



STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Part 4: Plans

DISASTER WASTE MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY PLAN

Lead: Green Industries SA



Government
of South Australia



SEMP STRUCTURE

The State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) is a four-part plan containing a range of documents that further detail strategies for dealing with emergencies in South Australia. The four parts are described in more detail below.

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

PART 1: OVERVIEW

Provides a strategic overview of the state's arrangements for senior executive and community information.

PART 2: ARRANGEMENTS

Provides the overarching details of the arrangements and structures in place to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies.

PART 3: GUIDELINES AND FRAMEWORKS

Consists of the various guidelines and frameworks that have been developed to document known best practice for key aspects of emergency management. These guidelines and frameworks provide guidance regarding the development of arrangements, administrative functions and plans.

PART 4: PLANS

Consists of the standards required of the various levels of detailed plans for implementing the arrangements, including naming conventions, review guidance and templates. It also includes the suite of supporting plans for implementing the arrangements.

Figure 1: The South Australian State Emergency Management Plan is a series of documents split over four parts with several accompanying annexes

The Disaster Waste Management Capability Plan and its accompanying guidelines come under Part 4 of the SEM. P.



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1. AUTHORITY

The Australian Constitution states that each of the states and territories is responsible for the protection of its citizens. The Australian Government has a role to assist where a state or territory is unable to meet a need or seeks assistance, but the primary role lies with the respective states/territories.

All emergency management arrangements in South Australia are governed by the *Emergency Management Act 2004* (the Act). The Act establishes the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) and lists its functions and powers.

The State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) is prepared under section 9(1)(b) of the Act to manage all emergencies. It is a function of the SEMC to prepare and keep the SEMP under review, and to ensure arrangements reflect best practice.

The *Disaster Waste Management Capability Plan* (DWM Capability Plan) and its accompanying guidelines are prepared under Part 4 of the SEMP.



2. AUTHORISATION

This Plan has been approved by the Chief Executive, Green Industries SA.

The Manager for the Disaster Waste Management Capability Plan is the Associate Director, Economic Growth and Sustainability, Green Industries SA.

3. REVIEW

Part 4 of the SEMP requires Capability Plans to be reviewed and updated at least once every two years.

This Capability Plan was reviewed in 2021 with lessons from recent events. It was submitted for assurance, and then approved in June 2022.

The Capability Plan must be reviewed and updated prior to November 2023.



4. INTRODUCTION

4.1. BACKGROUND

Disaster waste management (DWM) is the management of waste volumes generated directly or indirectly by an event. It includes, but is not limited to, managing the following types of waste:

- debris generated by damage to property and infrastructure by the event, once it has been released by first responders
- materials deployed during disaster response stages (e.g. sandbags used in flood events)
- relief waste generated during the response and recovery phases (e.g. unwanted donated goods, medical waste)
- waste from demolished buildings and structures
- agricultural waste (including animal carcasses) resulting from the event.

Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather and climate systems that influence natural hazards. South Australia will face events that generate volumes of debris and other waste that will overwhelm existing systems and infrastructure for waste management. Such events will need resources beyond local and regional capacities, and broader consultation and communication to ensure that waste is responsibly managed.

The management of debris and other waste following an event can have real and lasting impacts on affected communities and the environment. It can:

- involve complex interactions with search and rescue and emergency response
- affect longer term economic and social recovery
- affect human health and environmental outcomes as a direct or indirect consequence of a disaster.

DWM can also have positive impacts, such as:

- improve the mental health/wellbeing of people in the affected area, which may see the clean-up of waste as a return to normalcy and give them sense of control
- provide local employment following the disaster
- deliver recycled products to support rebuilding infrastructure and associated economic benefits.

4.2. PURPOSE

The DWM Capability Plan was developed to support preparedness, response and recovery activities associated with managing waste generated by a disaster. The Plan includes establishing emergency management arrangements and corresponding roles and responsibilities.

It is intended that implementing this Plan will achieve the objectives identified in Table 1 across each emergency phase.

The DWM Capability Plan is accompanied by practical guidance on managing waste after a disaster. See the DWM Capability Plan – Annex A – *Disaster Waste Management Guidelines*.



Table 1: DWM objectives during each emergency phase

Emergency phase	Objectives	
Preparedness	To have suitable arrangements and plans in place for DWM supported by cooperative and consultative processes. This includes, but is not limited to, providing suitable community education and information to support responsible waste management following emergency events.	
Response	To address the most acute waste issues in conjunction with Control Agency objectives to save lives, alleviate suffering, facilitate rescue operations, and minimise harm to the environment and human health.	
Recovery	Early recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide accurate and accessible public information on managing waste. • Lay the groundwork to implement the DWM Program during the recovery phase in conjunction with key stakeholder agencies. • Provide input to state disaster impact assessment reporting. • Address key issues such as management options for different types of waste; identifying, establishing, and managing temporary storage and disposal sites; streamlining logistics for waste collection; transportation; and reuse/recycling initiatives.
	Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the DWM Program initiated in the early recovery phase in conjunction with key stakeholders. • Ensure the State Recovery Committee has knowledge of, and is consulted with, in relation to DWM. • Contribute to executive government communications, including Cabinet submissions via a minister where state government assistance is required. • Continue intelligence/data gathering and reporting via the Impact Recording Tool, monitoring, and evaluating the disaster waste situation.
	Post-recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to monitor and manage any environmental, human health, social, economic and/or other impacts resulting from DWM activities. • Evaluate DWM operations for future improvements.

The scope of DWM activities can vary greatly depending on the nature of the event, the types of waste generated and corresponding issues that arise. The DWM Capability Plan and accompanying guidelines were developed to support decision-making processes by providing guidance on the activities needed to responsibly manage the waste, and the level of support the State Government can appropriately provide to assist the affected community and other stakeholders when local capacities are overwhelmed.



DWM can be complex, involving many stakeholders. The DWM Capability Plan relies on strong cooperative and consultative relationships among state government agencies, local government, the private sector, and the community.

4.3. INTENDED AUDIENCE

The intended audience of this document is agencies and organisations responsible for emergency management in South Australia.

4.4. SCOPE

The DWM Capability Plan is intended for large-scale disasters that are protracted or require complex coordination.

The DWM Capability Plan is not designed for a specific event and takes an ‘all hazards’ and ‘all waste types’ approach. However, this iteration focuses on solid waste types arising from anticipated natural disaster events. This includes non-hazardous, hazardous, and medical waste.

The DWM Capability Plan excludes managing waste following a biosecurity event (e.g. foot-and-mouth disease outbreak) but includes managing incidental biosecurity waste from other events (e.g. flood affected crops that may carry disease).

The Plan does not include specific reference to the Local Government Disaster Assistance Guidelines or the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements. These are administered by the Department of Treasury and Finance and the Department of Premier and Cabinet on behalf of state and local governments.

4.5. ACTIVATING THE PLAN FOR RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Aspects of the Plan relating to DWM during the response and recovery phases, are activated by the relevant Control Agency or the State Recovery Coordinator.



5. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

DWM shall be undertaken in line with the following principles.

Table 2: Principles for DWM

Principle	Description
Community resilience	Build capacity in communities to prepare for and carry out responsible DWM practices. Ensure that DWM is embedded in state emergency management arrangements to support local communities.
Protection of health, economic assets, and the environment	Identify and avoid or minimise risks of harm to human health (including workplace health and safety considerations), economic assets (including agriculture) and the environment.
Sustainable resource management	Sustainable resource management helps mitigate the impact of climate change. Undertake DWM in accordance with the Waste Management Hierarchy (Figure 2), where safe and practical to do so. Where circumstances give rise to unacceptable levels of risk, waste is likely to be sent to landfill.
Recognition of practical constraints and community expectations	Recognise practical constraints and community expectations when deciding on methods for waste management, including the ability to act in a timely manner, and availability of skilled labour, equipment, and facilities, including transport logistics when designing a waste management strategy. It is acknowledged that in a crisis sometimes streamlined processes are needed, which may not follow business-as-usual approaches.
Support positive recovery outcomes	Consider how decisions related to DWM will affect the recovery of communities. Where possible, a DWM Program should support local businesses and provide economic opportunities – including local job creation – and use recovered materials for reconstruction.
Empathy	Be empathetic when liaising with the affected community. Be mindful of the losses that have occurred and aware of sensitivities relating to the removal of materials and demolition of damaged structures.
Accountability	Clearly define roles and responsibilities, lines of authority and communications for DWM. Ensure that adequate procedures are in place and adhered to for record keeping.

Figure 2: Waste Management Hierarchy





6. GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Green Industries SA (GISA) is the Functional Lead for DWM and is responsible for overseeing implementation of the Capability Plan.

GISA will be assisted by Participating Agencies (Table 3) throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases.

The following sections outline the roles and responsibilities of GISA and Participating Agencies for DWM throughout each emergency phase.

Table 3: Agencies responsible for DWM within State emergency management

Functional Lead	Participating Agencies
GISA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering Functional Support Group (Engineering FSG) • Environment Protection Authority South Australia (SA EPA) • Local Government Functional Support Group (Local Government FSG) • Logistics Functional Support Group (Logistics FSG) • Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA) • Public Information Functional Support Group (Public Information FSG) • SA Department for Environment and Water (DEW) • SA Department of Department for Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) • SA Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) • SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM) • SA Health • SafeWork SA • South Australia Police (SAPOL)

FSG = Functional Support Group



7. PREPAREDNESS

7.1. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The State Government is responsible for ensuring adequate arrangements and plans are in place, and that education and information is provided, to prepare the community to responsibly manage waste arising from events.

Landowners, tenants, and individuals responsible for animals and livestock should take reasonable steps to prepare for emergencies and managing waste on their properties. Routine preparedness activities include regularly dealing with waste, litter, and hazardous materials safely and responsibly. Householders and businesses should take steps to ensure chemicals and hazardous wastes are safely contained. Landowners, tenants, and individuals responsible for animals and livestock should wherever possible take-out adequate insurance to ensure they can cover the costs associated with clean-up and reinstatement of assets on their own after an emergency event.

Local councils have a functional role to provide municipal waste services in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1999*. Local government emergency management plans should ensure that essential services can be maintained when regular systems are disrupted and/or impeded. The plans should also consider supporting the recovery needs of their own communities by providing additional waste services following emergencies. This may include having scalable processes to handle greater than usual quantities of waste, where appropriate and practical to do so.

Waste management facility operators (including operators of transfer stations, landfills, recycling facilities, municipal waste collectors, etc.) are encouraged to develop business continuity plans and prepare to continue operations as far as practical following an event.

Zone Emergency Management Committees (ZEMCs) are responsible for risk management, planning and implementing zone-level actions to build resilience and support State emergency management arrangements.¹ In line with this, ZEMCs shall identify regional-specific DWM hazards and management options consistent with zone risk assessment profiles and incorporate corresponding arrangements in relevant Zone Emergency Management Plans.

GISA is responsible for identifying and coordinating delivery of activities, projects and programs aimed at increasing the preparedness of the State to undertake responsible DWM. This includes ensuring the above groups are aware of, and are supported in fulfilling, their responsibilities.

¹ SEMP 2016, *Part 2 – Arrangements* (section 3.5).



Participating Agencies are responsible to GISA for undertaking and supporting preparedness activities, projects and programs as identified in Table 4.

Table 4: Preparedness roles, key activities, projects and programs and responsible agents and organisations

Role	Key activities, projects, and programs	Responsible agency(ies) or organisation(s)
Developing and maintaining tools and resources	Review and update DWM Capability Plan and guidelines.	GISA
	Further develop and maintain SA Disaster Debris Estimation Tool.	GISA
	Identify data sets that assist DWM and liaise with relevant data custodians to gain access (where possible).	GISA
	Further develop and maintain interoperable database of waste management facilities in South Australia, including facility locations, capacities, licences and contact details.	SA EPA
	Develop and maintain a database identifying potential locations and sites for establishing interim waste storage and/or other waste management facilities. This database would also identify potential operational arrangements and be accessible to relevant emergency management officials.	SA EPA in consultation with the Local Government FSG and relevant ZEMCs
	Develop and maintain a system to enable monitoring of disaster debris from source to disposal to minimise illegal/unsafe dumping practices following an event.	SA EPA/ local councils
	Prepare scripts for public information and warnings regarding DWM.	GISA in consultation with the DPC, SA EPA, the Local Government FSG, PIRSA and SA Health
	Develop and maintain a panel of preapproved waste management contractors for DWM.	GISA
Zone-level planning	Identify region-specific waste streams and management options and incorporate into Zone Emergency Management Plans.	ZEMCs in consultation with GISA and the Local Government FSG
	Begin with two trial zones, to develop a template and practical guidance that can be adopted by other zones.	
Public information	Inform, educate, and support the public on how to fulfil their responsibilities during the preparedness phase.	GISA, SA EPA and SAFECOM
Review and update legislation and regulations	Review and update (as necessary) legislation, regulations, and licensing requirements. Consider need for interim waste management standards to deal with emergency management of waste arising from an event and pre-approval requirements	SA EPA



Role	Key activities, projects, and programs	Responsible agency(ies) or organisation(s)
Personnel	Assign specific roles and responsibilities for DWM and incorporate into role descriptions.	GISA and Participating Agencies to assign roles and responsibilities as needed
	Identify training needs for skills and capability development so assigned personnel can undertake disaster waste roles and responsibilities.	As above
Financial arrangements	Review funding arrangements and payment mechanisms for DWM.	DTF/ DPC /EPA in consultation with GISA and Federal Government (where relevant)
	Work together with interstate jurisdictions and insurers to investigate developing a national code of practice for cost-sharing with insurers for state government-coordinated disaster waste clean-ups.	DTF / DPC in consultation with GISA and Federal Government

7.2. AUTHORITY AND REPORTING LINES

Participating Agencies shall report to GISA on their progress and outcomes from completing assigned activities, programs, and projects.



8. RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

8.1. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In general, landowners and tenants are responsible for safely managing all waste generated from, or on their property resulting from an event.

Animal and livestock owners are responsible for safely managing deceased animals on their property, or the site where they are located even if not their own, after an event.

Local councils have a functional role to manage municipal waste and other council waste (e.g. waste arising from damaged council property), unless otherwise agreed with State officials.

First responders (including the Control Agency, Support Agencies, and members of the public) are responsible for safely handling debris and other materials. Upon release of this debris and other material by the Control Agency, management of this waste is covered by arrangements in this Capability Plan.

The State Government will provide landowners, councils, and other relevant stakeholders (e.g. emergency response teams and community groups) with support to facilitate responsible DWM. This includes advisory support and potentially, operational support to the extent described in this Capability Plan.

GISA is responsible for identifying and coordinating delivery of state government support to affected communities and other stakeholders. Under extraordinary circumstances (i.e. during an emergency declaration), the State Government may assume responsibility, either with or without the consent of the landowner or relevant responsible body/person, to ensure safety or operational objectives are achieved.

GISA will be assisted, as required, by Participating Agencies and organisations. These agencies and organisations and their respective roles for providing state government support are set out in Table 5 (page 15) and Table 6 (page 19).

8.2. ADVISORY SUPPORT

The State Government will provide advisory support to landowners and other relevant DWM stakeholders. Depending on the scale and nature of waste generated by the event, this advisory support may include (but is not limited to):

- assessing waste volumes, types, locations, sources, and owners
- identifying key waste issues that pose a threat to human health, the environment and/or may impede the recovery of the affected community
- providing information and advice to state government agencies and organisations (via the State Recovery Committee) on options and considerations for managing waste during the response phase
- providing information and advice to local councils (via the State Recovery Committee) on options for re-establishing municipal waste collections, managing waste on council land and council waste services to residents to manage volumes of waste



- providing information and advice to the public via recovery public information channels on the options and considerations for managing waste generated on private land
- liaising with the SA EPA on exemptions and emergency authorisations for waste handling, transport, storage, processing, and disposal
- assessing the affected community’s capability to manage waste volumes and issues.

The type and extent of advisory support provided by the State Government will be identified and coordinated by GISA.

Participating Agencies shall undertake advisory support roles and key activities listed in Table 5. The need for these activities may depend on the scope and nature of waste generated by an event, and the capabilities of the affected communities to manage it. GISA is responsible for identifying and notifying Participating Agencies as to whether their services are needed to assist with DWM.

Advisory support will be delivered in line with the principles set out in this Capability Plan, consistent with the DWM Guidelines and in consultation with key stakeholders.

Table 5: Advisory support roles and activities and responsible agencies and organisations

Phase		Key activities	Responsible Participating Agencies or organisations
Response Recovery			
✓		Collect and provide high-level data to inform estimation of waste volumes (based on amount of properties damaged and extent of damage), locations, sources, types of waste and key waste issues (e.g. potential presence of asbestos)	Damage Assessment Support Team (SAPOL)
	✓	Collect and provide more detailed waste information to provide a more accurate and complete picture of disaster waste volumes, locations, sources (ownership), types and key waste issues	Specialist team (internal or external) appointed by GISA in consultation with local councils, SA EPA, DIT and PIRSA
✓	✓	Provide information on potential locations and their availability/capacity for establishing interim storage facilities as required	SA EPA in consultation with local councils and DIT
✓	✓	Provide information on potential locations and their availability/capacity for disposal/recycling of disaster debris	SA EPA in consultation with local councils, DIT and WMRR
	✓	Provide information on the level of insurance in the affected areas	DPC in consultation with Insurance Council of Australia
✓	✓	Provide information on any illegal waste management activities occurring	SA EPA in consultation with SAPOL, DIT and local councils
✓	✓	Provide information on the volumes of disaster waste debris at each stage from source through to final destination	SA EPA



Phase		Key activities	Responsible Participating Agencies or organisations
Response Recovery			
✓	✓	If large volumes of waste are managed privately (e.g. demolition of private premises by contractors, insurers and/or individuals), provide additional monitoring measures to track waste and ensure public safety and responsible waste management practices are being followed	SA EPA
✓	✓	Advise on regulations for transport, collection, storage, resource recovery and disposal of disaster waste, including under existing licences, plus, levy waiver, emergency authorisations and exemptions	SA EPA and DIT
✓	✓	Advise on animal carcass and agricultural waste management, considering incidental biosecurity risks, transmission and spread, and zoonotic disease issues	PIRSA in consultation with SA EPA, DEW, SA Health and councils
	✓	Advise on managing waste from damaged heritage buildings and other structures	DEW, councils and DIT
✓	✓	Advise on assessment, handling, and disposal of asbestos waste	SafeWork SA in consultation with SA EPA
✓	✓	Advise on assessment, handling, and disposal of radioactive waste	SA EPA in consultation with SafeWork SA
✓	✓	Advise on handling and disposing putrescible waste (e.g. from fridges after prolonged power outages)	SA EPA and SA Health
✓	✓	Advise on handling and disposal of other hazardous wastes	SA EPA
✓	✓	Advise on the safe salvage of personal belongings	SAPOL during response phase DPC during recovery phase
✓	✓	Advise on management of liquid waste	SA Water, EPA, local councils, and SA Health
✓	✓	Provide structural engineering advice for construction of waste pits for animal carcass disposal and/or other waste where this engineering advice is not otherwise available	Engineering FSG
✓	✓	Provide networks for and advise on sourcing equipment and services for disaster waste management	Logistics FSG
	✓	Advise on the implications to recovery (e.g. speed and cost of recovery) of different waste management options	GISA in consultation with DPC



Phase		Key activities	Responsible Participating Agencies or organisations
Response Recovery			
✓	✓	<p>Approve and disseminate information to the public related to DWM, including (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • resuming municipal waste collections • disaster debris disposal/collection options • health and safety hazards associated with disaster waste <p>This includes approving and disseminating information prepared by other government agencies (as identified below).</p>	<p>Control Agency during response phase</p> <p>DPC during recovery phase</p> <p>Support for release of public information from the Public Information Functional Support Group</p> <p>Local councils, local recovery centres, and other agencies to assist with amplifying messages (without altering the intent) through respective communications mediums</p>
✓	✓	Prepare information for the public on resuming municipal waste collections and disaster debris collection and disposal/recycling options	Local council(s) in consultation with GISA, DPC and SA EPA
✓	✓	Prepare information for the public about managing deceased animals	PIRSA in consultation with SA EPA
✓	✓	Prepare information for the public about health and safety hazards associated with disaster waste	SafeWork SA in consultation with SA EPA and SA Health
✓	✓	Prepare information for the public on DWM assistance provided by the State Government (where applicable)	GISA in consultation with DPC



8.3. OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

The State Government shall provide operational support to the affected community (or communities) and other stakeholders to assist with managing waste volumes and issues when the following two conditions concurrently exist:

- a. The affected community or communities (including landowners, animal and livestock owners, businesses, and local government) do not have the capacity to deal with the waste volumes and issues,
and
- b. The nature of the waste volumes or issue means there are high consequences to human health, economic assets (including agriculture), the environment and/or community recovery if it is not appropriately managed.

However, if either condition (a) or (b) does not exist, the State Government may still decide to provide operational support if delivering this support is considered significant to support the overall recovery needs of affected communities. For example, if it is determined that providing state government support will foreseeably improve recovery outcomes, such as the psychological wellbeing of individuals, the speed of recovery, mitigating longer term costs of recovery, and/or increasing responsible environmental management outcomes.

The decision to activate operational support shall be made by the State Recovery Coordinator based on information from GISA.

See Figure 3 for a framework for identifying the need for state government operational support.

Figure 3: Framework for identifying the need for state government operational support for DWM

		Do affected communities have the capacity to manage the waste volumes or issue?	
		Yes	No
Consequences to human health, economic assets, the environment and/or community recovery of not managing the waste volumes or issue properly	Low	Advisory support (Business as usual)	Advisory support and potential operational support
	High	Advisory support and potential operational support	Advisory and operational support



Operational support may include, but is not limited to:

- implementing a state supported or coordinated clean-up of waste
- coordinating volunteer clean-up operations
- contracting waste service providers to collectively manage waste on behalf of the affected community
- finding a location and setting up an interim storage facility and/or reprocessing/disposal facility to manage volumes of waste generated by an event
- coordinating logistics for waste collection, transportation, reuse, recycling and/or disposal initiatives
- coordinating a commercial agreement with the Insurance Council of Australia on cooperation and cost sharing for state supported or coordinated clean-up.

Operational support will not include any functions or activities that fall within the responsibilities of other agencies under other emergency management arrangements, such as those undertaken by the Engineering FSG to help coordinate resources where needed to restore essential infrastructure (e.g. removal of fallen trees from powerlines), unless otherwise agreed.

The type and extent of operational support delivered by the State Government shall be identified and coordinated by GISA. This support shall be delivered in line with the principles set out in this Capability Plan, the DWM Guidelines and in consultation with key stakeholders.

The Australian Government (including Defence) can assist State and Territory Governments to deliver emergency or non-emergency support in times of need. Where Australian Government support is needed, GISA shall work in partnership with DPC, the State Recovery Coordinator and other agencies to identify the support needed.

Participating Agencies shall undertake operational support roles and key activities listed in Table 6. The need for these activities may depend on the scope and nature of waste generated by an event, and the capabilities of the affected communities to manage it. GISA is responsible for identifying and notifying Participating Agencies as to whether their services are needed to assist with DWM.

Table 6: Operational roles and activities and responsible agencies and organisations

Phase		Key activities	Responsible Participating Agencies or organisations
Response Recovery			
✓	✓	Collect and transport debris from properties/sites to waste facilities (potentially including hazardous materials)	Civil and waste management contractors and/or teams appointed by GISA with support from Engineering FSG
	✓	In the case of a large-scale event with government-coordinated clean-up, collect disaster debris from private properties	
✓	✓	Establish interim municipal collections for domestic waste from households where people remain in affected area	
✓	✓	Provide facilities to receive disaster waste for storage, disposal, and resource recovery	



Phase		Key activities	Responsible Participating Agencies or organisations
Response 1 Recovery			
✓	✓	Manage private waste on public property	
✓	✓	Undertake animal carcass and agricultural waste management (e.g. collect and transport agricultural waste from properties/sites to waste facilities)	<p>Non-biosecurity Event</p> <p>Civil and waste management contractors and/or teams appointed by GISA with support from Engineering FSG</p> <p>Biosecurity (Exotic Disease/Pest) Event</p> <p>Civil and waste management contractors and/or teams appointed by PIRSA in consultation with GISA</p>



8.4. FUNCTIONAL LEAD ACTIVITIES

GISA shall undertake the process/steps and key activities identified in Figure 4 to identify and coordinate delivery of state government support.

Figure 4: Steps/processes and activities undertaken by GISA to fulfil responsibilities

TIMELINE	STEP/ PROCESS	ACTIVITIES	GUIDELINES
RESPONSE	1 Undertake initial waste assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake initial disaster waste assessment to identify key waste issues arising and estimate (at a high level) waste sources, streams, volumes, locations, and ownership based on information gathered from impact assessment and other sources Consider potential timing for delivery of support to help manage expectations Assemble a team of subject matter experts and advisers 	See B2
	2 Identify short-term support needed to address acute waste issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify short-term support needed (advisory and potentially operational support) by stakeholders to address the most acute waste issues to alleviate suffering, facilitate rescue and counter-disaster operations and minimise acute risks to public health and the environment 	See B3
	3 Oversee delivery of short-term support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare Cabinet submission, if needed Liaise with Control Agency on DWM issues, and coordinate delivery of short-term support Liaise with regulators on DWM regulations and potential emergency authorisations or exemptions Provide information to Public Information FSG for dissemination 	See B4
RECOVERY	4 Undertake more detailed waste assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and undertake a more detailed waste assessment for a more accurate and complete understanding of DWM volumes and issues 	See B5
	5 Identify longer term support needed to manage waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaise with stakeholders via State Recovery Committee to assess capability of community to manage identified waste volumes and issues, and support needed Identify state government support needed to help affected communities 	See B6
	6 Develop and resource a program for DWM support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare Cabinet submissions, as required Develop a DWM Program to deliver support outlining objectives, actions and timeframes that support community recovery objectives 	See B7
	7 Oversee implementation of DWM Program until completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate resources to deliver DWM Program Regular reporting of progress against timelines in DWM Program Monitor disaster waste situation and identify and manage any emerging issues 	See B8
	8 Review DWM outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review outcomes from DWM activities on recovery of affected communities Monitor long-term environmental, human, social and economic impacts from DWM Review and update DWM Capability Plan and guidelines based on key findings from review and incorporate any new developments 	See B9
POST-RECOVERY			



9. DATA COLLECTION, ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

9.1. RESPONSE PHASE

GISA shall:

- undertake an initial waste assessment (see section B2 in the Guidelines)
- identify what short-term support is needed to address acute waste issues (see section B3 in the Guidelines)
- develop and document a strategy to deliver the needed short-term support (see section B4.1 in the Guidelines)
- keep records on the implementation status of the strategy, including each acute waste issue (see section B4.5 in the Guidelines) and related costs for delivering support.

9.2. RECOVERY PHASE

GISA shall:

- undertake a detailed waste assessment (see section B5 in the Guidelines)
- identify what waste management support is needed during the recovery phase (see section B6 in the Guidelines)
- develop and document a DWM Program to deliver the needed support (see section B7 in the Guidelines)
- oversee record keeping of Program activities, costs, and other relevant information during the recovery phase to provide control and oversight of DWM. This will ensure full cost capture is achieved and support speedy and effective recovery objectives (see section B8.5 in the Guidelines).

9.3. POST-RECOVERY PHASE

GISA shall review and document outcomes from DWM to identify key lessons for future events (see section B9 in the Guidelines).

10. AUTHORITY AND REPORTING LINES

During the response phase, GISA shall report to the Control Agency.

During the recovery phase, GISA shall report to DPC.

Participating Agencies shall report to GISA on their progress with completion of assigned activities, programs, and projects.



11. GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR IMPLEMENTING SPECIAL INITIATIVES

GISA may make a request to the Minister for Environment for a case of a kind in relation to a waiver of the waste levy, when it is determined it is not possible and/or practical to recycle the waste stream due to the presence of one or more of the following conditions:

- recycling facilities are not readily available or accessible in the region where the event occurred
- the volume of the waste stream generated by the event is not large enough to make it economically viable to recycle
- the state of the waste makes it unsuitable for recycling (e.g. water-damaged furniture and soft furnishings from a flood or storm event)
- other extraordinary circumstances exist which make it impossible or impractical to recycle waste.

GISA may also use these principles to make an application for an exemption to landfill bans.

12. CAPABILITY PLAN REQUIREMENTS FROM OTHER SEMP PLANS

Table 7 lists the Capability Plan requirements from other SEMP plans.

Table 7: Capability Plan requirements from other SEMP plans

Plan	Requirement	Method of achieving
Damage Assessment Capability Plan	Supply damage data as it is generated to GISA to use in the waste assessment	Spatial data feed
Animal and Plant Disease Hazard Plan	Supply details of stock levels likely to be affected	Numerical details supplied as soon as emergency declared
Zone Emergency Management Plans	Identify regional-specific DWM hazards and management options consistent with zone risk assessment profiles and incorporate corresponding arrangements in relevant Zone Emergency Management Plans (ZEMPs)	Review DWM Capability Plan and guidelines and identify if any zone-specific waste streams or risks are not covered by these documents and incorporate into the ZEMPs
Earthquake Hazard Plan	Disposal of waste generated by earthquake	Review DWM Capability Plan and guidelines and update Hazard Plan accordingly



13. GLOSSARY

The glossary defines terms used in this Capability Plan that are not already defined in Part 2 of the SEMP. It is essential to use terms in their correct context.

Nil additional

14. ACRONYMS

For a full list of acronyms, refer to Part 2 of the SEMP.

DWM	Disaster waste management
GISA	Green Industries SA
ZEMP	Zone Emergency Management Plans

These acronyms also apply to the other plans that make up the SEMP.



15. DOCUMENT CONTROL

Classification/DLM	Public		
Authority	State Emergency Management Committee pursuant to section 9(1)(b) of the <i>Emergency Management Act 2004</i>		
Managed and maintained by	Green Industries SA		
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VERSION	DATE	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
1.0	09 July 2018	Final	
2.0	30 Nov 2021	Final update	



16. DWM CAPABILITY PLAN – ANNEX A: GUIDELINES

Refer to the *Disaster Waste Management Guidelines*.