



State of Queensland Multi-Agency Hazardous Materials Incident Recovery Plan (State HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan)

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PREFACE

1. Major hazardous materials incidents in Australia are relatively rare but when they occur, they can have significant impacts on human health, property, the economy and the environment.
2. A HAZMAT incident is defined as the release or threatened release of a hazardous material to cause damage or harm to people, animals/plants, property or the environment.
3. The State of Queensland Multi-Agency Hazardous Materials Incident Recovery Plan (State HAZMAT Recovery Plan) is designed to facilitate effective and systematic coordination of recovery from Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) Incidents where it involves or has the potential to involve an operation which is beyond the capability of a single State Government agency. The State HAZMAT Recovery Plan builds on existing capabilities of recovery agencies and compliments the application of the State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response Plan to CBR Incidents (State CBR Plan).
4. The State HAZMAT Recovery Plan provides for an agreed set of protocols and procedures that are designed to provide an efficient multi-agency response to recovery from these emergency incidents.
5. Queensland government agencies will take the necessary action on behalf of the community to protect human health, property, the economy and the environment.
6. This Plan will operate where the nature or the scale of event require coordinated effort across State Government agencies to effect recovery. State Government agencies will take a lead role in recovery should the entity responsible for the incident appear to be unable, unwilling or fail to demonstrate a capacity to, or be incapable of, accepting the responsibility for recovery. Where the entity responsible for the incident has the capability, and is accepting the responsibility for recovery then the appropriate State Government agencies will perform an oversight role only.

Aim

7. The aim of the State HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan is to detail specific recovery management arrangements to deal with a HAZMAT incident in Queensland as defined in the preface and as described below.

Objectives

8. The objectives of the State HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan include:
 - to maximise multi-agency preparedness for the management of recovery from a HAZMAT incident as defined in the introduction;
 - to outline the arrangements for transition from incident response and management to recovery arrangements;
 - to outline the management framework and the ambit of the responsibilities and resources of each of the participating State Government agencies;
 - to support and compliment the arrangements outlined in the Queensland Counter Terrorism Plan; and
 - to support and compliment the arrangements outlined in the State CBR Plan and the *State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)*.

Principles

9. The State HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan is underpinned by the following principles:
 - a planning and preparedness methodology based on sound risk analysis;
 - cooperative and coordinated response arrangements recognising the role of the lead recovery agency (or hazard management agency), combatant agencies and the Queensland Police Service (QPS) and Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) in accordance with the Queensland disaster management arrangements;
 - cooperative and consultative relationships amongst Queensland State and Local Government agencies in the delivery of the State HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan; and
 - regular monitoring and improvement by the State CBRN Committee.

Application and activation

10. The State HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan applies to Queensland Government agencies as identified in the Plan and is supported by agency specific plans, procedures and protocols that detail their roles and responsibilities.
11. Activation of the State HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan may also occur when there is a need for:
 - operational coordination to monitor potential threats or response operations;
 - operational coordination to support response operations being conducted by a designated combat agency; and
 - coordination of resources in support of response operations.
12. The State HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan applies to HAZMAT incidents occurring on land or inland waterways, and acknowledges that recovery from such incidents will be led and coordinated at the State level.
13. The State HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan will not be triggered when the incident involves release of hazardous materials from ships, where the National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies, and the associated Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan apply to response and recovery operations.
14. This Plan is to be activated when the recovery from a HAZMAT incident involves, or has the potential to involve, any of the following:
 - significant public concern regarding the impact of the incident on the community, property or the environment; or
 - a significant and coordinated operation, which is beyond the capability of a single agency.
15. The plan may only be activated at the request of one of the following State Government agencies:
 - The Queensland Fire and Emergency Service's (QFES) Incident Controller in consultation with the relevant Assistant Commissioner; or
 - The Deputy Director General, Workplace Health and Safety Queensland (WHSQ), Office of Industrial Relations, Department of Education or delegate; or
 - The Deputy Director General of Environmental Services and Regulation, Department of Environment and Science (DES) or delegate; or
 - Chief Health Officer and Deputy Director General Prevention Division, Queensland Health or delegate; or
 - Chair of the Queensland Disaster Management Committee.
16. When the Responsible Entity undertakes actions for recovery, the plan will be deactivated when it is determined that Government agency oversight of the responsible Entity is no longer necessary.

Authority

17. The State HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan is a threat specific plan of the SDMP and is authorised under the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.
18. The State Hazmat Incident Recovery Plan is noted by the Queensland Counter Terrorism Committee and Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC).
19. Noting by the QCTC and the QDMC signifies the Queensland Government agency's continuing commitment to support the State Hazmat Incident Recovery Plan through:
 - working in partnership and carrying out agreed roles and responsibilities to ensure a coordinated approach to HAZMAT incident recovery management;
 - communicating the State Hazmat Incident Recovery Plan within their agency to relevant personnel;
 - developing, implementing and reviewing the necessary agency-specific plans, procedures and protocols that support the State CBR Plan. This means that, depending on the nature of the incident, any or all of the agencies' plans can be invoked simultaneously or concurrently to suit a particular task within the overall recovery operation by the responsible Queensland Government agency;
 - delivering agency-specific training to prepare for and recovery from HAZMAT incidents;
 - participating in multi-agency exercises and training programs, such as the Joint Emergency Services Training (JEST) course; and
 - supporting the State CBRN Committee by providing agency representation.

Authorisation under the *Disaster Management Act 2003*

Assistant Commissioner
Queensland Police Service
Executive Officer Queensland Disaster Management Committee

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

Policy context

20. The State HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan is established under the state policy area of the disaster management arrangements.
21. The State HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan is also threat specific plan under the SDMP, which outlines the State arrangements for the disaster management system.

Governance and coordination

State CBR and Nuclear (CBRN) Committee

22. The State CBRN Committee (Queensland) coordinates multi-agency preparedness within Queensland for the consequence management of terrorist and other major incidents involving CBRN agents, which is consistent with the National CBRN Security Strategy and strategic directions provided by the National Counter-Terrorism Committee CBRN Security Sub-Committee.
23. The State CBRN Committee has the following functions:
 - Coordinate Queensland’s multi-agency preparedness for the consequence management of major incidents involving CBRN agents;
 - Monitor the effectiveness of Queensland’s CBR Plans, including measures and reporting requirements.
 - Review and update of Queensland’s CBR Plans including the State Hazmat Incident Recovery Plan;
 - Consider the implications for CBRN security policy in light of the Queensland’s capacity and capabilities, having regard to the National CBRN Security Strategy;
 - Ensure that the strategic directions from the Australia New Zealand National Counter-Terrorism Committee CBRN Security Sub-Committee, Australian New Zealand Emergency Management Committee (ANZEMC) or other relevant national committees as they relate to CBRN are delivered within the Queensland environment;
 - Monitor the actions being taken in Queensland to implement Council of Australian Governments (COAG) decisions in relation to hazardous materials;
 - Provide advice to Queensland Counter Terrorism Committee (QCTC) and the SDMG on the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery as it relates to CBRN in Queensland;
 - Share information, analysis and where applicable guidance, on the operational and technical aspects of CBRN matters including the linkages to national and international partnerships; and
 - Oversee preparedness of Queensland agencies through joint agency simulation of CBRN incidents and consider Queensland’s CBRN training and exercising requirements in conjunction with other relevant bodies.
24. The Chair of the State CBRN Committee is appointed for a two-year term by the Chair of the SDMG, and secretariat support is performed by QFES.
25. The membership of the State CBRN Committee consists of representatives primarily from the following agencies (and any other agencies as required):

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
Department of Environment and Science
Department of Agriculture, and Fisheries
Resources Safety & Health Queensland
Queensland Ambulance Service

Queensland Health
Office of Industrial Relations, Department of Education
Queensland Police Service
Department of the Premier and Cabinet

26. The State CBRN Committee reports to the QCTC and the QDMC, and the activities of the State CBRN Committee are reported to Cabinet annually through the QCTC Annual Report.

Related Plans and Arrangements

- The State Disaster Management Arrangements;
- State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response Plan to Chemical, Biological, Radiological incidents and its functional plans - State of Queensland Radiological Response Plan, State of Queensland Biological Response Plan, State of Queensland Chemical/HAZMAT Response Plan;
- National Plan for Maritime and Environmental Emergencies, and the associated Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan; and
- Queensland Counter Terrorism Plan.

Agency responsibilities

28. The role of Queensland Government agencies upon activation of the Plan will be dependent on the capability and capacity of the Responsible Entity to undertake actions required for effective recovery in a timely and definitive manner, including restoring (contain, clean-up and remediate) the affected site/s to an acceptable state.
29. Each agency is responsible for the training of its own personnel to perform the roles and responsibilities assigned in the State HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan. QFES organised incident training and exercises will be available to appropriate personnel from another agency, at that agency's cost, where practical and relevant.
30. The Lead Recovery Agency will chair and lead the Incident Recovery Committee. The Incident Recovery Committee reports to the Director-General of the Lead Recovery Agency.
31. The Incident Recovery Committee will ensure that:
 - a Recovery Action Plan is developed and implemented;
 - liaison and consultation occurs with the Responsible Entity to achieve their maximum participation in the recovery process; and
 - there is appropriate community communication, consultation and engagement in the recovery process.
32. The Recovery Action Plan will address recovery issues arising from social, environmental and economic impacts of the incident and will include:
 - a site safety management plan;
 - scope of the recovery issues;
 - characteristics of the recovery issues;
 - recovery objectives to be achieved in undertaking recovery actions;
 - the Responsible Entity's capacity for and commitment to effecting recovery and the appropriate role for government agencies;
 - roles and responsibilities of the Responsible Entity and government agencies for overseeing or implementing aspects of the Recovery Action Plan;
 - governance arrangements covering financial accountability and reporting;
 - performance indicators for reviewing the success of the Plan;
 - process for recovery debrief; and
 - a community communication, consultation and engagement strategy.
33. The Incident Recovery Committee will determine whether agencies will remain active in an oversight or direct government action role:
 - Oversight action will include the consistent application of Acts, Regulations and Government policy regarding containment, clean up and remediation of onsite and offsite impacts by the Responsible Entity or other government agencies; and
 - Direct action will include agencies taking action or engaging contractors to achieve containment, clean up and remediation of onsite and offsite impacts.

34. Where necessary, the Lead Recovery Agency will seek from Queensland Treasury access to emergency funding for the initial recovery phase until containment of the hazard. Any additional funding for costs incurred by agencies beyond the initial recovery phase will be sought through normal Cabinet Budget Review Committee processes.

RESPONSE

35. The safe management of a HAZMAT or CBR incident requires a multi-agency approach between the lead agency and the combatant agency or agencies as per the authority and responsibility under the relevant legislation and as identified in State CBR Plan.

Interface between recovery and response phases

36. Recovery is an integral part of emergency and disaster management activities. It may commence during the response phase of an incident and may build up as response actions wind down until containment of the hazard. At this point tactical response ceases and recovery activities become the main focus.
37. Containment is achieved when the risks to persons, property or the environment associated with the hazard have been mitigated or successfully controlled through appropriate actions, e.g. engineering solutions. Determination of when the emergency response phase is completed will be at lead response agency discretion (lead response agency is QFES for chemical incidents, QH for biological and radiological incidents) and will take account of:
- air quality and risk to human health;
 - structural integrity of buildings and infrastructure;
 - on-site hazardous material containment;
 - extent of off-site spillages and their containment;
 - site safety and recovery actions already underway;
 - security and investigation needs;
 - environmental issues, including the nature of the surrounding environment; and
 - community views.
38. This requires the establishment of distinct transition arrangements between the response and recovery phases during an incident. These transition arrangements need to be specified once it has been determined that the incident will extend beyond response with significant on or off-site human health, property, economic, social or environmental impacts.
39. As stated above, at the completion of the response phase of a HAZMAT incident, the Incident Controller of the lead response agency will, where appropriate, formally hand-over the site to the Recovery Coordinator, or if not yet been appointed, a representative of the Lead Recovery Agency. This formal handover will include the transfer of the following information:
- site details – address, owner / occupiers (if known);
 - details of the Lead Recovery Agency;
 - details of the Recovery Coordinator or Lead Recovery Agency representative;
 - brief description of incident and mitigation measures taken;
 - brief description of possible off-site impact;
 - current situation and identified risks; and
 - signed acceptance of the site by the Lead Recovery Agency.

NOTE: Handover may be dependent on whether the QPS or other agency seeks control of the site to undertake an investigation. In such cases, the Incident Controller should first consult with relevant officers from the QPS or other agency.

Operational arrangements

40. The Lead Recovery Agency will chair and lead the Incident Recovery Committee. The Incident Recovery Committee reports to the Director-General of the Lead Recovery Agency.
41. The Incident Recovery Committee will ensure that:
 - a Recovery Action Plan is developed and implemented;
 - liaison and consultation occurs with the Responsible Entity to achieve their maximum participation in the recovery process; and
 - there is appropriate community communication, consultation and engagement in the recovery process.
42. The Recovery Action Plan will address recovery issues arising from social, environmental and economic impacts of the incident and may include:
 - a site safety management plan;
 - scope of the recovery issues;
 - characteristics of the recovery issues;
 - recovery objectives to be achieved in undertaking recovery actions;
 - the Responsible Entity's capacity for and commitment to effecting recovery and the appropriate role for government agencies;
 - roles and responsibilities of the Responsible Entity and government agencies for overseeing or implementing aspects of the Recovery Action Plan;
 - governance arrangements covering financial accountability and reporting;
 - performance indicators for reviewing the success of the Plan;
 - process for recovery debrief; and
 - a community communication, consultation and engagement strategy.

Coordination arrangements

Lead Recovery Agency

43. A management structure is necessary for the effective coordination of incident recovery operations, taking into consideration the elements of emergency recovery; namely social, economic, environment and infrastructure recovery. The Lead Recovery Agency will chair, lead and coordinate the recovery process through an Incident Recovery Committee.
44. Lead Recovery Agencies include:
 - Department of Environment and Science; or
 - Queensland Health; or
 - Department of Education, Workplace Health and Safety Queensland in Office of Industrial Relations (OIR).
45. The table in Appendix A identifies the Lead Recovery Agency for different types of incidents. Where the complexity of an incident makes it difficult to identify the most appropriate agency to act as a Lead Recovery Agency, the Director-General, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, or his/her nominee, will determine the Lead Recovery Agency. The Lead Recovery Agency will appoint a Recovery Coordinator.
46. Where the scale of the recovery process requires it, QFES may assist the Lead Recovery Agency by providing incident management system support during the first 48 hours or such longer period as agreed between agencies.

Composition of the Incident Recovery Committee

47. The core members of the Incident Recovery Committee will initially include:
 - Department of Environment and Science;
 - Queensland Health;
 - Queensland Fire and Emergency Services;
 - Workplace Health and Safety Queensland, OIR;
 - The relevant Local Government; and
 - The relevant Lead Recovery Agency Media Unit.
48. Other agencies may join the Committee if specific expertise or advice is required to address the impacts as needed.
49. The coordination arrangements are designed to be flexible in application depending on the nature of the HAZMAT incident recovery requirements. Communication, however, is the constant and clear lines of communication allow for an effective and measured recovery from a HAZMAT incident.

Queensland Security Cabinet Committee

51. The QSCC is chaired by the Premier and Minister for Trade, and includes the Deputy Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnership; Attorney General and Minister for Justices; and Minister for Police and Minister for Corrective Services. Other Ministers may be invited to attend according to the nature of the situation.
52. In the event of a terrorist incident in Queensland or elsewhere in Australia and/or on receipt of reliable intelligence suggesting a terrorist incident in Queensland is imminent, extraordinary meetings of the QSCC will be convened to provide leadership for the community and direction to Government agencies and coordinate the whole-of-government response to the incident.
53. The decision to convene the QSCC in relation to a crisis is made by the Premier. This will generally be based on advice from either the Commissioner, QPS or the Director-General, DPC.
54. The QSCC is likely to be called on to consider a range of policy and strategic guidance issues. These could include:
 - The impact of the incident on Queensland in relation to:
 - The current and developing security situation, both locally and outside Queensland;
 - Public safety/security measures;
 - Casualties;
 - Infrastructure and essential services;
 - Decisions made by national authorities and other jurisdictions (for example in relation to aviation or maritime security);
 - Legal aspects, including jurisdiction over the incident and emergency powers to be invoked; and
 - Support to and/or from other jurisdictions, including Queensland contribution to an incident occurring outside Queensland.
 - Approval of Queensland's Public Information Strategy and key messages (noting efforts to align strategies between jurisdictions and with the Commonwealth)
 - A decision as to whether the Premier or nominated QSC Minister (Minister for Police, Corrective Services) makes a request to the Commonwealth for Defence Force Aid to the Civilian Authority (Part IIIAAA of the *Defence Act 1903*); and
 - Recommendations to the Prime Minister regarding any potential changes to the National Terrorism Public Alert level.

Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC)

55. The QDMC provides senior strategic leadership in relation to disaster management across all four phases – prevention, preparedness, response and recovery – in Queensland and facilitates communication between the Premier, relevant Ministers and Directors-General before, before, during and after disasters.

The Leadership Board

56. Following advice from the Commissioner QPS of a significant security incident, the Director-General DPC may decide to convene meetings of the Leadership Board. The Leadership Board of Directors-General and Commissioners is responsible for the joint and shared stewardship of the Queensland public sector. During a security incident, the Leadership Board provides a forum to develop whole-of-government policy and strategic advice to the Premier, relevant Ministers and of the QSCC on the impact of the incident as well as:

- leading and providing oversight of the whole-of-sector response* to the incident;
- assessing the implications arising from the incident for the Queensland Government;
- advising QSCC on the actions being taken to respond* to the incident;
- coordinating whole-of-government consequence management arising from the incident where necessary if the Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC) has not been activated; and
- providing whole-of-government situational awareness of the impact of the incident.

*Excluding the law enforcement response which is the responsibility of the Commissioner QPS.

The State Crisis Coordination Group-Department of the Premier and Cabinet

57. The State Crisis Coordination Group is an information sharing and coordination mechanism located within DPC to provide support to Queensland's strategic crisis management arrangements. Support provided includes:

- coordinating information and policy advice from agencies (including the State Disaster Coordination Group should that group should it be activated) to assist with consequence management issues, to assist in the development of whole-of-government policy advice to support decision-making by the Leadership Board and QSCC;
- assisting the Cabinet Secretariat and Office of the Director-General with secretariat support to the QSCC and the Leadership Board;
- integrating information from the State Police Operations Centre (SPOC), State Disaster Coordination Centre (if activated) and other agency operations centres as appropriate to provide situational awareness for Government and to compile the State situation report under the agreed national arrangements;
- acting as a 'point of truth' and point of contact for incident-related information including Public Information for the Commonwealth through the Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre (CCC) and other jurisdictions through their State Crisis Centres;
- formalising requests coming from the QPS for support from the Commonwealth requiring the use of force by the Australian Defence Force (ADF) – DFACA. DACC request will be managed directly by the QPS, which will advise the State Crisis Coordination Group when this occurs;
- coordinating public information across Government agencies, including the Crisis Communication Network (CCN) if activated, and relevant local governments where relevant; and
- supporting Queensland's representative at meetings of the National Crisis Committee (NCC).

Consequence management arrangements

58. Managing the consequences of a HAZMAT or CBR incident may require the activation of Queensland's disaster management system. This may involve the activation of local, district and/ or state disaster coordination centre, depending on the type and nature of the incident and the level at which the incident can be effectively managed.

59. Depending on the nature of the incident, it may be appropriate for the police commander (through the Disaster District Coordinator (DDC)) to recommend that disaster coordination centres or agency specific operations centres be activated. This advice should be conveyed to relevant disaster management agencies as soon as possible to ensure the timely activation of these centres. Disaster Coordination Centres coordinate information, resources and services necessary for disaster operations.
60. The declaration of a disaster situation can also be made under the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, if necessary, to assist disaster management agencies manage the consequences of a terrorist incident. The decision by the DDC to request the declaration of a disaster should be made in consultation with the Police Commander, prior to the request being forwarded to the Minister for Police, Corrective Services.

Interstate and federal arrangements - request for assistance

61. Requests for Commonwealth Government assistance in support of disaster management is to be forwarded through the appropriate Disaster District Coordinator to the State Disaster Coordination Centre Duty Officer for action in accordance with State and Commonwealth arrangements.

Media and public information arrangements

62. Where the HAZMAT incident recovery plan is implemented, communications and information management will be coordinated through the Incident Recovery Committee.
63. Depending on the circumstances, it may be appropriate to activate the Queensland Government Arrangements for Coordinating Public information in a Crisis. The Arrangements aim to harmonise and provide leadership for the many cross-government communication activities that would occur as a result of such an incident.
64. The cornerstone of the Arrangements is the establishment of the Crisis Communication Network.

Public information in a crisis

65. The Queensland Government Arrangements for coordinating public information in a crisis can be activated to provide leadership for the many cross-government communication activities that occur as a result of an incident, and to assist agencies harmonise their activities and messages.
66. Should Queensland experience a crisis as a result of a HAZMAT incident, it will be vital that the Queensland Government coordinates and distributes reliable and consistent information to:
 - maintain public safety and meet public needs;
 - keep people informed and engaged; and
 - support Queensland Government crisis management activities.

Crisis Communication Network

67. The cornerstone of the arrangements is the establishment of a Crisis Communication Network, comprising communication heads and staff from relevant agencies. The Network is chaired by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and supported by the QPS Media and Public Affairs Group.
68. Network members will:
 - represent their agency (noting that agencies retain responsibility for their own communication plans, products, activities and stakeholder's liaison);
 - provide input into the incident communication strategy;
 - work together to problem solve key communication issues that arise, such as information gaps or inaccuracies;
 - work together to share resources, including staff where appropriate;
 - share advice about key communication activities and mechanisms to distribute information; and
 - communicate advice from the network to their agency, ministerial offices and stakeholders as relevant.

RECOVERY

69. Recovery is an integral part of emergency and disaster management activities. It may commence during the response phase of an incident and may build up as response actions wind down until containment of the hazard.
70. Determination of when the emergency response phase is completed will be at the discretion of the lead agency. The formal handover of the site or situation to the identified lead recovery agency is dependent on the nature of the incident and whether QPS seeks control of the site to undertake an investigation. The lead agency Incident Controller should first consult with the QPS.
71. The State Hazmat Incident Recovery Plan provides an agreed set of protocols for an efficient multi-agency approach to the recovery phase of a hazardous materials incident where it involves or has the potential to involve a recovery operation that is beyond the capability of a single State Government agency.
72. Queensland Government agencies will take a lead recovery role when the entity (for example the owner / occupier) responsible for the incident site appears unwilling, unable or fails to demonstrate a capacity to, or be incapable of, accepting the responsibility for recovery. Where the entity has the capability, and is accepting of responsibility for recovery then the designated government agencies will perform an oversight role only.
73. The State Hazmat Incident Recovery Plan identifies the lead recovery agency for various hazardous materials releases and the recovery protocols.

Site Safety and Control

74. The Lead Recovery Agency is responsible for ensuring the site is managed appropriately and a Site Safety Management Plan is developed commensurate with the risk.

Site Safety

75. A Safety Management Strategy will be developed with safety plans for all areas exposed to the contaminants. Safety considerations will include:
 - appointment of a site manager;
 - strict control of all movement on-site;
 - nature and quantity of hazardous materials;
 - issue of appropriate personal protective equipment to all workers and visitors to the site;
 - access to decontamination facilities for recovery workers and visitors;
 - site safety plan; and
 - on-site communications (phone/radio).

REVIEW

- The State HAZMAT incident Recovery Plan will be reviewed every two years or sooner such as an event, or other as identified by the State CBRN Committee subsequent to:
 - the performance of the Plan in facilitating recovery operations at Hazardous Material incidents in Queensland;
 - exercises designed to practise or test any aspects of the Plan;
 - alterations to the roles or responsibilities of any agency involved in the Plan; and
 - Hazardous Material events external to Queensland or new technology, which suggest a review, should be carried out.
- 76.** The Incident Recovery Committee established for any Incident will, on the completion of its term, provide advice to State CBRN Committee on the operation and relevance of the Plan.
- 77.** The State CBRN Committee will establish a HAZMAT Incident Recovery Plan Working Group to conduct and coordinate the review with the relevant stakeholders.
- 78.** Agencies should submit proposed amendments to the State CBRN Committee for evaluation; and following endorsement amendments to the Plan are to be issued to all stakeholders.
- 79.** The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, with the assistance of supporting agencies with key roles under this Plan, is the responsible state government agency for management and maintenance of the Hazardous Materials Incident Recovery Plan.

APPENDIX A - LEAD RECOVERY AGENCY

The table below identifies the lead recovery agency for different types of events.

The table applies to the recovery stage only. During the period where an event is an emergency, the appropriate emergency response agency would assume the role of Lead Agency.

Event	Lead Recovery Agency	Comment
Asbestos release - Where the release is confined to the site of the incident or escapes the site of the incident	Workplace Health and Safety Queensland, OIR	Where there was a concurrent release of hazardous materials in liquid and/or solid form causing or has the potential to cause environmental harm DES would assume the role of lead recovery agency
Toxic gas/smoke plume release where the only impact is on public health	Queensland Health	Where there was a concurrent release of hazardous materials in liquid and/or solid form causing or has the potential to cause environmental harm DES would assume the role of lead recovery agency
Radioactive materials release	Queensland Health	
Biological materials release	Queensland Health	
Firewater contaminated with materials likely to cause environmental harm	Department of Environment and Science	
Loss of containment of hazardous materials	Department of Environment and Science	
Abandoned hazardous materials - for example, drums of hazardous materials - -commercial explosives	Department of Environment and Science Resources Safety and Health Queensland (RSHQ)	
Fires - Fires smouldering in coal waste or other materials that do not pose an immediate risk to persons or property (requiring emergency response) but which cause environmental nuisance	Department of Environment and Science	