



# Local Emergency Management Plan

## Edition 4

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## Authorisation

The Eurobodalla Local Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) has been prepared by the Eurobodalla Local Emergency Management Committee in compliance with the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989 (as amended), Section 29(1).

APPROVED:



.....  
Chair

Eurobodalla Local Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 01/11/2023

ENDORSED:



.....  
Deputy REOCON

Illawarra South Coast Region Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 27/11/2023

## Document control

Suggested amendments or additions to the contents of this Local Emergency Management Plan are to be made in writing to:

The Chairperson  
Eurobodalla Local Emergency Management Committee  
C/- Eurobodalla Shire Council  
PO Box 99  
MORUYA NSW 2537

Proposed amendments or additions must be endorsed by the Eurobodalla Local Emergency Management Committee prior to inclusion.

Amendments or additions are to be certified in the following table:

Document control				
Edition		Authority		Details
Number	Date	Approved	Endorsed	
1	04/11/2016	LEMC	REMC	First edition of the Eurobodalla EMPLAN
2	April 2019			Reformatting, update ABS statistics from 2011 to 2016 census, update amalgamated Council names, update climate statistics
3	June 2019	LEMC	REMC	Update organisational titles, reformatting, alteration to CMG list
4	November 2023			Minor updates to key infrastructure information. Council sites locations added. Update to improvement actions.

## Distribution of this plan

Role or agency	Number of copies
<b>Illawarra South Coast Region</b>	
Region Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON)	1
Region Emergency Management Officer (REMO)	1
Region Emergency Operations Centre (REOC)	1
<b>Eurobodalla LEMC</b>	
Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON)	2
Local Emergency Management Officer (LEMO)	1
Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)	1
Local Emergency Operations Centre (LEOC)	2
Local Emergency Operations Centre (LEOC) Alternate	1
Ambulance Service of NSW	1
Fire and Rescue NSW (FRNSW)	2
Marine Rescue NSW (MRNSW)	3
NSW Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI)	1
NSW Police Force	2
NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) Eurobodalla District	1
NSW State Emergency Service (SES)	2
VRA Rescue NSW	1
NSW Health	2
Moruya District Hospital, Batemans Bay District Hospital	3
Department of Family and Community Services (Southern NSW District WelfAC)	1
Transport/Engineering Services	1
Transport for NSW	1
Transport – Greater Sydney (Maritime)	1
Ministry of Defence	1
Local Land Services (LLS)	1
National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)	1
Moruya Airport	1
Surf Life Saving NSW	1
Australian Lifeguard Service	1
Red Cross Emergency Services	1



Role or agency	Number of copies
Salvation Army	1
Telstra	1
Essential Energy	1
Westpac Life Saver Rescue Helicopter	1
<b>Other organisations – public release version</b>	
Eurobodalla Shire Council LEMO	1
Bega Valley Council LEMO	1
Shoalhaven City Council	1
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council	1
Snowy Monaro Regional Council	1
Eurobodalla Shire Council – website <a href="http://www.esc.nsw.gov.au">www.esc.nsw.gov.au</a>	1



## Abbreviations

<b>ABS</b>	Australian Bureau of Statistics
<b>ADF</b>	Australian Defence Forces
<b>BFB</b>	Bush Fire Brigade
<b>CBR</b>	Chemical, Biological or Radiological emergencies
<b>DACC</b>	Defence Assistance to the Civil Community
<b>EMPLAN</b>	State, Region or Local Emergency Management Plan
<b>EOCON</b>	Emergency Operations Controller
<b>EPA</b>	Environment Protection Authority
<b>ERM</b>	Emergency Risk Management
<b>FACS</b>	Family and Community Services NSW
<b>FRNSW</b>	Fire and Rescue NSW
<b>HAZMAT</b>	Hazardous materials
<b>JMIC</b>	Joint Media Information Centre
<b>LEMC</b>	Local Emergency Management Committee
<b>LEMO</b>	Local Emergency Management Officer
<b>LEOC</b>	Local Emergency Operations Centre
<b>LEOCON</b>	Local Emergency Operations Controller
<b>LEP</b>	Local Environmental Plan
<b>LLS</b>	Local Land Services
<b>LO</b>	Liaison Officer
<b>MRNSW</b>	Marine Rescue NSW
<b>NSP</b>	Neighbourhood Safer Place
<b>REMC</b>	Region Emergency Management Committee
<b>REMO</b>	Region Emergency Management Officer
<b>REOC</b>	Region Emergency Operations Centre
<b>REOCON</b>	Region Emergency Operations Controller
<b>RFS</b>	NSW Rural Fire Service

<b>SEMC</b>	State Emergency Management Committee
<b>SEOC</b>	State Emergency Operations Centre
<b>SEOCON</b>	State Emergency Operations Controller
<b>SERCON</b>	State Emergency Recovery Controller
<b>SERM Act</b>	State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989 (as amended)
<b>SES</b>	NSW State Emergency Service
<b>SITREP</b>	Situation report
<b>SLSNSW</b>	Surf Life Saving NSW
<b>SO</b>	Standing Order/s
<b>SOP</b>	Standing Operating Procedures
<b>TfNSW</b>	Transport for New South Wales
<b>TOC</b>	Transport Operations Centre
<b>SRA</b>	State Rail Authority
<b>VRA</b>	Volunteer Rescue Association

## Part 1 Administration

### Authority

The New South Wales Government acknowledges that emergencies are inevitable, and they can have potentially significant social, economic and environmental consequences.

Accordingly, the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989* (as amended) was enacted in recognition of the need for appropriate and effective prevention, preparation, response, and recovery measures for emergency situations.

Section 29(1) of the *State Emergency and Rescue Management Act* delegates the preparation and review of Emergency Management Plans to Local Emergency Management Committees. This Local Emergency Management Plan records the agreed arrangements for the control of emergency situations and the coordination of resources during emergencies.

### Purpose

This plan details arrangements for the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies within the Eurobodalla Local Government Area.

It encompasses arrangements for:

- emergencies controlled by combat agencies
- emergencies controlled by combat agencies and supported by the Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON)
- emergency operations for which there is no combat agency, and
- circumstances where a combat agency has passed control to the LEOCON.

### Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

- define participating organisation and functional area roles and responsibilities in preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies
- set out the control, coordination and liaison arrangements at a local level
- detail activation and alerting arrangements for involved agencies, and
- detail arrangements for the acquisition and coordination of resources.

### Scope

The plan describes the arrangements at local level to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and also provides policy direction for the preparation of sub plans and supporting plans:

- Arrangements detailed in this plan are based on the assumption that the resources upon which the plan relies are available when required.
- The effectiveness of arrangements detailed in this plan are dependent upon all involved agencies preparing, testing and maintaining appropriate internal instructions, and/or standing operating procedures.

## Principles

The following principles are applied in this plan:

- The Emergency Risk Management (ERM) process is to be used as the basis for emergency planning in New South Wales. This methodical approach to the planning process is to be applied by emergency management committees at all levels.
- Responsibility for preparation, response and recovery rests initially at local level. If local agencies and available resources are not sufficient, they are augmented by those at regional level.
- Control of emergency response and recovery operations is conducted at the lowest effective level.
- Agencies may deploy their own resources from their own service from outside the affected local area or region if they are needed.
- The Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) is responsible, when requested by a combat agency, to coordinate the provision of resources support. Emergency Operations Controllers (EOCONs) would not normally assume control from a combat agency unless the situation can no longer be contained. Where necessary, this should only be done after consultation with the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) and agreement of the combat agency and the appropriate level of control.
- Emergency preparation, response and recovery operations should be conducted with all agencies carrying out their normal functions wherever possible.
- Prevention measures remain the responsibility of authorities/agencies charged by statute with the responsibility.

## Test and review process

The Eurobodalla Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) will review this Local Emergency Management Plan every three (3) years, or following:

- activation of the plan in response to an emergency
- legislative changes affecting the plan
- exercises conducted to test all or part of the plan
- in the event of that deficiencies are identified, or
- as roles and responsibilities change.

## Security of information

Emergency management plans (state, region and local), sub plans and supporting plans are public documents. However, they do not contain contact details or locations of operations centres, evacuation centres or recovery centres. This and other sensitive information is maintained separately and has a restricted and controlled distribution.

## Part 2 Community context

### General

The area covered by this Local Emergency Management Plan is the Eurobodalla local government area (LGA); located on the south coast of NSW, 280 kilometres south of Sydney and 150 kilometres south-east of Canberra. The LGA extends from South Durras in the north to Akolele in the south and Nerrigundah in the west.

Although the LGA covers a vast area, the landscape is predominantly national park, public reserve and state forest. A relatively small population of around 38,500 residents (2019) live within coastal and rural townships and villages, some of which are remotely disbursed throughout the area. The key population centres are identified as Batemans Bay, Moruya and Narooma.

The Eurobodalla LGA meets Shoalhaven City Council to the north, Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council to the west, Snowy Monaro Regional Council to the south-west and the Bega Valley Shire Council in the south.

Gazetted towns and localities located within Eurobodalla LGA			
Akolele	Corunna	Malua Bay	Potato Point
Batehaven	Currowan (part)	Meringo	Rosedale
Batemans Bay	Dalmeny	Merricumbene	Runnyford
Belowra	Denhams Beach	Mogendoura	South Durras
Benandarah	Deua	Mogo	Sunshine Bay
Bergalia	Deua River Valley	Moruya	Surf Beach
Bimbimbe	Dignams Creek (part)	Moruya Heads	Surfside
Bingie	East Lynne (part)	Mossy Point	Tilba Tilba
Bodalla	Eurobodalla	Murrengebung	Tinpot (part)
Broulee	Guerilla Bay	Mystery Bay	Tomakin
Buckenbowra	Jeremadra	Narooma	Turlinjah
Cadgee	Kianga	Nelligen	Wamban
Catalina	Kiora	Neringla (part)	Woodlands
Central Tilba	Lilli Pilli	Nerrigundah	Yowrie (part)
Coila	Long Beach	North Batemans Bay	
Congo	Maloneys Beach	North Narooma	

## Landform and topography

The Eurobodalla Emergency Management Area is defined by the same boundaries as the Eurobodalla LGA.

The Eurobodalla Emergency Management Area is dominated by coastal and rural landscapes, with a wide variation in landform. Vast areas of national park, public reserve and state forest cover approximately 80% of the land area.

The 110km of pristine coastline includes the Batemans Marine Park and 3,400 square kilometres of land which contains a considerable variety of coastal landforms, including cliffs, sea caves, deep clefts and extensive dunes through to coastal plains, dissected low tablelands, plateau remnants and shore platforms. Isolated beaches, rocky bays, lakes, coastal lagoons and undisturbed estuaries are also a prominent feature of the area.

Abundant pastoral and agricultural lands are in the river valleys, particularly in the area surrounding Bodalla. The hinterland is characterised by undulating coastal slopes and ranges shaped by the underlying granite geology and carved over time by small coastal rivers.

The Great Escarpment, which runs from northern Queensland to the Victorian border, forms the western border of the LGA. It is a natural feature separating the coast from the inland tablelands and is characterised by mountainous country including large areas of dissected, moderate to rugged topography and plateau.

Significant peaks include Bolaro Mountain, Wandera Mountain, Winbenby Mountain, Mount Donovan, Pollwombra Mountain, Bendethera Mountain and Mount Dromedary.

## Water catchments

We have five main water catchments Clyde River, Tomaga River, Moruya River, Tuross River and Narooma Wagonga Inlet.

The region's rivers and creeks drain into resource-rich tidal lagoons and coastal lakes. The coastline includes 83 ocean beaches, 110km of coastline.

<b>Eurobodalla waterways</b>
<b>Rivers and main tributaries</b>
<b>Clyde River:</b> Buckenbowra River, Nelligen Creek, Waterfall Creek and Cullendulla Creek, Runnyford River
<b>Tomaga River:</b> Mogo Creek
<b>Moruya River:</b> Deua River, Wamban Creek, Burra Creek,
<b>Tuross River:</b> Belimbla Creek, Graveyard Creek, Gulph Creek, Reedy Creek
<b>Coastal waterways</b>
Durras Lake, Surfside Creek, Joes Creek, Short Beach Creek, Wimbie Creek, Coila Lake, Tuross Lake, Kianga Lake, Brou Lake, Wagonga Inlet, Little Lake, Bullengella Lake, Nangudga Lake, Corunna Lake
<b>Dams and weirs</b>
Deep Creek Dam, Surf Beach Detention Basin *Prescribed Dams, as noted in Schedule 1 of the <i>Dams Safety Act 1978</i> .

## National parks, nature reserves and state forests

The Eurobodalla landscape is dominated by national park, public reserve and state forest. Characterised by vast expanses of wilderness and containing isolated recreation and public interest facilities, the parks, reserves and forests are an integral consideration in the area's emergency management framework.

Eurobodalla parks, reserves and forests			
National parks and nature reserves			
Batemans Bay Marine Park	85,000 ha	Illawong National Reserve	51 ha
Broulee Island Nature Reserve	42 ha	Monga National Park (Part)	26,465 ha
Clyde River National Park	1,263 ha	Montague Island Nature Reserve	82 ha
Deua National Park (Part)	121,417 ha	Murramarang National Park (part)	12,374 ha
Eurobodalla National Park	2,913 ha	Tollgate Island National Reserve	12 ha
Gulaga National Park (Part)	4,673 ha	<b>Approximate total land area</b>	<b>254,292 ha</b>
State forests			
Benandarah State Forest	2,489 ha	Currowan State Forest (Part)	12,035 ha
Bodalla State Forest	23,987 ha	Dampier State Forest	33,671 ha
Bolaro State Forest	1,810 ha	Mogo State Forest	14,584 ha
Boyne State Forest	6,195 ha	Moruya State Forest	4,527 ha
Buckenbowra State Forest	5,043 ha	Wandera State Forest	5,196 ha
Corunna State Forest	197 ha	<b>Approximate total land area</b>	<b>109,734ha</b>

## Climate

The climate is temperate, with a well-defined warm summer and cool winter. Winter temperatures average a high of 17 degrees and a low of 4 degrees, while summer temperatures average a high of 25 degrees and a low of 16 degrees. Standard variations in inland and coastal climates apply, with inland areas experiencing greater daily extremes, colder winters and hotter summers than the region's coastal localities.

Rainfall is distributed fairly evenly across the seasons, although the summer months are slightly wetter than the winter ones. The annual average rainfall is 782mm with rain falling typically on 76 days each year. The warmer summer months bring thunderstorms with lightning, heavy rain and occasional hail. Short duration, high intensity rainfall events often associated with east coast lows can happen at any time of the year and can lead to flooding. Variations in yearly rainfall totals are also affected by the El Niño-Southern Oscillation.

Prevailing onshore winds from February to June are often associated with orographic lift due to the escarpment from which the moist air gives higher average rainfall in these



months. Correspondingly, offshore winds in July to December tend to be drier and strong westerly gales gusting to over 100 km/hour are common at this time of year.

Key points of *The State of the Climate 2018* report produced by the Bureau of Meteorology and CSIRO reveal:

### **Australia**

- Australia's climate has warmed by just over 1°C since 1910, leading to an increase in the frequency of extreme heat events.
- Oceans around Australia have warmed by around 1°C since 1910, contributing to longer and more frequent marine heatwaves.
- Sea levels are rising around Australia, increasing the risk of inundation.
- The oceans around Australia are acidifying (the pH is decreasing).
- April to October rainfall has decreased in the southwest of Australia. Across the same region May–July rainfall has seen the largest decrease, by around 20 per cent since 1970.
- There has been a decline of around 11 per cent in April–October rainfall in the southeast of Australia since the late 1990s.
- Rainfall has increased across parts of northern Australia since the 1970s.
- There is evidence that some rainfall extremes are becoming more intense.
- Streamflow has decreased across southern Australia. Streamflow has increased in northern Australia where rainfall has increased.
- There has been a long-term increase in extreme fire weather, and in the length of the fire season, across large parts of Australia since the 1950s.

### **Future**

Australia is projected to experience:

- Further increases in sea and air temperatures, with more hot days and marine heatwaves, and fewer cool extremes.
- Further sea level rise and ocean acidification.
- Decreases in rainfall across southern Australia with more time in drought, but an increase in intense heavy rainfall throughout Australia.

Climate statistics – Moruya Airport AWS 1999 - 2023		
Temperature	Annual Mean Maximum	21.4°C
	Annual Mean Minimum	10.2°C
	Mean Maximum	25.5°C in Jan 2013
	Mean Minimum	16°C in Jan 2004
	Highest Temperature	45.9°C on 18 Jan 2013
	Lowest Temperature	-4.0°C on 28 Jul 2003
Rainfall	Annual Mean Total	837.7mm
	Highest Annual	1379.2mm in 2022
	Lowest Annual	450.8mm in 2009
	Highest Month	385.2mm in Feb 2010
	Highest Daily	153mm on 16 Feb 2010
Wind	Annual Mean 9am wind speed (1999-2010)	10.9km/h
	Mean Highest 9am wind speed (1999-2010)	13.4km/h in Oct
	Mean Lowest 9am wind speed (1999-2010)	9.3km/h in Mar
	Annual Mean 3pm wind speed (1999-2010)	19.1km/h
	Mean Highest 3pm wind speed (1999-2010)	22.8km/h in Jan
	Mean Lowest 3pm wind speed (1999-2010)	14.5km/h in Jun

Source: Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology

## Land use

Land is used primarily for conservation and timber production, with approximately 80% of the Eurobodalla being national park, public reserve or state forest.

Four out of 13 major settlements are not located within the coastal zone. Residential zones are predominately low-density and large lot configurations, based in small coastal and rural towns, villages and localities. Medium density living mainly occurs within the key population centres and adjoining housing estates.

Eurobodalla land use zones – October 2023			
Classification	Land use classification	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of LGA
<b>Rural zones</b>	RU1 Primary Production	638.10	18.602
	RU3 Forestry	1069.79	31.187
	RU4 Primary Production Small Lots	59.27	1.728
	RU5 Village	0.92	0.027
<b>Residential zones</b>	R2 Low Density Residential	26.61	0.776
	R3 Medium Density Residential	2.46	0.072
	R5 Large Lot Residential	13.99	0.408
<b>Employment zones</b>	E1 Neighbourhood Centre	0.05	0.002
	E1 Local Centre	0.51	0.015
	MU1 Mixed Use	0.24	0.007
	E3 Productivity Support	0.54	0.016
	E4 General Industrial	2.25	0.066
<b>Special purpose zones</b>	SP1 Special Activities	1.40	0.041
	SP2 Infrastructure	14.58	0.425
	SP3 Tourist	1.07	0.031
<b>Recreation zones</b>	RE1 Public Recreation	3.11	0.091
	RE2 Private Recreation	4.35	0.127
<b>Conservation zones</b>	C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves	1399.84	40.809
	C2 Environmental Conservation	48.54	1.415
	C4 Environmental Living	55.74	1.625
<b>Waterway zones</b>	W1 Natural Waterways	86.09	2.510
	W2 Recreational Waterways	0.43	0.012
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,429.88</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: GIS IntraMaps

## Population and people

The Eurobodalla Shire has a relatively small population of approximately 38,500 people (2019) and a population density of 0.11 persons per hectare. Half of the population live within 15km of the coast.

The main tourist towns Batemans Bay, Moruya, Narooma, South Durras, Nelligen, Mogo, Tuross Head, Bodalla, Dalmeny, Montague Island, Mystery Bay and the Tilba region typically experience a threefold boost in their populations during the peak summer tourist season. On average, the Eurobodalla region receives over 1.24 million visitors annually, more than half of whom are domestic overnight visitors.

The following residents and households are identified as being more vulnerable to emergency events, due to their circumstances. Some of the vulnerabilities identified could impact emergency operations, communication, evacuation management and response and recovery requirements (statistics as identified in the 2016 Census):

### **Need for assistance with core day-to-day activities**

A total of 2,883 people (7.74% of the population) reported needing help in their day-to-day lives due to a profound or severe disability. People with a profound or severe disability are defined as those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.

### **Language spoken at home**

Approximately 5.4% of residents speak a language other than English at home with German, Italian, Croatian, Spanish and Greek being the most common other languages.

### **Internet connection**

A total of 2,982 of households (19.8%) did not access the internet from dwellings.

### **Households without access to a motor vehicle**

Around 5% or 749 households do not have access to a registered motor vehicle (excludes motorbikes and scooters).

### **Dwelling types**

There are over 16,450 occupied private dwellings and 6,930 unoccupied private dwellings in the area plus 70 non-private dwellings. The building compositions of occupied dwellings include:

- Separate houses: 12,447
- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse: 1,201
- Flat, unit or apartment: 964
- Caravan, cabin or houseboat: 284
- Other: 143

### **Occupied private dwelling tenure**

Around 47.2% of households own their dwelling outright, 23.7% own their dwelling with a mortgage, while 24.6% rent privately and 1.2% have other tenure type and 3.3% did not state the type of tenure.

### Sole occupant households

Around 4,654 households (31%) contain only one occupant.

### Employment

A total of 13,966 people are employed, of which 46.4% worked full-time, 40.5% part-time and 6% work away. Around 7% of the people are unemployed.

### Method of travel to work

With limited public transport options, most residents travel to work by car (67.1% as a driver and 5% as a passenger), while 3.7% walk to work and 6.3% work from home. Around 1.7% travel to work by truck.

### People

The median age in the Eurobodalla is 54 years. Around 50.9% of the population are females. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people make up 5.6% of the population.

The following table summarises Eurobodalla's population by key age groupings:

Eurobodalla's population age groups (2021)		
Age	No.	%
0-4 years	1,702	4.2
5-9 years	1,817	4.5
10-14 years	2,216	5.5
15-19 years	1,870	4.6
20-24 years	1,343	3.3
25-29 years	1,588	3.9
30-34 years	1,657	4.1
35-39 years	1,772	4.4
40-44 years	1,772	4.4
45-49 years	2,237	5.5
50-54 years	2,539	6.3
55-59 years	3,074	7.6
60-64 years	3,832	9.5
65-69 years	3,967	9.8
70-74 years	3,679	9.1
75-79 years	2,398	5.9
80-84 years	1,510	3.7
85 and over	1,480	3.7
TOTAL	40,732	100%

Eurobodalla's vulnerable community groups by locality												
Communities defined by 2016 Census state suburbs Including smaller localities, where applicable	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Residents					Households					
		Total	Under 19 years		Over 65 years		Need assistance		Sole occupant		Without vehicle	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Batemans Bay, Catalina	42	3882	737	19.0	1318	34.0	420	10.9	603	35.6	185	10.8
Batemans Bay Rural Hinterland	877	2554	565	22.1	548	21.6	119	4.6	216	20.3	12	1.2
Broulee, Tomakin, Mossy Point	10	3247	678	21.0	978	30.2	228	7.1	393	27.9	49	3.5
Dalmeny	8	1953	372	19.1	714	36.6	246	12.7	232	28.2	20	2.5
Malua Bay, Lilli Pilli, Rosedale, Guerilla Bay	13	2482	493	20.0	751	30.4	120	4.8	219	20.6	21	2.0
Moruya Rural Hinterland	680	2903	558	19.3	689	23.9	150	5.2	260	21.5	19	1.6
Narooma, North Narooma, Kianga	8	3277	476	14.6	1185	36.3	265	7.9	580	34.7	102	6.2
Narooma Rural Hinterland	2053	2558	441	17.3	691	27.1	138	5.3	251	23.4	20	1.9
Surf Beach, Batehaven, Sunshine Bay, Denhams Beach	10	5511	1032	18.9	1883	34.3	582	10.6	738	30.5	127	5.2
Surfside, Long Beach, Maloneys Beach, North Batemans Bay	10	3038	676	22.3	835	27.5	241	7.1	328	25.3	45	3.6
Tuross Head	18	2285	323	14.2	879	38.5	142	6.3	324	29.4	23	2.1
Urban Moruya, Moruya Heads	17	3490	743	21.4	892	25.6	286	8.3	516	33.6	91	6.0

## **Definition of vulnerable household groups:**

### **Need assistance**

Definition: Measures the number of people with a profound or severe disability. People with a profound or severe disability are defined as those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.

*Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Census, B18 Core Activity Need for Assistance by Age by Sex*

### **Sole occupant**

Definition: Counts the number of persons usually resident in an occupied private dwelling (for this purpose, lone person household).

*Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Census, B30 Household Composition by Number of Persons Usually Resident*

### **Without vehicle**

Definition: Records the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night. It includes company owned vehicles garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night. It excludes motorbikes and scooters.

*Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Census, B29 Number of Motor Vehicles by Dwelling*



## Transport routes and facilities

### Road network

The two arterial transport routes are the Princes Highway (north-south) and the Kings Highway (north-west). Both roads are vulnerable to traffic hazards and can be blocked for hours at a time. The area's main roads, local collector and local access roads also form a critical link to remotely dispersed towns and localities, with alternative access sometimes difficult and the potential for temporary isolation.

The Eurobodalla transport network is comprised of 57km of regional roads, 544km of sealed roads, 407km of unsealed roads, 116 bridges and 19 concrete causeways. The local road network is large, although many routes experience minimal daily traffic due to the small, sparse population, distributed over a large geographic area. However, a large component of the traffic is heavy vehicles, including those associated with state forest production and the dairy industry, as well as school buses and garbage trucks.

Historically, the main hazards affecting the road network include motor vehicle crashes, water over road and bridge or causeway failure due to flooding or storm surges. The 2019-2020 bushfires presented unprecedented hazards by blocking roads with falling and/or hazardous trees and destroying timber bridges. Bridges are in the process of being replaced with more resilient concrete structures and further works are being undertaken to reduce the number of hazardous trees across the Council and state road network.

There is also an extensive network of National Parks and Wildlife Service and NSW Forestry roads throughout the area.

Eurobodalla road network major roads			
Road name	Classification	Direction	Links
Princes Highway (A1)	State Highway	north-south	Entire EM Area
Kings Highway (MR51)	Main Road	east-west	Princes Highway
Beach Road (MR560)	Main Road	north-south/east	Princes Highway and George Bass Drive
George Bass Drive (MR7630)	Main Road	south	Princes Highway, Beach Road, Tomakin Road
Dalmeny Drive (MR7627)	Main Road	south	Princes Highway, Mort Avenue
Bermagui Road (MR272)	Main Road	south-east	Princes Highway to Wallaga Lake Road

## Airport

The Eurobodalla has one certified aerodrome. Moruya Airport is located on Bruce Cameron Drive, approximately 6km east of the Moruya town centre.

The airport has two sealed runways, runway 18/36 suitable for Code 3C aircraft operations is 1530 metres long and runway 04/22 for Code 2B aircraft operations is 827 metres long.

The airport is supported by Regional Express Airlines (Rex) with three to four regular passenger transport flights per day to and from Sydney (as part of the Merimbula loop) using 34 seat SAAB 340 aircraft.

As well as supporting a vibrant recreational, training and private flying community the airport is home to Lifesaver 23, Westpac Lifesaver Rescue Helicopter, Skydive Oz, Skydiving training facility and Sea Breeze Aviation, an aircraft maintenance facility.

The airport provides services for charter, medical, fire, military and freight operations. The airport also has a firebombing aviation command unit and provision of Jet A1 and Avgas aviation fuels.

## Economy and industry

The 2021 Census identified the most common occupations as professionals (16.6%), technicians and trades workers (16.2%), and community and personal services workers (14.0%).

Eurobodalla sectors of employment		
Industry sector of employment	Number of employees	% of workforce
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	393	2.6
Mining	61	0.4
Manufacturing	466	3.1
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	172	1.1
Construction	1,887	12.5
Wholesale trade	195	1.3
Retail trade	1,790	11.9
Accommodation and food services	1,464	9.7
Transport, postal and warehousing	472	3.1
Information media and telecommunications	170	1.1
Financial and insurance services	180	1.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	264	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	658	4.4
Administration and support services	598	4
Public administration and safety	1,221	8.1
Education and training	1,197	7.9
Health care and social assistance	2,404	15.9
Arts and recreation services	231	1.5

Eurobodalla sectors of employment		
Industry sector of employment	Number of employees	% of workforce
Other services	605	4.0
Industry not classified	651	4.3
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>15,079</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Hazards and risks summary

A Local Emergency Risk Management (ERM) study has been undertaken by the Eurobodalla Local Emergency Management Committee identifying the following hazards as having risk of causing loss of life, property, utilities, services and/or the community's ability to function within its normal capacity. These hazards have been identified as having the potential to create an emergency. The Eurobodalla Emergency Risk Management Study should be referenced to identify the complete list of consequences and risk descriptions.

Eurobodalla hazards and risks					
Hazard	Risk description	Likelihood rating	Consequence rating	Risk Priority	Combat / responsible agency
Agricultural disease (animal/animal)	An agriculture/horticulture incident that results, or has potential to result, in the spread of a communicable disease or infestation	Unlikely	Major	High	Department of Primary Industries
Bridge collapse	Failure of a major bridge structure with or without warning owing to structural failure or as a result of external/internal events or other hazards/incidents	Rare	Moderate	Moderate	LEOCON
Building collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards/incidents	Rare	Moderate	Moderate	FRNSW (USAR) LEOCON
Communicable disease (human/animal)	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human or animal population	Rare	Major	High	Department of Health
Dam failure	A dam is compromised that results in localised or widespread flooding	Rare	Moderate	Moderate	Dam owners NSW SES
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage	Rare	Catastrophic	High	LEOCON
Fire (bush or grass)	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands	Likely	Major	Extreme	NSW RFS FRNSW

Eurobodalla hazards and risks					
Hazard	Risk description	Likelihood rating	Consequence rating	Risk Priority	Combat / responsible agency
Fire (industrial)	Serious industrial fire in office complexes and/or warehouses within industrial estates	Unlikely	Minor	Low	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (commercial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes and hospitals	Unlikely	Minor	Low	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (residential)	Serious residential fire in medium/high rise apartments	Unlikely	Minor	Low	FRNSW NSW RFS
Flood (flash)	Sudden short duration flooding, occurring less than six hours after heavy rainfall	Possible	Minor	Moderate	NSW SES
Flooding	High water level which overtops the natural or artificial banks and/or local overland flooding associated with drainage before entering a watercourse	Possible	Moderate	High	NSW SES
Hazardous release	Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident	Rare	Minor	Low	FRNSW
Heatwave	A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely	Rare	Minor	Low	SEOCN
Landslip	Landslip/landslide resulting in localised or widespread damage	Rare	Minor	Low	LEOCN
Storm	Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localised flooding (includes tornado)	Likely	Moderate	High	NSW SES
Transport emergency (air)	Aircraft crashes in LGA resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property	Rare	Major	High	LEOCN

Eurobodalla hazards and risks					
Hazard	Risk description	Likelihood rating	Consequence rating	Risk Priority	Combat / responsible agency
Transport emergency (road)	A major vehicle crash that disrupts one or more major transport routes that can result in risk to people trapped in traffic jams, restrict supply routes and/or protracted loss of access to or from the area	Possible	Minor	Moderate	LEOCON
Transport emergency (sea)	A major accident that results in environmental damage and major recovery operation	Unlikely	Major	High	Relevant Port / Maritime (TfNSW)
Tsunami	A tsunami wave of magnitude that presents a risk to land and marine elements	Rare	Catastrophic	High	NSW SES
Utilities failure	Major failure of essential utility for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence	Possible	Moderate	High	LEOCON

Likelihood scale	
Descriptor	Description
Almost certain	Is expected to occur in most circumstances; and/or high level of recorded incidents; and/or strong anecdotal evidence; and/or a strong likelihood the event will recur; and/ or great opportunity, reason, or means to occur; may occur once every year or more
Likely	Will probably occur in most circumstances; and/or regular recorded incidents and strong anecdotal evidence; and/or considerable opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every five years
Possible	Might occur at some time; and/or few, infrequent, random recorded incidents or little anecdotal evidence; and/or very few incidents in associated or comparable organisations, facilities or communities; and/or some opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every 20 years
Unlikely	Is not expected to occur; and/or no recorded incidents or anecdotal evidence; and/or no recent incidents in associated organisations, facilities or communities; and/or little opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur once every 100 years
Rare	May occur only in exceptional circumstances; may occur once every 500 or more years



Consequence scale	
Descriptor	Description
Insignificant	No injuries or fatalities. No displacement of people or displacement of only a small number of people for short duration. Little or no personal support required (support not monetary or material). Inconsequential or no damage. Little or no disruption to community. No measurable impact on environment. Little or no financial loss.
Minor	Small number of injuries but no fatalities. First aid treatment required. Some displacement of people (less than 24 hours). Some personal support required. Some damage. Some disruption (less than 24 hours). Small impact on environment with no lasting effects. Some financial loss.
Moderate	Medical treatment required but no fatalities. Some hospitalisations. Localised displacement of people who return within 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements. Localised damage that is rectified by routine arrangements. Normal community functioning with some inconvenience. Some impact on environment with no long-term effect or small impact on environment with long-term effect. Significant financial loss.
Major	Extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation, large number displaced (more than 24 hour's duration). Fatalities. External resources required for personal support. Significant damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning, some services unavailable. Some impact on environment with long-term effects. Significant financial loss - some financial assistance required.
Catastrophic	Large number of severe injuries. Extended and large numbers requiring hospitalisation. General and widespread displacement for extended duration. Significant fatalities. Extensive personal support. Extensive damage. Community unable to function without significant support. Significant impact on environment and/or permanent damage.

Risk level matrix					
Likelihood	Consequence				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
<b>Almost certain</b>	High	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
<b>Likely</b>	Moderate	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
<b>Possible</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Extreme
<b>Unlikely</b>	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
<b>Rare</b>	Low	Low	Moderate	High	High

## Local sub plans, supporting plans and policies

Responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of appropriate sub and supporting plans rests with the relevant Combat Agency Controller or the relevant Functional Area Coordinator.

The sub/supporting plans are developed in consultation with the Eurobodalla LEMC and the community.

The plans listed below are supplementary to this EMPLAN. The sub/supporting plans have been endorsed by the LEMC and are determined as compliant and complimentary to the arrangements listed in this EMPLAN.

These plans are retained by the LEMO on behalf of the LEMC and public release versions are available via the links below.

Local sub and supporting plans		
Plan	Purpose	Combat/responsible agency
Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2019 <a href="#">Model Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2008 (nsw.gov.au)</a>	To minimise the risk of adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment	Eurobodalla Bush Fire Management Committee
Eurobodalla Shire Flood Emergency Sub Plan 2023 <a href="https://www.ses.nsw.gov.au/media/6409/eurobodalla-shire-lfp-jul-2023-endorsed.pdf">https://www.ses.nsw.gov.au/media/6409/eurobodalla-shire-lfp-jul-2023-endorsed.pdf</a>	Preparedness measures, the conduct of response operations and the coordination of immediate recovery measures from flooding. Covers operations for all levels of flooding and arrangements for the management of coastal erosion in the Eurobodalla Shire Council area	NSW State Emergency Service
Surf Life Saving NSW Tsunami Plan V02 – 2010 <a href="https://www.surflifesaving.com.au/resources/emergency-response">https://www.surflifesaving.com.au/resources/emergency-response</a>	Outline how SLSNSW as a “support agency” supports the NSW SES during Tsunami response operations on the NSW coastline	Surf Life Saving NSW, Australian Lifeguard Service and NSW SES

Local sub and supporting plans		
Plan	Purpose	Combat/responsible agency
Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan (NSW EMPLAN) June 2018 <a href="https://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au/Pages/publications/plans/supporting-plans/welfare-services-functional-area-supporting-plan.aspx">https://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au/Pages/publications/plans/supporting-plans/welfare-services-functional-area-supporting-plan.aspx</a>	Preparedness measures and arrangements for the provision of welfare services during response to and recovery from emergencies in NSW.	Department of Family and Community Services
NSW South Coast Marine Oil & Chemical Spill Contingency Plan January 2017 <a href="https://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/about/environment/environmental-compliance/oil-chemical-spill-response.html">https://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/about/environment/environmental-compliance/oil-chemical-spill-response.html</a>	Outline the arrangements to deal with oil or chemical spills and maritime incidents that could lead to an oil or chemical spill within the NSW South Coast and the adjacent coastal waters seaward to three nautical miles	Transport for NSW

Other plans and policies		
Document	Purpose	Organisation
Moruya Airport Emergency Plan June 2019	To provide a timely and coordinated response to, and initial recovery from, an emergency at Moruya Airport	Eurobodalla Shire Council
Eurobodalla Shire Council Dams – Dam Safety Management System	Outline dam safety and emergency response procedures for Council's dams	Eurobodalla Shire Council

## Evacuation Centres

There are three primary evacuation centres in Eurobodalla.

- Hanging Rock Function Centre, Hanging Rock Place Batemans Bay
- Moruya Basketball Stadium, Albert Street Moruya
- Narooma Leisure Centre, Bluewater Drive Narooma

It is important to follow the advice of the combat agency (RFS for fire, SES for flood) regarding locations and opening times for evacuation centres. The location of an evacuation centre for an event will be determined by the location and severity of the threat and resources available to staff facilities.

## **Part 3     Restricted operational information**

Pages 31 to 53 contain restricted information.

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