

Version 2021-1.0

Kooragang Precinct Sub Plan



February 2021

Kooragang Precinct Sub Plan

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Kooragang Precinct Sub Plan

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The Kooragang Precinct Sub-Plan describes the strategic emergency management arrangements for any emergency or imminent emergency impacting the Kooragang Precinct.

The Kooragang Precinct is defined by Hunter Wetlands National Park and the South Channel Hunter River, incorporating the Stockton Bridge and Tourle Street Bridge as depicted in map 1 and map 2, Appendix E. The Precinct incorporates many critical transport links, critical infrastructure, private buildings and major hazard facilities.

1.2 Authority

This Plan is written and issued under the authority of the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989 (NSW) ('SERM Act') and the NSW State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN). In addition to these instruments, the following Acts and Regulations apply to managing hazards in the Kooragang precinct:

- [Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals \(New South Wales\) Act 1994 No 53](#)
- [Civil Aviation Act 1988 \(CAR\)](#)
- [Civil Aviation Regulations 1998 \(CASR\)](#)
- [Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998 \(CASR\)](#)
- [Dangerous Goods \(Road and Rail Transport\) Act 2008](#)
- [Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979](#)
- [Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment Act 2008](#)
- [Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment \(Part 3A Repeal\) Act 2011](#)
- [Environmental Trust Act 1998](#)
- [Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985](#)
- [Fire and Rescue NSW Act 1989](#)
- [Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991](#)
- [State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989](#)
- [Terrorism \(Police Powers\) Act 2002](#)
- [Public Health Act 2010](#)
- [Work Health and Safety Act 2011](#)
- [Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017](#)
- [Local Government Act 1993](#)
- [Local Government Amendment Act 2012](#)
- [Marine Pollution Act 2012](#)
- [Marine Safety Act 1998](#)
- [Ports and Maritime Administration Act 1995](#)
- [Pesticides Act 1999](#)
- [Ports and Maritime Administration Act 1995](#)
- [Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966](#)
- [Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997](#)

This plan is a Sub-plan to the NSW State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN). It was approved by Superintendent Cameron Lindsay, Newcastle Police District who is the designated Emergency Operations Controller (EOCON), on 22 February 2021 and was endorsed by the NSW State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) on 18 March 2021.

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1.2.1 Revision history

Version	Date endorsed	Amendment notes
2020-0.1	7 December 2020	Moved to new template. Map updated
2021-0.2	22 February 2021	Newcastle LEMC Endorsement
2021-0.3	18 March 2021	SEMC Minor amendments

1.2.2 Previously endorsed versions

The following table lists all previously endorsed versions of this plan.

Version	Date endorsed	Amendment notes
3	07 May 2015	
4	17 August 2015	Amendments to departmental name changes
5	29 June 2020	

1.3 Activation

The arrangements in this plan are active at all times and do not require formal activation.

The arrangements will normally be implemented on receipt of notification to the Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON).

1.4 Scope

This plan details the arrangements for the control and coordination of the emergency management response to the social, built, economic and natural environments.

This plan outlines the agencies responsible for managing specific strategies but does not include detail about the operational activities of individual agencies.

This plan is based on existing information available at the time of writing. Future development and changes in business activity are not covered by this plan. Consultation with NSW Police and WorkSafe NSW and modification to this plan will be required for future development within the area.

1.4.1 Assumptions

This plan is based on the following assumptions:

- All the agencies and organisations with a role or responsibility included in this plan maintain their own capability; including detailed operational plans, adequately trained personnel, and sufficient resources to fulfil their role.
- Warning systems will provide sufficient notice of an emergency to allow resources to be pre-deployed.
- Provision is made within the Appendices for the inclusion of Industry Specific Response and/or Contingency Plans

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- The relevant industry / business / agency / regulator or operator will be responsible for the development of those plans, updates and inclusion in the Appendices. Those entities are reminded that this is a public document.
- By being included as an Appendices, the plans can be updated, added or omitted under the endorsement of the LEMC, but updates to the plan/s does not constitute or trigger a review of this subplan.

1.5 Goals

The goals for emergency management in the Kooragang precinct are to:

- preserve life
- promote protective behaviours in the community
- move people to safer areas
- protect critical infrastructure
- protect property
- protect assets that support the local economy and assist in recovery
- protect the natural environment and conservation values, including cultural heritage
- minimise economic loss
- promote community recovery

1.6 Audience

The audience for this plan is the NSW Government and agencies within the emergency management sector, including non-government organisations (NGOs) business and community groups with a significant role in emergency management.

Although the wider community is not the primary audience, community members may find the contents of this plan informative.

1.7 Linkages

This plan reflects current legislation, the arrangements in the EMPLAN, the strategic direction for emergency management in NSW and the accepted State practice for emergency management. The EMPLAN arrangements have not been repeated unless necessary to ensure context and readability. Any variations from these arrangements have been identified and justified.

1.7.1 Agency Specific Plans:

Transport for NSW - Main Road 108 Incident Response Plan

1.7.2 Organisational Plans

[Orica Kooragang Island Emergency Response Plan](#)

[Origin Energy LPG Newcastle Terminal Emergency Response Plan](#)

1.8 Maintaining the plan

The Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) will keep this plan current by:

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1. Ensuring that all emergency service organisations, functional area and officers included in this plan are made aware of their roles and responsibilities.
2. Conducting exercises to test arrangements.
3. Reviewing the contents of the plan.
 - a. After significant emergency response operations.
 - b. Upon the notification of issue or change to Major Hazard Facility from local council or Safe Work NSW.
 - c. when there are changes to land use strategic plans and policies change the population at risk
 - d. when there are changes to the machinery of government.
 - e. when there are changes that alter agreed plan arrangements; and
 - f. as determined by the NSW SEMC.
4. This plan will be reviewed no less frequently than every three years by the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC). The REOCON maintains this plan and issues amendments endorsed by the Region Emergency Management Committee (REMC).
5. The Appendices of this plan will be review on an annual basis by the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) to maintain currency

2. The emergency risk context

2.1 Context

- The Kooragang Precinct is wholly within the Newcastle City Local Government Area (LGA).
- The local area covers some 22000 hectares, encompassing Kooragang Island and the Stockton Peninsula. The north and south arms of the Hunter River provide a physical barrier, breached by the Tourle Street and Stockton Bridges. The narrowest point of the Stockton Peninsula is at the intersection of Fullerton Street and Nelson Bay Road.
- The Stockton Centre has closed and has been mothballed after the last residents were relocated in November 2020. The site now only has a security presence.
- Future development of the Fort Wallace site (south of Stockton Centre) for medium density housing has been identified and approval is in the final stages. This is a State Government project in conjunction with Department of Defence, City of Newcastle and Port Stephens Council.
- Tourle Street, Cormorant Drive, Teal Street and Nelson Bay Road are the main thoroughfares to Newcastle Airport and the RAAF Base Williamstown from the Newcastle area. The Airport is 12 kilometres from Stockton Bridge by road.
- Kooragang Island is populated by a range of industries with the majority of companies operating 24/7. The Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Census data shows that there are almost 4,100 people employed across the Newcastle Port / Kooragang Island Destination Zone. The primary categories of employment are Manufacturing (1,400 people) and Transport, Postal and Warehousing (1,350 people). Over 85% of people employed in Newcastle Port / Kooragang travel to work by vehicle.

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- Stockton and Fern Bay, suburbs that border Kooragang Island to the east, are predominantly residential areas with a combined population of approximately 5,700 residents.
- To the west and south of Kooragang Island are the suburbs of Carrington, Mayfield and Mayfield West. These suburbs are a mixture of residential, commercial and industrial usage with a combined population is approximately 12,600 residents.
- Kooragang Island is bounded by the North and South channel of the Hunter River which is tidal. The Hunter Wetlands National Park directly north and east of Kooragang Island includes the Hunter Estuary Wetlands Ramsar site. The Kooragang component of the Wetlands are habitat for bird, fish and frog species which have all been listed as endangered or vulnerable under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 or international Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red list of threatened Species. The range of wetlands within the area around the Kooragang Island Precinct contribute to critical ecosystem components that support these species.

2.1.1 Industry

The precinct has a high concentration of industry primarily associated with port loading and transport including major hazard facilities.

Major Hazard Facilities (MHF) are sites like oil refineries, chemical processing plants, large chemical and gas storage depots and warehouses that have hazardous chemicals in large amounts.

The main industries operating within the precinct are listed in Appendix D.

2.1.2 Emergency Scenarios

Local planning has identified some scenarios that are relevant for the Kooragang Precinct. These include but are not limited to:

- HAZMAT (including maritime incidents)
- Industrial fire
- Maritime emergency
- Major transport emergency (aviation, road, sea)
- Terrorism
- Major structural collapse
- Utilities failure
- Hazardous release

2.1.3 Characteristics

The characteristics of precinct level operations for an emergency within any of the facilities/infrastructures:

- A likelihood of any physical damage or impacts beyond the capability of the facility and/or;
- A likelihood of casualties or health effects beyond the facility and/or
- A high level of community concern

2.2 Consequence

2.2.1 Roadways

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Road transport to Kooragang Island utilises a variety of roads to access and egress the precinct. These roads include Industrial Drive, Nelson Bay Road, Tourle Street, Cormorant Road and Cabbage Tree Road. The majority of roads on Kooragang are privately owned and managed by the Port of Newcastle and are therefore yet to be formally named.

2.2.2 Waterways

- The Navigable waters of the area are used by private users, commercial and Government Organisations in respect of all types of activities both recreation and business.
- Newcastle Harbour is a major trade gateway handling 4600 shipping movements and 166 million tonnes of cargo annually and contributing more than \$29 billion of trade to the NSW Economy. Approximately 160 million tonnes of that trade is coal.
- Newcastle Harbour is also a destination for cruise ships, with between 10 – 20 international cruise ships, carrying about 2-4,000 passengers visiting Newcastle port annually.

2.2.3 Airport

- Approximately 12 kilometres north of the Kooragang Precinct, lays the Newcastle Airport and the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) base collocated at Williamtown. It is not commonplace for the Precinct to be in flight paths; however, this does not preclude the possibility of an aviation related emergency.
- During the 2018 – 2019 financial year there were more than 1.27 million passenger movements through the airport. In conjunction with this there were more than 1,100 persons employed on site at the Airport. As Cormorant Road and Nelson Bay Road form one of the major transport routes to the airport, an incident in the Kooragang Precinct would have a major impact on people travelling to and from the airport.
- Similarly, while the “Aircraft Flying Area” utilised by aircraft based at the RAAF Base at Williamtown, it employs 3,500 people, many of whom live in the Newcastle area and travel to the Base through the Kooragang Precinct.

3. Prevention

Our strategy is to:	Actions we will take to achieve the strategy (or outcome) are:
Increase capacity and capability in Prevention, Preparation, Response and Recovery	Establish and maintain effective partnerships between agencies, governments, business, industry and the community.
Reduce the impact of hazards to Kooragang Precinct and surrounding areas.	Lobby infrastructure owners/operators to improve asset resilience Participate in local planning reviews and land-use decisions

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4. Preparedness

Preparedness includes arrangements or plans to deal with an emergency or the effects of an emergency. Preparedness activities are undertaken by:

- agencies and organisations that have responsibilities before, during and after an emergency; and
- communities, businesses and households that are likely to be affected by an incident in the Kooragang Precinct area.

4.1 Emergency planning

Strategy	Actions
Maintain plans	Develop and review local plans or consequence management guides as required
Facility Emergency Planning and exercise	Support development of local facilities emergency response plans and attend facility emergency exercise
Site familiarisation	LEMC ensure that relevant Emergency Service Organisations and Functional Areas undertake familiarisation arrangements to respond to emergencies within the Kooragang Precinct every two (2) years.
Review and Exercise	Arrangements in this plan are to be exercised at least on a biennial basis by all agencies effected by this plan, or at the direction of the SEOCON unless an activation of this plan has occurred within two years from the previous activation or exercise.

4.2 Operational readiness

Emergency Management Committees at Local, Regional and State Levels are to ensure that their relevant ESO's and Functional Areas are aware of this plan and undertake any capability development required.

Fire and Rescue has a 24 hour availability Emergency Response. Alarms to Major Hazard Facility response is upgraded to two pumping appliances, Hazmat and a Duty Commander.

Evacuation centres are listed and described in the Newcastle Local Emergency Management Plan.

4.3 Community resilience

The LEMC encourages and supports individuals and business to build community resilience. This may include activities to prevent, prepare, respond and recover from the impact of emergency incidents within the Kooragang Precinct based on policy, guidance and resources from government and other sources such as community organisations.

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5. Response

5.1 Concept of operations

- a. Facilities must notify the Combat Agency of any event that is beyond their capability to manage and/or has potential for off site impact. Notification can be via Triple Zero
- b. The Combat Agency advises the Local Emergency Operations Controller of any event which has the potential to escalate to an emergency or may require the support of additional resources.
- c. Where the LEOCON or REOCON is advised directly by a Combat Agency, they are to immediately advise the SEOCON of the event; and
- d. The function of contacting the Emergency Services and Functional Areas required for the support of the Combat Agency and for other activities relation to the emergency is vested in the SEOCON

Roles and responsibilities of Emergency Service Organisations and Functional Areas under this plan are outlined in Appendix A.

5.1.1 Major Hazard Facilities

The identified Major Hazard Facilities in the Kooragang precinct, as identified by SafeWork NSW, are: -

- Origin Energy.
- Orica.
- See also Annexure D for a list of Major Industries

5.1.2 Evacuation

Evacuations will be conducted as per the State Emergency Management Plan arrangements.

5.2 Control and coordination

The Newcastle Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) provides the necessary control and coordination arrangements for a Local level operation as well as for a Region level operation if the event escalates.

The Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) will activate this plan when notified of the impact, or imminent impact, of an incident affecting the area covered by this Plan.

A formal declaration of an emergency is not required for the arrangements detailed in this plan to apply.

The LEOCON will monitor the situation in single service incidents to determine if there are any emergency management implications.

The LEOCON will activate the EOC as required.

The means of communication between the Emergency Operations Centre and Combat Agencies/Functional Areas will be via their respective Liaison Officer/s.

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5.3 Emergency information and warnings

Warnings to the public will be authorised and released by the person or agency in control of the situation. However, if there is an urgent need for localise warnings, then these may be authorised by the Local Emergency Operations Controller, the Combat Agency or the Police Forward Commander as appropriate.

Warnings to the community will utilise, as appropriate, the following media:

- Emergency Alert.
- SEWS.
- Public radio broadcasts.
- Social media platforms.
- Vehicle mounted public address systems; or
- Door knocks.

5.4 Inter-jurisdictional support

The State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) will facilitate and process requests made to the State Emergency Operations Controller (SEOCN) for Commonwealth assistance.

5.5 Impact assessment

Impact assessments will be coordinated and recorded by the LEOCON. Impact information will be provided to the SEOCN to inform an initial recovery impact assessment.

5.6 Withdrawal from response

All organisations responding to an emergency shall, as soon as possible after the emergency, conduct an organisational debrief and provide a report on the outcome to the Local Emergency Operations Controller.

As soon as is practicable after an emergency, the LEOCON will conduct a debrief for representatives of all involved organisations; and provide a report on the outcome of the combined debrief to the REOCON.

6 Recovery

The arrangements for recovery operations in New South Wales are outlined in the NSW State EMPLAN and further described in the State Recovery Plan.

Any decision regarding the formation of a Recovery Committee is conveyed in the first instance to the Region Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) and State Emergency Operations Controller (SEOCN) for confirmation with the State Emergency Recovery Controller (SERCON).

The involvement of higher-level coordination structures does not absolve lower-level structures from recovery coordination responsibilities. Local Recovery Committees may still be established in conjunction with Region Recovery Committees to coordinate the recovery at the local level.

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7 Logistics and finance

Logistics and financial arrangements are described in EMPLAN part 10 and in LEMP.

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Appendix A - Roles and responsibilities

This Part describes the roles and responsibilities of Emergency Services, Functional Areas and other agencies in relation to this plan are additional to those roles and responsibilities listed in the State Emergency Response Plan.

State Emergency Operations Controller

The State Emergency Operations Controller (SEOC) is:

- a) Upon notification of an event, obtain advice from other agencies.
- b) Assess the level of threat to the area.
- c) Control the response to the consequences of the emergency covered in this plan; and
- d) Provide information and warnings as appropriate.

Region Emergency Operations Controller

The Region Emergency Operations Controller (REOC) is to:

- a) Upon notification, obtain advice from other agencies.
- b) Undertake an impact assessment; and
- c) Monitor the operation and report to the SEOC.

Local Emergency Operations Controller

The Local Operations Controller (LEOC) is to:

- a) Maintain liaison with combat agency and support organisations.
- b) Coordinate support and control the allocation of resources to combat agency-controlled operations when requested by the combat agency.
- c) Control operations when there is no designated combat agency i.e. Air crash, Earthquake, Landslip and Major Structure Collapse.
- d) Ensure recovery operations are initiated during the earliest stages of response operations; and
- e) Ensure the REOC is kept apprised of the situation and respond to directions from the REOC.

NSW Police Force

Tasks

- a) Control area and traffic, in particular Tourle Street at Industrial Drive, Nelson Bay Road at Fullerton Street and Nelson Bay Road at Cabbage Tree Road.
- b) Assist designated Combat Agency to evacuate areas within the Impact Area.
- c) Manage public information and deliver warnings.
- d) Provide security of evacuated areas and public order management.
- e) Establish and control Disaster Victim Registration (DVR) processes.
- f) Request activation of the Disaster Victim Registration Coordination Centre (DVRCC) and Public Inquiry and Information Centre (PIIC), if required.
- g) Provide advice of road closures to the Traffic Management Centre (TMC) and the REOC; and
- h) Provide advice of impacts to rail lines to the Rail Management Centre (RMC) and REOC.

NSW Ambulance

Tasks

- a) Provide pre-hospital care for the sick and injured

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- b) Establish a Triage system
- c) Provide SCAT, SOT and USAR as requested
- d) Assist with the provision of transport to those within the Impact Area to be evacuated requiring assistance; and
- e) Undertake duties as directed by the State Health Services Functional Area Coordinator (SHSFAC); and
- f) Provide, if requested, an Ambulance Liaison Officer.

Fire and Rescue NSW

Tasks

- a) Fulfill the role of Combat Agency for all fires, explosions and Hazmat incidents.
- b) Provide advice on activation of this plan and the Hazardous Materials/Chemical, Biological, Radiological Sub Plan.
- c) Take all practicable measures to protect persons, property and the environment affected by the incident.
- d) Monitor, assess and provide decontamination facilities as required.
- e) Consult with the Port Authority of New South Wales to provide support, advice and/or response if the event threatens to spread, or spreads, into State Waters; and
- f) Provide, if requested, a Fire and Rescue Liaison Officer.

NSW State Emergency Service

Tasks

- a) Fulfill the role of Combat Agency for flood, storm and tsunami events.
- b) Assist in evacuating areas within the Impact Area; and
- c) Assist REOCON and Police, as required; and
- d) Provide, if requested, an SES Liaison Officer.

NSW Rural Fire Service

Tasks

- a) Assist Fire & Rescue NSW and NSW Police Force as required.
- b) Supply aviation assets on request to support Combat and/or Recovery operations; and
- c) Provide, if required, a Rural Fire Service Liaison Officer.

Marine Rescue NSW

Tasks

- a) Provide water-borne search and rescue support under the coordination of the NSW Police Force Marine Area Command; and
- b) Provide support in the communication of evacuation and warning information to boaters/water activity users, directly via rescue vessels and via the marine radio network (i.e. VHF); and
- c) Provide evacuation support via water; and
- d) Support the implementation and maintenance of restricted water areas; and
- e) Provide support to combat agencies in the transportation of personnel and equipment via water; and
- f) Provide the Newcastle Marine Rescue Marine Radio Base as a marine Search and Rescue and/or radio communication base.

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Port Authority of NSW (Newcastle)

The Port Authority of NSW (Newcastle) is the combat agency for marine oil and chemical spills within State waters between Fingal Head and Catherine Hill Bay, including the Port of Newcastle

Tasks

- a) Provide trained emergency response staff.
- b) Make available emergency response equipment under its control.
- c) In cases where a land-based oil or chemical spill enters State Waters, the Port Authority will assist FRNSW in responding to the spill; and
- d) Provide, if requested, a Port Authority Liaison Officer.
- e) Responsible agency for oil and chemical spills from ships between Fingal Head and Catherine Hill Bay.

NSW Maritime

NSW Maritime is a department within the department of Transport for NSW and has overall responsibility for marine oil and chemical spills.

Tasks

- a) Provide support to the Port Authority of NSW (Newcastle)
- b) Provide trained emergency response staff.
- c) Make available emergency response equipment under its control; and
- d) Provide a liaison officer and members to IMT.
- e) Provide on water assistance in management of incident under IMT.
- f) Provide highly skilled staff in response to oil/ pollution spill assessment, containment, clean up and management.
- g) Provide specialist equipment for management of on water incidents, spills and foreshore clean up.
- h) Provide staff with technical knowledge within the Maritime Industry Sector.
- i) Provide on water Patrol vessels capable of conveying persons and/or supplies, traffic control, medivac of patients/ victims.
- j) Provide specialist knowledge of Newcastle Harbour.
- k) Provide Authorised Officers with multi-jurisdictional powers under both Marine and Land based legislation.

Agriculture and Animal Services

Tasks

- a) Coordinate animal services resources, consistent with arrangements under the State Emergency Management Plan and the Agriculture & Animal Services Functional Area Supporting Plan.
- b) Provide advice on animal management issues in relation to site suitability assessment; and
- c) Provide, if requested, an Agriculture and Animal Services Liaison Officer.

Engineering Services

Tasks

- a) Coordinate the mobilization of all engineering resources available within the State for emergency response and initial recovery operations consistent with arrangements under the State Emergency Management Plan and the Engineering Services Functional Area Supporting Plan.
- b) Provide advice on engineering and technical issues related to the emergency

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- operations, safety and management,
- c) Provide, if requested, an Engineering Services Liaison Officer.

Environmental Services

Tasks

- a) Provide scientific and technical advice, as well as coordinated response for protecting the environment during emergency response and recovery operations.
- b) Provide advice and coordinated scientific support to combat agencies in relation to FRNSW Hazmat response operations.
- c) Assist in (or facilitate as required) the clean-up and advisory of waste management or any pollutants or contamination due to the incident
- d) Conduct environmental monitoring, sampling and analysis of land, water and air; and
- e) Provide, if requested, an Environmental Services Liaison Officer.

Health Services

NSW Health

Tasks

- a) Coordinate and manage the mobilization of all health responses, in accordance with the NSW HEALTHPLAN.
- b) Provide advice on the health risk associated with any levels of residual contamination.
- c) Monitor first aid and temporary accommodation at evacuation centres; and
- d) Provide, if requested, a Health Services Liaison Officer.

Transport Services

Transport for NSW

Tasks (in addition to responsibilities of NSW Maritime)

- a) Provide transport resources for evacuees and, if required, emergency workers.
- b) Implement relevant traffic and transport plans; and
- c) Provide, if requested, a Transport Services Liaison Officer.

Public Information Services

Tasks

- a) Assist in the development of warning messages.
- b) Coordinate the delivery of warnings and public information via media outlets.
- c) Set up joint Media Information Centre (JMIC) where required; and
- d) Provide, if requested, a Media Liaison Officer.

Welfare Services

Tasks

- a) Provide welfare support services to evacuees in accordance with the Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan.
- b) Address longer term requirements; and
- c) Provide, if required, a Welfare Services Liaison Officer.

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City of Newcastle & Port Stephens Councils

Tasks

- a) Establish and maintain an EOC for the LEOCON
- b) Provide support staff for the LEOC
- c) Assist with the identification of schools, day care centres and similar vulnerable facilities and communities in the Impact Area.
- d) Assist in warning residents that an evacuation is required.
- e) Assist in managing evacuation centres, if requested.
- f) Provide, if requested, a Council Liaison Officer; and
- g) Roles and responsibilities as detailed in the Local Emergency Management Plan.

Port of Newcastle

Tasks

- a) Provide trained emergency response staff.
- b) Make available emergency response equipment under its control; and
- c) Provide, if requested, a Port of Newcastle Liaison Officer.
- d) Assist with communications to port facilities as required.

Facility Operators

Tasks

- a) Notify NSW Police and/or FRNSW (depending on the nature of the incident) of any accidents where there is a loss of product with the potential to impact on the facility or public.
- b) Assist with the assessment of the decision to evacuate.
- c) Provide ongoing advice on the nature and impact of any product release.
- d) Assist in the cleanup of any contamination due to the incident and implement an environmental monitoring program, if necessary; and
- e) Provide, if requested, a Liaison Officer.

Bureau of Meteorology (BoM)

Tasks

- a) Provide meteorological information to the REOCON and REOC; and
- b) Provide, if requested, a BoM Liaison Officer.

NSW Department of Education

Tasks

- a) NSW Department of Education will provide a liaison officer to coordinate communication across all government and non-government schools including evacuation advice.
- b) School Principals will coordinate evacuation of staff and students where directed to do so
- c) Provide staff as requested to supervise students at evacuation centres until parents can collect them else evacuation centre arrangements are formalised with Welfare Functional Area.

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Authorisation

This plan has been prepared as a sub-plan to the State Emergency Management Plan to detail special control and coordination arrangements for the response to an emergency in the Kooragang Precinct.

The Plan is authorized in accordance with the provision of the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 (as amended).

Approved

by the Newcastle Local Emergency Management Committee on 22 Feb 2021.

Endorsed

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

Endorsed

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

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Appendix B – Acronyms

AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
DOI	Duty Operations Inspector (NSW Police)
DVI	Disaster Victim Identification
DVR	Disaster Victim Registration
EM PLAN	NSW State Emergency Management Plan
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
FRNSW	Fire & Rescue NSW
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
Hazmatplan	Hazardous Material Emergency Sub-Plan
KPP	Kooragang Precinct Sub-Plan
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee
LEOCON	Local Emergency Operations Controller (NSW Police)
LEOC	Local Emergency Operations Centre
LO	Liaison Officer
MRNSW	Marine Rescue NSW
MHF	Major Hazard Facility
NCIG	Newcastle Coal Infrastructure Group
PWCS	Port Waratah Coal Service
REMO	Region Emergency Management Officer (NSW Police)
REOC	Region Emergency Operations Centre
REOCON	Region Emergency Operations Controller (NSW Police)
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Centre
SEOCON	State Emergency Operations Controller
SERCON	State Emergency Recovery Controller
SERM Act	State Emergency & Rescue Management Act, 1989
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures

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Appendix C – Definitions

NOTE: The definitions used in this plan are sourced from the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989* (as amended), other New South Wales legislation, and The Macquarie Dictionary (Second Edition, 1991). Where possible, the reference source is identified as part of the definition.

Act

Means the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 (as amended)

Agency

Means a government agency or a non-government agency (Source: SERM ACT 1989)

Assembly Area

A designated location used for the assembly of emergency-affected persons. The area may also incorporate an emergency relief centre.

Chemical Material

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

Combat Agency

The Agency identified in the State Emergency Management Plan as the agency primarily responsible for responding to a particular emergency (SERM Act, 1989).

Combat Zone

The area immediately surrounding a dangerous goods incident which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from dangerous goods releases to personnel outside the zone.

Command

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

Concept of Operation

The Emergency Operations Controller's general idea or notion, given the anticipated problems of the effects of the event, of how the emergency response and initial recovery operations will be conducted. It is a statement of the EOCON's operational intentions; and may be expressed in terms of stages / phases of the emergency operation.

Contamination

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

Control

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

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Coordination

The bringing together of agencies and individuals to ensure effective emergency or rescue management; but does not include the control of agencies and individuals by direction. (Source: SERM Act 1989)

Critical Infrastructure

Critical Infrastructure are the assets and sites that deliver the goods and services which enable the state of NSW to function from day-to-day. The loss or disruption of any of these would have a disastrous impact on the social and economic well-being of the State.

Decontamination

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

Decontamination Corridor

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

Disaster Victim Identification (DVI)

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

Disaster Victim Identification Commander

A senior Police Officer within the Forensic Services Group of the NSW Police who is responsible for DVI.

Disaster Victim Registration (DVR)

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

EMPLAN

The Newcastle District Disaster Plan. The object of EMPLAN is to ensure the co-ordinated response to emergencies by all agencies having responsibilities and functions in an emergency.

Emergency

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

- Endangers or threatens to endanger the safety or health of persons, or animals in the State; or
- Destroys or damages, or threatens to destroy or damage, any property in the State.

being an emergency, which requires a significant and co-ordinated response (Source: SERM Act 1989).

In this plan, property in the State includes any part of the environment of the State.

Emergency Operations Centre

A multi-agency centre established as a centre of communication and as a centre for the co-ordination of operations during an emergency.

Emergency Operations Controller

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The Police Officer appointed by the Region Emergency Operations Controller, as the, (local) Emergency Operations Controller for the Kooragang Precinct Area.

Emergency Services Organisation

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

Emergency Site

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

Essential Services

For the purposes of the Essential Services Act, 1988, a service is an essential service if it consists of any of the following.

- a. The production, supply or distribution of any form of energy, power or fuel or of energy, power or fuel resources.
- b. The public transportation of persons or freight.
- c. The provision of fire-fighting services.
- d. The provision of public health services (including hospital or medical services).
- e. The provision of ambulance services.
- f. The production, supply or distribution of pharmaceutical products.
- g. The provision of garbage, sanitary cleaning or sewerage services.
- h. The supply or distribution of water.
- i. The conduct of a welfare institution.
- j. The conduct of a prison.
- k. A service declared to be an essential service under subsection (2).
- l. A service comprising the supply of goods and services necessary for providing any service referred to in paragraphs a - k.

Evacuation Centre

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

Evacuation Site

The danger area from which people must be removed to ensure they are no longer at risk from the actual or potential danger.

Forward Command

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

Functional Area

The Functional Areas are:

- Agricultural and Animal Services
- Energy and Utility Services
- Engineering Services
- Environmental Services
- Health Services
- Public Information Services
- Telecommunications Services

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- Transport Services
- Welfare Services.

Functional Area Coordinator

A Functional Area Coordinator is responsible for the coordination of Functional Area support and resources for emergency response and recovery operations. By agreement with Participating and Supporting Organisations within the Functional Area, the Functional Area Coordinator has the authority to commit the resources of those organisations or to coordinate their response.

Hazardous Material

A substance or material which has been determined by an appropriate authority to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and property.

Hazardous Materials Emergency

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

Hazardous Materials Incident

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

Incident

A localized event, either accidental or deliberate, which may result in injury or death or damage to property which requires normal response from an agency or agencies. (Source: State EMPLAN)

Incident Command System (ICS)

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

Inland Waters

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

Land Based

Any area in NSW including land and inland waters.

Liaison Officer (LO)

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

Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)

The committee, constituted under the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989, (as amended) which is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of plans in relation to the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies in the local

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government areas for which it is constituted, (Local EMPLAN). In the exercise of its functions, this committee is responsible to the Hunter Central Coast Region Emergency Management Committee.

Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON)

A Police Officer appointed by the REOCON, who must, in the opinion of the REOCON have experience in Emergency Management and, who must be stationed within the Region in which the Local Government Area is located. (Source: SERM Act)

Major Hazard Facility

Is defined as a facility, which because of its size/dimensions, the volatile nature of the products produced by that facility or special activities undertaken by that facility, would, if subject to a major hazard impact, require a significant and coordinated response by multiple emergency service agencies and supporting authorities.

Natural Disaster

A serious disruption to a community or region caused by the impact of a naturally occurring rapid onset event that threatens or causes death, injury or damage to property or the environment and which requires significant and coordinated multi-agency and community response. Such serious disruption can be caused by anyone, or a combination of the following natural hazards: bushfire; earthquake; flood; storm; cyclone; storm surge; landslide; tsunami; meteorite strike; or tornado. (Source: COAG Review into Natural Disasters in Australia, August 2002).

Non-Government Agency

Means a voluntary organisation or any other private individual or body, other than a government agency (Source: SERM Act).

Participating Organisation

Means the Government Departments, statutory authorities, volunteer organizations and other agencies who have either given formal notice to agency Controllers or Functional Area Coordinators, or have acknowledged to the State Emergency Management Committee, that they are willing to participate in emergency management response and initial recovery operations under the direction of the Controller of a combat agency, or Coordinator of a Functional Area, with the levels of resources or support as appropriate to the emergency operation.

Plan

A formal record of agreed emergency management roles, responsibilities, strategies, systems and arrangements.

Police Commander

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

Public Health

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

Recovery

The process of returning an affected community to its proper level of functioning after an emergency. (Source: State EM Plan)

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A recovery operation aims to assist the affected community to manage its own recovery, while recognising that there may be a need for external technique, physical and financial assistance.

Recovery Committee

The strategic decision-making body for the recovery. It is formed when an impact assessment indicates that a formal recovery operation will be required. (Source: State EM Plan)

Region Emergency Management Officer (REMO)

The person appointed pursuant to the Act, to act as Principal Executive Officer to the REMC and the REOCON. (Source: SERM Act 1989)

Region Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON)

The Regional Commander of Police, appointed by the Commissioner of Police as the Region Emergency Operations Controller for the Emergency Management Region, (Source: State EM Plan)

Roads Authority

Means officers of the Roads and Maritime Services and Council authorised under the Roads Act 1993.

Site Control

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

Site Controller

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

Staging Area

A prearranged, strategically placed area where support response personnel, vehicles and other equipment can be held in readiness for use during an emergency.

State of Emergency

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

State Waters

The waters of Newcastle Harbour and of all bays, rivers and their tributaries connected or leading to Newcastle Harbour bounded by mean high water mark and by, as upstream boundaries, the eastern side of the Hexham Bridge together with that part of the South Pacific Ocean below mean high water mark enclosed by the arc of a circle of radius 3 sea miles having as its centre the navigation light at Nobbys head.

Welfare Services

Means the services provided to assist in the relief of personal hardship and distress to individuals and families who have been affected by disaster.

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Appendix D – List of major industries

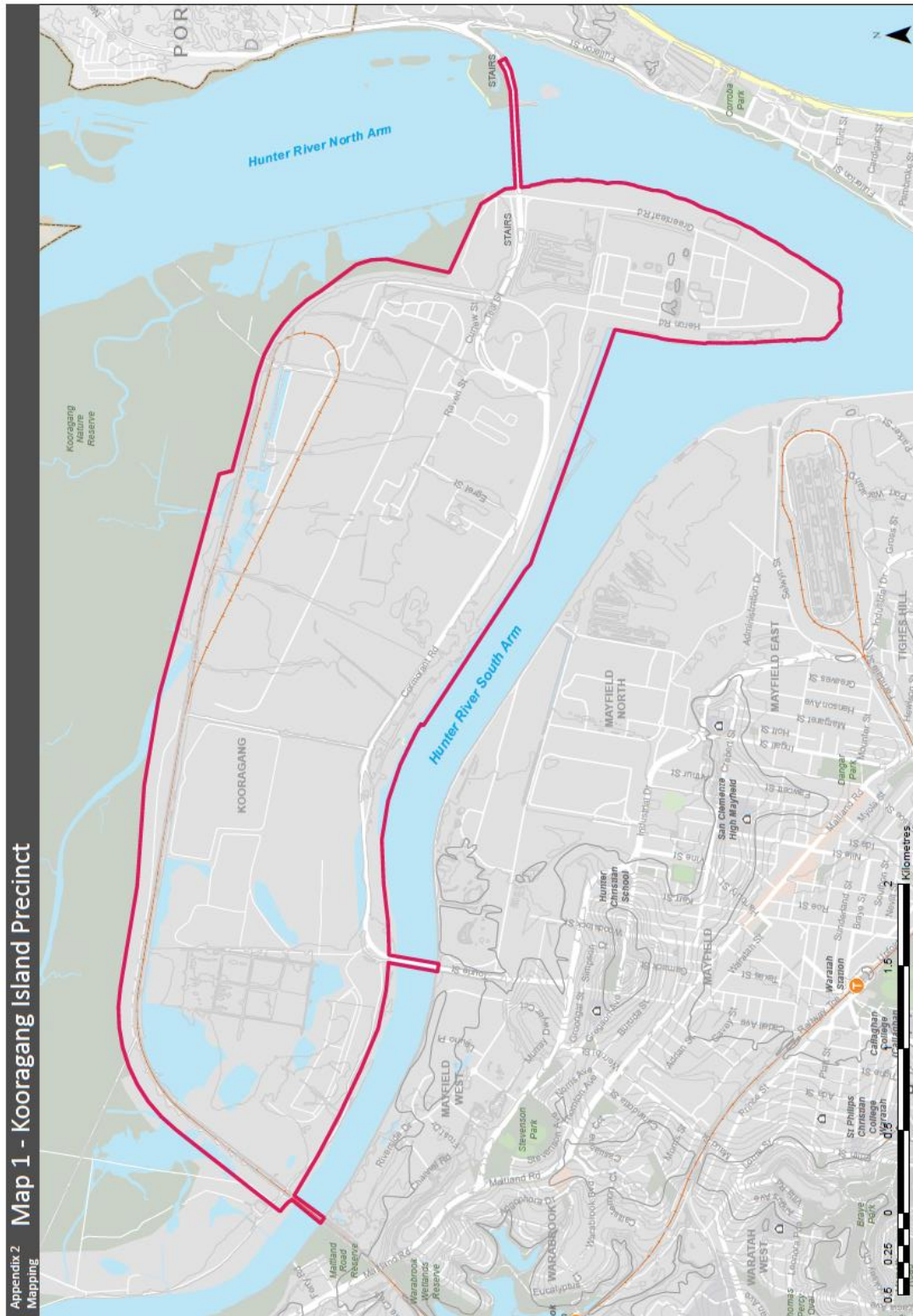
INDUSTRY	RISK
<p>Orica (Major Hazard Facility)</p> <p>Contact phone (24hr) 02 4908 9344</p> <p>Contact Name: Tyrone Peck</p>	<p>Orica Kooragang Island site is an industrial chemical manufacturing facility that produces ammonia, nitric acid and ammonium nitrate.</p> <p>The manufacturing processes involve a wide range of chemicals with various toxic, flammability and explosion properties, and therefore the Orica Kooragang Island site is classified as a Major Hazard Facility in accordance with New South Wales Work Health and Safety Regulation.</p>
<p>Impact Fertilisers</p>	<p>The facility stores and distributes a range of fertilizer products including Single Superphosphate; Di-Ammonium Phosphate; Monophosphate; Muriate of Potash; Sulphate of Ammonia; Sulphate of Potash; Triple Superphosphate; Urea; and Sulphur.</p>
<p>Patrick</p>	<p>The company operates a bulk handling and storage facility at Walsh Point on Heron Road.</p>
<p>Graincorp Agriterminal</p>	<p>The facility houses two (2) 25,000 tonne fumigable storage sheds and the importation of protein meals, fertilizer and pelletised products.</p>
<p>Qube Ports</p>	<p>A stevedoring company providing services including bulk material handling; containers; break bulk; project cargo and heavy lifts; dangerous good handling; and scrap metal at a leased site on Heron Road.</p>
<p>Port of Newcastle</p>	<p>Operates Kooragang No. 2 and No. 3 berths where cargo is loaded and discharged. Products are predominantly bulk cargo.</p> <p>The Port of Newcastle also has responsibility for the majority of the private road network on Kooragang.</p>
<p>Cement Australia</p>	<p>The facility operates 24 hours per day from Kooragang No. 2 berth to transport a range of cement products from manufacturing sites to distribution terminals.</p>
<p>Cargill Bulk Oil</p>	<p>The refinery processes and distributes refined, bleached and deodorised canola oil, sunflower oil, soybean oil and cottonseed oil, as well as imported palm olein and palm stearine.</p> <p>Cargill also operate a storage terminal as well as an import / export facility at Kooragang No. 3 berth.</p>

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Incitec Pivot	The facility provides services and distributes a range of fertilizer products to the Agricultural Industry including Di-Ammonium Phosphate; Monophosphate; Manganese Sulphate; Sulphate of Potash and Urea.
Origin Energy (Major Hazard Facility) Contact phone (24 hours) Contact name: Steve Pearce 0417 492 009	The terminal facilitates the storage and transfer of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and has a maximum storage capacity of 200 tonnes.
Port Waratah Coal Services Kooragang Berths 4 5 6 & 7	<p>The Kooragang Coal Terminal is located on 265 hectares and the ship loading system permits operation of rail mounted ship loaders at a peak rate of up to 10,500 tonnes per hour (tph) for each loader.</p> <p>It has the capacity to receive 3 x 8,500 tph via the rail network.</p> <p>Its coal Stockpiles are 4 x 2.5 kilometres x 56 metres; 2 x 1.3 kilometres x 56 metres, 4.2 million tonnes max capacity; 2.7 million tonnes working capacity, 6 x 8,500 tph stacking capacity.</p> <p>Coal Loading: 4 x 8,000 tph, reclaiming capacity; 3 x 10,500 tph ship loading capacity.</p>
Newcastle Coal Infrastructure Group Kooragang Berths 8, 9 & 10	<p>These terminals cater for large coal carrying ships.</p> <p>The terminals have been in operation since the first quarter of 2010. The terminals have a current capacity of 53 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) with planned expansion increasing that capacity to 66 Mtpa.</p>
Kooragang Bulk Facilities	<p>Import alumina and petroleum coke for the Tomago Aluminium Shelter.</p> <p>Also, a storage facility and infrastructure adjacent to Kooragang No. 3 berth.</p>
Park Fuels	Two (2) storage tanks and pipelines to import cargo from Kooragang No. 2 and No. 3 berths.

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Appendix E – Kooragang Precinct maps

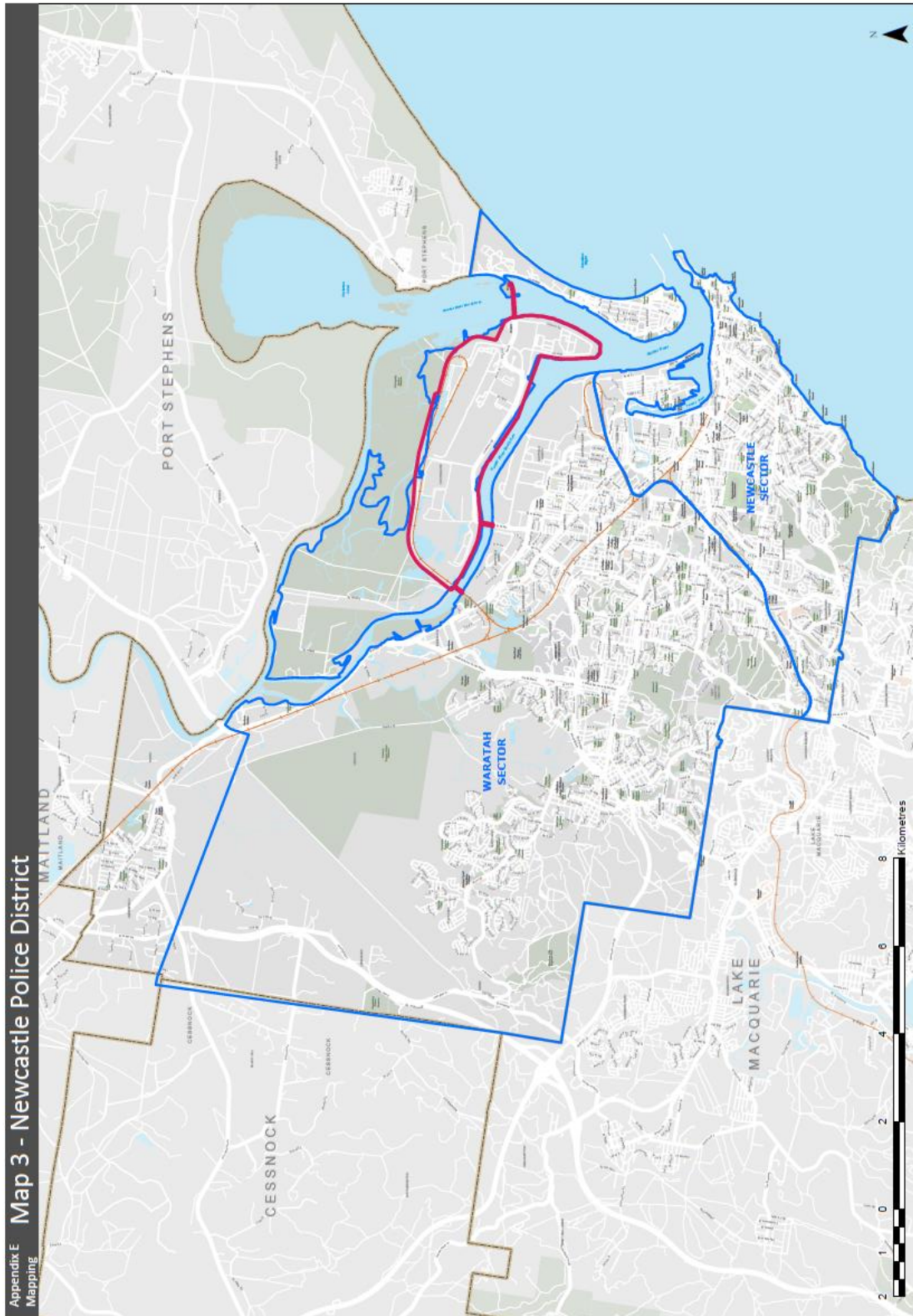


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Appendix F – Newcastle City Police District



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Appendix G – Distribution list

Agency/Functional Area	Position
NSW Police	
City of Newcastle	
Port Stephens Council	
Fire and Rescue NSW	
NSW Ambulance	
Marine Rescue	
NSW State Emergency Services	
Surf Life Saving NSW	
Port Authority NSW	
AASFAC – Local Land Services	
EnviroFAC - EPA	
HSFAC – Hunter New England Health	
EUSFAC – Energy and Utilities	
RESFAC – NSW Public Works	
PIFAC – Public Information	
TelFAC – Telstra	
TSFAC – Transport for NSW	
WelFAC – Communities and Justice	
Orica Kooragang	