



Waterberg District Municipality

Emergency/Contingency Plans for Easter holidays and Moria Pilgrimages for the traffic congestion and incident management on the R101, R516, R33, N11 and N1 highway routes

Reviewed by:



Providing workable solutions

December 2009

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1 Objective

The objective of this contingency plan is the establishment of the operational procedures, including response and recovery to be implemented in the event of traffic congestion and motor vehicle accidents on the R101, R516, and R33, N11 and N1 highway routes, to alleviate the effects of these incidents.

This contingency plan was developed in line with the indicative risk profile of Waterberg District Municipality and must ensure a coordinated management approach.

Road accidents and the impact thereof have been identified as a high risk for Waterberg District Municipality and therefore this plan must be implemented.

2 Scope

This plan applies to the occurrence of traffic congestion and motor vehicle accidents on the R101, R516, R33, N11 and N1 highway routes. This plan applies to the following circumstances:

- a) Forewarning (through the Limpopo or Waterberg Disaster Management Centre or an Early Warning System) that is of such a nature that timely intervention is needed immediately in order to mobilise additional resources to ensure this event does not turn into a disaster.
- b) The department is convinced that their current resources will soon be depleted.
- c) Traffic congestion (due to volumes or incidents) has already breached the agreed upon threshold for normal operations.

This plan does not apply in the event that the Limpopo Provincial Disaster Management Centre or the National Disaster Management Centre has activated one of their contingency plans pertaining to this specific hazard type, circumstances and geographical area.

The essence of the plan for all the routes is the same – the only difference will be in the role players in the various areas.

Find attached as Appendix A, a map of the specified routes within the Waterberg District Municipality's boundaries.

3 Role Players

The Department of Roads and Transport has primary responsibility in the coordination of traffic congestion and motor vehicle accidents. The following persons should be contacted immediately once the agreed thresholds for this hazard have been breached:

No	Dept Name	Person name	Tel / Address
1	Roads and Transport	Mabale	082 888 7721
2	EMS	Masemola	082 875 7921
3	Traffic	Claassens	083 554 3230
4	SAPS	Maila	082 565 7802
5	Trauma		
6	Unitas		
7	Netcare		
8	Trac/Bakwena		
9	Road Traffic		
10	Fire and Rescue	Mr Thipe Dlamini	072 566 6246
11	Disaster Management	Ms S. Mashala	082 822 9025
12	Hazmat Unit		

4 Event Triggers

The escalation of an incident to a disaster is described in the NDMF (See Figure 4.2 from the NDMF on the next page). This has been extrapolated to include the complete spectrum, even before declaration of a disaster. There are three conditions mentioned to escalate to the next level, to which another one was added. The conditions are:

- Capabilities exceeded;
- Resources (including contingency funds) depleted; and
- Authority exceeded.

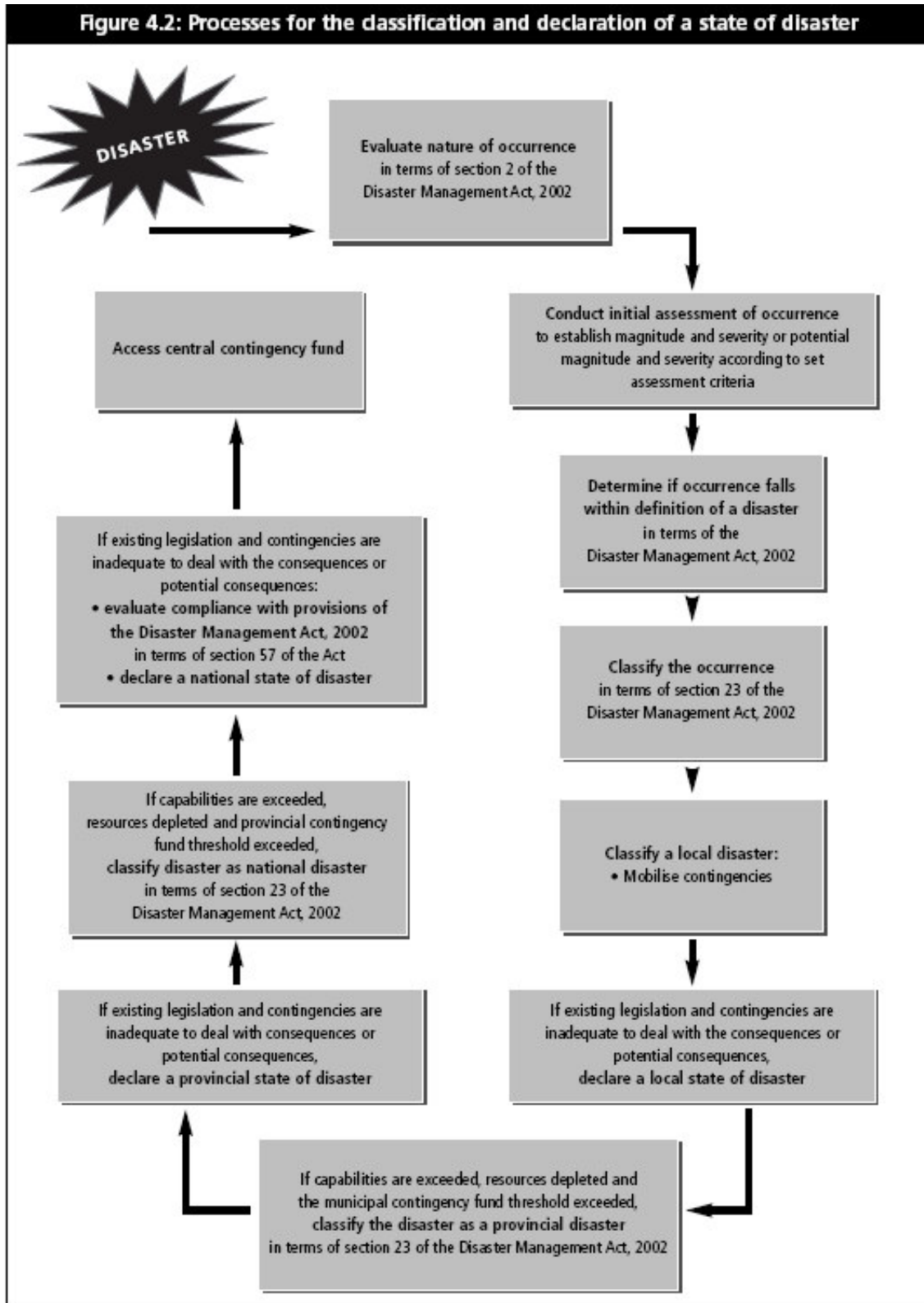
Taking this into account, six levels of response were identified¹:

Level	Nature of Response	Trigger which activates next level
1	Single department response.	Support required from other disciplines in the jurisdiction of the department regions to effectively manage the situation.
2	Multi-departmental response operations.	Normal internal department capability and resource capacity depleted; procurement and deployment of additional resources required for effectively dealing with the situation within the regions.
3	Multiple inter-departmental response operations.	Magnitude exceeds available capability and resources; spans across the jurisdiction of the regions and/or legislative boundaries.
4	Multiple jurisdictional response operations constituting a local state of disaster.	Engagement of resources from outside the region's jurisdictional boundaries; additional powers invoked to deal effectively with the situation.
5	Multiple jurisdictional response operations constituting a provincial state of disaster.	Engagement of resources from outside jurisdictional boundaries; additional powers invoked to deal effectively with the situation.
6	Multiple jurisdictional response operations constituting a national state of disaster.	Engagement of resources from outside jurisdictional boundaries; additional powers invoked to deal effectively with the situation.

This contingency plan applies to level 1 – 4 of the response level as defined above.

¹ Reid, Pat; van Niekerk, Dewald; A model for a multi-agency response management system (MARMS) for South Africa. Emerald Group Publishing Limited, 2008

Figure 1: Processes for the classification and declaration of a state of disaster – Figure 4.2 from the NDMF



5 Mobilisation

Mobilisation is executed in terms of internal operating protocol. The responsible department / agency will do an initial assessment of an incident / disaster situation. They will make a decision whether it needs to initiate a next level response as indicated in paragraph 4 of the event triggers, following the process of mobilisation as indicated above.

If the situation warrants, the PDMC will be notified and provided with an initial assessment of the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the incident / disaster.

The complete flowchart indicating the management and authority, communication and reporting, as well as triggers is indicated in figure 2 at the end of this document.

6 Action Plan

The deployment of resources will depend on the nature of the incident and its magnitude.

6.1 Early Warning and Preparedness

Steps	Accountable party	Location
Ensure fire and rescue teams are capable of dealing with potential incidents	Fire & Rescue Service	Throughout the district
Ensure that responsibilities and jurisdiction are clarified prior to incidents	District Municipality and Local Municipality structures	Throughout the district
Ensure that Mutual Aid Agreements are established prior to incidents, especially with regard to specialist skills and resources such as Hazmat	Fire & Rescue Service Disaster Management	District Level
Ensure emergency numbers are well sign-posted and publicised on the road systems	Disaster Management	Throughout the district

6.2 Response and Recovery

Steps	Accountable party	Location
Notify Fire & Rescue Services	Call Centre / Disaster Management	Call Centre / Disaster Management Centre
Notify Emergency Medical Services	Call Centre / Disaster Management	Call Centre / Disaster Management Centre
Notify Traffic Department	Call Centre / Disaster Management	Call Centre / DMC (Disaster Management Centre)
Notify SAPS	Call Centre / Disaster Management	Call Centre / DMC
Notify hospitals if casualty numbers exceed 10	EMS	EMS Control Centre
Ascertain hospital capacity to receive patients	EMS	EMS Control Centre
Notify alternative hospitals if necessary	EMS Disaster Management	EMS Control Centre
Notify and activate hazmat plan (see below) if reasonable info exists that incident involves hazardous materials	Disaster Management	DMC
Despatch Disaster Management Officer (DMO) to the scene	Disaster Management	DMC
Despatch Mobile Command Unit (MCU) to the scene	Disaster Management	DMC
Establish JOC and co-ordinate the ongoing operations of the scene	Field DMO	MCU
Research alternative traffic routes if road is closed due to incident	Disaster Management and Traffic	DMC
Ensure exclusion zone is created	Traffic SAPS	At incident
Ensure safety of scene is dealt with and traffic is diverted	Traffic SAPS	At incident

Steps	Accountable party	Location
Communicate road closures to public and communities affected	Traffic Disaster Management Municipal Media Liaison	DMC Media Room and at incident press briefing area
Arrange for vehicle recovery services to be despatched to scene	Disaster Management	DMC
Recovery processes to begin – recovery plan to be implemented on all redevelopment of infrastructure and systems		
Communicate road closures to relevant departments such as roads department and transport department	Traffic	Traffic Control Centre
Arrange with Roads Dept. and Public Works Dept. for any damage to be repaired as soon as possible	Disaster Management	DMC
Communicate the reopening of the road to public and relevant authorities	DMC Municipal Media Liaison	DMC Press Room

6.3 Hazmat Plan

Steps	Accountable party	Location
Notify any other agencies of the incident – Dept. of Water Affairs, Dept. of Health, Dept. of Environmental Affairs & Tourism	Disaster Management	DMC
Ensure effective exclusion zones are created, commensurate with the hazard presented by the material	Traffic SAPS Fire & Rescue	At the scene of the incident
Ensure communities around the incident are warned of hazards presented by the material	EMS SAPS	In area of incident
Evacuate threatened communities	SAPS Traffic EMS	In area of incident
Predict airborne threat such as smoke plume, and evacuate accordingly – use GIS technology	Disaster Management	DMC
Ensure water sources are protected from contamination	DWAF DEAT Fire & Rescue Services	At the scene of the incident
Activate Mutual Aid Agreement with Tshwane Emergency Services	Disaster Management	DMC
Recovery processes to begin – recovery plan to be implemented on all redevelopment of infrastructure and systems	Disaster Management	DMC
Make use of private hazmat companies as per resource list	Disaster Management	DMC / Fire Control Centre

7 Direction and Control

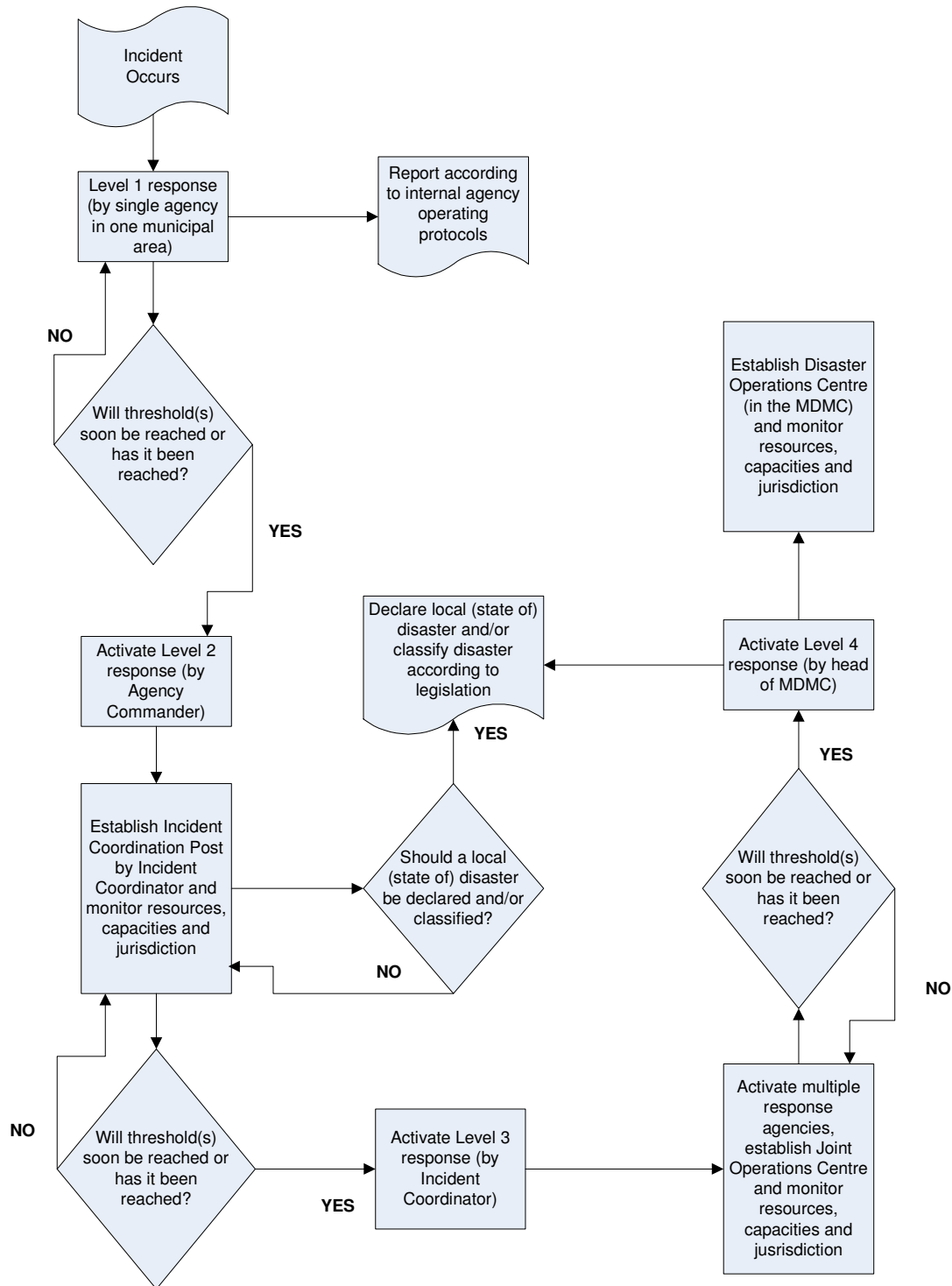
The Waterberg District Roads and Transport should do the direction and control in terms of this contingency plan. If escalated decision-making is required, it will be referred to the province for internal support or to the road agency for multi disciplinary measures.

8 Key Performance Indicators

The following will indicate that the objective of this plan has been reached:

- The reduction in response times for the appropriate emergency services to arrive at the scene of the road accident.
- The resources responding to the road accident scene are empowered with the necessary skills and experience base to effectively deal with the road accident and consequences thereof.
- The resources responding to the road accident are equipped with the necessary equipment to effectively deal with the road accident and consequences thereof.
- Road accident scenes with multiple casualties are effectively coordinated by Disaster Management teams.
- The effects of road accidents are effectively dealt with by appropriate agencies.

Figure 2: Response Management Model for Level 1 - 4²



² Extract from Reid, Pat; van Niekerk, Dewald; A model for a multi-agency response management system (MARMS) for South Africa. Emerald Group Publishing Limited, 2008