Local Emergency Management Committee

Notice of Meeting | 16th September 2026

The next LEMC MEETING will be held in Council Chambers, 10 Jennaberring Road, Quairading, WA on Wednesday, 16 September 2026 commencing at 4.00 pm.

MEETING AGENDA ATTACHED

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SHIRE OF QUAIRADING
Local Emergency Management Committee

ITEM 1 OPENING & ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chairperson welcomed everyone to the meeting and declared the meeting open at _____ pm.

"Before we start our meeting, I would like to acknowledge that we are meeting on Noongar/Ballardong land and we pay respect to the original custodians…past and present, and welcome you all here today for this meeting".

ITEM 2 ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES

2.1 Members

Cr Rene Faltyn	Councillor/Deputy Chair
Nic Warren	Chief Executive Officer
Sarah Caporn	Executive Manager, Works & Services, Shire of Quairading
Marion Haeusler	Manager Governance, Shire of Quairading
Nigel Gelmi	Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
Sgt Lindsay Collett	OIC Quairading Police
Samantha Fenn	HSM Quairading Hospital
Kym Benson	Principal QDHS
Paula Brushe	Quairading CO-OP Manager
Jill Hayes	CRC Coordinator
Dean Mastin	Quairading Central BFB and Quairading VFRS
Saskia Korzonek	Volunteer Fire & Rescue Services
Ian Dawson	St John Ambulance
Trevor Sandercock	St John Ambulance – Quairading

2.2 Agency Representatives/Observers

Natalie Bell	DFES – District Emergency Management Advisor
Michael Phillips	Regional Coordinator - Department of Communities
Jo Spadaccini	District Emergency Services Officer – Wheatbelt - Department of Communities
Paul Casey	Western Power

2.3 Apologies

Cr Trevor Stacey	Shire President/Chairperson
Clive Stone	St John Ambulance – Quairading
Justin Corrigan	DFES – District Officer Avon

ITEM 3 DEPUTATIONS / PRESENTATIONS / SUBMISSIONS

3.1 LEMC training exercise

DEMA Natalie Bell

ITEM 4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES AND BUSINESS ARISING

4.1 Confirmation of Minutes – 22nd April 2026

Recommendation

MOVED _____ SECONDED _____

That the minutes of the Local Emergency Management Committee meeting held on 22 April 2026 be confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

4.2 Business Arising

Nil

ITEM 5 CORRESPONDENCE

5.1 Inward

- State Emergency Management Committee – Local Emergency Management Committee Annual Reporting 2025-2026 letter.

- Out of Session Agenda Report submitted by Department of Communities, incl. Attachment (see Item 8.1)

5.2 Outward

SOQ LEMC Annual Report submitted

ITEM 6 STANDING ITEMS

6.1 Setting of 2026 LEMC Meeting Dates

Suggested meeting dates:

- Wednesday 7th **or** 28th April 2027 (Post-Season)
  (school holidays between 10th and 26th, OCM on 29th)
- Wednesday 21st July 2027 (Yearly Exercise)
  (school holidays finish on 18th)
- Wednesday 15th September 2027 (Pre-Season)
  (school holidays start on 25th)

The LEMC to please discuss

6.2 Community Emergency Services Manager

6.2.1 Introduction

New CESM, Allan Mills-Heath

ITEM 7 MEMBER & AGENCY UPDATES

7.1 WA Police

Sgt Lindsay Collett

7.2 St John Ambulance

Trevor Sandercock

7.3 Fire and Emergency Services

Justin Corrigan (apology)

7.4 Quairading Volunteer Fire & Rescue

Saskia Korzonek

7.5 Quairading CO-OP

Paula Brushe

7.6 Department of Communities

Jo Spadaccini/Michael Phillips

Emergency Relief and Support 1st Quarter 26/27 update attached.

7.7 Department of Education

Kym Benson

7.8 Department of Health

Samantha Fenn

7.9 Local Government (inc. Bush Fire Brigades)

Cr Trevor Stacey (apology)

Nigel Gelmi

ITEM 8 OTHER BUSINESS

8.1 DoC Agenda Report – Review of State Evacuation Register

Jo Spadaccini submitted the attached agenda report to the LEMC out of session on 18 August requesting a decision by the Quairading LEMC by 31 August at the latest. The report was distributed to the members on 20 August with request for response.

Three responses of support for the recommendation were received, one response with additional risk consideration for emergency at Community Building was received. The motion was not carried.

Recommendation

MOVED _____ SECONDED _____

The Shire of Quairading Local Emergency Management Committee:

1. Review and endorse the identified facilities for inclusion on the Department of Communities State Evacuation Register for 2026-27.
2. Confirm that the facilities have been considered against locally identified hazard risks and community requirements.
3. Request Hazard Management Agency representatives to advise of any hazard-specific concerns that may affect the suitability of the identified facilities for evacuation, refuge, or shelter purposes.
4. Recommend any additions, removals or amendments to facility records prior to submission to the Department of Communities.

8.2 LEMC Risk Register Review

The Council adopted the attached LEMC Risk Register 2023 at its meeting in December 2023.

Recommendation

MOVED _____ SECONDED _____

That the Local Emergency Management Committee:

1. Review the LEMC Risk Register 2023;
2. Recommend to Council that Council acknowledge the review and adopt the updated LEMC Risk Register.

ITEM 9 NEXT MEETING DATES

Next Meeting – Wednesday, _____ 2027, 4.00pm, Quairading Council Chambers

ITEM 10 CLOSURE

There being no further business, the Chairperson closed the meeting at _____ pm.

Government of Western Australia
Department of Communities

Emergency Relief and Support

LEMC REPORT FOR DISTRIBUTION

1st Quarter 2026-2027

Regional Emergency Relief and Support contact	
Activation of Emergency Relief and Support (ERS) services is via Communities Emergency Operations Coordinator (EOC) **M: 0418 943 835** and Email: emergencyservices@communities.wa.gov.au	
Regional Officer	
Regional Coordinator	Jo Spadaccini – 0429 102 614 jo.spadaccini@communities.wa.gov.au
Regional Manager	Mark Schorer – 0429 108 226 mark.schorer@communities.wa.gov.au

Region specific update

Micheal Phillips has been seconded to the Kimberley and Pilbara till March 2027.
Jo Spadaccini will be acting in the Regional Coordinator role during this time. Jo's contact details are above.

Contact details for activation of Communities in an emergency remains 0418 943 835.

Emergency Relief and Support update

Assessment of Evacuation Centres and local hazard risks
Communities is seeking to confirm Local Government facilities included in the State register as part of an annual preparedness activity. Communities encourage local governments and LEMCs to review the community facilities identified as evacuation centres against local hazard risks.

Why it Matters
Ensuring evacuation centres are properly assessed, approved, and aligned with local risk profiles strengthens community safety and readiness during emergencies. Accurate information in the State register reduces confusion during response, supports timely evacuation, and ensures only fit-for-purpose facilities are activated. This improves coordination with Hazard Management and Controlling agencies and helps ensure affected communities can be safely accommodated.

Key Dates
Local Emergency Management Committees meetings from July will be provided with a list of evacuation centres from the State register, for review and confirmation for inclusion for the 2026-27 year.

Please contact Communities – Jo Spadaccini – A / Regional Coordinator, if a building identified as an Evacuation centre undergoes renovations, building works, cannot be accessed or is closed.

Emergency Relief and Support Training

As we move into the preparedness and capability development season, Communities will be rolling out updated training across local government, partner organisations, and to our internal staffing group. This 2.5-hour session (which can be adapted to suit local needs) is designed to support local government staff who may be asked to support Communities to open an evacuation centre prior to Communities' arrival.
This practical based training builds knowledge of key processes, common challenges, and the adaptations required for different cohorts and scenarios. Multiple scenarios and exercises targeting local government preparedness are included.

Contact Jo Spadaccini 0429 102 614 to arrange dates for this training

Exercising
Local governments are encouraged to include ERS early in all hazard emergency exercise planning to strengthen coordination across response and recovery.

At-Risk groups in emergencies
During the 2025-26 high threat season, a number of events highlighted the importance of planning for people at risk / vulnerable groups in our communities during emergencies.
Communities has portfolio responsibility across a range of at risk and vulnerable cohort groups, including people with a disability, those experiencing homelessness and family and domestic violence. ERS is collaborating to strengthen service linkages and engagement opportunities ahead of the 26-27 high threat season. A key message for Service providers is to have a clear business continuity plan outlining safe alternative arrangements in the event of an emergency. ERS is available to support and facilitate connections for local governments or agencies if planning activities for vulnerable or at-risk groups in emergencies are being undertaken.

AusAlert
AusAlert will enable Australian emergency services to issue national or local alerts about impending or existing disasters, including natural hazards such as bushfires, floods, cyclones and tsunamis, as well as other emergencies, including public health, security and biosecurity incidents. The system includes two alert types:
1. Priority alerts, which users can manually silence; and
2. Critical alerts, which override silent and 'do-not-disturb' settings and cannot be disabled through standard device settings.

A national test of a Critical AusAlert will be held on 27 July 2026, in WA this will be at 12:00 pm.

No decision has been made regarding when AusAlert will be introduced in Western Australia. It is important to note that Emergency WA remains the official and authoritative source of emergency information in Western Australia. The Emergency Alert telephone warning system will continue to be used during the coming summer.

Response ERS activations

Between 1 July 2025 and 8 June 2026, Communities responded to 41 emergency events, opening 48 centres to support shelter and information to impacted people.

The State Support Plan – Emergency Relief and Support was activated on 26 March, as a result of Severe Tropical Cyclone Narelle with 5 evacuation centres opened and more than 180 people supported. Exmouth experienced widespread damage to homes and critical infrastructure, prolonged power and water disruptions, telecommunications outages and flooding, while Carnarvon experienced major flooding affecting homes and plantations.

Communities have continued coordinating welfare in the State Social Recovery Domain, in partnership with relevant government and non-government organisations. Key community needs identified include housing damage, increased costs and limited availability of essentials, requests

for financial and wellbeing support, limited face-to-face services, and heightened environmental health concerns.

Other updates

Monitoring H5 Avian Influenza

DPIRD is leading the State response to recently detected H5 avian influenza with enhanced surveillance and monitoring activities are underway in partnership with relevant agencies. ERS is not an active participant in the operational response and is maintaining situational awareness through established emergency management arrangements. Should the situation escalate and require broader whole-of-government coordination or support to impacted communities, ERS will work within existing emergency management frameworks to support recovery activities.

Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Communities**

Agenda Item – Shire of Quairading LEMC

MEETING DATE: Out of Session August 2026

TITLE: Confirmation of facilities on the State Evacuation Register 2026-27

PREPARED BY: Jo Spadaccini – A/Regional Coordinator - Wheatbelt, Emergency Relief and Support, Department of Communities

RESOLUTION:
The Shire of Quairading Local Emergency Management Committee:

1. Review and endorse the identified facilities for inclusion on the Department of Communities State Evacuation Register for 2026-27.
2. Confirm that the facilities have been considered against locally identified hazard risks and community requirements.
3. Request Hazard Management Agency representatives to advise of any hazard-specific concerns that may affect the suitability of the identified facilities for evacuation, refuge, or shelter purposes.
4. Recommend any additions, removals or amendments to facility records prior to submission to the Department of Communities.

BACKGROUND:
The State Support Plan – Emergency Relief and Support documents the arrangements for the strategic management and coordination of emergency relief and support services under the Western Australian's State Emergency Management arrangements.

Under the State's Emergency Management Arrangements, Local Governments are required to identify evacuation centres suitable for relevant hazards and/or communities. When identifying potential evacuation centre locations, the Local Government Authority, in collaboration with the Local Emergency Management Committee and relevant emergency management agencies, determine that facilities are appropriate for hazards that are high risk to the area.

The Arrangements identifies the Department of Communities to maintain a record of evacuation centres across the State and to provide this to Hazard Management or Controlling Agencies as required, for consideration during emergency evacuation planning and response activities. The State Evacuation Register is not a public register.

Annual review of facilities provides an opportunity for Local Governments and emergency management partners to confirm that facilities remain appropriate having regard to local hazard risks, community requirements and operational considerations.

CURRENT SITUATION:
The following facilities are currently recorded on the Department of Communities State Evacuation Register for the Shire of Quairading:

Facility	Address	Capacity	Hazard considerations
Quairading Community Building (Primary)	Lot 190 McLennen Street, Quairading (Greater Sports Ground area)	200 / 66	
Quairading Town Hall & Lesser Hall (Primary)	Jennaberring Road (next to Shire Office), Quairading	420 / 140	
Quairading Community Resource & Cultural Arts Centre (Secondary)	1 Parker Street, Quairading	200/50	

The Department of Communities requests that:

1. LEMC members:
   - Review the nominated facilities.
   - Confirm their ongoing suitability for the hazards relevant to the district.
   - Identify any known operational limitations or upcoming infrastructure projects (within the 2026-27 season).
   - Recommend any additions, removals or amendments to the Register.

2. HMA representatives confirm whether any known hazard-specific considerations would affect the suitability of the identified facilities, including:
   - flood inundation;
   - bushfire exposure;
   - cyclone vulnerability;
   - hazardous materials risks;
   - access and egress constraints;
   - isolation risks; and
   - any other operational considerations.

Where concerns are identified, members are requested to provide recommendations for alternative facilities or mitigation measures.

ATTACHMENTS REFERENCED:

Wheatbelt Local Emergency Relief and Support Plan – Northam District

Government of Western Australia
Department of Communities

Local Emergency Relief and Support Plan

Wheatbelt Region – Northam District

Supporting Shires of Beverley, Cunderdin, Dowerin, Goomalling, Mundaring, Northam, Quairading, Tammin, Toodyay and York.

Prepared by Department of Communities, Emergency Relief and Support

Tabled and accepted at the Local Emergency Management Committee:

Shire of Beverley
Shire of Cunderdin
Shire of Dowerin 14 April 2025
Shire of Goomalling 1 May 2025
Shire of Mundaring
Shire of Northam 15 July 2026
Shire of Quairading 16 April 2025
Shire of Tammin
Shire of Toodyay
Shire of York

For activation of Emergency Relief and Support services for hazards defined under the WA Emergency Management arrangements call

0418 943 835

Ammendments

Tabled and accepted at the Local Emergency Management Committee:

Activation summary

Alert – stage one

- The Hazard Management Agency (HMA) or Controlling Agency is responsible for placing the Department of Communities (Communities) and the relevant Local Government/s on alert.
- Communities may engage with the Local Government/s, HMA or Controlling Agency to advise of pre-emptive preparedness activities that would support an emergency response.

Activation for response – stage two

- Via the on-call number 0418 943 835, the HMA or Controlling Agency is responsible for activating the Local Emergency Relief and Support Plan (LERSP) arrangements, to enable emergency relief and support service delivery for the response to the identified hazard.
- This LERSP can be activated at any incident level. Activation of this LERSP will concurrently activate the State Support Plan - Emergency Relief and Support.
- The respective HMA or Controlling Agency Incident Controller is responsible for the decision to evacuate during an emergency. This includes selecting the evacuation centre(s), in consultation with Communities and the Local Government.
- Should the Local Government receive an evacuation centre activation request directly from the HMA or Controlling Agency, Communities must be informed via the on-call number 0418 943 835.
- The Local Government may be required to support the initial emergency relief and support service response and open an evacuation centre. Communities will discuss preparedness and planning arrangements with the Local Government.
- All emergency relief and support related media enquiries are to be directed to Communities' Media team by phone on 6277 5325, or by email on Media@communities.wa.gov.au.

Stand down – stage three

- The respective HMA or Controlling Agency Incident Controller is responsible for advising Communities to stand down.
- Emergency relief and support services may continue beyond this time, at the discretion of Communities.
- The Local Government is responsible for managing the overall recovery efforts affecting their community.
- When activated by the Local Government, Communities is responsible for supporting the recovery activities through the delivery of emergency relief and support services.

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Document control

Department of Communities is responsible for the development, maintenance and annual review of this Local Emergency Relief and Support Plan. This is completed in consultation with the Local Government and Local Emergency Management Committee.

Publication date	MM YYYY
Review date	Xxx
Owner	Executive Director, Emergency Relief and Support
Custodian	Assistant Director, Regional Preparedness and Coordination

Amendments

Version	Date	Author	Description
1	July 2026	A/Regional Coordinator	Northam and Toodyay update
2	Month/year	[position title – not name]	
3	Month/year	[position title – not name]	

Document contact

Contact	ERSRegions@communities.wa.gov.au

Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Communities acknowledges the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as the traditional custodians of all the lands in Western Australia.

We recognise their continuing connection to their lands, waters and sky. We pay our respects to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with whom we work, who we serve and protect. We also pay our respects to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, and to their Elders past and present.

Introduction

The Department of Communities (Communities) is the support organisation responsible for providing and coordinating emergency relief and support services (previously welfare) for the 28 prescribed hazards, as specified in the emergency management legislation.

The Local Emergency Relief and Support Plan (LERSP) details the operational activities for the management and coordination of emergency relief and support services under the Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA).

This LERSP is to be read in conjunction with the LEMA and the State Support Plan - Emergency Relief and Support. This LERSP refers to a range of existing plans and documents relating to emergency relief and support services, including directions to websites and other sources where further information can be obtained.

Purpose

The purpose of this LERSP is to detail the activities for the activation and coordination of emergency relief and support services before, during and after emergencies within the Local Emergency Management Committee or Local Government boundary.

The objective of this LERSP is to outline:

- the activation, and stand-down protocols of Communities and partner agencies
- Communities' responsibilities for the preparedness, response and recovery coordination of emergency relief and support services and resources, and
- the responsibilities of partner agencies to support emergency relief and support service delivery.

Scope of activated services

Emergency relief and support services provide immediate and ongoing social supports to alleviate, as far as practicable, the effects on people impacted by an emergency. These are provided across six functional domains:

- **Emergency accommodation** - the provision of temporary shelter for impacted people evacuating from or displaced by an emergency.
- **Emergency food** – coordination of basic and essential food support for impacted people without the capacity to self-manage resulting from an emergency.
- **Emergency clothing and personal requisites** – coordination of basic and essential clothing, and personal items for emergency impacted people.
- **Emergency personal support services** – the provision of a variety of assistance for emergency impacted people. This can include early psychosocial support, practical assistance, and referral to advisory services, counselling or psychological services.
- **Registration and reunification** – the process of enabling emergency impacted people in a community to be traced and reunited with family and friends.
- **Financial assistance** – the coordination of financial assistance which, depending on the nature of an emergency, may be available to eligible impacted people affected by the event.

Levels of response

When activated, Communities utilises the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS) model to support decision making and delivery of emergency relief and support services. This includes establishing a management structure designed to deliver the key functions of control, planning, operations and logistics.

Communities is responsible for determining and implementing the appropriate response operating model based on the scale of the emergency event. This approach involves conducting an assessment on the severity and specific requirements to decide the level of emergency relief and support services required.

Communities may undertake pre-emptive preparedness activities before an Australian Warning System (AWS) Alert is provided.

The potential or actual severity of the emergency events are broadly classified as:

- Level 1 – minor community and infrastructure impact, locally managed, supported by resources from the Local Government.
- Level 2 – medium complexity, locally managed, supported by resources from the region and if required State-wide resources.
- Level 3 – high complexity, centrally manage, supported by State-wide resources.

Via the Communities on-call number 0418 943 835, this LERSP can be activated at any level. Activation of the response arrangements in this LERSP, at any level will concurrently activate the State Support Plan - Emergency Relief and Support.

Depending on the nature of the emergency, and the scale of service demand, emergency relief and support services may be provided through the following approaches:

- remotely, by establishing the Disaster Response Hotline (1800 032 965)
- providing outreach via mobile teams for identified on-ground face-to-face support, or
- static service delivery from a designated physical location such as an evacuation centre or recovery hub.

The appropriate mode of delivery will be agreed in consultation with the HMA or Controlling Agency.

Partner agencies

Communities is responsible for identifying partner agencies at local and regional levels, capable of supporting a sustainable and scalable delivery of emergency relief and support services during the response and recovery stages of an emergency. Partner agencies may include other government, industry, and social sector organisations.

Communities is responsible for the costs associated with the delivery of emergency relief and support services, where a partner agency is engaged. Communities is not responsible for self-activated agency's costs during an emergency event.

Communities and partner agencies negotiate prior to activation for the required operating resources to deliver emergency relief and support.

State-level partner agency responsibilities supporting the delivery of emergency relief and support services can be viewed in the State Support Plan – Emergency Relief and Support, appendix B.

Exchange of information

Communities may establish exchange of information agreements with HMAs, Local Governments and partner agencies. This is completed in preparation for an emergency response and recovery to ensure:

- disclosure and exchange of personal information of impacted people affected by an emergency.
- allows relevant information to be shared between HMA's, authorised officers and agencies for the purposes of emergency management.

Media enquiries and public information

All emergency relief and support related media enquiries are to be directed to Communities' Media team by phone on 6277 5325, or by email on Media@communities.wa.gov.au

The HMA or Controlling Agency is responsible for the public information management function. This includes preparing and distributing timely information and instructions in the relevant language(s) to identified cultural groups living within the Local Government.

Prevention and preparedness

Prevention

Prevention is defined as the mitigation or prevention of the probability of the occurrence of, and the potential adverse effects of, an emergency.

Communities does not have any assigned responsibilities for prevention.

HMAs are assigned responsibility for prevention within emergency management legislation. Other emergency management agencies may also undertake prevention activities.

Preparedness

Preparedness is defined as the 'preparation for response to an emergency'.

- **Communities** is responsible for undertaking emergency relief and support planning and preparedness activities to ensure efficient service delivery should this LERSP be activated. This includes an understanding of partner agency capabilities to support Communities when requested.
- **Partner agencies**, with support from Communities, are responsible for developing plans in readiness for response and recovery mobilisation.
- **Support organisations** providing support to people at higher risk during emergencies are responsible for the planning provisions to cater for their specific needs throughout the emergency, such as an evacuation.
- **Hazard Management Agencies** are responsible for emergency management preparedness activities for their prescribed hazards. Local planning arrangements are provided in the LEMA.

Pre-determined evacuation centres

Communities establishes evacuation centres as an emergency shelter option, from which to coordinate emergency relief and support services. These centres remain operational until alternative arrangements can be made for persons impacted by the emergency.

Communities is responsible for working cooperatively with the HMA, Local Government and LEMC members to identify suitable facilities that can be used as evacuation centres appropriate for hazards that are high risk to the region.

Communities, with support from the Local Government is responsible for conducting an annual risk assessment and audit of each pre-determined evacuation centre. The purpose of the audit is to identify evacuation centres that are appropriate for the hazard-specific risks relevant to the region and to identify opportunities for Local Governments to upgrade facilities to mitigate risks.

Pre-determined evacuation centres can be found in appendix A

Pre-positioning of emergency equipment

Communities is responsible for the placement of equipment and supplies to support an emergency event. Generally, this placement is aligned with an evacuation centre or Communities regional office location.

Communities is responsible for conducting an annual audit on pre-positioned emergency relief and support emergency equipment and supplies. This audit ensures that there is adequate fit for purpose stock, ready to be deployed quickly and efficiently in the event of an emergency.

Pre-positioned emergency equipment can be found in appendix B

Response

The *Emergency Management Act 2005* defines response, as combating the effects of an emergency, provision of emergency assistance for casualties, reduction of further damage, and help to speed recovery.

When activated, Communities is responsible for supporting the HMA or Controlling Agency through the coordination and delivery of emergency relief and support services to the community.

The HMA or Controlling Agency is responsible for the overall response in an emergency.

If requested by the Local Government, Communities can support with recovery activities.

Stages of response

Communities operates a graduated response model to determine and implement the appropriate scale of emergency relief and support services. This approach involves conducting a needs assessment to determine the specific requirements and level of services required.

As mentioned, this LERSP can be activated at any level. Activation of the response arrangements in this LERSP will concurrently activate the State Support Plan - Emergency Relief and Support.

Alert – stage one

- The HMA or Controlling Agency is responsible for placing Communities and the Local Government on alert.
- Communities may engage with the Local Government, HMA or Controlling Agency to advise of pre-emptive preparedness activities that would support an emergency response.

Activation for response – stage two

- Via the on-call number 0418 943 835, the HMA or Controlling Agency is responsible for activating the LERSP arrangements, to enable emergency relief and support service delivery for the response for the identified hazard.
- This LERSP can be activated at any incident level. Activation of this LERSP will concurrently activate the State Support Plan - Emergency Relief and Support.
- Formal written acknowledgement from the HMA or Controlling Agency is required to confirm Communities is being activated.
- Should the Local Government receive an evacuation centre activation request directly from the HMA or Controlling Agency, Communities must be informed via the on-call number 0418 943 835.
- The Local Government may be required to support the initial emergency relief and support service response and open an evacuation centre. Communities will discuss preparedness and planning arrangements with the Local Government.

Stand down – stage three

- The respective HMA or Controlling Agency Incident Controller is responsible for advising Communities to stand down.
- Formal written acknowledgement from the HMA or Controlling Agency is required to confirm this direction.
- Emergency relief and support services may continue beyond this time, at the discretion of Communities.

At-risk community groups

The HMA or Controlling Agency is responsible for directing organisations that support at-risk community groups to shelter in-place or evacuate.

Aligned with their organisation's own emergency activation plans, as a first option, support organisations are requested to evacuate to a similar facility in a safer location. Where required, Communities may be directed to support evacuated at-risk community groups.

Emergency accommodation

The respective HMA or Controlling Agency Incident Controller is responsible for the decision to evacuate during an emergency. This includes selecting the evacuation centre(s), in consultation with Communities and the Local Government.

Communities is responsible for coordinating and assessing the provision of temporary accommodation for people displaced by an emergency or evacuating from an emergency. Communities may utilise a range of emergency accommodation options to support people impacted by an emergency.

Expenses related to the activation of evacuation centres that are not approved by the HMA and/or Controlling Agency, will not be covered by Communities.

To ensure the safety of evacuees, staff and volunteers, Communities will not support the HMA/Controlling Agency to establish evacuation centres:

- in bushfire emergency warning areas, and will only establish evacuation centres in Bushfire Watch and Act areas, with Incident Controller confirmation it is safe
- if there are no safe access routes to the evacuation centres, and
- if there are structural and/or health concerns with the evacuation centre.

In circumstances where an evacuation centre is already established in a bushfire emergency warning area, in consultation with the Incident Controller, Communities will:

- conduct a risk assessment, and
- implement mitigation strategies.

In the event of an unusual damage claim resulting from the use of the facility as an evacuation centre, Communities will facilitate processes with the HMA/Controlling Agency to respond to the claim.

Alternate accomodation sites

In large scale state-level impact emergencies, local facilities may be inadequate to ensure the safety of all evacuees, staff, and volunteers. Communities is responsible for requesting the use of facilities from Local Governments or private owners to support impacted people from other Local Governments.

Animal welfare in emergencies

No pets or animals are allowed in an evacuation centre due to health and safety considerations, except for assistance animals, like guide and hearing dogs.

Owners or caregivers are responsible for their animals and are encouraged to make arrangements to ensure their welfare throughout all stages of an emergency.

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development has been assigned the role and responsibility for coordinating animal welfare services in emergencies. This is supported by the Local Government, where possible.

Further details can be found in the State Support Plan – Animal Welfare in Emergencies or the Local Animal Welfare Plan in the LEMA (if applicable).

Emergency food

The HMA or Controlling Agency may coordinate food security during an emergency event, such as where there is limited food access due to geographical isolation.

Communities is responsible for coordinating emergency food provision to people impacted by an emergency where emergency relief and support service delivery is activated. This does not include food provision to staff from other emergency management organisations or partner agencies.

Communities cannot accept food prepared by any person or organisation without a Food Handling Certificate issued by the Local Government.

Emergency personal support services

Communities is responsible for coordinating and connecting people impacted by an emergency to personal support services.

Emergency personal support services aim to assist impacted people to cope with the psychosocial, well-being, personal and practical needs following an emergency. These services can encompass a variety of supports to community and impacted people to build capacity and to complement natural supports.

Communities may engage partner agencies to support the coordination of services personal support to impacted people and communities.

Emergency financial assistance

Communities is responsible for coordinating and connecting eligible people impacted by an emergency to financial assistance and related services.

The below categories of financial assistance may be provided on a case-by case basis to people deemed eligible.

- **Immediate financial assistance** (Category 1) – non-means tested short term assistance provided to impacted people to buy food, clothing, and personal requisites. Category 1 financial assistance is capped at a nominal amount per person, per household and is provided to impacted people based on an assessment of need.
- **Temporary accommodation assistance** (Category 2) – non-means tested assistance provided to impacted people based on an assessment of need.
- **Essential household contents** (Category 3) – means tested assistance provided to impacted people, whose contents within their primary place of residence has been directly impacted by an emergency. This assistance is to maintain a basic standard of living by contributing towards the replacement of essential household items (e.g., cooking utensils, bedding, furniture, and

whitegoods). This assistance is capped at a nominal amount, per household and may be provided to impacted people who are without insurance or underinsured.

- **Essential structural repairs** (Category 4) – means tested assistance provided to impacted home owner-occupiers to undertake essential repairs to their principal residences. This assistance enables the impacted person to make their home condition safe to inhabit. This assistance is capped at a nominal amount, per household and may be provided to impacted people who are without insurance or underinsured.

Emergency clothing and personal requisites

Communities is responsible for coordinating and connecting people impacted by an emergency to clothing and personal requisites. These services can encompass a variety of supports to community and impacted people to compliment natural supports.

Communities will coordinate and provide personal requisites when:

- impacted people do not have access to their own provisions, or
- impacted people cannot fund their own provisions due to financial restraints.

Communities is not responsible for the provision of medication or coordination of donated funds, goods and services.

Registration and reunification

The registration of impacted people in an emergency enables reunification with family and friends. Enquiries about impacted people can be coordinated, intrastate, interstate or internationally. To facilitate the reunification of impacted people, Communities may activate an appropriate system to facilitate registration and reunification services.

Communities will support the HMA or Controlling Agency to ensure appropriate public messaging is provided when activated.

Recovery

Recovery is defined in the *Emergency Management Act 2005* as 'the support of emergency-affected communities in the reconstruction and restoration of physical infrastructure, the environment and community, psycho-social and economic wellbeing'. The recovery process begins as soon as the emergency impact occurs. Recovery operates in parallel to the response phase and may continue after the response phase is complete.

Under the *Emergency Management Act 2005,* Local Government is responsible for managing recovery following an emergency affecting their community. Local Governments are guided by their Local Recovery Plans within their LEMA and may appoint a Local Recovery Coordinator. The Local Government may seek support from Communities during recovery.

When activated by the Local Government, Communities is responsible for supporting the recovery activities through the delivery of emergency relief and support services.

Approach to recovery

Communities' recovery activities are underpinned by the National Principles for Disaster Recovery. This is delivered across the social, built, economic and natural environments.

Communities operates within a scalable recovery model to determine and implement the appropriate level of emergency relief and support services required to respond to the needs of impacted people and community.

To support the needs of the community during large scale recovery programs, Communities emergency relief and support services may be funded under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements.

Communities will undertake an evaluation of the effectiveness of recovery activities, including an assessment of preparedness activities for future impacts.

Cessation of recovery

Cessation of emergency relief and support services as part of a recovery program will be determined in consultation with the Local Government and may be dependent on community needs, access to other support services, impacted people and the community's resilience.

Appendices

A) Local evacuation centres

Name of centre	Capacity	Address	Contact	Comments
SHIRE OF BEVERLEY EVACUATION CENTRES – Updated 11/03/2026				
Beverley Town Hall (Primary)	220 / 75	138 Vincent St (Hunt Rd), Beverley	Shire 9646 1200, CESM 0427 057 719 Stephen Gollan – CEO 0429 461 200	Air Con Yes Short term
Beverley Function and Recreation Centre (Beverley Amenities Building) (Secondary)	90 / 30	Forrest St, (John St) Beverley	Shire 9646 1200, CESM 0427 057 719 Stephen Gollan - 0429 461 200	Air Con Yes Short term Beverley Amenities Building
~~Beverley Bowling Club (Secondary)~~ Remove from LERSP and System	~~120 / 50~~	~~68 Forrest St, (Smith St) Beverley~~	~~Jeff Murray~~ ~~0428 925 662~~	~~Air Con No~~ ~~Short term~~ ~~Shire of Beverley (Owned building but subleased)~~
SHIRE OF CUNDERDIN EVACUATION CENTRES – Updated 09/03/2026				
Cunderdin Sport and Recreation Centre (Primary)	250 / 75	Corner Lundy Avenue and Baxter Road, Cunderdin	Shire 9635 2700 CEO 0458 351 008 Kay Squibb – Deputy CEO – 0448 049 584	Air Con Yes Short term Space for caravans on site.

				Unpowered sites
Cunderdin Town Hall (Secondary)	350	61 Main Street Cunderdin	Shire 9635 2700 CEO 0458 351 008 Kay Squibb – Deputy CEO – 0448 049 584	
WA College of Agriculture – Cunderdin (Secondary)	300 / 150 TBC by School	Baxter Rd, 3kms North of Cunderdin	Shire 9635 2700 CEO 0458 351 008 School 9635 1302 9635 2100 9635 1334 (Residential and Day School)	Air Con No Short term Availability to be confirmed if required. May be used by DFES to accommodate Air Crews
Meckering Town Hall (Primary)	300 / 100	Cnr Vanzetti and Snooke Sts, Meckering	Shire 9635 2700 CEO 0458 351 008 Kay Squibb – Deputy CEO – 0448 049 584	Air Con No Short term
Meckering Sporting Club (Secondary)	200 / 66	Dempster St (Clifton St), Meckering	Shire 9635 2700 CEO 0458 351 008 Kay Squibb – Deputy CEO – 0448 049 584	Air Con No Emergency only
SHIRE OF DOWERIN EVACUATION CENTRES – Updated 26/11/2026				
Dowerin Town and Lesser Hall (Secondary)	300 / 65	13 Cottrell Street Dowerin	CEO 0499 659 168 – Manisha Barthakur Manager of Infrastructure and Projects - Ben - 0477 357 175	Air Con in Lesser Hall Short term Disable access

			Manager of Governance and Community Services - Kahli - 0411 430 111	
Dowerin Recreation Centre (Secondary)	300 / 150	Corner Memorial Avenue and Maisey Street Dowerin	CEO 0499 659 168 – Manisha Barthakur Manager of Infrastructure and Projects - Ben - 0477 357 175 Manager of Governance and Community Services - Kahli - 0411 430 111	Air Con No Short term Disable access
Dowerin Community Club (Primary)	150/75	9 East Street Dowerin	CEO 0499 659 168 – Manisha Barthakur Club Manager - Nicole - 0434 787 577 Club Administration - Suzie - 0456 701 957	
SHIRE OF GOOMALLING EVACUATION CENTRES – Updated 5/03/2026				
Goomalling Recreation Centre (Primary)	150 / 50	47 Quinlan Cnr Lockyer Sts	Goomalling Shire 9629 1101 CEO 0439 496 559 DCEO Natalie Bird 0428 881 350 Michelle (Jenna Tavern) 9623 2273	Partial Air Con Short term Has Electronic scoreboard for messages and movies. Parking for caravans
Goomalling War Memorial Hall (Secondary)	300 / 100	34 Quinlan Cnr Hoddy Sts	Goomalling Shire 9629 1101 CEO 0439 496 559 DCEO Natalie Bird 0428 881 350	Air Con Yes Short term
SHIRE OF NORTHAM EVACUATION CENTRES – Updated 12/07/2026				
Northam Recreation Centre (Primary)	1000 / 300	44 Peel Tce, Northam	Shire 9622 6100 Ranger Services – 9622 7267 24/7 Chadd Hunt – EMCDS – 0437 609 120	Air Con Yes Long term
Wundowie Hall (Wundowie Community Centre)	300 / 100	54 Boroina Ave, Wundowie. Carpark entry off Banksia Ave, Wundowie	Shire 9622 6100 Ranger Services – 9622 7267 24/7	Air con. Short term. No Showers. Will

			Chadd Hunt – EMCDS – 0437 609 120	require portable showers.
Grass Valley Hall	100 / 40	65 Wilson St, Grass Valley	Shire 9622 6100 Ranger Services – 9622 7267 24/7 Chadd Hunt – EMCDS – 0437 609 120	No Disabled facilities. Facilities available at fire shed 100 m away.
~~Northam Senior High School (Secondary)~~	~~600 / 200~~	~~Kennedy Street, Northam~~	~~Shire 9622 6100~~ ~~Chadd Hunt – EMCDS – 0437 609 120~~ ~~Terry Martino (Principal) 9621 0000~~	~~Air Con Yes~~ ~~Short term~~ Waiting confirmation to remove
SHIRE OF QUAIRADING EVACUATION CENTRES – Updated March 2026				
Quairading Community building (Primary)	200 / 66	Lot 190 McLennen St Quairading Greater sports ground area	Shire offices - 9645 1001 CEO - Nic Warren 0488128216 CRC Manager - Jen Green 0418922414 Works Manager - Sarah Caporn 0427451001	Air Con Yes Short term (Ability to plug in external Generator) Disability Access Available
Quairading Town Hall & Lesser Hall (Primary)	420 / 140	Jennaberring Rd (next to Shire office)	Shire offices - 9645 1001 CEO - Nic Warren 0488128216 CRC Manager - Jen Green 0418922414 Works Manager - Sarah Caporn 0427451001	Air Con Yes Long term Ability to plug in external Generator No Showers. Showers available at the Community Building

				Disability Access Available
Quairading Community Resource & Cultural Arts Centre (Secondary)	200	1 Parker St, Quairading	Shire offices - 9645 1001 CEO - Nic Warren 0488128216 CRC Manager - Jen Green 0418922414 Works Manager - Sarah Caporn 0427451001	Air Con Yes Short term Disability Access Available
~~Quairading Bowling Club~~	~~140~~	~~Greater Sports Ground, Quairading 6383 (off Mclennan St)~~	~~Shire 96451001 CEO 0429 451 001~~	~~Air Con TBA~~ ~~Short Term~~ ~~Disability Access Available~~
SHIRE OF TAMMIN EVACUATION CENTRES – Updated 12/03/2026				
Tammin Town Hall (Primary)	300 / 93	1 Donnan Street, (Gt Eastern Hwy)	CEO 9637 0300, mobile 0499 300 655 Manager of technical services: 0447 678 127	Air Con Yes Long term
Donnan Park Pavilion (Secondary)	70 / 28	70 Tammin-Wyalkatchem Rd, Tammin	CEO 9637 0300, mobile 0499 300 655 Manager of technical services: 0447 678 127	Air Con Yes Short term
SHIRE OF TOODYAY EVACUATION CENTRES - Confirmed 16/07/2026				
Toodyay Recreation Centre (Primary)	200/60	Burt Park Way, Toodyay	Ranger Service – 24/7 09574 9370 WLO – Kyla Browne – 0456 226 492 LRC – Mark Burgess – 0400 669 488 DWLO – Kristen Maritz - 0436 067 776 CESM – Sam Roberts - 0458 042 104 CEO – Alan Hart – 0400 666 955	
Toodyay Memorial Town Hall (Secondary)	200 / 60	117 Stirling Tce, Toodyay	Ranger Service – 24/7 09574 9370 WLO – Kyla Browne – 0456 226 492 LRC – Mark Burgess – 0400 669 488 DWLO – Kristen Maritz - 0436 067 776	Air Con Partial Short term

			CESM – Sam Roberts - 0458 042 104 CEO – Alan Hart – 0400 666 955	
Toodyay Sports Pavilion (Showground Pavilion) (Secondary)	100 / 30	No 1 Toodyay St, Toodyay (Cnr Telegraph Rd and Toodyay Sts)	Ranger Service – 24/7 09574 9370 WLO – Kyla Browne – 0456 226 492 LRC – Mark Burgess – 0400 669 488 DWLO – Kristen Maritz - 0436 067 776 CESM – Sam Roberts - 0458 042 104 CEO – Alan Hart – 0400 666 955	Air Con No Short term
SHIRE OF YORK EVACUATION CENTRES – Updated 11/03/2026				
York Recreation Centre (New Building, Primary) York Recreation Centre (Old Building, Secondary)		Lot 292 South St, York	Shire BH – 9641 2233 Shire – 24/7 on call – 0418 924 818 CEO – Alina Behan 0447 884 150	Air Con Yes Short term
York Town Hall (Secondary)		27 Joaquina St, York	Shire BH – 9641 2233 Shire – 24/7 on call – 0418 924 818 CEO – Alina Behan 0447 884 150	Air Con No Short term

B) Communities' pre-positioned equipment

Storage option	Address	Access / comments
8 X 5 trailer 7 X 5 trailer	Northam CPFS office – 303 Fitzgerald Street Northam	Shed is behind a large double padlocked gate. The gates code is 9222. There is an anti-theft device on the trailer hitch and the code to remove that padlock is 9222.
Pre positioned stock – 20 beds, personal requisites, blankets, sheets and towels	Northam Recreation Centre – 44 Peel Terrace Northam	Equipment is stored under the grandstand

SHIRE OF Quairading
Take a closer look

RISK REGISTER 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the Local; Community based; Risk Assessment that was undertaken by the Shire of Quairading throughout a period of four years, 2013 – 2017. The Emergency Risk Management (ERM) process; mandated by the Emergency Management Act 2005 and as part of the process of the LEMA review; was designed to allow consistent and comparable risk assessments across all Local Governments.

This Emergency Risk Management Plan was designed as per the State Emergency Management Policy Statement 3.2.6 and undertaken in accordance with the Western Australian Emergency Risk Management Guideline, which is aligned with the Australian/New Zealand International Standard Organisation **(AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009)** Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines. Furthermore the ERM plan has been developed, led and administrated by the Local Emergency Management Committee of the Shire of Quairading.

The results of these risk assessments across four specific hazards Bushfire, Storm, Earthquake and Flood are demonstrated further in this document and are set out in descending order subject to the 'As Low As Reasonably Possible' (ALARP) Principle.

The report finds many of the Emergencies feared by the community have no treatment options available under the PPRR model and will simply be available to the community as awareness only. Further works will be undertaken on those risks that can potentially be mitigated using any of the model; Prevention, Preparedness or Response; with Treatment Options (TO) applied as the Local Government sees fit.

The Risk Assessments used in regards to these hazards is limited by the Shire knowledge and opinion of the Community in which the assessments were held. This can result in data that can be abnormally skewed either high or low on the ALARP scale, it should be noted however that field experts were used where possible during this process.

LOCAL RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY DOCUMENT

Hazards Assessed	Date of Risk Assessment Workshops
Bushfire	3 September 2015
Earthquake	10 December 2015
Storm	16 June 2016
Flood	1 June 2017
Risk Assessment Coordinator	Mr Daniel Birleson (Community Emergency Services Manager)
Risk Assessment Facilitator	Shire of Quairading (Local Government)

Tailored Risk Criteria elements used in the risk assessment workshops:	
Population	1020
Gross Area Product	$89,000,000

SECTION ONE: BUSHFIRE HAZARD

1.1 Scenario Summary

(Please note weather/climate data derived from the Bureau of Meteorology Weather Stations based in Cunderdin, Beverley, Corrigin and Kellerberrin)

Temperature: 42.2o (Averaged from highest temperatures recorded in the weather data from November 2014, December 2014, January 2015 and February 2015 from all 4 weather stations)

Wind Speed: 32km/hr (Averaged from highest wind speeds (constant) recorded in the weather data from November 2014, December 2014, January 2015 and February 2015 from all 4 weather stations)

Wind Gusts: 78.5km/hr (Averaged from highest wind gusts recorded in November 2014, December 2014, January 2015 and February 2015 derived from Cunderdin Airfield only)

Relative Humidity: 8.2% (Averaged from Lowest RH recorded in the weather data from November 2014, December 2014, January 2015 and February 2015 derived from Corrigin and Cunderdin weather stations only)

Wind Direction: Oscillating East through to South South East (Most common wind directions derived from the wind data through November 2014 to February 2015, anecdotal evidence was also obtained)

There is a risk that at the end of November a fire will be started in the North North West of the Shire approximately 3km from Quairading town site in the vicinity of the Waste and Recycling Facility. The area surrounding this predominately broad acre farming, banksia woodlands and low scrub and contains a fuel weight of approximately 4.5 and 5.5 tonnes per hectare, this fuel is 100% cured. (Please note tonnage per hectare is derived from anecdotal knowledge and DFES publications)

The **Temperature** is 42.2°

The **Relative Humidity** is 8.2%

The **FDI** is 83

Constant Wind Speed is 32km/hr with **Gusts** of up to 78.5km/hr

Wind Direction oscillates between East – South South East (W – NNW origin) but primarily blowing in a South East – South, South East Direction.

Inputting this information into CSIRO Grassland Calculator for natural pasture places the **Rate of Spread** between 10.5 and 12km/hr.

Flame heights would be in excess of 4 metres.

The **Ember attack** would extend 500m in front of the fire front.

The Quairading town site will be **impacted.**

1.2 Risk Identification

Hazard	Risk	Risk Priority	Treat Options – If Applicable
Bushfire	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a bushfire adjacent to or in the urban environment may cause injury or illness	1	
Bushfire	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading will impact the agricultural sector resulting in recovery costs and financial loss	2	
Bushfire	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a bushfire will impact infrastructure limiting the ability to conduct core business (ie. Communication, emergency response etc.)	2	
Bushfire	There is a risk that a bushfire in the Shire of Quairading may cause financial loss to sections of the community through loss of or damage to private dwellings and commercial infrastructure	2	
Bushfire	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a bushfire may affect community cohesiveness and quality of life	2	
Bushfire	There is a risk that a bushfire adjacent to or in the urban environment in the Shire of Quairading will require recovery works impacting their ability to maintain core services	2	
Bushfire	There is a risk that a bushfire in the Shire of Quairading may impact infrastructure (including road transport) resulting in repair costs or financial losses	2	
Bushfire	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a bushfire adjacent to or in the urban environment may cause displacement	2	
Bushfire	There is a risk that a bushfire adjacent to or in the urban environment in the Shire of Quairading will cause closure and seriously disrupt normal business activity causing financial loss	2	
Bushfire	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a bushfire adjacent to or in the urban environment may cause death	3	
Bushfire	There is a risk that a bushfire in the Shire of Quairading may cause damage to the environment disrupting historic use and impacting ecosystems	3	

Hazard	Risk	Risk Priority	Treat Options – If Applicable
Bushfire	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that bushfire suppression measures may cause damage to the environment	3	
Bushfire	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading a bushfire will impact on flora	3	
Bushfire	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading a bushfire will impact on fauna	3	
Bushfire	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a bushfire adjacent to or in the urban environment may cause widespread impact on normal community activities	3	
Bushfire	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a bushfire adjacent to or in the urban environment may cause increased psychological and welfare issues in the community	3	
Bushfire	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a bushfire may impact cultural or heritage buildings	3	
Bushfire	There is a risk that a bushfire in the urban environment of the Shire of Quairading may cause delays or stoppages in the response by Health Services leading to injury, illness or death	4	

1.3 Risk Profile Analysis

The Shire of Quairading is prone to small scale bushfire throughout the periods encompassing Harvest (October – January) and Seeding (February – June) during these periods fires are started by machinery, inattention during burning operations or lightning strike.

The scenario posed is both plausible and possible in the conditions stated. The risk itself is real and has the potential to devastate the towns within the Shire. It should be noted during this process the committee found the process to be difficult, leading to low confidence levels. Further thought should be given to repeat the process on this Hazard.

The assessment has listed this risk with an average score of 2.5 making the risk broadly tolerable to the Shire of Quairading. Limited treatment options are available and consist broadly of the following:

- Training for Fire Brigades in all aspects of Bushfire Suppression and control
- Community Engagement in regards to the devastation of fire and the importance of insurance and pre-planning
- Investment in a knowledge management system with particular emphasis on recording and distribution of information most specifically on areas of high danger, complexity or exclusivity
- Focus on developments within recovery field with the introduction of new concepts and ideas

The following priorities were found to be of the most concern to the wider community within the Shire:

- Injury
- Community Displacement
- Economic loss within the Agricultural sector
- Economic loss within the Business Sector
- Loss of Core Local Government services

1.4 Attendance

Name	Agency
Cr D C Richards	Shire President, Chairman
Cr B Caporn	Deputy Shire President
Mr G A Fardon	Chief Executive Officer
Mr N Gelmi	Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
Mr D Birleson	Community Emergency Services Manager
Sgt S Hickman	Quairading Police OIC
Mr P Wright	Quairading District High School
Mr P G Hudson	Quairading Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service
Mr P Kevill	Quairading Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service
Mr M McBride	Department of Fire and Emergency Services (Area Officer Lower Wheatbelt)
Mrs J Spadaccini	Department of Child Protection and Family Services
Ms C Whyte	Community Development Officer

SECTION TWO: EARTHQUAKE

2.1 Scenario Summary

2.1.1 Glossary

Metamorphic – Metamorphic rocks are formed by extreme heat and temperature

Igneous - Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava

Sedimentary – Sedimentary Rock is formed by the accumulation of particles

Gneiss – Type of rock

Schist – Type of Rock

Extrusion – Extrudes from the Earth's surface

Intrusion – Stays below the earth's service but intrudes through the rock layers

Tectonic Plate - A tectonic plate (also called lithospheric plate) is a massive, irregularly shaped slab of solid rock, generally composed of both continental and oceanic lithosphere. Plate size can vary greatly, from a few hundred to thousands of kilometers across

Plate Boundary – Where the edge of the lithospheric plates meet

Intraplate – Within the lithospheric plate boundary's

Fault – A fault is a shear, fracture or other type of weakness within the lithospheric plates, sometimes these cause earthquakes. There are three different types of faults

Strike/Slip - is in the horizontal plane (generally does not cause surface alteration)

Normal – causes a scarp like effect where one side of the fault goes up the other down it works in the vertical plane

Reverse – causes shallow rises and dips, works in between the horizontal and vertical planes

Dyke – Is a vertical rock intrusion that cuts through horizontal strata. Often caused by and forming igneous rock.

Craton – Stable portion of the Lithospheric Plate

Richter Scale – The Richter Scale was developed in the 1930's and is used to measure the seismic amplitude of an earthquake. Please note that for every whole number in the righter scale it is 31.6 times the amount of energy released, and each increase of 0.2 corresponds to a doubling of the energy released.

2.1.2 Background

The Shire of Quairading is located on the Yilgarn Craton which is made up of metamorphic, sedimentary and igneous rock. It has a long and complex geological history. While the Yilgarn Craton is considered stable it contains features such as faults and Dyke Swarms these are a form of weakness that can contribute to the damages caused by an earthquake, but not necessarily contribute to the earthquake occurring.

Most earthquakes occur on the Plate Boundaries when plates meet.

Intraplate earthquakes are rarer and occur inside the lithospheric plate boundary and are not completely understood. Meckering and Newcastle earthquakes are both examples of an Intraplate earthquake.

Meckering earthquake occurring in 1968 was a 6.9 on the Richter Scale and caused widespread damage to the town and surrounding areas. Areas as far away as Perth, Geraldton and Kalgoorlie were affected

The Newcastle earthquake in 1989 is another example of an intraplate earthquake it was a 5.6 on the Richter Scale and caused widespread damage. Areas as far away as Melbourne and the Gold Coast were affected.

2.1.3 Scenario

A magnitude 7.2 earthquake has struck an area to the south of Quairading in the vicinity of Bulyee and Harvey Rd Intersections. This is a shallow intraplate earthquake.

Unreinforced masonry and wooden frame buildings will collapse or be severely damaged (please note unreinforced masonry includes all double skin, single skin or timber frame houses).

Time: 4pm

Date: 11th December 2015

Weather: 32o, No rain expected

Earthquake: Strike/Slip combined with a normal fault indicating that some scarp like effects at the fault line. This runs in a southerly direction towards Lake Grace.

2.2 Risk Identification

Hazard	Risk	Risk Priority	Treat Options – If Applicable
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake in the Shire of Quairading may cause displacement	3	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake in the Shire of Quairading will cause increased psychological and welfare issues in the community	3	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake may cause widespread impact on normal community activities	3	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake will cause damage to or destroy infrastructure	3	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake may cause financial loss to sections of the community through loss of or damage to private dwellings	3	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake that in the Shire of Quairading may cause financial loss to sections of the community through loss of or damage to commercial infrastructure (ie. Shopping Precinct)	3	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake in the Shire of Quairading may cause death	3	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake in the Shire of Quairading may cause injury	3	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake in the Shire of Quairading will impact main roads and transport routes resulting in reduced supplies and business closure	3	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake may affect community cohesiveness and quality of life	4	
Earthquake	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a 7.2 magnitude earthquake may impact cultural or heritage buildings	4	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake may cause significant disruption to essential Local Government services	4	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake in the Shire of Quairading will require recovery works impacting their ability to maintain core services inability to provide services	4	

Hazard	Risk	Risk Priority	Treat Options – If Applicable
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake will impact infrastructure limiting the ability to conduct core business (ie. Communication, emergency response Etc.)	4	
Earthquake	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a 7.2 magnitude earthquake may impact road transport routes causing repair costs and financial losses	4	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake in the Shire of Quairading may overwhelm emergency health response leading to injury, illness or death	5	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake will cause damage to the environment	5	
Earthquake	There is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake will cause permanent closure/disruption to industry	5	
Earthquake	The is a risk that a 7.2 Magnitude earthquake in the Shire of Quairading will cause permanent closure and/or serious disruption to normal business activity	5	

2.3 Risk Profile Analysis

The Shire of Quairading and the Western Australian Wheatbelt in general could be considered earthquake 'prone' due to the amount of earthquakes and tremors felt. In the Shire of Cunderdin 5 earthquakes were felt between the 18th and 19th April 2017 with the top magnitude being 3. The latest recorded earthquakes took place near Bencubbin on the 9th June 2017 where a cluster of 11 earthquakes occurred in a 24 hour period. The earthquakes; occurring around 10kms in depth; caused no damage on any of these occasions.

The scenario posed was well received with anecdotal evidence displayed by members of the committee who had experienced the Meckering Earthquake of 1969. Considered to be extremely rare with an Annual Reoccurrence Index of 0.00005 there are little treatment options that can be applied to assist the community with the risk posed by this hazard.

The assessment has listed this risk with an average score of 3.7 making it broadly tolerable to the Shire of Quairading. The following priorities were deemed to be of importance to the wider Shire Community:

- Community displacement, death and injury
- Damage to commercial infrastructure leading to economic loss

While treatment options are limited the following were deemed appropriate:

- Development of a knowledge and information management system that details 'at risk' areas including those of exclusivity, complexity or weakness
- Community Engagement stipulating safety advice for the wider community especially in the areas of Evacuation and Recovery

2.4 Attendance

Name	Agency
Cr B Caporn	Chair / Shire President
Mr G Taylor	Councillor
Mr G Fardon	Chief Executive Officer
Mr A McRae	Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
Mr I Wilson	St Johns Ambulance
Mr D Birleson	Community Emergency Services Manager (Secretary)
Sgt S Hickman	Quairading Police OIC
Mr P Wright	Quairading District High School
Mr P G Hudson	Quairading Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service
Mr P Kevill	Quairading Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service
Mr M McBride	Department of Fire and Emergency Services (Area Officer Lower Wheatbelt)

SECTION THREE: SEVERE STORM

3.1 Scenario Summary

Severe thunderstorms are localised events, usually affecting smaller areas than tropical cyclones and floods, so their devastating impact is often underestimated. These storms, which are more common than any other natural hazard, can occur anywhere in Australia. Each year, on average, severe thunderstorms are responsible for more damage (as measured by insurance costs) than tropical cyclones, earthquakes, floods or bushfires. Unfortunately, thunderstorms also kill people - between 5 and 10 deaths are caused by lightning strikes each year. More deaths occur when strong winds cause tree limbs to fall, debris to become projectiles and small boats in open water to capsize.

A severe thunderstorm is defined by the Bureau of Meteorology as one which produces:

- hail, diameter of 2 cm or more ($2 coin size); or
- wind gusts of 90 km/h or greater; or
- flash floods; or
- tornadoes, or any combination of these.

3.1.1 Storm Scenario

A severe thunderstorm has impacted the Town Site of Quairading. The thunderstorm moved in a south, south easterly direction striking Quairading at 11:57am on the 17th November 2016 and lasting 1 hour. The storm contained:

Wind Speeds: 45km/hr

Wind Gusts: 126km/hr (Please note actual wind speeds recorded for York Storms; January 2011; as at Cunderdin Weather Station)

Rain: 90mm (Please note actual rainfall recorded on Cam Fraser's property 11th November 2015)

Timber frame and timber clad houses, outbuildings such as sheds and barns as well as older houses will potentially be collapsed or de-roofed

Multiple fires have been lit; due to lightning strikes

Crop damage due to hail and rain

Power supply reconnection will take a minimum of 4 days due to severity of damage to network

3.2 Risk Identification

Hazard	Risk	Risk Priority	Treat Options – If Applicable
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a Severe Storm in the Shire of Quairading will impact the agricultural sector resulting in recovery costs and financial loss	2	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a Severe Storm in the Shire of Quairading may cause delays or stoppages in the response by Health Services leading to injury, illness or death	2	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a severe storm in the Shire of Quairading may cause displacement	3	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a severe storm in the Shire of Quairading will cause damage to or destroy critical infrastructure	3	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a severe storm in the Shire of Quairading may cause increased psychological and welfare issues in the community	3	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a severe storm in the Shire of Quairading may cause disruption of essential services	3	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a Severe Storm in the Shire of Quairading will require recovery works impacting their ability to maintain core services	3	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a severe storm in the Shire of Quairading will cause closure and seriously disrupt normal business activity for periods of 24 hours or more	3	
Severe Storm	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a Severe Storm will impact infrastructure limiting the ability to conduct core business (ie. Communication, emergency response etc.)	3	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that in the Shire of Quairading a Severe Storm may cause financial loss to sections of the community through loss of or damage to commercial infrastructure (ie. Shopping Precinct)	3	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that in the Shire of Quairading a Severe Storm may cause financial loss to sections of the community through loss of or damage to private dwellings	3	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a Severe Storm in the Shire of Quairading may cause Death	4	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a Severe Storm in the Shire of Quairading will impact fauna	4	

Hazard	Risk	Risk Priority	Treat Options – If Applicable
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a Severe Storm in the Shire of Quairading will impact flora	4	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a severe storm in the Shire of Quairading may cause damage to critical infrastructure resulting in financial costs	4	
Severe Storm	There is a risk to the Shire of Quairading that a Severe Storm may overwhelm emergency health response leading to injury, illness or death	4	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a Severe Storm in the Shire of Quairading may cause widespread impact on normal community activities	5	
Severe Storm	There is a risk that a Severe Storm in the Shire of Quairading may affect community cohesiveness and quality of life	5	
Severe Storm	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a severe storm may cause damage to areas of cultural significance and historical sites like Toapin Wier or the Dangin Townsite	5	

3.3 Risk Profile Analysis

Severe and unanticipated storms can occur with very little warning. Due to the geography of the Shire; low lying agricultural lands severe storms can cause fires due to lightning strike or inundation due to extensive rainfall these events pose a significant threat to the Shire of Quairading.

The scenario posed was well received anecdotal evidence was displayed with a film clip sourced during the 2011 Wheatbelt storms; further anecdotal evidence was relayed by the Committee by those who remembered Cyclone Albi, a decaying tropical cyclone which caused extensive wind damage and multiple bushfires throughout the Shire. This risk is deemed to be rare however the Wheatbelt and the Shire of Quairading can suffer through storms with at least five to ten large storms occurring throughout the year, while these are not deemed severe, substantial damage can take place.

The assessment has listed this risk with an average score of 3.47 making it broadly tolerable to the Shire of Quairading. The following priorities were deemed important by the wider community:

- Risk of economic loss to all areas of the economy
- Risk of overwhelming the response and health organisations
- Damage to infrastructure, properties and dwellings

While treatment options are limited the following were deemed appropriate:

- Development of a knowledge and information management system that details 'at risk' areas including those of exclusivity, complexity or weakness
- Community Engagement stipulating safety advice for the wider community especially in the areas of Preparation and Preparedness
- Development of 'overflow' plans for emergency response and recovery

3.4 Attendance

Name	Agency
Cr B Caporn	Chair / Shire President
Mr G Fardon	Chief Executive Officer
Mr D Birleson	Community Emergency Services Manager
Mr A McRae	Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
Mr W Davies	St John Ambulance
Mrs Y Grigg	Office of Emergency Management
Mr P Hudson	Quairading Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service
Mr A Duncan	Quairading Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service
Mr M McBride	Department of Fire and Emergency Services (Area Officer Lower Wheatbelt)

SECTION FOUR: FLOOD

4.1 Scenario Summary

4.1.1 Flood

Floods are defined by Geosciences Australia as:

"A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from overflow of inland or tidal waters from the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source."

This occurred in Shire of Quairading throughout late January and early February where 326mm (Quairading Airfield Weather Station) of rain occurred in a two week period causing the overflow and flooding of the major and minor water courses within the Shire; the Salt River displaying an unprecedented flow. Storm Inundation also occurred within the low lying areas of the Shire causing damage to roads and agricultural areas.

4.1.2 Flood Scenario

A series of severe storm cells travelling in a south easterly direction have struck the Shire of Quairading. The storm cells; the tail end of a large tropical storm; have struck over a two week period inundating the surrounding areas and Shire. Each cell contained unprecedented rainfall and over 400mm has fallen throughout the period, the Salt River and Mortlock River East have both broken their banks and all minor tributaries are flowing at full or above full capacities.

Severe inundation has occurred to some outlying properties and communities including those of Badjaling; which is isolated; and Doodenanning. All unsealed roads in the Shire have been closed for safety and to limit further damage, some sealed roads are also closed due to inundation including the main routes of access and egress into the town of Quairading:

- York-Quairading Rd near Dulbelling South Rd due to dam break and dangerous water flow
- Bruce Rock-Quairading Rd at the Pink Lake with water depth in excess of 400mm
- Cunderdin-Quairading and Quairading-Tammin Rd due to road damage, in some cases road destruction
- Quairading-Corrigin and Dangin-Mears with water depth through the Salt River areas in excess of 1200mm

The town site of Quairading has suffered inundation in low lying areas with damage and flooding to the bottom end of Macartney St and along Parker St; an evacuation centre has been opened

to assist these residents. Businesses on Jennaberring Rd have been closed to flooding caused by drainage issues.

Low lying areas have also been affected by pipe breakage and sewer leak caused by ground water, these areas have been quarantined to alleviate adverse health effects. Mains water has been cut to areas within town due to the same reason this; as yet; is unmapped.

Intermittent power outages have taken place throughout this time.

4.2 Risk Identification

Hazard	Risk	Risk Priority	Treat Options – If Applicable
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading may cause Death	2	
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading may cause injury or illness	2	
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading may cause delays or stoppages in the response by Health Services leading to injury, illness or death	2	
Flood	There is a risk that in the Shire of Quairading a Flood may cause financial loss to sections of the community through loss of or damage to private dwellings	2	
Flood	There is a risk that in the Shire of Quairading a Flood may cause financial loss to sections of the community through loss of or damage to commercial infrastructure (ie. Shopping Precinct)	2	
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading will cause closure and seriously disrupt normal business activity causing financial loss	2	
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading may impact infrastructure resulting in repair costs or financial losses	2	
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading will impact the agricultural sector resulting in recovery costs and financial loss	2	
Flood	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a flood may impact road transport routes causing repair costs and financial losses	2	
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading will require recovery works impacting their ability to maintain core services	2	
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading will impact main roads and transport routes resulting in reduced supplies and business closure	3	
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading will result in erosion disrupting historic use areas and impacting ecosystems	4	
Flood	There is a risk to the Shire of Quairading that a flood may overwhelm emergency health response leading to injury, illness or death	4	
Flood	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a flood may impact cultural or heritage buildings	4	

Hazard	Risk	Risk Priority	Treat Options – If Applicable
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading may cause displacement	5	
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading may cause widespread impact on normal community activities	5	
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading may affect community cohesiveness and quality of life	5	
Flood	There is a risk in the Shire of Quairading that a Flood will impact infrastructure limiting the ability to conduct core business (ie. Communication, emergency response etc.)	5	
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading will impact flora	5	
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading will impact native vegetation inclusive of Declared Rare Flora (DRF)	5	
Flood	There is a risk that a Flood in the Shire of Quairading may increase (In size) saline rich areas disrupting historic use and impacting ecosystems	5	
Flood	There is a risk that a flood in the Shire of Quairading will impact fauna	5	

4.3 Risk Profile Analysis

Due to flash flooding and storm inundation in the Shire of Quairading in January/February of this year it was decided to include this risk within the Emergency Risk Management process and develop the assessment.

While flooding is considered low risk, due to the timeframe in which it occurred the assessment ran well with anecdotal evidence being supplied from the committee through recent experience.

The assessment has listed this risk with an average score of 3.15 making the risk broadly tolerable to the Shire of Quairading. The following priorities were deemed important by the wider community:

- Risk of illness, injury, death or displacement
- Risk of economic loss to all areas of the economy
- Damage to infrastructure, properties and dwellings

While treatment options are limited the following were deemed appropriate:

- Development of a knowledge and information management system that details 'at risk' areas including those of exclusivity, complexity or weakness
- Development of a Flood Management Plan
- Community Engagement stipulating safety advice for the wider community especially in the areas of Preparation and Preparedness

4.4 Attendance

Name	Agency
Cr B Caporn	Chair / Shire President
Mr D Birleson	Community Emergency Services Manager
Mr T Merillo	Shire of Quairading
Mrs J Spadaccini	Department of Child Protection and Family Services
Mr M McBride	Department of Fire and Emergency Services (Area Officer Lower Wheatbelt)
Mr J Hancock	Western Australian Police (OIC Quairading)
Mr P Hudson	Quairading Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service
Ms A Kerr	Quairading District High School
Mr A McRae	Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
Mr D Richardson	Community Paramedic St. John Ambulance
Mr T Sandercock	St John Ambulance Representative