



**BOTANY BAY PRECINCT
EMERGENCY
SUBPLAN**

UNCLASSIFIED DOCUMENT

**A SUBPLAN OF THE
NSW STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

JUNE 2019

AUTHORISATION

The Botany Bay Precinct Subplan has been prepared as a subplan to the New South Wales State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) to detail the control and coordination arrangements for aspects of the preparation for, response to, and immediate recovery from an emergency occurring in the Botany Bay Precinct.

This plan has been prepared on behalf of the State Emergency Operations Controller and was endorsed by the State Emergency Management Committee out of session in June 2019.

AMENDMENTS

Proposals for amendment or addition to the contents of the NSW State Botany Bay Subplan are to be forwarded to:

New South Wales Police Force
Emergency Management Unit
Sydney Police Centre
151-241 Goulburn Street
Surry Hills NSW 2010

VERSION HISTORY

Version updates are recorded in the following table.

Version History	
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DISTRIBUTION

This subplan may be distributed in electronic format and is available on the Emergency NSW website at www.emergency.nsw.gov.au.

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1. BACKGROUND

This document is a Sub Plan to the NSW EMPLAN and recognises the unique challenges and risks that are faced in the event of an emergency within the Botany Bay Precinct.

The document has been written by a Sub Committee authorised by the SEMC and Sydney Metropolitan REMC in a cooperative arrangement involving Bayside Council (Chair and Secretariat), Bayside LEOCON, NSW Police Force (Botany Bay, Sydney Metropolitan REMO, Emergency Management Unit and Police Media), Fire and Rescue NSW (Georges River Command and State HAZMAT Sub Group member), NSW Health (Local Emergency and Health Emergency Management Unit), NSW Ambulance, Environment Protection Authority, NSW State Emergency Service, Emergency Information Coordination Unit, Department of Primary Industry and Safe Work NSW.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Botany Bay Precinct Emergency Plan details the arrangements for control and coordination of the response to an emergency or imminent emergency within the precinct. The primary focus of this plan is to manage emergencies that have off site or precinct effects.

Precinct level planning is constantly occurring at the local level, using local networks to identify and assess hazards and consequences. Local assessment, awareness and planning indicate the hazards most likely to trigger this plan are HAZMAT emergencies and transport emergencies. However, this does not discount the activation of this plan for any other emergency event.

This plan recognises that any major emergency within the Botany Bay Precinct is likely to have Regional and State Level impact due to the likely impact on facilities and infrastructures that are key to the state's economy and overall function

The plan is supported by several local plans including the Bayside Local Emergency Management Plan, Randwick Local Emergency Management Plan and Sydney Airport Emergency Plan. These local documents provide specific and detailed response arrangements.

3. AIM

This Sub Plan describes the arrangements for the control and coordination of, the preparation for, response to and recovery from an emergency in the Botany Bay Precinct with the intention of protecting human life, property and the environment.

4. OBJECTIVES

Consistent with the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989 (SERM Act) and the NSW EMPLAN the objectives of this plan in relation to an emergency in the Botany Bay Precinct are to provide clarity as to:

- command and control,
- coordination of functions
- roles and responsibilities
- communications between agencies and liaison arrangements
- decision making
- response and health strategies

- public information and
- review, testing, evaluation and maintenance of this plan.

Specifically, the objectives of an emergency response are to:

- regain control of the situation and mitigate consequences
- provide medical treatment
- keep the public informed and maintain public trust
- protect life, property and the environment
- Take all practicable measures and prepare for recovery activities.

5. SCOPE

This Plan is concerned with managing emergencies that may be either major in nature and require significant resources and/or have State implications that may require higher level (SEOCN) engagement to manage impacts and consequences. These emergency events will generally include those that have or are perceived to have an impact beyond the initial emergency site.

This Plan operates within the context of, and should be read in conjunction with the

- NSW State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) and its subordinate arrangements
- NSW State Recovery Plan
- NSW Hazardous Materials/CBRN Management Sub Plan
- NSW Aviation Sub Plan
- Sydney Metropolitan Emergency Management Region EMPLAN
- Bayside EMPLAN and Consequence Management Guides
- Randwick EMPLAN and Consequence Management Guides
- Traffic Plans
- Facility/Infrastructure Emergency Plans
- New South Wales Health Services Functional Area Supporting Plan (NSW HEALTHPLAN)
- NSW State Flood, Storm and Tsumnai Emergency Sub Plans.
- Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan
- Public Information Services Functional Area Supporting Plan
- Transport Services Functional Area Supporting Plan
- NSW Environmental Services Functional Area Supporting Plan (NSW EnviroPlan)

6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (New South Wales) Act 1994

Civil Aviation Act 1988 (CAA)

Civil Aviation Regulations 1988 (CAR)

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
Local Government Act 1993
Local Government Amendment Act 2012
Marine Pollution Act 1987
Maritime Services Act 1935
Pesticides Act 1999
Ports and Maritime Administration Act 1995
Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

7. ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions are made which support the Botany Bay Precinct Sub Plan:

1. Emergency management arrangements in NSW adequately address responsibilities in relation to prevention, planning, response and recovery.
2. All facilities within the Botany Bay Precinct have in place an accurate and practiced Emergency Plan and where required, Pollution Incident Response Management Plan, that adheres to all relevant national, state and local requirements surrounding the specific business of that facility.
3. Residents of the Botany Bay Precinct have prepared their own safety arrangements and have practical ideas on what to do in case of an emergency based on community awareness campaigns.
4. Facility owners, managers and tenants will have access to information regarding an emergency event.
5. Stakeholders have sufficient trained and equipped personnel to perform the roles and responsibilities identified and will ensure the ongoing training of those personnel.
6. Emergency Service Organisations (ESO's) have in place effective operational plans and standard operating procedures which detail the specific responses of that agency to perform the roles and responsibilities identified.
7. ESO's have the capacity and capability to perform the roles prescribed in the supporting arrangements.
8. Organisations that need to maintain critical community services have in place business continuity arrangements.
9. That a mass evacuation of the Botany Precinct is scalable based on the incident and all response strategies will be considered.
10. Not all emergencies will require activation of all supporting arrangements and components of this Plan.
11. Each facility is able to nominate a Chief Warden and/or Incident Manager in the event this plan is activated.

The Chief Warden (or nominated appointee) is responsible for:

- Arranging safe access to the affected areas for responding ESO's and other required responding agencies.
- If available, providing access to facility equipment to respond effectively.
- If available, allow use of any onsite EOC or other relevant emergency capability to respond effectively.
- Brief the ESO's and Combat Agency on the emergency and provide/refer to expert support.

12. Individual facilities and/or infrastructures have arrangements for the recovery of business activities and return to normal operations.

8. HAZARD ASSESSMENT

8.1 Context

The Botany Bay Precinct comprises the Local Government Areas of Bayside and the City of Randwick.

The precinct covers about 2675 hectares, encompassing Sydney Airport, Port Botany and approximately 25% of Botany Bay waters. Included are the suburbs of Mascot, Botany, Eastlakes, Banksmeadow, Hillsdale, Pagewood, Eastgardens, Matraville, Daceyville and parts of Rosebery. It is bounded by Gardeners Road to the north, Bunnerong Road to the east, Bumborah Point Road to the south and Alexandria Canal/Botany Bay to the west.

The precinct has an exceptionally high concentration of industry, primarily associated with air and sea ports, most of which is classified as hazardous and involving the petro-chemical industry.

The various suburbs are linked by major arterial roads, rail lines, industrial and commercial land use and distribution of open space in the form of parkland, golf courses and water catchment areas. The latter is of state importance from a historic and environmental viewpoint.

Southern Cross Drive and General Holmes Drive represent the area's largest arterial roads, operating as a link to the City for the southern and western suburbs, and providing major access points to Sydney Domestic/International Airport and the M5. The predominant carriers of cross suburban traffic are Botany Road, Qantas Drive, Gardeners Road, Foreshore Road and Wentworth Avenue.

The suburb Mascot has developed as a freight forwarding hub with other Airport related activities such as hotels and administrative buildings. In addition, there has been a marked increase in the residential high-rise component around the suburb.

Botany, Matraville and its surrounds are a mixture of residential/industrial uses. However, there is a trend towards converting industrial sites to medium/high density residential. Banksmeadow is the home of industrial companies of national significance. The area is consolidating in industrial usage especially Port Botany related activities. Hillsdale, Pagewood, Eastlakes and Daceyville are residential, with Daceyville being a conservation area.

8.2 Major Hazard Facilities and Schedule 11

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 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017 determines that any facility that has certain chemicals in excess of their threshold quantity as per Schedule 11 of the regulation is a MHF.

Schedule 11 chemicals are hazardous chemicals or 'dangerous goods' that are commonly used, stored and transported in the Botany Bay precinct. There is a legislated requirement that if any facility/infrastructure stores, handles or processes schedule 11 chemicals that exceed the quantities specified within the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017, Safe Work NSW must be notified and FRNSW advised of sites emergency plan. These schedule 11 sites are, mapped and detailed within the protected annexes. Many MHF locations have more than one chemical that is under their threshold, but the aggregate total exceeds that threshold.

8.3 Emergency Scenarios

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

- Aviation Emergency
- HAZMAT (including Maritime incidents)
- Infestation
- Maritime Emergency
- Major Transport emergency
- Pandemic
- Terrorism

8.4 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

9. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Concept of Operations emphasises the response and recovery phases of an emergency, assuming that prevention and preparation phases have been effectively applied as far as possible.

The ideal response to an emergency within the Botany Bay Precinct will initiate an immediate response to protect life and minimise the impact of the situation and only evacuating persons as required. This may require a response from facility or infrastructure providers.

If the emergency occurs within a facility or infrastructure the relevant personnel will declare and classify the emergency, notifying the relevant Combat Agency and appropriate authorities, nominate and establish an incident Command Post/Control Point and commence mitigation actions. Personnel will provide onsite damage control and recommend actions within their control.

If the emergency has actual or perceived offsite impact, the facility or infrastructure must notify the Combat Agency and LEOCON.

Emergency Services will respond and establish Forward Commands. The Combat Agency commander coordinates the immediate response activities by use of an AIIMS/ICCS structure with the intention of reducing the impact of the emergency taking appropriate action to save and protect life.

NSW Police Force will establish site control in consultation with the Combat Agency. The most senior NSW Police Officer will assume the role of Site Controller until an EOCON formally appoints one.

Facility and Combat Agency activities are supported by the establishment of Site Control and Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) under the direction of a Site Controller and LEOCON respectively. Police and/or Site controller should consider declaring a Danger Area. If required, the LEOC is supported at Regional and State Levels by the establishment of REOC and SEOC.

Agencies not directly involved in combating the immediate hazard under the Combat Agency arrangements will respond to either Site Control or the EOC depending upon the local arrangements. Agencies and Functional Areas should provide liaison officers as required. Information used to provide situational awareness is received from the incident site/s through Site Control to the Local, Regional and State EOC's.

Decision making for response activities outside the Danger Area require accurate situational awareness, including environmental monitoring and analysis of consequences including traffic and transport as well as possible impacts upon other infrastructure. Where possible, risk management and resource allocation are applied locally and augmented by higher levels for support.

Critical decisions regarding health strategies will be required as early as possible, with consideration of sheltering in place, evacuation and a range of short/long term health options. If any of these decisions are likely to have significant resource implications it will require support at Region or State level.

The response strategies implemented will need to be supported by significant public messaging to provide public advice for actions as well as providing public confidence. Transition into the recovery phase will require ongoing monitoring and continued public messaging in accordance with an ongoing risk assessment. Responsibility for coordination of recovery operations rests with the State Emergency Recovery Controller.

10. SUPPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

This plan recognises the following supporting arrangements:

- Botany Bay Precinct 500m Exclusion Zone Plan
- Botany Bay Precinct 1000m Exclusion Zone Plan
- Sydney Airport Traffic Management Plan

These supporting arrangements are maintained by the Bayside LEMC and are to be implemented appropriately in conjunction with this plan. The decision to activate a supporting arrangement rests with the Combat Agency and/or EOCON.

11. ACTIVATION

11.1 Immediate Response

For the purpose of immediate response to an emergency by either a facility /infrastructure or an ESO, this plan does not require activation. The arrangements set out in this plan are always

active. However, following any response, the Combat Agency and EOCON should consider the activation and implementation of the supporting arrangements and strategies outlined within this plan.

11.2 **Implementation of Response Strategies**

The longer term 'Response Strategies' such as evacuation, decontamination (persons, equipment and/or environment), health strategies, evacuation/shelter in place are to be implemented by direction of the SEOCON, acting on the advice of the Combat Agency or situational assessment.

12. **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The roles and responsibilities listed below may be additional or variations to any listed in NSW EMPLAN.

12.1 **Agriculture and Animal Services - NSW Department of Primary Industries and Greater Sydney Local Land Services**

Combat Agency for biosecurity emergencies (animal and plant pests and weed including aquatic). Functional Area support to combat agencies when agriculture and animal impacts occur.

NSW Department of Primary Industries may provide an Agriculture and Animal Services Functional Area Coordinator who may be responsible for providing expert advice to the Site Controller on their capability and capacity, support Police and Emergency Service Operations.

Tasks relevant to this Plan include

- Identify at risk animals and agriculture.
- Support warning and preparedness measures.
- Coordinate support to primary producers, animal holding establishments and the community in emergencies, including:
 - o Rescue, evacuation and emergency care for animals
 - o Assessment, humane destruction and disposal of affected animals.

12.2 **Bayside Council**

Local Government may have responsibility for providing assistance with information related to the site and/or facility, resources and equipment, enhancing community resilience, providing support to Police and Combat Agencies/ESO's and recovery phase services.

Tasks relevant to this Plan:

- Assist in establishing and maintaining support to the LEOC.
- Assist with the identification of vulnerable facilities and communities;
- Assist in the development and delivery of the Public Education program for the area;
- Assist in warning residents that an evacuation is required; and
- Assist in managing Evacuation Centres if requested to do so by the Welfare Functional Area Coordinator.

12.3 **Bureau of Meteorology (BoM)**

At the request of the SEOC, provide a liaison officer to the SEOC and provide meteorological information to SEOC.

12.4 **Energy and Utility Services:**

The Energy and Utility Services Functional Area (EUSFAC) of NSW Department of Planning and Industry, will provide specialist advice on energy and utilities arrangements, and provide support to police and Emergency Service Operations where necessary.

12.5 **Environment Protection Authority**

EPA is the regulatory authority for protection of the environment within NSW. EPA has a collective capability to advise, resource and implement activities and measures to prepare for and aid in preventing incidents/emergencies that may impact on human health and the environment (built and natural). EPA has a regulatory responsibility to ensure that licenced facilities within the Botany Bay precinct develop, maintain and exercise Pollution Incident Response Management Plans.

Tasks relevant to this plan are:

- Access and coordinating scientific and technical advice and support as requested and within capabilities.
- Provide an Environmental Services Commander and additional staff as required to Combat Agency Forward Command or Site Control
- Advise FRNSW of any other hazardous materials issues which are impacting on the State as a result of the emergency.
- Assist in (or facilitate as required) the clean-up and advisory of waste management or any pollutants or contamination due to the incident.
- Conduct environmental monitoring, sampling and analysis of land, water and air.

12.6 **Environmental Services Functional Area (EnvSFAC)**

The Environmental Services Functional Area is identified under EMPLAN as having the primary role in coordinating identified agencies responding to emergencies where the environment is at risk. Specific responsibilities of the EnvSFAC are outlined in the Environmental Services Functional Area Supporting Plan, HAZMAT/CBRN Sub Plan and the Marine Pollution Emergency Response Plan.

12.7 **Fire and Rescue NSW (FRNSW)**

FRNSW is the designated Combat Agency for taking all practicable measures for preventing and extinguishing fires and protecting and saving life and property in case of fire.

With respect to any land-based hazardous material incidents (and to any fires that may result from them) that occur anywhere in NSW except on State waters, FRNSW will take all practicable measures:

- For protecting and saving life and property endangered by hazardous material incidents
- For confining or ending such an incident
- For rendering the site safe.

FRNSW maintains procedures, equipment, training and resources to command, detect, decontaminate and render safe people, property and areas affected by hazardous materials.

Tasks relevant to this Plan:

- As the Combat Agency for rendering the incident safe with respect to life, property and the environment, FRNSW will;
- Establish Incident Command
- Ensure scene security and implement the 3 Zone System – Hot, Warm and Cold
- Identify and assess potential harm
- Call in resources and place FRNSW units in Staging, including specialist Hazmat crews and resources
- Refer to and facilitate tasks as outlined in associated plans
- Monitor, assess and conduct safe operations
- Render safe through decontamination and/ or containment all equipment and other items leaving the Hot Zone
- Provide ongoing assistance and information sharing to the relevant EOCON and the Police Site Controller.

12.8 Local Emergency Operations Controller

The Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) is to:

- On notification of an emergency affecting the Botany Bay Precinct, obtain advice from other agencies regarding the impact and consequences of the emergency from the Combat Agency, Site Control or other source and provide notification to the REOCON.
- Establish lines of communication to the REOCON and REOC if established.
- Direct the establishment of the Bayside LEOC or facility EOC if required.
- Appoint a Site Controller and support the Combat Agency and/or Site Control as required.
- Assume initial control of the emergency if the EOCON is the Combat Agency.
- Assess the level of impact to areas surrounding the facility at the Local Level and provide advice to REOCON as required.
- If not already declared, identify and declare the Danger Area in relation to the emergency, or assess the current danger area and amend if necessary.
- Facilitate information and advice as required to the REOCON to determine the appropriate Response Strategy for affected areas to reduce the impact upon other precinct facilities/infrastructures.
- Implement and/or communicate the Response Strategies as directed by the SEOCON.
- Identify resource requirements at the Local Level and allocate or coordinate as required.
- Facilitate the public information requirements as directed by the SEOCON and initiate public messaging if required.
- Maintain situational awareness of the emergency from the Local Level, facilitate regular briefings at Local Level and provide ongoing information to the REOCON.

12.9 NSW Ambulance

NSW Ambulance is a supporting agency responsible for the emergency care and pre-hospital management of all casualties including the establishment of casualty triage, treatment and transport. The Ambulance component of the NSW HEALTHPLAN aims to provide a coordinated ambulance response to an incident, the establishment of a structured and coordinated command system and the initiation of prioritised patient management.

Tasks relevant to this Plan include:

- Assist with the provision of transport to those within the Evacuation Zone area to be evacuated
- requiring assistance.
- Provide LO's to relevant EOCON's and provide representation to site control as required.
- Undertake other duties as directed by the State Health Services Functional Area Coordinator (HSFAC).

12.10 NSW Department of Education and Training

Tasks relevant to this Plan:

- Ensure principals of all schools within a Danger or Emergency Area are aware of the evacuation/shelter in place and other mitigation measures in an emergency;
- The school Principal or Executive member in charge of the school will manage the evacuation/shelter in place of students (or other mitigation measures) when directed by relevant agencies or Department of Education Health and Safety Directorate
- The school will provide personnel for supervision at Evacuation Centres to supervise students, as required.

12.11 NSW Health

NSW Health is a supporting agency and provides health services in accordance with the Health Services Supporting Plan (HEALTHPLAN). During a Hazmat emergency, NSW Health is responsible for providing definitive healthcare to casualties, protecting the physical and mental health of the public during response and recovery operations and providing health advice to other agencies and the public during all phases of the emergency management cycle.

The NSW Department of Health is responsible for coordinating and controlling the mobilisation of all health responses to accidents or incidents when this Plan is activated.

Tasks relevant to this Plan:

- Coordinate a health response via the HSFAC;
- Arrange for first aid and counselling support at Evacuation Centres;
- Ensure facilities under NSW Health management are aware of their responsibilities under this plan and appropriately prepared;

12.12 NSW Police Force

Combat Agency for Search and Rescue, public order as the result of an emergency and/or act of Terrorism. Protection of life and property as per the NSW Police Act and undertaking investigations and traffic management.

Tasks relevant to this Plan:

- Work with ESO's to take immediate action to preserve life.
- If required, a senior NSW Police Officer may assume the role of 'Site Control' as directed by the relevant EOCON.
- An officer of or above the rank of Sergeant should consider the need to declare a Danger Area in consultation with the Combat Agency.
- Responsibility for the coordination of the crime scenes
- Provide LO's to relevant EOCON's and provide representation to site control as required.
- Control area establishing perimeters to control both access and egress of pedestrian and vehicular traffic;

- Assist the relevant Combat Agency and/or EOCON to evacuate areas within the Evacuation Zone
- Delivering and arranging for delivery of street level or other public warnings
- Manage movement of pedestrian and vehicular traffic;
- Secure evacuated areas
- Control and manage assembly areas
- Control the Disaster Victim Registration (DVR) process;
- Establish, publicise and operate the Public Information and Inquiry Centre

12.13 **NSW Police Media**

The NSW Police Media Unit provides media and public information support, advice and information sharing capability support activities of the NSW Police Force.

Tasks relevant to this Plan include

- If required, Police Media Liaison Officers can be deployed to an EOC if required.
- Consult with the Site Controller and other ESO's as required.
- Undertake Public Information activities as directed by the Public Information Functional Area Co-ordinator (PIFAC)

12.14 **NSW Public Works and Engineering Services**

NSW Public Works is responsible for the provision and coordination of engineering support and resources including providing expert advice regarding the planning, design, delivery and maintenance of building and engineering projects, and infrastructure to manage the risk during emergency operations.

Tasks relevant to this Plan:

- Maintain an Engineering Emergency Management capability to support Combat Agencies, other Functional Areas and asset owners prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from any event.
- Provide engineers in support of Combat Agencies in first response.

12.15 **NSW State Emergency Service**

The NSW State Emergency Service (NSW SES) maintains an emergency assistance capability. During hazardous materials emergencies, the NSW SES may provide support to other Emergency Services.

Tasks relevant to this plan:

- Assist the relevant EOCON and ESO's as required, such as public messaging and other appropriate tasks.
- Provide combat agency role for flood, storm and tsunamis.

12.16 **Public Information Services Functional Area coordinator**

The PIFAC is responsible to SEOCN for the operation of the Public Information Arrangements during an imminent or actual emergency operation not under the control of a Combat Agency, and will co-ordinate the public information and subsequent activities of agencies involved to ensure the effectiveness of the information and where required, warnings provided.

However, the SEOCN may approve requests from Combat Agencies, or direct the PIFAC to

assist with, or coordinate Public Information or warnings, where the impact of the emergency goes beyond the responsibility of the responding agency.

Tasks relevant to this Plan:

- Assist in the development of warning systems;
- Coordinate the delivery of warnings and public information via a range of systems including traditional and social media platforms;
- Set up a Joint Media Information Centre (JMIC) where required; and
- Assist with the development and implementation of a Public Education program.

12.17 Regional Emergency Operations Controller

The Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) is to:

- On notification of an emergency affecting the Botany Bay Precinct by the LEOCON, obtain advice from other agencies regarding the impact and consequences of the emergency from the LEOCON, Site Control or other source and provide notification to the SEOCON.
- Establish lines of communication between the LEOCON/LEOC through the REOC if established to the SEOC/SEOCON.
- Direct the establishment of the REOC if required and support Local Operations as required.
- Assess the level of threat to areas surrounding the facility on advice received at the Regional Level and provide advice to SEOCON as required.
- If not already declared, identify and declare the Danger Area in relation to the emergency, or assess the current Danger Area and amend if necessary.
- Facilitate information and advice as required to the SEOCON to determine the appropriate Response Strategies for affected areas to reduce the impact upon other precinct facilities/infrastructures.
- Implement and/or communicate the Response Strategies as directed by the SEOCON.
- Identify resource requirements at the Regional Level and allocate or coordinate as required.
- Obtain advice from the PIFAC in relation to the identification of public information issues, requirements and relevant messaging arrangements.
- Maintain situational awareness of the emergency from the Local Level, facilitate regular briefings at Region Level processes through the REMO and provide ongoing information to the SEOCON.

12.18 Safe Work NSW:

SafeWork NSW has responsibility for investigations and enforcement of workplace regulations under NSW jurisdiction. They may also provide resources to monitor and manage occupational risks, provide advice on regulation compliance, and support FRNSW, NSW Police Force, other ESO's and regulators during investigations of hazardous emergencies.

Investigations & Emergency Response Directorate has responsibility for SafeWork NSW's coordination and response actions at the time of a declared emergency.

12.19 State Emergency Operations Controller

The State Emergency Operations Controller (SEOCON) is to:

- On notification of an emergency affecting the Botany Bay Precinct, obtain advice from other agencies regarding the impact and consequences of the emergency.
- Direct the establishment of the SEOC.
- Assess the level of threat to areas surrounding the facility on advice received.

- If not already declared, identify and declare the Danger Area in relation to the emergency, or assess the current Danger Area and amend if necessary.
- Determine and direct the most appropriate Response strategies for affected areas to eliminate or reduce the impact upon other precinct facilities/infrastructures.
- Identify resource requirements and allocate or coordinate as required.
- Obtain advice from the PIFAC in relation to the identification of public information issues, requirements and relevant messaging arrangements.
- Direct the establishment of the PICC if required.
- Identify the requirements for higher level engagement with State and Federal Government and identify the appropriate method of engagement.
- Coordination and authorisation of DACC requests.
- Maintain situational awareness of the emergency and facilitate regular briefings through the SEOC processes.

12.20 **Spatial Services**

Through its Emergency Information Coordination Unit (EICU), Spatial Services is the key provider of Spatial land administration services in NSW. In emergency situations, EICU provides relevant geospatial information to ensure a more efficient and effective response and recovery.

12.21 **Sydney Metropolitan REMC**

Tasks relevant to this Plan:

- Maintain awareness of changes in arrangements that will require review and/or updates of plans.
- Ensure awareness of plan by REMC members and relevant groups/agencies.
- Ensure regular testing of plans at the Regional Level by ensuring contemporary objectives are set.

12.22 **Transport for NSW**

Transport for NSW has two roles with regard to transport services during emergencies. It is the peak body for transport services in NSW and it is the lead agency of the Transport Services Functional Area.

In this subplan, TfNSW will coordinate the efforts of transport related agencies, manage all matters for the provision of transport services and support the NSW Police Force with traffic management services, in accordance with the Transport Management Arrangements and the Traffic Management respectively.

Tasks relevant to this Plan:

- Reconfiguring transport systems and services to attempt to accommodate and circumvent disruptions;
- Providing advice with regard to alternate transport options;
- Publishing public information, within its own right as the peak transport body though its own agencies, in close consultation with the Public Information Services Functional Area Coordinator.
- Keeping the Police Commander/EOCON apprised of impacted transport infrastructure, alternate movement options and alternate transport termini arrangements, as applicable.
- Transport for NSW (Transport Coordination Division) will provide expert advice on transport arrangements.
- Provide transport for evacuee's emergency personnel as required.

12.23 Welfare Services

Welfare Services are responsible for the coordination of Evacuation Centres and provision of immediate assistance under the SERM Act and Emergency Management Plans. During the response phase, Welfare Services may advise on or coordinate welfare arrangements, such as emergency accommodation and catering, material aid and personal support to disaster affected people.

Tasks relevant to this Plan:

- Establish and manage evacuation centres at the direction of the relevant EOCON.
- Provide welfare support as required consistent with the Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan.

13. PREVENTION

13.1 Prevention and Mitigation

All facilities within the Botany Bay Precinct work under stringent national, state and local legislative guidelines to ensure mitigation and minimisation of impact to the public and environment.

14. PREPARATION

14.1 Facility Emergency Planning

It is acknowledged that all critical infrastructures, MHF's and Schedule 11 Facilities within the Botany Bay Precinct have emergency plans available. These plans are shared appropriately with ESO's and are regularly reviewed by appropriate regulators to ensure the plans remain contemporary. These plans identify levels of alert and have stringent guidelines surrounding the notification of ESO's where an emergency is likely to have off site impact. This plan is to always be used in conjunction with the facility emergency plan, Bayside Local Emergency Management Plan and any other relevant Sub Plan to the emergency type.

14.2 Resources and Capability

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 the relevant familiarisation arrangements to respond to emergencies within the Botany Bay Precinct.

14.3 Training

Agencies involved in activities covered by this plan are responsible for training of their members and personnel to ensure an appropriate level of skill and knowledge is maintained to fulfil their agencies roles.

For practical purposes, the LEMC should identify training needs for immediate responses.

14.4 **Review and Exercise**

The arrangements in this plan are to be exercised at least on a biennial basis or at the direction of the SEOCON unless an activation of this Plan has occurred within two years from the previous activation or exercise.

Review and exercises must ensure operational capability is maintained in relation to the immediate response.

For practical purposes, the LEMC will identify exercise objectives for immediate responses, REMC for Regional Level and recommendations to SEMC for State Level.

14.5 **Public Education & Information**

Education to the public regarding actions that they may be able to take to prevent, reduce or deal with the effects on people's health will be led by NSW Health on an ongoing basis. This should be in consultation with EPA, Bayside Council and/or facilities/infrastructures.

Bayside LEMC must monitor changes in circumstances occurring within the Botany Bay Precinct and consider the need for implementation or changes to public education messaging and public information response strategy.

During the response any changes in circumstances identified that are likely to affect the public information strategy are to be communicated to the SEOCON.

15. **RESPONSE**

This Part describes the sequence of actions required to mobilise the emergency management arrangements for a response due to an emergency occurring within the Botany Bay Precinct.

Operational decisions will be made by the EOCON and Combat Agency, in consultation with the relevant agencies.

The EOCON will initiate arrangements detailed in this plan when requested by a Combat Agency or when the EOCON is the responsible Combat Agency.





The arrangements herein will apply during operations whether under the control of the EOCON or of the head of a Combat Agency.

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

The EOCON will not assume control from a combat agency unless the SEOCON is satisfied it is necessary in the circumstances and the Combat Agency requests or agrees to the EOCON assuming control.

The EOCON will monitor the situation to ensure that appropriate warnings may be issued.

15.1 Alert Levels

Alert Level	Definition	Trigger	Notification	Action
No Alert	No advice as to the issue.	Facility reports an event that is totally contained to their site, with no off site impact		Combat Agency advised, no need for any external response.
Advisory	Be aware the situation is occurring, no action required.	Facility reports an emergency that has potential to have offsite impact but is well within the sites capability to manage.		Combat Agency and EOCON advised by facility. Combat Agency respond. Combat Agency to monitor the situation and the adequacy of resources to manage the emergency.
Alert	Be advised and prepared to act if the situation deteriorates.	Facility reports an emergency that is beyond the sites capability to manage and/or has the potential for off site impact.		Combat Agency and EOCON advised. EOCON to communicate alert level to appropriate stakeholders. Combat Agency respond.
Action	Action required within defined roles.	An emergency occurring at a facility and it is beyond the sites capability to manage and/or has off site impact.		Combat Agency and EOCON advised. EOCON to update the stakeholders and ensure call out procedures implemented. Combat Agency and EOCON respond as per defined roles and responsibilities.

The LEOCON is to ensure that at the alert and action levels, all relevant in the circumstances stakeholders are notified. This may be done through various means but at a minimum should include a SMS text message to the Bayside LEMC membership and applicable REMC members. The Sydney Metropolitan REMO should be used to assist in this process.

15.2 Control and Coordination Arrangements

Facilities must notify the Combat Agency of any event that is beyond their capability to manage and/or has potential for off site impact.

15.3 Combat Agency and Functional Areas

Combat Agencies and Functional Areas will recognise their roles as outlined in the NSW EMPLAN and this plan.

15.4 Notification to SEOCON

Any event requiring the activation of this plan will require notification to the SEOCON. It is expected that this would occur through normal notification procedures and if there are any delays, then the SEOCON can be contacted directly through the SEOC Duty Officer.

16. RESPONSE STRATEGIES

This part identifies the various options available to the SEOCON for determining a response to an emergency occurring within the Botany Bay Precinct. Response may be implemented using a combination of strategies or variations of strategy based on actual or potential risks in different areas of the precinct.

16.1 Authority

Powers to evacuate and take other measures are contained in section 60L of the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 (as amended).

These directions include the ability to declare a Danger Area by a Directing Officer. Although this direction may occur at Local and Regional Level, it should be reported and reviewed by the SEOCON to ensure that the appropriate level of advice accords with the identified 'Danger area'.

Decisions in relation to the appropriate Response Strategy (or Strategies) will be determined by the SEOCON, acting on the advice of the Combat Agency and/or specialist advice.

It should be noted that the Response Strategies may be delegated to the REOCON or LEOCON to implement. Further details to implement the Response Strategies may be issued by the relevant EOCON.

16.2 Shelter in Place

Shelter in place is likely to be the most effective strategy in response to a HAZMAT and/or CBR emergency within the Botany Bay Precinct.

Based on prevailing weather conditions and principles identified in decision making, affected areas and duration of measures should be assessed and recorded by the SEOCON, based on the advice provided by the Combat Agency, EPA and Facility.

Messages to residents or person at risk in these areas must be notified of the requirements and specific advice and information provided. Such advice should include the need to:

- Remain in residences
- Close all external doors and windows
- Shut off air-conditioning
- Monitor public messaging
- Contact arrangements for inquiries

16.3 Evacuation

The need to evacuate will be assessed based on monitoring results using operational criteria and factors relevant to the emergency type. The appropriate EOCON will determine the need for evacuation and nominate and prioritise which areas are to be evacuated.

If an evacuation is directed, only those which could be affected are likely to require evacuation.

Early advice is essential to the success of any evacuation because it is intended that people from any at risk areas are evacuated before they are impacted by the emergency.

Any evacuations will be conducted in accordance with the Bayside Local EMPLAN and managed by the relevant EOCON.

The Combat Agency will provide ongoing advice to assist the EOCON in making the decision to evacuate areas of the precinct which may be at risk.

Any evacuation operation is to be conducted in accordance with the NSW Evacuation Management Guidelines.

17. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Keeping the public updated and informed on how to respond to and recover from an emergency within the Botany Bay Precinct, with the intention of protecting life and the environment is critical to the success of the response and recovery phase.

The Combat Agency and Facility (if available) media team will coordinate regularly and work closely with the Public Information Functional Area Coordinator (PIFAC) to ensure consistency of information across all ESO's, Functional Areas and Participating Organisations.

The SEOCON may request the PIFAC co-ordinate all public safety messaging in response to the emergency.

The Public Information and Inquiry Centre (PIIC) may be activated by the State Emergency Operations Controller (SEOCON) to assist with general public inquiries. If the PIIC is activated, the PIFAC will co-ordinate public information messaging to be provided to the PIIC.

Should the emergency be of such magnitude that the State Crisis Centre is activated, and the Crisis Policy Committee meet, then the Public Information Co-ordination Office (PICO) will be established to co-ordinate whole of government messaging.

17.1 Public Warnings and Health Information

There is the potential to provide specific information and advice to the public regarding required actions. This may include:

- Warnings in relation to Danger Areas and associated directions
- Traffic warnings
- Evacuation or sheltering in place
- Health advice
- Advice regarding treatment and handling of agriculture.

The SEOCON may utilise the REOCON or LEOCON to coordinate such advice, warnings and directions as required. The methods used to convey such messages will be determined by the SEOCON, or by delegation to the relevant EOCON, as advised by PIFAC.

Any messages to the public should be in 'plain language' that is easily understood by the public. Common messaging should be prepared and agreed in advance for specific circumstances to reduce time in compiling messages during emergencies.

18. 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.

The New South Wales Recovery Plan outlines the strategic intent, responsibilities, authorities and the mechanisms for disaster recovery in New South Wales. The Recovery Plan, together with the guidelines, allow for the development and implementation of a planned recovery following a natural disaster or other emergency.

This process is overseen by the State Emergency Recovery Controller (SERCON) which is a statutory position appointed by the Minister for Police & Emergency Services and responsible for controlling the recovery from the emergency. (Source: SERM Act)

Following activation of this plan, the SEOCON will liaise with the SERCON to discuss recovery arrangements as detailed in the State Recovery Plan.

19. DEBRIEF

A debrief will occur as soon as practicable following the activation of this plan. This will be facilitated by the Combat Agency and all debrief documentation forwarded to the NSW Police Emergency Management Unit for review (on behalf of the SEOCON).

20. REVIEW

This plan is to be reviewed at least every 3 years or at the direction of the SEMC.

The SEOCON is responsible for the maintenance of the plan.

GLOSSARY

Act

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

Assembly Area

Is a space where people are directed to go immediately upon being evacuated from their homes/locale where they may stay for a short time before returning to their homes or proceeding to an evacuation. An assembly area may also be space to undertake Disaster Victim Registration (DVR)

Assumption

A thing that is accepted as true as certain to happen.

Area Affected by Botany Bay Precinct Emergency Sub Plan

Means the area affected by an emergency occurring within the Botany Bay Precinct. The precinct is made up of both the Bayside and Randwick LGA's. Annexure 1 depicts the boundaries of the precinct.

Command

Means the direction of members and resources of an agency/organisation in the performance of the agency/organisation's roles and tasks (*Source: NSW EMPLAN*).

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.

Combat Agency

Means the agency identified in the State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) as the agency primarily responsible for controlling the response to a particular emergency. (*Source: SERM Act*).

Control

Means the overall direction of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned. (*Source: SERM Act*).

Control operates horizontally across all agencies/organisations, functions and individuals. Situations are controlled.

Coordination

Means 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*).

Danger Area

Means the area specified by a Directing Officer as the area affected by an emergency. (*Source: SERM Act*).

Directing officer

Means:

- (a) the Minister, or
- (b) the State Emergency Operations Controller, or
- (c) a police officer of or above the rank of sergeant, or
- (d) a police officer of a class prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition.

(*Source: SERM Act*).

Disaster Victim Registration (DVR)

Means a process where the names and contact details of persons, who are displaced from their usual home/locale, because of an emergency, are registered. Its function is to account for those persons' whereabouts, obtain their intended destination and, if consent is given, to inform others who may make inquiries as to the displaced persons location, destination or contact details. The NSW Police Force is the agency with the responsibility and authority to activate and manage DVR

See also Register, Find, Reunite as a system used to support DVR.

Emergency

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

(a) endangers, or threatens to endanger, the safety or health of persons or animals in the State, or

(b) destroys or damages, or threatens to destroy or damage, property in the State,

or

(c) causes a failure of, or a significant disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure, being an emergency, which requires a significant and co-ordinated response.

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

(a) threats or danger to property includes a reference to threats or danger to the environment, and

(b) the protection of property includes a reference to the protection of the environment.

(Source: SERM Act).

Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)

Means a centre established at state, regional or local level as a centre of communication and as a centre for the coordination of operations and support during an emergency. *(Source: SERM Act).* An EOC may also be located within a facility.

Emergency Operations Controller (EOCON)

The member of the NSW Police Force who has been appointed as Local, Regional or State Emergency Operations Controller. *(Source: SERM Act).*

For the purpose of this Plan, the Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) is the Bayside LEOCON and the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) is the Sydney Metropolitan Emergency Operations Controller.

Emergency Services Organisation

Means the Ambulance Service of NSW, Fire and Rescue NSW, NSW Police Force, NSW Rural Fire Service, State Emergency Service, Surf Life Saving NSW, NSE Volunteer Rescue Association Inc, Volunteer Marine Rescue NSW. *(Source: SERM Act).*

Evacuation

Evacuation is a risk management strategy that may be used to mitigate the effects of an emergency on a community. It involves the movement of people to a safer location and their return. For an evacuation to be effective, it must be appropriately planned and implemented *(SOURCE: NSW Evacuation Management Guidelines)*

For the purpose of this Sub Plan, arrangements for evacuation are recorded within the Bayside EMPLAN.

Evacuation Centre

Means a centre which provides affected people with basic human needs, including accommodation, food and water. It is a facility established outside the area at risk to meet the immediate needs of disaster effected people following an evacuation from an emergency. *(SOURCE: NSW Evacuation Management Guidelines)*

For the purpose of this plan, Evacuation Centres are recorded within the Bayside EMPLAN.

Facility

Means any commercial or industrial property built, established or installed for the performance of one or more specific activities or functions.

Functional Area

A category of services involved in preparations for an emergency, including the following:

- Agriculture and Animal Services
- Telecommunication Services
- Energy & Utility Services
- Engineering Services
- Environmental Services
- Health Services
- Public Information Services
- Transport Services
- Welfare Services

(Source: SERM Act).

Functional Area Coordinator (FAC)

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 resources of those organisations or to coordinate their response. *(Source: EMPLAN).*

Infrastructure

Physical and organizational structures (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.

Joint Media Information Centre (JMIC)

in this plan, means a centre established by a Combat Agency or emergency operations controller consisting of media officers from the main participating organisations of a multi-agency operation.

Liaison Officer

In this plan means a person, nominated or appointed by an organisation or Functional Area, to represent that organisation or Functional Area at a Control Centre, Emergency Operations Centre or Coordination Centre, a liaison officer maintains communications with and conveys directions/requests to their organisation or Functional Area, and provides advice on the status, capabilities, actions and requirements of their organisation or Functional Area.

Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)

Means the committee, constituted under the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989 (as amended) for each local government area, and is responsible for the preparation of plans in relation to the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies in the local government area, for which it is constituted. In the exercise of its functions, any such committee is responsible to the relevant Regional Emergency Management Committee (REMC) {Source: SERM Act}.

For the purpose of this plan, a reference to LEMC means the Bayside LEMC.

Local Emergency Management Officer (LEMO)

Means a person appointed as principal executive officer to a LEMC.

For the purpose of this plan, the LEMO is appointed from Bayside Local Council.

Major Hazard Facility (MHF)

Means a facility at which schedule 11 chemicals are present or likely to be present in a quantity that exceeds their threshold quantity or that is determined by the regulator to be a MHF. Safe Work are the regulators of MHF's within NSW.

Off Site

Means the area outside a facility/infrastructure perimeter.

On Site

Means the area contained within a facility/infrastructure perimeter.

Preparation

Means arrangements or plans to deal with an emergency or the effects of an emergency {Source: SERM Act}.

Prevention

Means the identification of hazards, the assessment of threats to life and property and the taking of measures to reduce potential loss to life and property {Source: SERM Act}.

Public Education

Means public awareness through increasing knowledge to enable people to understand the risk and the necessary actions to take to mitigate the effects of the risk.

Public Information

Means the information and advice provided to the to the public during an emergency to inform them of the response actions being taken and the specific actions that they should take, given the circumstances.

Recovery

In relation to an emergency includes measures which support individuals and communities affected by emergencies in the reconstruction of physical infrastructure and restoration of physical, emotional, environmental and economic well-being. (Source: EMPLAN).

Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON)

Means the Region Commander of Police appointed by the Commissioner of Police, as the Regional Emergency Operations Controller for the emergency management region. (Source: SERM Act).

For the purpose of this Plan, the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) is the Sydney Metropolitan Emergency Operations Controller.

Regional Emergency Management Committee (REMC)

Means the committee, constituted under the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989 (as amended) for each emergency region, and is responsible for the preparation of plans in relation to the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies in the region, for which it is

constituted. In the exercise of its functions, any such committee is responsible to the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) {Source: SERM Act}.

For the purpose of this Plan, the Regional Emergency Management Committee is the Sydney Metropolitan REMC.

Regional Emergency Management Officer (REMO)

Means a person appointed as principal executive officer to the REMC and the REOCON.

For the purpose of this Plan, the Regional Emergency Management Officer is the Sydney Metropolitan REMO.

Register, Find, Reunite

Is a system used to conduct Disaster Victim Registration that is maintained by the Australian Red Cross.

Response

Means the process of combating an emergency and of providing immediate relief for persons affected by an emergency. (Source: SERM Act).

Responder

Means persons officially engaged in operational efforts. This includes personnel from Emergency Service Organisations, Functional Area agencies and other participating or supporting agencies.

Self-evacuation

Means a type of evacuation involving the self-initiated movement of people as individuals, families or community groups. This may include circumstances where residents are advised to leave early ahead of dangerous conditions. (SOURCE: NSW Evacuation Management Guidelines)

Site Control

Means the location from which the Site Controller, agency commanders and Functional Areas coordinate the emergency. (SOURCE: EMPLAN)

Site Controller

A police officer appointed by and subject to the direction of an emergency operations controller. They are responsible for determining the site, establishing site control and coordinating the on the ground response to an emergency. Until the Emergency Operations Controller appoints a Site Controller, the Senior Police Officer will assume control. (SOURCE: EMPLAN)

Staging Area

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

State Emergency Operations Controller (SEOCON)

Means the person designated by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Minister as the person for the time being holding or acting in that position.

The SEOCON is responsible for controlling, in accordance with the SERM Act, the response to an emergency that affects more than one region or for which the SEOCON assumes responsibility.

State Emergency Recovery Controller (SERCON)

Means the person designated by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Minister as the person for the time being holding or acting in that position.

The SEOCON is responsible for controlling, in accordance with the SERM Act, the response to an emergency that affects more than one region or for which the SEOCON assumes responsibility or where there is no designated combat agency.

State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)

Means the committee constituted under the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act, 1989 (as amended), as the principal committee established under this Act for the purposes of emergency management throughout the State, and, in particular, is responsible for emergency planning at a State Level {Source: SERM Act}.

Sub Plan

Means an action plan required for a specific hazard, or event. Sub plans may be prepared when the management arrangements necessary to deal with the effects of the hazard, or the requirements due to an event differ from the general coordination arrangements. A Sub Plan may be required where the planning is more specialised or detailed than can be provided for in EMPLAN (Source: NSW EMPLAN).

Vulnerable People

Persons within the community which may be at increase of risk due to mobility, health or disability issues, socio-economic status, age, culture or lack of awareness. *(SOURCE: NSW Evacuation Management Guidelines)*

ABBREVIATIONS

AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
EMPLAN	NSW State Emergency Management Plan
EICU	Emergency Information Coordination Unit
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ESO	Emergency Service Organisation
FRNSW	Fire and Rescue New South Wales
EnvSFAC	Environmental Services Functional Area
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EOCON	Emergency Operations Controller
FAC	Functional Area Coordinator
HSFAC	Health Services Functional Area Coordinator
ICCS	Incident Command and Control System
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee
LEOCON	Local Emergency Operations Controller
LO	Liaison Officer
MHF	Major Hazard Facility
PIFAC	Public Information Functional Area Coordinator
REOCON	Regional Emergency Operations Controller
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
NSW SES	State Emergency Service
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Centre
SEOCON	State Emergency Operations Controller
SERCON	State Emergency Recovery Controller
SERM Act	State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989

ANNEXURES

<i>Annex Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
<i>Annex 1</i>	Botany Bay Precinct Sub Plan activation diagram	Unclassified
<i>Annex 2</i>	Botany Bay Precinct Major Hazard Facilities	Protected
<i>Annex 3</i>	Botany Bay Precinct Map	Protected
<i>Annex 4</i>	Botany Bay Precinct Map – Airport	Protected
<i>Annex 5</i>	Botany Bay Precinct Map – Botany Industrial Park	Protected
<i>Annex 6</i>	Botany Bay Precinct Map – Port	Protected
<i>Annex 7</i>	Botany Bay Precinct Map – Major Hazard Facilities	Protected
<i>Annex 8</i>	Botany Bay Precinct Map – Schedule 11 Sites	Protected

ANNEX 1 – Botany Bay Precinct Sub Plan activation diagram

