



Dolphin Sands

Associate Emergency Management Plan

Details

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Review by:	Glamorgan Spring Bay Municipal Emergency Management Committee Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Dolphin Sands Ratepayers Association
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Approval date:	November 2022
Signed:	

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Document history

Substantial review of this plan was conducted in August 2020, in conjunction with review and revision of the *Glamorgan Spring Bay Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP)*.

Review of this plan included:

- consideration and resolution of duplicated information included in the *Glamorgan Spring Bay MEMP Issue 10* (August 2020) and the State Fire Management Council's [East Coast Fire Management Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan \(March 2021\)](#);
- incorporation of new information and a new template model to ensure consistency with the [Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements](#) (TEMA) (2019); and
- deletion of obsolete and outdated information.

Further review and update of the plan was carried out in October 2022.

Document control

This is a managed document. The footer of each page includes a version number and date. This document entirely supersedes previous versions of this plan. Superseded issues are to be destroyed and removed from general circulation.

Version	Date	Primary author
4.0	October 2022	Glamorgan Spring Bay Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
3.0	November 2020	Glamorgan Spring Bay Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator
2.0	February 2020	GMSC Consulting
1.0	September 2011	Handa Solutions Pty Ltd

Emergency contact information

LIFE-THREATENING EMERGENCIES – POLICE, FIRE OR AMBULANCE		PHONE 000 & request relevant service
Support services & contacts	State Emergency Service	132 500 Interpreter Service - 13 1450
	Tasmania Fire Service	1800 000 699 Interpreter Service - 13 1450
	Freycinet Visitor Centre	03 6256 7000 (business hours)
	Parks and Wildlife Service	03 6169 9015 (business hours)

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Section 1: Introduction

Relationship to other emergency management plans

This plan is intended to be read in conjunction with the *Glamorgan Spring Bay Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP)* and *East Coast Fire Management Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan*. Terms and acronyms used in this document are consistent with the MEMP and Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements (TEMA). Please refer to TEMA for a full glossary of terms and acronyms.

Note: any reference to Council in this plan is a reference to Glamorgan Spring Bay Council.

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to provide a framework for the identification and/or design of measures intended to mitigate emergency-related risks and impacts and support community preparedness in Dolphin Sands and surrounding areas. The geographical extent of the area to which this plan applies is described below.

Scope

The scope of this plan is limited to particular hazards and emergency-related risks identified by the community as presenting a higher level or different type of risk to Dolphin Sands and surrounding areas (the Area), when compared with other areas of the Glamorgan Spring Bay municipal area.

Out of scope is the full range of hazards or emergencies that may potentially impact Tasmania, the region or the municipality. An All-Hazard overview of Council's role, responsibilities and contribution to emergency management across the full Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery (PPRR) spectrum is provided in the MEMP.

Also out of scope is the description of any arrangements and/or plans for preventing and mitigating, preparing, responding to or recovering from emergencies that is described or defined elsewhere, including information detailed in the *East Coast Fire Management Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan*, *Southern Regional Emergency Management Plan*, TEMA or MEMP.

The business continuity and/or operations of any enterprises operating within the Area is not covered by this plan.

Objectives

The objectives of this emergency management plan are to:

- identify particular hazards and emergency-related risks identified by the community as presenting a higher level or different type of risk to the Area;
- identify opportunities to mitigate the likelihood and/or consequences of emergencies associated with those hazards and risks; and
- improve community awareness, property-owner risk management and resilience by providing a framework of information, guidance and support.

Section 2: Context

The history of emergency events in the Area includes bushfires, structural fire and storm. Minor flooding has been reported. The Area is subject to coastal erosion and there have been East Coast tsunami alerts. Temporary loss of power supply is frequent, which may be problematic during a bushfire emergency, impacting the use of fire suppression sprinkler systems.

The hazard of greatest concern to the Area's community is bushfire, with key identified risks including vegetation density, the impact of climate change on more frequent, more extreme bushfire weather conditions, seasonal population influx and limited access and escape routes.

Geographical area of application

This plan applies to an area of around 950 ha, described in this plan as the Area, including the subdivisions of Dolphin Sands, Great Oyster Bay Estate (Cambria Drive), Swan River Rd and surrounding land bounded by the Tasman Highway, Swan River, Nine Mile Beach, the property known as 'Cambria' and the Meredith River.

Access to the Area is via Swan River Road, with turnoff from the Tasman Highway about 4km north of Swansea. Dolphin Sands Road runs east off Swan River Road about 1.4km from the turnoff. Cambria Drive runs south-west off Dolphin Sands Road. There are other minor roads, property driveways, tracks and beach accesses. Visitors may also arrive by boat or light aircraft.

An indicative map of the Area is provided at [Figure 1](#).

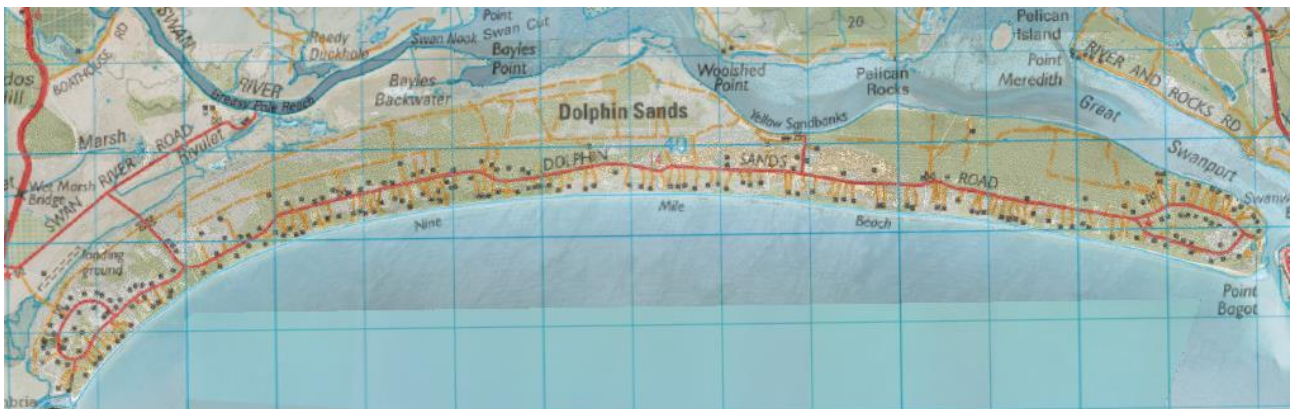


Figure 1: Map of Area

Topography, vegetation and natural resources

Topography of the Area is flat to gently undulating, ranging from river flats, coastal heath and beaches to lightly wooded forest and pasture. Soil is predominantly sand. Aerial seeding was undertaken at the time of subdivision to assist with dune stabilisation.

Dolphin Sands peninsula averages less than 5m above sea level, with spot elevations indicating heights of 3-6m and some dunes reaching 13-14m. Low hills near the Swan River do not exceed 20m. Great Oyster Bay Estate is low-lying, with a maximum elevation of 3m.

The Area contains threatened flora and fauna species protected under various national and state legislation. There are a range of different vegetation types and communities:

- Great Oyster Bay Estate contains a significant remnant community of Coastal White Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), with a shrub and heath understory. Much of this vegetation was protected by a covenant placed on all titles at the time of development.
- There are also large areas of White Gum and Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) coastal forest and woodland further along the spit on the northern side, listed as threatened under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.
- There is also a mixture of coastal scrub and heath all along the spit, including large areas of coastal dunes, particularly on the southern side of the spit, which was aerial seeded with a non-local variety of Coast Wattle (*Acacia longifolia sophorae*) in the 1970s. Coast Wattle is often

mistaken for (and mistakenly called) Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*), which is also present in the Area but much less abundant.

All of the Area's vegetation communities can be highly flammable in the right conditions, as is the case with most Australian native plants. The coastal reserve and some adjoining properties along Moulting Lagoon also have large infestations of Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), which is a highly flammable Declared Weed (*Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999*). There are also regular copses of the highly flammable environmental weed Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata*) throughout Cambria Drive and Dolphin Sands.

Bushfire risk management of vegetation on private property is guided by the strategic approach outlined in Tasmanian Fire Service's publication: *Guidelines for Development in Bushfire Prone Areas of Tasmania*. This plan acknowledges that an understanding of the different types of vegetation in the Area is critical, as this informs the type and level of environmental hazard and risk management activities undertaken, taking into account both the ecological and legislative implications of removing vegetation.

Population

Dolphin Sands subdivision comprises 300 allotments: around 75 have permanent residences; 120 are holiday homes, shacks or temporary accommodation; and the remainder are undeveloped blocks. In peak holiday season, the Dolphin Sands population can swell to around 750 people.

Great Oyster Bay Estate (Cambria Drive) subdivision comprises around 75 allotments, some of which are permanent residences. Estimated peak holiday season population is 250.

On Swan River Rd, terminating at the Swan River boat ramp, there are a few residences and shacks surrounded by farmland.

Recreation and camping

The Area is popular for sightseeing, swimming, boating and fishing. Bagot Point campsite, managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service, is officially closed, however some self-sufficient recreational vehicles do use the site but are limited to a 48-hour stay. Overnight campers stay near the Swan River boat ramp however this is not an official camping site.

Infrastructure and commercial enterprises

There is minimal infrastructure within the Area, mainly underground telephone cables and overhead electricity lines and poles. Properties collect rainwater or purchase potable water supplies and use septic tanks or similar self-contained sewage systems for effluent treatment and disposal. Most properties access water for irrigation from the underground aquifer, with bore pumps connected to submerged spears.

Commercial enterprises include a shellfish farm (land-based facility at the river end of Yellow Sandbanks Road) and short-term holiday rental accommodation.

Roads, tracks and boat ramps

The community's greatest emergency management concern is the Area's single (narrow and sealed) access and escape route – Swan River Road. Minor roads and walking trails provide some access for relocation, firefighting and patrolling, but many of these are sandy, which impedes reliable vehicle movement.

Most driveways are narrow, making it difficult to manoeuvre large emergency service vehicles. While subdivision allowance for access to Nine Mile Beach was made every four to five lots, most access easements are not cleared or well-maintained.

Two designated fire trails are located at:

- Around RA 850 (opposite Yellow Sand Banks Road); and
- RA 1200 (just west of the loop at Bagot Point).

There is also:

- a beach access road near RA 500;

- a track at RA 1351;
- a formed walking track near the corner of Cambria Drive and Dolphin Sands Road; and
- five well-formed and marked walking tracks to the beach from Cambria Drive.

Although accessed from Dolphin Sands Road, Cambria Drive has sparser vegetation, more developed allotments and a greater number of escape routes, including 'Cambria' airstrip road, which provides reasonable all-weather access from the middle of Cambria Drive back to Swan River Rd, near the junction with Tasman Highway.

While a single road accesses Swan River Road and the Swan River boat ramp area, access and egress can also be gained through neighbouring fields and trails. In a bushfire, people could assemble and seek protection at the boat ramp car park.

Air access

'Cambria' has a private airstrip for light, fixed-wing aircraft. Helicopter access and landing potential is generally considered good.

Dangerous goods

There are no significant stores of dangerous goods in the Area. Gas and fuel trucks make occasional deliveries. Individual properties may store small quantities of dangerous goods and/fuels in outbuildings.

Climate

Weather in the area is best described as dry. Average annual rainfall may be less than 594mm. North-west winds predominate, with maximum recorded windspeeds of up to 100 km/h. Mean winter temperatures range from 4°C to 13°C. Mean summer temperatures range from 11°C to 22°C and occasionally exceed 30 °C. The Area's maximum recorded temperature is 40 °C.

Section 3: Specific hazards and areas of risk

In a bushfire, there is a risk that the Area's community may be isolated, with the only vehicular escape road (Dolphin Sands Road) likely to be threatened by fire, obscured by smoke or impeded by Response Management Authority vehicles. This risk has been highlighted by events of recent years. There are also no Nearby Safer Places on the peninsula.

Other areas of identified risk highly relevant to the Area are:

- landowner responsibility for the ongoing management of vegetation and other bushfire risks;
- type and density of vegetation in the area;
- aquifer-related issues; and
- coastal inundation

Dolphin Sands aquifer and water for firefighting

A major feature of the Area is an unconfined aquifer in the sand that underlies most of the Nine Mile Beach spit. As the unconfined aquifer's water table is in contact with air at atmospheric pressure, it may be 'recharged' by rainwater. The Area's aquifer has good storage capabilities.

In 2007, the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) installed a groundwater monitoring network consisting of six shallow bores along the length of Nine Mile Beach. The primary purpose of this network is to provide information on the aquifer's water level and quality. Under present conditions, it appears that aquifer use is sustainable and there are no apparent management issues. Ongoing monitoring and review by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (Primary Industries & Water) is critical to ensuring sustainability of the aquifer into the future.

While direct extraction of water from the aquifer is not sufficient for effective firefighting operations, water may be pumped and stored in fire-water tanks for fighting fires and filling fire trucks. There are three 20,000 litre fire-water tanks at RA850, RA1250 and the junction of Dolphin Sands Road and Cambria Drive.

New property developments are required to have firefighting tanks.

Section 4: Preparedness arrangements

This section describes what is done to be ready to respond to an emergency and manage recovery, before an emergency occurs or is imminent. Further details of preparedness arrangements are articulated in the GSBC Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP).

The East Coast Fire Management Area Committee (FMAC), who report to the State Fire Management Council, have developed a Bushfire Risk Management Plan that identifies priorities for the treatment for bushfire risk in the East Coast Fire Management Area (FMA). The plan lists actions determined by the FMAC required to treat bushfire risk in the FMA which includes provisions for the Dolphin Sands area.

The *Fire Service Act 1979* requires that the fire protection plan is consistent with the State Fire Protection Plan and the State Vegetation Fire Management Policy. The [East Coast Bushfire Risk Management Plan](#) notes that the management of bushfire-related risk is a collective responsibility of the whole community, with contributions made by numerous individuals, landowners and organisations.

Further preparedness strategies developed in the area include:-

- TFS Bushfire Protection and Response Plans for the Dolphin Sands area in place
- High Bushfire Hazard Area signage
- Three water tanks installed in the area specifically for firefighting purposes
- Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods program undertaken
- Fuel Reduction burns undertaken by TFS
- To assist with response to any fire incident, there are kilometre markers painted on the centre of Dolphin Sands Rd to assist with identification of any fire location that may start in the area.
- Property Rural Address (RA) numbers are installed on properties for identification purposes.
- Around 70 properties have been assessed as having safe vehicle access and freshwater firefighting supplies. These are identified as green and blue markers installed at the property entrances. Green for safe vehicle access and blue for water.

Section 5: Response arrangements

This section describes what is undertaken when an emergency occurs or is imminent. Further details of response arrangements are articulated in the [GSBC Municipal Emergency Management Plan](#) (MEMP).

Overview

Effective response relies on the coordinated activation of pre-agreed roles and responsibilities that are clearly defined, easily understood and well communicated. High-level responsibilities for hazards or functions are usually prescribed in legislation, but the planning process establishes arrangements that draw on these responsibilities in a practical, flexible and scalable way to reduce the threat to life, property and the environment.

The emergency management authority in accordance with their legislated roles will undertake initial response to an emergency. Dependent on the type of event, Council may be required to provide resource support to the relevant Management Authority during the response. Depending on the scale and extent of the emergency, emergency management authorities such as the Regional Controller or State Controller may assume overall control of response.

Response arrangements and escalation

When an emergency occurs, initial response actions are usually carried out at the emergency site by those with primary responsibility for protecting the life, property or environment under threat. In the first instance, this is usually the asset owner or manager of the property or premises and/or the people at the emergency site.

Response Management Authorities are supported by Support Agencies and Council may be requested to support the response and make resources available, usually through direct contact with the MC.

The following tables lists the management authorities and support agencies for each of the emergency events identified in this plan.

Bushfire Response Strategy

Response Strategy	Management Authority	Support Agencies
Broadcast Community Warning Information	TFS	DPAC – Tas Alert
Evacuate residents if required	TasPol	TFS, SES
Collate, interpret and disseminate information	TFS	SES, GSBC
Broadcast and circulate information as quickly as possible during event	TFS, Media	SES, GSBC
Respond to local brigade in accordance with TFS SOPs	TFS	
Provide additional resources from district as determined by responding brigade needs	TFS	
Maintain sufficient reserves for deployment elsewhere in district or region	TFS	
Establish Staging Ground operations, EOCs, and ECCs if required	TFS	SES, TasPol, GSBC
Establish evacuation centre, and/or information centre	GSBC	SES, THS, NGOs, TFS

Aquifer Contamination Response Strategy

Response Strategy	Management Authority	Support Agencies
Deploy personnel to assess contamination	NRE, EPA	SES
Alert affected community	NRE, EPA	GSBC
Treat affected individuals	THS, AT	GSBC Medical Centre

Warnings

BoM warnings are issued for severe weather, flood, fire weather and tsunamis. TFS publishes fire danger rating forecasts issued by BOM daily during the bushfire season.

Response Management Authorities are responsible for interpreting warnings and communicating potential impacts and consequences to the community.

Council and relevant Management Authorities will work together to ensure that messages are consistent and coordinated.

Emergency Alert is a fee-for-service national capability that is used to send emergency warnings via message to mobile phones (SMS) and landlines (voice) located within a particular geographic area. The Response Management Authority and TFS coordinate warnings issued through this service. If Council identifies a need to use the system, this may be arranged through the Regional Planner.

TasAlert is Tasmania's official source of publicly available emergency management information. The website is administered by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC), and provides a single source of clear and consistent emergency and resilience information from emergency service organisations and government agencies.

ABC Radio is the official emergency broadcasting radio station.

The Dolphin Sands Ratepayers Association (DSRA) have set up an opt in SMS messaging system for the Dolphin Sands Area. Seventy (70) residents have opted in to receive these messages. The trigger for the disbursement of this SMS is the DSRA receiving notification of a fire in their area. The SMS message then directs people to the www.fire.tas.gov.au website and to listen to ABC radio for further information. This ensures residents are receiving information from official sources. It's noted that not all residents in the area have opted into this service, and rely on official advice from emergency service organisations.

Evacuation

The decision to recommend the evacuation of people in and around at-risk areas, rests with the Response Management Authority's Incident Controller, who consults with TASPOL, Council and others. If a decision to evacuate is made, public warnings will be issued to the Dolphin Sands community, and emergency service organisations will be on-site advising the community on actions to be taken.

While emergency management organisations have legislated power to order emergency evacuation, voluntary evacuation is the preferred strategy. Evacuation requires the participation and cooperation of multiple agencies and/or organisations.

TASPOL has a lead role in the withdrawal stage of evacuation, and a TASPOL Evacuation Coordinator may be appointed to coordinate and manage the withdrawal process if required.

It's noted that TFS have not been able to identify a Nearby Safer Place for the Dolphin Sands community. Therefore, TFS and TASPOL will consider this with any proposed evacuation of the area, taking into consideration all fire modelling and current and forecast weather conditions.

Council has primary responsibility for activating and managing an Evacuation Centre within the municipal area if requested by the Regional Controller, including the registration of any evacuees presenting. Council will set up and operate an Evacuation Centre away from the threatened area if required, and has many identified sites throughout the municipality for this purpose.

Tasmania Fire Service Dolphin Sands Community Protection and Response Plans inform operational decision making for TFS when responding to any fires in the area.

The [East Coast Bushfire Risk Management Plan](#) developed by the East Coast Fire Management Area Committee has more detailed information regarding bushfire risk and treatment strategies for the entire East Coast region including Dolphin Sands.

More detailed information and other risks for the Glamorgan Spring Bay municipality are contained in the [GSBC Municipal Emergency Management Plan](#)

APPENDIX 1: List of associated documents

The documents listed here are relevant to this plan, and additional State managed plans relevant to the municipality are listed in the GSBC Municipal Emergency Management Plan.

a Legislation

Legislation	Related hazard or function	Administration
<i>Emergency Management Act 2006</i>	All-Hazard statewide emergency management provisions	SES
<i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i>	Planning schemes	DoJ
<i>Local Government Act 1993</i>	Council responsibilities	DPAC

b Plans and arrangements

Row	Title	Custodian	Version	Date
Council arrangements and plans				
1	Council maps for council roads and alternative transport plans	GSBC	N/A	
2	Fire Management Plans for Reserve areas	GSBC		
Regional arrangements and plans				
3	Regional Emergency Management Plan	SES	Issue 9	2021
4	East Coast Fire Management Area – Bushfire Risk Management Plan	SFMC	Issue 2	2021
State arrangements and plans				
5	Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements (TEMA)	SES	Issue 1	2019 (December)
6	Tasmanian Emergency Evacuation Framework	SES	Issue 1	2018 (July)
State Special Emergency Management Plans (SSEMP)				
7	SSEMP – Hazardous materials	TFS	Issue 8	2017 (April)
8	SSEMP – Impact and damage assessment	DPAC	Issue 3	2019 (January)
9	SSEMP – Fire protection	TFS	Issue 2.3	2018 (June)
10	SSEMP – Recovery	DPAC	Issue 3	2018 (January)
11	SSEMP – Energy supply	DSG	Issue 2	2015 (January)
12	SSEMP – Flood	SES	Issue 2	2019 (July)
13	SSEMP – Transport crash	TASPOL	Issue 3	2018 (July)
14	Tasmania Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan	DPIPWE	2019	NRE – EPA Divisions
15	SSEMP – Tsunami	SES	Issue 1	2015 (September)
Other				
16	Dolphin Sands Bushfire Community Protection Plan	TFS	Version 2	2016
17	Dolphin Sands Community Bushfire Response Plan	TFS		2016

APPENDIX 2: Risk assessment report

Tasmanian Government responsibilities – emergency risk management

Tasmania's commitment to emergency risk management is demonstrated through development of *Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines* and associated risk assessment workshops.

Local government responsibilities – emergency risk management

Tasmania's local government authorities supported the development of TERAG and committed resources. The benefits to Council in participating in this process include:

- a. demonstrates sound commitment to managing emergency risks within the community and a primary interest in community safety;
- b. potentially reduces levels of risk within the community;
- c. ensures the identification of risks that are the focus of emergency management planning;
- d. ensures a focus on preventing emergencies rather than to reacting to them;
- e. enables improved community understandings of emergency management and the risk management process;
- f. improves governmental understanding of risks from a community perspective;
- g. provides an opportunity to reduce the cost to communities from emergency impacts;
- h. enables use of a best practice standard in risk management;
- i. ensures and maximises access to national DRFA funding; and
- j. complements Council's existing practices and commitment to risk management.

The responsibilities of Council in relation to emergency risk management are detailed in the TEMA.

TERAG data and recommended treatment strategies for implementation

This appendix identifies key risks for the Dolphin Sands Area identified through consultation with stakeholders and includes treatments strategies and hazard management responsibilities, as detailed in the TEMA and MEMP. Risk analysis, rating and presentation in this plan is consistent with *Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines* and processes.

The following risk register includes a description of specific risks identified and treatment strategies required. Sources of risk were reviewed and risks were added, deleted and assessed with review of this plan. All other identified risks for the entire municipality including the Dolphin Sands area are contained in the MEMP.

Council is responsible for managing the incorporation of treatment strategies that are either the responsibility of Council, or of both Council and other levels of government or agencies, into appropriate Operational Plans and/or Partnership Agreements as required.

Specifically, each register includes:

1. Unique identifier number;
2. Risk statement;
3. Treatment option/s;
4. Officer responsible for treatment;
5. Implementation timeframe.

Note that the timeframe descriptor 'ongoing' is used where there is a need to monitor the adequacy of existing management arrangements to mitigate the risk.

The timeframe for undertaking treatment options is also defined in the following:

- **Immediate:** must be completed as soon as practical within current budget cycle (12 months);
- **Short-term:** must be completed as soon as practical within the next budget cycle (12-24 months);
- **Long-term:** must be completed within five years;
- **Ongoing:** continuously monitor; or
- as described in the table.

Register of Risks and treatment strategies

I.D.	Risk statement	Treatment/s	Responsibility for treatment	Timeframes
GS 02 Bushfire				
GS 02.01	There is a risk to properties in the Dolphin Sands area from the effects of bushfire	East Coast Fire Management Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan	State Fire Management Council	Ongoing
		Community Education/awareness programs	TFS	Ongoing
		Fuel reduction, enforcement of abatement notices	TFS; GSBC	Ongoing
		Community Protection and Response Plans	TFS	Ongoing
		Ensure that proposed use and development complies with the standards of the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code and enforcement	GSBC	Upon application
		Avoiding zoning any new areas identified as at unacceptable risk from bushfire	GSBC	Ongoing
		Fire Permit periods, Total Fire Bans	TFS	As required
		Maintain fire breaks	GSBC	Annually
		Clear roadsides, retaining fire retardant species and selected plants; maintain Council owned land	GSBC	Annually
		Evacuation of affected area	TasPol	In consultation with TFS
GS 02.03	There is a risk to human life in the Dolphin Sands area from the effects of bushfire	East Coast Fire Management Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan	State Fire Management Council	Ongoing
		Community Education/awareness programs	TFS	Ongoing
		Fuel reduction, enforcement of abatement notices	TFS; GSBC	Ongoing
		Community Protection and Response Plans	TFS	Ongoing
		Ensure that proposed use and development complies with the standards of the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code and enforcement	GSBC	Upon application
		Avoiding zoning any new areas identified as at unacceptable risk from bushfire	GSBC	Ongoing

Register of Risks and treatment strategies

I.D.	Risk statement	Treatment/s	Responsibility for treatment	Timeframes
GS 02 Bushfire				
		Fire Permit periods, Total Fire Bans	TFS	As required
		Maintain fire breaks	GSBC	Annually
		Clear roadsides, retaining fire retardant species and selected plants; maintain Council owned land	GSBC	Annually
		Evacuation of affected area	TasPol	In consultation with TFS
GS 02.04	There is a risk to livestock and domestic animals in the Dolphin Sands area from the effects of bushfire	East Coast Fire Management Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan	State Fire Management Council	Ongoing
		Community Education/awareness programs	TFS	Ongoing
		Fuel reduction, enforcement of abatement notices	TFS; GSBC	Ongoing
		Community Protection and Response Plans	TFS	Ongoing
		Ensure that proposed use and development complies with the standards of the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code and enforcement	GSBC	Upon application
		Avoiding zoning any new areas identified as at unacceptable risk from bushfire	GSBC	Ongoing
		Fire Permit periods, Total Fire Bans	TFS	As required
		Maintain fire breaks	GSBC	Annually
		Clear roadsides, retaining fire retardant species and selected plants; maintain Council owned land	GSBC	Annually
		Evacuation of affected area	TasPol	In consultation with TFS
		Property owners encouraged to evacuate pets and animals early	Property Owners	Upon early advice from TFS

Register of Risks and treatment strategies

I.D.	Risk statement	Treatment/s	Responsibility for treatment	Timeframes
GS 03 Water supply - Aquifer				
GS 03.01	<p>There is a possible risk to the fresh water (non potable) Aquifer at Dolphin Sands due to potential contamination. These include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt water • Septic tank infiltration • Fuel or chemical spill, or • High levels of naturally occurring chemical elements 	<p>When notified of an Aquifer pollution incident, Council will promptly inform property owners of the public or environmental health risk and provide information in relation to the incident, including health advice and mitigation measures</p>	GSBC	Immediately upon receiving notification from Public Health
GS 09.01	There is a risk to low lying properties at Dolphin Sands due to coastal & river bank erosion	<p>Avoiding zoning any further land for urban development identified as at risk from rising sea levels</p> <p>Back zoning land identified as potentially at risk from rising sea levels where not substantially developed</p> <p>Managing areas identified as potentially at risk from rising sea levels through the Coastal Erosion Hazard Code</p>	Whole of Government / GSBC / DSG / NRE / Property owners	Ongoing
		<p>Ensure any proposed development complies with the standards of the Inundation Prone Areas Code</p>	GSBC	Ongoing
		<p>Restrict access to sand dunes by having fire breaks cleared for public access</p>	GSBC	Ongoing