



Local Emergency Management Risk Treatments Report

April 2026

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Document Control

Date	Author	Changes Made	Version
	Derek Jones t/As The Emergency Management Consultant	Initial Document	1.0
15/04/2026	Derek Jones t/As The Emergency Management Consultant	Final document to LEMC for review and endorsement (August 2026)	1.1

Introduction

In 2017 and 2018 the Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup undertook a risk assessment of hazards likely to impact the Shire.

The hazards considered most likely to impact the Shire of Broomehill/Tambellup were identified as being;

- Fire (bushfire)
- Heatwave
- Animal and Plant Biosecurity
- Flood (Changed to Severe Weather); and
- Hazardous Materials.

The risk assessment process analysed 194 risk statements across the five hazards. Of these risk statements, 75 risks were identified as requiring treatments and 31 required to be considered for treating.

In September 2022 the first of a series of risk treatment workshops was held to examine potential risk treatments. The process for risk treatment is based on the WA Emergency Risk Management Treatment Manual (SEMC).

Due to the number of 'Fire' related risk treatments requiring assessment, and the overall risk posed by the threat of fire to the Shire, this was the only hazard risk assessed at the initial workshop.

In February 2026 a follow-up workshop was held to help to identify treatment options for the remaining hazards being relevant to, and posed high or extreme risk, to the Shire of Broomehill/Tambellup.

Flood was initially assessed as a single hazard in 2017/2018. SEMC has since merged Flood with Cyclones and Storms and renamed the State Hazard Plan, 'Severe Weather' which reflects the common HMA, the likelihood the three events occur concurrently in a cyclone and also the similar preventative, preparatory, response and recovery actions across all three hazards. As a result of the SEMC decision to merge the three hazards the Broomehill-Tambellup also adopted this stance at the February 2026 LEMC meeting.

On further investigation the highest risk rating for HAZMAT was moderate. For this reason and the limited involvement any Broomehill-Tambellup agency has no treatment options were analysed at the February 2026 workshop. HAZMAT will be subject to ongoing monitoring and review and DFES, as the HMA, engaged when required.

Workshop Agenda

1. Review of past workshops to reorientate/orientate participants (refer appendix 1)
2. Focus in on the three hazards;
 - Animal and Plant Biosecurity,
 - Heatwave and
 - Severe Weather
3. Review agency prevention and preparation responsibilities for each hazard
4. Rate effectiveness
5. Rate application
6. What else could be done at local level in areas consistent with prevention and preparation for each hazard
7. Set future Shire of Broomehill/Tambellup LEMC agenda items

At both workshops participants were asked the brainstorm and rate current controls for the identified risks across two elements –

- effectiveness – how effective is the control and
- application – how easily can the control be applied and used

The second stage of the workshop asked participants to brainstorm new treatment options.

Participants were encouraged to take a greenfield approach to develop a comprehensive list.

Each new treatment option was then rated according to whether they were practical, reduced the risk, had continuous effect, introduced new risk and cost effective.

Risk Assessment – Treatments

Hazard - Animal or Plant Biosecurity

Impact Area – Social Setting

At the 2019 Risk identification workshop the following risk statements were identified as being at extreme or high risk to the social setting in the community.

Extreme Risk

- Nil

High Risk

- Will cause displacement, death or injury to animals, impacting the wellbeing of the community.
- Will result in a loss of income/employment, impacting the community wellbeing.
- Will impact the health of residents in the area and cause death or serious injury/illness, impacting the wellbeing of the community.

The workshop rated the following controls as effectiveness

Risk Statements	Control Effectiveness					Control Application				
	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure
Summary			7	1				8		

Ref	Strategies/Controls	Responsible Organisation	Comment
APSS1	Carcass disposal at pit away from public eye – segregation of visual trauma.	DPIRD Local Government	• Management of disposal will remain a responsibility of the incident • More information required surrounding range of disposal methods that may be required • What disposal options are typically used for disposal of Animal and Plant Biosecurity waste? • Have possible disposal locations been identified? • What characteristics make a location suitable for a pit? • Are all biosecurity threats able to be 'buried'? • Are commercial rubbish tips suitable for disposal? • Is carcass burning an option? • If so, how will this be managed in summer months? • Or, harvest season? • Has Shire got capacity to supervise a large scale 'rubbish burn'?

APSS2	Ensuring support networks for mental health	Recovery Plan Recovery Coordination Group Shire facilities for meetings and/or workshops	• Issue is likely to be identify and included in Impact Statement which is produced as incident transfers into recovery phase • Support of mental health issues post incident will be responsibility of Recovery Coordination Group
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APSS3	Tap into support for affected people – income subsidies and support and relief payment	Recovery Plan Recovery Coordination Group	• Issue is likely to be identify and included in Impact Statement which is produced as incident transfers into recovery phase • Providing links to financial support agencies, post incident, will be the responsibility of Recovery Coordination Group • Does Centrelink offer this service? • Is it readily accessible? • Has the LEMA/Recovery Plan got a current pre-identified list of service providers available? • Is the list able to be distributed as required? • Is a private room/facility available for counselling sessions?
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APSS4	Opportunities to transition to other industries		• Likely to be beyond the scope of LEMC capacity? • Recovery committee likely to identify need and seek out assistance via State Recovery Coordinator
APSS5	General Community Education – what measures are needed to stay healthy	DPIRD Shire communication avenues	• What messages are required? • Are they already in existence and able to be passed on? • Are these available from DPIRD or other similar agency?
APSS6	Primary Producers Education – promote having an independent animal welfare in emergency plan.	Local Farmer's Groups. Grazier's Associations DPIRD	• Does Shire have an Animal Welfare in Emergencies Plan? • Does it need to be reviewed as a result of DPIRD input at April LEMC? • Encouragement of local farmers to establish a welfare plan for their animals

Impact Area – People

At the 2019 Risk identification workshop the following risk statements identified as being a extreme or high risk to the social setting in the community.

Extreme Risk

- Nil

High Risk

- Will impact the health of people and will cause injury and/or serious illness.
- Will impact the health of people and cause death (s).

The workshop rated the following controls as effectiveness

Risk Statements	Control Effectiveness					Control Application				
	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure
Summary	1	4	6					7	1	

Ref	Strategies/Controls	Responsible Organisation	Comment
APP1	Public awareness/education. Eg 'Fight the Bite'	Shire Community Resource Centre Local influencers – individuals Local influencers - groups	• What messages are required? • Are they already in existence and able to be passed on? • Are these available from DPIRD or other similar agency?
APP2	Employees provided appropriate PPE to prevent spread.	Shire All businesses that may handle plants or animals during biosecurity threat	• During biosecurity threat/incident it is likely to be 'specialist/trained' staff only (or who provide guidance) who handle materials • Likely to be the responsibility of DPIRD as HMA
APP3	Quarantine measures – preventing movement/lockdown.	DPIRD Main Roads Contractors WA Police	• Quarantine measures will be managed by the HMA as part of incident planning and management

Impact Area – Economy

At the 2019 Risk identification workshop the following risk statements identified as being a extreme or high risk to the social setting in the community.

Extreme Risk

- Nil

High Risk

- Will impact main road transport routes, resulting in repair costs and/or financial losses.
- Will impact livestock producers and associated infrastructure, resulting in recovery costs and/or financial losses.
- Will impact on livestock (e.g through death/injury/lack of pasture), resulting in financial losses.
- Will disrupt business activities, resulting in financial losses.
- Will result in recovery activities, resulting in costs to local government

The workshop rated the following controls as effectiveness

Risk Statements	Control Effectiveness					Control Application				
	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure
Summary			1	10				10		

Ref	Strategies/Controls	Responsible Organisation	Comment
APE1	Consult with Main Roads WA for exemptions and assistance with permits	DPIRD Main Roads WA Police – in extreme threats possible management of traffic checks Main Roads Contractors	Travel permits will be managed by the HMA as part of incident planning and management. Remember the COVID travel permit system – it is likely to be along similar lines
APE2	Promote preparedness with primary producers	DPIRD WA Government Shire as distributor	XXX
APE3	Promote access to portable yards etc.	Shire – promotion only DPIRD	XXX
APE4	Ensure compliance with NLIS (National Livestock Identification Scheme) – movements recorded on data base	DPIRD Shire Ranger – incidental only	XXX

APE5	Promote pathways into government assistance.		• Issue is likely to be identify and included in Impact Statement which is produced as incident transfers into recovery phase • Providing links to financial support agencies, post incident, will be the responsibility of Recovery Coordination Group • Has the LEMA/Recovery Plan got a current pre-identified list of service providers available?
APE6	Additional training for seasonal workers e.g shearers to supplement income in quiet periods.		• Not LEMA responsibility • If required, likely to be 'picked up' through government assistance programs

Impact Area – Public Administration

At the 2019 Risk identification workshop the following risk statements identified as being a extreme or high risk to the social setting in the community.

Extreme Risk

- Nil

High Risk

- Will require recovery works to be undertaken by local government(s), impacting their ability to maintain core services.

Risk Statements	Control Effectiveness					Control Application				
	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure
Summary			6	4			7	3	1	

Ref	Strategies/Controls	Responsible Organisation	Comment
APPA1	Extra resources for carcass pit construction, location, assistance with euthanasia.	DPIRD Shire works crew assistance Contractors Veterinary assistance	• Carcass management measures will be managed by the HMA as part of incident planning and management • Shire/contractors may be called upon to provide equipment and landfill location • May require assistance from DWER regarding suitability of sites • Have VROC MOUs been 'formalised'?
APPA2	Support with compliance – road movements	DPIRD WA Police MRWA Contractors Shire Traffic Management	•
APPA3	Activate the Plan for Animal Welfare in Emergencies.	DPIRD Shire	• Review existing animal welfare plan to ensure contingencies covered
APPA4	Designation of appropriate areas for animals in emergencies. Control Centre; Management of Recovery Centre.	Shire Animal Welfare Coordinator	• Review existing animal welfare plan to ensure animal welfare is considered in planning • Review LEMA to ensure suitable locations for ICC and Recovery Management is identified

APPA5	Consult with Department of Water and Environmental Regulation on waste disposal, and the local Environmental Health Officer.	DPIRD DWER	• Confirm BHT refuse site can take bio-hazard waste • If not, identify suitable alternatives and add to LEMA resource list
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Hazard – Heatwave

Impact Area – Economy

At the 2019 Risk identification workshop the following risk statements identified as being a extreme or high risk to the social setting in the community.

Extreme Risk

- Will impact railway lines, resulting in repair costs and/or financial losses.

High Risk

- Will impact communication infrastructure, resulting in repair costs and/or financial losses.
- Will impact potable water supply (e.g due to damage to infrastructure such as dams, piping and bores), resulting repair costs a/or financial losses.

The workshop rated the following controls as effectiveness

Risk Statements	Control Effectiveness					Control Application				
	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure
Summary			1	2		1	2			

Ref	Strategies/Controls	Responsible Organisation	Comment
HE1	Private railway line.	ARC	Confirm with ARC the threat that a heatwave poses to their railway line.
HE2	Stand pipes to provide additional water supplies as required.	Water Corporation Shire	- Can a map of available standpipes in the Shire be created? - Are there other bulk water supplies readily available in Shire?

Impact Area – Public Administration

At the 2019 Risk identification workshop the following risk statements identified as being a extreme or high risk to the social setting in the community.

Extreme Risk

- Will cause increased demand (surge) on WA Health Services at the local level, impacting their ability to maintain core services.

High Risk

- Will cause increased demand (surge) on St John Ambulance services at the local level, impacting their ability to maintain core services.
- Will cause increased demand (surge) on WA Police services at the local level, impacting their ability to maintain core services.
- Will impact power infrastructure impacting the power company's ability to maintain core services.

The workshop rated the following controls as effectiveness

Risk Statements	Control Effectiveness					Control Application				
	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure
Summary		2	5	3			2	6	1	

Ref	Strategies/Controls	Responsible Organisation	Comment
HPA1	Code yellow specific to Heatwave surge plans.	WACHS	• Standard procedure for WACHS • Is there value in similar procedures being adapted by other agencies?
HPA2	Emergency preparedness training annually for all staff.	WACHS	• Standard procedure for WACHS • Is there value in similar procedures being adapted by other agencies?
HPA3	Source ambulances from neighbouring sub-centres.	St John Ambulance	• Standard procedure for St John Ambulance
HPA4	Ensure access to multi-patient bus.	St John Ambulance	• St John Ambulance resource with standard operating procedures and policies. • Is this a state, regional or sub-centre resource?
HPA5	Relief from metropolitan ambulance services.	St John Ambulance	• Standard procedure for St John Ambulance
HPA6	Number of available volunteers can be comprised by – other interests of volunteers (other emergency services and/or work commitments).	St John Ambulance Tambellup VFES BHT BFS Volunteer	• Develop local register of volunteers who assist in other emergency services roles
HPA7	Competing requirements from other patients – triage process for tasking of ambulances.	St John Ambulance	• St John Ambulance have processes to triage patients based on initial telephone call from person seeking assistance

HPA8	Initiate social media campaign to assist with prevention		• Refer WA Health Department Heatwave Fact Sheets and Posters. Include multi-lingual resources
HPA9	Heatwave warnings currently on BOM & Dept of Health Website	Shire communication agent BOM app Dept of Health App/Website	• Publicise widely in community in period leading up to 'Heatwave' season
HPA10	Community Resource Centre topic/CWA and similar groups targeted for information briefings/education talks. Could tie this into bushfire preparedness sessions. See also HP3	Shire Local influencers – individuals Local influencers - groups	• Use WA Health resource sheets as basis for information distribution

Impact Area – People

At the 2019 Risk identification workshop the following risk statements identified as being a extreme or high risk to the social setting in the community.

Extreme Risk

- Nil

High Risk

- Will impact the health of people and cause deaths(s)
- Will impact the health of people and cause injury and and/or serious illness

The workshop rated the following controls as effectiveness

Risk Statements	Control Effectiveness					Control Application				
	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure
Summary				13				7	6	

Ref	Strategies/Controls	Responsible Organisation	Comment
HP1	TeleRedi = Red Cross volunteer check-in service for vulnerable people.	Red Cross Shire media	• Is this publicly known? • Can vulnerable people self-register? • If so, promote to vulnerable people within Shire.
HP2	'Establish 'Cooling Centre' with generator in town. Include water supplies.	Shire	• Seek funding to 'upgrade' Evacuation Centre for possible use during heatwave • If successful, promote to community
HP3	Social media communications Re: fire and heatwave preparedness & checklist in CRC, existing community health care centre, delicatessen	Shire media Local influencer groups and people Community Resource Centre	• Resources are available on DFES and Dept of Health websites. • Recommend a targeted approach initially to generate interest.

Hazard – Severe Weather

Impact Area – Public Administration

At the 2019 Risk identification workshop the following risk statements identified as being a extreme or high risk to the social setting in the community.

Extreme Risk

- Nil

High Risk

- Will cause an increased demand (surge) on WA Health services (including remote health services such as nursing posts and smaller hospitals/clinics at the local level, impacting their ability to maintain core services.
- Will require recovery works to be undertaken by local government(s), impacting on their ability to maintain core services.
- Will cause an increased demand (surge) on DFES services at the local level, impacting their ability to maintain core services.
- Will impact emergency service response buildings and facilities, impacting the ability to maintain core services.
- Will result in an increased demand (surge) on public facilities including public buildings (e.g. classrooms used for evacuees), impacting core services.
- Will impact government office, works depots and facilities, impacting the ability to maintain core services.

The workshop rated the following controls as effectiveness

Risk Statements	Control Effectiveness					Control Application				
	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure
Summary			13				2	8	3	

Ref	Strategies/Controls	Responsible Organisation	Comment
SWPA1	Ensure staff resourcing levels are appropriate.	Respective agencies – surge staffing protocols	• All agencies to monitor and adjust accordingly
SWPA2	Ensure equipment is maintained at a fully operational level.	All relevant agencies	• Maintain service register records • Affected/involved agencies to maintain equipment in a state of operational readiness
SWPA3	Ensure LEMA resource list is accurately maintained.	LEMC standing agenda item	• All LEMC agencies
SWPA4	Ensure community communications are maintained and community is aware of them.	Shire media Local influencers – individuals Local influencers - groups	• Establish calendar for emergency messaging – advisory notes surrounding fire preparation, fire travel, storm season, heatwave season.
SWPA5	Ensure staff training is undertaken.	All relevant agencies	• Include in annual staff training calendar. Information to be provided on the cusp of 'heatwave season'
SWPA6	Ensure signage is available in strategic locations.	Shire Works & Infrastructure Manager	• Pre-identify locations where signs may be required
SWPA7	Ensure LG resourcing MOUs are current and reflect needs that may arise.	CEO	• Additional staff resources may be required in the event of large incident • Ability and/or desire to release may be problematic for some LG and their staff

SWPA8	Maintain key transport routes.	Main Roads WA	• Main roads undertake maintenance of major road systems in Shire
SWPA9	Ensure key transport route 'hot spots' are mapped.	Shire Works & Infrastructure Manager	• Hot spots to be identified by Works Workforce and mapped on AO • Print and laminate for future use • Undertake similar processes for towns within Shire
SWPA10	Map alternative transport routes around 'hot spots'.	Shire Works & Infrastructure Manager	• Detour maps to be printed in AO and laminated • Second copy to be available at Works Depot • Provide image for reproduction on Shire website/Facebook page as determined
SWPA11	Identify alternative premises for administration/works to operate from.	Shire – Business Continuity Plan	• Review Shire Business Continuity Plan to ensure it addresses this issue
SWPA12	Confirm capacity for staff to work remotely.	Shire – Business Continuity Plan	• Review Shire Business Continuity Plan to ensure it addresses this issue
SWPA13	Identify 'work arounds' for people to work remotely.	Shire – Business Continuity Plan	• Review Shire Business Continuity Plan to ensure it addresses this issue

Impact Area – Economy

At the 2019 Risk identification workshop the following risk statements identified as being a extreme or high risk to the social setting in the community.

Extreme Risk

- Nil

High Risk

- Will impact bridges, or approaches to bridges, resulting in repair costs.
- Will impact train lines, resulting in repair costs and/or financial losses.
- Will impact communications infrastructure, resulting in repair costs and/or financial losses.
- Will impact agricultural industry infrastructure (e.g. fences, machinery, grain stores etc), resulting in recovery costs and/or financial losses.
- Will impact private buildings and contents, resulting in financial losses.
- Will impact commercial buildings, contents and services, resulting in financial losses.
- Will impact main road transport routes, resulting n repair costs and/or financial losses.
- Will result in recovery activities, resulting in costs to local government.
- Will impact on livestock (e.g through death/injury/lack of pasture), resulting in financial losses.
- Will disrupt business activities, resulting in financial losses.

The workshop rated the following controls as effectiveness

Risk Statements	Control Effectiveness					Control Application				
	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure
Summary				11				11		

Ref	Strategies/Controls	Responsible Organisation	Comment
SWE1	Ensure staff resourcing levels are appropriate.	Local Government	• Ongoing maintenance of town drainage systems
SWE2	Undertake annual bridge inspections for preventative maintenance works.	Shire Works Manager	• MRWA undertake regular bridge inspections for their infrastructure • Also check for possible damming of waters by debris • Potential Aboriginal Culture and Heritage challenges if working in water lines. • DWER permits required?
SWE3	Sandbag supplies on hand.	Shire Works Manager	• Appropriate storage and handling systems in place • Vermin proof storage required • Consider 'sand bag filler' allowing faster filling of sand-bags
SWE4	Maintain a list of contractors and services that may be called upon to assist.	LEMC standing agenda item	• All LEMC agencies

SWE5	Pre-identify locations for sand-bags if needed.	Shire Works Manager	• While shire is not the controlling agency for severe weather some localised events may need shire involvement. • Recommend map these locations – suggest a single large scale map with all relevant 'severe weather details' included
SWE6	Promote sand bag availability to community.	Shire Shire media	• Annual messaging

Impact Area – Social Setting

At the 2019 Risk identification workshop the following risk statements identified as being a extreme or high risk to the social setting in the community.

Extreme Risk

- Nil

High Risk

- Will impact residential dwellings and contents, impacting the wellbeing of the community.
- Will impact on the availability to basic commercial products and services, impacting community services and wellbeing.
- Will impact main roads and transport routes, resulting in reduced supply of essential supplies to the area, impacting community services and wellbeing.

The workshop rated the following controls as effectiveness

Risk Statements	Control Effectiveness					Control Application				
	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure	Very Low	Low	Med	High	Unsure
Summary				12			1	10	2	

Ref	Strategies/Controls	Responsible Organisation	Comment
SWSS1	Promote Emergency WA. Support community with information to increase resilience.	Shire media Local influencers – people Local influencers - groups	Emergency WA does broadcast messages relating to a number of hazards. Try and focus attention of community in a 'few places' – keep it simple.
SWSS2	Modify Shire website to provide space for advising of local shire road closures.	Shire Shire media	- Refer to Main Roads Travel Map for main road advice. - How will updates be managed after hours? - Accuracy of information will be of paramount importance. - Obtain quote to determine feasibility of review. - Will Shire Facebook page be easier/more practical to use in advisor capacity. - Need processes to ensure displayed information is 100% accurate
SWSS3	Host community preparedness information sessions.	CESM DFES Community Preparedness Advisor Shire Tambellup VFES	Obtain DFES Severe Weather Community Education resources Utilise services of DFES Community Preparedness Advisor to assist workshop development

SWSS4	Awareness programs – develop your emergency kit through local newsletter.		• Include detail in community preparedness sessions
SWSS5	Encourage residents to review their insurance policies.	Shire Shire media personnel	• Use established local communication avenues • Biannual occurrence?
SWSS6	Set up a community bus where possible to nearest supermarket.	Shire	• Was required in Gnowangerup after IGA fire
SWSS7	Helicopter to drop off food.	HMA - DFES	• Response activity and is a responsibility of HMA • Shire likely to have token involvement in an incident requiring this level of response • Involvement may not extend much beyond identifying suitable landing areas and providing marshals to ensure landing zone is clear of obstructions and people
SWSS8	Have traffic management plan in place	Shire	• Identify 'all weather roads' in Shire and have these mapped and stored in a central location • Ensure image can be uploaded to website/Facebook page as required

SWSS9	Ensuring appropriate communication with stakeholders – school, parents, etc.	DFES Media products Shire media	• Build a calendar for community information opportunities to ensure relevance and timely • Identify community influencers and harness their networks
SWSS10	Mobilisation of Shire assets e.g. grader through floodwater to deliver medicine	Shire Manager of Works	• HMA/Controlling agency responsibility
SWSS11	Maintain a register of isolated and vulnerable people – during the emergency	??	• Self-registration? Privacy Act may make this information difficult to obtain. • Ongoing maintenance of list to ensure accuracy?

Summary – Recommendations

Recommendations

Some of these recommendations may already be in place. Nonetheless there may be some benefit to reviewing aspects of current practice.

1. Review Shire's Animal Welfare Plan in Emergencies to determine if it addresses, as much as is possible, the possibility of animal and plant biosecurity threat.
2. Review Shire's Recovery Plan to confirm contact details of social, financial and economic support agencies are included in LEMA Contact List.
3. Establish a plan to build community resilience.
4. Establish an annual community communication planning calendar to ensure timely delivery of key messages.
5. Undertake systemic/cascading risk workshop at a future LEMC meeting.

April 2026 Meeting - Animal and Plant Biosecurity

Post DPIRD attendance at LEMC meeting review strategies and controls for effectiveness and application.

Focus effort on implementation of 'cost-effective' strategies.

Create standing agenda items for inclusion at subsequent LEMC meetings.

July 2026 Meeting (Proposed Only - TBC) Heatwave

Post WACHS attendance at LEMC meeting review strategies and controls for effectiveness and application.

Focus effort on implementation of 'cost-effective' strategies.

Create standing agenda items for inclusion at subsequent LEMC meetings.

October 2026 Meeting – (Proposed Only - TBC) Severe Weather

Post DFES attendance at LEMC meeting review strategies and controls for effectiveness and application.

Focus effort on implementation of 'cost-effective' strategies.

Create standing agenda items for inclusion at subsequent LEMC meetings.

SHIRE OF BROOMEHILL/TAMBELLUP

RISK TREATMENT WORKSHOP – FEBRUARY 2026

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

- Previous workshops in 2017 and 2018 completed risk assessments for Shire of Broomehill/Tambellup
- Workshop identified five main hazards for Broomehill/Tambellup

Fire

Heatwave

Animal and Plant Disease

Hazardous Materials

Flood - now merged into severe weather?

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

For the five main hazards the workshop/s assessed 194 risk statements

75 of those were considered extreme or high and required treatment

A further 31 (fire ?) required to be considered for treatment

- Fire

- Heatwave

- Animal and Plant Disease

- Flood

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

The 2022 workshop focussed on fire

Participants brainstormed the current controls for fire

Each control was rated for 'effectiveness' and 'application'

Effectiveness = how effective is the control

Application = how easily can control be applied

SO, WHAT'S HAPPENING TODAY?

Focus only on Severe Weather, Heatwave and Animal and Plant Disease

Review State Hazard Plan for your 'agency' actions/controls –

Prevention?

Preparation?

Response?

Recovery?

Rate effectiveness

Rate application

FLOODING – AKA SEVERE WEATHER

Severe Weather – Floods, Storms and Cyclones

- A riverine flood occurs when water levels rise over the top of riverbanks due to excessive rain from weather systems producing widespread heavy rainfall. The flooding of rivers, creeks, lakes and basins following heavy rainfall is the most common form of flooding in WA.
- Flash flooding, is generally defined as flooding occurring within approximately six hours of rain, usually from relatively short intense bursts of rainfall (e.g. thunderstorms) and is characterised by rapid rises in water-levels.

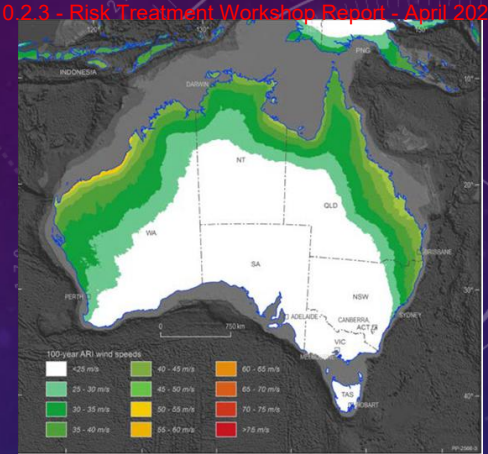


Figure 1: Tropical Cyclone Hazard Assessment 100-year ARI/1% AEP gust wind speeds¹

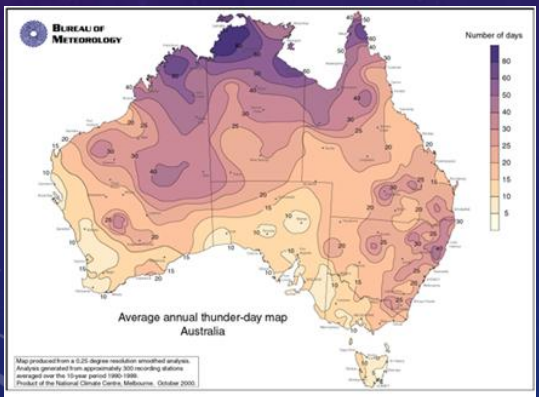


Fig. 2. Average annual thunder-day map of Australia – derived from Bureau of Meteorology climatological records from 1990 to 1999.

Warning Level	Avg Wind - Threshold	Gust - Threshold
Damaging Winds	63kmh	90kmh
Destructive Winds	89kmh	125kmh
Thunderstorms		
Severe		90kmh
Very Dangerous		125kmh

FLOODING – AKA SEVERE WEATHER

Wind Speeds

2025 – Katanning Research Station

Highest Gust76kmh Aug

Avg All Gusts65kmh

Albany 81km July

Albany 69km

Daily Rainfall Records - Broomehill

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
High Max (°C)													
Low Max (°C)													
High Min (°C)													
Low Min (°C)													
High Rain (mm)	121.0	102.4	115.1	150.2	56.9	85.1	39.4	43.0	39.0	43.2	67.1	47.5	150.2

Jan 21 – 1982
Feb 17 – 1955
Mar 9 – 1934
April 2 - 2005

FLOODING – AKA SEVERE WEATHER

LEMA/Local Role

Building codes

Resilience

Evacuation Centre identification

Local drainage networks

ISG



FLOODING – AKA SEVERE WEATHER

Local Area

- What currently happens?
- Rate effectiveness of each
- Rate application of each
- What else could/can/should be done?



ANIMAL AND PLANT DISEASE



- an “Emergency Animal Disease” – (e.g. Foot and Mouth Disease or Avian Influenza)
- an “Emergency Plant Pest” –Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD) for Australia – (e.g. Karnal Bunt or Khapra Beetle)
- a “Declared Pest” – as defined in the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007. An endemic animal or plant pest or disease that is occurring in such a fulminate form that an emergency response is required to ensure that it does not become a large-scale epidemic within Western Australia



ANIMAL AND PLANT DISEASE

Current Status

- 2 incidents @ Active Status
- 9 incidents @ Look and Report Status
- 1 incidents @ Advice Status

Educate – Prevent - Eradicate – Containment - Educate

LEMA/Local Role

- Identify local risk level
- Resource List
- ICC/FCP Identified
- ISG if required



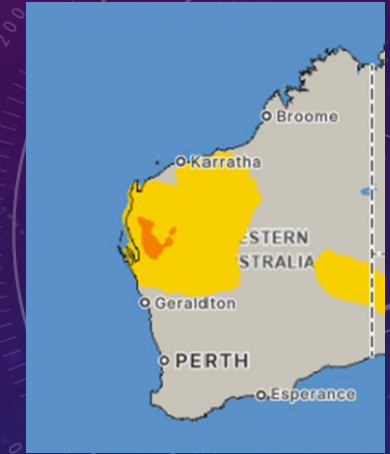
ANIMAL AND PLANT DISEASE

Local Area

- What currently happens?
- Rate effectiveness of each
- Rate application of each
- What else could/can/should be done?
- ?



HEATWAVE



A heatwave is a period of abnormally and uncomfortably hot weather, that is unusual for the location and which could impact on human health, infrastructure and services

- is protracted and forecast to occur for longer than 3 days at a level of extreme (EHF)
- requires a significant coordinated response

Know your warnings this heatwave season



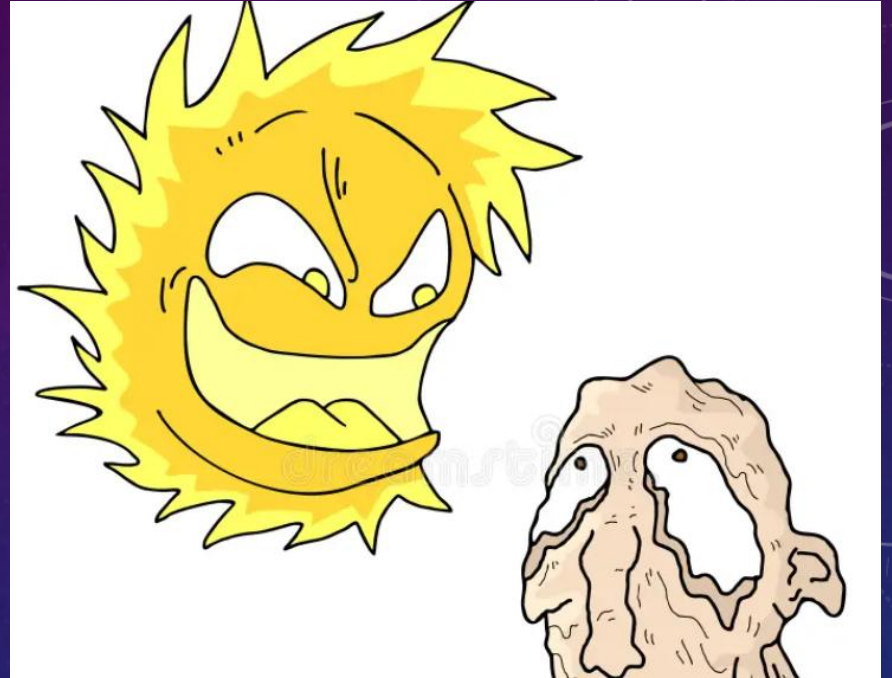
Low intensity heatwave	Severe heatwave	Extreme heatwave
• Most frequent during summer • Most people can cope during these heatwaves • We don't issue warnings for this heatwave category	• Less frequent • Likely to be more challenging for vulnerable people e.g. the elderly and people with health conditions • We issue warnings for this heatwave category	• Rare • People who don't take precautions to keep cool are at risk • Take extra precautions if you work or exercise outdoors • We issue warnings for this heatwave category

HEATWAVE

BOM – Dept of Health – Allied Agencies

LEMA/Local Role

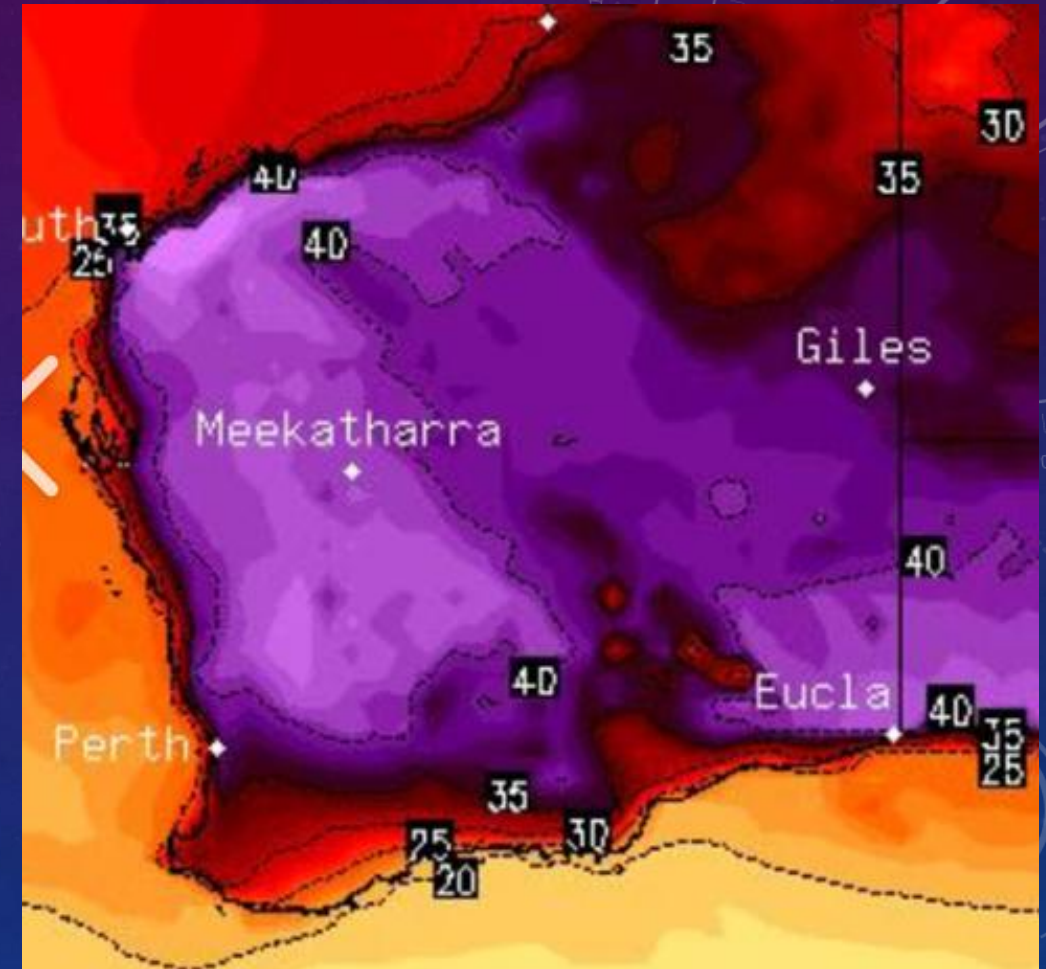
- Identify local risk level
- Pre-plan for 6-day event
- Workforce - staff fatigue and/or increased demand for care
- Emergency Services ability to respond
- Public utilities
- Local resilience – impact on community groups
- National Warning System in place for Heatwave
- ISG if required



HEATWAVE

Local Area

- What currently happens?
- Rate effectiveness of each
- Rate application of each
- What else could/can/should be done?



SO, WHAT'S NEXT?

- Digest information provided
- Formulated report
- Report provided to LEMC via Pam Hull
- Includes recommendations for future