



**ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL  
LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Version 2**

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## **PRELIMINARIES**

### **FORWARD FROM CHAIR OF LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP**

The Rockhampton Region can be subjected to incidents and events that cause damage and disruption to our communities. As such it is prudent that individuals, businesses, organizations, Councils and Government agencies examine these incidents and develop strategies to deal with these events.

In order to mitigate and respond to these events the Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group has developed this Local Disaster Management Plan. This plan sets arrangements for the collation and application of resources in times of disasters so as to minimize the impact upon the Rockhampton Regional communities by;

- Providing a clear plan for the mitigation of nominated events and/or situations so as to possibly eliminate or reduce the impact of disaster upon the community;
- Providing a clear assessment of the Rockhampton Region communities;
- Providing a clear description of the risks potentially faced by the Rockhampton Region communities; and
- Providing a clear description of risk treatment that will be enacted at the time of a disaster to minimise its impact

The Rockhampton Regional Council is committed to all aspects of disaster management.

On behalf of the Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group I commend you for taking the time to read this Disaster Management Plan and trust that you will assist us in making our communities safe places to live, work and play.

CR BRAD CARTER  
**CHAIRPERSON**  
**ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL**  
**LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP**

## **AUTHORITY TO PLAN**

The *Disaster Management Act 2003* requires that a Local Government must prepare a plan for Disaster Management in the Local Government's area. The plan must include provision for:

- The State Group's strategic policy framework for Disaster Management for the State and the Local Government's policies for Disaster Management;
- The roles and responsibilities of entities involved in Disaster Operations and Disaster Management in the area;
- The coordination of Disaster Operations and activities relating to Disaster Management performed by the entities mentioned above;
- Events that are likely to happen in the area;
- Strategies and priorities for Disaster Management for the area;
- The matters stated in the Disaster Management guidelines as matters to be included in the plan; and
- Other matters about Disaster Management in the area the Local Government considers appropriate.



# ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL

## LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

### AUTHORITY TO PLAN

The Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Plan has been prepared by the Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Section 57.

**Gavin Steele**  
Executive Officer  
Rockhampton Regional Council  
Local Disaster Management Group

Dated: 11 February 2009

**THE PLAN IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED FOR DISTRIBUTION BY THE ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP.**

**CR BRAD CARTER**  
Chairperson  
Rockhampton Regional Council  
Local Disaster Management Group

Dated: 11 February 2009

## APPROVAL OF LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Plan was approved by Rockhampton Regional Council at the Council Meeting held on 14 April 2009 in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003* Section 80(1) (b).

### DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN VERSION CONTROL

Version	Date	Prepared by	Comments
Version 1	8 October 2008	Andrew Bicknell Disaster Management Officer	Draft Plan – for comment/input of LDMG members
Version 2	11 February 2009	Andrew Bicknell Disaster Management Officer	Draft Plan – endorsed by LDMG
Version 2	7 April 2009	Andrew Bicknell Disaster Management Officer	Draft Plan – referred to Infrastructure Committee for Council adoption
Version 2	14 April 2009	Andrew Bicknell Disaster Management Officer	Plan adopted at Council meeting



## **DISTRIBUTION LIST**

1. Chair Local Disaster Management Group
2. Deputy Chair Local Disaster Management Group
3. Executive Officer Local Disaster Management Group
4. Deputy Executive Officers Local Disaster Management Group (X2)
5. Chief Executive Officer Rockhampton Regional Council
6. Councillor Division 3 – Rockhampton Regional Council
7. General Manager Corporate Services Rockhampton Regional Council
8. General Manager Communities & Customer Service Rockhampton Regional Council
9. General Manager Fitzroy River Water Rockhampton Regional Council
10. Strategic Manager Environment & Public Health Rockhampton Regional Council
11. Strategic Manager Community Development Rockhampton Regional Council
12. Strategic Manager Brand Marketing & Communications Rockhampton Regional Council
13. Strategic Manager Information & Communication Technology Rockhampton Regional Council
14. Strategic Manager Engineering Services Rockhampton Regional Council
15. Operations Manager Rockhampton Airport
16. Officer in Charge Rockhampton Police
17. Area Director Queensland Fire & Rescue Rural Operations
18. Local Controller State Emergency Service
19. Area Director Emergency Management Queensland
20. Community Resource Officer Community Recovery Department of Communities
21. Area Operations Manager Central Coast, Ergon Energy
22. Regional Manager Australian Red Cross
23. Area Director Capricornia Central Region, Queensland Ambulance Service
24. Area Director Queensland Fire & Rescue Service
25. Outage Manager Stanwell Corporation
26. Executive Director Operations CQHSD Queensland Health
27. District Disaster Coordinator Rockhampton

Electronic Copy – Rockhampton Regional Council Website

[http://www.rrc.qld.gov.au/common/Pages/Display/article\\_all\\_view.aspx?id=180](http://www.rrc.qld.gov.au/common/Pages/Display/article_all_view.aspx?id=180)

## DEFINITIONS

### ***Chairperson:***

A person appointed by Rockhampton Regional Council as chairperson of the Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group

### ***Command:***

The internal direction of agency members and resources in the performance of the agency's agreed roles and tasks. Authority to command is established by legislation or by agreement with the agency. Command relates to agencies only, and operates vertically within the agency.

### ***Community:***

A group of people with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience, or function.

### ***Control:***

Refers to having direct influence/power over resources applied to achieve a particular objective. Authority for control is generally established in legislation and carries with it the ability to Control and Command within an agency. In specific circumstances legislation allows for control over other agencies. For example under the Public Safety Preservation Act, 1986, once an emergency situation has been declared the emergency commander may take control of any resource whether it is in the charge or control of any person or not.

### ***Coordination:***

Refers to the bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material equipment etc) in accordance with priorities set by Disaster Management Groups. Coordination operates horizontally across organisations and agencies.

### ***Deputy Chairperson:***

A person appointed by Rockhampton Regional Council as deputy chairperson of the Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group.

### ***Disaster Coordination Centre:***

A centre established at Local level as a centre of communication and coordination during response and recovery operations.

### ***Disaster:***

A disaster is a serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption. Serious disruption means:

- a) Loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or
- b) Widespread or severe property loss or damage; or
- c) Widespread or severe damage to the environment

### ***Disaster District:***

A part of the State prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.

***Disaster Management:***

Arrangements about managing the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.

***Disaster Management Plan:***

A plan prepared under Part 3 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

***Disaster Management Group:***

Means the State group, a District Group or a local group.

***Disaster Operations:***

Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event.

***Disaster Response Capability:***

The ability to provide equipment and a suitable number of persons, using the resources available to the local government, to effectively deal with, or help another entity to deal with an emergency situation or a disaster in the local government's area

***Disaster Situation:***

A disaster situation declared under section 64(1) or 69 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

***District Disaster Coordinator:***

A person appointed as a District Disaster Coordinator under section 25 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

***District Group:***

A District Disaster Management Group established under section 22 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* for each disaster district.

***Emergency Risk Management***

A systematic process that produces a range of risk reduction measures that contribute to the well-being of communities and the environment.

***Evacuation:***

The voluntary or involuntary removal of persons or things from a disaster area.

***Event:***

An event means any of the following:

- a) A cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening;
- b) An explosion or fire, chemical, fuel or oil spill or gas leak
- c) An infestation, plague or epidemic
- d) An attack against the State
- e) Another event similar to an event mentioned in paragraphs (a) or (e)

An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions.

**Executive Officer:**

A person appointed by the Rockhampton Regional Council as Executive Officer of the Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group.

**Fire Act:**

*The Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990.*

**Fire Prevention:**

Taking measures in readiness for fire to reduce potential danger to persons, property or the environment.

**Hazard:**

A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss

**Health Officer:**

- (a) a government health officer; or
- (b) a non-government health officer.

**Local Controller:**

A person appointed under Section 85(1) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* as the local controller of the SES unit.

**Local Disaster Management Group:**

The persons appointed by the Rockhampton Regional Council as members of the Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group.

**Local Disaster Management Plan:**

A plan prepared under Part 3 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

**Local Group**

Means the Local Disaster Management Group.

**Mitigation:**

Measures taken in advance of an event aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on the community and environment.

**Natural Disaster Relief & Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA)**

The primary mechanism used by the Queensland Government for providing assistance to communities affected by natural disaster events.

**Preparedness:**

Action designed to minimise loss of life and property damage, and to organise and facilitate timely and effective operations for response and recovery in case of disaster.

**Prevention:**

In relation to a disaster includes the identification of hazards, the assessment of threats to life and property and the taking of measures to reduce or eliminate potential loss of life or property and protect economic development.

**Recovery:**

The coordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well being.

**Rehabilitation:**

The operations and decisions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring a stricken community to its former living conditions, whilst encouraging and facilitating the necessary adjustments to the changes caused by the disaster.

**Relief:**

The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency. It includes the establishment, management and provision of services to emergency relief centres.

**Resources:**

Includes food, manpower, any horse or other animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, plant, apparatus, implement earthmoving equipment, construction equipment or other equipment of any kind or any means of supplying want or need.

**Response:**

Actions taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an emergency to ensure its effects are minimised and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.

**Risk:**

The chance of something happening that may have an impact on the safety and wellbeing of a community. It includes risk as an opportunity as well as a threat and is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood.

**Risk Control**

The part of risk management which involves the provision of policies, standards, and procedures to eliminate, avoid, or minimize adverse risks facing a community.

**Risk Identification:**

The process of identifying what can happen, why and how.

**Risk Management:**

The culture, processes and structures that are directed towards realizing potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects

**Risk Management Process**

The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of communicating, establishing the context, identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and reviewing risk.

**Risk Reduction:**

Actions taken to lessen the likelihood, negative consequences, or both, associated with a risk

**Risk Register**

A listing of risk statements describing sources of risk and elements at risk with assigned consequences, likelihoods and levels of risk.

**Risk Treatment:**

Process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk.

**Serious Disruption:**

Serious Disruption means:

- (a) loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or
- (b) widespread or severe property loss or damage; or
- (c) widespread or severe damage to the environment (DMA 2003 S13(2))

**Standard Emergency Warning Signal**

Known as "SEWS", the signal used in assisting delivery of public warnings and messages for major disaster events.

**Standard Operating Procedures**

A set of directions detailing what actions could be taken, as well as how, when, by whom and why, for specific events or tasks.

**State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)**

Financial relief measures activated by the Minister for Emergency Services for personal hardship and distress, where natural disasters are ineligible for Australian government NDRRA funding. Such relief is able to address a far wider range of disaster events than the NDRRA.

**State Emergency Service:**

Means the State Emergency Service established under section 81 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

**State Group:**

The State Disaster Management Group established under Section 17 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

**Warning:**

Dissemination of messages relating to relevant hazards, which may include advice on protective measures.

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

AA	Air Service Australia
ADF	Australian Defence Force
ARFF	Aviation Rescue & Fire Fighting (provided by Airservice Australia)
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DES	Department of Emergency Services
DOT	Department of Transport
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
DES	Department of Emergency Services
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EMQ	Emergency Management Queensland
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
FRW	Fitzroy River Water
IPA	Integrated Planning Act
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDGL	Large Dangerous Goods Locations
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
MHF	Major Hazard Facilities
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QBuild	Queensland Public Works Department
QFRS	Queensland Fire & Rescue Service
QH	Queensland Health
QPS	Queensland Police Service
RFS	Rural Fire Service
SDMG	State Disaster Management Group
SES	State Emergency Service
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPF	Strategic Policy Framework – Disaster Management
SPP	State Planning Policies
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning System
XO	Executive Officer

## **SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0.0 PURPOSE OF LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The purpose of the Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Plan is to comply with the requirements of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* to ensure community safety through the development of effective Disaster Management strategies in order to ensure effective co-ordination of available resources to assist communities to:

- Mitigate wherever possible, the potential adverse effects of an event; and
- Prepare for managing the effects of an event; and
- Effectively respond to, and recover from, a disaster or an emergency situation.

The Local Disaster Management Plan has not been developed for the management of:

- Commonly occurring incidents which are within the capacity of the individual combat agencies of the DES & QPS; or
- Major incidents which are within the capacity of the nominated lead agency with a threat specific role.

However, elements of the Local Disaster Management Plan may be activated in support of a lead agency responding to a major incident.

### **1.1.0 KEY OBJECTIVES**

The objective of the plan is to improve community safety through the identification, evaluation and mitigation of risks that might otherwise be classified as disasters. Where it is not plausible or possible to mitigate the risks, the plan offers contingencies for disaster management response and recovery procedures for the Rockhampton Regional Council area.

### **1.2.0 OVERVIEW of QUEENSLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

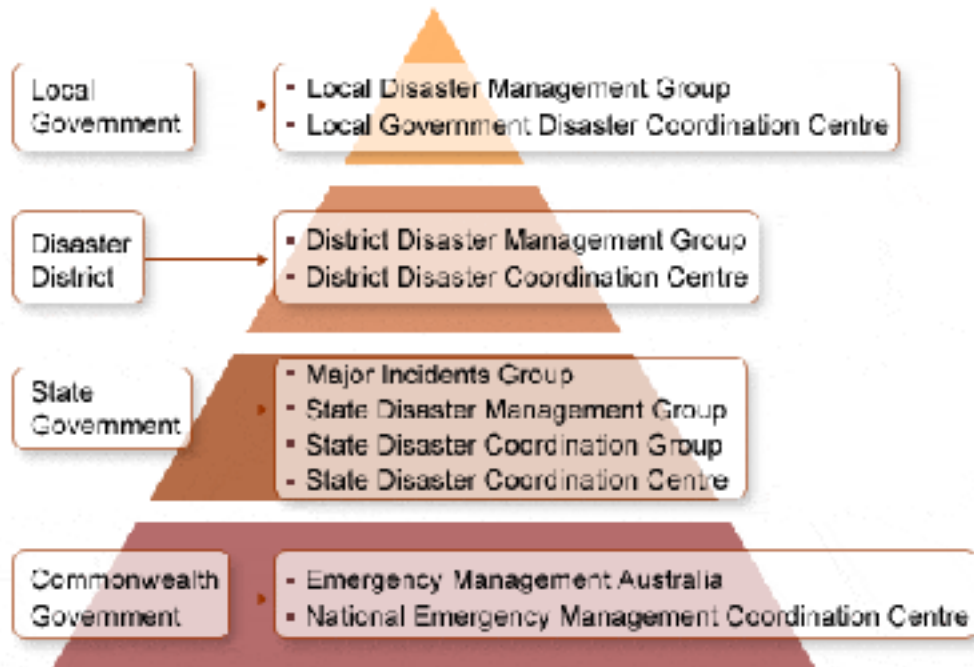
The Queensland Disaster Management System operates on three distinct levels. These are:

- Local Government
- Disaster District
- State Government

A fourth level, The Commonwealth is also included in our Disaster Management System recognising that Queensland may need to seek Commonwealth support in times of disaster.

Each of these levels within the State Disaster Management System has as its basis a committee structure supported by a disaster coordination centre. These committees and coordination centres are activated when required to manage and coordinate support for disaster stricken communities. When not activated, these committees meet to prepare for and practice their role within the Disaster Management System.

Figure 1 depicts the Queensland Disaster Management System including the link to the Commonwealth for National-level support when required.



## Description of the System

The Queensland Disaster Management System has three principal tiers that quickly provide both technical and tangible assistance to disaster stricken communities.

Management of a disaster at the community level is conducted by Local Government who are responsible for the implementation of their Local Disaster Management Plan. If Local Governments require additional resources to manage the event, they are able to request support from their Disaster District Coordinator.

This allows for the rapid mobilisation of resources at a regional or district level. If Disaster Districts resources are inadequate or inappropriate, requests for assistance can be passed to State via the State Disaster Coordination Centre. Finally, when State resources are inadequate or inappropriate, support from the Commonwealth can be obtained via [Emergency Management Australia \(EMA\)](#).

A brief summary of each of the key components of the Queensland Disaster Management System is set out below:

- **Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)** - (formerly called Local Government Counter Disaster Committee). Local Disaster Management Groups (local groups) manage the response to a disaster at a local level. The Group is usually chaired by the Mayor and the Local Government Chief Executive Officer is usually the Executive Officer of the group. Local Government Disaster Management Groups develop and maintain Local Disaster Management Plans for their Shire. These Local government Groups are best placed to decide what resources are needed, when they are needed and how best to apply such resources so as to minimize hardship and suffering. They play a key role in the Queensland Disaster Management System.
- **District Disaster Management Group (DDMG)** - (formerly called Disaster District Control Group). There are 23 Disaster Districts in Queensland which are based on the Police Districts. The senior Police Officer in each district is designated as the Disaster District Coordinator who chairs a District Disaster Management Group (DDMG). These DDMGs comprise representatives from regionally-based Queensland Government departments who are able to provide and coordinate whole-of-government support to disaster stricken communities. The Disaster Districts perform a 'middle' management function within the Disaster Management System by providing coordinated State Government support when requested by Local Governments.
- **The State Disaster Coordination Group (SDCG)** - is the working body of the State Disaster Management Group (State Group) at State-level. SDCG members are designated liaison officers from each of the Departments represented on the State Group. This Group is the primary mechanism through which coordinated whole-of-government State-level support is provided to disaster-stricken communities.
- **The State Disaster Management Group (SDMG)** – The State Disaster Management Group (State Group) is established as the principal organisation under the new Act for the purposes of disaster management throughout the State. It replaces the State Counter Disaster Organisation and its executive, the Central Control Group. In particular, the State Group is responsible for disaster mitigation and disaster planning and preparation at a State level and for coordinating whole-of-government response and recovery operations prior to, during and after a disaster impact. This includes accessing interstate and /or Commonwealth assistance when local and State resources are exhausted or not available.

The State Group comprises Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) from all Queensland Government Departments. The CEO of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet is the Chair, while the Executive Director of Emergency Management Queensland is the Executive Officer.

- **Major Incidents Group (MIG)** – The Queensland Government has established a MIG to provide high level Ministerial guidance and support in the event of a significant incident with major community consequences. Conceptually, membership of the MIG would be determined on an incident-by-incident basis and may include, but not be limited to:
  - Premier (Chair)
  - Treasurer
  - Attorney-General
  - Minister for Police
  - Minister for Emergency Services
  - Minister for Health

Emergency Management Queensland (EMQ), a division of the Department of Emergency Services, provides the core policy and support staffing for the State Group. This includes the provision of disaster management training, management of the State Disaster Coordination Centre, maintenance of the State Disaster Management Plan as well as training and equipment support to local volunteer SES Units.

EMQ has regional staff across the State who assist Local Governments and State agencies in their disaster management responsibilities.

## 1.2.1 CONCEPTS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

### ***Context of Disaster Management***

Disaster management policies and programs contribute to the goal of a safer, sustainable community helping ensure that all citizens can live, work and pursue their appropriate needs and interests in a safe and sustainable physical and social environment.

### ***Basic Approaches to Disaster Management***

Australia has adopted a comprehensive and integrated approach to the development of its arrangements and programs for the effective management of disasters and emergencies.

This approach is:

- Comprehensive – in encompassing all hazards and in recognising that dealing with the risks to community safety, which such hazards create, requires a range of prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR) programs and other risk management treatments; and
- Integrated – in ensuring that the efforts of governments, all relevant organisations and agencies, and the community, as a prepared community, are coordinated in such programs.

Ultimately, the goal of all such arrangements and programs is to contribute to the development and maintenance of a safer, sustainable community.

### ***The Comprehensive Approach***

Australia's comprehensive approach to emergency management recognises four types of activities that contribute to the reduction or elimination of hazards and to reducing the susceptibility or increasing the resilience to hazards of a community or environment:

- *Prevention/mitigation activities* – which seek to eliminate or reduce the impact of hazards themselves and/or reduce the susceptibility and increase the resilience of the community subject to the impact of those hazards;
- *Preparedness activities* – which establish arrangements and plans and provide education and information to prepare the community to deal effectively with such emergencies and disasters as may eventuate;
- *Response activities* – which activate preparedness arrangements and plans to put in place effective measures to deal with emergencies and disasters if and when they do occur; and
- *Recovery activities* – which assist a community affected by an emergency or disaster in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well-being.

### ***The Integrated Approach***

For Australia's comprehensive approach to emergency management to be workable, there must be effective arrangements for the coordination of the activities of governments and of the large number of organisations and agencies that need to be involved in PPRR activities.

In giving effect to integrated emergency management arrangements at national, state and local government levels and in promoting the development of a true community safety partnership, many government and statutory agencies need to play an active role. Some agencies will have a primary role in only one of the PPRR programs, but most can be expected to have a secondary or support role in others and all will need to have an understanding of the disaster management policy frameworks and arrangements that apply in their areas of responsibility.

The major voluntary organisations, which have always played a significant role in Australia, give practical expression to the "self-help principle" – people joining together to provide support and services to their own and other communities. A number of long-standing voluntary organisations are directly involved in preparedness, response and recovery activities, and community needs after the impact of emergencies and disasters will often stimulate the establishment of emergent community consultative and self-help groups.

Ultimately, though, a prepared community is a safer community.

Individuals can do much to help themselves and others in their community by:

- Being aware of local hazards and the risks that may result from them;
- Taking appropriate individual precautions against such risks;
- Being actively involved in community-based voluntary organisations; and
- Helping to ensure that local government has effective arrangements in place

Local voluntary organisations, when effectively integrated into local disaster management arrangements, can play a vital part in disaster management at community level, not only in giving access to community resources and expertise but also in acting as a link in the essential information chain between local government, disaster management agencies and the community.

When major emergencies or disasters strike, individual and community self-help can often provide the most readily-available and effective relief as assistance from external sources may be limited or delayed by other demands on resources. Local government and community organisations, with their understanding of local needs and capabilities, provide the basis for organising effective and immediately-available community self-help.

The basic requirements for a prepared community therefore are:

- Alert, informed and active citizens;
- Effective community organisations with identified and positive roles in local disaster management arrangements; and
- Local governments, which acknowledge their lead roles in community safety issues and which have well-established, widely-understood and practised arrangements for discharging their community safety responsibilities.

Australia's integrated approach to emergency management is designed to ensure that the efforts of all relevant organisations, agencies and the community itself can be coordinated effectively in the development of a safer community.

*(Emergency Management Australia "Concepts & Principles 2004)*

## **1.2.2 STRATEGIC POLICY FRAMEWORK (SPF) FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

The development of a Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework (SPF) for the State is a function of the State group under the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. Queensland's SPF was adopted by the State group in February 2006.

The SPF:

- a) Articulates the vision for disaster management in Queensland;
- b) Outlines the strategic direction to guide policies and programmes;
- c) Mainstreams disaster mitigation into relevant areas of activity of government, non-government and relevant industry; and
- d) Outlines governance and accountability arrangements to support achievement of disaster management priorities.

In line with the Council of Australian governments (COAG) report *Natural Disasters in Australia, Reforming Mitigation, Relief and Recovery Arrangements (2002)*, the SPF identifies elements of disaster management as follows;

- a) Disaster research;
- b) Policy and governance;
- c) Disaster risk assessment;
- d) Disaster mitigation
- e) Disaster preparedness;
- f) Disaster response;
- g) Disaster relief and recovery; and
- h) Post-disaster assessment.

The SPF can be found at [www.disaster.qld.gov.au/publications](http://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/publications) or from Rockhampton Regional Council's Disaster Management Officer.

### 1.2.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLICY FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group will ensure that the Local Disaster Management Plan and arrangements complies with the Disaster Management framework and all relevant legislation and policies.

All relevant legislation and policies are to be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure compliance.

Relevant legislation and policies include but are not limited to:

- *Disaster Management Act 2003*
- SDMG – Re-supplying isolated communities policy and procedures
- SDMG – Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
- Strategic Policy Framework – State Disaster Management Group

### 1.2.4 QUEENSLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

1. Disaster management is a responsibility of all levels of government – no single service or department in itself has the capability to effect comprehensive disaster management. The State Government has responsibility to provide direction.
2. Disaster management should utilise resources that exist for a day to day purpose – there are no resources available specifically for disasters, and it would be neither cost effective nor practical to have dedicated disaster resources.
3. Organisations should function as an extension of their core business – disaster management is about the use of resources in the most effective manner. To achieve this during disasters, organisations should be employed in a manner which is congruent with their day to day role.
4. Individuals are responsible for their own safety – individuals need to be aware of the hazards that could affect their community and disaster management arrangements, which include the Local Disaster Management Plan, that are in place to deal with them.
5. Disaster management planning should focus on large scale events – it is easier to scale down a response than it is to scale up if arrangements have been predicated on incident scale events.
6. Disaster management planning should recognise the difference between incidents and disasters – disasters are both quantitatively and qualitatively different to incidents and include multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination in the context of an event that causes significant community disruption.
7. Disaster management operational arrangements are additional to and do not replace incident management operational arrangements – single service incident management operational arrangements will continue, whenever practical, during disaster operations.
8. Disaster management planning must take account of topography and demography – the physical shape and size of a state or area and the spread of population must be considered when developing disaster management plans to ensure that appropriate response mechanisms can be put in place in a timely manner.
9. Disaster management arrangements must recognise the involvement and role of non-government agencies – significant skills and resources needed during disaster operations are controlled by non-government agencies. These agencies must be consulted and included in the planning process.

*(State Disaster Management Plan – 2001)*

### **1.3.0 INTEGRATION WITH COUNCIL'S CORPORATE, STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL PLANNING PROCESSES**

As a result of a State Government review in regards to Queensland Local Governments, the Rockhampton Regional Council was formed in March 2008 incorporating the previous local government areas of Rockhampton City Council, Livingstone Shire Council, Fitzroy Shire Council and Mt Morgan Shire Council.

The Corporate Plan is the strategic business plan of Rockhampton Regional Council, including the commercialised business unit of Fitzroy River Water.

The Plan sets out the strategic direction for Council over the next four years and defines the strategies and programs that Council aims to deliver, as identified through a community engagement process. It allows Council to respond effectively to key Regional and local issues identified for the Region and Council as an organisation.

Aside from being a legislative requirement, the Plan keeps a focus on the Region's strategic direction and supports Council's vision to make the Rockhampton Region the most liveable community in the world.

Every year, Council will prepare an Operational Plan which identifies priority programs or actions to achieve the corporate strategies. Council's budget is then developed based on the priority programs and actions agreed to.

The Corporate Plan identifies the following key outcome: - "Improve and expand the Council's and Community's preparedness to respond to natural and man-made disasters

### **1.4.0 ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP**

The Disaster Management Act 2003 Section 29 stipulates that a local government must establish a Local Disaster Management Group for the local government's area.

The functions of a Local Disaster Management Group are specified under Section 30 of the Act.

#### **1.4.1 MEMBERSHIP OF LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP**

The *Disaster Management Act 2003 Section 33* stipulates:

1. A local Disaster Management group consists of the persons appointed as members of the group by the relevant Local Government for the group;
2. At least one person appointed to the group must be a Councillor of a Local Government;
3. The relevant Local Government for a local group may appoint a person as a member only if it is satisfied the person has the necessary expertise or experience to be a member.

Rockhampton Regional Council has nominated and ratified the appointment of members of the Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group (refer to annexure A for list of members).

#### **Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of Local Disaster Management Group**

Section 34 of the Disaster Management Act 2003 requires the relevant Local Government for a local group to appoint:

- (a) a member of the group as the chairperson of the group; and
- (b) a member of the group as the deputy chairperson of the group.

The member appointed as the chairperson must be a Councillor of a Local Government.

At Council's Ordinary Meeting of 12 August 2008, the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the group were appointed as follows:

- Chairperson – Mayor Rockhampton Regional Council
- Deputy Chairperson – Deputy Mayor Rockhampton Regional Council

For operational purposes, in the absence of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson during an event the following person will perform the role of Chairperson of the LDMG:

- Chief Executive Officer – Rockhampton Regional Council

### **Executive Officer**

Section 35 of the Disaster Management Act 2003 requires the relevant Local Government for a local group to appoint a member of the group as the Executive Officer of the group.

Rockhampton Regional Council at its Finance & Governance Committee meeting of 18 November 2008 appointed:

- Rockhampton Regional Council General Manager Business Enterprise as Executive Officer to the Local Disaster Management Group; and
- Rockhampton Regional Council General Manager Infrastructure Services and Rockhampton Regional Council Disaster Management Officer as Deputy Executive Officers to the Local Disaster Management Group

For operational purposes in the absence of the Executive Officer and Deputy Executive Officers, the Chairperson of the Local Disaster Management Group will nominate an appropriate person to perform the role of Executive Officer.

### ***Notice about Membership of a Local Group***

Section 37 of the Disaster Management Act stipulates that the relevant Local Government for a local group must, at least once a year, give written notice of the members of the group to:

- (a) The Executive Officer of the State Group; and
- (b) The District Disaster Coordinator for the disaster district in which the local group is situated.

### ***Membership of District Disaster Management Group***

The Disaster Management Act Section 24 requires that a Local Government appoint a person as a member of the District Disaster Management Group. The Local Government must as soon as practicable after making such appointment, inform the Executive Officer of the State Group and the District Disaster Coordinator of the District Group, of the appointment.

In order for the District Disaster Coordinator to be appraised of current information, the appointee should provide progress reports at the District Disaster Management Group meetings.

Rockhampton Regional Council recognises the Chairperson Local Disaster Management Group as a member of the District Disaster Management Group.

## 1.4.2 REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

### ***Operational Reporting***

The *Disaster Management Act 2003* stipulates that it is a function of the Local Disaster Management Group to identify and provide advice to the District Disaster Management Group about support services required by the local group to facilitate Disaster Management and Disaster Operations in the area. Reports to the District Disaster Management Group will include:

- A list of Disaster Management priorities for the Local Government area, as contained within the Risk Management Record (in Part 2 Section 2.10.1 of the Local Disaster Management Plan);
- A list of Disaster Management priorities for the Local Government area requiring District and State Group support; and
- Information about the operational readiness and preparedness of the Local Government area.

### ***Performance Reporting***

A comprehensive written report outlining the performance of the local group of its functions is required to be provided to the District Disaster Management Group.

The functions of a Local Disaster Management Group are specified in Section 30 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

The comprehensive report will be required on an annual basis, shortly prior to the District Disaster Management Groups requirement to report to the State Group.

Reporting requirements cover a detailed approach to Disaster Management issues and the report will therefore include:

- Membership;
- Operational issues;
- Planning arrangements;
- Meetings;
- Exercises;
- Risk management/mitigation;
- Training and development;
- Community awareness;
- Integration with business planning; and
- Business Continuity Strategies.

In order for the District Disaster Coordinator to be appraised of current information, Rockhampton Regional Council will provide update reports at District Disaster Management Group meetings.

The formal written report to the District Disaster Management Group will be provided in the form of the Disaster Management Status Report template provided by Emergency Management Queensland.

### 1.4.3 REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF PLANS

A Local Government may review or renew its local Disaster Management plan when the Local Government considers it appropriate (S59 DMA). However, the Local Government must review the effectiveness of the plan at least once a year.

Assessment of the plan and response capability may be achieved through operational activation or by the conduct of exercises.

When reviewing the effectiveness of the plan annually, the LDMG should include a minimum of one practical exercise per annum, involving as many relevant organisations, authorities and stakeholders as possible.

The following tables 1 & 2 detail procedures in relation to drafting, reviewing and reporting arrangements as required under the *Disaster Management Act 2003*:

**Table 1 – Local Disaster Plan Approval, Review and Reporting Arrangements**

FUNCTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/AGNECY	CONTACT DETAILS	KEY ACONTABILITIES
Plan preparation and drafting	LDMG	Andrew Bicknell Disaster Management Officer Rockhampton Regional Council Ph: 0439739237 Email: <a href="mailto:Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au">Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collation of information</li> <li>▪ Consultation with agencies</li> <li>▪ Drafting of Local Disaster Management Plan</li> </ul>
Recommending LDMP to Council	LDMG	c/o Andrew Bicknell Disaster Management Officer Rockhampton Regional Council Ph: 0439739237 Email: <a href="mailto:Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au">Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review and recommend the local disaster management plan for adoption by Council as per requirements of <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i></li> </ul>
Local government approval of LDMP	Rockhampton Regional Council	c/o Andrew Bicknell Disaster Management Officer Rockhampton Regional Council Ph: 0439739237 Email: <a href="mailto:Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au">Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plan endorsed by LDMG and referred to Council for adoption</li> </ul>
Updating Amendment of LDMP	LDMG	Andrew Bicknell Disaster Management Officer Rockhampton Regional Council Ph: 0439739237 Email: <a href="mailto:Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au">Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual updating of contact details (April and September)</li> <li>▪ Amendment of LDMP as required</li> </ul>

FUNCTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/AGNECY	CONTACT DETAILS	KEY ACONTABILITIES
Review of LDMP	LDMG	c/o Andrew Bicknell Disaster Management Officer Rockhampton Regional Council Ph: 0439739237 Email: <a href="mailto:Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au">Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual review of LDMP (April)</li> </ul>
Reports Preparation	Andrew Bicknell	Andrew Bicknell Disaster Management Officer Rockhampton Regional Council Ph: 0439739237 Email: <a href="mailto:Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au">Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports include but are not limited to annual status report to DDMG</li> </ul>
Reports Review and sign off by Chairperson where necessary	LDMG Chairperson LDMG	c/o Andrew Bicknell Disaster Management Officer Rockhampton Regional Council Ph: 0439739237 Email: <a href="mailto:Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au">Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports presented to LDMG will be reviewed by LDMG and forwarded to Council for endorsement where necessary</li> <li>▪ Reports signed off by Chairperson LDMG where necessary</li> </ul>
Reports Approval	Rockhampton Regional Council	c/o Andrew Bicknell Disaster Management Officer Rockhampton Regional Council Ph: 0439739237 Email: <a href="mailto:Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au">Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports presented to Council for endorsement where required</li> </ul>
Exercise LDMP	LDMG	c/o Andrew Bicknell Disaster Management Officer Rockhampton Regional Council Ph: 0439739237 Email: <a href="mailto:Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au">Andrew.Bicknell@rrc.qld.gov.au</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Undertake appropriate exercise to test LDMP - annually</li> </ul>



**Table 2 – Scheduled Reviews of Local Disaster Management Plan**

TIME OF REVIEW	PURPOSE OF REVIEW
<b>Post Cyclone Season</b>	<b>Major Review</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fully review all aspects of LDMP with focus on disaster management aspects and including the following</li> <li>▪ LDMP reflects and supports the State Group’s Strategic Policy, District Disaster Plan and all relevant policies of the local government in relation to disaster management</li> <li>▪ Clearly states the roles and responsibilities of all entities involved in disaster management and operations in the area</li> <li>▪ The coordination of disaster management and operations, specifically including the updating of membership and all contact details</li> <li>▪ A review of disaster events likely to affect the area</li> <li>▪ A review of the various Parts of the Plan</li> <li>▪ A review of the expected request for support services that will be required by the Local Group from the District Group</li> <li>▪ A review of the community education and awareness programmes</li> <li>▪ Provision capabilities of likely resources that will be needed in disaster management and operations likely in the area</li> <li>▪ A review of the communications link available at the Local Group level to communicate intra-group and to District and State Groups</li> <li>▪ A review of disaster management priorities for the area as listed in the Risk and Mitigation Registers</li> </ul>
<b>Pre Cyclone Season (September)</b>	<b>Minor Review</b> – to review aspects of the Plan to ensure that all disaster operational aspects are ready for the upcoming season and including the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The coordination of disaster management and operations</li> <li>▪ A review of community education and awareness programmes</li> <li>▪ Provision capabilities of likely resources that will be needed in disaster management and operations likely in the area</li> <li>▪ A review of the communications link available at the local group level to communicate intra-group and to District and State Groups</li> </ul>
<b>Post Exercise</b>	<b>Functional Review</b> – to review all aspects of the Plan used in the exercise and to ensure that these parts performed satisfactorily
<b>As directed by the LDMG</b>	As directed – to review a part or whole of the Plan as directed by the LDMG.

## 1.5.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### LEAD AGENCIES

The control of a disaster response will be the responsibility of the relevant Lead Agency. Support required by the Lead Agency, upon implementation of this plan, will be coordinated by the Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group.

Lead agencies are nominated on the basis of their core functions.

The following organizations have accepted responsibility as Lead Agencies for the threats identified:

THREAT	LEAD AGENCY
Aircraft Accident <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Civilian</li> <li>▪ Military</li> <li>▪ Off Airport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Queensland Police Service</li> <li>▪ Department of Defence</li> <li>▪ Queensland Police Service</li> </ul>
Port & Shipping Accident (Shore Side)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Central Queensland Port Authority (Port Alma only/other areas Maritime Safety Qld)</li> </ul>
Boating Accident	Queensland Police Service
Blue Green Algae Bloom	Local Government
Cyclone & Storms	Local Government
Contaminated Water Supply	Local Government
Dam Failure	Local Government
Earthquake	Local Government
Exotic Animal/Plant Disease (including aquatic)	Department Primary Industries & Fisheries
Explosion	Queensland Police Service
Fire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wildfire</li> <li>▪ Urban Fire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Queensland Fire &amp; Rescue Service (Rural Operations)</li> <li>▪ Queensland Fire &amp; Rescue Service</li> </ul>
Flood	Local Government
Hazardous Material Incident	Queensland Fire & Rescue Service
Influenza Pandemic	Queensland Health
Landslip	Local Government
Loss Power	Ergon Energy

THREAT	LEAD AGENCY
Military Training Incident	Department of Defence
Medical Epidemic	Queensland Health
Oil Spill* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inside Port</li> <li>▪ Outside Port</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Central Queensland Port Authority</li> <li>▪ Dept Transport – Marine Division</li> </ul>
Road Accident	Queensland Police Service
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service
Tsunami	Local Government
Urban Search & Rescue (including swift water rescue)	Queensland Fire & Rescue Service

NB: (\*) These threats are part of a National or State Plan (Marine Oil Spill Action Plan, National Plan for Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, Qld Coastal Contingency Plan) which must be consulted in conjunction with the Local Disaster Management Plan.

Level of spill determines what plan is implemented, also area of spill may encroach both areas of lead agency.

### 1.5.1 LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP FUNCTIONAL REGISTER

DISASTER MANAGEMENT FUNCTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSONS/AGENCY	KEY ACCOUNTABILITIES
Group Management	Chairperson – Local Disaster Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preside at meetings of Local Disaster Management Group.</li> <li>▪ Determine time and place for Local Disaster Management Group meetings.</li> <li>▪ Activate Local Disaster Management Group as appropriate</li> <li>▪ Authorise activation of Disaster Coordination Centre as required</li> <li>▪ Operational Decision Making.</li> <li>▪ Release of community information regarding the event through media liaison officer or delegate.</li> <li>▪ Conduct debriefs as soon as possible at conclusion of operation but within seven (7) days (may delegate to another officer).</li> </ul>
	Deputy Chairperson – Local Disaster Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preside at meetings of Local Disaster Management Group in absence of Chairperson.</li> <li>▪ Perform functions of Chairperson when delegated.</li> </ul>
	Executive Officer – Local Disaster Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assist the Local Disaster Management Group to manage and coordinate its business.</li> <li>▪ Assume coordinating role in the event of disaster when necessary, or when requested by control authority.</li> <li>▪ Notify District Disaster Coordinator and the Executive Officer to the DDMG (EMQ Area Director) of activation of LDMG – Watch/Alert/Standby /Action.</li> <li>▪ Maintain close liaison with District Disaster Coordinator and Executive Officer to the DDMG (EMQ Area Director), SES and other combat</li> </ul>

DISASTER MANAGEMENT FUNCTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSONS/AGENCY	KEY ACCOUNTABILITIES
Cont - Group Management		<p>authorities in the event of a disaster/emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At conclusion of operations and on advice from control authority, recall participating organisations and close down Disaster Coordination Centre.</li> </ul>
Plan Management	Local Disaster Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure that Disaster Management and Disaster Operations in the area are consistent with the State Groups strategic policy framework for Disaster Management for the State and Disaster Operations in the area.</li> <li>▪ Develop effective Disaster Management and regularly review and assess the Disaster Management Plan.</li> <li>▪ Assist Rockhampton Regional Council to prepare Local Disaster Management Plan.</li> <li>▪ Identify, and provide advice to the Rockhampton District Disaster Management Group about support services required to facilitate Disaster Management and Disaster Operations in the area.</li> <li>▪ Ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event and preparing for, responding to and recovering from the disaster.</li> <li>▪ Manage Disaster Operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State Group.</li> <li>▪ Provide reports and make recommendations to the Rockhampton District Disaster Management Group about matters relating to Disaster Operations.</li> <li>▪ Identify, and coordinate the use of resources that may be used for Disaster Operations in the area.</li> <li>▪ Establish and review communications systems in the group and with the Rockhampton District Disaster Management Group in an event of a disaster.</li> <li>▪ Ensure information about a disaster in the area is</li> </ul>

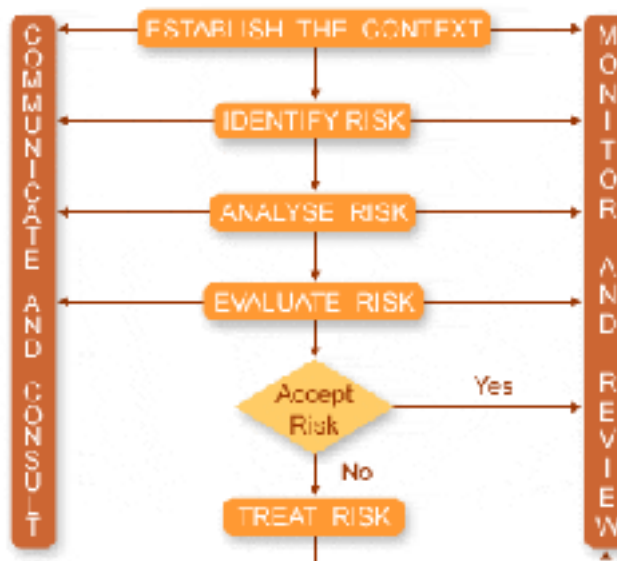
DISASTER MANAGEMENT FUNCTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSONS/AGENCY	KEY ACCOUNTABILITIES
Cont Plan Management		<p>promptly given to the Rockhampton District Disaster Management Group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct annual exercises to test/review Local Disaster Management Plan.</li> <li>▪ Coordination of activities of member organisations in times of emergency.</li> </ul>
Liaison with District Group	Chairperson – Local Disaster Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Attend meetings of District Disaster Management Group.</li> </ul>
	Executive Officer – Local Disaster Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Liaise with the Executive Officer District Disaster Management Group in relation to advice and support services available to the local group.</li> </ul>
<b>Support Functions</b> Risk Assessment	Local Disaster Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify, analyse and evaluate relevant risks of disasters/events to the community with a view to implementing mitigation measures aimed at decreasing or eliminating the impact of such events on society and the environment.</li> <li>▪ Implement risk management programs where appropriate.</li> <li>▪ Source NDMP funding/assistance.</li> </ul>
Community Awareness	Local Disaster Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop community awareness and education programs on an annual basis.</li> <li>▪ Conduct community awareness/education programs.</li> <li>▪ Provide and distribute information brochures to members of public.</li> <li>▪ Publish and distribute – Action Guide re – natural disasters.</li> </ul> <p>Provide regular reports regarding CAEP activities to the Executive Officer, DDMG.</p>

DISASTER MANAGEMENT FUNCTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSONS/AGENCY	KEY ACCOUNTABILITIES
Operational Planning	Local Disaster Management Group Members Local Disaster Management – Support Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regularly review and revise Local Disaster Management Plan and Functional Plans to ensure operational readiness.</li> <li>▪ Prepare Standard Operating Procedures relevant to all areas of operations.</li> </ul>
Coordination of Disaster Management Training	Executive Officer – Local Disaster Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct annual exercise to test/review Local Disaster Management Plan and ensure staff is trained in Disaster Management.</li> <li>▪ Conduct skill audit of disaster coordination centre volunteers.</li> <li>▪ Identify training requirements of disaster coordination center volunteers.</li> <li>▪ Implement/resource training courses for disaster coordination centre volunteers.</li> <li>▪ Identify training requirements of other Disaster Management staff.</li> <li>▪ Implement/resource training courses for Disaster Management staff.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 2 - DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The Australian /New Zealand Standard on Risk Management (AS/NZ 4360:2004) define risk management as “the culture, processes, and structures that are directed towards realizing potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects”. In terms of disaster mitigation and management, risk management is a process of identifying risks and hazards to a community in the event of a disaster.

### Main Elements of the Disaster Risk Management Process



This process encompasses an understanding of the community (establishing the context), identifying the “what, where, when, how, and why” (identifying the risks), identification of what is likely and probable to occur in that community and the consequences of these outcomes (analysing the risks), setting priorities for dealing with these risks (evaluate risk), and determining options and strategies for dealing with these risks (treat risk).

## 2.0.0 COMMUNITY CONTEXT

As a result of a State Government review in regards to Queensland Local Governments, the Rockhampton Regional Council was formed in March 2008 incorporating the previous local government areas of Rockhampton City Council, Livingstone Shire Council, Fitzroy Shire Council and Mt Morgan Shire Council.

The Rockhampton Regional Council area is located in Central Queensland, on the Tropic of Capricorn, between 570 and 800 kilometres north of Brisbane. The Rockhampton Regional Council area is bounded by the Isaac Regional Council area in the north, the South Pacific Ocean in the east, the Gladstone Regional Council area and Banana Shire in the south, and the Central Highlands Regional Council area in the west.

The Rockhampton Regional Council area includes the townships, suburbs and localities of Adelaide Park, Allenstown, Alton Downs, Bajool, Barea, Barlows Hill, Barmaryee, Berserker, Boodoola, Boulder Creek, Bouldercombe, Bungundarra, Bushley, Byfield, Canal Creek, Canoona, Causeway Lake, Cawarral, Cobraball, Cooee Bay, Coorooman, Coowonga, Dalma, Depot Hill, Emu Park, Etna Creek, Fairy Bower, Farnborough, Fletcher Creek, Frenchville, Garnant, Glendale, Glenlee, Glenroy, Gogango, Gracemere, Greenlake, Hamilton Creek, Hidden Valley, Horse Creek, Inverness, Ironpot, Jardine, Joskeleigh, Kabra, Kalapa, Kawana, Keppel Sands, Kinka Beach, Koongal, Kunwarara, Lake Mary, Lakes Creek, Lammermoor, Leydens Hill, Limestone, Limestone Creek, Marlborough, Marmor, Maryvale, Meikleville Hill, Midgee, Milman, Moongan, Morinish, Morinish South, Mount Archer, Mount Chalmers, Mount Gardiner, Mount Morgan, Mulambin, Mulara, Nankin, Nerimbera, Nine Mile, Nine Mile Creek, Norman Gardens, Oakey Creek, Ogmoo, Pacific Heights, Park Avenue, Parkhurst, Pink Lily, Port Alma, Port Curtis, Ridgeland, Rockhampton City, Rockyview, Rosslyn, Rossmoya, Sandringham, Shoalwater, South Yaamba, Stanage, Stanwell, Stockyard, Struck Oil, Tanby, Taranganba, Taroomball, The Caves, The Common, The Keppels, The Mine, The Range, Thompson Point, Trotter Creek, Tungamull, Walmul, Walterhall, Wandal, Wattlebank, Weerriba, West Rockhampton, Westwood, Woodbury, Wura, Wycarbah, Yaamba, Yeppoon and Zilzie.

Rockhampton was named to describe the original settlement in the 1850s, where a series of rocks marked the furthest point upstream where ships could navigate the Fitzroy River, with "Hampton" being an English suffix, meaning "a place near water".

The Rockhampton Regional Council area is a growing residential area, with significant rural and rural residential areas, and some commercial and industrial land uses. The Council area encompasses a total land area of over 18,300 square kilometres, including national parks, state forests, coastline and islands. The main urban centre is Rockhampton, with a smaller centre at Yeppoon. There are numerous small towns and villages, both along the coast and in the rural hinterland. Rural land is used mainly for cattle raising, pineapple growing, fruit growing, forestry, and mining. Power generation and tourism are also important industries.

The original inhabitants of the Rockhampton area were the Darumbal Aboriginal people. European settlement dates from 1855, with land used mainly for sheep grazing. The township of Rockhampton was laid out in 1858, with growth spurred by gold mining and cattle raising.

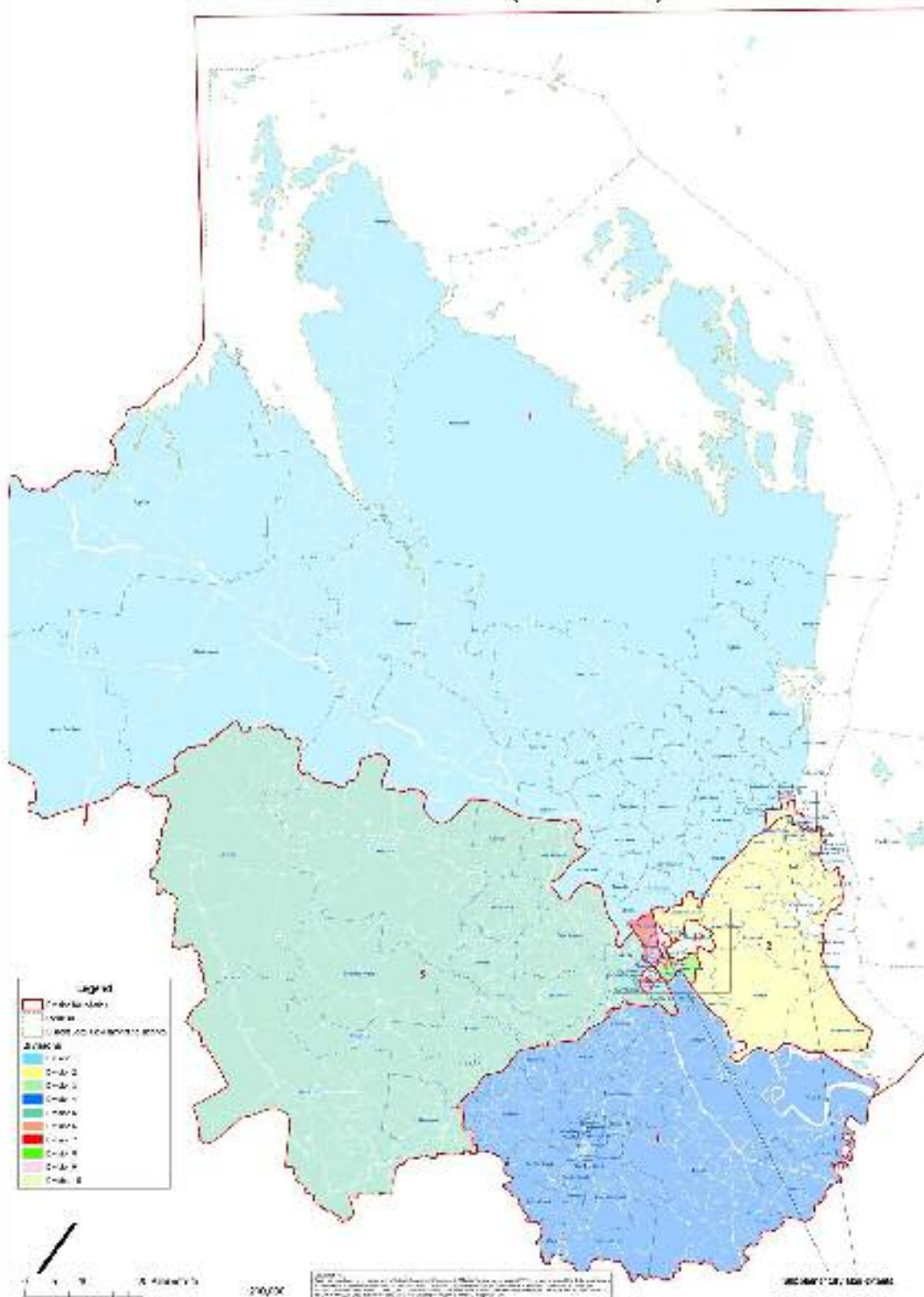
Rockhampton developed as a service centre to the surrounding grazing, mining and farming industries. Growth took place from the 1880s into the early 1900s, aided by improved access, port activities, and the mining of gold, silver and copper at Mount Morgan. Until the 1920s settlement within Rockhampton was mainly south of the Fitzroy River, then growth moved northwards. Significant development occurred from the 1960s. The population of the Council area increased from nearly 90,000 in 1991 to 102,000 in 2006.

Major features of the Rockhampton Regional Council area include numerous National Parks (Broad Sound Islands, Byfield, Capricorn Coast, Goodedulla, Keppel Bay Islands, Mount Archer, Mount Etna Caves and Mount O'Connell), Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, Great Keppel Island, the Fitzroy River, Rockhampton Central Business District, Gracemere Saleyards, Stanwell Power Station, Shoalwater Bay Military Training Area, Rockhampton Airport, Dreamtime Cultural Centre, Rockhampton Heritage Village, Rockhampton Botanic Gardens, Central Queensland Institute of TAFE (Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Campuses), Central Queensland University (Rockhampton Campus), Cammoo Caves, Capricorn Caves, Johannsens Caves, Koorana Crocodile Farm, several state forests, and various beaches and small islands. The Council area is served by the Bruce Highway, the Burnett Highway, the Capricorn Highway, Kunwarara Road, Yaamba Road and the North Coast (Brisbane-Cairns) railway line.

For local government electoral purposes the Regions is divided into ten electoral divisions.

The following map depicts the relevant electoral divisions of Rockhampton Regional Council.

**Rockhampton Regional Council  
Division Boundaries (March 2008)**



## **2.1.0 GEOGRAPHY**

Situated in Central Queensland near the Tropic of Capricorn the Rockhampton Regional Council covers a total area of 18361 km<sup>2</sup> (which represents 1.1 per cent of the State) ranging from Stanage Bay to the North to Port Alma and Marmor to the South and from the Keppel Isles to the East to Westwood and Gogango to the West. The region consists of varied topographical areas including significant rural, coastal and inland plains to natural and cultivated forests and offshore islands (some of which are populated) with the main urban centres being Rockhampton, Yeppoon, Gracemere, Mount Morgan and Emu Park.

A significant portion of the Shire is covered by the Shoalwater Bay Army Training Area which is situated approximately 70 km north of Rockhampton.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL



### Rockhampton Region

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*The City of Rockhampton* (23.22S 150.32E) – is the largest urban centre in the region and is approximately 40 km inland from the Pacific Ocean and approximately 690km north of Brisbane. The city is bounded by the Berserker Ranges and Mount Archer and is located adjacent to the Fitzroy River approximately forty (40) kilometres from its mouth. The city is a major service centre providing commercial, administrative, and cultural and community services to the Capricorn Region. The Bruce Highway traverses the city North to South as does the railway with the Capricorn Highway traversing West.

*Yeppoon* (23.08S–150.44E) - is a well known beachside town on the Capricorn Coast bounded by the Pacific Ocean, approximately 40 km East of Rockhampton and is accessible via the Rockhampton-Yeppoon Road (east-west) and the Scenic Highway to Emu Park (north-south). It is a modern town which provides service facilities and all tourist requirements. The whole coastline is protected by the Great Barrier Reef and the Keppel Bay Islands. The Capricorn Coast has some of the most picturesque and safe swimming beaches in Australia. It is the primary urban centre for the coastal communities. Once a small centre for pineapple growers and sugar cane farmers, Yeppoon has developed into a popular tourist destination surrounded by attractive beaches and is within easy reach of the Keppel Isles including Great Keppel Island.

*The Keppel Group of Islands* is one of the regions main features. Located 13km offshore, daytrips to the islands are offered with Rosslyn Bay Harbour being the “take off” point.

*Byfield National Park* located approximately 32km north of Yeppoon has mountains, rainforests, creeks and streams and is home to the unique Byfield ferns.

*Emu Park* (23.16S – 150.50E) – is a seaside town approximately 20km south of Yeppoon and 45km north east of Rockhampton. It is a popular tourist destination usually visited by travellers passing through on the circular scenic route from Rockhampton to Yeppoon. It is accessible via the Emu Park - Rockhampton Road (east to west) and the Scenic Highway to Yeppoon (north to south).

*Gracemere* (23.15S – 150.27E) – is approximately 11km west of Rockhampton and is home to one of the largest livestock saleyards in the Southern Hemisphere. Gracemere is well renowned for its stud sales, conducting the largest of this type of sale in Australia. It is accessible via the Bruce Highway which extends to the north and south and the Capricorn Highway to the West.

*Mt Morgan* (23.39S – 150.23E) – is located approximately 38km South West of Rockhampton. It is a popular tourist destination as a small historic town with a history of gold and copper mining dating back over a century. A critical link in the transportation network is the Burnett Highway, as it provides access to Biloela to the south and Gracemere and Bouldercombe to the north and other major dormitory townships of the region.

Nestled in the heart of the Dee Valley it is characterised by scenic mountain ranges and rolling valleys.

MML began open cut mining in 1932 and by the time mining ceased in 1981 more than 145 megatonnes of ore and overburden had been handled. A large part of the Mount Morgan mine site is listed in the State Heritage Register and in the Register of the National Trust.

The site has been listed because:

- of its importance to Queensland
- the range of historic buildings on site
- industrial remains that reflect an extraordinary variety of mining technologies.

The Mount Morgan mine site is adjacent to the Dee River, which flows between the mine and the town into the Don and Dawson Rivers and then into the Fitzroy River.

## **KEPPEL BAY ISLANDS NATIONAL PARKS**

Keppel Bay is a broad sweep of water off the central Queensland coast from Curtis Island to Corio Bay. The picturesque Capricorn Coast, with its townships of Yeppoon, Emu Park and Keppel Sands, fronts the Bay.

Keppel Bay is studded with islands. The two largest islands, Great Keppel (1454 ha) and North Keppel (627 ha) are surrounded by 16 smaller islands and several prominent rocky outcrops. Keppel Bay Islands National Park includes 15 islands, although it does not include Great Keppel Island. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park surrounds the Keppel Bay islands. Together they form part of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area, the world's largest reef and island system. It is of exceptional beauty and biological diversity, protecting many endangered animals and plants.

Access to the islands is by boat only. Boat launch facilities and charters are available from Rosslyn Bay Harbour. Access to Barren and Peak Islands is restricted due to their scientific values. Flat and Perforated islands are isolated rocky islands with no practical access.

The Marine Parks Section of the Queensland Parks & Wildlife Service manages Keppel Bay Islands National Parks with some associated camping areas. Camping on islands is particularly popular during school and public holiday periods with the Christmas-New Year, January and Easter holidays falling within the cyclone danger season.

### **North Keppel Island**

Is the national parks largest island in Keppel Bay (627 ha), North Keppel has a campground with a limit of 75 campsites at Considine Beach on the northwest side of the Island. Facilities include toilets and shower. Due to the size of the Island, there is shelter afforded by topography and vegetation within the Island. Good anchorage exists off Considine Beach in all but westerly winds.

The Education Department holds a lease over the ex-resort on the southwest corner of the Island. There is a resident caretaker and there is also mainland office contact for the Education Centre. There is a cleared site possibly suitable for helicopter landing on the leased land.

**Humpy Island**

Humpy Island is a smaller Island (67 ha) to the south of Great Keppel that has a camping limit of 60. Facilities include toilets, showers and bore water for washing. The anchorage off the beach is shallow and fairly rough in any weather over 15 knots. There is limited shelter afforded by topography and a belt of planted casuarinas near the beach.

**Middle Island (65 ha)**

Middle Island lies just north-west of Great Keppel Island, which shelters it from prevailing south-easterly winds. There are two camping beaches on this small island. The southwest beach has six sites and the northern beach has twelve sites. Anchorage is rough in anything above 10 knots and shelter is sparse. There is a privately run observatory off the south side of the island, which is also a residence for the manager.

**Miall Island (40 ha)**

Miall Island lies north-west of Middle Island. There is one camping beach with a limit of six people on the southwest side of this small island. Anchorage is rough (except in NE winds) and shelter is sparse.

**Conical Island (7 ha)**

This is the smallest camping island and there is a limit of six people on this beach. Anchorage is rough (except with N winds) and shelter is sparse.

**Divided Island (8 ha)**

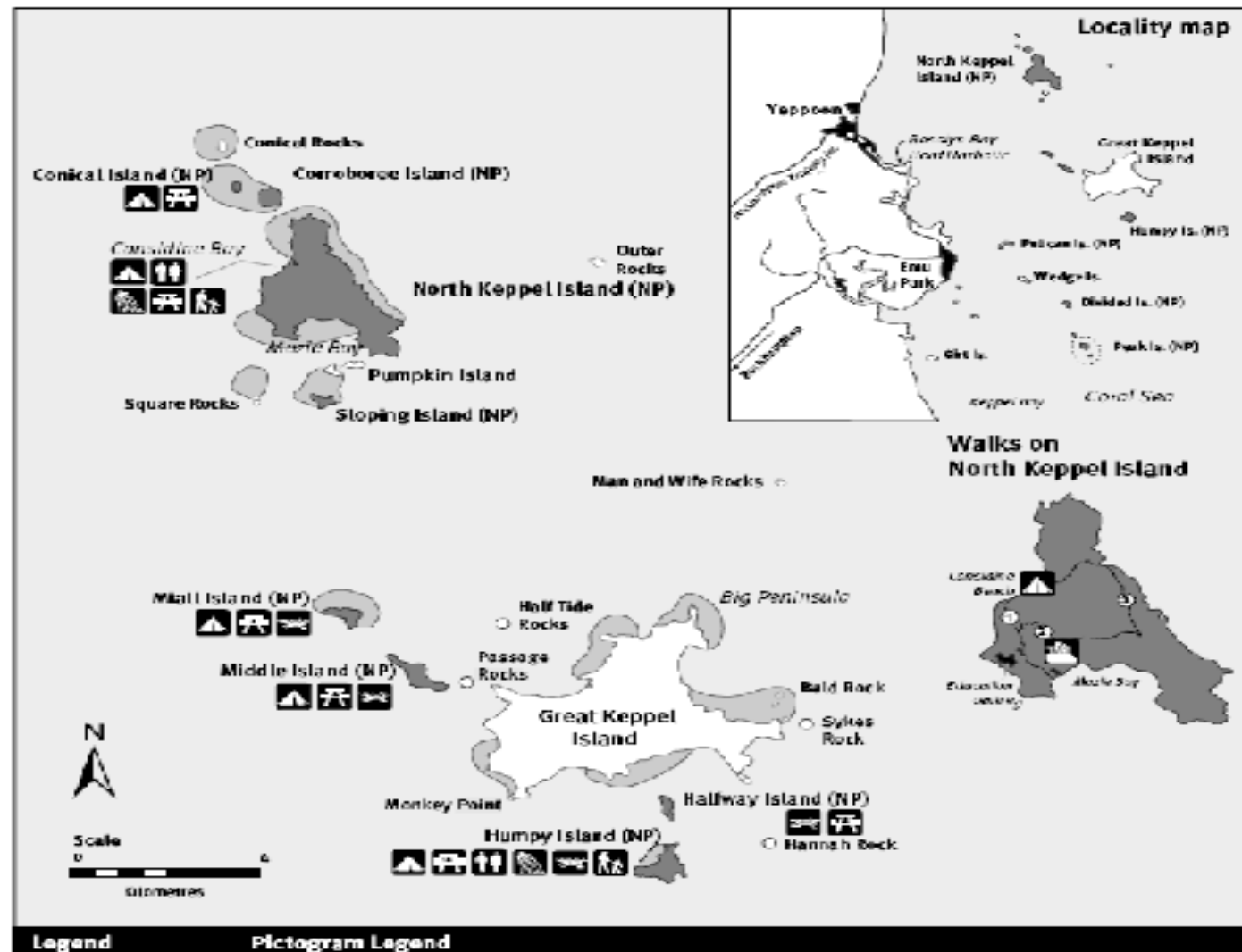
This inner island consists of two humps of rock with grassland and a few she-oaks. A beach on the western side is a good picnic and beachcombing area. Camping is restricted to six people at any one time. There are no facilities. Anchorage is rough and shelter is sparse.

**Pelican Island (8 ha)**

Pelican Island is close to the coast near Emu Park. Beachcombing on the western side is interesting. Camping is restricted to six people on the island at any one time. No facilities are provided.

# Keppel Bay Islands National Park

October 2005



**Legend**

**Pictogram Legend**

- National Park
- Other land
- Reef flat

- Camping
- Toilets
- Showers

- Snorkelling
- Walking tracks
- Lookout

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## Other Inhabited Islands

**Great Keppel Island** – situated approximately 14km off the coast of Yeppoon is 1454 hectares and is a sanctuary to extensive native flora and fauna including more than 100 species of bird life including kookaburras, rainbow lorikeets and a diverse range of seabirds. Captain Cook was the first recorded European to sight the island, anchoring off the mainland in May, 1770 and naming the group of 14 islands, of which Great Keppel is the largest, after Rear Admiral Keppel of the Royal Navy.

The island has approximately 19 privately owned residences, not all of which are permanently occupied. The Great Keppel Island Resort closed and ceased operations in 2008 with plans for future redevelopment of the site. The island is also home to the Keppel Haven camping and cabin resort which is a leasehold facility.



**Pumpkin** is 6.1 hectares situated within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Reserve. It is a leasehold island offering holiday accommodation of five self contained beach cottages.

**Wedge** (8.5 ha) is a privately owned island approximately 8 kilometres east of Emu Park and 15km south of Great Keppel Island. There is one permanent residence on the island.

## 2.2.0 CLIMATE & WEATHER

As the Rockhampton Regional Council is situated in close proximity to the Tropic of Capricorn, it experiences two seasons – wet and dry with the wet season spanning from December to February.

The Regions climate may be classified as subtropical.

Average annual rainfall is approximately:

- Rockhampton – 800mm
- Yeppoon - 1317mm
- Gracemere – 857mm
- Mt Morgan – 600mm

Typical daytime temperature ranges are:

Rockhampton

- Summer/wet season – max 32° C min 22° C
- Winter/dry season – max 23° C min 9° C

Yeppoon

- Summer/wet season – max 30° min 23° C
- Winter/dry season – max 27° C min 12° C

Australia and the globe are experiencing rapid climate change. Since the middle of the 20th century, Australian temperatures have, on average, risen by about 1°C with an increase in the frequency of heat-waves and a decrease in the numbers of frosts and cold days. Rainfall patterns have also changed - the northwest has seen an increase in rainfall over the last 50 years while much of eastern Australia and the far southwest have experienced a decline.

Further information in regards to climate change is available from the Bureau of Meteorology <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/change/>

### 2.3.0 POPULATION/DEMOGRAPHICS

The following statistics are based on the Community Profile developed for the Rockhampton Regional Council, which in turn is based on the 2006 Census of Population & Housing published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Census data is available at a variety of different geographic levels, for Example State, Local, Government; and Census Collector District (a unit of around 200 households). Rarely do boundaries match actual “communities”, “suburbs” or “service catchments” needed for effective decision making.

This community profile combines data for the Rockhampton Regional Council along with customised suburbs/localities, aggregated from Census Collector Districts for the Census year 2006 and 2001.

(Note: The estimated resident population of Rockhampton Regional Council as at 30 June 2007 was 109849).

The Rockhampton Regional Council has twenty three small areas:

Area	2006 (Number)	Approx percentage of total population	2001 (Number)	Change (Number)
Rockhampton Regional Council	103133	100	97728	5405
Males	51045	49.5	47920	3125
Females	52088	50.5	49808	2280
Indigenous population	5253	5.1	4388	865
Australian born	86834	85.0	84922	1912
Overseas born	7983	7.8	975	1.0
Allenstown & Port Curtis	3551	3.44	3651	-100
Alton Downs & Surrounds	1431	1.38	1387	43
Berserker & The Common	7179	6.96	7058	121
Coastal Hinterland North	3603	3.49	3231	372
Coastal Hinterland South	3376	3.27	3295	82
Cooee Bay & Taranganba	3179	3.08	3028	151
Emu Park & Zilzie	3205	3.11	2831	374
Frenchville	8639	8.38	8405	234
Gracemere	5597	5.43	4881	716

Area	2006 (number)	Approx percentage of total population	2001 (number)	Change (number)
Kawana	4402	4.27	4330	72
Koongal to Nerimberra	5368	5.21	5217	151
Lammermoor to Kinka Beach	3185	3.09	2768	417
Mt Morgan District	2931	2.84	2776	155
Norman Gardens	7784	7.55	6861	923
Northern Yeppoon	1738	1.69	1175	564
Park Avenue	5390	5.23	5386	4
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill	4089	3.97	4014	75
Rural North West	2817	2.73	2748	69
Rural Residential North	5035	4.88	4212	824
Rural South	3014	2.92	2990	25
The Range	5529	5.36	5690	-161
Wandal & West Rockhampton	5826	5.65	5958	-131
Yeppoon	6270	6.08	5838	433

### 2.3.1 Country of Birth

Country of birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in an area:

Top 10 overseas birthplaces (persons)	Number	Percent (%) of Population
United Kingdom	2702	2.7
New Zealand	1476	1.4
Germany	328	0.3
Philippines	319	0.3
Netherlands	281	0.3
South Africa	261	0.3
India	223	0.2
United States of America	172	0.2
Papua New Guinea	134	0.1
Brazil	120	0.1
Non English Speaking Backgrounds	3170	3.1
Main English Speaking Countries	4813	4.7
Total Overseas Born	7983	7.8

### 2.3.2 Language

Proficiency in English (overseas born persons aged 5yrs and over)	Number	Percent (%)
Speaks English only	5983	75
Speaks another language and English not well or not at all	257	3.2
Speaks another language and English well or very well	1648	20.7
Speaks another language and English – proficiency not stated	25	0.3
Not stated	65	0.8

### 2.3.3 Religion

Religion is an indicator of cultural identity and ethnicity:

Top 10 ranked religions	Number	Percent (%)
Catholic	26557	26
Anglican	21889	21.4
Uniting Church	9294	9.1
Presbyterian and Reformed	5049	4.9
Baptist	2375	2.3
Other Christian	1666	1.6
Pentecostal	1323	1.3
Lutheran	1088	1.1
Salvation Army	795	0.8
Buddhism	487	0.5
Christian Total	71716	70.2
Non Christian Total	1216	1.2
No Religion	16503	16.2
Not Stated	12211	12.0

### 2.3.4 Need for Assistance

This population is defined as people who need assistance in their day to day lives with any or one of the following activities – self care, body movements or communication – because of a disability or long-term health condition, or old age. Persons under the age of 40 (including infants) are only included if their stated reason for need for assistance was something other than old or young age.

*(Note: a person's reported need for assistance is based on a subjective assessment and should therefore be treated with caution).*

Need for assistance (persons by age)	Number	Percent (%)
0 to 4 years of age	62	0.1
5 to 14 years of age	395	0.4
15 to 19 years of age	133	0.1
20 to 24 years of age	101	0.1
25 to 34 years of age	184	0.2
35 to 44 years of age	289	0.3
45 to 54 years of age	437	0.4
55 to 64 years of age	603	0.6
65 to 74 years of age	595	0.6
75 to 84 years of age	856	0.8
85 years and over	647	0.6
Total	4302	4.2

### 2.3.5 Employment Status

The employment status of the population is an important indicator of the socio-economic status of an area. It represents the share of the population that is employed full-time, part time or unemployed, as well as changes over time in the labour force. Employment status is linked to a number of factors:

- The age structure of the population, which for example influences the number of persons in the workforce (i.e. population 15 yrs or more) or retired (i.e. population over 60yrs);
- The economic base and employment opportunities available in the area; and
- The education and skill base of the population

Employment status (persons aged 15yrs and over)	2006 (Number)	Percent(%)	2001 (Number)	Change (Number)
Employed full time	28075	61.0	24621	3454
Employed part time	14320	31.1	13259	1061
Employed not stated	1156	2.5	1275	-119
Total employed	43551	94.6	39155	4396
Total unemployed	2473	5.4	3918	-1445

### 2.3.6 Occupation

The occupation data identifies the occupations in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The occupational structure of the workforce is an important indicator of the characteristics of the labour force. With other indicators, such as educational qualifications and income, occupation is a key component of evaluating the socio-economic and skill base of an area. The occupations held by a workforce are linked to a range of factors including:

- The economic base and employment opportunities available in the area;
- The educational qualification levels of the population; and
- The working and social aspirations of the population

Occupation (employed persons)	Number	Percent (%)
Managers	4619	10.6
Professionals	6762	15.5
Technicians & trade workers	7286	16.7
Community & personal service workers	4261	9.8
Clerical & administrative workers	6253	14.4
Sales workers	3404	10.3
Machinery operators & drivers	3404	7.8
Labourers	5785	13.3
Inadequately described or not stated	711	1.6

### 2.3.7 Where do Residents Work

The profile insight into where residents work helps clarify the economic and employment drivers across areas and assists in understanding the degree of employment self containment within the local government area.

Employment location of the Rockhampton Regional Council's residents	Number	Percent (%)
Within the Rockhampton Regional Council	37716	85.9
Outside the Rockhampton Regional Council	2967	6.8
Live within the Rockhampton Regional Council – work location unknown	3248	7.4
Employed residents of the Rockhampton Regional Council	43931	100

### 2.3.8 *Types of Dwellings*

The types of dwellings that are common to areas are important determinants in the role and function that the area plays in the housing market. A greater concentration of higher density dwellings is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households; while larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to have families and prospective families living in them, although this is not a mutually exclusive pattern.

<b>Dwelling structure (private dwellings)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Separate house	32633	77.3
Medium density	3655	8.7
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	1491	3.5
Other	241	0.6
Not stated	53	0.1

### 2.3.9 *Number of Persons per Household*

The size of households in general follows the life-cycle of families. Households are usually small at the stage of relationship formation (early marriage), and then increase in size with the advent of children. They later reduce in size again as these children reach adulthood and leave home. However, household size can also be influenced by a lack, (or abundance) of affordable housing. Further, overseas migrants and indigenous persons often have a tradition of living with extended family members and/or other families.

<b>Household Size (number of persons usually resident)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
1 person	8521	24.1
2 persons	12648	35.7
3 persons	5396	15.2
4 persons	5184	14.6
5 persons	2421	6.8
6 or more persons	1231	3.5

### 2.3.10 *Internet*

It is widely accepted that broadband internet access is an essential requirement to participate in the so-called “new economy” and households with only dial-up or no internet service are increasingly being left behind in the information age. Increasingly fast internet access is required for accessing essential information and undertaking domestic and non-domestic business as both government and the private sector are increasingly conducting their business, or aspects of it, on line.

<b>Type of Internet Access (household connection)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Broadband connection	10656	27.8
Dial up connection	9014	23.6
Other connection	242	0.6
Total internet connection	19912	52.0
No internet connection	15487	40.5
Internet connection not stated	2865	7.5
Total Households	38264	100.00

### 2.3.11 *Vehicle Ownership*

The ability of the population to source services and employment is strongly influenced by transport. The number of motor vehicles per household quantifies access to private transport. There are three major reasons for a different share of motor vehicles per household;

- The age structure of the population and household type, which influences the household and the number of adults present;
- Access to public transport, and
- Household income, which can influence the amount of money available to purchase motor vehicles

<b>Car ownership (vehicles per household)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
0 vehicles	111	8.1
1 vehicle	14175	37.0
2 vehicles	12452	32.5
3 vehicles	5533	14.5
Not stated	2994	7.8
Total	38265	100.00

### 2.3.12 *Voluntary Work*

When analysed in conjunction with the communities' age structure, family/household structure and socio economic status measures of an area, the importance of voluntary work to the community and economy of that area can be better understood.

<b>Volunteering (volunteering for an organisation or group)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Volunteer	15903	19.8
Not a volunteer	55754	69.6
Volunteer work not stated	8460	10.6
Total	80117	100.00

## 2.4.0 INDUSTRY

The industry data identifies the industries in which the residents of an area work (this may be within the residing area or elsewhere). The industry structure of the work force is indicative of the skill base and (to some extent) the socio-economic status and industry structure of an area.

The industries that are prominent in an area are strongly related to a range of factors including;

- The economic base and employment opportunities available in the general region;
- The educational levels of the local population; and
- The working and social aspirations of the population

Industry (employed persons)	Number	Percent (%)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1260	2.9
Mining	1027	2.4
Manufacturing	3928	9.0
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1034	2.4
Construction	3532	8.1
Wholesale Trade	1796	4.1
Retail Trade	6793	15.6
Transport & Storage	2445	5.6
Communication Services	373	0.9
Finance & Insurance	875	2.0
Property & Business Services	3022	6.9
Government Administration & Defence	2212	5.1
Education	4379	
Health & Community Services	5156	11.8
Cultural & Recreational Services	640	1.5
Personal & Other Services	1754	4.0
Accommodation , Cafes & Restaurants	2369	5.4
Non-classifiable economic units	484	1.1
Not stated	470	1.1
Total	43549	100.00

## 2.5.0 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SPACES & EVENTS

(Major public buildings, spaces and events where people may gather)

### ***Shopping Centres***

City Centre Plaza Cnr Fitzroy & Bolsover Sts Rockhampton  
Keppel Bay Plaza 64 James St Yeppoon  
Northside Plaza Shopping Centre 222 Musgrave St Nth Rockhampton  
Stockland Rockhampton Cnr Highway One & Yaamba Rd Nth Rockhampton  
The Arcade East St Rockhampton  
Yeppoon Central Shopping Centre 42 Park Street Yeppoon

*Gracemere Saleyards 16 Saleyards Rd Gracemere*

### ***Educational Facilities***

**Refer to Resource List (Schools) – Annexure E**

### ***Libraries***

Northside Library - 154 Berserker Street Rockhampton  
Southside Library - 69 William Street Rockhampton  
Mt Morgan Library - 31 Morgan Street Mt Morgan  
Yeppoon Library - John St Yeppoon  
Emu Park Library – Hill Street Emu Park  
Youth Library (Verbyl) – 40 James Street Yeppoon

### ***Parks, Sport & Recreation***

Botanic Gardens Rockhampton  
Kershaw Gardens Rockhampton  
Rockhampton Zoo  
Rockhampton Showgrounds  
Yeppoon Showgrounds Park Street Yeppoon  
Yeppoon Basketball Stadium – Cordingley Street Yeppoon  
Northside Swimming Pool Berserker Street Rockhampton  
Southside Swimming Pool Lion Creek Rd Rockhampton  
Cooee Bay Swimming Pool – Matthew Flinders Drive Cooee Bay  
Emu Park Swimming Pool – Pattison Street Emu Park  
Marlborough Swimming Pool  
Mt Morgan Swimming Pool  
Gracemere Swimming Pool  
Rockhampton Basketball Stadium Victoria Park Rockhampton  
Browne Park (Rugby League) George St Rockhampton  
Rockhampton Racecourse Callaghan Park North Rockhampton  
Pilbeam Theatre Rockhampton  
Rockhampton Heritage Village Boundary Road Parkhurst  
Rockhampton Music Bowl  
Rockhampton Art Gallery 62 Victoria Pde Rockhampton  
Walter Reid Cultural Centre

### **Caravan Parks**

#### **Refer to Resource List – Annexure E**

### **Community Events**

The following table identifies regular community events that occur within the Rockhampton Regional Council, where large crowds may gather:

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Location</b>
26 January	Australia Day	Heritage Village Yeppoon Beachfront
May	Beef Week	Rockhampton Showgrounds
June	Agricultural Show	Rockhampton Showgrounds
August	Multi Cultural Festival	Rockhampton Heritage Village
September	Big River Jazz Festival	Rockhampton Ski Gardens
	QFRS Challenge	Rockhampton Showground
	Rockhampton Saloon Club	Speedway Rockhampton Showground
	Caravan Rally Open Day	Rockhampton Showground
October	Moto X	Rockhampton Showground
	Speedway	Rockhampton Showground
	Caulfield Cup	Callaghan Park
	Rocky Barra Bounty	
	Girls Grammar Bulls & Barrels Rodeo	Rockhampton Girls Grammar School
November	Camp Quality Comedy Show	Rockhampton Showgrounds
Every second month (Feb, April etc	Rockhampton Twilight Markets and outdoor movie	Riverside Park
Sunday of every second month	Rockhampton Heritage Village Markets	Rockhampton Heritage Village

Rockhampton Venues and Events is a commercial unit of Rockhampton Regional Council which coordinates the entertainment program at the Pilbeam Theatre in addition to other community events such as Rockfest, Twilight Movies, Twilight Markets and Australia Day celebrations.

The Community events calendar can be viewed at Council's website;  
[http://www.rrc.qld.gov.au/common/Pages/Display/article\\_all\\_view\\_calendar.aspx?id=113](http://www.rrc.qld.gov.au/common/Pages/Display/article_all_view_calendar.aspx?id=113) or  
visit [www.pilbeamtheatre.com.au](http://www.pilbeamtheatre.com.au)

## 2.6.0 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE- refer to Annexure D

Identifies locations of health (hospital) and emergency services (fire, ambulance and police), government buildings and facilities, major roads, rail and airports

## 2.7.0 ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Item	Authority	Comments
Electricity	Ergon Energy	<p><b>POWER</b></p> <p>Power is supplied to the Region via overhead transmission lines from the main Rockhampton feeder station, which is approximately 10km south of Rockhampton. 132kV feeder from this sub-station provides power to a network of substations in Rockhampton and the region.</p> <p>These substations then reticulate 11,000 and 66,000V around the Shire, predominantly using overhead power lines and pole mounted transformers.</p> <p>Advice from Ergon Energy is that the substations have been designed for 100-year ARI immunity; however, there could be problems in accessing some of these facilities in the event of flood. Boat access would be used in this scenario if necessary and the substations are remotely controlled.</p> <p>The power supply within the Region has been extremely reliable over the years with only very short-term nuisance blackouts occurring. This does not discount the possibility of an extended blackout occurring, which would have some dire consequences for the population and industries within the Shire.</p> <p><b>Ergon Energy maintains an Emergency Management Plan for responding to widespread loss of power.</b></p>
Stanwell Power Station	Stanwell Corporation	<p>Coal fired electricity generator in CQ &amp; Qld grid.</p> <p>Stanwell Power Station, is a fully automated 1400 megawatt (MW) coal-fired power station, Stanwell Power Station was progressively commissioned between 1992 and 1996 and is one of Australia's largest and most modern power producers. It's also one of the nation's most technologically advanced power producers with a life expectancy well into the 21st century.</p>

Item	Authority	Comments
<b>Rockhampton Water Supply</b>	Rockhampton Regional Council	<p>Water for Rockhampton City (and former Fitzroy Shire) is sourced from the Fitzroy River Barrage, with the intake structure being some four kilometres upstream from the barrage.</p> <p>This water is then treated at the Glenmore Water Treatment Plant (GWTP) and treated water is supplied to approximately 60,000 residents in Rockhampton and bulk water to (former) Livingstone Shire and (former) Fitzroy Shire. The GWTP has been in operation for 32 years and currently has the capacity to treat 140ML/d and the current maximum demand on the system is 110 ML/d. The GWTP's capacity is not expected to be exceeded until after 2050 according to Fitzroy River Water.</p> <p>Treated water is fed into the town water reticulation network via a system incorporating 11 reservoirs. All reservoirs are sealed to prevent any contamination thus ensuring that the water quality is maintained. Re-chlorination at all reservoir sites is also performed to ensure that the residual chlorine levels in the reticulation system are maintained.</p> <p>Water reticulation in the (former) Fitzroy Shire is via three reservoirs using water pumped from the GWTP.</p> <p>There are 22 pump stations within the water supply system. Two stations are used to transfer bulk water to various areas of the city and the remaining stations boost water pressure in specific reticulation areas. The operation and performance of these stations is monitored via the telemetry and SCADA systems.</p>
<b>Woodbury Water Treatment Plant</b>	Rockhampton Regional Council	<p><b>Coastal Areas</b></p> <p>Water for Yeppoon, Emu Park and Keppel Sands is sourced from Waterpark Creek with the intake and pumping structure being adjacent to Waterpark Creek Road.</p> <p>This water is then treated at the Woodbury Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) pumped via a 30km pipeline to approximately 7000 residents in the (former) Livingstone Shire. The WWTP has been in operation for approximately fifteen (15) years and currently has the capacity to treat 18 ML/d with the current maximum demand on the system, approximately 16 ML/d.</p> <p>Treated water is fed into the town water reticulation network via a system incorporating 8 (eight) concrete reservoirs. All reservoirs are sealed to prevent any external contamination thus ensuring that the water quality is maintained.</p> <p>Re-chlorination is also performed to ensure that disinfection levels in the reticulation system are maintained.</p>

Item	Authority	Comments
<p><b>Mt Morgan Water Treatment Plant</b></p>		<p>There are numerous pump stations within the water supply system. Two stations are used to transfer bulk water to various areas of the (former) Rockhampton and (former) Livingstone Shire and the remaining stations boost water pressure in specific reticulation areas. The operation and performance of these stations is monitored via the telemetry and SCADA systems.</p> <p>The dormitory suburbs of The Olive and Rocky View Estates, the Caves, Glenlee, Nerimbera, Glendale and the HM Capricornia jail have all their water supplied from the Rockhampton Fitzroy River water scheme.</p> <p>A water pipeline is currently under construction (2008) to provide a water supply from the Fitzroy River to the Capricorn Coast area and is scheduled for completion late 2009.</p> <p><b>Mt Morgan</b>  Water supply for Mount Morgan is sourced from No. 7 Dam, Fletchers Creek and the Mandalay.  This water is then treated at the Mount Morgan Water Treatment Plant (MMTP) and pumped via a reticulation system to approximately 1400 residences in Mount Morgan Shire. The WTP has been in operation for approximately fifteen (15) years and currently has the capacity to treat 2.59 ML/d with the current maximum demand on the system, approximately 2.04 ML/d.</p> <p>Treated water is fed into the town water reticulation network via a system incorporating 2 (two) concrete reservoirs. All reservoirs are sealed to prevent any external contamination thus ensuring that the water quality is maintained. Re-chlorination is also performed to ensure that disinfection levels in the reticulation system are maintained.</p> <p>There are numerous pump stations within the water supply system. One station is used to transfer bulk water to various areas of the Mount Morgan Shire and the remaining stations boost water pressure in specific reticulation areas. The operation and performance of these stations is monitored via the telemetry system.</p>

Item	Authority	Comments
<p><b>Sewerage</b></p> <p>Nth Rockhampton Sewerage Treatment Plant &amp; associated pump stations Goodsell Street</p> <p>South Rockhampton Sewerage Treatment Plant &amp; associated pump stations Gavial Ck (Quay St)</p> <p>West Rockhampton Sewerage Treatment Plant &amp; associated pump stations Harman Street</p> <p>Gracemere Sewerage Treatment Plant Armstrong Street</p>	<p>Rockhampton Regional Council</p>	<p><b>On-site Sewage Treatment</b></p> <p><b><i>Rockhampton City Area</i></b>  Rockhampton is serviced by three Waste Water Treatment Plants as follows;  <i>North Rockhampton Waste Water Treatment Plan</i> – This plant serves a population of 37300 persons plus a commercial and industrial component. The effluent is disinfected with Chlorine and discharged via gravity to the Fitzroy River downstream of the Barrage.  <i>South Rockhampton Waste Water Treatment Plant</i> – This plant serves a population of 12,000 plus a commercial and industrial component. The effluent from the plant is discharged to the Fitzroy River below the Barrage near the entrance of Gavial Creek.</p> <p><i>West Rockhampton Waste Water Treatment Plant</i> – This plant serves a population of 6,200 with a further small component attributable to industry and commerce in this catchment. The plant is designed for 11,000 equivalent persons. The effluent is passed through a chlorine contact tank and then flows via gravity to the Fitzroy River.</p> <p>There are 29 active sewage pump stations within the sewerage system that assist in the transport of sewage along the distribution system to the treatment plants.  All stations have at least two pumps to ensure that there is sufficient redundancy available in the event of an increase in flow (i.e. during a storm event) or a mechanical breakdown.  All sewage pump stations are monitored via telemetry to ensure early notification of imminent surcharges.</p> <p>The (former) Fitzroy Shire is serviced by one plant. The effluent from this plant discharges to Scrubby Creek.</p>
<p>Yeppoon Waste Water Treatment Plant</p>		<p><b>Yeppoon Waste Water Treatment Plant</b>  This plant serves a population of 5000 properties including commercial and light industrial component. The raw sewage is transferred via a system of sewers, pumping stations and pressure rising mains the Yeppoon sewerage treatment plant, located behind the Livingstone Shire Council works yards in Cordingley Street Yeppoon. The sewage is treated to a secondary standard and the effluent is currently piped to Wreck Point for discharge. All rural and non-reticulated facilities are serviced by onsite treatment and disposal system.</p>



Item	Authority	Comments
		<p>will provide a fully digitized network. Benefits include better restoration of service in the event of any equipment failure or cable cuts, more efficient network management and lower operating costs.</p> <p>There are also dedicated telecommunications networks in the area for police, emergency services, Council and private users.</p> <p>The (former) Livingstone Shire does experience difficulties with mobile phone coverage across some parts of the Shire. These areas are listed within the Communications Sub Plan as known communication blackspots.</p> <p>Major radio towers are situated on ranges above Yeppoon, behind the city centre. The Mt Archer tower at Rockhampton provides communications for Rockhampton, Yeppoon and surrounding areas with radio being predominantly used by single users as communities are now serviced by fibre optic cable.</p>
Frenchville Telephone Exchange	Transfield Telstra Alliance	The major Telstra exchanges are not vulnerable to flood inundation, however in the event of power loss most exchanges have a back-up diesel system with fuel storage capacity ranging from two days to one week.
Rockhampton Telephone Exchange	Transfield Telstra Alliance	Major telephone exchange supporting North Rockhampton & surrounds
Gracemere Telephone Exchange		Major telephone exchange supporting Rockhampton & Surrounds

## 2.8.0 HAZARDOUS SITES

Major Hazard Facilities (MHF) are defined under the Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001 Section 31 as;

1. A *major hazard facility* is a facility that is classified by the chief executive officer under Part 4 Division 1 of the Act as a major hazard facility
2. A *possible major hazard facility* means either of the following facilities, other than a facility under a declaration under section 32(5) of the Act (declaration that a facility is not a MHF) –
  - a. A facility where a hazardous material is stored or handled if the quantity of the material is more than the quantity prescribed under a regulation;
  - b. A facility that the occupier of the facility intends to use for the storage or handling of a hazardous material if the quantity of the material that is likely to be stored or handled is more than the quantity prescribed under a regulation

The following are Major Hazard Facilities within the Rockhampton Regional Council area:

Name	Location	Main Materials causing classification	Date Classified
Bajool Government Explosives Reserve	Bruce Highway Bajool 4699	Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive Materials	2 May 2003
Australian Mining Explosives Pty Ltd	Located within Bajool Govt Explosives Reserve	Ammonium Nitrate	13 Jan 2006
Dyno Nobel Explosives Plant	Located within Bajool Govt Explosives Reserve	Ammonium Nitrate	2 May 2003
Sasol Roche Ammonium Nitrate Facility	Located within Bajool Govt Explosives Reserve	Ammonium Nitrate	2 May 2003
UEE Explosives Australia Pty Ltd	Located within Bajool Govt Explosives Reserve	Ammonium Nitrate	13 Jan 2006

The database at annexure L lists Large Dangerous Goods Locations within the Rockhampton Regional Council.

## **2.9.0 HAZARDS**

A Hazard is defined as a source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss (Emergency Management Australia 2004).

The following identifies the major hazards that may pose a risk to the Rockhampton Region (Note: Hazards are listed in alphabetical order).

### **2.9.1 AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT**

The possibility of an aircraft accident is real both at the Airport and beyond with some hilly wooded areas that could hide the aircraft for some time or create difficulties in accessing an accident zone.

The Rockhampton Airport has an existing Airport Emergency Plan for events that occur within the proximity of the airport and maintains standby emergency equipment for such incidents.

A local government owned airstrip exists within the township of Emu Park and many private airstrips exist on rural holdings throughout the Region, as well as the bitumen surfaced private airstrip at Great Keppel Island resort. In addition to these strips, there are several air strips within the Shoalwater Bay Army Training Area.

With the presence of commercial flights in and out of Rockhampton, military and private aircraft flights etc. the possibility of the incidence of a mishap is always present.

### **2.9.2 BOATING/SHIPPING ACCIDENTS**

Several thousand small boats are registered in the Central Queensland area. Most of these vessels are outbound on fishing trips and sightseeing expeditions to offshore islands and reefs. Adverse weather conditions and the inexperience of operators could contribute to accidents of varying magnitude and descriptions.

In addition to boats travelling to the reefs, many small boats traverse inland and sheltered coastal waters to fish, water ski and boat race and, therefore, have the potential to develop unforeseen problems.

Passenger ferries operate on regular daily trips to Great Keppel Island and other offshore destinations from Roslyn Bay Boat Harbour. Whilst these vessels are "in survey" and regularly maintained, accidents can still occur in these types of vessels from time to time.

Large bulk carriers, navy vessels and trawler fleets also ply the coastal waters of the Shire.

The possibility of a maritime accident, particularly in the vicinity of Port Alma is ever present. Large quantities of explosives are moved through the Port. The Central Queensland Ports Authority has developed detailed Emergency Response Plans for these areas.

### **2.9.3 BLUE GREEN ALGAE BLOOM**

Cyanobacteria, also known as blue-green algae, are a common and naturally occurring component of most aquatic ecosystems and occur in freshwater, estuarine and marine environments. Bloom formation can be caused by a number of factors that interact in complex ways. The most important factors include elevated levels of nutrients, warm water temperatures, adequate sunlight and stable water conditions/long residence times.

As the barrage storage is the source of urban water supply for residents monitoring of blue-green algae in the river, at times when there is potential for blooms is standard practice.

### **2.9.4 CYCLONES/STORM TIDE/SEVERE STORM**

Cyclones pose one of the greatest threats to Coastal & Island residents of the region, particularly during the months of November to April each year.

Tropical cyclones affecting the Region come predominantly from the north-eastern quadrant. Over the last 50 years, either 26 cyclones have crossed the coast of the Region or their path has crossed very close to the coast, whilst others have come close enough to influence the Regions weather. Tropical cyclones affecting the Region are almost an annual occurrence with the possibility of more than one each year. The majority of these cyclones have central pressures of below 990 MHZ.

Whilst the major city of Rockhampton and other areas of the region enjoy some protection due to their distance from the coast and the position of the Berserker Ranges, there remains the potential for these areas to be affected as a result of high winds and rain depressions generated by the Cyclonic events.

Cyclones are categorised in a range from one to five with five being the most severe as detailed in the following table:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Average Wind (km/h)</b>	<b>Strongest Gust (km/h)</b>	<b>Central Pressure (Kpa)</b>	<b>Typical Effects</b>
1	60-90	<125	985+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Damage to some crops, trees. Caravans</li> <li>▪ Craft may drag moorings.</li> </ul>
2	90-120	125-169	985-970	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minor house damage</li> <li>▪ Significant damage to signs, trees, caravans</li> <li>▪ Heavy crop damage</li> <li>▪ Risk of power failure.</li> <li>▪ Craft may break moorings.</li> </ul>
3 (e.g. Winifred)	120-160	170-224	970-945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Some roof and structural damage.</li> <li>▪ Some caravans destroyed.</li> <li>▪ Power failures likely.</li> </ul>
4 (e.g. Tracy)	160-200	225-279	945-920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Significant roof loss and structural damage.</li> <li>▪ Many caravans destroyed and blown away.</li> <li>▪ Dangerous airborne debris.</li> <li>▪ Widespread power failure.</li> </ul>
5 (e.g. Orson)	200+	280+	920-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction.</li> </ul>

### **STORM TIDE**

Meteorological disturbances of some magnitude, such as cyclones, produce intense wind fields. These winds pile the sea up against the continental shelf causing an increase in the tide level over the predicted astronomical tide, which would be normal at the time of landfall. Additionally, the drop in atmospheric pressure at the centre of the cyclone causes the sea level to rise around the eye of the cyclone.

The combined affect is known as storm surge and can produce a water level increase of a number of metres in addition to the normal tidal level. The combination of the storm surge and the astronomical tide is known as a storm tide. If the time of the peak coincides with the high tide, then salt water flooding will occur in the low lying coastal areas of the Region. Populated areas likely to be affected by the storm tide are the beachfront areas of the Capricorn Coast including catchments of Barwell's Creek, Ross and Fig Tree Creeks, Williamson Creek, Shoal Creek, Cawarral and Pumpkin Creeks and Great Keppel Island.

Storm surge heights are unpredictable and are dependent upon central pressure and the approach direction of the cyclone. The effect of this surge, (i.e. height above the normal astronomical tide) is variable depending upon the phase of the tide at which the cyclone surge occurs.

The only recent surge data available on the Capricorn Coast was for Cyclone David in January 1976, which indicated a surge height of between 1.2m to 1.5m above normal tide heights. However, this does not preclude the possibility of higher storm surge heights occurring.

Annexure M depicts maps outlining areas of the region that may be subject to inundation.

### **2.9.5 EARTHQUAKE**

Whilst most of Australia is rated as having a “low-risk” status with regard to earthquake hazard the historical data of this assumption is of relatively short duration. Historically, quite a number of seismic disturbances have occurred along the eastern seaboard of Queensland from the Gold Coast in the south, through to Daintree in the north. These have been relatively low in magnitude.

The region has experienced earthquakes of up to 6.23 off the coast and 5.8 south of Gladstone in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and other minor tremors. In 1998 an earthquake of 4.7 was experienced several hundred kilometres from the coast.

Whilst loss of life and severe property damage has not been evident following these disturbances the consequences of a severe happening such as Newcastle 1989 has proven the necessity of planning for just that type of disaster.

In particular earthquakes are of particular concern in the major regional city of Rockhampton should transport and access across the Fitzroy River be affected, as these are the major routes North and South. Support services across the city would be isolated from populated areas.

Amongst other factors, the impact of earthquake events is also dependent on local geological conditions.

Conditions in the Rockhampton area generally consist of a deep alluvium layer over 10 metres deep that is contained within a solid rock basement. These geological conditions result in seismic amplification that will cause more serious impact to structures.

Significant earthquakes that have been recorded in the region are summarised in the following table:

Date	Location	Magnitude	Comments
28 Aug 1883	Gayndah	ML 5.9 MM VII	
1910	Munduberra	ML 5.2	
6 June 1918	Gladstone located 135 km offshore	ML 6.0 MM VI	Among the largest eastern Australian earthquakes and the largest according to a magnitude estimate of 6.3 which was based on felt area. Felt area spanned Mackay (to north), Grafton NSW (to south) and Charleville (to west). Damage in Rockhampton region included fallen chimneys, cracks in walls, broken windows. Minor damage reported in Bundaberg area and Gladstone. MMI of VII and VIII were noted on Quaternary floodplain alluvium in the Rockhampton area (i.e. similar ground shaking as Newcastle earthquake).
4 Apr 1935	Gayndah	ML 6.1 MM VII	This event was widely felt and caused general concern amongst Central Queensland communities
1953	Many Peaks	ML 5.3 MM V	This event located near Many Peaks caused minor damage in Many Peaks and was widely felt in Gladstone as MM IV.
28 Nov 1978	Heron Island	ML 5.2 MM IV	Widely felt in Gladstone and along coast from Rockhampton to Maryborough
1991	Bajool	ML 2.9 MM IV	
2 Nov 1998	Rockhampton	ML 4.7	Widely felt on Heron Island (one person reportedly thrown from bed). Felt in Rockhampton

ML – Richter Magnitude, MM – Modified Mercalli Intensity

### 2.9.6 EXOTIC ANIMAL DISEASE

Whilst various types of animals are in existence in the Region, cattle are the animals in the largest numbers. For this reason it is anticipated that this species is the most likely in which this type of disease would occur.

The possibility of an occurrence of exotic animal disease is always present. There are many large holdings of cattle and other animals susceptible to an outbreak of disease, in the region.

Gracemere north of Rockhampton, is home to one of the largest livestock saleyards in the Southern Hemisphere. This gives rise to the mass transportation of livestock and focal point for the concentration and spread of exotic animal diseases. Disease source, identification, tracking and quarantine are a major issue once livestock has reached a focal point.

The city of Rockhampton is also home to two (2) of the largest meat processing facilities. These facilities are located on the eastern side of the city, necessitating the movement of livestock through the city itself. This is also a consideration for the safety of the population. Other types of diseases carried into the area by birds or pests are most likely to be introduced from the north, e.g. Papua New Guinea. Should this be the case and if the disease is recognised early enough, quarantine of the area would occur.

In the event of an outbreak of exotic animal disease immediate implementation of QPlan (DPI plan of action) would be required and may necessitate the provision of assistance from local resources.

### **2.9.7 EXPLOSION**

The occurrence of a major explosion is obviously unpredictable however has a high probability and may occur in some form at any time.

The locations at risk are the various industrial enterprises, storage of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) containers of various sizes, bulk depots of oils and petrol, motor service stations and similar establishments throughout the region.

Potential explosion of road tankers of petrol and gas is likely to be confined to the major traffic routes and the railways. Casualties would be likely and depending on location of the event, evacuations may be required.

### **2.9.8 FIRES**

#### ***Wildfire***

Wildfires occur within areas ranging from grasslands to treed coastal plains and ranges. The main problem period is between September and the start of the wet season. The problem becomes more severe if the summer rains fail to eventuate.

Much of the Rockhampton Regional Council area consists of rural environments with small and large holdings, small townships and residential developments. Wildfires are therefore a potential risk to lives, homes, pastures and livestock. Substantial risk is also faced within the interface Zone (iZone) where urban development is encroaching onto rural areas.

There has also been a history of significant wildfires within the areas of Cawarral and Mt Archer; Frenchville, Parkhurst, Koongal Lakes and the rural areas traversed by Rockhampton-Yeppoon Road.

The region has a substantial number of rural fire brigades which are equipped and trained to control most outbreaks of fires. Some become out of control but are seldom beyond the capabilities of the Keppel group of Rural Fire Brigades. Additional resources can be obtained from the Rural Fire Service District Inspector's Office in Rockhampton.

Should a significant wildfire event occur assistance may be required with community welfare issues.

The large pine forest at Byfield could also be threatened by indiscriminate burning. The fighting of a fire in this area would likely be beyond the resources of the Forestry Department; however, the Rural Fire Service has a duty and authority to assist.

QFRS bushfire hazard rating for the regions is HIGH

Refer to Bushfire Risk Hazard Maps at Annexure G.

### ***Urban Fires***

Fires of varying degree, in urban centres of the Region, are likely at any time. Fire Stations in North and South Rockhampton are manned twenty four hours a day seven days a week Yeppoon Fire Station is manned by permanent career fire fighters 8.00am to 4.00pm Monday to Friday after which Auxiliary fire fighting personnel are “on call” to respond to fire calls. Auxiliary fire brigades are situated within Emu Park, Gracemere and Mt Morgan. with personnel responding to fire calls as required. Emu Park and Mt Morgan fire stations are manned by one senior permanent career fire fighter Monday to Friday 8.00am to 4.00pm.

In the event of a significant urban fire occurring within any area of the region it could be expected that there would be casualties of varying degree and number.

Whilst QFRS generally has sufficient resources to cope with the fire, assistance may be required in significant events with regard to community welfare.

## **2.9.9 FLOOD**

Due to its immense size and fan-like shape, the Fitzroy River catchment is capable of producing severe flooding following heavy rainfall events. Its major tributaries, the Dawson, Mackenzie and Connors Rivers rise in the eastern coastal ranges and in the Great Dividing Range and join together about 100 kilometres west of Rockhampton. Major floods can result from either the Dawson or the Connors-Mackenzie Rivers. Significant flooding in the Rockhampton area can also occur from heavy rain in the local area below Riverslea.

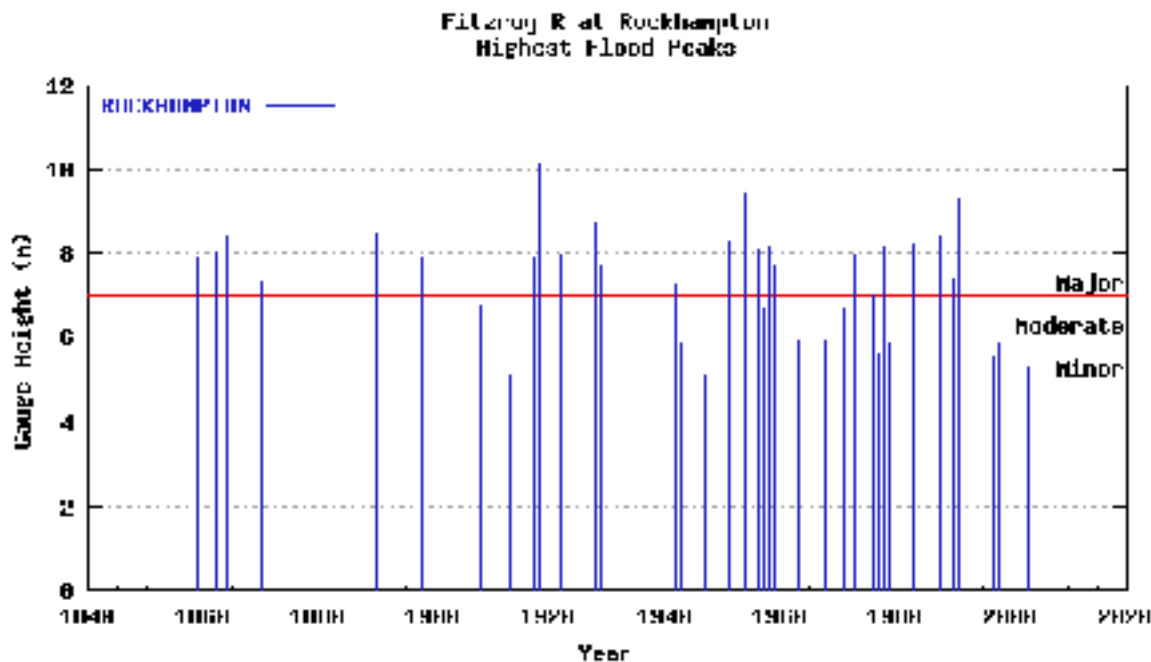
### ***Previous Flooding***

The Fitzroy River at Rockhampton has a long and well documented history of flooding with flood records dating back to 1859. The highest recorded flood occurred in January 1918 and reached 10.11 metres on the Rockhampton gauge.

In the past, floods have occurred between the months of January and April, and occasionally as late as May. They result in the flooding of properties and premises in low lying areas of the Rockhampton Region, causing loss of communications and transport (including road, rail and air) and damage to crops. Evacuation of some areas has also taken place in the past.

The most recent major flood occurred in January 1991 following the coastal crossing of Tropical Cyclone Joy near Ayr on 26th December 1991. The flood was the third highest on record and rose to a height of 9.30 metres on the Rockhampton gauge.

The figure below shows the significant flood peaks which have occurred at Rockhampton during the last 150 years.



**Flood Forecasting**

The Bureau of Meteorology operates a flood warning system for the Fitzroy River and its tributaries based on a rainfall and river height observations network. In consultation with the Rockhampton Regional Council, the Bureau issues predictions of flood heights for the Fitzroy River at Rockhampton whenever it is expected to exceed 5 metres on the city gauge. The objective is to provide at least 60 hours warning of flood heights above 5 metres. These forecasts are updated at least once each day. When possible, river height predictions are also given for Taroom, Theodore, Moura, and Baralaba on the Dawson River and for Tarrus on the Mackenzie River.

The Bureau's Flood Warning Centre issues Flood Warnings, which include the river height predictions and River Height Bulletins for the Fitzroy River catchment regularly during flood events.

**Interpreting Flood Warnings and River Height Bulletins**

Flood Warnings and River Height Bulletins contain observed river heights for a selection of the river height monitoring locations. The time at which the river reading has been taken is given together with its tendency (e.g. rising, falling, steady or at its peak). The Flood Warnings may also contain predictions in the form of minor, moderate or major flooding for a period in the future.

River Height Bulletins also give the height above or below the road, bridge or causeway for each river station located near a road crossing.

One of the simplest ways of understanding what the actual or predicted river height means is to compare the height given in the Warning or Bulletin with the height of previous floods at that location.

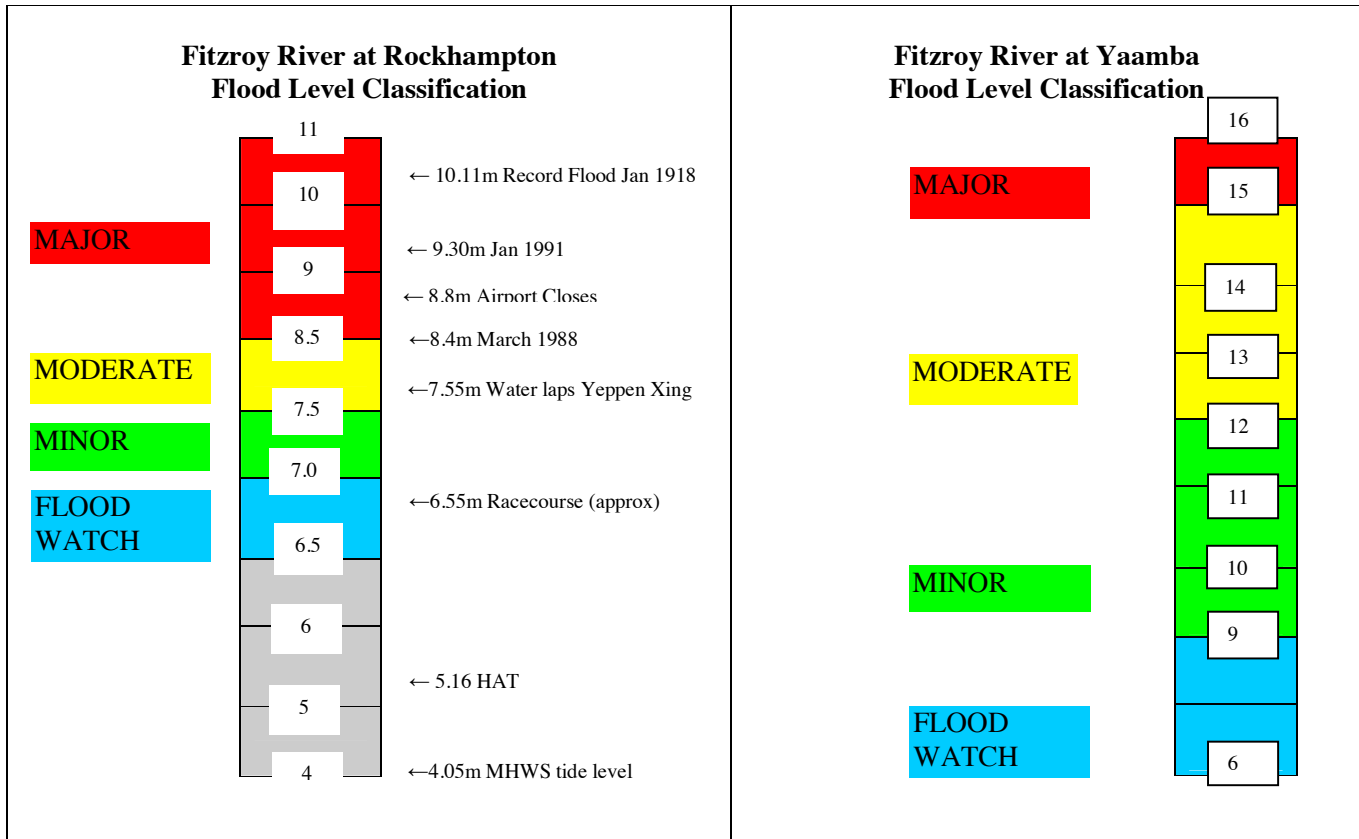
The table below summarises the flood history of the Fitzroy River catchment - it contains the flood gauge heights for the more significant recent floods.

<i>River height station</i>	<i>Jan 1918</i>	<i>Feb 1954</i>	<i>Jan/Feb 1978</i>	<i>May 1983</i>	<i>Mar 1988</i>	<i>Jan 1991</i>
Waitara		10.67	11.90	5.90	12.65	13.60
Cardowan		17.37	16.38	9.0	19.10	17.10
Connors Junction		-	15.98		17.75	17.30
Emerald		14.12	12.97	11.98		
Yakcam		-	23.15	20.12	8.20	13.80
Bingegang		-	17.23	16.0		12.35
Tartrus		17.48	16.60	14.90	17.90	18.10
Taroom		8.15	4.08	7.46	3.95	
Theodore		13.64	11.27	13.24		7.98
Moura		-	10.46	12.09		6.60
Karamea		12.95	8.10	9.98		8.90
Baralaba		15.52	2.68	4.60		9.45
Rannes		8.28	10.17	9.60		9.55
Newlands		18.16	16.28	14.49	9.01	15.29
Riverslea	30.78	28.60	23.15	22.88	24.85	28.04
Yaamba	17.32	16.59	14.75	14.97	15.22	16.65
Rockhampton	10.11	9.40	8.15	8.25	8.40	9.30

All heights are in metres on flood gauges.

## Flood Classifications

At each flood warning river height station, the severity of flooding is described as flood watch, minor, moderate or major according to the effects caused in the local area or in nearby downstream areas. Terms used in Flood Warnings are based on the following definitions.



**Major Flooding:** This causes inundation of large areas, isolating towns and cities. Major disruptions occur to road and rail links. Evacuation of many houses and business premises may be required. In rural areas widespread flooding of farmland is likely.

**Moderate Flooding:** This causes the inundation of low lying areas requiring the removal of stock and/or the evacuation of some houses. Main traffic bridges may be closed by floodwaters.

**Minor Flooding:** This causes inconvenience such as closing of minor roads and the submergence of low level bridges.

**Flood Watch:** River rises are monitored and pumps located adjacent to the river should be removed.

### *Past results and Probable Effects of Flooding in Rockhampton*

For details in regards to past results and probable effects of flooding within Rockhampton refer to annexure G.

### **2.9.10 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS (including Oil spills)**

Many hazardous materials of varying types are transported by road and rail within and through the Rockhampton region. For this reason the potential for an incident of this type is ever present. Queensland Railways include this risk in their operations plan.

Although managed under dangerous goods legislation the potential for an incident involving dangerous goods and chemicals is moderate. Areas most likely to be affected include industrial areas of the region and major transport corridors and evacuations may be required if such an incident were to occur.

Queensland Fire & Rescue Service would control the incident with assistance from other agencies including the Chemical Hazards & Emergency Management Unit (CHEM Unit), local government and SES. Assistance will vary depending on the location and severity of an incident.

The possibility of a hazardous material or oil spill into the storm water system within Rockhampton or other major urban areas, and Fitzroy River is always present however the probability of such an occurrence is low. Such an incident would be relatively small and managed by QFRS with assistance from Rockhampton Regional Council in terms of clean up etc. The Environmental Protection Agency may also be involved.

The potential for oil/fuel spills in the Fitzroy River and Port Alma is a possibility and has occurred before. Such an incident would be the responsibility of the "Central Queensland Ports Authority and/or Queensland Transport Department under the Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan.

Local resources may be called upon to assist.

Large bulk carriers and freighters traverse the waters between Mackay and Gladstone and use the Capricorn Channel and the Fitzroy River mouth to Port Alma.

Should a vessel have problems in these areas causing loss of a large quantity of oil or similar material, attention may be required by local government.

### **2.9.11 INFLUENZA PANDEMIC**

Since avian influenza broke out in late 2003, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has warned that, should the virus mutate and be easily transferred from human to human, the world could be facing an influenza pandemic with significant consequences.

An influenza pandemic is a disease outbreak that occurs when:

- A new strain of influenza virus emerges to which no-one is immune;
- The virus causes disease in humans; and
- The virus is easily spread between humans.

In the absence of immunity, a new influenza strain can rapidly spread across the globe, causing epidemics or pandemics, infecting large numbers of people.

Queensland Health are the lead agency in such an event and could require support from various organizations including local government depending on the severity and spread of the disease.

The Australian Health Management Plan for Pandemic Influenza was released on 30 May 2006 ([www.health.gov.au/pandemic](http://www.health.gov.au/pandemic)).

#### **2.9.12 LANDSLIP**

Landslips involve the movement of large amounts of earth, rock, sand or mud or any combination of these. Landslips are infrequent in the Rockhampton region; however they are a reality and can be caused by a major event such as earthquakes and also by soil saturation from rainfall or seepage, or construction activity.

The State government has produced a planning guide titled "Mitigating the adverse Impacts of Flood, Bushfire and Landslide". This has been incorporated into Council's town planning requirements.

#### **2.9.13 LOSS OF POWER (> 3 DAYS)**

The power supply within the Rockhampton Region has been extremely reliable over the years with only short term nuisance blackouts occurring. This does not discount the possibility of an extended blackout occurring, which would have some dire consequences for the population and industries within the Shire.

#### **2.9.14 MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITIES**

The Shoalwater Bay Training Area is located approximately 40 kilometres north of Yeppoon. The area was acquired by the commonwealth Government for military training in 1965.

The area is regularly used for joint international military exercises involving military personnel undertaking land, sea and air training in a variety of simulated exercises such as the Talisman Saber series of exercises which are conducted biennially in Australia with the United States. These exercises involve the transportation and use of military ordnance within the Region.

#### **2.9.15 MEDICAL EPIDEMICS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

With the possibility of large numbers of overseas tourists visiting the Region, either in residence, at resorts or in transit to other locations, the likelihood of the introduction of an infectious disease is a distinct possibility. This probability is further extended by the use of overseas troops of the Shoalwater Bay Army Training Area.

Queensland Health are the lead agency should such an event occur and could require support from various organisation including local government depending on the severity and spread of the disease.

#### **2.9.16 MAJOR ROAD/RAIL ACCIDENTS (Including Bus)**

The need for the Local Disaster Management Group to become involved in a road accident would probably only be occasioned by an accident involving a tourist coach, semi trailer or the like and would be for welfare requirements.

With resort development on the Capricorn Coast and the Keppel Islands many tourist coaches traverse the roads from Rockhampton to the Coast as well as along the Bruce Highway. In addition to these coaches, large semi trailers traverse the highway and cattle floats and timber jinkers are prevalent on most of the Regions roads.

The main northern rail route passes through Rockhampton including a section along Denison Street, which crosses the Bruce Highway and several inner city intersections. The potential for a major rail disaster exists in the event of an accident, especially if a train is carrying dangerous goods. Residences and business houses close to rail lines, railway stations, goods yards, shunting areas, industrial areas and diesel sheds could be affected by a rail disaster.

Queensland Rail has its own emergency management plans for any accidents on the rail network.

### **2.9.17 TERRORISM**

The September 11, Bali bombings and Madrid bombings have placed terrorism on the agenda for all levels of government. The likelihood of an event occurring is somewhat unknown however the Rockhampton region has experienced terrorist type activities in the past. As such it is important that facilities are assessed and measures taken in relation to security.

Casualties could be anticipated in the event of a terrorist activity and may range from a few to hundreds.

Potential targets include but are not limited to:

- Mass gatherings
- Hazardous storage sites
- Transport hubs and corridors
- Critical & essential infrastructure i.e. water supply, telephone system, electricity infrastructure

The Queensland Police Service is the responsible agency and may require support from various Local, State & Federal agencies depending on the severity of the incident.

### **2.9.18 TSUNAMI**

Tsunami ('soo-nar-me') is a Japanese word; 'tsu' meaning harbour and 'nami' meaning wave. Tsunamis are actually waves caused by sudden movement of the ocean due to earthquakes, landslides on the sea floor, land slumping into the ocean, major volcanic eruptions or large meteorite impacts.

Most tsunamis are caused by large earthquakes at the seafloor, when large slabs of rock are forced to move past each other suddenly causing the overlaying water to move. The resulting wave moves outwards and away from this event.

A tsunami is recorded on Australia's coastline about once every two years. Most are very small and classified low risk. However, several large tsunamis have hit Australia's north-west coast and this area is classified moderate risk, due to its proximity to Indonesia and other countries where large earthquakes and volcanic eruptions can occur.

## 2.10.0 RISK MANAGEMENT STUDIES

The following risk management studies have been undertaken in regards to the Rockhampton Regional Council area. These studies were completed prior to local government amalgamation in March 2008 and are therefore listed as being undertaken by the previous local governments that have since been amalgamated to now form the Rockhampton Regional Council:

- Fire Hazard Strategy Report – Rob Friends & Associates in association with Chenoweth EPLA.(December 2002)

Livingstone Shire Council commissioned a fire hazard study of coastal areas as part of investigations forming inputs to a new planning scheme. The study area is focused on the Capricorn Coast, a corridor approximately 10 kilometres wide between Byfield in the north and Keppel Sands in the south, covering an area of approximately 350km<sup>2</sup>

- Capricorn Coast Storm Tide Hazard Investigation – Connell Wagner. (February 2003)

Livingstone Shire Council obtained funding from the Federal & Queensland Governments to undertake a Storm Tide Hazard Assessment of the Capricorn Coast. The stated aim of the Storm Tide Hazard Assessment was to identify and quantify areas of risk associated with storm surges which impact on the coastal communities of Livingstone Shire Council, in particular at Yeppoon, Emu Park and Keppel Sands

- Livingstone Shire Council Natural Disaster (All Hazards) Risk Management Study – Connell Wagner (November 2005)

The study covers the following natural hazards:

- Flooding (river & creek); and
- Severe storms;
- Cyclones
- Dam break (consequential flooding only);
- Landslide;
- Earthquake;
- Storm surge; and
- Bushfire

The primary objectives of this study were:

- To improve preparedness for disasters;
  - To reduce the impact of disasters upon Livingstone Shire
  - To reduce recovery costs and economic disruption; and
  - To secure future relief funding through the Natural Disaster Relief Arrangements
- Rockhampton City Council & Fitzroy Shire Council Natural Disaster Risk Management Study - Connell Hatch Associates (2003).

This study was limited to the following natural hazards:

- Bushfire;
- Cyclone/storm surge & East Coast Lows;
- Earthquake;
- Severe Storm;
- Flooding; and
- Landslip

The following qualitative risk analysis matrix was utilised for the prioritisation of risks and development of treatment strategies:

Descriptor	Potential Scenarios
Insignificant Risk	No fatalities. Medical treatment required. Small number displaced for a short period. Some damage. Little disruption to the community. Some impact on environment, with no lasting effects. Some financial loss.
Minor	Small number of fatalities. Hospitalisation required. Minor temporary displacement. Significant damage. Some community disruption. Serious impact on environment with no long-term effects. Significant financial loss.
Moderate	Multiple fatalities. Numerous injuries requiring hospitalisation. Significant numbers displaced for short periods. Serious damage requiring some external assistance. Community functioning with difficulty. Severe impact on environment with long-term effects. Serious financial loss.
Major	Numerous fatalities. Extensive injuries, with significant hospitalisation. Large number displaced for significant duration. Severe damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning. Severe permanent damage to the environment. Severe financial loss.
Catastrophic	Mass fatalities. Large numbers requiring extended hospitalisation. General and widespread displacement for extended duration. Widespread extensive damage. Community unable to function. Widespread severe permanent damage to the environment. Widespread severe financial loss.

CONSEQUENCE					
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
	1	2	3	4	5
A (almost certain) 1:1	H	H	E	E	5
B (likely) 1:10	M	H	H	EW	E
C (possible) 1:50	L	M	H	E	E
D (unlikely) 1:100	L	L	M	H	E
E (rare) 1:500	L	L	M	H	H

- E Extreme risk; immediate action required
- H High risk; senior management attention required
- M Medium risk; management responsibility must be specified
- L Low risk; manage by routine procedures

### 2.10.1 Risk Management Record

The above Natural Disaster Risk Management Studies process is based on the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS4360:1999: Risk Management and also closely followed the procedures outlined in the following references:

- Disaster Risk Management by Zamecka and Buchanan, 2000;
- Natural Risk Management – Guidelines for Reporting by the Department of Emergency Services; and
- Risks and Realities – A Multi- disciplinary Approach to the Vulnerability of Lifelines to Natural Hazards, Centre for Advanced Engineering, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, NZ

The goal of the studies was to maximize community safety and reduce the economic impact of natural disaster events upon the community through the identification of relevant actions for the prevention and preparation for these hazards.

The treatment options identified in this part were developed as part of the relevant Natural Disaster Risk Management Study and were evaluated in consultations involving local government, DES and Connell Hatch representatives.

The main objective of these consultations was the evaluation of the options to assess which ones should be detailed for action or further study in the Disaster Mitigation Plan. During discussions the action for the treatment options was assessed as either Go, No Go or Further Study. In making this assessment the following criteria were used:

#### **Go**

- Easily completed;
- Can be completed in a relatively short timeframe;
- Can be completed with internal resources;
- Responsibility for action is clear; and
- Significant and strategic mitigation potential.

#### **No Go (NG)**

- Option is too difficult to reasonably implement;
- Funding requirements are beyond local governments capacity and existing budget;
- Politically impractical;
- Not possible to implement for other reasons; and
- Mitigation potential is not significant.

#### **Further Study (FS)**

- Required to define the project/study scope;
- Required to define cost and funding implications;
- To capture necessary data;
- To define resources; and
- To define or clarify the mitigation benefits.

During consultations the treatment options were evaluated in accordance with the assessed ranking, i.e. treatment options for high-risk scenarios assessed before low risk scenarios.

The risk management record is compiled as a result of these studies. A copy of the risk management record is held by Rockhampton Regional Council Disaster Management Officer.

## **RISK MANAGEMENT RECORD**

## **RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION**

## 2.10.2 FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS/ASSESSMENTS

Risk/Hazard	Comments/Suggested Actions
<p>Terrorism Risk Rating – Low/Moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local information campaign targeting critical infrastructure owners/operators to ensure they are aware of the document “Securing Queensland’s Critical Infrastructure Guidelines for owners/operators”, to assist them to determine the terrorism threat in relation to their organisation. This would include managers of council controlled/owned critical infrastructure</li> <li>▪ The Local Disaster Management Group and other selected/relevant participants should conduct a security review of critical infrastructure owned/operated by council or critical infrastructure that may impact on council operations or the community. Mass gathering locations, events, and hazardous sites should also be considered in the review.</li> <li>▪ The Local Government Counter Terrorism Risk Management Kit advises that the kit should be used by Local Disaster Management Groups with input from key stakeholders including, DES, Police, major industries &amp; peak bodies, owners and operators of critical infrastructure and mass gathering venues &amp; major event organisers</li> </ul>
<p>Heatwave Risk Rating - Moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This risk is relevant due to our climate. Information should be included in future editions of the Natural Hazards Guide for distribution to residents.</li> </ul>
<p>Tsunami Risk Rating - Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Whilst investigations are currently (2008) being conducted at the State level in regards to the potential effect of Tsunami on Australian coastlines, the LDMG should consider if it wishes to undertake a relevant study in relation to this phenomena. A study would help determine if further planning for this type of event is needed and could model possible areas of impact. An application for funding under the NDMP could be submitted for this purpose.</li> </ul>
<p>Pandemic Influenza Risk Rating - High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Queensland Health is currently (2008) developing relevant plans as the lead agency in this area. Local Governments have been requested to nominate relevant facilities that may be utilized for purposes such as mass vaccination or assessment facilities. The LDMG should consider what other planning is required in this area to identify &amp; address social consequences of a flu pandemic.</li> <li>▪ For Local Government planning the Queensland Government have advised that local government has two main roles in relation to preparing for any influenza pandemic, being; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure Council’s business continuity arrangements adequately cater for the nature of a pandemic; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify, plan for, and establish measures to reduce the consequences or impact of a pandemic on local communities (e.g. identify &amp; address the social consequences of a pandemic on the community). The special needs of particular groups i.e. children, aged, disabled, dementia, indigenous persons and culturally and linguistically diverse groups need to be considered.</li> </ul>
Blue Green Algae Risk Rating - Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All agencies involved in the management of a bloom should be aware of bloom control arrangements. The LDMG should ascertain if it is possible for Council to lose its drinking water supply due to a Blue Green Algae bloom despite current water treatment processes. Further planning may be required if this is the case, with Qld Health as an advisory agency.</li> <li>▪ FRW currently have a Cyanobacteria Contingency Plan For an Action Level 2 bloom advice is provided to consult health authorities if toxin levels in treated water exceed 1 ug/l</li> </ul>
Animal & Plant/Food Crop Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The DPI&amp;F is the lead agency in this event with the following plans and manuals relating to pest and disease emergencies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AUSVETPLAN – the national disease response plan;</li> <li>▪ QLDVETPLAN – the exotic animal disease threat specific sub plan of the State Disaster Plan</li> <li>▪ Queensland Emergency Animal Diseases Operations manual;</li> <li>▪ Queensland Emergency Operations Manual for Pests of Plants</li> <li>▪ Specific pant pest contingency plans; and</li> <li>▪ AQUAVETPLAN – the national aquatic animal disease response plan</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The LDMG needs to give consideration to the level of assistance and required resources that may be needed in the event of such an outbreak.</li> </ul>
Dam Failure Risk Rating - Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An emergency action plan exists for the Stanwell Water Supply Dam (copy of this plan was provided to the previous Rockhampton LDMG). Sunwater were the consultants for this report. The Stanwell Supply Dam is located some 25km south west of Rockhampton within the boundaries of Stanwell Power Station. The dam is not on a water course, but is located in the vicinity of Quarry Creek, a tributary of Neerkol Creek.</li> <li>▪ The dam supplies raw water by gravity feed to the nearby power station. The reservoir has a storage capacity of approximately 1,900 ML and a storage surface area of 29 HA at a full supply level of 87.0 M. The storage receives inflow from catchment area of 2.8 km<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>▪ The emergency action plan indicates that under certain conditions, sections of the Bruce Highway would be affected by flood, access to the power plant will be affected by flood, evacuation of</li> </ul>

some residents of the Stanwell Township could be required & rail lines may be affected.

- Dambreak modelling has occurred and the developed hydraulic model extended approximately 18km downstream of the dam site, up to Gracemere Lagoon. Different scenarios were modelled in the plan e.g. sunny day failure, probable maximum flood (PMF) with no dam failure and PMF with dam failure. From the results it was estimated that at Gracemere lagoon the peak flood level difference between PMF – no dam failure and PMF dam failure was 0.1m
- Due to the technical nature of the modelling conducted, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines were asked to consider the plan and provide advice particularly in relation to effects on Rockhampton and areas around Gracemere, if these areas are already in flood at the time of dam failure.
- Advice received indicated that this water would have limited effect, particularly considering the 0.1m difference in PMF detailed above.
- The LDMG should consider whether any further technical advice should be sought to clarify this matter any further, particularly with varying flood heights.

## SECTION 3 – PREVENTION

### 3.0.0 PREVENTION

Prevention refers to the regulatory and physical measures taken to ensure that emergencies are prevented or their effects mitigated.

Strategies aimed at preventing disaster events incorporate the utilization of:

#### **BUILDING CODES REGULATIONS AND LEGISLATION**

There are various laws and regulations that govern the building process.

This section provides an overview of the various pieces of legislation that govern the building industry.

#### **Integrated Planning Act 1997**

The *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, commonly referred to as IPA, forms the foundation of Queensland's planning and development assessment legislation.

The purpose of IPA is to:

- Coordinate and integrate planning at the local, regional and State levels;
- Manage the process by which development occurs; and
- Manage the effects of development on the environment (including managing the use of premises)

The main element of IPA that relates to builders and sub-contractors on a day to day basis is the Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS). IDAS is the step by step process for lodging, assessing and deciding development applications.

*Building Act 1975*

The Building Act governs all building work in Queensland. The Act empowers the regulation of certain aspects of buildings and structures and includes the administrative terms necessary to give effect to the legislation.

It is a requirement of the Building Act 1975 that buildings in Queensland be constructed in accordance with the Building Code of Australia (BCA) *Building Code of Australia*.

The Building Code of Australia is a uniform set of technical provisions for the design and construction of buildings and other structures throughout Australia. The BCA is given legal effect through the *Building Act 1975*.

The BCA is supported by a number of "reference documents". These documents provide specific detail on how to comply with the BCA and include a number of Australian Standards.

The BCA, which must be read in conjunction with the Building Act, is published in two volumes:

- Volume 1 related to Class 2 to 9 buildings
- Volume 2 (also known as the Housing Provisions)

### **Australian Standards**

Numerous building and construction standards have been developed that add to the safety, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of building in Australia. A Standard is a document which provides rules, guidelines and often detailed technical specifications for activities undertaken in the industry.

A number of the building and construction standards are referenced in regulations including the Building Code of Australia, which means it is compulsory to undertake work in the way in which it is specified. A few examples include:

- Product standards and test methods related to windows, doors and roofing;
- Internal and external waterproofing of dwellings;
- Installation and product standards for smoke detectors;
- Design standards related to access for the disabled.

These are applicable as they ensure that buildings meet an established standard to prevent damage and injury in an event.

Compliance with building regulations/codes will reduce the effects from; floods, cyclones, severe storms, landslides and earthquakes in particular.

### **COMMUNITY AWARENESS (PUBLIC EDUCATION)**

Community awareness & public education is extremely important in enabling the community to empower itself during times of disaster or emergency.

A fundamental challenge for local government and the emergency management sector in general, when aiming to achieve “safer sustainable communities” is how to effectively engage the community. It is recognized that an “engaged community” involved in the decision making processes associated with emergency management activities is more likely to be responsive and self managing when emergencies do arise.

### **INSURANCE INCENTIVES**

Insurance coverage for properties affected by disaster events is regularly a concern for people affected by those events.

The provision of insurance incentives (such as reduced insurance premiums) for residents who have taken appropriate and relevant action to prepare or enhance their properties structural adequacy or capacity to withstand relevant hazards, has been identified as a method of ensuring a more prepared and resilient community.

Whilst local government has little influence over the processes of insurance companies, Natural Disaster Risk Management Studies undertaken by Council have included the initiative to investigate a scheme to assist home owners to strengthen vulnerable housing elements.

## **LAND USE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES**

### ***State Planning Policy 1/03 – Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Flood, Bushfire & Landslide***

The Queensland Government considers that development should minimise the potential adverse impacts of flood, bushfire and landslide on people, property, economic activity and the environment.

#### *Purpose of Policy 1/03*

The State Planning Policy sets out the State's interest in ensuring that the natural hazards of flood, bushfire and landslide are adequately considered when making decisions about development.

Under the Integrated Planning Act 1977 the State Planning Policy has effect when development applications are assessed, when planning schemes are made or amended and when land is designated for community infrastructure.

## SECTION 4 – PREPAREDNESS

### 4.0.0 PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness is having “arrangements or plans to deal with a threat situation or a disaster, that is, the mobilisation of the disaster response structure and resources” (Emergency Management Australia, 2004).

Preparedness can include:

- Establishing or refining procedures regarding early warning systems, and a public education plan to inform the community of these systems;
- Training relevant response personnel on operational implementation;
- Considering and planning for the finances and capital required in the event of activating the disaster management plan;
- Establishing emergency communications procedures; and
- Developing and testing plans

### 4.1.0 DISASTER COORDINATION CENTRE ARRANGEMENTS (RESOURCES & LOCATIONS)

A basic requirement of Disaster Management response is a well equipped coordination centre capable of being made operational at short notice and having the capacity to accommodate all control personnel.

#### ***Responsibility***

The LDMG is responsible to the DDMG for the efficiency of Local Government operational coordination arrangements. As such, the LDMG is responsible for the provision of a local Disaster Coordination Centre.

**ADDRESS** – The Rockhampton Regional Council Disaster Coordination Centre is located at:

- The Reception Room (including the IT Training Room)  
Ground Floor Rockhampton Regional Council City Hall  
Bolsover Street  
Rockhampton

The telephone numbers for public contact with the Disaster Coordination Centre will be advertised upon activation of the DCC.

Standard Operating Procedures have been developed for the activation and operation of the DCC.

Should this facility become unusable for any reason, an alternative disaster coordination centre will be established at:

- Training Rooms  
Central Queensland University  
Yaamba Road  
Rockhampton

or as otherwise determined by the Chairperson of the Local Disaster Management Group.

### ***Functions***

Local Disaster Coordination Centres (LDCC) may be permanent or temporary facilities, provided within each Local Government area to support the LDMG during disasters. Each Local Disaster Coordination Centre is responsible to provide prompt and relevant information to the DDCC concerning any disaster event or potential disaster event occurring within their area. These Centres are also responsible for the coordination of all local resources as well as those allocated to it for disaster management purposes. In particular a LDCC is responsible for:

- collection, collation and dissemination of information to the Disaster District Coordination Centre, relevant local agencies and officers, and the public;
- implementation of operational decisions of the LDMG; and
- To coordinate Local Government and community resources in support of agencies involved in response and recovery operations including those allocated from the Commonwealth, State and Disaster District, in support of the disaster affected community

Operational staff for the Disaster Coordination Centre is to be provided from a list of Council staff and other volunteers.

In emergency/disaster situations, the combating and support organisations may send an Emergency Services Liaison Officer (ESLO) to the Disaster Coordination Centre. These liaison officers should have the authority to commit their respective resources if so required. The ESLO should of necessity, be of senior rank and have communication with their own organisations.

Each control authority and support organisation will establish its own headquarters to control its own resources. The relevant Control Authority will determine the siting and location of any Forward Command Post.

## **4.2.0 COMMUNITY WARNING AND ALERTING SYSTEMS**

### **STANDARD EMERGENCY WARNING SYSTEMS (SEWS)**

In 1999, an agreement was reached between all States and Territories on the need for a Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) to be used in assisting the delivery of public warnings and messages for major emergency events.

The States and Territories further agreed to accept responsibility for the preparation and implementation of procedures related to the use of SEWS in each jurisdiction and to develop and conduct appropriate public awareness programs.

#### ***Function of Sews***

SEWS is intended for use as an alert signal to be played on public media to draw listeners' attention to a following emergency warning. It is meant to attract listener's attention to the fact that they should take notice of the emergency message.

#### ***Management of SEWS***

Responsibility for the management of SEWS in Queensland rests with the Executive Officer of the State Disaster Management Group (SDMG), in coordination with the Queensland Regional Director of the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) for meteorological purposes.

### ***Local Warnings / Information***

At a local level, the release of information to the community regarding the emergency, and associated threats, will be the responsibility of the Chairperson of the Local Disaster Management Group or his delegate.

Situations will arise that will require the release of information relevant to Disaster Management.

ABC Radio, Radio 4RO, The Morning Bulletin and the Capricorn Coast newspapers will be used to provide information. Attempts will be made to utilize other radio stations and TV channels, both local and Brisbane based.

Regular news sheets produced through the Rockhampton Regional Council office will be made available at evacuation centres, where possible.

### **4.3.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION**

The Disaster Management Act 2003 Section 30(1) (e) identifies one of the functions of a local disaster management group as;

- To ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse impacts of an event and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.

Emergency Management Australia provides a wide range of free community awareness and education publications covering background information as well as advice on preparation for and coping with severe storms, floods, bushfires, cyclones, earthquakes and heatwave.

Rockhampton Regional Council maintains a supply of such documents for distribution to the community via various council outlets such as customer service centres and libraries.

The following initiatives have also been implemented by Council to assist in creating a more aware and resilient community:

- Annual community information sessions in relation to Cyclone/Storm Surge involving presentations from various organizations (conducted pre official cyclone season – approx September/October);
- Visits to local primary schools – presentations on various hazards relevant to the local community and mitigation actions that may be taken;
- Development of a disaster information pack for distribution to new residents to the region;
- Development of an “Emergency Action Guide for Survival of Natural Disasters” for distribution to the community;
- Annual pre cyclone media campaign to encourage residents to prepare for the upcoming “cyclone season”
- Presentations to local community groups in regards to local disaster management arrangements and mitigation actions that may be taken by the community to prepare for and cope with hazard events;
- Inclusion of local disaster management plans, community awareness and public education publications and “Emergency Action Guide” within Council’s website
- Development of a “fact sheet” in regards to hazardous tree types that run the risk of damaging property during storm events

#### **4.4.0 CURRENT CAPACITY / OPERATIONAL LIMITATIONS**

The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Department of Emergency Services (for and on behalf of the State Government) and the Local Government Association of Queensland (for and on behalf of Local Governments) provides a guide to the relationship between the Queensland Government and Local Governments in matters pertaining to the planning, coordination and implementation of the Queensland Disaster Management System, including the Disaster Operations and Disaster Management (including mitigation) functions and support arrangements for the volunteers of the State Emergency Service (SES).

The purpose of the MOU is to define the parties' respective roles and responsibilities in Disaster Management, and the strategic arrangements that have been developed to ensure the on-going success of the Queensland Disaster Management System.

In accordance with the MOU Rockhampton Regional Council acknowledges and supports the following SES groups within the Shire. These groups are based in the following areas:

- Yeppoon
- Emu Park
- Keppel Sands
- Yaamba
- Marlborough
- Great Keppel Island
- Stanage Bay
- Rockhampton
- Mount Morgan
- Gracemere

Support for the community when disasters occur is provided in the first instance from the Local Government Authority. Such assistance would be provided in cooperation with local emergency service providers, government and non government agencies and community groups. An appropriate contact list of relevant agencies and groups and resource list of appropriate local resources available to assist in this respect is maintained as part of this local disaster management plan.

When the resources of Local Government are exhausted, not appropriate or are not available, then District or State support is to be provided via request to the District Disaster Coordinator.

Commonwealth support can also be requested should State resources be exhausted or not available

## **SECTION 5 – RESPONSE**

### **5.0.0 RESPONSE**

The principle purpose of emergency response is the preservation of life and property. Response is defined as “measures taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an emergency to ensure its effects are minimized” (Australian emergency Management Glossary).

### **5.1.0 TIMELY ACTIVATION**

The Chairperson of the Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group has responsibility for activating the LDMG and the Disaster Coordination Centre and determining the stage of activation required.

Activation will normally occur:

- (a) as a response to a worsening situation and is thus responsive to an alert warning system; or
- (b) because of other circumstances, where no warning is possible, at the request of the responsible control authority;
- (c) at the direction or request of the District Disaster Coordinator

Activation of the Disaster Coordination Centre is to be as per Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). This will allow for mobilization and management of resources through established communication and information networks.

### **5.2.0 STAGES OF ACTIVATION**

The following activation stages apply to the activation of the LDMG. Chairpersons of Functional Planning Committees also have the discretion to activate functional planning committees as deemed necessary. However, the decision to activate a Functional Planning Committee should be done, where possible, after consultation with the Executive Officer and/or Chairperson of the LDMG.

#### **A Watch Stage**

The approach of a disaster/emergency will require a watching brief. (Should demand on Council’s switchboard become excessive, it is a good indication to move into Alert Stage).

During the “Watch Stage” the Executive Officer LDMG should:

- (a) maintain a watching brief;
- (b) ensure the DCC is in a basic state of readiness;
- (c) establish contact with the District Disaster Coordinator, Area Director Emergency Management Queensland and SES;
- (d) inform nominated DCC staff, LDMG members and Chairpersons of Functional Planning Committees of the implementation of the “Watch Stage”.
- (e) Inform DCC Staffing Officer of “Watch Stage” to establish potential requirements list

### **B Alert Stage**

That period when it is believed that resources may be required which enables an increased level of preparedness.

Upon receipt of a warning or information that an emergency/disaster event **may** occur, or affect the relevant area of responsibility, organizations must be alerted to ensure readiness to act if called upon.

The Chairperson LDMG will notify the Executive Officer of the decision to activate to the “Alert” Stage.

The Executive Office will then:

- (a) notify the District Disaster Coordinator and Area Director EMQ;
- (b) monitor situation for all other events;
- (c) establish contact with nominated agency liaison officers;
- (d) establish contact with the Functional Planning Group Chairpersons;
- (e) ensure the DCC is at a basic state of readiness;
- (f) inform LDMG members and nominated DCC personnel of activation to “Alert” Stage

### **C Stand-By Stage**

The period normally following an alert when deployment of resources is imminent. As the threat or the effects of an emergency/disaster becomes imminent, members of the relevant organizations or sections are placed on “Stand-By” being ready to respond immediately.

The Chairperson LDMG will notify the Executive Officer of the decision to activate to the “Stand-By” Stage.

The Executive Officer will then:

- (a) notify the District Disaster Coordinator and Area Director EMQ;
- (b) inform LDMG members of “Stand-By” stage;
- (c) place nominated DCC staff on Stand-By to attend at short notice;
- (d) prepare DCC with relevant resources ready for operation;
- (e) contact necessary equipment suppliers to ensure a readiness of required equipment for the DCC;
- (f) arrange for the Communications Officer to establish phones and fax lines in the DCC;
- (g) notify nominated liaison officers of “Stand-By” stage;
- (h) notify Functional Planning Group Chairpersons of “Stand-By” stage;
- (i) continue to monitor the situation;
- (j) consult with the Chairperson LDMG, Area Director EMQ & SES regarding future action and implementation of the LDMP;

#### **D      *Activation Stage***

Upon the decision of the Chairperson of the Local Disaster Management Group to mount an operation, all required members are called to their posts. Such posts may be pre-planned or as dictated by the emergency situation.

The Watch, Alert & Stand-By stages may not be possible if the disaster strikes without warning. In addition, the situation may dictate that while some members are called out, others will remain on stand-by. This will ensure back up and continuity of staffing if the operations are prolonged.

The Chairperson LDMG will notify the Executive Officer of the decision to activate to the “*Activation*” Stage.

The Executive Officer will then:

- (a) notify the District Disaster Coordinator and submit a Situation Report;
- (b) escalate staffing levels as required;
- (c) contact necessary equipment suppliers to install required equipment for the DCC;
- (d) call a meeting of required representatives of the Control Authority, Support Groups and LDMG;
- (e) request the Functional Groups to meet, if required;
- (f) notify the Area Director EMQ;
- (g) notify the media (via the Media Liaison Officer) of the public telephone number for assistance (1300 652 659);
- (h) establish an information desk in the foyer of City Hall to advise people of the current status and stop the public from intruding into the DCC.

#### **E      *Stand Down Stage***

The stage where an agencies response is no longer required and services are wound back.

The Chairperson of the LDMG in consultation with the relevant Control Authority will determine at what time the stand down phase will be initiated to conclude an operation.

Upon being advised of the conclusion of an operation the Executive Officer will;

- (a) coordinate the recall of participating organizations and the closure of the DCC;
- (b) notify the District Disaster Coordinator and the Area Director of EMQ;
- (c) advise the Tasking Officer to ensure all logs are completed and stored for future reference;

#### **F      *Debriefing Stage***

- (a) Officers in Charge of participating organizations are to ensure that their members are appropriately debriefed;
- (b) The Executive Officer is to ensure that Council staff are appropriately debriefed;
- (c) The Chairperson of the Local Disaster Management Group is to conduct an operation debrief with the Officers in charge of the Control Authorities, and supporting organizations as soon as possible (preferably within seven days after the completion of operations)

### **5.3.0 NOTIFICATION OF AGENCIES**

Should a response be required to an event or pending and event, notification of the relevant response agencies will be as detailed in section 5.2.0 – Stages of Activation

#### **5.4.0 OPERATIONAL ASSESSMENT**

Liaison Officers from relevant agencies/organizations may be required to attend the Disaster Coordination Centre (as per SOP). These officers are experts in their field with the authority to commit their organizations resources in support of the LDMG/DCC operations.

During activation of the DCC liaison officers will establish communication with their parent agency field personnel in order to provide accurate information to the DCC in regards to their agencies operational needs in the field.

All information, external reports & updates being provided to the DCC should follow the required message flow as detailed in the coordination centre SOP, so that information is recorded and logged. This information may in turn be utilized by other decision making bodies within the DCC (e.g. Intelligence Officers) to further analyse the impact of the event and determine the appropriate level of response required.

This in turn will also enable accurate information to be included within relevant situation reports and the update of situation mapping and other documentation within the DCC.

#### **5.5.0 WARNINGS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION**

At a local level, the release of information to the community regarding the emergency, and associated threats, will be the responsibility of the Chairperson of the Local Disaster Management Group or his delegate.

Distribution of information to the public should occur prior to and during activation of the DCC.

In accordance with Standard Operating Procedures, once the Disaster Coordination Centre has been activated, the Executive Officer of the LDMG is to appoint a media liaison officer who will be responsible for:

- notifying the media of the public telephone number for seeking assistance;
- arranging all media briefings;
- dealing with enquiries from media representatives

During operations and in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures, the Media Liaison Officer should arrange a daily (or otherwise as directed by the Chair LDMG) media briefing for the Chairperson and/or Executive Officer to advise the public of the status of operations. The Chairperson and/or Executive Officer shall authorise all media releases.

The Executive Officer is also to ensure the establishment of an information desk within the foyer of Rockhampton City Hall (and other locations deemed appropriate) to advise the public of the current status of events.

Should evacuation of an 'at risk' area be required the lead agency in conjunction with the Queensland Police Service (and other agencies deemed necessary or appropriate by the lead agency) and where possible in consultation with the Chairman LDMG, will be responsible for advising the public of the need for evacuation.

In events where local government is the lead agency, the Chairperson of the LDMG shall be involved in making public announcements and providing press releases.

Consideration must be given to special needs groups such as hearing impaired and people of non English speaking background when releasing relevant information and warning.

#### **5.6.0 COORDINATION**

Coordination of activities in response to an event will be undertaken within the nominated Disaster Coordination Centre (as identified within Section 4.1.0)

Standard Operation Procedures for the activation and operation of the Disaster Coordination Centre are an annexure to this plan (Annexure H)

#### **5.7.0 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

All information (incoming and outgoing) in regards to the management and response to an event must be communicated through (in and out) the Disaster Coordination Centre as detailed in Section 3 of the Standard Operating Procedures – Disaster Coordination Centre. (refer to SOP at Annexure H)

#### **5.8.0 FUNCTIONAL PLANS**

A functional plan is a document describing roles, responsibilities and arrangements for performance of a key response or recovery function. It is in support of the main plan.

The following functional plans have been developed in support of the Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Plan and are an annexure to this plan:

- Communication Sub-Plan;
- Transport Sub-Plan;
- Health & Medical Sub-Plan;
- Evacuation Sub-Plan;
- Cyclone/Storm Sub-Plan (including Tsunami);
- Recovery Sub-Plan
- Aerodrome Emergency Plan

Each of the functional plans identifies the functional planning group members and these members, through the Local Disaster Management Group will be responsible for the functional plan activities.

#### **5.9.0 MOBILISATION OF RESOURCES**

Upon the decision by the Chair of the LDMG to mount an operation and/or activate the Disaster Coordination Centre in response to a disaster or emergency event the Executive Officer LDMG will advise key personnel of all organizations as per Standard Operating Procedures for Activation of LDMP & DCC.

The extent of resources required will depend on the type and size of the event/disaster; therefore it is not possible to state that the local government has sufficient resources in the event of a disaster.

Should available resources prove to be insufficient the LDMG will request assistance from the District Disaster Coordinator through the submission of “request for assistance” forms as per Standard Operating Procedures – Disaster Coordination Centre.

Each voluntary group, service agency or organisation is to operate and command its own resources, (material and man power) but will accept tasking of those resources by the Local Disaster Management Group.

#### **5.10.0 SUPPORT FROM EXTERNAL AGENCIES**

In the event of activation of the LDMP & DCC communications will be established with the District Disaster Management Group via the District Disaster Coordinator or his nominated representative.

Communications will be by telephone and the provision of:

- Regular status reports (frequency as determined by DDMG);
- LDMG representation at DDMG meetings as required;
- Participation in DDMG telephone conferences as required;
- Submission of written “requests for assistance” as required/determined by LDMG;
- Establishment of electronic (email) communications where possible between LDMG & DDMG

The type and level of support to be provided by external agencies would depend on the type of event. However, due to current access problems to Rockhampton and surrounds when flooding occurs it is envisaged that there could be requests for fuel, food, medical supplies and water re-supply.

The potential also exists for specialist external assistance to be required for rescue of persons (i.e. isolated due to floodwaters, swift water rescue, urban search & rescue)

Should available resources at the local level prove to be insufficient the LDMG will request assistance from the District Disaster Coordinator through the submission of “request for assistance” forms as per Standard Operating Procedures – Disaster Coordination Centre.

Communication of external agency assistance and supplies would be provided to the community via relevant media releases.

#### **5.11.0 THREAT SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS**

##### **Threat-specific Lead Agencies**

In addition to Functional Lead Agency responsibilities, a number of specific threats have been identified where Government Departments and agencies have a designated lead agency role. These lead agencies are allocated responsibility to prepare for and to combat the specific threats based on their core business.

The disaster management system in Queensland coordinates resources in support of lead agency combat operations as required but remains responsible for the wider management of the consequences of the specific threat under arrangements described above.

Representatives of Threat-specific Lead Agencies are members of the State Disaster Coordination Group and may have membership of Disaster Management Groups at District and Local level as required.

LEAD AGENCY	THREAT
Queensland Fire and Rescue Service - Rural Fire Service	Bushfire
Queensland Transport (Maritime Safety Queensland)	Oil Spill at Sea
Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries	Emergency Plant/Animal (including aquatic) Pests and Diseases
Counter Terrorism	Queensland Police
Medical Epidemic/Influenza Pandemic	Queensland Health

The above Lead Agencies are responsible for:

- combating specific threats as shown;
- ensuring that effective threat specific plans are prepared;
- ensuring that appropriate resources are identified for use during operations; and
- providing liaison officers to coordination centres, as required.

Lead agency threat specific plans are normally activated by a threat specific regional representative. The Executive Director, EMQ and the relevant DDC are advised of the activation as soon as practical.

## **SECTION 6 – RECOVERY**

The primary aim of recovery is to assist the affected community to regain a proper level of functioning following a disaster both initially and in the long term (Queensland Audit Office 2004).

Recovery is “the coordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well being” (Emergency Management Australia – Emergency Management Glossary 2004).

The four elements of recovery are:

- Community (including psychosocial recovery);
- Infrastructure (services & lifelines);
- Economy (including financial and political considerations and business continuity); and
- Environment

### **6.1.0 RECOVERY – MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE**

#### ***Local Government***

Recovery services should, to the extent possible, be managed at the local level.

Community recovery commences as soon as possible after the disaster event and includes activities and services needed to restore the emotional, social, economic and physical well being of an affected community

For this purpose a local Recovery Functional Plan outlining more specific recovery arrangements has been developed and is an annexure to the LDMP (Annexure B).

The Recovery Functional Plan identifies a relevant Recovery Committee (members) which is the body responsible for planning and coordinating the recovery process for victims of emergency or disaster events within the Rockhampton Regional Council area.

The Recovery Committee would oversee:

- Management of the recovery process at the local level ensuring that local needs are met, either through local resources or by the acquisition of appropriate resources from the district level;
- Provision by member agencies of a range of specific recovery services ranging from reconstruction and physical infrastructure issues to personal support services

In addition the Recovery Committee reports on the progress and on going needs of the community to the District Disaster Management Group (via the Local Disaster Management Group).

In the event that local resources are insufficient to deal with the recovery process a request may be made to the District Disaster Management Group (via Local Disaster Management Group) for additional resources, assistance and/or activation of the District Disaster Community Recovery Plan.

In times of disaster, as part of the recovery process, a Local Advisory Committee should also be established to enable members of the local community including people affected by the event and representatives from local organizations to meet and provide input and guidance to the Local Advisory Committee on such issues as needs assessment and service delivery.

### ***District***

District Recovery Committees are necessary because many of the services required in recovery management are administered or delivered on a District basis.

As such, a Rockhampton District Community Recovery Plan and Committee have been established and:

- Rockhampton Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group has representation on the District Community Recovery Committee;
- The Rockhampton District Community Recovery Plan is an annexure to the RRC LDMP

The Rockhampton District Community Recovery Committee oversees:

- Management of the recovery process at the district level ensuring that community needs are met, either through district resources or by the acquisition of appropriate resources from the State level;
- Provision by member agencies of a range of specific recovery services ranging from reconstruction and physical infrastructure issues to personal support services
- The interface with local management as conducted through the local committee

### ***State***

Committees at a State level comprise representatives from Commonwealth, State and local government agencies and non-government organizations.

The State Committee oversees:

- Management of the recovery process at the State level ensuring that community needs are met, either through State resources or by the acquisition of appropriate resources from the Commonwealth;
- Provision by member agencies of a range of specific recovery services ranging from reconstruction and physical infrastructure issues to personal support services

## ANNEXURES

- Membership of Local Disaster Management Group.....A
- Functional Plans .....B
  - Communications
  - Cyclone/Storm
  - Evacuation
  - Health
  - Recovery
  - Transport
  - Airport Emergency Plan
- Contact List ..... C
- Critical Infrastructure – Rockhampton Regional Council area ..... D
- Resource List .....E
- Evacuation Centres/Shelters .....F
- Risk Maps – Bushfire/Flood..... G
- Standard Operating Procedures ..... H
  - Activation LDMP & DCC
  - Communications
  - Disaster Coordination Centre
  - Evacuation
  - Evacuation Centres/Shelters
  - Transport
- Training Register ..... I
- Local Disaster Management Plan Exercise Record ..... J
- Communication Blackspot Maps (2 way radios & mobile phones) .....K
- Large Dangerous Goods Locations ..... L

## **ANNEXURE A - MEMBERSHIP LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP**

### **Chairperson**

Mayor - Rockhampton Regional Council

### **Deputy Chairperson**

Deputy Mayor - Rockhampton Regional Council

### **Executive Officer**

General Manager Business Enterprise - Rockhampton Regional Council

### **Deputy Executive Officers**

1. General Manager Infrastructure Services, Rockhampton Regional Council;
2. Disaster Management Officer, Rockhampton Regional Council

### **Members:**

Chief Executive Officer - Rockhampton Regional Council

Councillor Division 3 - Rockhampton Regional Council

Officer in Charge Rockhampton Police Station, Queensland Police Service

Area Director Capricornia Central Region - Queensland Ambulance Service

Area Director Rockhampton - Queensland Fire & Rescue Service

Area Director Central Region - Queensland Fire & Rescue Service, Rural Operations

Local Controller - State Emergency Service Yeppoon

Local Controller - State Emergency Service Rockhampton

Local Controller - State Emergency Service Mt Morgan

### **SUPPORT ADVISORS**

Representatives from other agencies, industries or community organisations deemed necessary to act as advisors for both planning and operational arrangements. This includes (but is not limited to):

Area Director Rockhampton – Emergency Management Queensland

District Recovery Coordinator - Department of Communities

Area Operations Manager Central Coast - Ergon Energy

Regional Manager Central & Western Coast - Australian Red Cross

Outage Manager – Stanwell Corporation

Executive Director Operations CQHSD - Queensland Health

Chairperson – Recovery Functional Planning Committee

Chairperson – Health & Medical Functional Planning Committee

Chairperson – Airport Emergency Planning Committee

Chairperson – Communications Functional Planning Committee

Strategic Manager Engineering Services – Rockhampton Regional Council

General Manager Corporate Services – Rockhampton Regional Council

General Manager Community & Customer Services – Rockhampton Regional Council

General Manager Fitzroy River Water – Rockhampton Regional Council

## **ANNEXURE B - FUNCTIONAL PLANS**

- Communication
- Cyclone/Storm (including Tsunami)
- Evacuation
- Health & Medical
- Recovery
- Transport
- Airport Emergency Plan

**ANNEXURE C - CONTACT LIST**

**CONFIDENTIAL – RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION**

**ANNEXURE D - CRITICAL INTRASTRUCTURE (Rockhampton Regional Council area)**

ITEMS	OWNER	COMMENTS
<b>HOSPITALS</b>		
Rockhampton Base Hospital Canning Street Rockhampton	Queensland Health	Public hospital. Major medical facility in Central Queensland
Mater Misericordiae Hospitals Wart Street Rockhampton	Sisters of Mercy	Private hospital
Mater Private Cliff Street Yeppoon	Sisters of Mercy	Private hospital
Hillcrest Private Hospital 4 Talford St Rockhampton	Mayne Health	Private Hospital
Mt Morgan General Hospital Black Street Mt Morgan	Queensland Health	Public Hospital
Yeppoon Hospital Anzac Parade Yeppoon	Queensland Health	Public Hospital
<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>		
<b><i>Ambulance Services</i></b>		
Rockhampton South Station Fitzroy St Rockhampton		
Rockhampton North Station Yaamba Rd Rockhampton		
Mt Morgan Station		
Emu Park Station Hartley St Emu Park		
Yeppoon Station McBean St Yeppoon		
Marlborough Station		

ITEMS	OWNER	COMMENTS
<p><b><i>Fire &amp; Rescue Services</i></b>  Rockhampton South Station  113 Kent St Rockhampton</p> <p>Rockhampton North Station  Yaamba Road Rockhampton</p> <p>Emu Park Station  Connor St Emu Park</p> <p>Gracemere Station  Cnr Bland &amp; Fisher Street</p> <p>Mt Morgan Station  32 Morgan Street</p> <p>Yeppoon Station  McBean Street Yeppoon</p> <p>Rural Fire Brigades</p>		
<p><b>POLICE STATIONS</b></p> <p>Rockhampton North Station 163  Robinson Street</p> <p>Rockhampton South Station  Bolsover Street</p> <p>Lakes Creek Rd Station  393 Lakes Creek Road</p> <p>Gracemere Station  1A Ranger Street</p> <p>Marmor Station  Westacott Street</p> <p>Westwood Station  Galton Street</p> <p>Emu Park Station  Pattison Street  Marlborough Station  Millman Street</p>	<p>QPS</p>	



ITEMS	OWNER	COMMENTS
Rockhampton Shopping Fair Post Shop Yaamba Rd	Australian Govt	
Rockhampton North Post Shop 175 Musgrave Street		
Yeppoon Post Shop Keppel Bay Plaza James Street		
<b>Australian Broadcasting Corporation</b> ABC Capricornia 236 Quay St Rockhampton	Australian Govt	
<b>Australian Electoral Commission</b> Capricornia Division 2nd Floor Commonwealth Centre Corner East & Fitzroy St	Australian Govt	
<b>Bureau of Meteorology</b> Regional Office Rockhampton Airport	Australian Govt	
<b>CSIRO</b> Ibis Avenue Rockhampton  Belmont Research Station via Rockhampton	Australian Govt	
<b>Department of Defence Corporate Services &amp; Infrastructure</b> 68 Western Rockhampton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shoalwater Bay Training Area</li> <li>▪ 35 Field Squadron 68 Western Rockhampton</li> <li>▪ 42 RQR HQ 68 Western Rockhampton</li> </ul>	Australian Govt	
<b>Family Court of Australia</b> 16 East Street Rockhampton	Australian Govt	
<b>Medicare Australia</b> Shop 20A City Centre Plaza Bolsover Street	Australian Govt	

ITEMS	OWNER	COMMENTS
<p><b>Employment &amp; Industrial Relations Department</b> Level 2 State Govt Building 209-213 Bolsover Street Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Office of Employment Advocate</b> Office of Workplace Services 4th Floor 34 East St Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Child Safety Department</b> Rockhampton North 209 Bolsover St Rockhampton South 35 Fitzroy Street</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Local Government, Planning, Sport &amp; Recreation Department</b> Sustainable Planning Level 3 130 Victoria Parade Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Emergency Services Dept</b> Level 3 Suncorp Metway Building 34 East St Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Mines &amp; Energy Department</b> Regional Office Level 4 209 Bolsover St Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Natural Resources Department</b> Level 1 209 Bolsover St Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Primary Industries &amp; Fisheries Department</b> Bruce Hwy (cnr Yeppoon Rd) Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Public Works Department</b> QBuild Capricornia Level 2 149 Bolsover St Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Communities Department</b> Youth Justice Conferencing 155 Alma St Rockhampton</p> <p>Regional Office Level 3 209 Bolsover St Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	

ITEMS	OWNER	COMMENTS
<p><b>Queensland Corrective Services</b> Capricornia Correctional Centre Bruce Hwy Etna Ck</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Probation &amp; Parole</b> 209 Bolsover St Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Disability Services Qld</b> 74 Ward Street Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Education Queensland</b> Central Qld Dist Office Level 4/209 Bolsover Street Rockhampton North Keppel Island Environmental Education Centre</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Queensland Transport</b> Customer Service Centre Rockhampton 31 Knight St  Rosslyn Bay Boat Harbour (Harbour Controller)</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>State Development Department</b> State Development Centre Rockhampton Level 1 149 Bolsover St</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Tourism, Fair Trading &amp; Wine</b> Industry Department 209 Bolsover Street Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Employment &amp; Industrial Relations Department</b> Regional Office Level 2 State Govt Building 209-213 Bolsover Street Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Justice &amp; Attorney General Dept Magistrates Court</b> East Street Rockhampton Ph: 4938 4558 Normanby Street Yeppoon</p>	<p>State Government</p>	

ITEMS	OWNER	COMMENTS
<p><b>Building Services Authority</b> 165 Berserker Street North Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Housing Department</b> Central Qld Area Office 229 Musgrave St Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Legal Aid Qld</b> 35 Fitzroy St Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Office of State Revenue</b> 209 Bolsover St Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Public Trustee of Qld</b> Trustee House 67 East St Rockhampton</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Qld Fisheries Management Authority</b> Mt Morgan Learning Centre 38 Morgan St Yeppoon Court House Normanby St</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Queensland Industry Development Corporation (SUNCORP)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rockhampton North Branch, Rockhampton Shopping Fair Bruce Hwy Rockhampton</li> <li>▪ Rockhampton City Branch City Centre Plaza Bolsover St</li> </ul>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Queensland Parks &amp; Wildlife Service (EPA)</b> Rockhampton Regional Office – Ph: 4936 0511</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>TAFE Qld</b> Canning St Rockhampton Bolsover St Rockhampton Tabone St Yeppoon</p>	<p>State Government</p>	
<p><b>Local Government</b> Rockhampton City Hall Bolsover Street</p>	<p>Local Government</p>	



ITEMS	OWNER	COMMENTS
	Department Main Roads	great inland highways, starts at the heart of the South Burnett region at Nanango, then heads due north through rich agricultural districts to Goomeri. From there, the highway heads north west, before winding down into the Callide Valley into the prosperous town of Biloela. Heading north from Biloela, the landscape again opens up to more cattle farming and crop growing before ascending into the eastern Great Dividing Range where you reach the old mining town of Mount Morgan. The highway then drops down the escarpment where it joins the Bruce Hwy and finally into Rockhampton.
Yeppoon Road	Queensland Department Main Roads	Main arterial road from Rockhampton to the Coastal town of Yeppoon. Important transport corridor for the coastal communities of the region.
Yeppoon Western By-Pass Road	Queensland Department Main Roads	Yeppoon Western By Pass was constructed due to the impact of heavy vehicles in the Yeppoon Area, particularly Anzac Parade in the popular oceanfront area. Special consideration was given to the effect of logging and pineapple cartage trucks on the tourism industry and the general Yeppoon community.
Rockhampton Emu Park Road	Queensland Department Main Roads	Main arterial road from Rockhampton to the Coastal town of Emu Park. Important transport corridor for the coastal communities of the region
Scenic Highway	Queensland Department Main Roads	Main arterial road from Yeppoon to Emu Park along the coastal strip. Popular tourist route.
Tanby Road	Queensland Department Main Roads	Major arterial road from Emu Park Road to Yeppoon.
Fitzroy River Bridge	Queensland Department Main Roads	\ The Fitzroy River presented problems, with transport from the north to the south side of the City being via ferries and small punts until a bridge across the river was opened in 1881. The new Fitzroy River Bridge was opened

ITEMS	OWNER	COMMENTS
Neville Hewitt Bridge		<p>in September 1952, when the original bridge was closed to traffic and finally demolished in 1956.</p> <p>Opened in 1980. Second of the two road bridges linking the North &amp; South communities of the city of Rockhampton.</p>
<p><b>RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE</b></p> <p>Western Rail Corridor</p> <p>Southern Rail Corridor</p> <p>Alexandra Rail Bridge</p> <p>Northern Access (Townsville, Cairns)</p> <p>Eastern Access (Yeppoon)</p> <p>Regional Offices &amp; Stations  Rockhampton 320 Murray St – general enquiries 131617  (CEO's representative - Ph 4932 0412)  Gracemere Pierce St – Supervisor Track Operations – Ph: 4932 2828  Yeppoon James St – SM &amp; Freight – Ph: 4939 3914</p>	<p>State Government</p> <p>Queensland Rail</p> <p>Queensland Rail</p> <p>Queensland Rail</p> <p>Queensland Rail</p> <p>Queensland Rail</p>	<p>Economically important electrified train line for the transportation of coal to Gladstone. Transports freight &amp; livestock  The Westlander also operates on this line.</p> <p>Economically important for the transportation of coal to Gladstone. Transports freight &amp; livestock.  Line is electrified from Rockhampton South  Passenger trains also operate on this line</p> <p>Rail bridge over Fitzroy River on the north/south line.</p> <p>Sunlander - Freight including livestock</p> <p>Conduit for transportation of produce from Capricorn Coast.</p>
<p><b>AIRPORTS</b></p> <p>Rockhampton Airport</p>	<p>Rockhampton Regional Council</p>	<p>The Rockhampton Airport is owned and operated by the Rockhampton Regional Council.</p> <p>Early in 2000 the Airport runway was extended and associated pavements upgraded, resulting in the ability to accommodate unrestricted wide-bodied operations.</p> <p>The Airport is now used by both domestic</p>

ITEMS	OWNER	COMMENTS
<p>Emu Park Airstrip-Brown St Emu Park</p> <p>Great Keppel Island airstrip</p>	<p>Rockhampton Regional Council</p> <p>Great Keppel Island Resort (Tower Holdings) Note: Resort currently closed and pending redevelopment</p>	<p>and international airlines using a mix of wide-bodied aircraft including the B747 to B777 and A340 types. It is expected that facilities will be expanded to accommodate a new customs quarantine section for future international flights. With this comes the opportunity of increased tourism.</p> <p>Small airstrip for use by small light aircraft. Airstrip becomes unusable in event of heavy rain.</p> <p>Bitumen surfaced airstrip for light aircraft only.</p>
<p><b>PORTS/HARBOURS</b></p> <p>Port Alma</p>	<p>Central Queensland Ports Authority</p>	<p>Port Alma is the Deep Sea Port of Rockhampton and is located at 23 ° 35'S latitude and 150° 52'E longitude on the Southern tip of the Fitzroy River Delta, close to the mouth of Raglan Creek. It is the ocean Port for the City of Rockhampton (approx 62km by road) and provides import and export facilities. Port Alma is a natural deep water harbour offering security and shelter. It can accommodate vessels of up to 180 metres in length. The port is served by road access via a main road which meets the Bruce Highway at Bajool approximately 26 km from Port Alma. A Port Alma Information Handbook is available from Council's Public Safety &amp; Disaster Management Officer.</p>

**ANNEXURE E - RESOURCE LIST**

**NOT AVAILABLE – RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION**

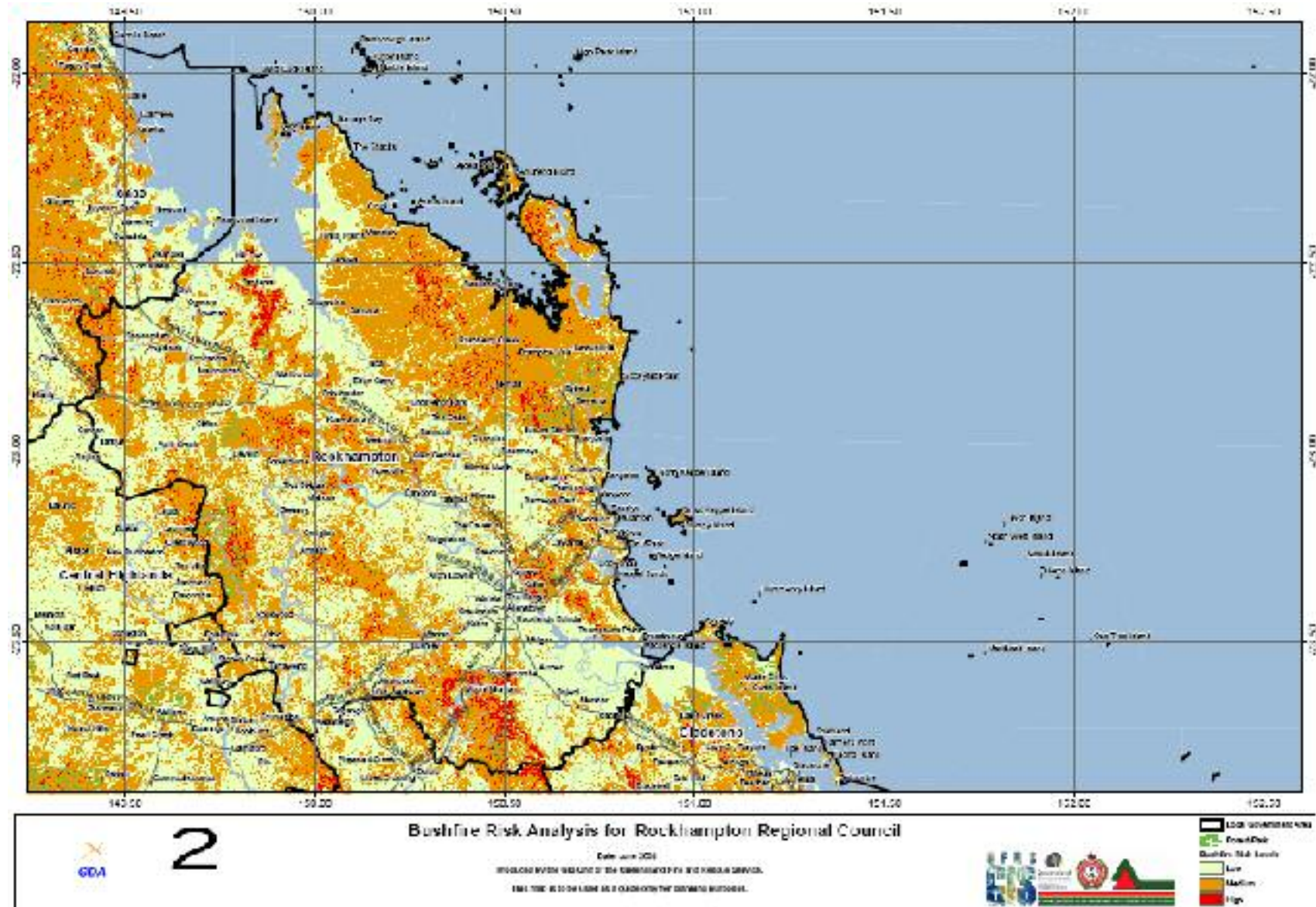
## **ANNEXURE F – POTENTIAL EVACUATION CENTRES/SHELTERS**

*A range of facilities have been identified as possible evacuation or shelter buildings and have been assessed and found to be potentially suitable for use in times of emergency. Careful consideration must be given to the prevailing circumstances and number of people needing assistance when selecting a site or sites.*

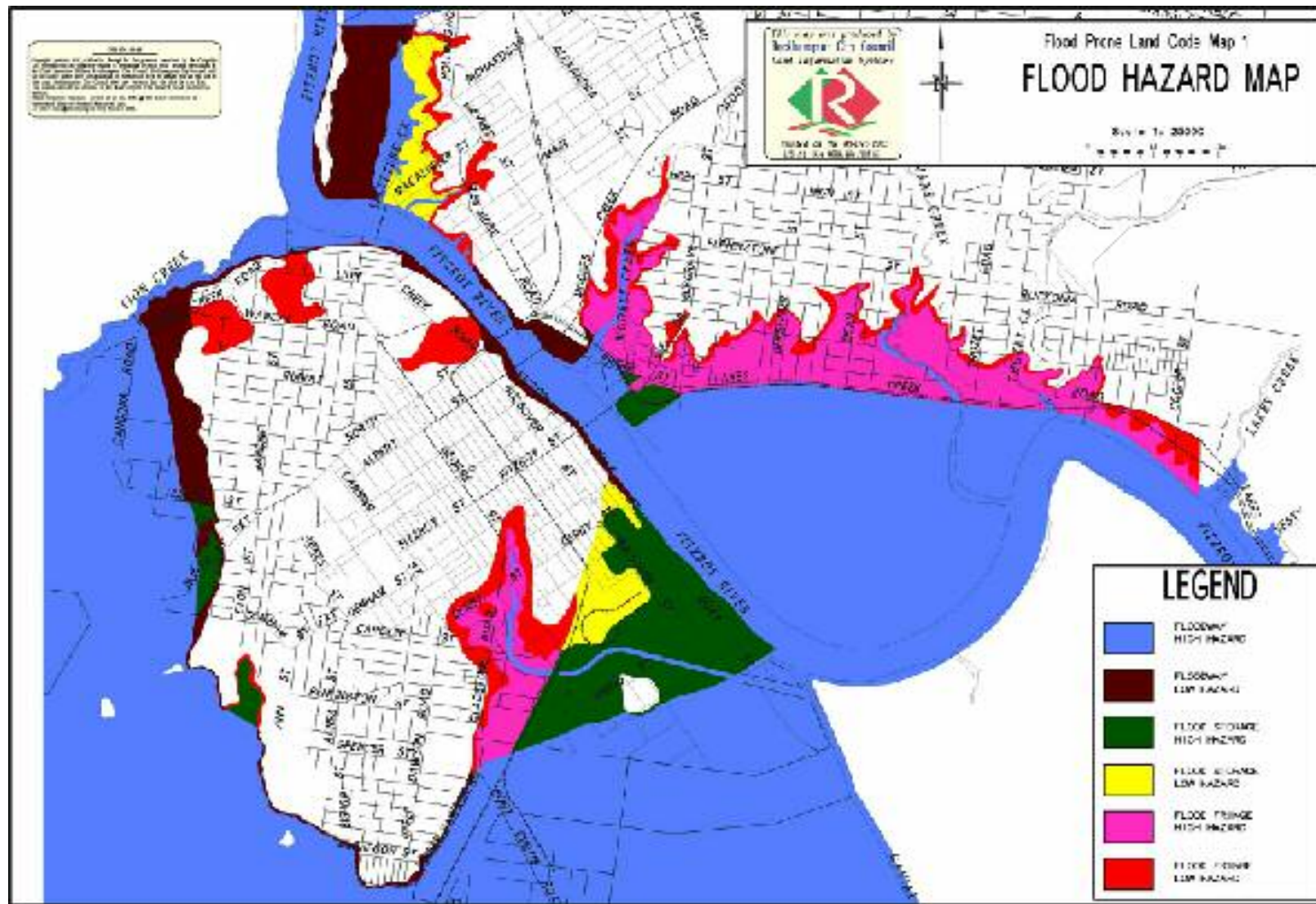
A copy of this document is held by Rockhampton Regional Council Disaster Management Officer.

**RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION**

**ANNEXURE G – RISK MAPS (BUSHFIRE)**  
**Rockhampton Regional Council**

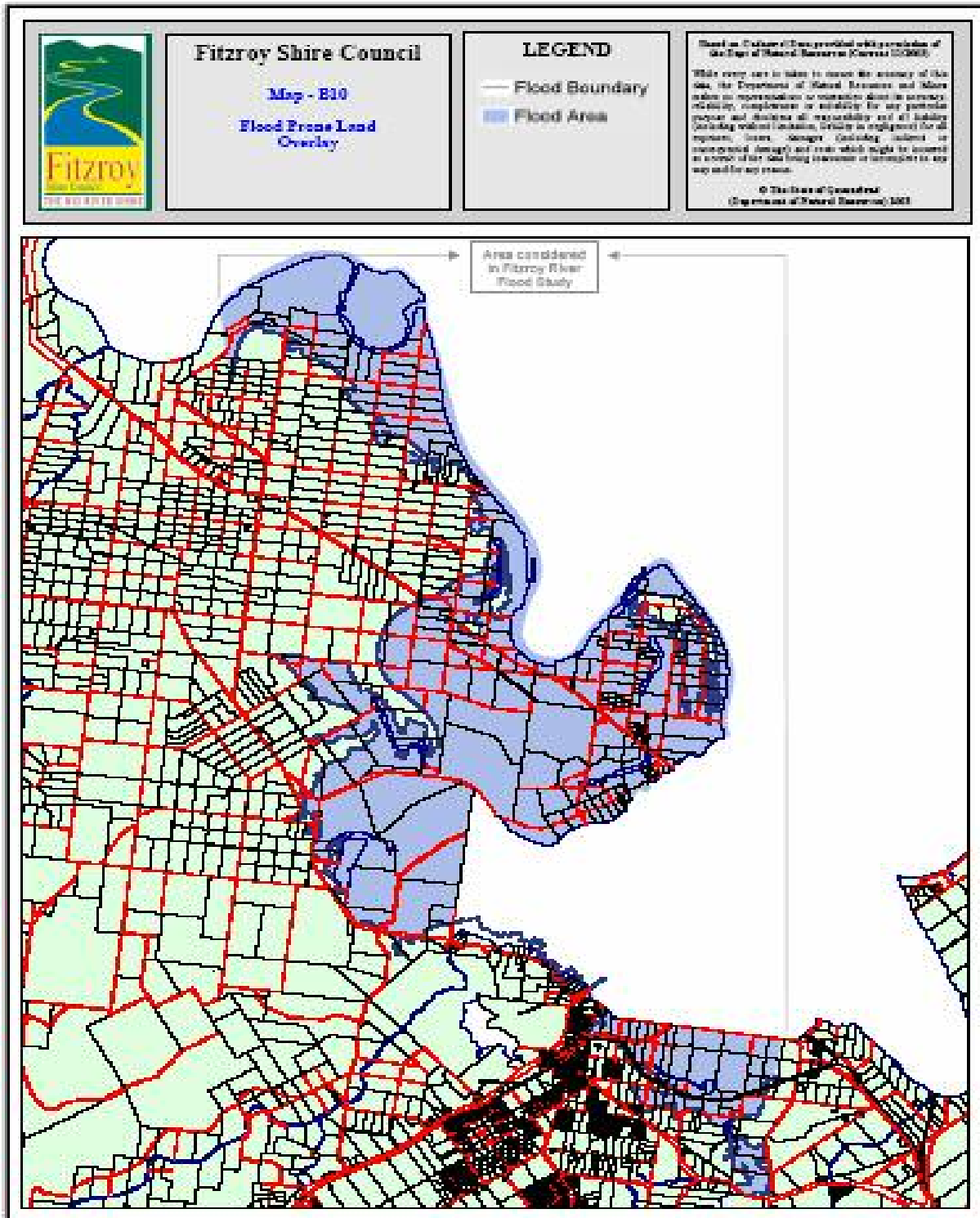


**RISK MAP (FLOOD)**  
**(former) Rockhampton City Council Flood Hazard Map**





**RISK MAP (FLOOD)**  
**(former) Fitzroy Shire Council Flood Hazard Map**



## Past Results and Probable Effects of Flooding within Rockhampton

River Gauge Height (m) at Rockhampton	Past Results and Probable effects in Rockhampton
4.57	Car parks on river bank closed off
4.80	Water laps the deck of sand wharf
5.00	Minor flood level
5.40	Water covers Rockhampton Wharf
5.53	Former Black Bridge underpass West Street closed (historical information only)
6.00	Moderate flood level
6.20	Water on Roopes Bridge decking
6.40	First house in Bernard Street has gully trap sealed off
6.55	Water enters racecourse
6.60	Three (3) houses affected in Wood Street - gully traps sealed off.
6.86	Water laps edge of bitumen on Lakes Creek Road
7.00	Major flood level
7.15	Water covers Gavial Creek wharf deck
7.50	Pink Lilly water spreads near aerodrome. Water over Wood Street
7.55	Water laps Yeppen Crossing (this is the old disused concrete causeway and not the existing bridge)
7.70	Water over Pink Lily road
7.75	Thozet Road closes. Water laps decking of bridge to West Rockhampton Sewerage Treatment Plant
8.00	Need to evacuate Caravan Park if higher levels forecast
8.25	May 1983 flood level
8.40	March 1988 flood level
8.80	Approximate level of Airport closure (fixed wing)
9.30	January 1991 flood level
9.40	February 1954 flood level
10.11	February 1918 flood level

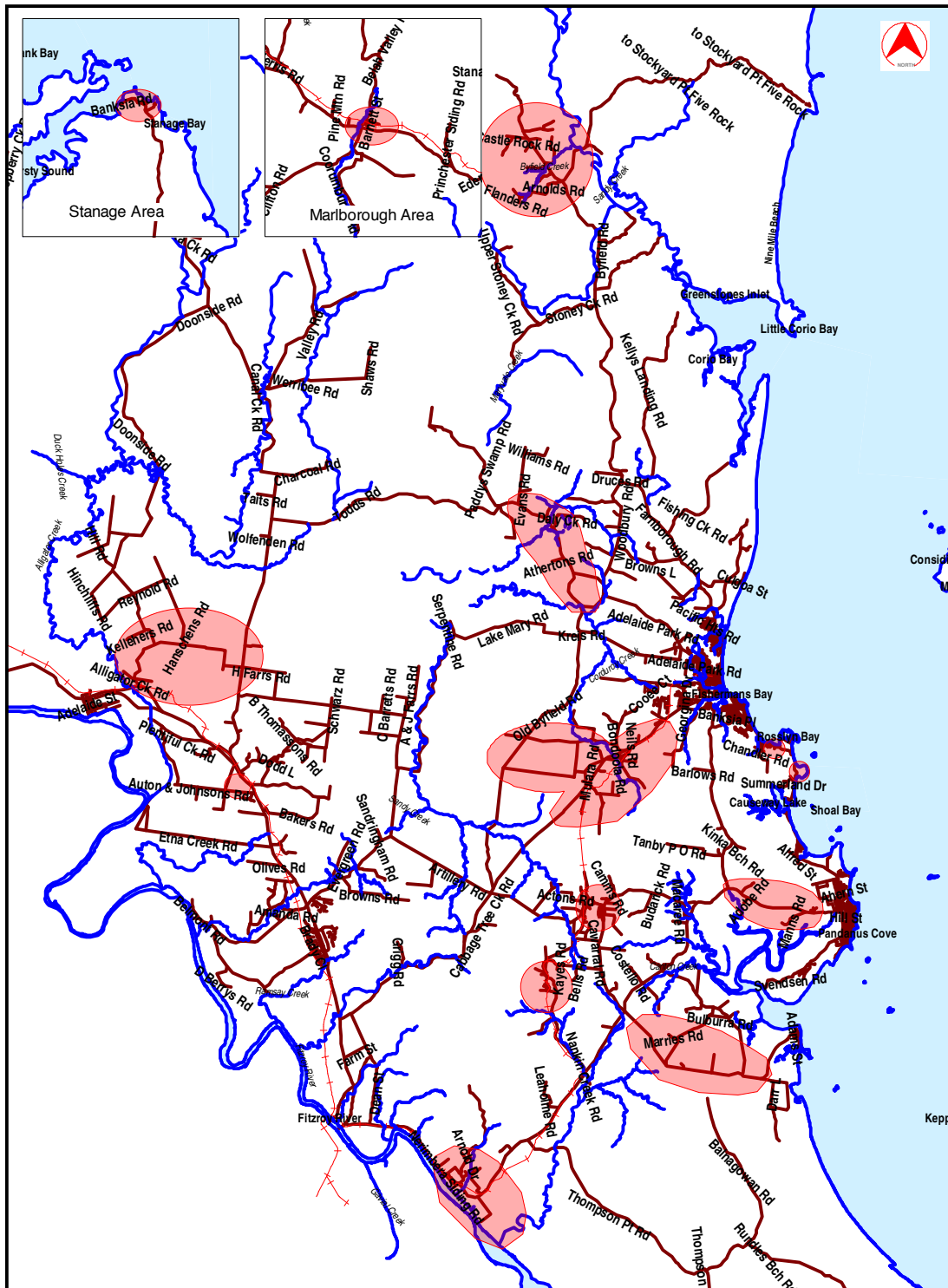
## **ANNEXURE H - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES**

- Activation Local Disaster Management Plan & Disaster Coordination Centre
- Communications
- Disaster Coordination Centre
- Evacuation
- Evacuation Centres/Shelters
- Transport



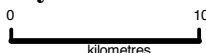


# ANNEXURE K – COMMUNICATION BLACKSPOT MAPS TWO WAY RADIOS- (former Livingstone Shire Council)



**Two Way Radio Black Spot Areas**

This publication has been produced by the Livingstone Shire Council and is based on cadastral data provided with the permission of the Department of Natural Resources (Current as at 1/1/2000). The State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources) & The Livingstone Shire Council. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this data, the Department of Natural Resources and the Livingstone Shire Council make no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damages) and costs which you might incur as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

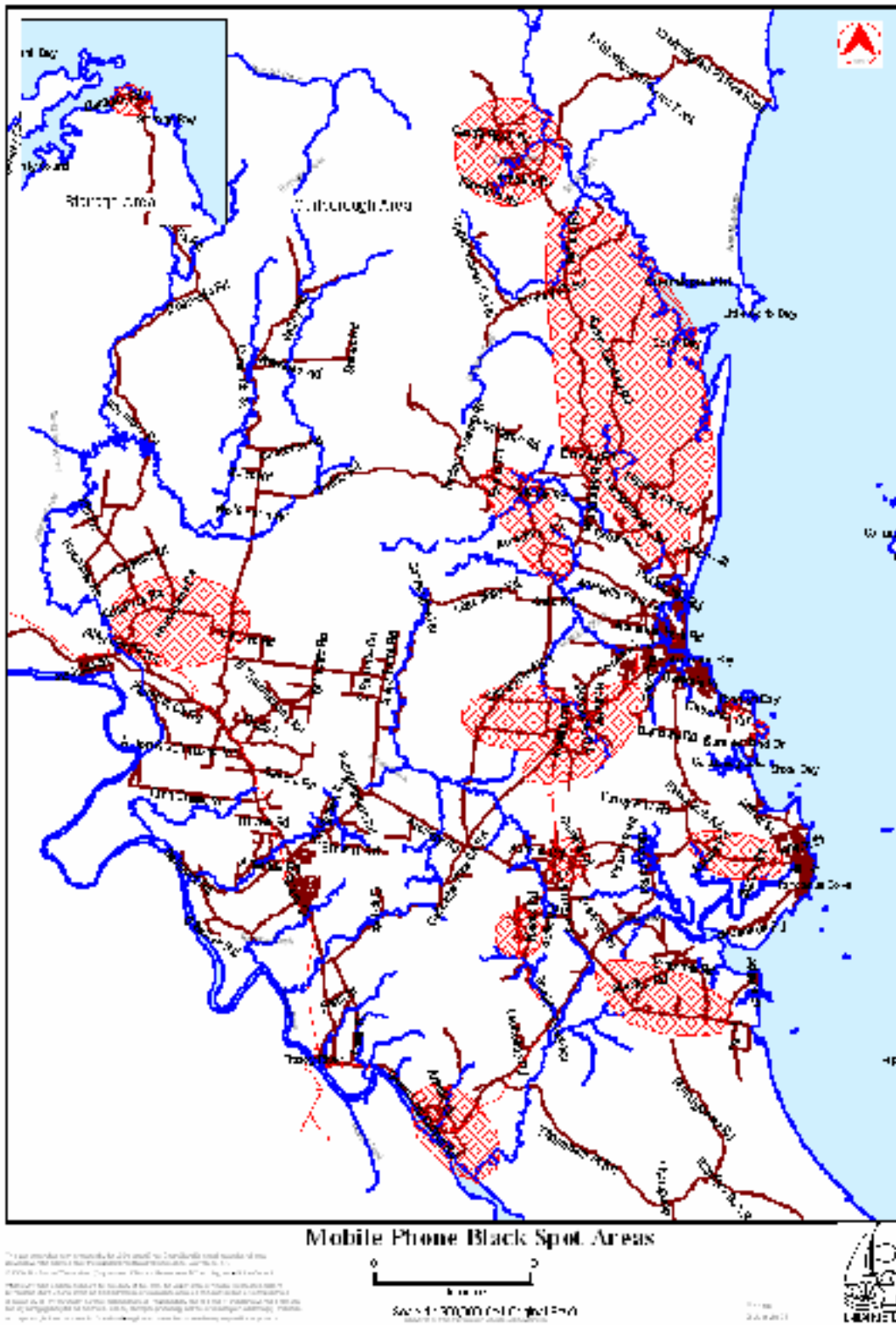


Scale 1 : 300,000 (A4 Original Size)  
Transverse Mercator projection, AGD84, AMG Zone 56

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2 Jun 2005



**MOBILE PHONE BLACKSPOT - (former Livingstone Shire Council)**



## **ANNEXURE L – LARGE DANGEROUS GOODS LOCATION**

A copy of this document is held by Rockhampton Regional Council Disaster Management Officer.

**RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION**

## **ANNEXURE M – STORM SURGE MAPPING**

Copies of storm surge mapping are available on the Rockhampton Regional Council Website [www.rockhamptonregion.qld.gov.au](http://www.rockhamptonregion.qld.gov.au)

## ANNEXURE N

### ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

Information on the following documents is available from Rockhampton Regional Council Disaster Management Officer

- Counter Terrorism
  - National Counter Terrorism Plan
  - Qld Govt Strategy 2005-2007
- Disaster Loss Assessment Guidelines
- National Plan for Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil & other Hazardous Substances
- Marine Oil Spill Action Plan
- Queensland Coastal Contingency Plan
- Rockhampton Regional Council Fire-fighting Assistance Policy
- Pandemic Influenza (Australian Health Management Plan)
- Pest and Disease Emergencies (Regional Response Plan-Central Region)

Copies of the following documents are held by Council's Disaster Management Officer:

- Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (Policy & Procedures)
- Design Guidelines for Australian Public Cyclone Shelters
- *Disaster Management Act 2003*
- Disaster Operations Aide-Memoire
- Natural Disaster Relief & Recovery Guidelines
- Natural Disaster Risk Management Studies
- *Public Preservation Act 1986*
- Queensland Disaster Relief & Recovery Arrangements
- Resupplying Isolated Communities (Qld Govt Policy & Procedures)
- Rockhampton Regional Council Community Profile
- Rockhampton District Community Recovery Plan
- Standard Emergency Warning Signal
- State Planning Policy (Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Flood, Bushfire & Landslide)
- Strategic Policy Framework – Disaster Management
- Tides (Hourly & High/Low Tide Predictions – Rosslyn Bay)
- Tropical Cyclone Stormtide Warning/Response System