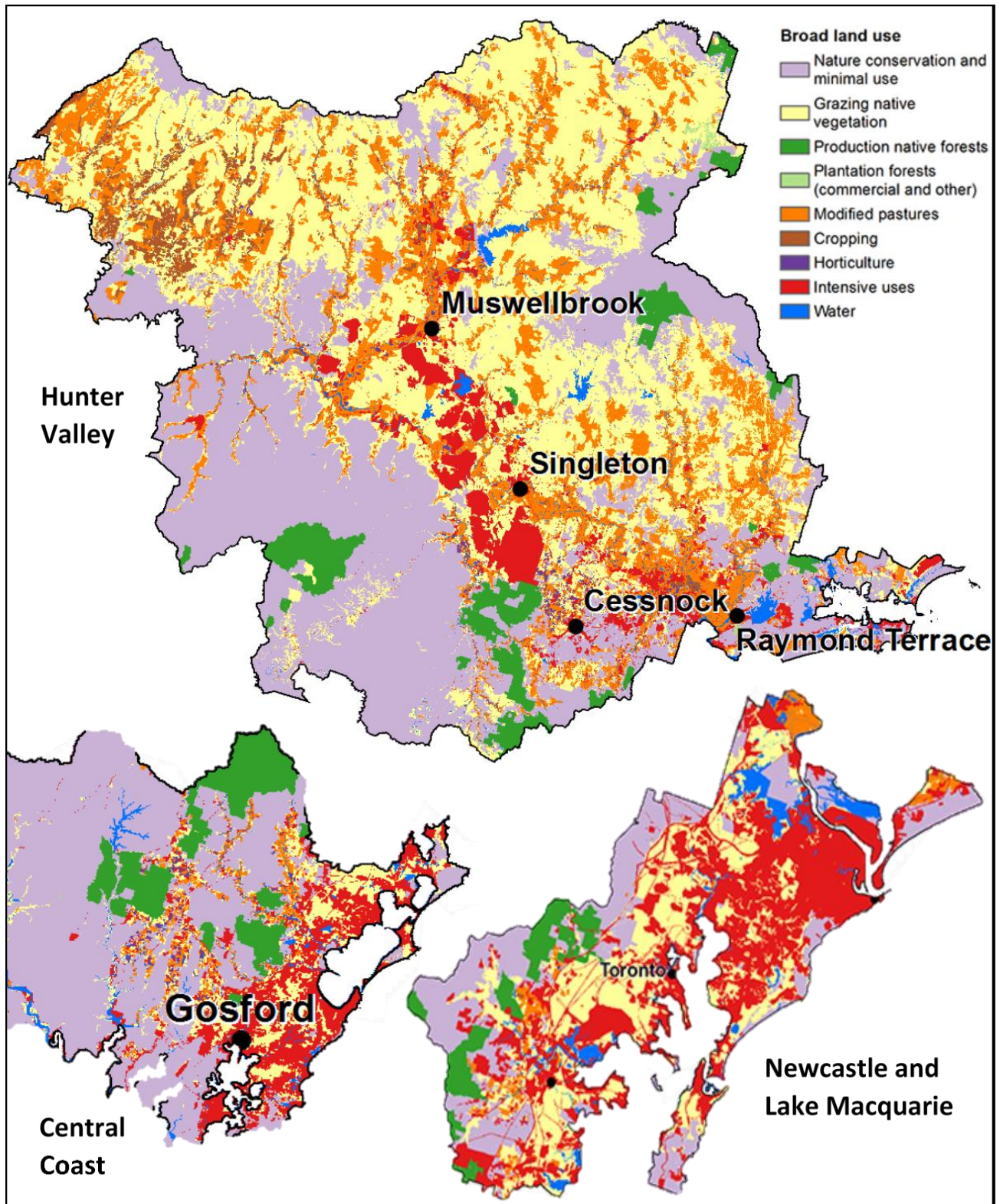
Highest annual rainfall is experienced in coastal areas (1000-1300mm) and at Barrington Tops (1500mm), however, annual rainfall averages decrease as you move inland with lower-mid Hunter experiencing 800-950mm and the Upper Hunter up to 650mm.

The Hunter Central Coast experiences up to ten Lows (East Coast Lows – ECLs) each year that have the potential to bring large amounts of rainfall over a few days. ECLs also have the potential to bring damaging winds and cause riverine flooding.

Temperature

Average summer daytime temperatures range from 27°C on the coast, 28-30°C in the Lower-mid Hunter and 30-32 °C in the Upper Hunter. Between the hotter months (November to March) heatwaves may occur. During a heatwave it is common for inland areas to record 3-5 days of temperatures above 35°C and up to 45°C.

Land Use



'Intensive uses' includes residential, commercial, industrial, utilities, mining and government

<https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics/aboutmyregion/nsw-newcastle#regional-overview>

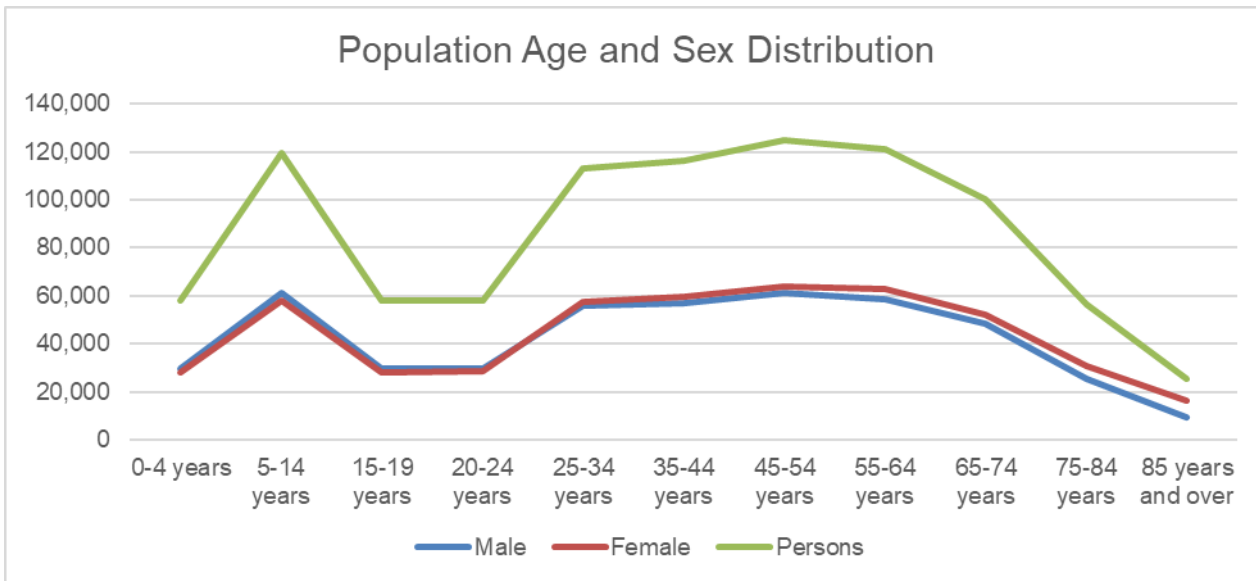
<https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics/aboutmyregion/nsw-sydney#references>

<https://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics/aboutmyregion/nsw-hunter#regional-overview>

Population and People

The Region has an approximate population of 989,064 as at the 2016 Census. Around 80% of this population reside in the coastal LGAs of Port Stephens, Newcastle, Lake Macquarie and Central Coast. Population disposition across the region is detailed on the map on page 12.

Age Distribution



Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons

The traditional lands of the Hunter and Central Coast region are broken up into the following Local Aboriginal Land Councils. The boundaries are included on the below maps





The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population within the Hunter Central Coast Region makes up approx. 4% of the Region total.

Aboriginal	39718
Torres Strait Islander	954
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander(a)	798
Total	41,470

Half of this population cumulatively reside in the Lake Macquarie (19%) and Central Coast (30%) LGAs.

Language Spoken at Home

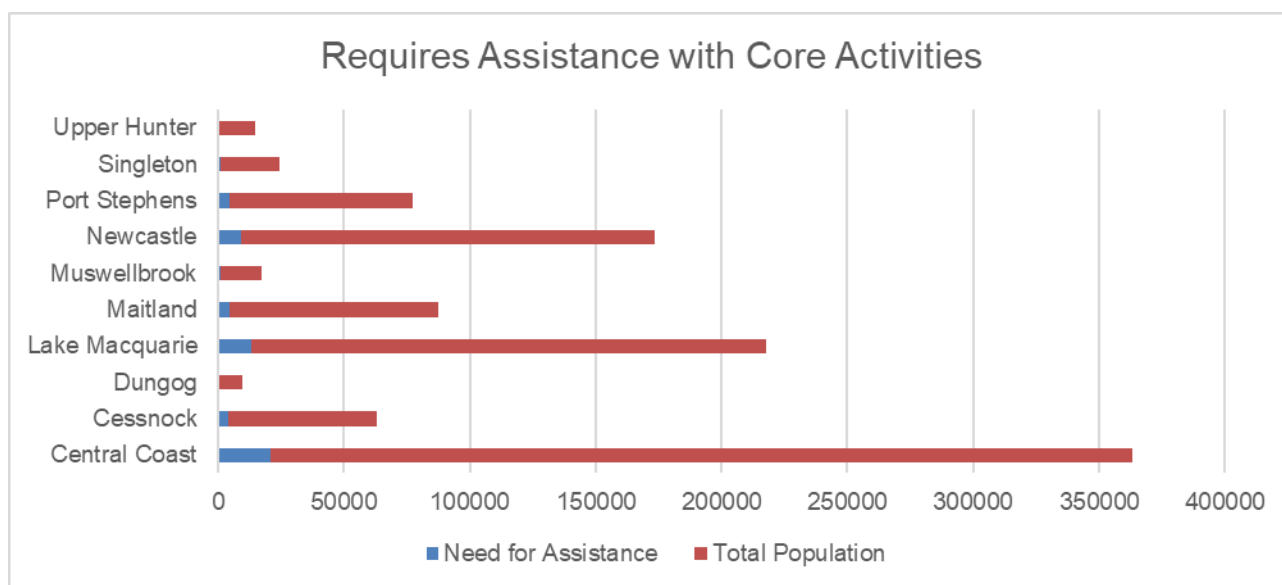
LGA	English only	Non-english is spoken	
<i>Central Coast</i>	289774	10525	
<i>Cessnock</i>	49842	669	
<i>Dungog</i>	8282	65	
<i>Lake Macquarie</i>	180098	4924	
<i>Maitland</i>	70392	1592	
<i>Muswellbrook</i>	14181	312	
<i>Newcastle</i>	131814	7240	
<i>Port Stephens</i>	62212	1413	
<i>Singleton</i>	20595	393	
<i>Upper Hunter</i>	12444	226	
Total Responses	839634	27359	866993
	97%	3%	

Of those that speak another language, proficiency in English varies from not at all to very well. 97% of our population speaks only English.

Core Activity Need for Assistance

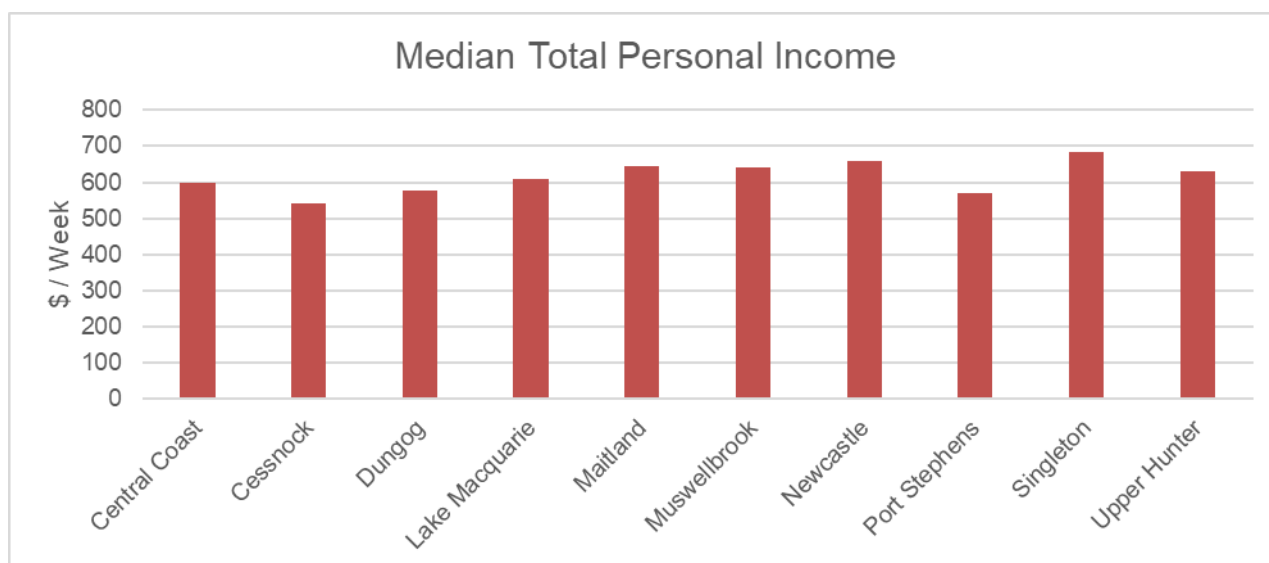
This statistic from the ABS measures the number of people with a profound or severe disability.

People with a profound or severe disability are defined as those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.



Median Personal Income

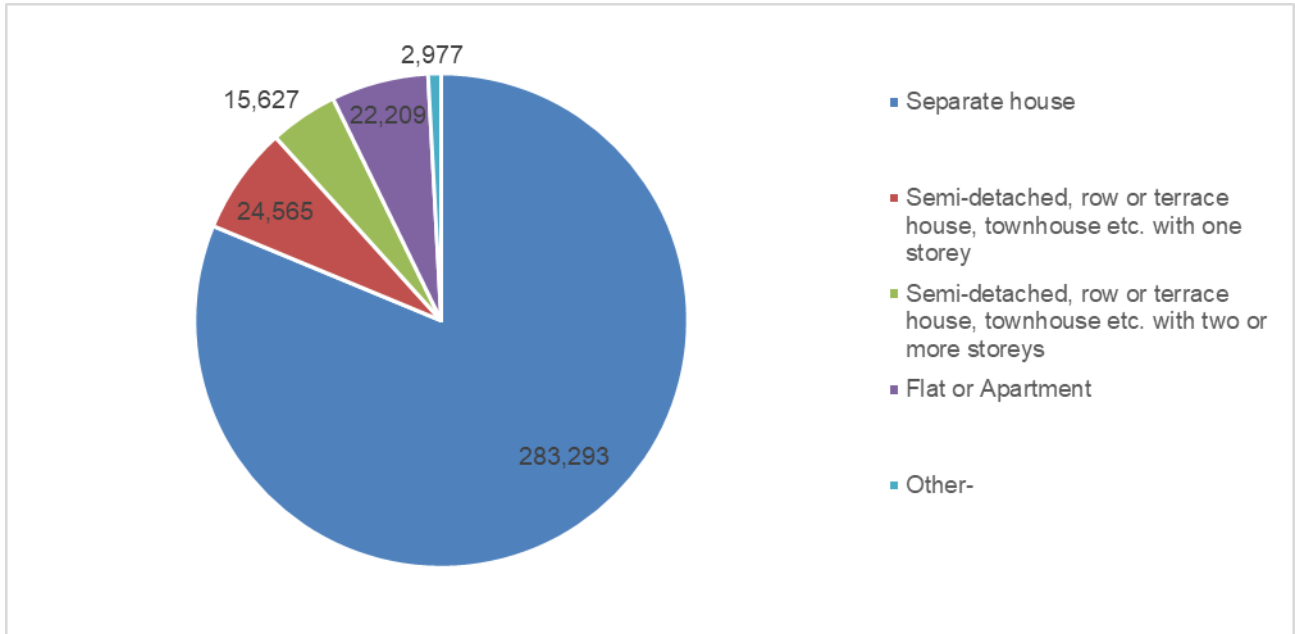
The median personal individual income per week by LGA within Hunter Central Coast.



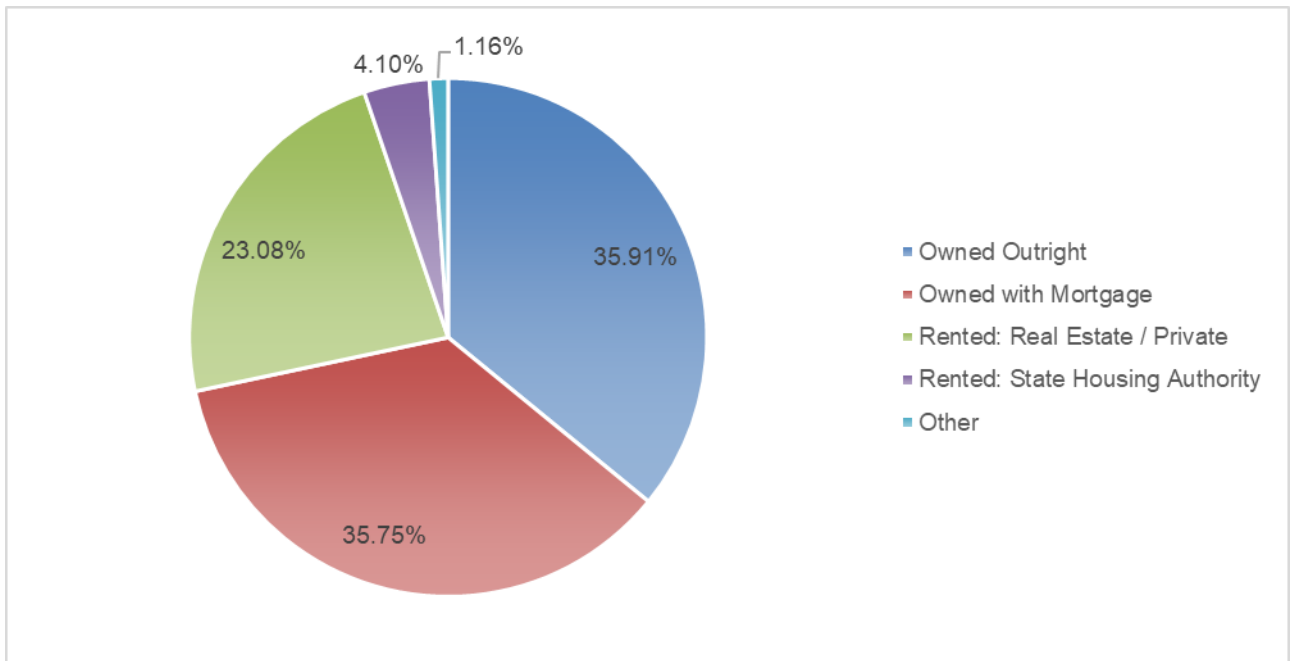
Housing

Dwelling Structures

The number and type of occupied dwellings within the Hunter Central Coast Region.

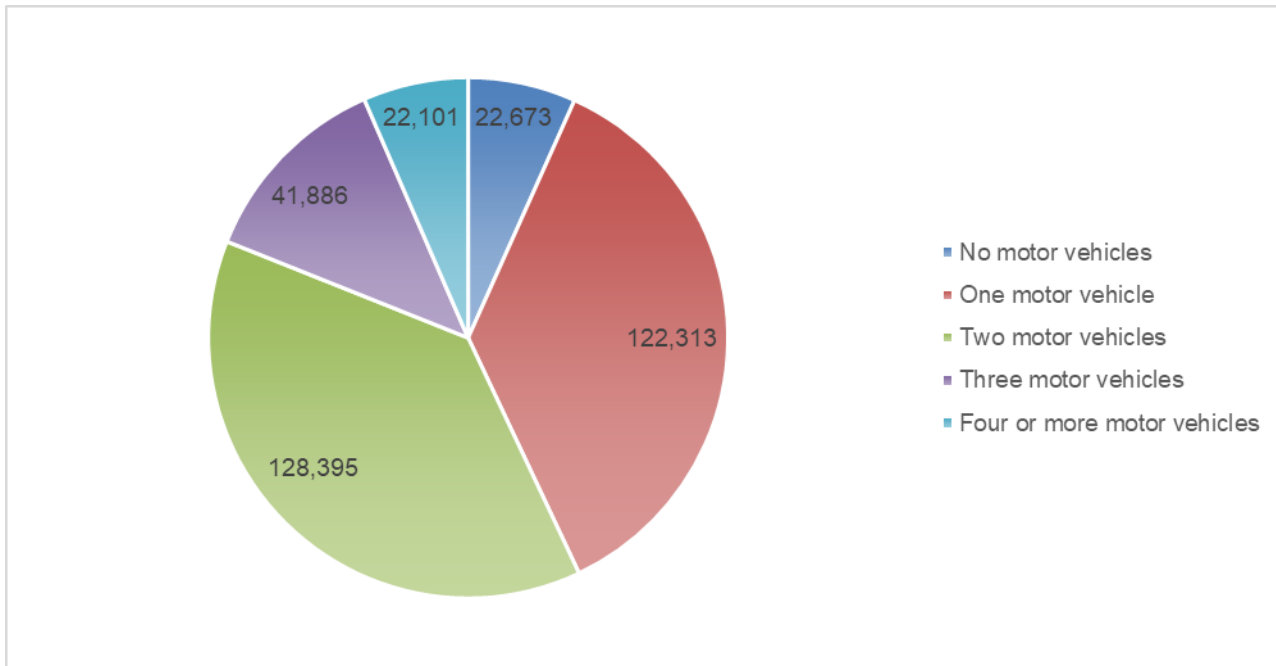


Tenure

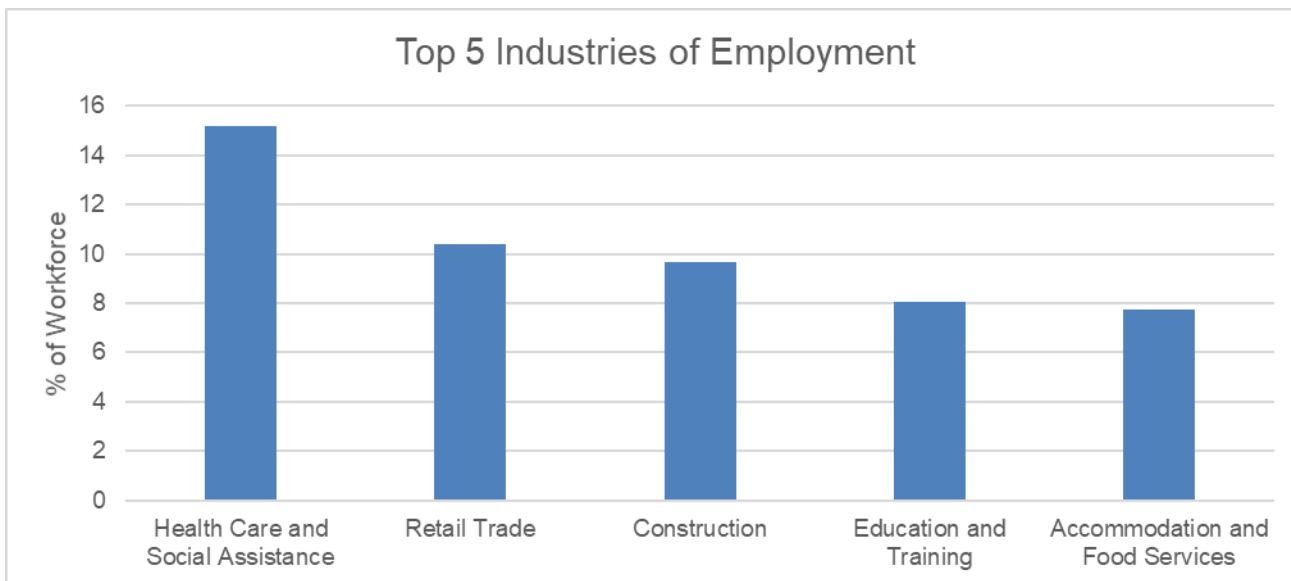


Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles that reside at each occupied dwelling within the Hunter Central Coast Region



Employment



Across the LGAs the major industry of employment does change. A large Regional hospital network including The John Hunter, Mater, Maitland and Singleton Hospitals account for the top industry statistic however this is not every LGA. The Upper Hunter is notably Agriculture and Equestrian based whereas the centre of the Valley is both Mining, heavy industry supporting mining and viticulture whereas the coastal LGAs rely on retail, commercial industries and tourism due to the greater population density and coastal landscape.

Social Aspects of the Hunter-Central Coast

Towns and Local Government Areas in the Hunter Central Coast have a strong sense of community, and there are strong ties with communities of association. Smaller towns and villages naturally associate with larger towns and regional centres. As such, levels of service providers and government departments are at higher levels in Newcastle, Maitland and Gosford.

Experience has shown that throughout the Hunter Central Coast, there is a strong desire for members of communities to be supported and led, by locals, both elected and statutorily appointed. Whilst volunteering in general is declining in the area, anecdotal evidence shows that levels of community service rise during and after emergencies.

Regular organised sporting activities and clubs are an important part of many families lives in the Hunter Central Coast with good participation levels across all ages and sports.

Mass Gatherings and Events

Many local governments actively organise and/or promote events and festivals, and these are well supported by communities and businesses in the area. The wineries in the Cessnock and Singleton LGAs are well known for having large music festivals and concerts hosting many international celebrities and performers.

Newcastle is home to McDonald Jones Stadium which provides a 33,000 pers capacity and home to Newcastle Knights NRL Team and Newcastle Jets FC. The stadium is owned by the NSW Government.

Transport Routes and Facilities

Roads

Major road routes in the region include the M1 – Pacific Motorway, M15 Hunter Expressway, A1 Pacific Highway, A15 New England Highway and B84 Golden Highway.





Route Number	Description
M1 Pacific Motorway	Hawkesbury River to Beresfield
M15 Hunter Expressway	Links M1 Pacific Motorway to A15 New England Highway
A1 Pacific Highway	Links to M1 Pacific Motorway at Beresfield north to edge of PS LGA Boundary
A15 New England Highway	Hexham to Upper Hunter LGA boundary, north of Scone. Links with M1 and A1 at Hexham, M15 north of Branxton, A43 at Beresfield
A37 Newcastle Inner City Bypass	Sandgate to Windale
A43	Doyalson to Hexham (including Industrial Drive), and north to Greta
A49 Central Coast Highway	Kariong to Gosford
B53	Morrisset to Wallsend
B57	Charlestown to Speers Point
B63	Adamstown Heights to Williamtown and Nelson Bay
B68	Beresfield to Cessnock
B70	Links A49 to M1 between Jilliby and Noraville
B74	Links A49 to M1 between Long Jetty and Tuggerah
B84 Golden Highway	Belford to Upper Hunter LGA Boundary north-west of Merriwa
B82 Lake Rd	Links M1 near Cooranbong to M15 near Branxton
B89	Warners Bay to Belmont

Rail

The Main North Rail Line traverses the Hunter-Central Coast Emergency Management Region and is utilised by freight (particularly coal transport) and passenger services. The Main North Line links Sydney (Strathfield) to Newcastle (Broadmeadow) via the Central Coast and north to Armidale. Maitland is the junction for the North Coast Line which travels to Brisbane. Newcastle suburbs are serviced by the Newcastle Branch Line commencing at Hamilton Station.

Passenger services are coordinated by NSW TrainLink via the Hunter Line (operating from Newcastle Interchange to Dungog and Scone) and the Central Coast & Newcastle Line which connects the state's two largest cities, Sydney and Newcastle. The Central Coast & Newcastle service runs from Central (Sydney) through to Broadmeadow and the Newcastle Interchange and services the Hawkesbury River region, the Central Coast and Newcastle. There are approximately 54 train stations within the region.

A 2.7km light rail network exists in the Newcastle CBD. This network has replaced existing train line and will service six stops from Newcastle Interchange in Wickham to Newcastle Beach in the East.

Newcastle Airport

Newcastle Airport is 15 kilometres north of Newcastle, (27 km by road) in Port Stephens LGA. It is the 13th busiest airport in Australia, handling over 1.25 million passengers in the year ended 30 June 2017, an increase of 6.6% on the previous year. The airport occupies a 28ha site on the southern border of RAAF Base Williamtown.

The airport is jointly owned by Newcastle City Council and Port Stephens Council, and managed by Newcastle Airport Limited. The airport and associated developments support over 3,300 jobs and contributed \$1.19 billion to the economy of the lower Hunter Region in 2015.

The airport runway is shared with the RAAF Base Williamtown. Even though this base is a military airfield, civilian operations are permitted. Jetstar, Virgin Australia, QantasLink and Regional Express operate flights to Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Gold Coast and Ballina. Virgin Australia also operate international seasonal flights to Auckland, New Zealand.

FlyPelican also operates flights to Ballina and Canberra. The airport is leased from the Federal Government for civilian air travel until 2045.

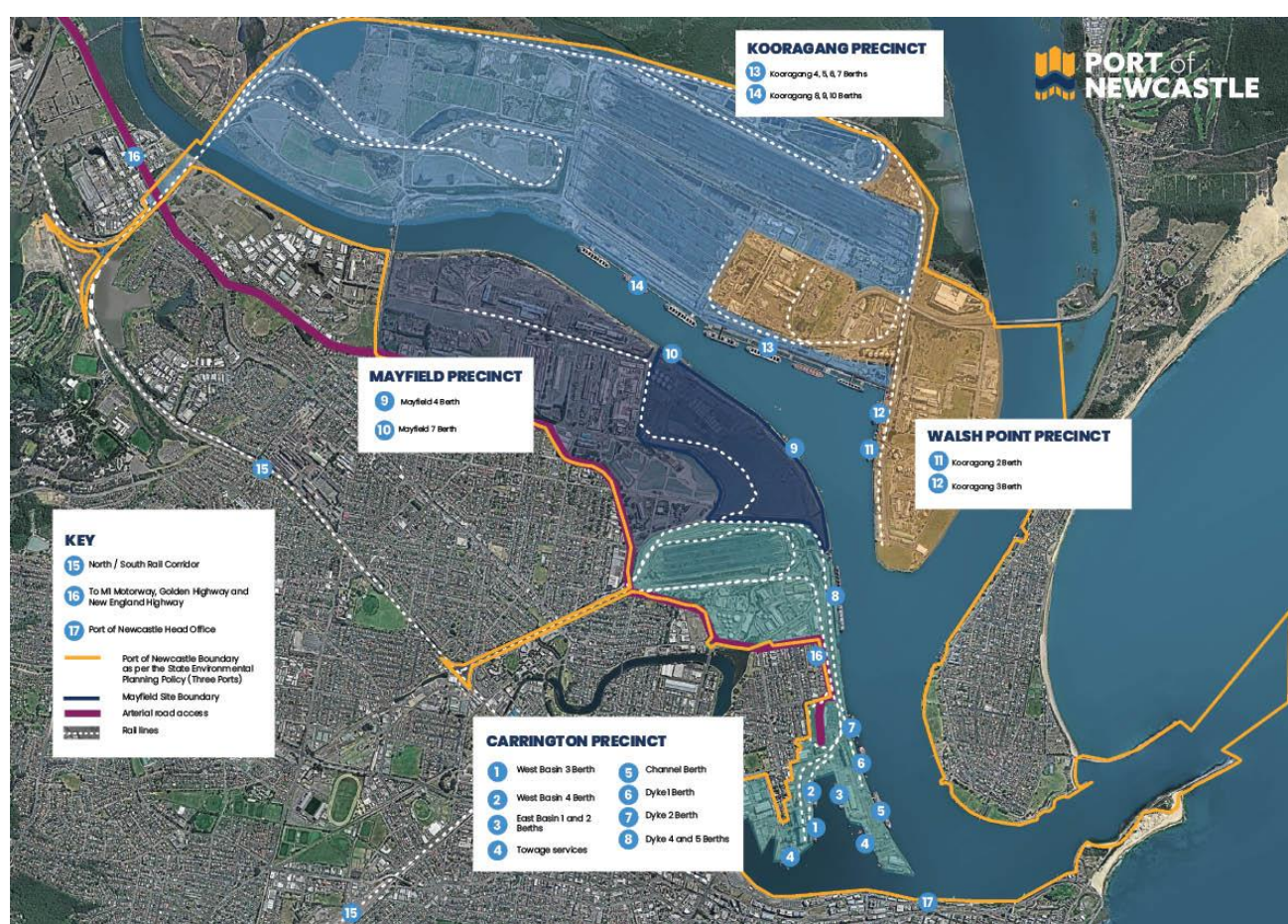
The largest aircraft currently operating to Newcastle Airport are the Boeing 737-800s of Virgin Australia. The civil apron can handle aircraft up to the size of a Boeing 767. Future upgrades to the apron will allow larger Airbus A330 and Boeing 787-sized aircraft to operate from the airport terminal. The airport runway can handle aircraft up to Boeing 747 size.

Ports

The Port of Newcastle is the largest port on the east coast of Australia and the world's leading coal export port. Coal exports represent more than 90% of total tonnage. Other bulk cargoes include grains, vegetable oils, alumina, fertiliser and ore concentrate. With about 2000 ship visits (or 4600 ship movements) per year and up to 23 vessel movements within a 24 hour period, the port provides major economic benefit to the city, the region and the State of NSW.

Port of Newcastle is currently upgrading port infrastructure to support the growth of cruise shipping for Newcastle and the Hunter region.

Wharfing and berthing facilities are outlined as per map below.



Economy and Industry

The Region is home to several established industry clusters and institutions, which have become endowments in their own right due to a combination of reputation, facilities and practices. These clusters include Defence, Energy Generation, Manufacturing (in particular, 'advanced' manufacturing including Explosives Manufacturing), Horse Farming, Wine and other Agribusiness.

Key facilities and assets include:

- Defence – 15 establishments, including the Williamstown Royal Australian Air Force Base and the Australian Army Lone Pine Barracks at Singleton.
- Energy generation – established power stations, high voltage transmission lines and associated grid infrastructure and gas infrastructure.
- Manufacturing – a variety of major establishments, including Tomago Aluminium Smelter.
- Equine – significant breeding and training facilities. In 2012, the industry association reported that thoroughbred breeders invested over \$5 billion in breeding and training facilities in the Hunter Region in the prior decade.
- Wine – established wineries, vineyards and associated tourism assets. The Hunter has internationally recognised wineries with experience and prestige.
- Agribusiness – including significant meat (beef, poultry and multi-species) processing facilities in the Upper and Lower-Hunter sections of the Region
- Tourism – the Region being Coastal with great access from both Sydney and Newcastle to the Hunter Valley Wine region is a major drawcard.

There are also a number of important education and research institutions in the Region and in Newcastle. These include two of the University of Newcastle's (UON) innovation hubs (the Williamstown Aerospace Centre in Port Stephens and UON Upper Hunter, Muswellbrook) as well as a Campus in Ourimbah, the Port Stephens Fisheries Institute, the Tocal (agricultural) College (which recently received funding to establish a research apiary) and the Hunter Valley Equine Research Centre in Scone. The City of Newcastle is home to the UON, the Hunter Medical Research Institute, the TAFE Innovative Manufacturing, Robotics and Science SkillsPoint and the Renewable Energy Integration Facility-CSIRO Energy Centre, which hosts a solar field and energy research hub.

(Hunter Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018)

Historical Events

1955 Hunter Valley Flood

The Hunter Valley Floods (also known as the Maitland Flood) of 23 February 1955 was a major flood on the Hunter River in New South Wales, Australia. They were one of the most devastating natural disasters in Australia's history.

The flood overwhelmed rivers on both sides of the Great Dividing Range, creating an inland sea the size of England and Wales. Worst hit was the inland city of Maitland, which is sited precariously on low-lying land on the Hunter, and which on this occasion was completely inundated by floodwaters. A total of 25 lives were claimed during a week of flooding that washed away 58 homes and damaged 103 beyond repair. In Maitland alone, 2180 homes were invaded by water.

Newcastle Earthquake 1989

The 1989 Newcastle earthquake occurred in Newcastle, New South Wales on Thursday, 28 December. The shock measured 5.6 on the Richter magnitude scale and was one of Australia's most serious natural disasters, killing 13 people and injuring more than 160. The damage bill has been estimated at A\$4 billion (or \$8.3 billion in 2019, adjusted for inflation), including an insured loss of about \$1 billion (or \$2 billion in 2019, adjusted for inflation).

The effects were felt over an area of around 200,000 square kilometres (77,000 sq mi) in the state of New South Wales, with isolated reports of movement in areas up to 800 kilometres (500 mi) from Newcastle. Damage to buildings and facilities was reported over an area of 9,000 km² (3,500 sq mi).

2007 Hunter Central Coast Storms

The June 2007 Hunter Region and Central Coast storms started on Friday, June 8th following the development of an intense east coast low pressure system during the previous night. Over the next 36 hours these areas were battered by the system's strong winds and torrential rain, which caused extensive flooding, damage, loss of life and the grounding of a 225 m (738 ft) long bulk carrier, this was the Pasha Bulker. The strongest observed wind gusts were 135 kilometres per hour (84 mph) at Norah Head and 124 kilometres per hour (77 mph) at Newcastle.

More than 105,000 homes had been left without power. Rainfall had exceeded 300 mm (12 in) in the Hunter region and 200 mm (8 in) in parts of the Central Coast and Sydney. Nearly 6,000 State Emergency Service volunteers, including crews from across New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, Queensland and Victoria worked in the area, having responded to over 10,000 calls for assistance. The total death toll was ten people as a result of the storms and subsequent impacts.

2013 Bushfires

Major bushfires at several locations in the Hunter and Central Coast regions caused significant damage and posed threats to people and property. Significant fires occurred in Muswellbrook, Singleton, Port Stephens, Newcastle, Lake Macquarie and Central Coast LGAs within a 10 day period. There was one fatality in the Lake Munmorah area, on 17 October, where a man died of a heart attack trying to defend his own home. Fires in the two regions had burned nearly 33,500 hectares (83,000 acres).

2015 East Coast Low

During 20-22 April 2015, an intense East Coast Low caused loss of life and major damage to highly populated areas of the central New South Wales coastline, including the Sydney Metropolitan, Central Coast, and Hunter regions. The storm brought extreme hourly rainfall rates of between 100 to 150 millimetres at a number of locations in the lower Hunter Valley, including Dungog and Maitland, resulting in flooding along many local creeks and major flooding of the Paterson and Williams Rivers in the Hunter Valley.

In addition to widespread heavy rainfall, sustained gale force winds were experienced along the coastal fringe for a 30-hour period. Destructive wind gusts of up to 135 kilometres per hour were reported at Newcastle and Norah Head on the Central Coast, the highest ever recorded for New South Wales in April since records began.

While over 250 houses across the region suffered major damage or were destroyed, this event had a particularly devastating effect on the Dungog community, where three lives were lost and extensive damage occurred to homes, businesses, infrastructure, and the local environment. A further life was lost in the Gillieston Heights community in the Maitland City Council area. The Insurance Council of Australia is currently estimating the costs of the storm to be in excess of \$800 million.

(Naumann D 2015, Recovery Coordinators Summary Report: East Coast Storm and Flood – April 2015)

NSW Bushfires 2020

In the Hunter region, the Kerry Ridge fire burnt in the Wollemi National Park, Nullo Mountain, Coricudgy and Putty state forests in the Muswellbrook and Singleton local government areas. The fire was extinguished on 10 February 2020, having burnt approximately 191,000 hectares (471,971 acres) over 79 days.

A large fire that was ignited in November at Gospers Mountain in the Wollemi National Park initially burnt over 496,976 ha (1,228,050 acres) and threatened homes in the Hawkesbury and Lithgow areas. The fire was projected to burn towards the Central Coast and potentially threaten properties in Wisemans Ferry and other townships.

By 15 December 2019, the Gospers Mountain fire had grown to 350,000 hectares (860,000 acres), making it the biggest forest fire in Australian history. As of 27 December, the Gospers Mountain fire had burnt over 500,000 hectares (1,200,000 acres); and, after burning approximately 512,000 hectares (1,270,000 acres) across the Singleton, Cessnock, Lithgow, Hawkesbury and Central Coast local government areas, the NSW Rural Fire Service reported the fire as contained on 12 January 2020, stating that the fire was caused by a lightning strike on 26 October. The Gospers Mountain fire was the largest forest fire ever recorded in Australia, burning more than 500,000 hectares.

All Historical Event information sourced from Wikipedia unless otherwise noted.

Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

The Hunter Central Coast Regional Emergency Management Committee (HCC REMC) has endeavoured to identify the level of control, emergency management support coordination, and risk controls for those hazards that may have the potential risk of causing loss of life, property, utilities, services and/or the community's ability to function within its normal capacity. To determine those of regional concern and involvement the HCC REMC has based its decision making on a process of reviewing the risk rating information from the respective LEMC Local EMPLAN Risks and summary processes which required reference to Local ERM Studies.

The table below provides a Regional level summation and priority for identified hazards and risks.

Hazard	Risk Description	Risk Controls	Residual Risk Priority	Combat /Responsible Agency
Fire (Bush or Grass)	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands.		Critical	NSW RFS FRNSW
Flood (Flash)	Heavy rainfall causes excessive localised flooding with minimal warning time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitual areas identified and mapped by Councils and SES to monitor during rain events 	Critical	NSW SES
Heatwave	A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely.		Critical	REOCON
Storm	Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localised flooding. (includes tornado)		Critical	NSW SES

Hazard	Risk Description	Risk Controls	Residual Risk Priority	Combat /Responsible Agency
Agricultural Disease (Animal/Plant)	An agriculture/horticulture incident that results, or has potential to result, in the spread of a communicable disease or infestation with broad community impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveillance and monitoring of risks through DPI and LLS Biosecurity programmes 	High	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.		High	LEOCON
Coastal Erosion	Major beach erosion certain and dunal recession likely. Potentially dangerous inundation of coastal areas, possible building damage or collapse as a result of undermining of foundation or wave action		High	NSW SES LEOCON REOCON
Communicable Disease (Human)	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human population		High	NSW Health
Dam Failure	A dam is compromised that results in localised or widespread flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping compiled to indicate affected area and impact of varying failures. 	High	Dam Owners NSW SES
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage.		High	LEOCON

Hazard	Risk Description	Risk Controls	Residual Risk Priority	Combat /Responsible Agency
Fire (Commercial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes and hospitals.		High	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Industrial)	Serious industrial fire in office complexes and/or warehouses within industrial estates.		High	FRNSW NSW RFS
Flood (Riverine)	River flows exceed the capacity of normal river systems resulting in flood waters escaping and inundating river plains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressive flood mapping held by SES to predict and prepare communities 	High	NSW SES
Major Hazard Facility (MHF)	Major Hazard Facility within area creates potential for large scale Hazmat incident due to large volumes of dangerous goods storage. See list in Part 5 for facility details.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-located MHFs with numerous other heavy industries addressed with Kooragang Island Sub-Plan. MHF Representative included on relevant LEMCs. Combat agency site familiarisations conducted regularly. EM plan consultation requirements by Safework NSW, and Comcare 	High	REOCON

Hazard	Risk Description	Risk Controls	Residual Risk Priority	Combat /Responsible Agency
Mine Emergency	An emergency due to an actual or imminent occurrence (such as fire, explosion, accident or flooding) that has resulted in the death of, the injury to, a person or is endangering or is threatening to endanger the life or physical well-being of a person at a mine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mines, Mines Rescue and NSW Resource Regulator representatives included on relevant LEMCs. Combat Agency site familiarisations conducted regularly EM plan consultation requirements by NSW Resource Regulator 	High	FRNSW NSW RFS NSW Police
Transport Emergency (Air)	Aircraft crashes in Region resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.		High	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Maritime)	A major accident that results in environmental damage and major recovery operation		High	TfNSW Maritime FRNSW
Transport Emergency (Rail)	A major rail accident that disrupts one or more major rail routes that can result in risk to restriction of supply routes and/or protracted loss of access to or from the area.		High	LEOCON
Tsunami	A tsunami wave of magnitude that presents a risk to land and marine elements.		High	NSW SES

Hazard	Risk Description	Risk Controls	Residual Risk Priority	Combat /Responsible Agency
Terrorism	Risk of terrorism in the Region resulting in a large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.		High	NSW Police
Utilities Failure	Major failure of essential utility for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence.		High	LEOCON
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards /incidents.		Medium	FRNSW (USAR) LEOCON
Hazardous Release	Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident.		Medium	FRNSW
Landslip	Landslip/landslide resulting in localised or widespread damage.		Medium	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.		Low	LEOCON

Part 3 – Local Emergency Management Plans

It is inherent that the Regional EMPLAN have a strong link to the Local EMPLANs to ensure that the community requirements and major hazards and risks identified are catered for. The REMC have clear Governance responsibilities to ensure that the standard of all Local EMPLANs meet the prescribed standard and enable the Region to prepare for and provide support to LEMCs as anticipated. Annexure C provides a summary of all endorsed Local EMPLANs.

Annexure C – Local EMPLAN Inventory

LEMC	Endorsed Date	Review Date	Key Regional Planning Considerations	References
Central Coast	March 2017	Mar 2020	Mines- Due to the considerable interest in any significant mine accident, Regional support will likely be required around Coordination and Public Information.	Central Coast Local EMPLAN
			Dam Failure –Mardi dam failure direct threat to Tuggerah, Mardi and Wyong suburban areas	
			East Coast Rail Network – Vital commute and freight link to and from Sydney for the East coast.	
			M1 Motorway- Numerous sections unable to be detoured blocking National Route 1 for the entire east coast	
			Bushfire- Central Coast settlements and villages are integrated throughout numerous heavily vegetated areas including national parks, reservations, forests and peninsulas. This results in many dispersed populations under threat simultaneously through fire danger periods.	

LEMC	Endorsed Date	Review Date	Key Regional Planning Considerations	References
			Critical Infrastructure- Key utilities such as Telecommunication, Electricity, Gas, Fuel that if affected disrupt local, state and up to national level.	
Newcastle	June 2019	Jun 2021	<p>Newcastle Port and Kooragang Island Industrial Precinct- The Port and KI present a large high density industrial and maritime industrial area in close proximity to Newcastle City. Due to the considerable interest in any significant accident, Regional support will likely be required around Coordination and Public Information.</p> <p>Major Hazard Facility- Due to the considerable interest in any significant accident, Regional support will likely be required around Coordination and Public Information.</p> <p>M1 Motorway- Numerous sections unable to be detoured blocking National Route 1 for the entire east coast</p> <p>East Coast Rail Network – Vital commute and freight link to and from Sydney for the East coast.</p> <p>Critical Infrastructure- Key utilities such as Telecommunication, Electricity, Gas, Fuel that if affected disrupt local, state and up to national level.</p>	Kooragang Island Sub-Plan

LEMC	Endorsed Date	Review Date	Key Regional Planning Considerations	References
Lake Macquarie	August 2017	August 2020	Mines- Due to the considerable interest in any significant mine accident, Regional support will likely be required around Coordination and Public Information.	
			M1 Motorway- Numerous sections unable to be detoured	
			East Coast Rail Network – Vital commute and freight link to and from Sydney for the East coast.	
			Critical Infrastructure- Key utilities such as Telecommunication, Electricity, Gas, Fuel that if affected disrupt local, state and up to national level.	
Cessnock	August 2017	August 2020	Mines- Due to the considerable interest in any significant mine accident, Regional support will likely be required around Coordination and Public Information.	
			Bushfire- Cessnock and surrounding settlements and villages are integrated with numerous heavily vegetated areas including national parks, reservations and forests. This results in many dispersed populations under threat simultaneously through fire danger periods.	

LEMC	Endorsed Date	Review Date	Key Regional Planning Considerations	References
			Viticulture- the introduction of any outside vines or agricultural disease will require support to identify, trace and control the spread of.	
Maitland	Nov 2019	Nov 2022	Major Hazard Facility- Due to the considerable interest in any significant accident, Regional support will likely be required around Coordination and Public Information.	
			Mines- Due to the considerable interest in any significant mine accident, Regional support will likely be required around Coordination and Public Information.	
Singleton	Jul 2018	Jul 2021	Major Hazard Facility- Due to the considerable interest in any significant accident, Regional support will likely be required around Coordination and Public Information.	
			Mines- Due to the considerable interest in any significant mine accident, Regional support will likely be required around Coordination and Public Information.	
			Dam Failure – Glennies Creek Dam. Threatens numerous outer settlements within Singleton LGA as well as flash/riverine flooding from Singleton downstream.	
			Critical Infrastructure- Key utilities such as Telecommunication, Electricity, Gas, Fuel that if affected disrupt local, state and up to national level.	

LEMC	Endorsed Date	Review Date	Key Regional Planning Considerations	References
			Viticulture- the introduction of any outside vines or agricultural disease will require support to identify, trace and control the spread of.	
Muswellbrook	Sept 2016	Sept 2019	Major Hazard Facility- Due to the considerable interest in any significant accident, Regional support will likely be required around Coordination and Public Information.	
			Mines- Due to the considerable interest in any significant mine accident, Regional support will likely be required around Coordination and Public Information.	
			Critical Infrastructure- Key utilities such as Telecommunication, Electricity, Gas, Fuel that if affected disrupt local, state and up to national level.	
Upper Hunter	Nov 2017	Nov 2020	Dam Failure - Glenbawn Dam. – As a headwater storage at the upper end of the hunter river there is a risk of flash and riverine flooding from Scone downstream.	
			Equine Industry – An Agricultural or Communicable Disease- Animal in the area will require regional assistance due to isolations required and the dislocated nature of the industry	

LEMC	Endorsed Date	Review Date	Key Regional Planning Considerations	References
Dungog	Dec 2017	Dec 2020	Flooding- Dungog is prone to being cut off following heavy rainfall events. The amount of warning differs per event however the township and clusters of residences throughout the LGA get separately isolated.	
			Dam Failure – Lostock and Chichester Dam – Failure will result in widespread flooding and isolation of the Dungog Township. Numerous other downstream settlements and villages will be inundated.	
			East Coast Rail Network – Vital commute and freight link to and from Sydney for the East coast.	
Port Stephens	Oct 2016	Oct 2019	Major Hazard Facility- Due to the considerable interest in any significant accident, Regional support will likely be required around Coordination and Public Information.	
			Bushfire- Port Stephens settlements and villages are integrated throughout numerous heavily vegetated areas including national parks, reservations and forests. This results in many dispersed populations under threat simultaneously through fire danger periods.	
			Dam Failure – Grahamstown Dam	

Part 4 – Sub Plans and Supporting Plans

Responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of appropriate sub and supporting plans rests with the relevant Combat Agency Controller or the relevant Functional Area Coordinator. They form a critical element that outlines the arrangements that are in place to deliver support or control at a Regional and Local level as emergencies arise. There are some specific REMC sub and supporting plans that have also been developed to assist with delivering the outcomes of this EMPLAN. The sub/supporting plans are developed in consultation with the Hunter-Central Coast REMC and the community.

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

These plans are retained by the REMO on behalf of the REMC and public release versions are available on the NSW Emergency Website.

Matrices Description

- *Combat Agency/Functional Area* – The entity that is responsible for sub plan or supporting plan.
- *Sub-Supporting Plan* – The name/title of the plan.
- *Triggers* – Events or occurrences will result in the activation of the plan.
- *Area(s)* – Geographic area that the supporting plan covers.
- *Access* – who from the agency or area will be the contact for activating and maintaining the plan.

Annexure D – Regional Sub Plan and Supporting Plan Matrices

Combat Agency	Sub Plan	Triggers	Access
EOCON	Kooragang Precinct	An event exceeding the arrangements covered by Newcastle EMPLAN	
Fire & Rescue NSW	NSW State Asbestos Emergency Sub Plan	An event involving the release or disturbance of significant amounts of asbestos containing materials requiring a multi-agency coordinated response utilising specialised resources such as occupational hygienists, and licensed asbestos assessors and/or appropriately licensed asbestos removalists.	FRNSW EnvSFAC
EOCON	NSW State Aviation Emergency Sub Plan (NB Paragraph 110 states "It is not necessary for separate District Aviation Emergency Sub plans to be developed, as the principles detailed in this plan, and the roles and responsibilities of the responding agencies, do not change at this level.")	An aviation incident requiring application of the special arrangements for the control and co-ordination of the response within the boundaries of New South Wales (including New South Wales waters).	REOCON
NSW Department of Primary Industries	Biosecurity (Animal & Plant) Emergency Sub Plan – Version 5 – 2017.	An event which threatens Animal, Aquatic or Plant Biosecurity or invertebrate and invasive species.	NSW DPI
NSW Rural Fire Service	Bush Fire Plan	Any Class 2 or 3 Bushfire or grassfire.	NSW RFS
NSW State Emergency Service	Flood Sub Plan	State level Flood, Storm and Tsunami Plans are active at all times. Specific triggers for activation of the plans are not identified.	NSW SES

Combat Agency	Sub Plan	Triggers	Access
NSW Food Authority	Food Industry Emergency Sub Plan	Any event which threatens a food industry emergency such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microbial, chemical or physical contamination of food deemed to pose a high risk to consumers; • Unsafe levels of natural toxins in food; • Contagious zoonotic disease outbreak in animals used for the production of food for human consumption; • Bioterrorism, sabotage or extortion involving food products; • Food supply shortage due to widespread disruption (eg pandemic influenza). 	NSWDPI
Fire & Rescue NSW	Hazardous Materials/Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Sub Plan	Any imminent or actual, accidental or deliberate release of a hazardous material.	FRNSW
EOCON	Heatwave Sub Plan	Any heatwave events, or periods of extreme heat where SEOCON considers that activation of this subplan is appropriate and deals specifically with the coordination of information between agencies and to the public in relation to these events.	REOCON
NSW Health	Human Influenza Pandemic Plan	Any threat or actual human influenza pandemic requiring measures and mitigating strategies to protect the community and minimise the impact of an influenza pandemic on NSW. It encompasses government, non-government services, business and the community.	NSW Health
Fire & Rescue NSW	Major Structure Collapse Sub Plan	Any event where the collapse of a building(s) or structure(s) requires a coordinated multi-agency response for search & rescue purposes or to control further collapse / damage and is beyond the capability of the local resources.	REOCON

Combat Agency	Sub Plan	Triggers	Access
EOCON	Mine Sub Plan	Any event at a mine where the arrangements detailed in the individual Mine Emergency Plan are inadequate to deal with the event.	REOCON
NSW State Emergency Service	NSW Storm Plan	State level Flood, Storm and Tsunami Plans are active at all times. Specific triggers for activation of the plans are not identified.	NSW SES

Functional Area	Supporting Plan	Area(s)	Access
Agriculture and Animal Services	NSW State Agriculture and Animal Services Area Supporting Plan, Ver. 2 - 2017	New South Wales	https://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au/Documents/plans/supporting-plans/Agriculture-and-Animal-Services-Functional-Area-Supporting-Plan-2016.pdf
Engineering Services	NSW State Engineering Services Supporting Plan	New South Wales	https://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au/Pages/publications/plans/supporting-plans/Engineering-Services-supporting-plan.aspx
Environmental Services	NSW State Environmental Services (ENVIROPLAN) Supporting Plan	New South Wales	https://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au/Documents/plans/supporting-plans/Supporting-Plan-Enviroplan.pdf
Health Services	NSW State Health Services (HEALTHPLAN) Supporting Plan	All LGA's in HCC Emergency Management Region	https://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au/Documents/plans/supporting-plans/Supporting-Plan-Healthplan.pdf https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/rural/Publications/rural-health-plan.pdf
Public Information Services	NSW State Public Information Services Supporting Plan	New South Wales	https://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au/Documents/plans/supporting-plans/Supporting-Plan-Public-Information.pdf
Transport Services	NSW North Coast Marine Oil & Chemical Spill Contingency Plan	All LGA's in HCC Emergency Management Region	https://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/documents/about/environment/oil-spill-contingency-plan-north-coast.pdf
Welfare Services	NSW State Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan	New South Wales	https://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au/Documents/plans/supporting-plans/Supporting-Plan-Welfare-Services-Functional-Area.pdf

Functional Area	Supporting Plan	Area(s)	Access
Energy and Utilities Services	NSW State Energy and Utilities Services Supporting Plan	New South Wales	https://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au/Documents/plans/supporting-plans/Supporting-Plan-Energy-utilities.pdf
Telecommunications Services	Telecommunication Services (TELCOPLAN) Supporting Plan	New South Wales	https://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au/Documents/plans/supporting-plans/Supporting-Plan-Telecommunications.PDF