

Approaches to Hazards





- Plans
- Debriefs
- Drills
- Research
- PPRR

- Awareness
- Functions
- Contracts / MOU
- Liaison
- Community





131 444 versus 000 Comms / Call Centre / Station Leaving call "off the hook" Priorities









PPRR Framework

Prevention
Preparedness
Response
Recovery





HAZARD LEADERS									
Hazard	Hazard Leader								
Animal and Plant Disease	Primary Industries and Resources South Australia								
Earthquake	Dept for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure								
Escape of Hazardous Materials	Safe Work SA – Dept of the Premier and Cabinet								
Extreme Weather	SA State Emergency Service								
Flood	Dept for Water								
Human Disease	Dept of Health								
Riverbank Collapse	Dept for Water								
Rural Fire	SA Country Fire Service								
Terrorism	SA Police								
Urban Fire	SA Metropolitan Fire Service								





CONTROL AGENCIES	
Type of Emergency Incident	Control Agency
Aircraft accident*#	SA Police (SAPOL)
Animal, plant & marine disease	Primary Industries and Resources South Australia
Bomb threat	SAPOL
Earthquake*#	SAPOL
Fire (Rural and Metro)	SA Country Fire Service (SACFS) or S.A. Metropolitan Fire Service (SAMFS)
Flood	SA State Emergency Service
Food/drinking water contamination	Dept of Health
Information and communication technology (ICT) failure	Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI)
Fuel, gas and electricity shortages	DTEI
Hazardous or dangerous materials emergencies	SACFS or SAMFS
Siege/Hostage	SAPOL
Human epidemic	Dept of Health
Marine transport accidents*#	SAPOL
Oil spills – marine & inland waters	DTEI
Rail accident*#	SAPOL
Riverbank collapse	SAPOL
Road / transport accident*#	SAPOL
Search and rescue - land and sea	SAPOL
Search and rescue – structure (USAR)	SAMFS or SASES
Extreme weather	SASES
Terrorist incident	SAPOL

^{*} Where an incident involves fire or the release of a hazardous material or an imminent threat of such nature, the control agency will be the SAMFS or SACFS for that part of the incident.

Where an incident involves entrapment, the control agency will be the SAMFS, SACFS or SASES for that part of the incident.





RESILIENCE





- Return to normal faster
- Mitigate the affect on staff / students / patients
- Enhance reputation
- Non-Government Schools Registration
- Self Insurance audits
- Confidence in seeing an incident through safely



How?

- Management promote resilience
- Integrate plans into common purposes
- Develop some performance indicators
- Foster partnerships
- Communicate internal and external
- Be strategic
- Assess risks
- Be responsive, flexible and timely

















Bomb Threat

Earthquake

Fire – Bushfire

Fire - Building

Flood

Hazardous material

Siege / hostage

Violent Incident

Road accident

Extreme weather

Aircraft accident

Animal, plant & marine disease

Food / water contamination

IT failure

Fuel, gas, electricity shortages

Human epidemic

Rail accident

Riverbank collapse

Terrorist Incident

Death

Mail procedures
Building structure collapse

Dangerous Animal

Suspicious Parcel

Landslide

Vermin plague





Bomb Threat

- Police
- Use the Bomb Threat checklist
- Keep the phone line open
- Consider evacuation
- White level search daily and on exiting during evacuation
- HOT or not?





Earthquake

- Police
- Shelter under desks
- Check for injuries when stopped
- Where possible, turn off utilities
- Evacuate





Earthquake







Fire

- use of plant / equipment that are unlawful on Total Fire Ban Days (angle grinders and the like).
- use of plant / equipment that are not unlawful but create a risk of ignition on Total Fire Ban Days.
- awareness of what Fire Ban District you are in
- monitoring of Fire Danger Ratings and ratings to be considered by Management re work practices.
- safety at the workplace in the extreme heat or if at risk of bushfire.
- what procedure is to be followed in the case of a bushfire? (beyond a 'normal' fire evacuation - to consider multiple, safe evacuation routes; what needs to be removed from the site; how the site can operate if evacuated; recovery post-bushfire)



Fire contd

- promoting the reporting of strange behaviour and the recording of registration numbers for vehicles that are in strange locations to assist emergency services in preventing fires
- promoting fire safety to staff
- promoting awareness of wind direction at sites (provide a windsock)
- promoting awareness of Bushfire Safer Settlements / Bushfire Safer precincts / Last Resort Refuges in the vicinity
- provision of a battery-operated radio to monitor 5AA,
 ABC Radio or suitable local station for updates
- sufficient contingencies and supplies to operate in the event that power supply is cut.
- sufficient and suitable first aid supplies



Flood

- SES
- Monitor SA Water / BOM / radio
- Ensure parents / NOK aware of plan if a predicted flood
- MOU with transport?
- employees may wish to leave work to protect their own home.
- Evacuation point on high ground?





HR issues

- employees who may wish to leave work to protect their own home.
- Employees that wish to stay home as their children's school is closed.





Hazardous Material

- MFS / CFS
- May be a known source but may be unexpected.
- Build liaison with local industry
- Know what direction is upwind
- Multiple evacuation sites





Siege / Hostage

- Police
- Safety is paramount
- Who is involved? Name if possible
- Weapons?
- Have a predetermined meeting point (RV) for police – and a secondary
- Have layout of the premises available
- Enact plan incl communication with parents / NOK





Accident

Road / Rail / Aircraft

- Police with assistance
- First party / third party
- Need to consider the loss of the area for safety / investigation purposes
- Counselling for observers?
- Off site incident involving staff / students / patients





Extreme Weather

- Consideration for early release?
- Consideration for what needs to be brought in or taken down?
- Any change in practice that would make the day / pick up safer?





Loss of utilities

- Know who to call for each
- Generators for essential systems?
- Contingency for alternate supply?





Evacuation

- SAPOL can assist with advice
- Decision is with the occupier
- May be able to assist with actual evacuation
- Proved to be easier when drilled
- Secondary evacuation point





Plans

- Interactive up /down/sideways
- Useful list numbers / names
- be mindful of change increased numbers?
- Change in staff skill set?
- Change of MOU owners ?
- New buildings?





Definitions

Emergency

Disaster





- Drills
- Contracts
- Local knowledge
- Use of technology
- Awareness
- Liaison
- RESILIENCE

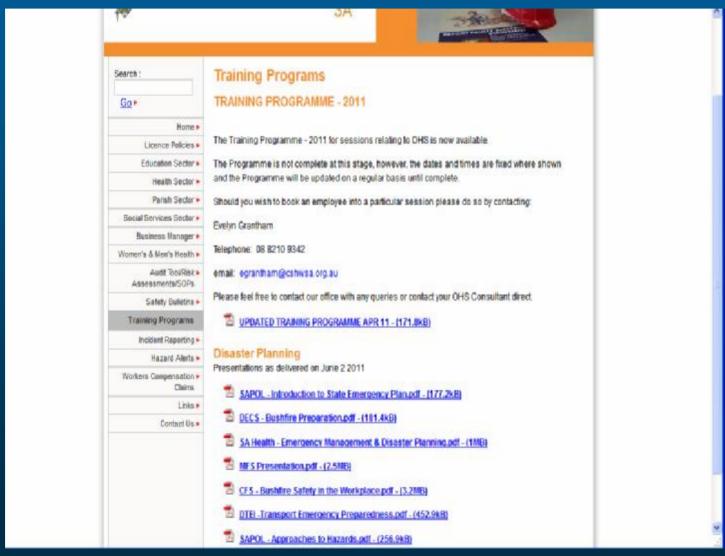




1.4.1 Emergency Response Coordinator Chief Warden (ERC) Responsibilities - Action required. - When task is completed. - No action required for this event.	Somb Threat - 2.1	CMI Disorder 2.2	Confined Space - 2.3	Entrapment 2.4	Release to Air - 2.8.1	Splil / Hazmat - 2.5.2	Biohazard 2.5.3	Radiological - 2.5.4	Pro / Explosion 2,6	all Protection / Resous = 2.7	Kldrap 2.8	Wedleal Emergency 2.9	Contaglous Disease - 2.9.1	tectrical Loss - 2.10,1	Gas Leak - 2.10.2	Potable Water Contam 2.10.3	Steam Leak - 210.4	Water / Sewar Line 2.10.5	ore Weather Conditions - 2.11.1	Workplace Violence 2.12	Fransportation ~ 2.13	Earthquake ~ 2.14	Should - 3 48
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If ERCT activated, assign scribe dubes. Establish a means to ensure matmenance of a written record of all events that occur during the emergency, including actions taken, decisions made and by whom, personnel involved, cost incurred, times, dates, etc. Keep informed of the situation.																							B HOSE MA
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Based on initial emergency damage reports, determine appropriate actions to be taken. Utilize appropriate supplemental chack lists for ERC.									7								1						
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DECS

Resources

- www.crisis.sa.edu.au
 - Parent Bushfire Information Brochure (<u>High Risk Sites</u>) (<u>Low Risk Sites</u>)
 - Parent information. A-Z listing of high risk school sites. http://www.crisis.sa.edu.au/ >
 - Bushfire Principles
 - Bus Procedures
- CFS <u>Travel through Bushfire Prone Areas</u>
- CFS Working in a Bushfire Prone Areas





QUESTIONS?

