NSW STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE

## Blayney Shire

# Local Flood Plan

FloodSafe

# BLAYNEY SHIRE FLOOD EMERGENCY SUB PLAN

**A Sub-Plan of the Blayney Shire Local Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN)**

**Volume 1 of the Blayney Shire Local Flood Plan**

# AUTHORISATION

The Blayney Shire Flood Emergency Sub Plan is a sub plan of the Blayney Shire Local Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN). It has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the ***State Emergency Service Act 1989*** (**NSW**) and is authorised by the Local Emergency Management Committee in accordance with the provisions of the ***State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989*** **(NSW)**.

**Recommended**

*NSW SES Blayney Local Controller*

Date: 18.08.15

**Approved**

*Chair, Local Emergency Management Committee*

Date: 18/8/15

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# DISTRIBUTION LIST

| Recipient | Number of Copies |
|---|---|
| NSW SES Blayney Local Controller | 1 |
| NSW SES Blayney Unit | 1 |
| NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters | 1 |
| NSW SES State Headquarters | 1 |
| Blayney Shire, Local Emergency Operations Controller | 1 |
| NSW Police Force, Chifley Local Area Command | 1 |
| Blayney Shire, Local Emergency Management Committee Members | 4 |
| Blayney Shire, Local Emergency Management Officer | 1 |
| Blayney Shire, Local Emergency Operations Centre | 1 |
| Blayney Shire Council, Mayor | 1 |
| Blayney Shire Council, General Manager | 1 |
| Blayney Shire Council, Technical Services Department | 1 |
| Fire and Rescue NSW, Blayney | 1 |
| NSW Rural Fire Service, Canobolas | 1 |
| Ambulance Service of NSW, Blayney | 1 |
| Office of Environment and Heritage | 1 |
| Evacuation Centres | 1 each |
| Hospitals | 1 each |
| Schools | 1 each |
| Council Libraries | 1 each |
| **Total** | |

# VERSION HISTORY

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

| Description | Date |
|---|---|
| Blayney Shire Local Flood Plan | November 2009 |
| | |
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# AMENDMENT LIST

Suggestions for amendments to this plan should be forwarded to:

The Blayney Local Controller
NSW State Emergency Service
C/- NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters
79 Corporation Avenue, BATHURST NSW 2795

Amendments promulgated in the amendments list below have been entered in this plan.

| Amendment Number | Description | Updated by | Date |
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*Document Issue: V1-30122014*

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations have been used in this plan:

| | |
|---|---|
| **AEP** | Annual Exceedance Probability |
| **AHD** | Australian Height Datum |
| **AIIMS** | Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System |
| **ARI** | Average Recurrence Interval (Years) |
| **ALERT** | Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time |
| **AWRC** | Australian Water Resources Council |
| **BUREAU** | Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology |
| **CBRN** | Chemical, Biological, Radiation or Nuclear |
| **DCF** | Dam Crest Flood |
| **DSC** | Dams Safety Committee |
| **DSEP** | Dam Safety Emergency Plan |
| **DVR** | Disaster Victim Registration |
| **EMPLAN** | Emergency Management Plan |
| **FRNSW** | Fire and Rescue NSW |
| **GIS** | Geographic Information System |
| **GRN** | Government Radio Network |
| **IAP** | Incident Action Plan |
| **IFF** | Imminent Failure Flood |
| **LEMC** | Local Emergency Management Committee |
| **LEOCON** | Local Emergency Operations Controller |
| **LO** | Liaison Officer |
| **LGA** | Local Government Area |
| **MHL** | Manly Hydraulics Laboratory |
| **NOW** | NSW Office of Water |

| | |
|---|---|
| **NSW SES** | NSW State Emergency Service |
| **OEH** | Office of Environment and Heritage (previously DECCW) |
| **PMF** | Probable Maximum Flood |
| **PMR** | Private Mobile Radio |
| **PMP** | Probable Maximum Precipitation |
| **PIIC** | Public Information and Inquiry Centre |
| **REMC** | Region Emergency Management Committee |
| **REMO** | Regional Emergency Management Officer |
| **RMS** | Roads and Maritime Services |
| **RFS** | Rural Fire Service |
| **SEOCON** | State Emergency Operations Controller |
| **SERCON** | State Emergency Recovery Controller |
| **SEWS** | Standard Emergency Warning Signal |
| **SITREPs** | Situation Reports |
| **VRA** | Volunteer Rescue Association |
| **WICEN** | Wireless Institute Civil Emergency Network |

# GLOSSARY

**Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)**. The chance of a flood of a given or larger size occurring in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage. For example, if a peak flood level (height) has an AEP of 5%, there is a 5% chance (that is, a one-in-20 chance) of such a level or higher occurring in any one year (see also Average Recurrence Interval).

**Assistance Animal.** A guide dog, a hearing assistance dog or any other animal trained to assist a person to alleviate the effect of a disability (Refer to Section 9 of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992).

**Assembly Area**. An assembly area is a designated location used for the assembly of emergency-affected persons before they move to temporary accommodation or a nominated evacuation centre. As such these areas do not provide welfare assistance nor are they used for long term sheltering or provision of meals. An assembly area may also be a prearranged, strategically placed area, where support response personnel, vehicles and other equipment can be held in readiness for use during an emergency.

**Australian Height Datum (AHD)**. A common national surface level datum approximately corresponding to mean sea level.

**Average Recurrence Interval (ARI)**. The long-term **average** number of years between the occurrence of a flood as big as, or larger than, the selected event. For example, floods reaching a height as great as, or greater than, the 20 year ARI flood event will occur **on average** once every 20 years.

**Catchment (River Basin)**. The land area draining through the main stream, as well as tributary streams, to a particular site. It always relates to an area above a specific location.

**Coastal Erosion.** The loss of land along the shoreline predominantly by the offshore movement of sand during storms.

**Coastal Flooding.** Flooding due to tidal or storm-driven coastal events, including storm surges in lower coastal waterways. This can be exacerbated by wind-wave generation from storm events (1).

**Dambreak Study.** A Dambreak Study is undertaken to determine the likely downstream inundation areas in case of a dam failure. Modelling is undertaken for a range of dam breach possibilities and design floods. The dambreak study includes information such as the extent of flooding, flood travel times and flood water velocities. The study can assist dam owners, regulators, and emergency agencies in

the preparations of evacuation plans, dam break and other flood warning systems, and hazard classification of affected areas.

**Dam Failure.** The uncontrolled release of a water storage. The failure may consist of the collapse of the dam or some part of it, or excessive seepage or discharges. The most likely causes of dam failure are;

- **Flood Induced Dam Failure**: Dam failure caused by flood, either due to overtopping erosion or by subsequent structural failure.
- **Sunny Day Dam Failure**: Dam Failure as a result of factors other than flood i.e. other than flood flow into the reservoir. Causes of "Sunny Day" dam failure can include internal erosion, landslide, piping, earthquake or sabotage.

**Dam Safety Emergency Plan (DSEP).** A DSEP outlines the required actions of owners and their personnel at dams in response to a range of possible emergency situations. The NSW Dam Safety Committee requires a quality controlled DSEP, with associated dambreak warning procedures to be prepared for prescribed dams where persons may be at risk downstream, if the dam failed.

**Design Flood (or Flood Standard)**. A flood of specified magnitude that is adopted for planning purposes. Selections should be based on an understanding of flood behaviour and the associated flood risk, and take account of social, economic and environmental considerations. There may be several design floods for an individual area.

**Emergency Alert.** The national telephone warning system used by emergency services to send voice messages to landlines and text messages to mobile phones within a defined area, about likely or actual emergencies.

**EMPLAN (Emergency Management Plan).** The object of an EMPLAN is to ensure the coordinated response by all agencies having responsibilities and functions in emergencies.

**Essential Services**. Those services, often provided by local government authorities, that are considered essential to the life of organised communities. Such services include power, lighting, water, gas, sewerage and sanitation clearance.

**Evacuation.** The temporary movement of people from a dangerous or potentially dangerous place to a safe location, and their eventual return. It is a safety strategy which uses distance to separate people from the danger created by the hazard.

**Evacuation Order.** Notification to the community, authorised by the NSW SES, when the intent of an Incident Controller is to instruct a community to immediately evacuate in response to an imminent threat.

**Evacuation Warning.** Notification to the community, authorised by the NSW SES, when the intent of an Incident Controller is to warn a community of the need to prepare for a possible evacuation.

**Flash Flooding**. Flooding which is sudden and often unexpected because it is caused by sudden local or nearby heavy rainfall. It is sometimes defined as flooding which occurs within six hours of the rain that causes it.

**Flood**. Relatively high water level which overtops the natural or artificial banks in any part of a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam, and/or local overland flooding associated with drainage before entering a watercourse, and/or coastal inundation resulting from super-elevated sea levels and/or waves overtopping coastline defences, including Tsunami.

**Flood Classifications**. Locally defined flood levels used in flood warnings to give an indication of the severity of flooding (minor, moderate or major) expected. These levels are used by the State Emergency Service and the Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology in flood bulletins and flood warnings.

**Flood Intelligence**. The product of collecting, collating, analysing and interpreting flood-related data to produce meaningful information (intelligence) to allow for the timely preparation, planning and warning for and response to a flood.

**Flood Fringe.** The remaining area of flood prone land after floodway and flood storage have been defined.

**Flood Liable Land (also referred to as Flood Prone Land)**. Land susceptible to flooding by the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) event. This term also describes the maximum extent of a **floodplain** which is an area of a river valley, adjacent to the river channel, which is subject to inundation in floods up to this event.

**Flood of Record**. Maximum observed historical flood.

**Floodplain**. Area of land which is subject to inundation by floods up to and including the probable maximum flood event, that is, flood prone land (2).

**Floodplain Management Plan**. A plan developed in accordance with the principles and guidelines in the New South Wales Floodplain Development Manual. Such a plan usually includes both written and diagrammatic information describing how particular areas of flood prone land can be used and managed to achieve defined objectives.

**Flood Plan**. A response strategy plan that deals specifically with flooding and is a sub-plan of an Emergency Management Plan. Flood plans describe agreed roles, responsibilities, functions, strategies and management arrangements for the

conduct of flood operations and for preparing for them. A flood plan contains information and arrangements for all floods whereas an IAP is for a specific flood/event.

**Flood Rescue.** The rescue or retrieval of persons trapped by floodwaters.

**Flood Storage Areas.** Those parts of the floodplain that are important for the temporary storage of floodwaters during the passage of a flood. The extent and behaviour of flood storage areas may change with flood severity, and loss of flood storage can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing natural flood attenuation.

**Floodway**. An area where a significant volume of water flows during floods. Such areas are often aligned with obvious naturally-defined channels and are areas that, if partially blocked, would cause a significant redistribution of flood flow which may in turn adversely affect other areas. They are often, but not necessarily, the areas of deeper flow or the areas where higher velocities occur.

**Flood Watch**. A Flood Watch is a notification of the potential for a flood to occur as a result of a developing weather situation and consists of short generalised statements about the developing weather including forecast rainfall totals, description of catchment conditions and indicates streams at risk. The Bureau will also attempt to estimate the magnitude of likely flooding in terms of the adopted flood classifications. Flood Watches are normally issued 24 to 36 hours in advance of likely flooding. Flood watches are issued on a catchment wide basis.

**Flood Warning.** A Flood Warning is a gauge specific forecast of actual or imminent flooding. Flood Warnings specify the river valley, the locations expected to be flooded, the likely severity of flooding and when it will occur.

**Functional Area.** A category of services involved in the preparations for an emergency, including the following:

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

**Geographic Information System (GIS)**. A geographic information system (GIS) integrates hardware, software, and data for capturing, managing, analysing, and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information.

**Incident Action Plan (IAP).** An action plan for managing a specific event. Information from the Local Flood Plan is used to develop the flood IAP.

**Indirect Effect.** Indirect effects are generally a consequence of infrastructure damage or interruption of services and can affect communities distant from the actual flood footprint i.e. floodplain. Indirect effects can also refer to indirect losses due to disruption of economic activity, both in areas which are inundated or isolated. Indirect effects are one of the three primary sources of risk in the context of flooding (the other two are inundation and isolation).

**Inundation**. See definition for Flood.

**Isolation.** Properties and/or communities where flooding cuts access to essential services or means of supply. Isolation is one of the three primary sources of risk in the context of flooding (the other two are inundation and indirect effects).

**Liaison Officer (LO).** A person, nominated or appointed by an organisation or functional area, to represent that organisation or functional area at a control centre, emergency operations centre, or coordination centre. A liaison officer maintains communications with and conveys directions/requests to their organisation or functional area, and provides advice on the status, capabilities, actions and requirements of their organisation or functional area (3).

**Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC).** The LEMC 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, the Committee is responsible to the Region Emergency Management Committee (REMC) and may communicate with the REMC for matters associated with Functional Areas that are not represented at the local Level.

**Local Overland Flooding.** Inundation by local runoff rather than overbank discharge from a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam.

**Major Flooding**. Flooding which causes inundation of extensive rural areas, with properties, villages and towns isolated and/or appreciable urban areas flooded.

**Minor Flooding**. Flooding which causes inconvenience such as closing of minor roads and the submergence of low-level bridges. The lower limit of this class of flooding, on the reference gauge, is the initial flood level at which landholders and/or townspeople begin to be affected in a significant manner that necessitates the

issuing of a public flood warning by the Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology.

**Moderate Flooding**. Flooding which inundates low-lying areas, requiring removal of stock and/or evacuation of some houses. Main traffic routes may be covered.

**Moveable Dwellings.** Any tent, or any caravan or other van or other portable device (whether on wheels or not), used for human habitation; or a manufactured home; or any conveyance, structure or thing of a class or description prescribed by the (Local Government) regulations (4).

**Peak Height**. The highest level reached, at a nominated gauging station, during a particular flood event.

**Prescribed Dam.** "Prescribed" dams are those listed in Schedule 1 of the Dams Safety Act 1978. The NSW Dam Safety Committee will prescribe those dams with the potential for a failure which could have a significant adverse effect on community interests.

**Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)**. The largest flood that could conceivably be expected to occur at a particular location, usually estimated from probable maximum precipitation. The PMF defines the maximum extent of flood prone land, that is, the floodplain. It is difficult to define a meaningful Annual Exceedance Probability for the PMF, but it is commonly assumed to be of the order of $10^4$ to $10^7$ (once in 10,000 to 10,000,000 years).

**Riverine Flooding**. Inundation of normally dry land occurring when water overflows the natural or artificial banks of a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam. Riverine flooding generally excludes watercourses constructed with pipes or artificial channels considered as stormwater channels (1).

**Runoff**. The amount of rainfall which ends up as stream flow, also known as 'rainfall excess' since it is the amount remaining after accounting for other processes such as evaporation and infiltration.

**Stage Height**. A level reached, at a nominated gauging station, during the development of a particular flood event.

**Stream Gauging Station**. A place on a river or stream at which the stage height is routinely measured, either daily or continuously, and where the discharge is measured from time to time so as to develop a relationship between stage and discharge or rating curve.

**Total Flood Warning System**. A flood warning system is made up of components which must be integrated if the system is to operate effectively. Components of the total flood warning system include monitoring rainfall and river flows, prediction,

interpretation of the likely impacts, construction and dissemination of warning messages, response by agencies and community members, and review of the warning system after flood events (5).

# PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PURPOSE

1.1.1 This plan covers preparedness measures, the conduct of response operations and the coordination of immediate recovery measures from flooding within the Blayney Shire LGA. It covers operations for all levels of flooding within the council area.

## 1.2 AUTHORITY

1.2.1 This plan is issued under the authority of the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989* (NSW) and the *State Emergency Service Act 1989* (NSW). It has been approved by the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller and the NSW SES Central West Region Controller as a NSW SES plan and endorsed by the Blayney Shire Local Emergency Management Committee as a sub plan of the Local EMPLAN.

## 1.3 AREA COVERED BY THE PLAN

1.3.1 The area covered by the plan is the Blayney Shire LGA which includes: the town of Blayney, the village communities of Carcoar, Mandurama, Lyndhurst, Hobbys Yards, Barry, Newbridge, Neville and Millthorpe and rural areas along the rivers and creeks.

1.3.2 The Blayney Shire LGA is drained by the Belubula River system. The river rises north of Blayney and flows through Blayney, Carcoar Dam and the village of Carcoar and continues to the western boundary. Its main tributaries are Coombing, Cowriga and Flyers creeks and the Mandurama Ponds. Coombing Creek, the largest of these, rises to the north-east of Barry and flows through Lake Rowlands to join the Belubula River west of Carcoar.

1.3.3 The council area and its principal rivers and creeks are shown in Attachment 3.

1.3.4 The council area is in the NSW SES Central West Region and for emergency management purposes is part of the Central West Emergency Management Region.

## 1.4 DESCRIPTION OF FLOODING AND ITS EFFECTS

1.4.1 The NSW SES maintains information on the nature of flooding and effects of flooding on the community in the Blayney Shire LGA.

## 1.5 RESPONSIBILITIES

1.5.1 The general responsibilities of emergency service organisations and supporting services (functional areas) are listed in the Local and State

Emergency Management Plans (EMPLAN). Some specific responsibilities are expanded upon in the following paragraphs. The extent of their implementation will depend on the severity of the flooding.

1.5.2 **NSW SES Blayney Local Controller.** The NSW SES Blayney Local Controller is responsible for dealing with floods as detailed in the State Flood Plan, and will;

### Preparedness

a. Maintain a Local Headquarters at Carcoar Street, Blayney in accordance with the NSW SES Controllers' Guide and the NSW SES Operations Manual.

b. Ensure that NSW SES members are trained to undertake operations in accordance with current policy as laid down in the NSW SES Controllers' Guide and the NSW SES Operations Manual.

c. Coordinate the development and operation of a flood warning service for the community.

d. Participate in floodplain risk management initiatives organised by the Blayney Shire Council.

e. Coordinate a community engagement and capacity building program regarding local flood issues and associated risks to assist communities in building resilience to floods.

f. Identify and monitor people and/or communities at risk of flooding.

g. Ensure that the currency of this plan is maintained.

### Response

h. Appoint an appropriate Incident Controller to undertake response roles. The Incident Controller will;

- Control flood and storm response operations. This includes;
  - Directing the activities of the NSW SES units operating within the council area.
  - Coordinating the activities of supporting agencies and organisations and ensuring that liaison is established with them.
  - Contribute to preparation of Region IAP.
- Provide an information service in relation to;
  - Flood heights and flood behaviour.
  - Road conditions and closures.
  - Advice on methods of limiting property damage.
  - Confirmation of evacuation warnings and evacuation orders.
- Direct the conduct of flood rescue operations.

- Direct the evacuation of people and/or communities.
- Provide immediate welfare support for evacuated people.
- Coordinate the provision of emergency food and medical supplies to isolated people and/or communities.
- Coordinate operations to assist the community to protect property. This may include;
  - Arranging resources for sandbagging operations.
  - Lifting or moving household furniture.
  - Lifting or moving commercial stock and equipment.
- Where possible, arrange for support (for example, accommodation and meals) for emergency service organisation members and volunteers assisting them.
- Ensure that the managers of caravan parks are advised of flood warnings and the details of any evacuation order.
- If NSW SES resources are available, assist with emergency fodder supply operations conducted by Agriculture and Animal Services.
- If NSW SES resources are available, assist the NSW Police Force, RMS and Council with road closure and traffic control operations.
- Exercise financial delegations relating to the use of emergency orders as laid down in the NSW SES Controllers' Guide.
- Coordinate the collection of flood information for development of intelligence.
- Submit Situation Reports to the NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters and agencies assisting within the council area. These will contain information on;
  - Road conditions and closures.
  - Current flood behaviour.
  - Current operational activities.
  - Likely future flood behaviour.
  - Likely future operational activities.
  - Probable resource needs.
- Keep the Local Emergency Operations Controller advised of the flood situation and the operational response.
- Issue the 'All Clear' when flood operations have been completed.

### Recovery

i. Ensure that appropriate After Action Reviews are held after floods.

j. Provide appropriate representation to the recovery committee for the duration of the response phase of an event and as agreed during the recovery phase.

### 1.5.3 NSW SES Blayney Unit Members

a. Carry out flood response tasks. These may include;

- The management of the NSW SES Blayney Local Headquarters Operations Centres.
- Assist in the collection of flood information for the development of intelligence.
- Flood rescue.
- Evacuation.
- Providing immediate welfare for evacuated people.
- Delivery of warnings and information.
- Resupply.
- Sandbagging.
- Lifting and/or moving household furniture and commercial stock.
- Animal rescue.
- Assisting with road closure and traffic control operations.
- Assisting with emergency fodder supply operations.

b. Assist with preparedness activities.

c. Undertake training in flood and storm response operations.

### 1.5.4 Blayney Shire Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON)

a. Monitor flood operations.

b. Request and coordinate support to the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller if requested to do so.

### 1.5.5 Blayney Shire Local Emergency Management Officer

a. Provide executive support to the LEMC and LEOCON in accordance with the Blayney Shire Local Emergency Management Plan.

b. At the request of the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller, advise appropriate agencies and officers of the start of response operations.

### 1.5.6 Blayney Shire Council

#### Preparedness

a. Develop and implement floodplain risk management plans in accordance with the NSW Government's Flood Prone Land Policy and the Floodplain Development Manual.

b. Establish and maintain floodplain risk management committees and ensure that key agencies are represented on such committees.

c. Provide levee studies, flood studies and floodplain management studies to the NSW SES.

d. Maintain a plant and equipment resource list for the council area.

e. Work with NSW SES on the development and implementation of a community engagement and capacity building program.

#### Response

f. At the request of the NSW SES Local Controller, deploy personnel and resources for flood related activities.

g. Close and reopen council roads (and other roads nominated by agreement with the RMS) and advise the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller and the Police.

h. Provide information on the status of roads.

i. Provide filled sandbags to urban and village areas in which flooding is expected.

j. Assist with the removal of caravans from caravan parks.

k. Provide back-up radio communications.

l. Provide trucks and drivers to assist with furniture removal.

m. Manage the emergency storage of furniture at the Centrepoint Basketball Courts.

n. In the event of evacuations, assist with making facilities available for the domestic pets and companion animals of evacuees.

#### Recovery

o. Provide for the management of health hazards associated with flooding. This includes removing debris and waste.

p. Ensure premises are fit and safe for reoccupation and assess any need for demolition.

q. Arrange for storage of evacuees' furniture as required.

### 1.5.7 Community Members

#### Preparedness

a. Understanding the potential risk and impact of flooding;

b. Preparing homes and property to reduce the impact of flooding;

c. Understanding warnings and other triggers for action and the safest actions to take in a flood;

d. Households, institutions and businesses developing plans to manage flood risks, sharing and practicing this with family, friends, employees and neighbours;

e. Having an emergency kit;

f. Being involved in local emergency planning processes.

1.5.8 **Agriculture and Animal Services Functional Area**

a. When requested by NSW SES;

- Activate the Agriculture and Animal Services Supporting Plan as required and coordinate the provision of required services which may include;
  - Co-ordinate response for all animals including pets, livestock and wildlife.
  - Supply and delivery of emergency fodder.
  - Emergency water replacement in certain circumstances.
  - Coordinate the management of livestock and farm animals.
  - Advice on dealing with dead and injured farm animals.
  - Financial, welfare and damage assessment assistance to flood affected farmers.
  - Co-ordinate the establishment of animal shelter compound facilities for the domestic pets and companion animals of evacuees.

1.5.9 The **New South Wales Ambulance**

a. Assist with the evacuation of at risk communities (in particular elderly and/or infirm people).

b. Deploy ambulance resources to appropriate locations if access is expected to be lost.

c. Assist the NSW SES with flood rescue operations.

1.5.10 **Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology (The Bureau)**

a. Provide Flood Watches for the Lachlan River and Macquarie-Bogan River Basins.

b. Provide severe weather warnings when flash flooding is likely to occur.

1.5.11 **Blayney Parents and Friends Organisation**

a. Provide catering support for emergency services personnel and evacuees as required.

1.5.12 **Caravan Park Proprietor(s)**

a. Ensure that owners and occupiers of moveable dwellings are aware that the caravan park is flood liable by;

- Providing a written notice to occupiers taking up residence. The notice will indicate that the caravan park is liable to flooding and designate the location of flood liable land within the park.
- Displaying this notice and the emergency arrangements for the Caravan Park prominently in the park.

b. Ensure that owners and occupiers of moveable dwellings are aware that if they are expecting to be absent for extended periods, they should:

- Provide the manager of the caravan park with a contact address and telephone number in case of an emergency.
- Leave any moveable dwelling in a condition allowing it to be relocated in an emergency (i.e.: should ensure that the wheels, axles and draw bar of the caravans are not removed, and are maintained in proper working order) (6).

c. Ensure that occupiers are informed of Flood Information. At this time, occupiers should be advised to;

- Ensure that they have spare batteries for their radios.
- Listen to a local radio station for updated flood information.
- Prepare for evacuation and moveable dwelling relocation.

d. Ensure that owners and occupiers of caravans are aware of what they must do to facilitate evacuation and moveable dwelling relocation when flooding occurs.

e. Coordinate the evacuation of people and the relocation of moveable dwellings when floods are rising and their return when flood waters have subsided. Moveable dwellings will be relocated back to the caravan park(s) by owners or by vehicles and drivers arranged by the park managers.

f. Secure any moveable dwellings that are not able to be relocated to prevent floatation.

g. Inform the NSW SES of the progress of evacuation and/or moveable dwellings relocation operations and of any need for assistance in the conduct of these tasks.

### 1.5.13 Child Care Centres and Preschools

a. Childcare Centres are to be contacted by the NSW SES in the event of possible flooding or isolation.

b. When notified the child care centres and preschools should;

- Liaise with the NSW SES and arrange for the early release of children whose travel arrangements are likely to be disrupted by flooding and/or road closures.
- Assist with coordinating the evacuation of preschools and child care centres.

### 1.5.14 Energy and Utility Services Functional Area

a. When requested by NSW SES;

- Implement the Energy and Utilities Services Functional Area Supporting Plan.
- Where required, coordinate energy and utility services emergency management planning, preparation, response and recovery, including the restoration of services following a flood event.
- Coordinate advice to the NSW SES of any need to disconnect electricity, gas, water or wastewater services.
- Assist the NSW SES to identify infrastructure at risk of flooding for incorporation into planning and intelligence.
- Identify interdependencies between flooding and utility services due to secondary impacts of flooding and advise the NSW SES.
- Assist the NSW SES with advisory notices relating to hazards from utility services during flooding.
- Coordinate with utilities on restoration of services, including advisory notices relating to estimated time for restoration and mandatory safety checks prior to reconnection. Advise the NSW SES and the relevant recovery committee and coordinator of the timetable for restoration.

b. Local utility service distribution providers (electricity, gas, water, waste water):

- Provide advice to the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller of any need to disconnect power/gas/water/waste water supplies or of any timetable for reconnection.
- Advise the NSW SES of any hazards from utility services during flooding.
- Advise the public with regard to electrical hazards during and to the availability or otherwise of the electricity supply.
- Clear or make safe any hazard caused by power lines or electricity distribution equipment.
- Reconnect customers' electrical/ gas/ water/waste water installations, when certified safe to do so and as conditions allow.
- Assist the NSW SES to identify infrastructure at risk of flooding for incorporation into planning and intelligence.

### 1.5.15 Engineering Services Functional Area

a. When requested by NSW SES;

- Provide engineering advice regarding the integrity of damaged structures.

- Assist the NSW SES with damage assessment.
- Acquire and/or provide specialist technical engineering expertise.
- Assist the NSW SES and councils with the assessment and operation of flood protection levees when requested.
- Assist with property protection, including the construction or repair of levees.
- Coordinate the restoration of critical public facilities.

b. When requested by the Recovery Coordinator:

- Establish Recovery Centres by the procurement and fit-out of suitable properties.

1.5.16 **Environmental Services Functional Area**

a. When requested by NSW SES;

- Implement the Environmental Services Functional Area (Enviroplan) Supporting Plan if required.

1.5.17 **Fire and Rescue NSW, Blayney**

a. FRNSW responsibilities are primarily confined to the FRNSW Fire District. Any deployment of FRNSW resources to assist NSW SES in flood events rests with the respective FRNSW Commander which must be a Senior Officer.

b. The FRNSW Commander will assess the capability of FRNSW to assist NSW SES in the following tasks:

- Assist the NSW SES with the warning and/or evacuation of at risk communities.
- Assist the NSW SES with the monitoring / reconnaissance of flood prone areas.
- Assist the NSW SES with the resupply of isolated communities and/or properties.
- Assist the NSW SES with property protection tasks including sandbagging.
- Provide resources for pumping flood water out of buildings and from low-lying areas.
- Assist with cleanup operations, including the hosing out of flood affected properties.
- Coordinate the deployment of fire resources to communities within Fire and Rescue NSW fire districts if access is expected to be lost in consultation with the NSW SES.

c. FRNSW will use its best endeavours to deploy appliances and or resources into locations where access is expected to be lost.

1.5.18 Forestry Corporation of NSW

a. Close and evacuate at risk camping grounds in State Forest managed areas.

b. Close and reopen Forestry Corporation of NSW roads when affected by flood waters and advise the NSW SES of its status.

c. Facilitate the safe reliable access of emergency resources on Forestry Corporation managed roads.

d. Assist the NSW SES with identification of road infrastructure at risk of flooding.

e. Manage traffic in Forestry Corporation of NSW roads.

f. Assist the NSW SES with the communication of warnings and information provision to the public through variable message signs and other appropriate means.

1.5.19 **Health Services Functional Area**

a. When requested by NSW SES;

- Activate Healthplan if required.
- Ensure that appropriate business continuity plans are developed for essential health infrastructure and are activated during floods.
- Provide medical support to the NSW SES.
- Establish health surveillance in affected areas.
- Assess potential public health risks that either acutely endanger the health of human populations or are thought to have longer term consequences.
- Provide environmental health advice.
- Provide public health warnings and advice to affected communities.
- Provide psychological counselling support to the community and emergency response workers impacted, via NSW Health Mental Health Division.
- Assist the NSW SES with the warning and evacuation of public hospitals, private hospitals and residential aged care facilities.
- Undertake vulnerable persons assessment for mental health and drug and alcohol dependant persons, dialysis, frail and/or aged and oxygen dependant persons in the community, known to the health service.

1.5.20 **NSW Office of Water**

a. Collect and maintain flood data including data relating to flood heights, velocities and discharges.

b. Provide the Bureau of Meteorology and NSW SES real-time or near real-time access to river height gauges and height data for the development of official flood warnings.

c. Provide flow rating charts for river height gauges.

d. Manage (with technical support from OEH) the approval process under the Water Act 1912 and Water Management Act 2000 for flood control works (earthworks, embankments and levees which can affect the distribution of floodwaters) including;

- Assessment and approval of flood control works (including flood mitigation works) in rural areas designated under the Acts.
- Use of floodplain management plans prepared by OEH in rural areas designated under the Acts to assess flood control work approvals.
- Giving the NSW SES access to relevant studies regarding flooding and studies supporting floodplain management plans prepared by OEH including flood studies, floodplain risk management studies and flood behaviour investigations.

1.5.21 **NSW Police Force, Chifley Local Area Command (LAC)**

a. Assist the NSW SES with the delivery of evacuation warnings and evacuation orders.

b. Assist the NSW SES with the conduct of evacuation operations.

c. Conduct road and traffic control operations in conjunction with council and/or RMS.

d. Coordinate the registration of evacuees.

e. Secure evacuated areas.

1.5.22 **NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS Canobolas)**

a. Provide personnel in rural areas and villages to;

- Inform the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller about flood conditions and response needs in their own communities, and
- Disseminate flood information.

b. Provide personnel and high-clearance vehicles for flood related activities.

c. Assist the NSW SES with the delivery of evacuation warnings and evacuation orders.

d. Assist the NSW SES with the conduct of evacuations.

e. Provide equipment for pumping flood water out of buildings and from low-lying areas.

f. Assist with the removal of caravans.

g. Provide back-up radio communications.

h. Assist with clean-up operations, including the hosing of flood affected properties.

i. Deploy fire resources to appropriate locations if access is expected to be lost.

1.5.23 **Office of Environment and Heritage**

a. Provide specialist policy, engineering and scientific advice to councils and the NSW SES on flood related matters including assistance with;

- The identification of flood problems.
- The preparation of Floodplain Risk Management Plans and associated studies.
- The implementation of floodplain risk management plans. This involves floodplain management projects which include flood mitigation works, flood warning, strategic land use planning and upgrade of evacuation routes.
- The exercising of Local Flood Plans.

b. Provide specialist advice flood related matters as follows:

- Provide the NSW SES with access to relevant studies regarding flooding, including Flood Studies and Floodplain Risk Management Studies.
- Coordinate the collection of post event flood data, in consultation with the NSW SES.
- Provide data to the Bureau of Meteorology and NSW SES real-time or near real-time access to river height gauges and height data for the development of official flood warnings (through a contract with MHL as described in the Response section of this plan).

c. **Parks and Wildlife Service**

- Close and reopen Parks and Wildlife Service roads when affected by flood waters and advise the NSW SES of its status.
- Facilitate the safe reliable access of emergency resources on National Parks and Wildlife Service managed roads.
- Assist the NSW SES with identification of road infrastructure at risk of flooding.
- Manage traffic on Parks and Wildlife Service roads.
- Assist the NSW SES with the communication of warnings and information provision to the public through variable message signs and other appropriate means.

1.5.24 **Owners of Prescribed Dams within or upstream of Blayney Shire**

| Dam | Owner |
|---|---|
| Cadia Southern Tailings Storage Facility | Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd |
| Cadia Tailings | Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd |
| Carcoar | State Water Corporation |
| Junction Reefs | NSW Department of Lands |
| Lake Rowlands | Central Tablelands Water |
| Upper Rodds Creek | Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd |
| Cadiangullong | Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd |
| Cadia North Waste Dump Detention | Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd |

a. Maintain and operate the Dam Failure Warning System for their Dam(s).

b. Contribute to the development and implementation of community engagement and capacity building programs on flooding.

c. Consult with NSW SES on the determination of dam failure alert levels and notification arrangements when developing Dam Safety Emergency Plans.

d. Maintain a Dam Safety Emergency Plan and provide copies to the NSW SES.

e. Provide information on the consequences of dam failure to the NSW SES for incorporation into planning and flood intelligence.

f. Close and evacuate at risk camping grounds/recreational areas within their managed areas.

1.5.25 **Private Companies,** Newman Bus Service

a. Assist with the provision of;

- Bus transport and drivers for evacuation, resupply or commuting purposes.
- Trucks and drivers to relocate furniture.
- Warehousing facilities to store furniture.
- Sand for sandbagging.
- Space for evacuation centres.

1.5.26 **Public Information Services Functional Area**

a. When requested by NSW SES;

- Assist the NSW SES in the establishment and operation of a Joint Media Information Centre.

1.5.27 **Roads and Maritime Services**

a. Manage traffic on state roads, state highways and waterways affected by flood waters and advise the NSW SES of their status including the Mid-Western Highway and Millthorpe Road.

b. Facilitate the safe reliable access of emergency resources on RMS managed roads.

c. Assist the NSW SES with identification of road infrastructure at risk of flooding.

d. Assist in Traffic management associated with evacuations where necessary.

e. Enter state road closure information into the Live Traffic site.

f. Assist the NSW SES and local councils with the communication of warnings and information provision to the public through variable message signs.

g. Cooperate with the Central West Transport Services Functional Area Coordinator.

1.5.28 **School Administration Offices (including Catholic Education Office Diocese of Bathurst, Department of Education Western Region Office, Orange and Private Schools)**

a. Liaise with the NSW SES and arrange for the early release of students whose travel arrangements are likely to be disrupted by flooding and/or road closures (or where required, for students to be moved to a suitable location until normal school closing time).

b. Pass information to school bus drivers/companies and/or other schools on expected or actual impacts of flooding.

c. Assist with coordinating the evacuation of schools when flooding or isolation is expected to occur.

d. Provide space in schools for evacuation centres where necessary.

1.5.29 **Service and Sporting Clubs, Blayney Soccer Club, Blayney Rugby League Club and Blayney Cricket Club.**

a. Assist with;

- Delivery of evacuation warnings.
- Conduct of evacuations.
- Lifting and/or moving household furniture and commercial stock.
- Sandbagging.
- Relocation of caravans.

1.5.30 **Telecommunication Services Functional Area**

a. When requested by NSW SES;

- Coordinate the restoration of telephone facilities damaged by flooding.
- Assist the NSW SES to identify infrastructure at risk of flooding for incorporation into planning and intelligence.

1.5.31 **The Central West Transport Services Functional Area Coordinator (TSFAC)**

a. The TSFAC will assist NSW SES, emergency services and other functional areas through the provision of transport services, including;

- The movement of emergency equipment and personnel.
- The movement of emergency supplies and goods, including water, fuel and food.
- The evacuation of people and animals.
- Assistance for medical transport.
- Transportation of animals and infectious material/dangerous goods.
- Maintaining and operating a transport route advisory service to the NSW SES, emergency services organisations and other Functional Areas and members of the community.

1.5.32 **NSW Train Link**

a. Operate NSW regional and interstate rail services through the Blayney Shire including the management of railway services affected by flood waters and advise the NSW SES.

b. Assist the NSW SES with the movement or evacuation of people during flood response operations if required.

c. Convey flood information and flood warnings to passengers and travellers on NSW trains.

d. Cooperate with, and assist the NSW SES Local Controller in relation to public safety during flood emergencies.

e. Cooperate with the Central West Transport Services Functional Area Coordinator.

1.5.33 **Welfare Services Functional Area**

a. When requested by NSW SES;

- Establish and manage evacuation centres, and provide disaster welfare services from recovery centres.
- Administer the Personal Hardship and Distress component of the NSW Disaster Relief Scheme established to provide financial assistance to people affected by emergencies.

# PART 2 - PREPAREDNESS

## 2.1 MAINTENANCE OF THIS PLAN

2.1.1 The NSW SES Blayney Local Controller will maintain the currency of this plan by;

a. Ensuring that all agencies, organisations and officers mentioned in it are aware of their roles and responsibilities.

b. Conducting exercises to test arrangements.

c. Reviewing the contents of the plan;

- After each flood operation.
- When significant changes in land-use or community characteristics occur.
- When new information from flood studies become available.
- When flood control or mitigation works are implemented or altered.
- When there are changes that alter agreed plan arrangements.

2.1.2 The plan is to be reviewed no less frequently than every five years.

## 2.2 FLOODPLAIN RISK MANAGEMENT

2.2.1 The NSW SES Blayney Local Controller will ensure that;

a. NSW SES participates in local floodplain risk management committee activities when those committees are formed, in accordance with the protocols outlined in the NSW SES Controllers' Guide.

b. The NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters is informed of involvement in floodplain risk management activities.

## 2.3 DEVELOPMENT OF FLOOD INTELLIGENCE

2.3.1 Flood intelligence describes flood behaviour and its effects on the community.

2.3.2 The NSW SES maintains a centralised flood intelligence system.

## 2.4 DEVELOPMENT OF WARNING SYSTEMS

2.4.1 The NSW SES establishes total flood warning systems for areas affected by flooding. This requires;

a. An identification of the potential clients of flood warning information at different levels of flooding (i.e. who would be affected in floods of differing severities).

b. Available information about the estimated impacts of flooding at different heights.

c. Identification of required actions and the amounts of time needed to carry them out.

d. Appropriate means of disseminating warnings to different clients and at different flood levels.

## 2.5 COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

2.5.1 The community needs to be as prepared as emergency agencies for the impact of all hazards (5) including flooding.

2.5.2 As the combat agency, NSW SES has the primary responsibility for the collation, assessment and public dissemination of information relating to flooding (3). To do this, NSW SES will require assistance from other agencies, particularly local government councils, dam owners, and the Bureau in the development and delivery of materials.

2.5.3 The NSW SES Blayney Local Controller, with the assistance of the Blayney Shire Council, the NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters and NSW SES State Headquarters, is responsible for the collation, assessment and public dissemination of information relating to flooding (3).

2.5.4 A range of tailored strategies to be employed with NSW communities include:

a. Dissemination of flood-related brochures and booklets in flood liable areas.

b. Talks and displays orientated to community organisations, businesses and schools.

c. Publicity given to this plan and to flood-orientated NSW SES activities through local media outlets, including articles in local newspapers about the flood threat and appropriate responses.

## 2.6 TRAINING

2.6.1 Throughout this document there are references to functions that must be carried out by the members of the NSW SES Blayney Unit. The NSW SES Blayney Local Controller is responsible for ensuring that the members are;

a. Familiar with the contents of this plan.

b. Trained in the skills necessary to carry out the tasks allocated to the NSW SES.

## 2.7 RESOURCES

2.7.1 The NSW SES Blayney Local Controller is responsible for maintaining the condition and state of readiness of NSW SES equipment and the NSW SES Blayney Local Headquarters.

# PART 3 - RESPONSE

## CONTROL

### 3.1 CONTROL ARRANGEMENTS

3.1.1 The NSW SES is the legislated Combat Agency for floods and is responsible for the control of flood operations. This includes the coordination of other agencies and organisations for flood management tasks.

3.1.2 The Local EMPLAN will operate to provide support as requested by the NSW SES Local Controller.

### 3.2 OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

3.2.1 NSW SES utilises the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS), which is based on three principles;

a. Functional management

b. Management by objectives

c. Span of control.

3.2.2 AIIMS provides for different incident levels based on the complexity of management.

3.2.3 The Local Government Area may be divided into sectors and divisions to manage the flood event (divisions are usually a group of sectors).

3.2.4 Sectors and divisions may be based on floodplain classifications, geographical, physical or functional boundaries. A town, city or suburb may be one sector or split into several sectors and divisions.

### 3.3 START OF RESPONSE OPERATIONS

3.3.1 This plan is always active to ensure that preparedness actions detailed in this plan are completed.

3.3.2 Response operations will begin;

a. On receipt of a Bureau of Meteorology Preliminary Flood Warning, Flood Warning, Flood Watch, Severe Thunderstorm Warning or a Severe Weather Warning for flash flooding.

b. On receipt of a dam failure alert.

c. When other evidence leads to an expectation of flooding within the council area.

3.3.3 Contact with the Bureau of Meteorology to discuss the development of flood warnings will normally be through the NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters and/or NSW SES State Headquarters.

3.3.4 The following persons and organisations will be advised of the start of response operations regardless of the location and severity of the flooding anticipated:

a. NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters.

b. NSW SES Blayney Local Controller.

c. NSW SES Blayney Unit.

d. Blayney Shire Local Emergency Operations Controller (for transmission to the NSW Police Force Local Area Command Headquarters).

e. Blayney Shire Local Emergency Management Officer (for transmission to appropriate council officers and departments).

f. Blayney Shire Council Mayor.

g. Other agencies listed in this plan will be advised by the Local Emergency Management Officer on the request of the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller and as appropriate to the location and nature of the threat.

## 3.4 RESPONSE STRATEGIES

3.4.1 The main response strategies for NSW SES flood operations include;

a. Information Provision and Warning

- Provision of warnings, information and advice to communities.
- Inform the community regarding the potential impacts of a flood and what actions to undertake in preparation for flooding.
- Provide timely and accurate information to the community.

b. Property protection

- Protect the property of residents and businesses at risk of flood damage.
- Assistance with property protection by way of sandbagging and the lifting or transporting of furniture, personal effects, commercial stock and caravans.
- Assistance with the protection of essential infrastructure.

c. 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 (7).

d. Flood Rescue

- The rescue or safe retrieval of persons or animals trapped by floodwaters.

e. Resupply

- Minimise disruption upon the community by resupplying towns and villages which have become isolated as a consequence of flooding.
- Ensure supplies are maintained to property owners by coordinating the resupply of properties which have become isolated as a consequence of flooding.

3.4.2 The NSW SES Local Controller will select the appropriate response strategy to deal with the expected impact of the flood in each sector and/or community. The impact may vary so a number of different strategies may need to be selected and implemented across the whole operational area. The available strategies for each sector and/or community are maintained by the NSW SES.

3.4.3 Supporting agency strategies may include;

a. Protect the community from incidents involving fire and hazardous materials.

b. Maintain the welfare of communities and individuals affected by the impact of a flood.

c. Minimise disruption to the community by ensuring supply of essential energy and utility services.

d. Ensure coordinated health services are available to and accessible by the flood affected communities.

e. Maintain the welfare of animals affected by the impact of a flood.

## 3.5 OPERATIONS CENTRES

3.5.1 The NSW SES Blayney Operations Centre is located at Carcoar Street, Blayney NSW.

3.5.2 Supporting EOCs are located at the Blayney Shire Emergency Operations Centre is located at the Training Rooms, Blayney Shire Council Depot, Lawson Street, Blayney, NSW..

## 3.6 LIAISON

3.6.1 Any agency with responsibilities identified in this plan may be requested by the NSW SES to provide liaison (including a liaison officer where necessary) to the NSW SES Blayney Operations Centre, or designated Emergency Operations Centre.

3.6.2 In accordance with NSW EMPLAN, Liaison Officers will;

a. Maintain communication with and convey directions/requests to their organisation or functional area;

b. Provide advice on the status, resource availability, capabilities, actions and requirements of their organisation or functional area, and

c. Where appropriate, have the authority to deploy the resources of their parent organisation at the request of the NSW SES Local Controller.

## 3.7 END OF RESPONSE OPERATIONS

3.7.1 When the immediate danger to life and property has passed the NSW SES Region Incident Controller or the NSW SES Local Controller will issue an 'All Clear' message signifying that response operations have been completed. The message will be distributed through the same media outlets as earlier evacuation messages. The relevant Controller will also advise details of recovery coordination arrangements, arrangements made for clean-up operations prior to evacuees being allowed to return to their homes, and stand-down instructions for agencies not required for recovery operations.

# PLANNING

## 3.8 COLLATING SITUATIONAL INFORMATION

### Strategy

3.8.1 The NSW SES maintains and records situational awareness of current impacts and response activities.

### Actions

3.8.2 The NSW SES Blayney Local Headquarters collates information on the current situation in the Blayney Shire LGA and incorporates in Situation Reports.

3.8.3 The NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters collates Region-wide information for inclusion in NSW SES Region Situation Reports.

3.8.4 Sources of situational information during times of flooding are;

a. **Agency Situation Reports**. Agencies and functional areas provide regular situation reports (SITREPs) to the NSW SES.

b. **Active Reconnaissance**. The NSW SES Blayney Local Controller is responsible for coordinating the reconnaissance of impact areas, recording and communicating observations. Reconnaissance can be performed on the ground and using remote sensing (more commonly aerial). The NSW SES monitors the following problem areas:

- The Blayney to Hobbys Yards Road (SH 54) at Brewery bridge 1km south of Blayney.
- The Blayney to Newbridge Road, just east of the Blayney town Boundary.

c. The **Bureau of Meteorology's Flood Warning Centre** provides river height and rainfall information, data is available on the website http://www.bom.gov.au/nsw/flood/.

d. **Manly Hydraulics Laboratory (a business unit within NSW Public Works)** automated river watch system funded by the Office of Environment and Heritage. This system provides river height and rainfall readings for a number of gauges in the Blayney Shire LGA. Recent data from this system is available on the Manly Hydraulic Laboratory website: http://www.mhl.nsw.gov.au. A history of area floods is also available upon request via the website.

e. **NSW Office of Water**. This office advises flow rates and rates of rise for the Lachlan River and from Carcoar Dam. Daily river reports containing information on gauge heights and river flows are available from the website: http://waterinfo.nsw.gov.au/.

f. **Carcoar Dam Storage Monitoring System.** This system provides information on Carcoar Dam.

g. **Lake Rowlands Dam Storage Monitoring System.** This system provides information on Lake Rowlands Dam.

h. **Cadia Valley Operations Dams Storage Monitoring System.** This system provides information on the Cadiangullong, Cadia Northern Tailings Storage, Cadia Southern Tailings Storage and Upper Rodds Creek Dams.

i. **NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters**. The Region Headquarters provides information on flooding and its consequences, including those in nearby council areas (this information is documented in Bulletins and Situation Reports).

j. **Blayney Shire Council** issue Road Closure Bulletins.

3.8.5 **Local Property Owners.** Property owners on the upper reaches of the catchment area may monitor runoff and river heights and supply information to the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller when heavy rain, likely to cause flooding, occurs or when creeks are rising.

3.8.6 During flood operations sources of information on roads closed by flooding include;

a. Blayney Shire Council (website, Facebook and/or telephone service)

b. Chifley Police Local Area Command.

c. Roads and Maritime Services (website and/or telephone service).

d. NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters.

e. NSW SES Blayney Local Headquarters.

3.8.7 Situational information relating to consequences of flooding should be used to verify and validate NSW SES Flood Intelligence records.

## 3.9 PROVISION OF FLOOD INFORMATION AND WARNINGS

### Strategy

3.9.1 The NSW SES Blayney Local Headquarters provides advice to the NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters on current and expected impacts of flooding in the Blayney Shire LGA.

3.9.2 The NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters issues NSW SES Flood Bulletins, NSW SES Livestock and Equipment Warnings, Evacuation Warnings and Evacuation Orders to media outlets and agencies on behalf of all NSW SES units in the Region.

### Actions

3.9.3 The NSW SES Blayney Local Controller will ensure that the NSW SES Central West Region Incident Controller is regularly briefed on the progress of operations.

3.9.4 NSW SES Blayney Local Headquarters operations staff will be briefed regularly so that they can provide information in response to inquiries received in person or by other means such as phone or fax.

3.9.5 **Bureau of Meteorology Severe Thunderstorm Warning**. These are issued direct to the media by the Bureau when severe thunderstorms are expected to produce dangerous or damaging conditions, including flash flooding. Severe thunderstorms are usually smaller in scale than events covered by Flood Watches and Severe Weather Warnings.

3.9.6 **Bureau of Meteorology Severe Weather Warnings for Flash Flooding**. These are issued direct to the media by the Bureau and provide a warning of the possibility for flash flooding as a result of intense rainfall. These warnings are issued when severe weather is expected to affect land based communities with 6 to 24 hours. Severe Weather Warnings may also include other conditions such as Damaging Winds.

3.9.7 **Bureau of Meteorology Flood Watches**. Flood Watches are issued by the Bureau to advise people of the potential for flooding in a catchment area based on predicted or actual rainfall. Flood Watches will be included in NSW SES Flood Bulletins issued by the NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters.

3.9.8 **Bureau of Meteorology Flood Warnings.** The NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters will send a copy of Bureau Flood Warnings to the NSW SES Blayney Unit. On receipt the NSW SES Local Controller will provide the NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters with information on the estimated impacts of flooding at the predicted heights for inclusion in NSW SES Region Flood Bulletins.

3.9.9 **NSW SES Livestock and Equipment Warnings**. Following heavy rain or when there are indications of significant creek or river rises (even to levels below Minor Flood heights), the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller will advise the NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters which will issue NSW SES Livestock and Equipment Warnings.

3.9.10 **NSW SES Local Flood Advices**. The NSW SES Local Controller may issue Local Flood Advices for locations not covered by Bureau Flood Warnings. They may be provided verbally in response to phone inquiries but will normally be incorporated into NSW SES Region Flood Bulletins.

3.9.11 **NSW SES Flood Bulletins**. The NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters will regularly issue NSW SES Flood Bulletins which describe information on the estimated impacts of flooding at the predicted heights (using information from Bureau Flood Warnings and NSW SES Local Flood Advices) to NSW SES units, media outlets and agencies on behalf of all NSW SES units in the Region.

3.9.12 **NSW SES Evacuation Warnings and Evacuation Orders**. These are usually issued to the media by the NSW SES Region Incident Controller on behalf of the NSW SES Local Controller.

3.9.13 The NSW SES Blayney Local Headquarters provides a "phone-in" information service for the community in relation to current warnings, river heights, flood behaviour, road conditions and closures of local and main roads and advice on safety matters and means of protecting property.

3.9.14 **Dam Failure Alerts**. Dam failure alerts are issued to NSW SES by the dam owner, in accordance with arrangements in the Dam Safety Emergency Plan (DSEP), the system involves the Dam Owner notifying NSW SES State Headquarters Operations Communications Centre, who in turn distribute the warning to the NSW SES Region Headquarters and NSW SES Unit Headquarters.

3.9.15 A flow chart illustrating the notification arrangements for potential dam failure is shown in Attachment 2.

3.9.16 Dam failure alert levels are set in consultation with the NSW SES and are used to trigger appropriate response actions. The conditions that define each of the alert levels are listed in the relevant DSEP. Responses escalate as the alert level migrates from white to amber to red. Table 1 briefly outlines example defining conditions and appropriate NSW SES responses associated with each alert.

**Table 1: Dam Failure Alert Levels**

| Alert Level | Example Defining Condition | NSW SES Response | NSW SES Warning Product |
|---|---|---|---|
| White | May be a structural anomaly.<br><br>May be increased monitoring in response to a heavy rainfall event | Implements notification flowchart.<br><br>Check operational readiness. | This is a preliminary alert to assist the NSW SES in its preparation. This is not a public alert. |
| Amber | Failure possible if storage level continues to rise or structural anomaly not fixed | Implements notification flowchart.<br><br>Warn downstream population at risk to prepare to evacuate | NSW SES Evacuation Warning |
| Red | Failure imminent or occurred | Implements notification flowchart.<br><br>Evacuation of downstream populations | NSW SES Evacuation Order |

Note: Some DSEPs will have alert levels that proceed directly from White to Red. This is the case if adequate time does not exist between the three alert levels to evacuate the downstream population at risk. The decision to omit the Amber Alert level, and the general setting of Alert levels should be undertaken in consultation with the NSW SES.

3.9.17 The NSW SES / Dam Owner will disseminate warnings to the population at risk of dam failure (these arrangements are specific to each dam, are negotiated between the Dam Owner and NSW SES, and are documented in the DSEP).

3.9.18 **Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS).** This signal may be played over radio and television stations to alert communities to Evacuation Warnings, Evacuation Orders, Special Warnings or Dam-Failure Warnings. Approval to use the signal is associated with who approves the warning/order message.

3.9.19 **The Public Information and Inquiry Centre (PIIC)** (operated by the NSW Police Force) will answer calls from the public regarding registered evacuees.

3.9.20 **The Disaster Welfare Assistance line** is a central support and contact point for disaster affected people inquiring about welfare services advice and assistance. This normally operates during business hours, but can be extended when required.

3.9.21 **The RMS Transport Information Line** will provide advice to callers on the status of roads. The RMS website also lists road closure information.

3.9.22 **Blayney Shire Council** will provide information on the status of roads.

3.9.23 Collation and dissemination of road information is actioned as follows:

a. As part of Situation Reports, the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller provides road status reports for main roads in the council area to the NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters.

b. The NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters distributes information on main roads to NSW SES units, media outlets and agencies as part of NSW SES Flood Bulletins.

# OPERATIONS

## 3.10 AIRCRAFT MANAGEMENT

3.10.1 Aircraft can be used for a variety of purposes during flood operations including evacuation, rescue, resupply, reconnaissance and emergency travel.

3.10.2 Air support operations will be conducted under the control of the NSW SES Region Headquarters, which may allocate aircraft to units if applicable.

3.10.3 NSW SES maintains the following information for the Blayney Shire Council area;

a. Locations of suitable helicopter landing points.

b. Locations of suitable airports and records detailing aircraft size and type that can land at airports.

c. Intelligence on when access to these locations is expected to be lost.

## 3.11 ASSISTANCE FOR ANIMALS

3.11.1 Matters relating to the welfare of livestock, companion animals and wildlife are to be referred to Agriculture and Animal Services Functional Area.

3.11.2 Requests for emergency supply and/or delivery of fodder to stranded livestock, or for livestock rescue, are to be referred to Agriculture and Animal Services Functional Area.

3.11.3 Requests for animal rescue should be referred to the NSW SES.

## 3.12 COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

3.12.1 The primary means of communications between fixed locations is by telephone, email and facsimile.

3.12.2 The primary means of communication to and between deployed NSW SES resources is by GRN.

3.12.3 All liaison officers will provide their own communication links back to their parent agencies.

3.12.4 All other organisations will provide communications as necessary to their deployed field teams.

3.12.5 Back-up communications: Blayney Shire Council will provide communications in radio-equipped vehicles and a base station operator on council's own radio network.

3.12.6 Back-up communications: Blayney RFS will provide communications in radio-equipped vehicles and a base station operator on the RFS' own radio network.

## 3.13 PRELIMINARY DEPLOYMENTS

3.13.1 When flooding is expected to be severe enough to cut road access to towns, within towns and/or rural communities, the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller will ensure that resources are in place for the distribution of foodstuffs and medical supplies to the areas that could become isolated.

3.13.2 When access between locations is expected to be cut, the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller will advise appropriate agencies so that resources (including sandbags, fire fighting appliances, ambulances, etc.) are deployed to ensure that operational capability is maintained.

## 3.14 ROAD AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

3.14.1 A number of roads within the council area are affected by flooding. NSW SES maintains details of these roads.

3.14.2 The council closes and re-opens its own roads.

3.14.3 The NSW Police Force has the authority to close and re-open roads but will normally only do so (if the Council or the RMS have not already acted) if public safety requires such action.

3.14.4 When resources permit, the NSW SES assists Council, RMS or the Police by erecting road closure signs and barriers.

3.14.5 In flood events, the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller may direct the imposition of traffic control measures. The entry into flood affected areas will be controlled in accordance with the provisions of the State Emergency Service Act, 1989 (Part 5, Sections 19, 20, 21 and 22) and the State Emergency Rescue Management Act, 1989 (Part 4, Sections 60KA, 60L and 61).

3.14.6 Police, RMS or Council officers closing or re-opening roads or bridges affected by flooding are to advise the NSW SES Blayney Local Headquarters, which will then provide a road information service to local emergency services, the public and the NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters. All such information will also be passed to the Police, RMS and the Council.

## 3.15 STRANDED TRAVELLERS

3.15.1 Flood waters can strand travellers. Travellers seeking assistance will be referred to the Welfare Services Functional Area for the arrangement of emergency accommodation.

## 3.16 MANAGING PROPERTY PROTECTION OPERATIONS

### Strategy

3.16.1 Protect the property of residents and businesses at risk of flood damage.

### Actions

3.16.2 The NSW SES is the responsible agency for the coordination of operations to protect property.

3.16.3 Property may be protected from floods by;

a. Lifting or moving of household furniture.

b. Lifting or moving commercial stock and equipment.

c. Sandbagging to minimise entry of water into buildings.

3.16.4 The NSW SES Blayney Local Headquarters maintains a small stock of sandbags, and back-up supplies are available through the NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters. Blayney Shire Council also maintains a small stock of sandbags for emergency operations at their Lawson Street depot. A motorised sandbag-filling machine is available from Bathurst or Molong. Alternatively, local concrete trucks may be used.

## 3.17 MANAGING FLOOD RESCUE OPERATIONS

### Strategy

3.17.1 Rescue of people and animals from floods.

### Actions

3.17.2 The NSW SES Blayney Local Controller controls flood rescue in Blayney Shire LGA during a flood emergency.

3.17.3 Flood rescues, may be carried out by accredited units in accordance with appropriate standards.

3.17.4 Additional flood boats and crews can be requested through the NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters.

3.17.5 There may be some residual population which did not evacuate during the early stages of flooding and which require rescue.

## 3.18 MANAGING EVACUATION OPERATIONS

### Strategy

3.18.1 When there is a risk to public safety, evacuation is the primary strategy. Circumstances may include;

a. Evacuation of people when their homes or businesses are likely to flood.

b. Evacuation of people who are unsuited to living in isolated circumstances, due to flood water closing access.

c. Evacuation of people where essential energy and utility services are likely to fail, have failed or where buildings have been made uninhabitable.

**Actions**

3.18.2 The evacuation operation will have the following stages:

a. Decision to evacuate.

b. Mobilisation (mobilisation may begin prior to the decision to evacuate).

c. Evacuation Warning delivery.

d. Evacuation Order delivery.

e. Withdrawal.

f. Shelter.

g. Return.

3.18.3 During floods evacuations will be controlled by the NSW SES. Small-scale evacuations will be controlled by the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller. Should the scale of evacuation operations be beyond the capabilities of local resources control may be escalated to the NSW SES Central West Region Incident Controller.

## Decision to evacuate

3.18.4 In most cases the decision to evacuate rests with the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller who exercises his/her authority in accordance with Section 22(1) of The State Emergency Service Act 1989. However, the decision to evacuate will usually be made after consultation with the NSW SES Central West Region Incident Controller and the Local Emergency Operations Controller.

3.18.5 In events that require large scale evacuations, the decision to evacuate may be escalated to the Region or the State Incident Controller.

3.18.6 Some people will make their own decision to evacuate earlier and move to alternate accommodation, using their own transport. This is referred to as self-managed evacuation (8).

## Mobilisation

3.18.7 The NSW SES Local Controller will request the following personnel for doorknock teams for designated Sectors/locations:

a. NSW SES Blayney Unit members.

b. RFS Canobolas District members via the RFS Fire Control Officer.

c. Local Police Force officers via the local area command.

3.18.8 The NSW SES Central West Region Incident Controller will request any additional personnel required to assist with doorknock teams using;

a. NSW SES members from the NSW SES Central West Region and surrounding NSW SES Regions.

b. FRNSW personnel arranged via the FRNSW Liaison Officer.

c. RFS personnel arranged via the RFS Liaison Officer.

3.18.9 The NSW SES Local Controller will request the Chairperson of the LEMC to provide Council personnel to assist with traffic coordination within Sector(s)/Community.

3.18.10 The NSW SES Local Controller will arrange liaison officers for Sector Command Centres.

3.18.11 The NSW SES Central West Region Operations Controller will request the required number of buses for Sectors via the Transport Services Functional Area.

## Delivery of Evacuation Warnings and Evacuation Orders

3.18.12 The NSW SES will advise the community of the requirements to evacuate. The NSW SES will issue an **Evacuation Warning** when the intent of an NSW SES Incident Controller is to warn the community of the need to prepare for a possible evacuation.

3.18.13 The NSW SES will issue an **Evacuation Order** when the intent of the NSW SES Incident Controller is to instruct a community to immediately evacuate in response to an imminent threat.

3.18.14 The NSW SES Local Controller will distribute Evacuation Warnings and Evacuation Orders to;

a. Sector/Division Command Centres (where established).

b. Blayney Shire Local Emergency Operations Centre.

c. Blayney Shire Council.

d. Chifley Police Local Area Command.

e. Canobolas Rural Fire Service Control Centre.

f. Radio Stations.

g. Other local agencies and specified individuals.

3.18.15 The NSW SES Central West Region Incident Controller will distribute Evacuation Warnings and Evacuation Orders to;

a. The NSW SES State Operations Centre.

b. The NSW SES Blayney Local Controller.

c. Affected communities via dial-out warning systems where installed or applicable.

d. Relevant media outlets and agencies.

3.18.16 Evacuation Warnings and Evacuation Orders may be delivered through;

a. Radio and television stations.

b. Doorknocking by emergency service personnel.

c. Public address systems (fixed or mobile).

d. Telephony-based systems (including Emergency Alert).

e. Two-way Radio.

f. Direct access to Radio Station 2BS and 2GZ.

3.18.17 The Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) may be used to precede all Evacuation Orders broadcast on Radio Stations.

3.18.18 Sector Commanders, where established, will distribute Evacuation Orders via Emergency Service personnel in doorknock teams to areas under threat of inundation.

3.18.19 Doorknock teams will work at the direction of;

a. The Sector Commander if a Sector Command Centre is established.

b. The Relevant Division Commander where a Sector Command Centre has been established.

c. The Incident Controller.

3.18.20 Field teams conducting doorknocks will record and report back the following information to their Sector Commander/Division Commander/Incident Controller;

a. Addresses and locations of houses doorknocked and/or evacuated.

b. The number of occupants.

c. Details of support required (such as transport, medical evacuation, assistance to secure house and/or property and raise or move belongings).

d. Details of residents who refuse to comply with the Evacuation Order.

3.18.21 Refusal to evacuate. Field teams cannot afford to waste time dealing with people who are reluctant or refuse to comply with any Evacuation Order. These cases are to be referred to the NSW Police Force.

## Withdrawal

3.18.22 Evacuations will generally be carried out in stages starting from the lowest areas, low flood islands and low trapped perimeters; and progressively from higher areas.

3.18.23 The most desirable method of evacuation is via road using private transport. This may be supplemented by buses for car-less people. However, other means of evacuation may also be used if available and as necessary (e.g. by foot, rail, air).

3.18.24 Evacuees who require emergency accommodation or disaster welfare assistance will be directed to designated evacuation centres. Evacuees who have made their own accommodation arrangements will not be directed to evacuation centres. It is not possible to determine in advance how many will fall into this category.

3.18.25 Evacuees will move under local traffic arrangements from the relevant Sectors/Community to allocated Evacuation Centres.

3.18.26 **Health Services**. The Health Services Functional Area will coordinate the evacuation of hospitals, health centres and aged care facilities (including nursing homes).

3.18.27 **Schools.** School administration offices (Department of Education, Catholic Education Office and Private Schools) will coordinate the evacuation of schools if not already closed.

3.18.28 If there is sufficient time between the start of response operations and the evacuation of communities, the NSW SES Central West Region Incident Controller will discuss the temporary closure of appropriate schools with the Director, Public Schools NSW, Bathurst Network, Department of Education. This will enable pupils to stay at home or be returned home so they can be evacuated (if required) with their families.

3.18.29 Note that in the Blayney Shire LGA, school principals may close some schools affected by flooding in the early stages of flooding.

3.18.30 **Caravan parks**. When an evacuation order is given occupiers of movable dwellings should:

a. Isolate power to moveable dwellings.

b. Collect personal papers, medicines, a change of clothing, toiletries and bedclothes.

c. Lift the other contents in any remaining dwellings as high as possible.

d. Move to friends, relatives or a designated evacuation centre if they have their own transport, or move to the caravan office to await transport.

e. If undertaking self-managed evacuation, register their movements with the caravan park management upon leaving the park.

3.18.31 Where possible, dwellings that can be moved will be relocated by their owners. Park managers will arrange for the relocation of movable dwellings as required. Council and NSW SES personnel may assist if required.

3.18.32 Caravan park managers will ensure that their caravan park is capable of being evacuated in a timely and safe manner.

3.18.33 Advise the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller of:

a. The number of people requiring transport.

b. Details of any medical evacuations required.

c. Whether additional assistance is required to effect the evacuation.

3.18.34 Check that all residents and visitors are accounted for.

3.18.35 Inform the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller when the evacuation of the caravan park has been completed.

3.18.36 Provide the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller with a register of people that have been evacuated.

3.18.37 **Assistance Animals, Pets and Companion Animals of Evacuees:** Assistance animals (guide dogs, hearing assistance animals, etc.) will remain in the care of their owners throughout the evacuation. This includes transport and access into evacuation centres etc. Due to safety restrictions, it may not be possible to allow companion animals to accompany their owners when being transported via aircraft or flood rescue boats. Agriculture and Animal Services will make separate arrangements for the evacuation and care of companion animals.

3.18.38 **Transport and storage:** Transport and storage of furniture from flood threatened properties will be arranged as time and resources permit.

3.18.39 **Security:** The NSW Police Force will coordinate the provision of overall security for evacuated areas.

3.18.40 The NSW SES Local Controller is to provide the following reports to the NSW SES Central West Region Headquarters:

a. Advice of commencement of the evacuation of each Sector.

b. Half-hourly progress reports (by Sectors) during evacuations.

c. Advice of completion of the evacuation of each Sector.

3.18.41 **Assembly areas:** An assembly area is a designated location used for the assembly of emergency-affected persons before they move to temporary accommodation or a nominated evacuation centre. As such these areas do not provide welfare assistance nor are they used for long term sheltering or provision of meals. An assembly area may also be a prearranged, strategically placed area, where support response personnel, vehicles and other equipment can be held in readiness for use during an emergency.

## Shelter

3.18.42 **Evacuation Centres:** Evacuees will be advised to go to friends or relatives, or else be taken to the nearest accessible evacuation centre, which may initially be established at the direction of the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller, but managed as soon as possible by Welfare Services.

3.18.43 The following locations are suitable for use as flood evacuation centres:

a. Blayney High School Assembly Hall - Water Street, Blayney

b. Christchurch Anglican Hall - Adelaide Street, Blayney

c. Shalom House of Prayer - Collins Street, Carcoar

3.18.44 **Registration:** The NSW Police Force will facilitate the requirement of Disaster Victim Registration for people evacuated to designated evacuation centres.

3.18.45 **Animal shelter compounds:** Animal shelter compounds will be set up for the domestic pets and companion animals of evacuees if required. Facilities will be managed by Agriculture and Animal Services.

### Return

3.18.46 The NSW SES Local Controller will advise when return to evacuated areas is safe after flood waters have receded and reliable access is available.

3.18.47 The NSW SES Local Controller will determine when it is safe for evacuees to return to their homes in consultation with:

a. The Recovery Coordinating Committee (if established)

b. Welfare Services Functional Area Coordinator (welfare of evacuees)

c. Engineering Services Functional Area Co-ordinator (safety of buildings, structural integrity of levees/dams)

d. Health Service Functional Area Coordinator (public health)

e. Transport Services Functional Areas Coordinator (arrangement of transport)

f. The Blayney Shire LEOCON

g. The Blayney Shire Council

h. NSW SES Region Incident Controller

i. Other appropriate agencies/functional areas as required (mitigation and advice regarding identified risks resulting from the flood event).

3.18.48 Once it is considered safe to do so, the NSW SES Incident Controller will authorise the return of evacuees.

3.18.49 The return will be controlled by the NSW SES Local Controller and may be conducted, at their request, by the Recovery Coordinator.

## 3.19 MANAGING RESUPPLY OPERATIONS

3.19.1 The NSW SES is responsible for the coordination of the resupply of isolated communities and properties.

3.19.2 If isolation is expected to occur, residents should be encouraged to consider their needs and suitability for an unknown period of isolation.

3.19.3 If properties/communities are going to remain in locations expected to become isolated, households/retailers should be encouraged to stock up on essential supplies.

3.19.4 Where practicable, once supplies are delivered to the NSW SES designated loading point, the NSW SES Local Controller will arrange for the delivery of

essential foodstuffs, fuels or urgent medical supplies required by an isolated property or community.

3.19.5 All reasonable effects will be made to deliver supplies, however where necessary the NSW SES will prioritise the delivery of items.

## Resupply of Isolated Towns and Villages

### Strategy

3.19.6 Minimise disruption upon the community by resupplying towns and villages which have become isolated as a consequence of flooding.

### Actions

3.19.7 The NSW SES is responsible for the coordination of the resupply of isolated communities.

3.19.8 If flood predictions indicate that areas are likely to become isolated, the NSW SES Local Controller should advise retailers that they should stock up.

3.19.9 When isolation occurs, retailers will be expected to place orders with suppliers where they have a line of credit and to instruct those suppliers to package their goods and deliver them to loading points designated by the NSW SES.

3.19.10 The NSW SES is prepared to deliver mail to isolated communities but may not be able to do so according to normal Australia Post timetables.

3.19.11 The NSW SES will assist hospitals with resupply of linen and other consumables where able.

## Resupply of Isolated Properties

### Strategy

3.19.12 Ensure supplies are maintained to properties by coordinating the resupply of properties which have become isolated as a consequence of flooding.

### Actions

3.19.13 The resupply of isolated properties is a common requirement during floods and coordination can be difficult because requests can emanate from a variety of sources. Isolated properties may call their suppliers direct, place their orders through their own social networks or contact the NSW SES.

3.19.14 The principles to be applied when planning for the resupply of isolated properties are;

a. The NSW SES will coordinate resupply and establish a schedule.

b. Some isolated households will not have the ability to purchase essential grocery items due to financial hardship. If an isolated household seeks resupply from the NSW SES and claims to be, or is considered to be, in dire circumstances, he/she is to be referred to Welfare Services for assessment of eligibility. Where financial eligibility criteria are met,

Welfare Services will assist with the purchase of essential grocery items. Welfare Services will deliver the essential grocery items to the NSW SES designated loading point for transport.

c. Local suppliers will liaise with the NSW SES regarding delivery of resupply items to the designated loading point.

d. Local suppliers are responsible for packaging resupply items for delivery.

3.19.15 A flowchart illustrating the Resupply process is shown in Attachment 1. Please note that the flowchart outlines the resupply process but does not encompass all potential situations and/or outcomes.

# PART 4 - RECOVERY

## 4.1 RECOVERY COORDINATION AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

4.1.1 The NSW SES Blayney Local Controller will ensure that planning for long-term recovery operations begins at the earliest opportunity, initially through briefing the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC). As soon as possible the LEMC will meet to discuss recovery implications including the need for a Local Recovery Committee. The LEMC will consider any impact assessment in determining the need for recovery arrangements. This is conveyed in the first instance to the State Emergency Operations Controller (SEOCON) for confirmation with the State Emergency Recovery Controller (SERCON).

4.1.2 Once the need for recovery has been identified, the SERCON, in consultation with the SEOCON, may recommend the appointment of a Local Recovery Coordinator and nominate an appropriate candidate to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services.

4.1.3 The SERCON may send a representative to the LEMC and subsequent recovery meetings to provide expert recovery advice and guidance.

4.1.4 The NSW SES Blayney Local Controller and Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) attend recovery meetings to provide an overview of the emergency response operation.

4.1.5 The NSW SES Region Incident Controller, the Regional Emergency Management Officer and appropriate Regional Functional Area Coordinators will be invited to the initial local meeting and to subsequent meetings as required.

4.1.6 The recovery committee will:

a. Develop and maintain a Recovery Action Plan with an agreed exit strategy.

b. Monitor and coordinate the activities of agencies with responsibility for the delivery of services during recovery.

c. Ensure that relevant stakeholders, especially the communities affected, are involved in the development and implementation of recovery objectives and strategies and are informed of progress made.

d. Provide the SERCON with an end of recovery report.

e. Ensure the recovery is in line with the National Principles of Disaster Recovery and the NSW tenets.

## 4.2 RECOVERY COORDINATION AT THE REGION AND STATE LEVEL

4.2.1 In the event that an emergency affects several local areas, a Region Emergency Management Committee (REMC) will meet to discuss recovery

implications including the need for a Region Recovery Committee. This is conveyed in the first instance to the SEOCON for confirmation with the SERCON.

4.2.2 In the event of an emergency which affects multiple regions, or is of state or national consequence, or where complex, long term recovery and reconstruction is required, it may be necessary to establish a State Recovery Committee and the appointment of a State Recovery Coordinator.

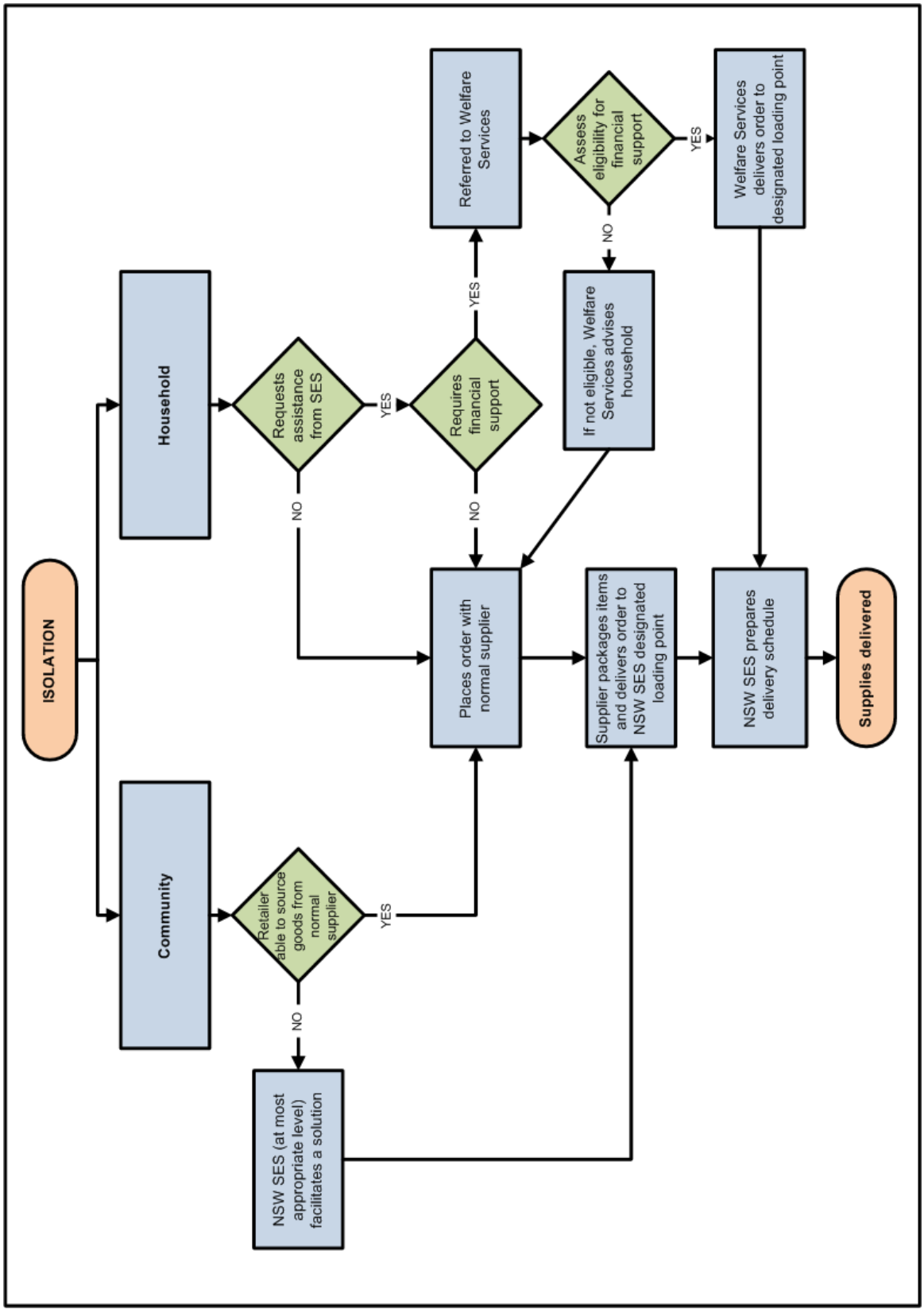
## 4.3 ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEBRIEFS / AFTER ACTION REVIEWS

4.3.1 As soon as possible after flooding has abated, the NSW SES Blayney Local Controller will advise participating organisations of details of response operation after action review arrangements.

4.3.2 The NSW SES Blayney Local Controller will ensure that adequate arrangements are in place to record details of the after action review and each item requiring further action is delegated to an organisation or individual to implement.

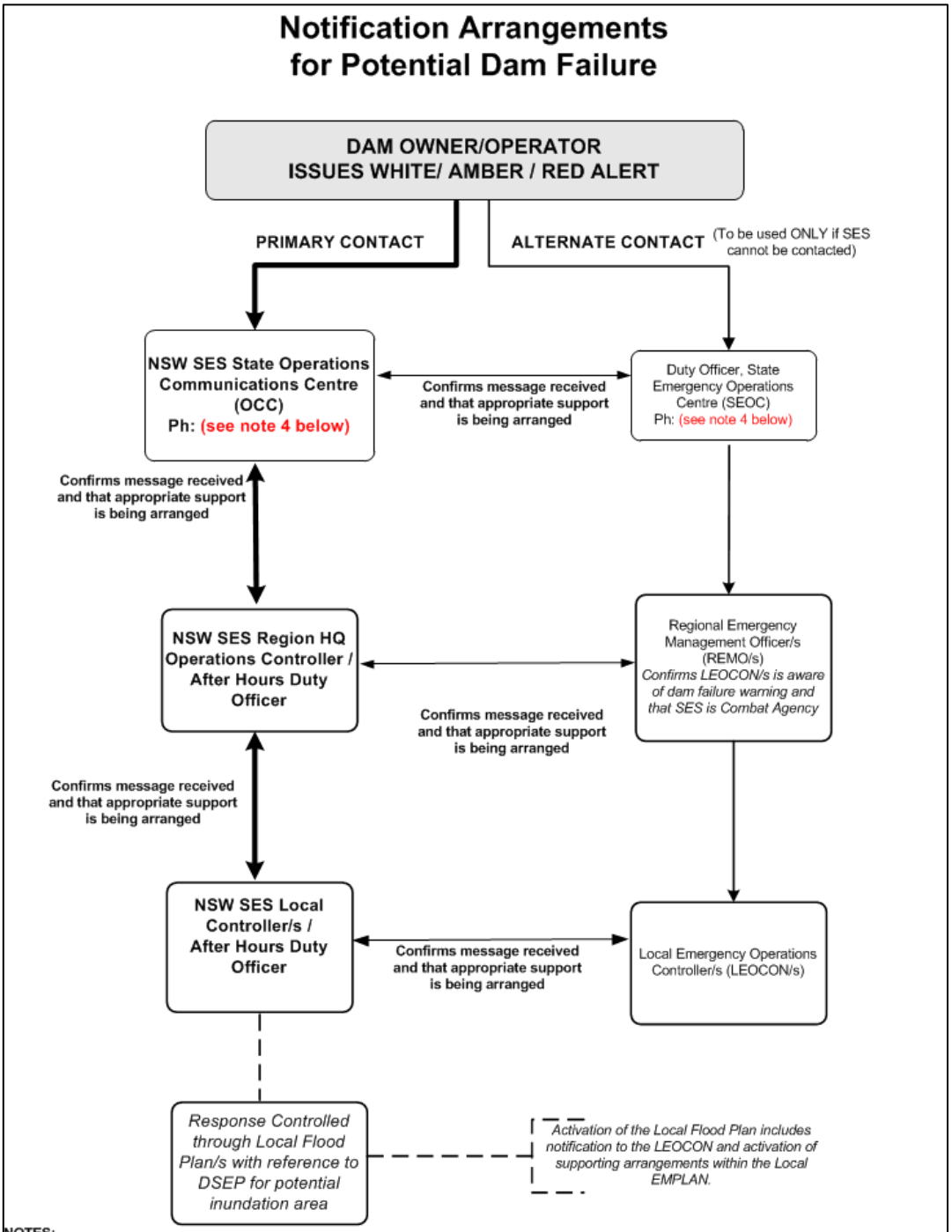
4.3.3 Follow-up to ensure the satisfactory completion of these actions will be undertaken by the Blayney Shire Local Emergency Management Committee.

# ATTACHMENT 1 - RESUPPLY FLOWCHART




**Please Note:** **The chart outlines the resupply process, but does not encompass all potential situations and outcomes.**

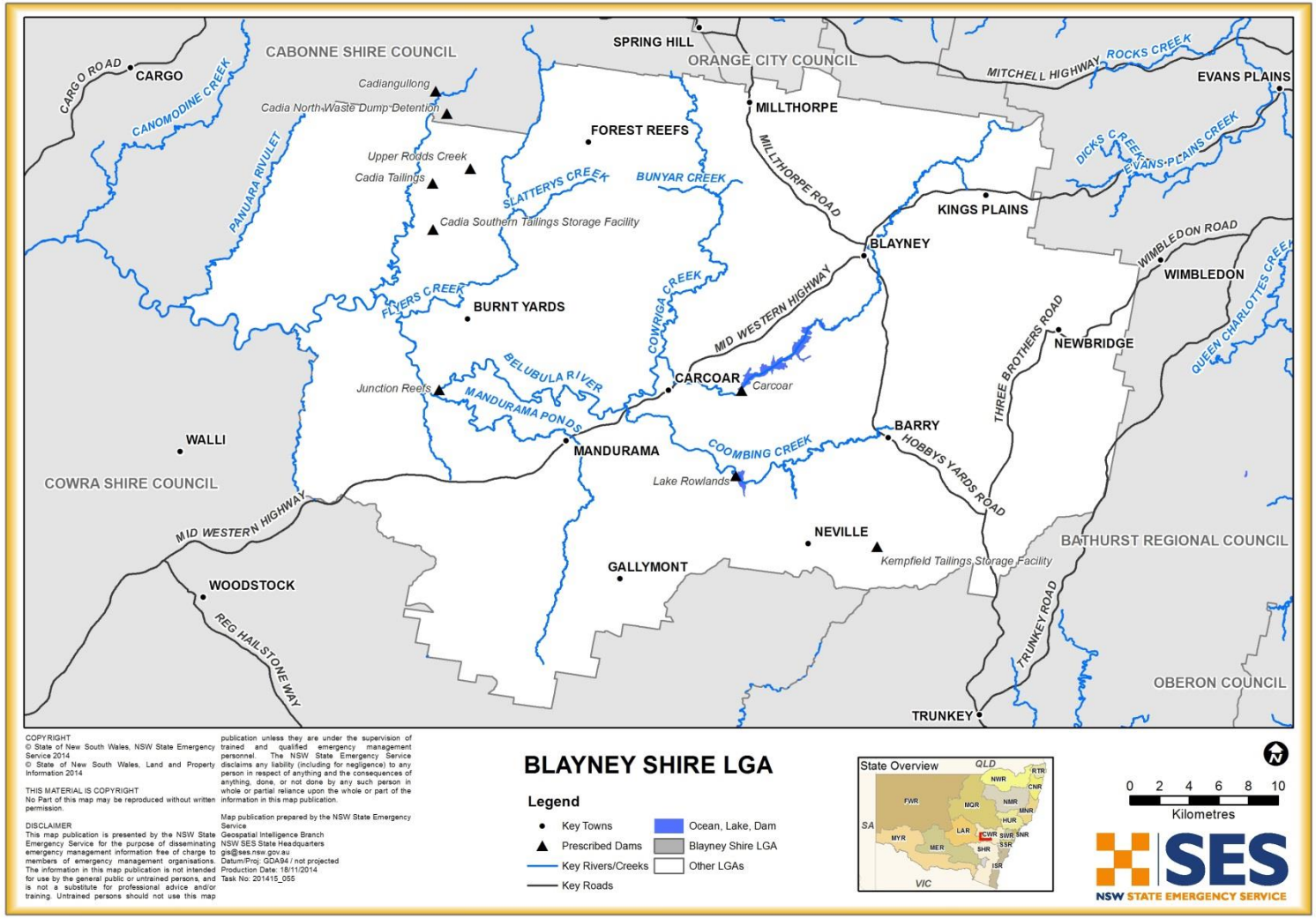
# ATTACHMENT 2 - DAM FAILURE ALERT NOTIFICATION ARRANGEMENTS FLOWCHART




**NOTES:**

1. Dam owners should only contact the SEOC if the SES State Operations Communications Centre (OCC) cannot be contacted.
2. The first priority for notification is to contact the next SES HQ or the next level of EOC down the flowchart. The second notification should always be across the flow chart to confirm the message is received. If the first priority notification fails or is not picked up for any reason, the second priority notification should be made before any further attempts to contact the first priority (this is why an alternate or backup system of contacts is in place).
3. The triple zero (000) number for emergency services should not be used unless contact cannot be made with SES or the SEOC, as it is likely the triple zero (000) operators will have difficulty dealing with the very unusual case of potential or actual dam failure.
4. Dam owners must contact the SES State Headquarters during the preparation of the DSEP to obtain the appropriate emergency contact numbers.

# ATTACHMENT 3 - BLAYNEY SHIRE LGA MAP



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NSW STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE

# HAZARD AND RISK IN BLAYNEY SHIRE

**Volume 2 of the Blayney Shire Local Flood Plan**

Last Update: November 2009

FloodSafe

# ANNEX A - **THE FLOOD THREAT**

## Landforms and River Systems

1. The Shire of Blayney encompasses approximately 1,600 square kilometres of gently undulating to hilly country on the Central Tablelands. Much of the land is elevated, at over 900 metres above sea level. The Blayney Shire consists of a natural basin bisected down the north south axis by the Belubula River which is a headwater stream for the Lachlan river basin (NSW Regional Statistics, 1998).

2. Virtually the whole of the Blayney Council area is drained by the upper reaches of the Belubula River and its tributaries. The headwaters are in undulating country to the north of the Council boundary, in a series of low hills roughly along its eastern edge and in the Stringybark and Bugs ridges to the south. Most of these headwaters are at elevations between 900 and 1,100 metres.

3. From above Blayney the Belubula flows in a south-westerly and westerly direction towards the Lachlan River, being joined below Carcoar by its major tributary within the Council area, Coombing Creek, which drains most of the south-eastern part of the Council's territory. The major tributaries in the west are Cowriga Creek, Flyers Creek and the Mandurama Ponds. In its upper reaches the Belubula during periods of high flows is largely confined to its stream channel, and its path takes it through undulating country interspersed with only limited areas of alluvial floodplain. Near Blayney the plain is about 500 metres wide but it narrows again downstream of the town.

4. A small portion of the northern area of the Shire lies within the Macquarie Valley catchment.

## Storage Dams

5. **Carcoar Dam** (State Water) is located 4 kms upstream of the town of Carcoar on the Belubula River and has a limited capacity to mitigate the impacts of flooding on the lower reaches of the Belubula River within the Council area. A Dam Safety Emergency Plan (DSEP) exists for this dam dated October 2007.

   Carcoar Dam was completed in 1970 to provide water for irrigation and stock purposes in the Belubula Valley. The dam is a double parabolic curvature concrete arch dam with gravity abutments with an uncontrolled spillway along the length of the arch. It is 46 metres high with a crest length of 269 metres. The storage capacity is 35,800 ML at full supply level.

6. Failure of Carcoar Dam is unlikely except under extreme circumstances, but nonetheless, it has the potential for failure. Where failure of this dam is brought about by extreme flood conditions, there would already be unprecedented flooding downstream of the dam due to spillway discharge and flow in the Belubula River. This flooding would be many times more destructive than the flood of June 1952, the flood of record in the Belubula Valley, consequently vast areas downstream of Carcoar Dam would likely to be have already been evacuated, or at the least, effected by lost power supply, inoperable telephone facilities and cut off evacuation routes.

7. A sunny day dam break of Carcoar Dam would result in the approximate travel times shown below:

| Distance (Kms) | Location | Time to Start of Flood Wave (hrs, mins) | Time to Peak of Flood Wave (hrs, mins) | Peak Water Depth |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.67 | Carcoar – Mid-Western Highway | 0:05 | 0:20 | 5.1 m |
| 27.25 | Junction Reefs Dam | 0:46 | 1:50 | 9.8 m |
| 79.5 | Canowindra Bridge | 3:56 | 6:00 | 5.3 m |

8. Failure of Carcoar Dam would result in widespread flooding of properties:

   Within the Village of Carcoar – low-lying properties and properties located up to 300 metres from the Belubula River

   Rural properties – located adjacent to the Belubula River, and at Davys and Tapflow Flats.

   State Water maintains a list of downstream residents who are contacted when outflows from the dam are at high levels and will contact them.

9. **Gallymont Dam** (Department of Lands) is located on Gallymont Creek at Gallymont and has a small capacity. No DSEP exists for this dam.

   Gallymont Dam was built in 1895. The dam is a 6 metre high masonry gravity arch dam. It has a high probability of dam failure but, being a small dam, the impact on life and property of such failure would be minimal.

   In the event of dam failure, no loss of life is expected. However, properties along Gallymont Creek and Mandurama Ponds may be affected by an increased threat of inundation by temporarily raised water levels.

10. **Lake Rowlands Dam** (Central Tablelands Council) is located 7 kms south-east of the village of Carcoar on Coombing Creek and forms the water supply for the town of Blayney. This dam has a **High** hazard rating with the DSC. A Draft DSEP exists for this dam dated June 2007.

    Lake Rowlands Dam was built between 1949 and 1954. The dam is a concrete buttress earthfill dam with an uncontrolled spillway. It is 20 m high with a crest length of 444 metres and a storage capacity of 4500 ML.

11. **Junction Reefs Dam** (Department of Lands) is located 7 kms north-west of Lyndhurst on Mandurama Ponds 1½ kms upstream of the junction with the Belubula River. A DSEP exists for this dam dated June 2005.

    Junction Reefs Dam was constructed by the Lyndhurst Goldfields Company Limited between 1895 and 1897 to store water to supply electricity to nearby mining activities. The dam is a masonry buttress and arch dam on concrete foundations with an uncontrolled spillway situated on the left abutment. It is about 19 metres high with an overall length of 131 metres. The storage capacity (originally 7 300 ML) has been significantly reduced due to siltation.

12. **Cadiangullong Dam.** (Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd) is located 19 kms south-west of the City of Orange on Cadiangullong Creek. This dam has a **High** hazard rating with the DSC. A DSEP exists for this dam dated January 2003.

    Cadiangullong Dam was built between 1996 and 1997 by Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd to supply untreated water for the Newcrest Cadia goldmine. The dam is a roller compacted concrete gravity dam. It is 45 metres high with a crest length of 395 metres with an uncontrolled spillway. It has a storage capacity of 4 200 ML. Water released from this dam flows into Cadiangullong Creek, through the upper Cadia Mine complex and then southwards into the Belubula River.

13. **Cadia Northern Tailings Storage Dam** (Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd) is located 24 kms south-west of the City of Orange on Rodds Creek. This dam has a **Significant** hazard rating with the DSC. A DSEP exists for this dam dated December 2008.

    Cadia Northern Tailings Storage Dam was built about 1997 by Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd to store residual waste materials from the Newcrest Cadia goldmine. The dam is an earth- and rock-fill dam. It is 73 metres high with a crest length of 3700 metres with an uncontrolled spillway. It has a storage capacity of 91000 ML. Water from this dam flows into the Southern Tailings Storage Dam.

14. **Cadia Southern Tailings Storage Dam** (Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd) This dam is located 26 kms south-west of the City of Orange on Rodds Creek. This dam has a **Significant** hazard rating with the DSC. A DSEP exists for this dam dated July 2008.

    Cadia Southern Tailings Storage Dam was built about 2001 by Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd to store residual waste materials from the Newcrest Cadia goldmine. The dam is an earth- and rock-fill dam. It is 62 metres high with a crest length of 2200 metres and an uncontrolled spillway. It has a storage capacity of 40 000 ML. Water released from this dam flows into Rodds Creek and Cadiangullong Creek and southwards into the Belubula River.

15. **Cadia Upper Rodds Creek Dam** (Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd) is located 22 kms south-west of the City of Orange on Rodds Creek. This dam has a **Low** hazard rating with the DSC. A DSEP exists for this dam dated July 2002.

    Cadia Upper Rodds Creek Dam was built in 2001 by Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd to supply untreated water for the Newcrest Cadia goldmine. The dam is an earthfill dam. It is 31 metres high with a crest length of 560 metres with an uncontrolled spillway. It has a storage capacity of 3 000 ML. Water from this dam flows into the Cadia Northern Tailings Storage Dam.

16. **Cadia North Waste Dump Detention Dam** (Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd) is located 20 kms south-west of the City of Orange on Hoares Creek, a tributary of Cadiangullong Creek. Water from this dam is drained to a site runoff pond to supply process water. This dam has a **Low** hazard rating with the DSC. A DSEP exists for this dam dated March 2003.

    Cadia North Waste Dump Detention Dam was built in 2001 by Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd to store untreated water for the Newcrest Cadia goldmine. The dam is a rock- and earth-fill dam. It is 18 metres high with a crest length of 90 metres and an uncontrolled spillway. It has a storage capacity of 50 ML.

## Weather Systems and Flooding

17. Average annual rainfall over the upper reaches of the catchment varies between 800 and 900 mm. Marked local variations occur as a result of terrain differences, with higher falls on the peaks and tablelands than in the valleys. Unusually wet years, with totals more than twice the annual average, have been recorded as have falls of more than 75 mm in a 24-hour period.

18. Rainfall is distributed fairly evenly across the months of the year but there are weak tendencies towards higher falls in the June-August and December-February periods. Floods can occur at any time of the year, though the mechanisms which bring them about tend to vary from season to season. In summer, low-pressure troughs extending southwards into NSW from northern parts of the continent can cause intense short-period rainfall leading to flooding. Winter floods tend to be the result of sequences of troughs associated with southern depressions crossing the region from west to east. These rarely produce high daily falls but can bring substantial falls over longer periods.

## Characteristics of Flooding

19. The floodplain above and below Blayney is well defined, with steeply rising ground at its extremities. Active flows generally occur across the whole floodplain and there are few areas of dead water which contribute to temporary flood storage only. As a result the distinction between floodways and flood prone areas on the floodplain is not as significant as it is in the lower reaches and it is reasonable to consider the whole floodplain as a floodway.

20. A defining characteristic of flooding in the Council area is the rapid rise and fall of floodwaters. This is a result of the location of Blayney LGA in the headwaters of the Belubula (Lachlan) River.

## Flood History

21. Detailed records of flooding within the Council area are few. The three major floods on record at Blayney occurred in October 1934, January 1972 and January 1980. The 1934 flood was the most severe, but those of 1972 and 1980 were of similar heights (4 mm and 13 mm respectively lower than the 1934 event). The height of the 1972 flood is marked on a concrete wall in Henry Street, Blayney. In August 1990, the flood level rose to within 50 mm of the 1972 mark. Another major flood occurred in June 1952 which may have exceeded the 1934 flood, but no records of this event have been found. This flood peaked 0.22 metres higher than the August 1990 flood ***in Canowindra***. [Reference: Carcoar Dam DSEP, State Water. January 2002 at page 32.]

## Extreme Flooding

22. The worst-ever floods recorded in the valley of the Belubula River since European settlement should not be considered to be the most severe floods which will ever occur. Floods as severe as the event of 1934 will be experienced in the future and on occasions the flooding could be even more serious than it was on that occasion. When genuinely severe floods occur, they often reach much greater heights than was true of previous record floods. Moreover, they are generally both faster to rise and more dangerous in terms of depth and velocity than previously known events.

# ANNEX B - **EFFECTS OF FLOODING ON THE COMMUNITY**

## Community Profile

| Census Description | LGA | Blayney | Carcoar | Mandurama | Millthorpe |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Persons | 6593 | 2749 | 216 | 149 | 727 |
| Total Dwellings | 2403 | 1016 | 84 | 59 | 249 |
| Total persons aged 65 years and over | 1011 | 451 | 64 | 33 | 93 |
| Total persons aged below 15 years | 1480 | 642 | 25 | 25 | 170 |
| Total persons of indigenous origin | 156 | 91 | 7 | 3 | 15 |
| Total persons using Internet | 1361 | 908 | 84 | 35 | 156 |
| Single parent families | 270 | 150 | 9 | 13 | 16 |
| Persons living alone | 603 | 277 | 23 | 15 | 77 |
| Total persons who do not speak English well | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total persons who lived at a different address 5 years ago | 2359 | 1081 | 51 | 60 | 265 |
| Households without vehicles | 153 | 104 | 6 | 0 | 16 |
| Total persons residing in caravans or cabins | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mean household size | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 |

**Table B-1: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2006 Census data)**

## Specific Risk Areas

The principal town in the Blayney Shire is Blayney, situated some 37km west of Bathurst and approximately 250km by road from Sydney.

### Blayney

In major floods water spreads across floodplain for about 500m in the vicinity of the town. This represents a local widening of the floodplain as within a few kilometres upstream and downstream of the town the floodplain is quite narrow. Flooding in Blayney occurs along Abattoir Creek but is largely a backwater effect from the Belubula River. A total of about seven buildings are affected by floodwaters in a major flood (1983 NSW Inland Rivers Floodplain Management Studies – Lachlan Valley). Most of these buildings are located in the vicinity of Henry Street between Church and Burns Streets. Land within the town is largely flood free except for the area along Abattoir Creek and land in the vicinity of the Belubula River (Church, Henry and Burns Streets).

The three major riverine floods recorded at Blayney occurred in October 1934, January 1972 and January 1980, with the highest of these (1972) marked on a concrete wall in Henry Street, Blayney (858.7m AHD). The approximate flood extent for the 1980 flood can be seen on Map 2.

Blayney can also be affected by localised flooding. On 21 December 2007 heavy local rainfall of 55 mm in a 5-hour period resulted in over floor flooding of a residential property in Adelaide Street, flooding of lower levels of a business property in Osman Street (near Water Street), Plumb Street was closed. (Source: Blayney Chronicle, 10 January 2008).

**Millthorpe**

During the 21 December 2007 storm at Millthorpe, the Victoria Street railway underpass had over 1m of water over the road which remained impassable for several days. (Source: Blayney Chronicle, 10 January 2008). Alternate routes were available and remained open.

**Road Closures**

1. Some road closures may occur in the Council area during floods. The most important of these closures occur at the following locations.

   *(Note: all grid references below refer to the Blayney 8730 I & IV 1:50 000 topographic map, First Edition, 1977.)*

   a. The Blayney to Hobbys Yards Road (SH 54) at Brewery Bridge 1 km south of Blayney (GR 101855). An alternate access is available through Carcoar and Neville to the west, or through Newbridge to the east to Hobbys Yards.

   b. The Blayney to Newbridge Road, just east of the Blayney town boundary (GR 095872). An alternate access is available through Kings Plains and The Village to Newbridge.

   c. Access to Orange via Millthorpe Road and to Bathurst via the Mid-Western Highway is not lost during floods.

2. Many minor roads can also be cut during periods of flooding. In addition, flooding in the adjoining Council areas of Bathurst Regional, Cowra and Cabonne can restrict movement to other locations.

**Effects on Utilities and Infrastructure**

1.There are no known effects on utilities or infrastructure.

NSW STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE

# SES RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS FOR BLAYNEY SHIRE

**Volume 3 of the Blayney Shire Local Flood Plan**

Last Update: November 2009

FloodSafe

# ANNEX C - **DISSEMINATION OF SES FLOOD BULLETINS**

The Central West SES Region Headquarters distributes SES Flood Bulletins and other flood related information (including Flood Warnings) to the following regional media outlets:

a. Television Stations:

| Station | Location |
|---|---|
| Southern Cross Ten | Orange |
| Prime TV | Orange |
| WIN TV | Orange |

b. Radio Stations:

| Station | Location | Frequency | Modulation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2CR (ABC) | Orange | 549 | AM |
| Easy Listening Ten-89 | Orange | 1089 | AM |
| 2BS | Bathurst | 1503 | AM |
| Star FM | Orange | 105.9 | FM |
| 2MCE FM | Bathurst | 92.3 | FM |
| 2MCE FM | Orange | 94.7 | FM |
| B-Rock | Bathurst | 99.3 | FM |
| 2GZ-FM | Orange | 105.1 | FM |

c. Newspapers:

| Name | Location |
|---|---|
| Central Western Daily | Orange |
| Blayney Chronicle | Blayney (Published Thursdays) |
| Western Advocate | Bathurst |

d. Other Agencies:

- Blayney SES Unit Headquarters
- Flood bulletins will be issued by the SES to all agencies with responsibilities listed in this plan and the Blayney Local DISPLAN.

# ANNEX D - **TEMPLATE EVACUATION WARNINGS AND EVACUTION ORDERS (FLOOD AND DAM FAILURE)**

## Evacuation Warning

Central West Region Headquarters

79 Corporation Avenue,
Bathurst NSW 2795

Telephone: (02) 6334 8555

Fax: (02) 6334 8500

Email: cwr.ops@ses.nsw.gov.au

Issued *[day] [date]* at *[time in civilian format (am,pm)]*

Radio stations are asked to immediately read this message to listeners and repeat it often.

## Evacuation Warning for [Enter locations]

**Authorised By: [ ]**

[Enter general information about flood situation]. This means that [enter areas] may become flooded by [enter time].

The State Emergency Service recommends that residents within these areas maintain a vigilant watch on the situation and to prepare to evacuate [enter time if necessary].

The State Emergency Service is monitoring the situation and will advise you if it is necessary to leave your property.

If flooding does occur in your area, remaining within your home or business will be dangerous and your life may be placed at risk. Even if your home or business is raised it may become a refuge for vermin, snakes and spiders. There may be no water, sewerage, power, telephone or other services and you may be unable to call for help in an emergency.

If evacuation becomes necessary evacuation centres will be established at [ ] ***(specify route if appropriate)***. At these centres assistance will be available to meet your needs including, temporary accommodation, financial help, personal support, refreshments and meals, clothing and personal needs and help in contacting friends and family. You may also choose to go to a friends or relatives house.

To prepare for possible evacuation you should:

- Raise belongings by placing them on tables, beds and benches. Put electrical items on top. You may be able to place light weight items in the roof space.
- Collect together medicines, personal and financial documents, mementos and photos
- If possible, check to see if your neighbours need help
- Make arrangements for care of pets or other animals, you may take your pets with you when you evacuate

If you have to evacuate:

- Turn off the electricity, gas and water.
- Take three days' supply of clothing and medicines
- Take any important documents, mementos and photos with you
- Continue to listen to a local radio station for updates

Don't walk or drive through floodwaters – this is the main cause of death and injury during flooding

If you require assistance contact the SES on 132 500

End

*[enter update and currency details]*

For further information contact:

*The worst in nature*
*the best in us*

# Evacuation Warning

Central West Region Headquarters

79 Corporation Avenue,
Bathurst NSW 2795

Telephone: (02) 6334 8555

Fax: (02) 6334 8500

Email: cwr.ops@ses.nsw.gov.au

Issued *[day] [date]* at *[time in civilian format (am,pm)]*

Radio stations are asked to immediately read this message to listeners and repeat it often.

Please use the Standard Emergency Warning Signal with this message

## Evacuation Warning for [Enter locations]

**Authorised By: [ ]**

The dam failure warning system for [enter dam name] dam has issued an Amber Alert, for areas downstream of the dam. This alert means there is a chance that the dam could fail. If failure of the dam does occur major flooding of the following areas is possible [enter areas].

The State Emergency Service recommends that residents within these areas maintain a vigilant watch on the situation and to prepare to evacuate [enter time if necessary].

The State Emergency Service is monitoring the situation and will advise you if it will be necessary to leave your property.

If flooding does occur in your area, remaining within your home or business will be dangerous and your life may be placed at risk.

If evacuation becomes necessary, then evacuation centres will be established at [ ] ***(specify route if appropriate)***. At these centres assistance will be available to meet your needs including, temporary accommodation, financial help, personal support, refreshments and meals, clothing and personal needs and help in contacting friends and family. You may also choose to go to a friends or relatives house.

To prepare for possible evacuation you should:

- Raise belongings by placing them on tables, beds and benches. Put electrical items on top. You may be able to place light weight items in the roof space.
- Collect together medicines, personal and financial documents, mementos and photos
- If possible, check to see if your neighbours need help

- Make arrangements for care of pets or other animals, you may take your pets with you when you evacuate

If you have to evacuate:

- Turn off the electricity and gas as you leave
- Take three days' supply of clothing and medicines
- Take any important documents, mementos and photos with you
- Continue to listen to a local radio station for updates

Don't walk or drive through floodwaters – this is the main cause of death and injury during flooding

If you require assistance contact the SES on 132 500

End

*[Enter update and currency details]*

For further information contact:

*The worst in nature*
*the best in us*

# Evacuation Order

Central West Region Headquarters

79 Corporation Avenue,
Bathurst NSW 2795

Telephone: (02) 6334 8555

Fax: (02) 6334 8500

Email: cwr.ops@ses.nsw.gov.au

Issued *[day] [date]* at *[time in civilian format (am,pm)]*

Radio stations are asked to immediately read this message to listeners and repeat it often. Please use the Standard Emergency Warning Signal with this message

## Evacuation Order for [Enter locations]

**Authorised By: [ ]**

[Enter general information about flood situation]. This means that [enter areas] may become flooded by [enter time].

The State Emergency Service directs residents within these areas to evacuate within the next [ ] hours. If you delay your evacuation, roads may be congested or closed and you could become trapped and need to be rescued. Remaining in flooded areas is dangerous and may place your life at risk.

When you evacuate you may go to the house of a friend or relative. Alternatively, if you go to an evacuation centre, accommodation and other assistance can be arranged for you.

If you do not attend an evacuation centre it is important to inform emergency services of your location by calling [enter number]

You can drive to an evacuation centre located at [ ] ***(specify route if appropriate)***.

If you don't have a car, buses may operate where possible on normal routes. Special transport can also be provided on request if necessary, telephone [ ].

Before evacuating, you should prepare yourself and your property for flooding:

- Raise belongings by placing them on tables, beds and benches. Put electrical items on top. You may be able to place some light-weight items in the roof space
- Collect together important documents, mementos and photos to take with you
- If possible, check to see if your neighbours need help
- Make arrangements for care of pets or other animals or take pets with you to an evacuation centre
- Turn off the electricity and gas

- Take three days' supply of clothing and medicines with you
- Do not drive or walk through floodwater
- Continue to listen to a local radio station for updates

End

*This Evacuation Order remains current until the All Clear has been issued*

For further information contact:

*The worst in nature*
*the best in us*

# Evacuation Order

Central West Region Headquarters

79 Corporation Avenue,
Bathurst NSW 2795

Telephone: (02) 6334 8555

Fax: (02) 6334 8500

Email: cwr.ops@ses.nsw.gov.au

Issued *[day] [date]* at *[time in civilian format (am,pm)]*

Radio stations are asked to immediately read this message to listeners and repeat it often.

Please use the Standard Emergency Warning Signal with this message

## Evacuation Order for [Enter locations]

**Authorised By: [ ]**

The dam failure warning system for [enter dam name] dam has issued a Red Alert, for areas downstream of the dam. This alert means dam failure is imminent. Failure of the dam will result in major flooding of the following areas [enter areas].

The State Emergency Service directs residents within these areas to evacuate within the next [ ] hours. If you delay your evacuation, roads may be congested or closed and you could become trapped and need to be rescued. Remaining in flooded areas is dangerous and may place your life at risk.

When you evacuate you may go to the house of a friend or relative. Alternatively, if you go to an evacuation centre, accommodation and other assistance can be arranged for you.

If you do not attend an evacuation centre it is important to inform emergency services of your location by calling [enter number]

You can drive to an evacuation centre located at [ ] ***(specify route if appropriate)***.

If you don't have a car, buses may operate where possible on normal routes. Special transport can also be provided on request if necessary, telephone [ ].

Before evacuating, you should prepare yourself and your property for flooding:

- Raise belongings by placing them on tables, beds and benches. Put electrical items on top. You may be able to place some light-weight items in the roof space.

- Collect together important documents, mementos and photos to take these with you
- If possible, check to see whether your neighbours need help
- Make arrangements for care of pets or other animals or take pets with you to an evacuation centre. Put pets on leads or in approved containers.
- Turn off the electricity, gas and water
- Take three days' supply of clothes and medicines with you
- Do not drive or walk through floodwater
- Continue to listen to a local radio station for updates

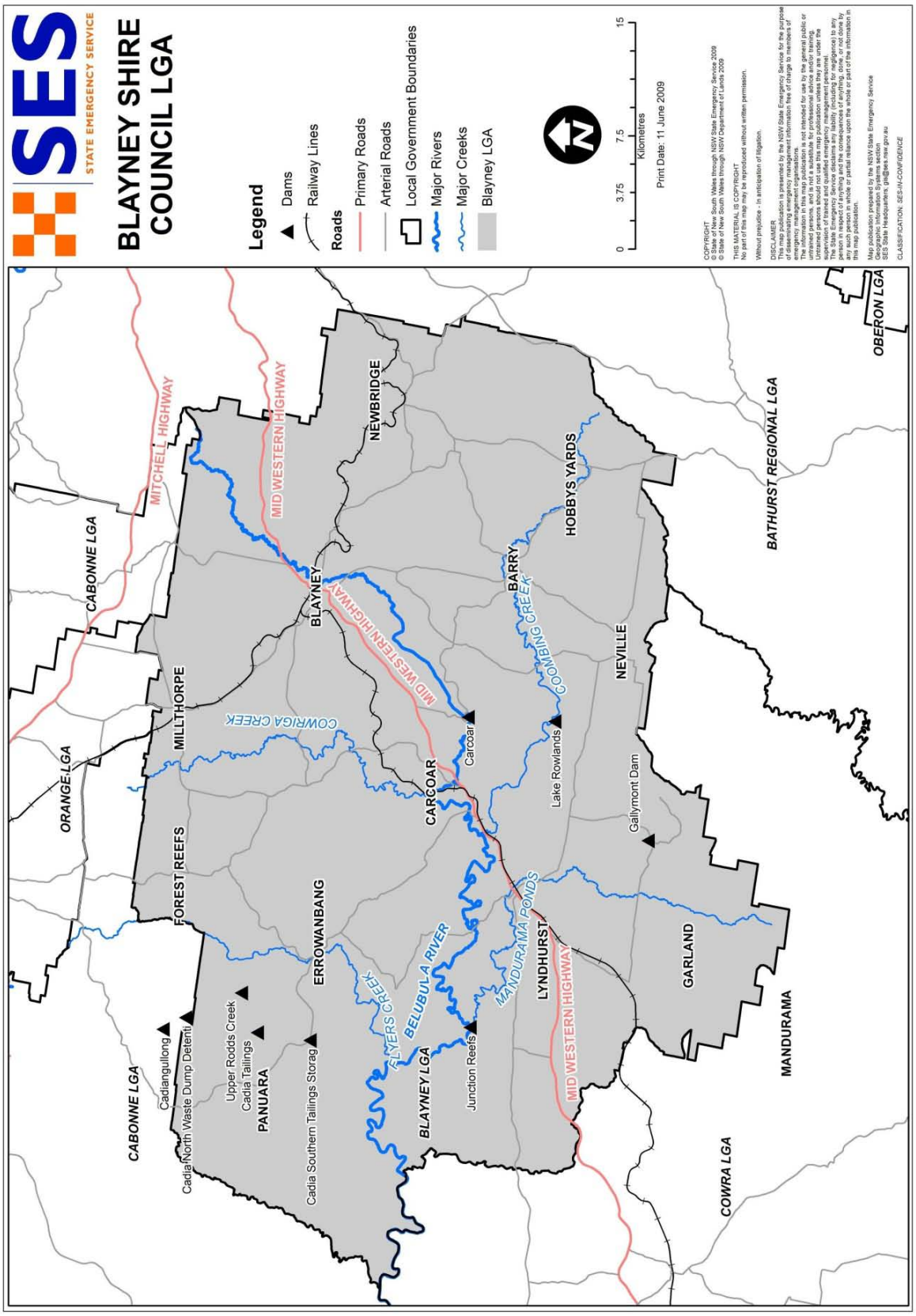
End

*This Evacuation Order remains current until the All Clear has been issued*

For further information contact:

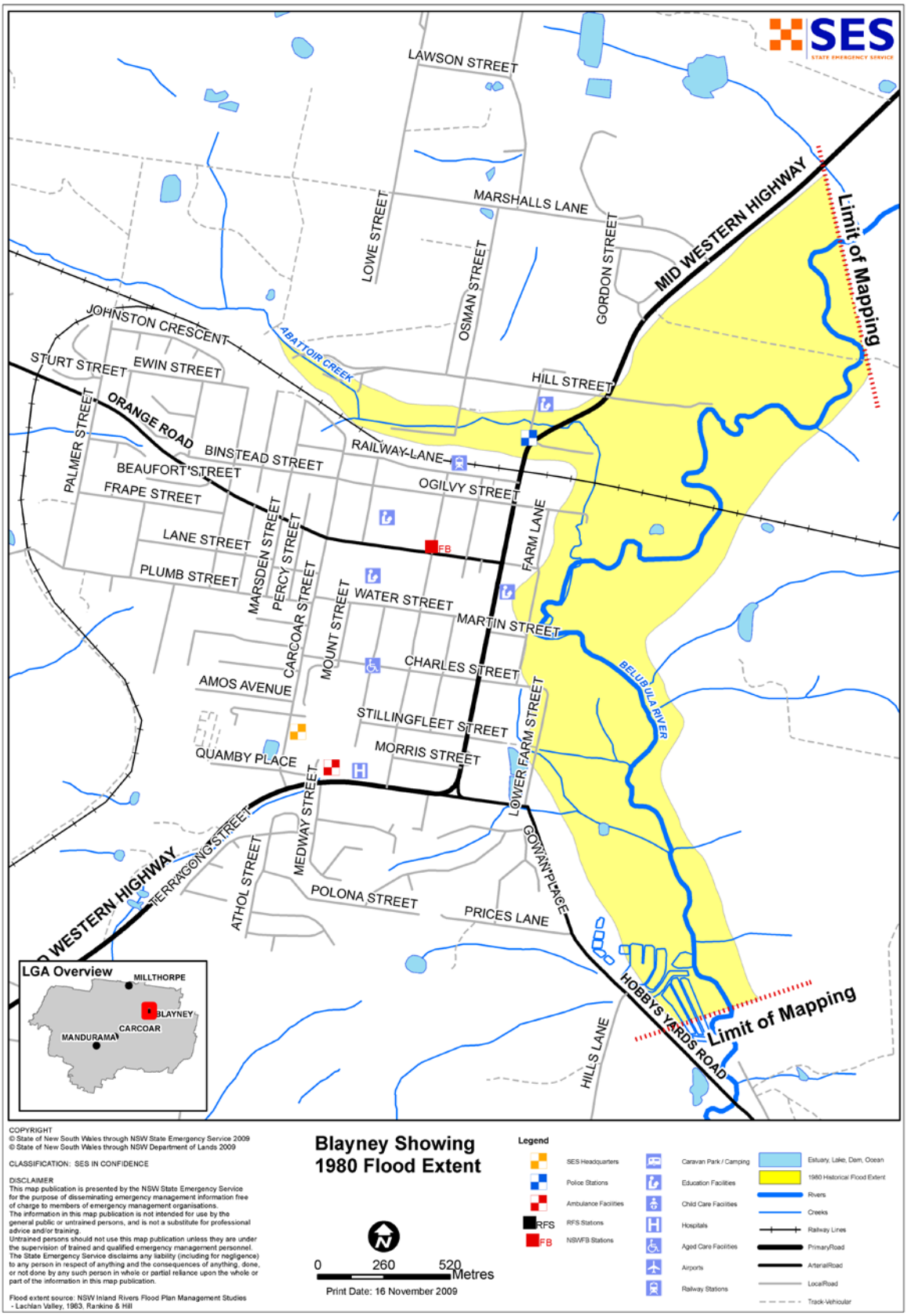
*The worst in nature*
*the best in us*

# MAP 1 - BLAYNEY SHIRE COUNCIL AREA



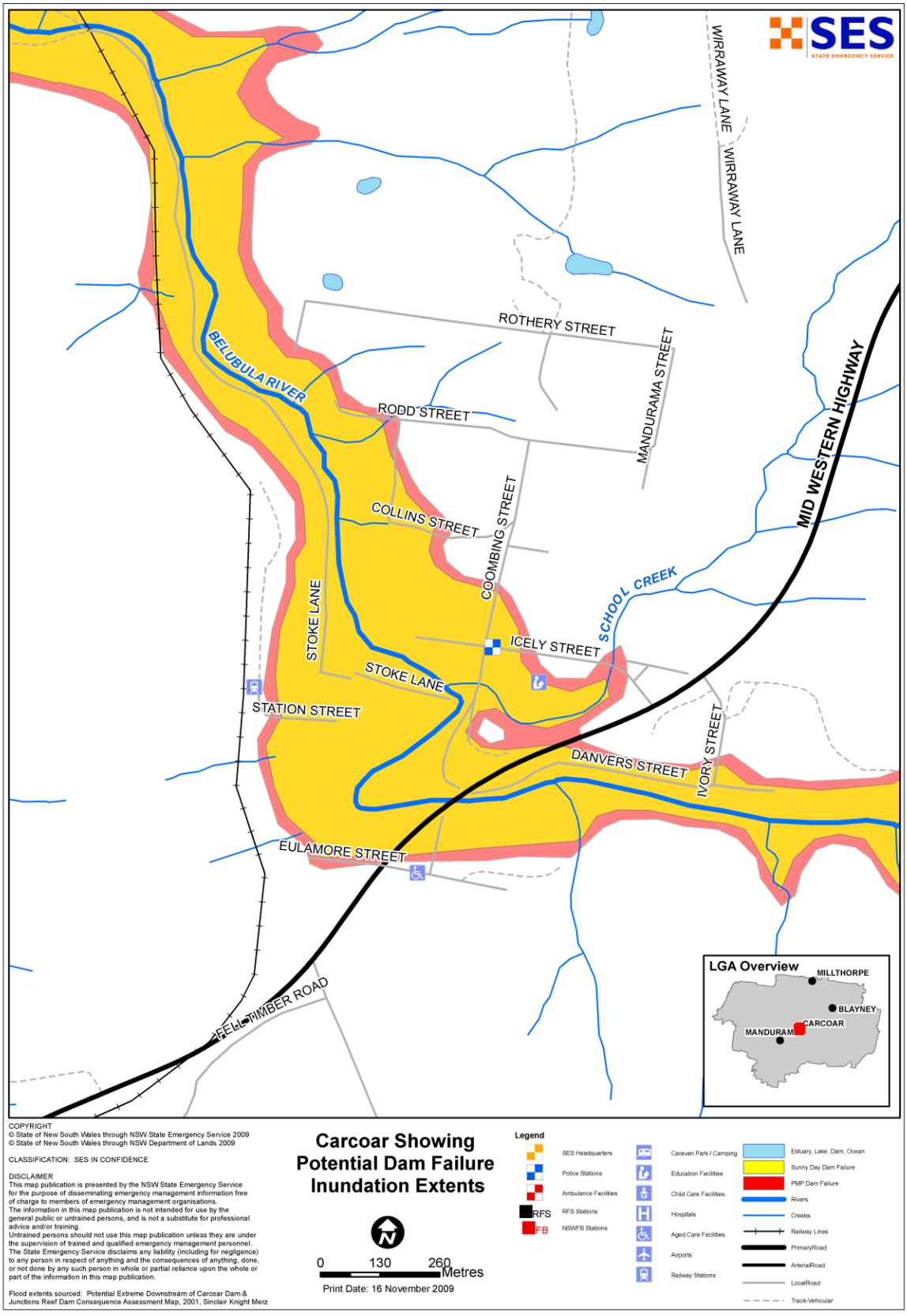
# MAP 2 - TOWN of BLAYNEY

showing approximate extents of flooding of the January 1980 flood.



# MAP 3 - VILLAGE of CARCOAR

showing possible extends of flooding due to sunny day failure of Carcoar Dam.



# PART 5 - References Used for Blayney Shire Local Flood Plan


- Australian Bureau of Statistics (2006) NSW Regional Statistics
- Rankine and Hill (1983) NSW Inland Rivers Flood Plain Management Studies - Lachlan River Basin
- Blayney Shire Council (1998) Blayney LEP, *flood liable land map*
- Blayney Chronicle (2008) *article* 'Heavy rain takes its toll on Blayney'
- URS Australia Pty Ltd. Cadiagullong Dam Dam Safety Emergency Plan 2003 (Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd)
- Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd Upper Rodds Creek Water Holding Dam Dam Safety Emergency Plan 2002
- Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd North Waste Dump (Hoares Creek) Detention Dam Dam Safety Emergency Plan 2003
- URS Australia Pty Ltd. Cadia Northern Tailings Storage Facility Dam Safety Emergency Plan 2008 (Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd)
- URS Australia Pty Ltd. Cadia Southern Tailings Storage Facility Dam Safety Emergency Plan 2008 (Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd)
- State Water (2002, updated 2005 and 2007) Carcoar Dam Dam Safety Emergency Plan
- State Water (2002) *Map* Potential extreme Inundation Downstream of Carcoar Dam and Junctions Reef Dam (within Carcoar Dam Dam Safety Emergency Plan)
- State Water (2005) Junction Reefs Dam Dam Safety Emergency Plan
- GHD Pty Ltd (2007) Central Tablelands Water. Lake Rowlands Dam Dam Safety Emergency Plan
- GHD Pty Ltd (2009) Central Tablelands Water. Report for Lake Rowlands Dam Hydrological and Dam Break Study (Draft).