

Scenic Rim Regional Council

# LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

VERSION 10.0



## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Certain sections of the Scenic Rim Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) are privileged and confidential and are not available for distribution to the general public.

**Scenic Rim Regional Council permits the use of material contained in the Scenic Rim Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) being reproduced for research or planning purposes provided that any material used remains unaltered and due recognition of the source of the materials is recognised.**

Any party using the information for any purposes does so at their own risk and releases and indemnifies Scenic Rim Regional Council against all responsibility and liability (including negligence, negligent misstatement and pure economic loss) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs as a consequence of such use.

### EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

Police, Fire and Ambulance	000   112
State Emergency Service	13 25 00
Scenic Rim Regional Council After hours emergency	07 5540 5111
Police Link (non-life threatening)	13 14 44
Crime Stoppers	1800 333 000
Bureau of Meteorology	1300 659 219
Urban Utilities Water faults and emergencies	13 23 64
Traffic Information – State road closures	13 19 40
RSPCA	1300 852 188
Lifeline	13 11 14
Energex – For loss of power	13 62 62
Energex – To report a dangerous situation	13 19 62
Tune into Warnings	ABC 91.7 FM and ABC 612 AM
Disaster Management	facebook.com/ScenicRimAlerts disasterdashboard.scenicrim.qld.gov.au

# FOREWORD



## FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF SCENIC RIM LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

**The Scenic Rim region is a dynamic area in South East Queensland which has a wide range of topography, changing demographic and diversified industries that may be occasionally subject to the impact of disasters, both natural and human-caused.**

To meet these challenges, the Scenic Rim Regional Council reviews and maintains this Local Disaster Management Plan and associated sub plans to maintain accurate and current emergency and disaster management policies and practices.

The focus of the Plan, as required by the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, is to minimise the effects of significant emergencies and disaster events within the Scenic Rim community by ensuring a coordinated, risk management approach involving Prevention, Preparedness, Response and

Recovery strategies at Local, District, State and Federal Government levels, with local emergency services.

Whilst as a community, the Scenic Rim region may not be able to prevent disasters or serious events from occurring, we can through effective pre-planning, prepare our community and enhance our resilience to the adverse impact of any threat.

**Cr Greg Christensen**  
Mayor, Scenic Rim Regional Council  
Chair, Scenic Rim Local Disaster Management Group

# ENDORSEMENT

**The Scenic Rim Local Disaster Management Plan, version 10**, dated 5 May 2023 has been endorsed by the Scenic Rim Local Disaster Management Group, in accordance with Section 57 (1), of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

**OLIVER PRING**  
General Manager Council Sustainability, Scenic Rim Regional Council  
Local Disaster Coordinator, Scenic Rim Local Disaster Management Group

**The Scenic Rim Local Disaster Management Plan, version 10**, was adopted by the Scenic Rim Regional Council on 20 June 2023, in accordance with Section 80 (1) (b), of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

The Scenic Rim Local Disaster Management Plan is hereby approved for distribution.

**CR GREG CHRISTENSEN**  
Mayor, Scenic Rim Regional Council  
Chair, Scenic Rim Local Disaster Management Group

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# 1. ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

## 1.1 REVIEW

Scenic Rim Regional Council (Council) will ensure that the effectiveness of this Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) is reviewed as necessary before and after activation, and will inform the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) via the Executive Officer (XO).

The LDMP must be evaluated at least once a year conveying any significant amendments to the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) and the DDC.

Council will ensure the plan is available for viewing by the community and acknowledge that feedback and suggestions for inclusion into this document is greatly appreciated by Council and the LDMG.

The Scenic Rim Local Disaster Management Plan, version 10, has been reviewed by the District Disaster Coordinator, Logan District Disaster Management Group, in accordance with Section 23 (d) (ii), of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.



**MELISSA ADAMS**

Chief Superintendent,  
Queensland Police Service  
  
District Disaster Coordinator,  
Logan District Disaster  
Management Group

### 1.1.1.1 PLAN REVIEW CYCLE



Sky Lodges, Binna Burra Lodge, 2019 Bushfires

# 1. ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

## 1.2 DOCUMENT CONTROL

All proposed amendments to the LDMP are to be submitted in writing to the LDMG at the address below:

**Local Disaster Coordinator**  
Local Disaster Management Group

**Scenic Rim Regional Council**  
PO Box 25  
BEAUDESERT QLD 4285

This is a living document, if printed this document will become out of date. For the most current version of this document, please visit Scenic Rim Regional Council's Disaster Management - Plans and Documents website.

The initial version of the LDMP and subsequent amendments of a procedural nature must be endorsed by the LDMG and reviewed by the DDC via the XO, in accordance with Section 28 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

Adoption will be found by the Scenic Rim Regional Council in accordance with Section 80 (1) (b), *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

All changes are tracked in the Amendments Register.



### 1.2.1.1 AMENDMENT REGISTER

VERSION	DATE	AUTHOR	COMMENTS
Version 2.00	28 August 2012	Scenic Rim Regional Council	Revision of Scenic Rim Regional Council Disaster Management Plan 2009.
Version 3.00	07 January 2013	Scenic Rim Regional Council	Updated to comply with External Assessment Recommendations completed on 31/10/2012
Version 4.00	12 November 2013	Scenic Rim Regional Council	Updated to comply with External Assessment Recommendations completed on 02/09/2013 and feedback received from LDMG members
Version 5.00	13 January 2015	Scenic Rim Regional Council	Changes to LDMG Membership and other minor amendments as recommended by Council and LDMG members
Version 6.00	05 February 2016	Scenic Rim Regional Council	Minor amendments as recommended by LDMG members
Version 7.00	05 July 2017	Scenic Rim Regional Council Disaster Management Coordinator, Alisa Totenhofer	Major changes to content, restructure of introduction and major changes to presentation of plan.
Version 8.00	03 October 2018	Scenic Rim Regional Council Disaster Management Coordinator, Alisa Totenhofer	Administration updates
Version 9.00	29 July 2019	Scenic Rim Regional Council Disaster Management Coordinator, Alisa Totenhofer	Minor Administration updates
Version 10.00	30 November 2022	Scenic Rim Regional Council Disaster Management Coordinator, Alisa Totenhofer	Significant review, removal of Terms of Reference, Review of Risk Strategies (Annexure 4). Update format.

# 1. ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

## 1.3 DISTRIBUTION LIST

**This plan has an information classification of OFFICIAL.**

Copies of the plan and sub plans, excluding the confidential annexures are available for public viewing at the Scenic Rim Regional Council website at [www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au](http://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au) in a PDF format.

## 1.4 AUTHORITY

**Scenic Rim Regional Council has the authority to write and implement the LDMP in accordance with Sections 30, 57 and 63 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.**

The plan conforms to the Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery (PPRR) Disaster Management Guideline, the Emergency Management Assurance Framework (EMAF) and the Standard for Disaster Management In Queensland.

## 1.5 PURPOSE

**The LDMP is designed to mitigate and prevent, where possible, the effects of an emergency or disaster within the boundaries of the Scenic Rim region. Additionally, it will provide guidance on PPRR operations for the LDMG, as well as lead and support agencies, and the community.**

The LDMP is a living document and forms one part of a suite of disaster management documents within the broader arrangements of the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA)

## 1.6 OBJECTIVE

The key objectives of the LDMP are to:

- Align to the Queensland Disaster Management Committee's strategic policy statement for disaster management,
- Detail the disaster management structure for the LDMG,
- List the agreed roles and responsibilities under this plan, of the various agencies that have been designated to have primary agency and/or support agency roles in the plan,
- Describe the likely effects of identified threats to the community and property in the area,
- Provide a concept of operations which includes prevention, preparedness, response and recovery,
- Provide functional and threat specific plans and standard operating procedures to address specific threats, and

- Incorporate findings of the various risk management studies, including mitigation strategies, into Council's corporate governance documents and operational procedures.

## 1.7 POLICY

### 1.7.1 Queensland State Government Policy

The QDMA is a Whole-of-Government approach that requires a commitment from all levels of Government to deliver an all hazards, comprehensive framework that responds to the needs of the community.

An "all hazards approach" means one set of disaster management arrangements is usually capable of dealing with all hazards, natural and man-made.

A "comprehensive approach" encompasses the principles of Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery, and involves all levels of government and the community.

The QDMA are based on disaster management legislation contained in the *Disaster Management Act 2003*. Acts such as the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*, *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*, and the *Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002*, may have effect in times of disaster and

provide additional powers in specific circumstances when dealing with an event.

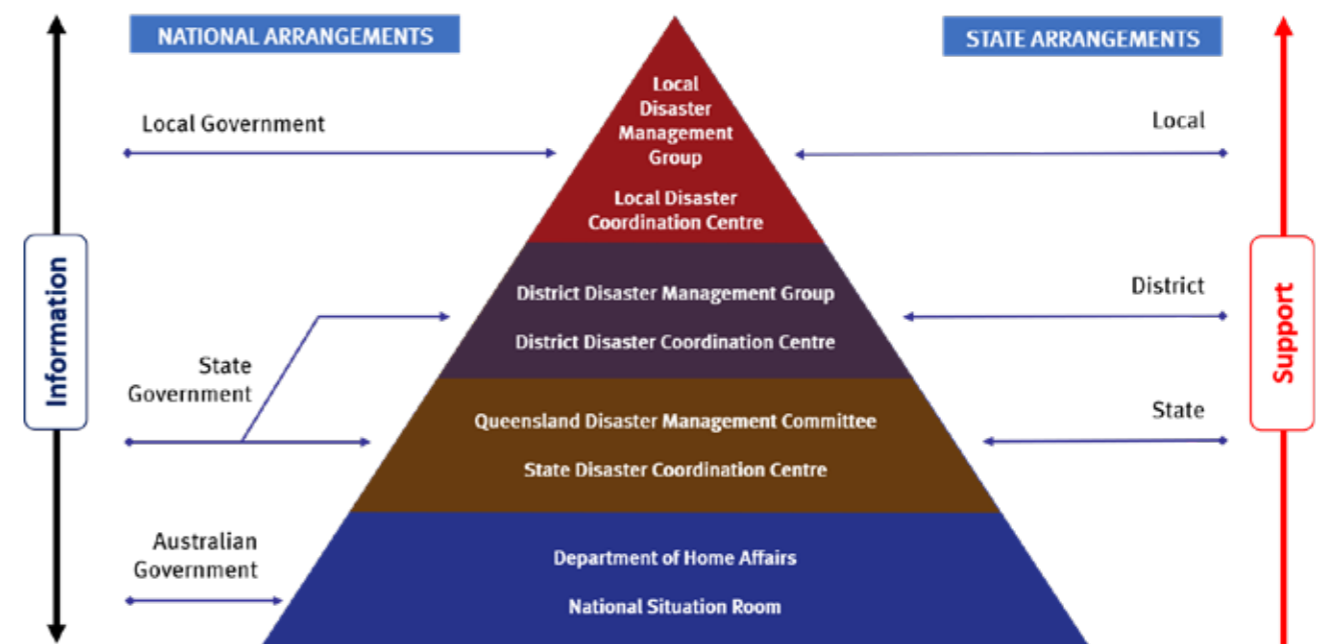
The primary focus of the Whole-of-Government disaster management arrangements in Queensland is to mitigate the effects of disasters, wherever possible or practical, while

preparing to respond and recover when a disaster occurs.

These arrangements have been developed with a focus on the local community, which is represented by the local government for the area.

The below figure illustrates the relationship between local, state and federal government disaster management groups and coordination centres. These centres are the conduit for the sharing of information and the management of response and community recovery operations.

1.7.1.1 QDMA<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Queensland Fire and Emergency Service. (2021) Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements Participant Guide

# 1. ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

## 1.7.2 Scenic Rim Regional Council Disaster Management Policy

Disaster management planning for Scenic Rim is not the sole responsibility of the Scenic Rim Regional Council. It is a joint responsibility held by all member agencies of the LDMG, and each member agency has a vital role to play in the provision of an appropriate operational response to any event impacting upon the community.

This role includes participation in the development of this plan, mitigation and operational planning, either as a primary, lead or supporting agency.

If an agency is required to take the lead role for a particular disaster plan or hazard specific sub plan, it is then responsible for coordination of the development and maintenance of that plan and function. Agencies that have a support role within that disaster plan will provide assistance in the plan development and maintenance.

The Scenic Rim Regional Council maintains a Disaster Management policy<sup>2</sup> that recognise and endorses

Council's corporate obligation to the disaster management arrangements.

The policy outlines, the arrangement for the Scenic Rim Regional Council, mutual support to Police, Emergency Services and other Local Governments, the role of councillors during an emergency or disaster and the roles and responsibilities Council takes to support its community during an emergency or disaster event.

To view council's Disaster Management Policy visit [scenicrim.qld.gov.au](http://scenicrim.qld.gov.au)

## 1.8 INSPECTOR - GENERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

**The Inspector-General of Emergency Management (IGEM) is responsible for providing the Premier, Government and people of Queensland an assurance of public safety, through the establishment and implementation of an assurance framework to direct, guide and focus work of all agencies, across all tiers of Government to the desired outcomes of the disaster and emergency management arrangements for Queensland.**

The IGEM's primary role is to enable confidence in Queensland's emergency management arrangements.

**Key accountabilities for the Office include;**

- Reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of disaster management arrangements within Queensland,
- Reviewing and assessing cooperation between entities responsible for disaster management in the State, including whether disaster management systems and procedures employed by those entities are compatible and consistent,
- Establishing standards for disaster management, reviewing and assessing performance against these standards and regularly reviewing the standards,
- Monitoring compliance by Queensland government departments with their disaster management responsibilities,
- Identifying and improving disaster and emergency management capabilities, including volunteer capabilities and opportunities for cooperative partnerships, and

Reporting to and advising the Minister for Fire and Emergency Services about issues relating to these functions<sup>3</sup>.

The Emergency Management Assurance Framework (EMAF)<sup>4</sup> provides the basis for delivering the functions of the Office of the Inspector-General of Emergency Management (IGEM) as set out in section 16C of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act).

The objectives of the EMAF are to,

- Direct, guide and focus the work of IGEM to ensure all entities working in Queensland's disaster

management arrangements strive to achieve positive outcomes for the community,

- Support continuous improvement in disaster management, and
- Provide transparency in relation to how IGEM delivers its functions.

## 1.9 STANDARD FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN QUEENSLAND

**The Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland (the standard)<sup>5</sup> establishes the outcomes to be achieved for all entities involved in disaster**

**management, this includes agencies and organisations with legislated roles, as well as entities acting on behalf of or under an arrangement with those that do.**

The Standard is an outcomes-based tool. It describes the best possible outcomes for the community during times of emergency and disaster, based on local resources, needs, culture, knowledge and circumstance.



The Goat Track, Tamborine Mountain, Landslip

<sup>2</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Council Policies & Documents. (2022) Council Policy Disaster Management. <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/our-council/administration/council-policies-documents>

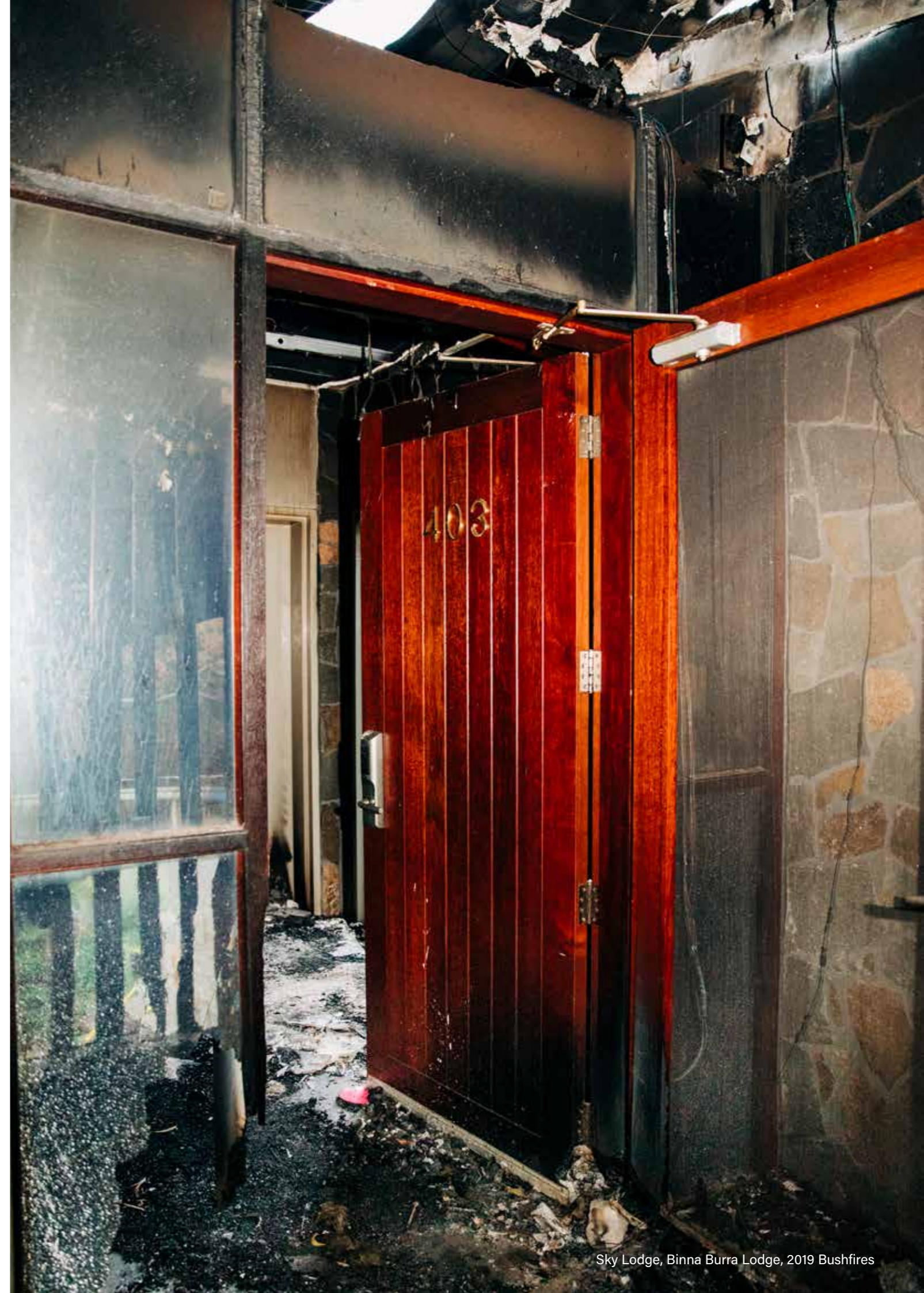
<sup>3</sup>Queensland Government. Inspector-General Emergency Management. (2023) <https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/>

<sup>4</sup>Queensland Government. Inspector-General Emergency Management. Assurance Framework. (2023) <https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/assurance-framework> <sup>5</sup>Queensland Government. Inspector-General Emergency Management. Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland. (2023) <https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/standard>



### 1.9.1.1 SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES AND OUTCOMES

AUTHOR	COMMENTS
<b>Managing Risk</b>	<p>There is a shared understanding of risks for all relevant hazards</p> <p>Risk is managed to reduce the impact of disasters on the community</p>
<b>Planning and Plans</b>	<p>There is a shared understanding of how the impact of disasters will be managed and coordinated</p> <p>Plans outline and detail how the impact of disasters on the community will be reduced</p>
<b>Community Engagement</b>	<p>Entities proactively and openly engage with communities</p> <p>The community makes informed choices about disaster management, and acts on them</p>
<b>Capability Integration</b>	<p>Resources are prioritised and shared with those who need them, when they need them</p> <p>Entities develop integrated capabilities and shared capacity to reduce the impact of disasters on the community</p>
<b>Operations</b>	<p>Response operations minimise the negative impacts of an event on the community and provide the support need for recovery</p> <p>Relief operations minimise the negative impacts of an event on the community and provide the support needed for recovery</p> <p>Recovery operations minimise the negative impacts of an event on the community and provide the support needed for recovery</p>
<b>Collaborations and Coordination</b>	<p>Entities proactively work together in a cooperative environment to achieve better results for the community</p> <p>A collaborative culture exists within disaster management</p>
<b>Common Language</b>	<p>Common language is used by all entities within Queensland's disaster management arrangements</p>



## 2. LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

### 2.1 RESPONSIBILITIES

In accordance with Section 30 (1) (f) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, the LDMG is responsible for managing disaster operations within the local government area under policies and procedures defined by the Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC).

### 2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The LDMG is established under Section 29 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

The purpose of the LDMG is to assist the Scenic Rim community to:

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

Council has established a Local Disaster Management Group Terms of Reference and Guide for the LDMG. The purpose of the Terms of Reference and Guide is to separately address the overall role and responsibility of the LDMG, Executive disaster management positions, Agency

Members, Advisors and Observers.

The Local Disaster Management Group Terms of Reference and Guide<sup>6</sup> outlines the establishment, purpose, statutory and additional functions of the LDMG, along with the membership of the LDMG, responsibilities, how the LDMG conducts its business, activation of the LDMG and participation in the District Disaster Management Group (DDMG).

### 2.3 MEMBERSHIP

The LDMG is made up from representatives from different agencies with a shared responsibility for disaster response and recovery in the Scenic Rim local government area. It is chaired by the Mayor of the Scenic Rim Regional Council, in accordance with Sections 33 and 34 of the Act.

Representatives are appointed in accordance with Section 33 of the Act and Section 9 of the Regulation and should have the necessary expertise or experience and delegated authority from their organisation or agency to ensure the most appropriate disaster management arrangements are in place for the Scenic Rim community.

### 2.3.1 Chairperson

In accordance with Section 34 of the Act, the Scenic Rim Regional Council appoints a Councillor of Scenic Rim Regional Council as the Chairperson of the LDMG. Within Scenic Rim Regional Council, the Mayor is appointed to this position. The Local Disaster Management Group Terms of Reference and Guide<sup>7</sup> explains further in detail the role and responsibility of the Chairperson and Deputy.

### 2.3.2 Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC)

Under Section 35 of the Act, the Scenic Rim Regional Council appoints a Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) for the group. In accordance with Section 36 of the Act, the LDC is responsible for coordinating the group and managing its business. Within the Scenic Rim Regional Council, Management, Principal Specialist or delegated Council Officer has been appointed to this position by the CEO.

The Local Disaster Management Group Terms of Reference and Guide<sup>8</sup> explains further in detail the role and responsibility of the LDC and deputy.

<sup>6</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Local Disaster Management Group Terms of Reference and Guide. (2022) <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/council-services/disaster-management/plans-and-documents> <sup>7</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Local Disaster Management Group Terms of Reference and Guide. (2022) <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/council-services/disaster-management/plans-and-documents> <sup>8</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Local Disaster Management Group Terms of Reference and Guide. (2022) <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/council-services/disaster-management/plans-and-documents>

## 2. LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

### 2.3.3 Members

The LDMG members include the following appointed agencies;

Scenic Rim Regional Council, Queensland Police Services, Queensland Fire and Emergency Service, Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy, and Australian Red Cross.

The Local Disaster Management Group Terms of Reference and Guide<sup>9</sup> explains in further detail the role and responsibility of the LDMG members.

### 2.3.4 Advisors

The LDMG has the following agencies as nominated standing advisors;


State Emergency Services, Department of Defence, Department of Transport and Main Roads, Department of Environment and Science, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Energex, Urban Utilities, Seqwater, nbn, Queensland Ambulance Service and Queensland Health.

The Local Disaster Management Group Terms of Reference and Guide<sup>10</sup> explains in further detail the role and responsibility of the LDMG advisors.

### 2.4 AGENCY FUNCTIONS

The following table details the agency and organisations that have membership to the LDMG.

#### 2.4.1.1 AGENCY FUNCTION

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
<p><b>Scenic Rim Regional Council</b></p>  <p><b>9.8.3.1 Hazard Specific Response</b></p> <p>Primary Agency for Flood, Cyclone, Severe Weather, Earthquake and Landslip.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination of the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG), during and not during disaster operations.</li> <li>• Maintain, activate and operate the Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC)</li> <li>• Ensure it has a disaster response capability.</li> <li>• Approve its local disaster management plan.</li> <li>• Ensure information about an event or a disaster in its areas is promptly given to the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC).</li> <li>• Provide Council resources necessary to meet statutory obligations.</li> <li>• Manage damage assessment on behalf of the LDMG</li> <li>• Provide and manage resources to support, places of refuge, evacuation centres and recovery hubs.</li> <li>• Ensure business continuity of critical Council services during and following an event.</li> <li>• Support the State Emergency Service (SES) in partnership with Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES).</li> <li>• Provide advice to the LDMG and action requests during disaster operations, as required.</li> </ul>

#### AGENCY

#### FUNCTIONS

**Queensland Police Service**



#### 9.8.3.1 Hazard Specific Response

Primary Agency for Major Transport Incident (Road, Air, Rail and Marine), Terrorism.

- Preservation of peace and good order, including the coordination of evacuations.
- Prevention of crime.
- Security of any site as a possible crime scene and evacuated areas.
- Investigation of the criminal aspect of any event.
- Coronial investigation procedures.
- Traffic control, including assistance with road closures and roadblocks.
- Crowd management/public safety.
- Provide disaster victim identification capability
- Coordination of search and rescue for lost/missing people
- Registering evacuees (with Australian Red Cross and Local Government)
- Secure disaster impacted and evacuated areas
- Provide advice to the LDMG and action requests during disaster operations, as required.

**Queensland Fire and Emergency Services**



#### 9.8.3.1 Hazard Specific Response

Primary Agency for Structural and Major Hazardous Material Accident

#### Fire and Rescue Service (FRS)




- Develop and distribute community warnings, for bushfires, structural fires and chemical incidents.
- Emergency supply and resupply to communities in need.
- Damage assessments of structures.
- Disaster assistance response teams.
- Specialised Rescue disciplines.
- Advice on Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements.
- Facilitation of Emergency Alerts and SEWS.
- Urban search and rescue, swift water rescue, road accident rescue, hazardous material accidents and clean-up of flood affected buildings.
- Provide advice to the LDMG and action requests during disaster operations, as required.




#### State Emergency Services (SES)

- Assist in Search and Rescue response (SAR), perform storm damage operations, land search, flood boat operations, traffic management operations, include in air search observation, welfare evacuation centre support and radio communications.
- Assist in collection of damage assessments data, and distribution of emergency supply and resupply.




<sup>9</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Local Disaster Management Group Terms of Reference and Guide. (2022) <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/council-services/disaster-management/plans-and-documents> <sup>10</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Local Disaster Management Group Terms of Reference and Guide. (2022) <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/council-services/disaster-management/plans-and-documents>




## 2. LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
 <p><b>9.8.3.1 Hazard Specific Response</b> Primary Agency for Bushfire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide advice to the LDMG and action requests during disaster operations, as required.</li> </ul> <p><b>Rural Fire Service (RFS)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary agency for Bushfire response.</li> <li>Community education on bushfire behaviour and prevention.</li> <li>Assist other emergency services during disaster operations.</li> <li>Clean up of flood effected buildings and infrastructure.</li> <li>Facilitate bushfire mitigation through planned burns.</li> <li>Manage fire permits and fire bans.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economys</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department's Temporary Emergency Accommodation Plan contributes to the LDMG responsibility to plan for and support the evacuation of a community when appropriate.</li> <li>Housing and Homelessness Services will work collaboratively with the LDMG to transition people using evacuation centres by:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying the appropriate emergency/short term housing options for impacted households in the private market (renting or home owners);</li> <li>Reviewing short term housing arrangements to transition people from emergency/short term housing into medium/long term housing solutions when necessary;</li> <li>Working with community housing organisations to provide a coordinated housing response and to maximise the available housing options for impacted clients.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Australian Red Cross</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilise the Register.Find.Reunite Service to register and reconnect evacuees.</li> <li>Assist in the management and operations of evacuation centres.</li> <li>Provide personal support and psychological first aid, information and referrals at evacuation and recovery centres.</li> <li>Provide community members and other agencies with copies of the Red Cross publications.</li> <li>Conduct outreach services, in partnership with Council and Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy</li> <li>Provides preparedness information through REDiPlan products and app to promote community preparedness and resilience.</li> <li>Provide advice to the LDMG and action requests during disaster operations, as required</li> </ul>

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
<p><b>Department of Defence</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of operational management expertise and assist in the request for Federal Defence assistance should the event require it.</li> <li>Provide advice to the LDMG and action requests during disaster operations, as required</li> </ul>
<p><b>Department of Agriculture and Fisheries</b></p>  <p><b>9.8.3.1 Hazard Specific Response</b> Primary Agency for Biosecurity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate mitigation activities from invasive plant, animal pests and disease.</li> <li>Provide advice on animal welfare.</li> <li>Provide advice on agriculture, fisheries and forestry related issues.</li> <li>Report on disaster impact assessments on the agricultural sector, including economic losses and recovery activities.</li> <li>Provide advice to the LDMG and action requests during disaster operations, as required</li> </ul>
<p><b>Queensland Ambulance Service</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Pre-Hospital Patient Care assessment, treatment and transportation of ill and/or injured persons. Selection of triage and treatment areas.</li> <li>Coordination of all other Volunteer first aid groups including Queensland Ambulance Service first responder groups.</li> <li>The establishment of an onsite triage/treatment area, casualty clearing and vehicle marshalling areas.</li> <li>Assistance with the evacuations of persons with medical conditions (specialised medical transport including aero - medical transport).</li> <li>Liaison with all other emergency services, local and state government and non-government agencies.</li> <li>Provide advice to the LDMG and action requests during disaster operations, as required</li> </ul>

## 2. LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
<p><b>Queensland Health</b></p>  <p><b>9.8.3.1 Hazard Specific Response</b></p> <p>Primary Agency for Epidemic or Pandemic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination of medical resources.</li> <li>• Public health advice and warnings to participating agencies and the community.</li> <li>• Services for disaster affected persons.</li> <li>• Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period to preserve the general health of the community.</li> <li>• Provision of site Health Commander or site Health Team if required.</li> <li>• On site emergency treatment of casualties if required.</li> <li>• Short-term medical support.</li> <li>• Provide advice to the LDMG and action requests during disaster operations, as required.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Queensland Reconstruction Authority</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide advice on disaster funding arrangements.</li> <li>• Administration and activation of DRFA and SDRA.</li> <li>• Monitor recovery and reconstruction damage assessments over a period of time.</li> <li>• Advise on Recovery activities.</li> <li>• Advise on objectives to disaster specific Local Recovery Plans, Plan-on-a-Page.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Seqwater</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide bulk supply of potable water.</li> <li>• Provide advice on dam storage levels and dam Emergency Action Plans.</li> <li>• Develop and maintain Fire Management Plans for Seqwater owned land.</li> <li>• Provide advice to the LDMG and action requests during disaster operations, as required.</li> </ul>

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
<p><b>Urban Utilities</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver drinking water, recycled water and sewerage services.</li> <li>• Provide advice to the LDMG and action requests during disaster operations, as required.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Energy Queensland</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of electrical power supply.</li> <li>• Advice in relation to electrical power.</li> <li>• Restoration of power.</li> <li>• Safety advice for consumers.</li> <li>• Provide advice to the LDMG and action requests during disaster operations, as required.</li> </ul>
<p><b>nbn</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist with temporary emergency communications infrastructure.</li> <li>• Maintain business continuity plans during disaster operations</li> <li>• Provide advice to the LDMG and action requests during disaster operations, as required.</li> </ul>

The LDMG also has access to several other agency and organisations that are not an official member to the group. Agencies and organisations such as Telstra, APA and Department of Education can be accessed via the District Disaster Management Group (DDMG) on request.



Wyaralong Dam Construction, 2011 Flooding

### 3. DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

#### 3.1 THE REGION

**The Scenic Rim region is a rural and semi-rural area set in South East Queensland (SEQ) and surrounded by world heritage listed national parks of the Great Dividing Range. The region's primary businesses are agriculture/ horticultural production, the equine industry and tourism.**

Its main towns are Beaudesert, Boonah, Rathdowney, Kooralbyn,

Kalbar, Aratula, Canungra, Tamborine Mountain, Harrisville and Peak Crossing.

The region also contains five dams, Moogerah Dam, Maroon Dam, Wyaralong Dam, Nindooindah Dam and Bromelton Off-stream Storage.

#### 3.1.1 Locality

Home to 19 towns and villages, the area which is administered by Scenic Rim Regional

Council (SRRC) extends over approximately 4,256sq km and is about 60km south of Brisbane.

The Council area is surrounded by Ipswich City, Logan City and Gold Coast City Councils, and inland of Southern Downs and Lockyer Valley Regional Councils. The region also borders to Tweed Shire Council and Kyogle Shire Council in New South Wales<sup>11</sup>.

#### 3.1.1.1 SCENIC RIM REGIONAL COUNCIL



<sup>11</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. About Scenic Rim. (2023) [scenicrim.qld.gov.au/our-community/about-scenic-rim](https://scenicrim.qld.gov.au/our-community/about-scenic-rim)

## 3. DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

### 3.1.2 Population

The region is currently home to approximately 44,000 residents<sup>12</sup>. Over the past five years, the population of the region has grown by approximately 3,000 persons, or an average annual rate of 1.6%, which aligns with the average for Queensland.

Recent 2021 census figures suggest that the rate of ageing has occurred at a faster rate in Scenic Rim than the whole Queensland, with the average age of the population increasing from 41.8 years old in 2016 to 43.3 years old in 2021<sup>13</sup>.

Main population centres are townships and villages of Beaudesert, Boonah, Kalbar, Aratula, Mount Alford, Roadvale, Warrill View, Peak Crossing, Harrisville, Kooralbyn, Canungra, Beechmont, Tamborine Mountain and Rathdowney<sup>14</sup>.

### 3.1.3 Culture

From the Ugurapul people of the Jagera language group in the western part of the region, to the Mununjali community of the Beaudesert district and, the Wangerriburra people of the Yugambeh language group in the eastern ranges, Scenic Rim has a rich and diverse Indigenous history<sup>15</sup>.

The Scenic Rim region also has a vibrant arts and cultural scene, holding more than 5000 events showcasing works by international artists, school holiday programs, performance concerts, Friday flicks, art exhibitions, open studios, food festivals and dance workshops throughout the year<sup>16</sup>.

### 3.1.4 Economy

A variety of industries exist within the Scenic Rim region. Land use is dominated by agricultural dry land grazing of cattle for beef, pork and dairy. Horticultural crops (mainly turf and market/vegetables gardens), poultry farms, hobby farms, red claw crayfish, beefalo, bush foods, timber milling and equine establishments.

Industries such as abattoirs, sawmill, bulk fuel depots, retail fuel outlets, milk depots and supermarkets also exist<sup>17</sup>. The Bromelton State Development Area (SDA) was declared in 2008 and totalling approximately 15,610 hectares, is located almost 6 kilometres west of Beaudesert township and 75 km south of Brisbane. Development and investments in rail-dependent industries, haulage services and warehousing/property solutions

is promoted as being in an ideal location for medium to large scale activities of regional, state and national significance for freight and logistics operations, with access to intrastate and interstate markets.

In January 2017, Australia's largest privately owned rail company, SCT Logistics, opened Queensland's largest road and rail intermodal freight facility at Bromelton, adjacent to the Sydney-to-Brisbane rail line. This has provided the region with direct rail services to and from Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

### 3.1.5 Topography

The topography is dominated on two sides by mountains, along the eastern side by the Beechmont and Darlington Ranges and the Lamington Plateau, and in the south and west by the McPherson and Great Dividing Ranges<sup>18</sup>.

Elevations in excess of 1100m are reached on the edge of the Lamington Plateau, whilst Mt Barney (1362m) and Mt Lindesay (1194m) are the highest peaks in the Great Dividing Range.

The western border is made up of the Great Dividing Range which has elevations up to 1381m.

The northern border is largely floodplain with elevations generally less than 100m. The area is drained by the Logan River and its major tributaries (the Albert River, Canungra Creek, Teviot Brook), Coomera River and the Bremer River and its tributaries<sup>19</sup>.

### 3.1.6 Vegetation

Whilst the Scenic Rim region has a very diverse range of natural vegetation types, there is still a significant number of habitats that remain undisturbed by growing infrastructure and housing development.

The native vegetation of the area ranges from lower-montane rainforest dominated by Antarctic beech and tall eucalypt forests dominated by species such as Flooded Gum, Forest Red Gum, Sydney Blue Gum and Lemon Scented Gum, to open woodlands, Melaleuca-dominated swamp forests and heathlands.

Much of the flatter usable grounds has been cleared of tall vegetation and is now under pasture. Rainforests and bush dense areas can be found in the areas particularly along the Great Dividing Range and additional mountain areas.

Approximately 11.7% of the local government area is controlled by public agencies made up of National Park and State Forest or Timber Reserve, whilst approximately 41.4sq km is within the Land Warfare Centre (Kokoda Barracks) at Canungra under the control of the Australian Defence Force.

### 3.1.7 Climate

The Scenic Rim region has a generally mild sub-tropical climate modified by altitude in areas such as the Lamington Plateau and Great Dividing Range. It can, none-the-less be subject to extremes of both temperature and rainfall.

Rainfall is seasonal, with the heaviest rain occurring during the summer months, and the most extreme rainfall events are generally associated with tropical cyclones or sub-tropical lows.

The average annual rainfall is 997mm for Beaudesert<sup>20</sup> and 801mm for Boonah<sup>21</sup>.

Temperatures rarely exceed 35°C or below 10°C for extended periods, and mean maximum and minimum annual average temperatures are between 25°C and 15°C respectively for the region.

## 3.2 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### 3.2.1 Water supply

Treatment plants, including clear water tanks and pumps, are owned and operated by Seqwater. Treatment of raw water to potable water standard is the responsibility of Seqwater, who also control the water supply dams of Moogerah Dam and Maroon Dam.

Seqwater's treatment plant at Kalbar supplies water to Boonah, Kalbar, Mt Alford and Aratula. Seqwater's standalone treatment plants at Beaudesert, Kooralbyn, Rathdowney and Canungra treat water to supply the individual townships. A small privately owned water supply is available to some lots in Tamborine Village.

Harrisville, Peak Crossing and Warrill View are supplied with drinking water from the Seqwater bulk water network, with a connection back through the Ipswich City Council area.

Distribution of drinking water and water quality monitoring in all areas is the responsibility of Urban Utilities.

<sup>12</sup>Population Summery. (2023) [profile.id.com.au/scenic-rim/population](https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/our-environment/biodiversity/flora-and-fauna) <sup>13</sup>Australian Bureau of Statistics. Scenic Rim. Census All persons QuickStats. Population. (2021) [abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA36510](https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA36510) <sup>14</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. About Scenic Rim. (2023) [scenicrim.qld.gov.au/our-community/about-scenic-rim](https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/our-community/about-scenic-rim) <sup>15</sup>Australian Bureau of Statistics. Scenic Rim. Census Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people QuickStats. Indigenous. (2021) [abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/IQSLGA36510](https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/IQSLGA36510) <sup>16</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Community Events. (2023) [www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/ourevents](https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/ourevents) <sup>17</sup>Economic Profile. (2023) [economy.id.com.au/scenic-rim](https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/our-environment/biodiversity/flora-and-fauna) <sup>18</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Flora and Fauna. (2023) <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/our-environment/biodiversity/flora-and-fauna>

<sup>19</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Catchment Management. (2023) <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/our-environment/biodiversity/catchment-management> <sup>20</sup>Australian Government. Bureau of Meteorology. Climate Data. Monthly Rainfall. Beaudesert Alert. (2022) <https://www.bom.gov.au> <sup>21</sup>Australian Government. Bureau of Meteorology. Climate Data. Monthly Rainfall. Boonah Alert. (2022) <https://www.bom.gov.au>

## 3. DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

### 3.2.2 Sewerage

Collection systems and treatment plants are operated by Urban Utilities, and are located in the towns of Beaudesert, Boonah, Kalbar, Kooralbyn, Canungra, and Aratula. All systems are gravitational with pump stations.

The Aratula system differs, as it is a Common Effluent Drainage (CED) system where each user is required to operate a septic system, with the effluent being collected and treated at the treatment plant.

The plants at Beaudesert, Boonah, Kalbar, and Kooralbyn all produce treated water that is reused by third party users.

All other sewage in the region is treated on site by septic or onsite sewage systems with land disposal of effluent.

### 3.2.3 Transport

The road system within the Council area carries a myriad of transport, made up of heavy transport carrying hazardous materials, tourist coaches, school buses and ordinary motor vehicles and motorbikes.

There are no commercially operated airport facilities in the region, however the Brisbane to Sydney interstate rail (passenger and freight) and Bromelton

freight terminal transverses through the area. The Australian Rail Track Corporation (ARTC) project for the Inland Rail (Melbourne to Brisbane freight rail track) is finalising the Calvert to Kagaru corridor section which impacts Peak Crossing through Bromelton to the north of Beaudesert township at Kagaru.

The following major arterials carry considerable traffic,

- Mount Lindesay Highway
- Beaudesert Beenleigh Road,
- Lamington National Park Road,
- Cunningham Highway,
- Beaudesert - Boonah Road,
- Ipswich Boonah Road,
- Boonah Fassifern Road

### 3.2.4 Power

110kV Energex power supply feed to the region from Powerlink substation in Beenleigh to Energex substation in Jimboomba (JBB), then across to Beaudesert (BDS).

33kV feed off to the west of the region, leading to Boonah, Kalbar and Flinders areas. The 33kV bulk supply to these areas originates from the Raceview 110kV substation. Power supply infrastructure is primarily managed and maintained by Energy Queensland.

### 3.2.5 Communications

Telecommunications is provided by hard wire, fibre optic and mobile systems operated by Telstra and/or leased by other service providers, such as Optus and Vodafone. Telstra is responsible for the ongoing maintenance and engineering of the network.

Commercial and national radio stations cover the region as well as the local community stations 612 ABC Brisbane, 91.7 ABC Gold Coast FM, 747 ABC Southern QLD, 104.9 Sunshine FM, 100.1 Rim FM and River 94.9 Ipswich FM.

Free-to-air is available within most areas in the region. Satellite TV service is also available in locations where free-to-air is not available. NBN connectivity infrastructure is gradually being constructed throughout the region.

## 3.3 HAZARDOUS SITES

**The Scenic Rim region has no known significant sites that are deemed hazardous, however considerations of stationary fuel stations, swimming pool sites and freight delivery routes of hazardous substances exist within the region.**

The industrial area of Bromelton State Development Area (SDA) will be capable when at full operation of up to 1.3 million tonnes of rail freight movement and an additional 18,500 truck journeys off metropolitan highways, possibly moving an additional significant amount of hazardous materials.

## 3.4 ESSENTIAL SERVICES

### 3.4.1 Emergency services

The Queensland Police Service (QPS) has seven (7) stations within the Council boundaries, located at Boonah, Beaudesert, Canungra, North Tamborine, Rathdowney, Kalbar and Harrisville.

The LDMG falls within the Logan Disaster District. The Logan Disaster District is administered at Logan Central Police Station, Civic Parade, Logan Central. Consideration is taken to include the QPS Ipswich district due to servicing the western area of the region.

The Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS) has five (5) stations located within the Council's boundaries, located at Beaudesert, Boonah, Canungra, Tamborine Mountain and an unmanned station at Rathdowney.

The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) has eight (8) Auxiliary Fire Stations located at Beaudesert, Boonah, Tamborine Mountain, Canungra, Kooralbyn, Rathdowney, Harrisville and Kalbar.

In addition, there are twenty seven (27) Rural Fire Stations located at Allandale, Aratula/Mt Edwards, Boonah, Cannon Creek, Charlwood, Croftby/Carneys Creek, Kalbar, Lower Mt Walker South, Maroon, Moogerah/Clumber, Mt Alford, Mt French, Mt Walker No.1, Mt Walker No.2, Mutdapilly, Roadvale, Rosevale, Tarome, Warrill View, Biddaddaba, Birnam, Canungra, Hillview, Kerry, Rathdowney, Tamborine Mountain and Tamborine.

The State Emergency Service (SES) has six (6) groups located at Beaudesert, Boonah, Aratula, Harrisville, Tamborine Mountain and Flinders Peak.

### 3.4.2 Medical facilities

Scenic Rim has two (2) public hospitals which are located at Beaudesert and Boonah.

There are three (3) Hospital and Health Services within the Scenic Rim region, these are:

- Metro South Hospital and Health Service (Beaudesert Hospital)
- West Moreton Hospital and Health Service (Boonah Hospital); and
- Gold Coast Hospital and Health Service (Tamborine Mountain & Beechmont areas)

### 3.4.3 Federal government operations

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) maintains one (1) range complex at Canungra.

### 3.4.4 Vulnerable facilities

Within the region there are several locations and community facilities that may require priority assistance in an emergency or disaster event, these include but not limited to,

- Kindergartens/ Childcare, Schools,
- Hospitals,
- Accommodations outlets – hotels, motels caravan parks and camping grounds,
- Aged care and respite facilities, and
- Community centres.



## 4. HAZARDS

Hazards to the environment can be natural, human caused in origin or a combination of both. Natural hazards are mainly associated with the natural environment and circumstances, the anthropogenic hazards are explained as human caused hazards that are created by human activities and choices, and socionatural hazards are a combination of natural and human caused (anthropogenic) factors, including environmental degradation and climate change<sup>22</sup>.

The LDMG have identified several natural and non-natural hazards explained below, that have the potential to affect the Scenic Rim region and community.

### MAN-MADE HAZARDS

#### 4.1 AIR

Flight paths of aircraft both in and out of Brisbane Airport and Amberley Airbase pass over the region each day.

There is also a significant amount of aviation training airspace across the eastern parts of the region, with aircraft originating from Archerfield Aerodrome and the Gold Coast Airport. Significant amount of tourism also generates air traffic, this includes sightseeing via light aircraft or Hot Air Balloons.

The potential types of accidents may include

- Hot Air Balloon,
- Fire fighting aircraft,
- Search and Rescue aircraft, and
- Domestic jet aircraft, Light aircraft, and Military aircraft.

Minor Aircraft and Landing Areas (ALA) and Helicopter Landing Sites (HLS) are located throughout the region,

- YBDR Beaudesert,
- YBOA Boonah Airfield,
- YKBN Kooralbyn Aerodrome,

- YXBO Boonah Hospital HLS,
- YXCD Cedar Creek HLS,
- YXBS Beaudesert Hospital HLS, and
- YXTM Tamborine Mountain HLS.

Maintenance regulations are enforced and required through Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) of all airports, helicopter pads and aircraft.

#### 4.2 BIOSECURITY

**Biosecurity outbreaks could occur in the region given the nature of the region's economy and life style. Heavily dominated by the Agricultural industry, ranging from beef, pork and poultry producers, the region is also home to wineries, horticultural production, the equine industry and tourism/ecotourism businesses.**

A significant impact to these industries can become widespread quickly if not contained and can have consequential impact to the local economy<sup>23</sup>.

<sup>22</sup>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services. Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework Handbook. (2018)

<sup>23</sup>Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. Biosecurity. (2023) <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity>

## 4. HAZARDS

### 4.3 EPIDEMIC AND PANDEMIC

The outbreak of a communicable disease throughout the region will cause high health service demand beyond current capacity. This may require the isolation of a number of people for extended periods. The extent this threat would pose, would depend on the circumstances of the outbreak, as demonstrated by recent COVID-19 mitigation practices

Epidemics and pandemics of communicable diseases are of low probability. However, the following list indicates broad possibilities of outbreaks:

- Communicable diseases commonly found in the general population, such as influenza, meningitis, food-borne illness and water-borne diseases.
- Emerging infectious diseases such as Avian Influenza, SARS and COVID-19.
- Biological attack, terrorist threat, biological weapons.

### 4.4 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACCIDENT

There is always potential for a major hazardous event to occur where there exists storage and/or transportation of toxic, flammable, gaseous and infectious substances<sup>24</sup>.

In particular, the most vulnerable areas, are those in the vicinity of the light industrial areas within the region. Vulnerable areas can include at times, significantly used T-Intersections from truck haulage routes, the Bromelton suburb, and fuel stations scattered throughout the region in support of the trucking transport route. There is an ever increasing volume of chemicals used in various industries, transported through or within the region, which increases the potential for a significant hazmat event.

### 4.5 MAJOR TRANSPORT ACCIDENT

The Cunningham Highway and the Mount Lindesay Highway are the main arterial roads within the Scenic Rim region. These major road systems carry a myriad of heavy transports (Semi-Trailers, B-Doubles etc.), intercity and tourist coaches, school buses and motor vehicles.

Road accidents of any size and complexity may not affect a large number of residents directly but could stretch the capabilities of the emergency services.

Potential areas for major road accidents are as follows:

- Mount Lindesay Highway,
- Cunningham Highway,
- Rail level crossings, and
- Major T-intersections,
- Beaudesert – Beenleigh road and Mundoolun Connection Road.

### 4.6 RAIL

The Brisbane to Sydney Railway passes north/south through the region. The potential types of accidents may include collisions, derailments (passenger and freight) and rail level crossing collision (passenger vehicles, semi-trailers, trucks, coaches).

### 4.7 TERRORISM

It is possible that a terrorist act could occur in the region, however secondary effects of such an act would be expect to occur from adjoining council areas. Significant events and large mass gatherings are assessed to reduce such activity happening.

A terrorist act or threat to act can include intent to coerce or influence the public or any government by intimidation to advance a political, religious or ideological cause, or death, serious harm or danger to a person, serious damage to property, serious risk to health or safety of the public, or serious interference with, disruption to, or destruction of critical infrastructure such as telecommunications or electricitynetwork<sup>25</sup>.



SCT Logistics, Bromelton

<sup>24</sup>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services. Chemical Incidents. (2023) <https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/prepare/chemical>

<sup>25</sup>Attorney-General's Department. National Security. (2023) <https://www.ag.gov.au/national-security/australias-counter-terrorism-laws>

## 4. HAZARDS

### NATURAL HAZARDS

#### 4.8 BUSHFIRE

Bush and grass fires typically occur from mid-winter to early summer. Their severity is related to landscape (aspect, slope, wind strength and vegetation type) and climatic factors (wind speed, rainfall, humidity and air temperature). The elements of a bushfire that can cause harm include flames, embers, radiant heat, strong winds and smoke. The fire severity for the region is also related to pre-fire season mitigation activities<sup>26</sup>.

The whole region is categorised as an at risk area for bushfire due to the natural environment. Although infrequent and dependent on weather conditions, the threat is dependent of climatic circumstances, particularly after an excessive wet season followed by a prolong dry period, curating fuel loads.

#### 4.9 CYCLONE, STORM AND EAST COAST LOW

East Coast Lows (ECL) are a type of low-pressure systems which typically develop during winter. These storms occur more frequently than tropical cyclones however, they are considered to have a lower degree of impact<sup>27</sup>.

It has been assessed that planning should be based on the risk of a Category 2 Cyclone, with the likelihood of a stronger cyclone crossing the region considered improbable. Expected weather from a category 2 cyclone includes destructive winds, heavy rainfall (>500 mm in 24 hours) leading to flash and moderate to major flooding and landslides<sup>28</sup>.

Thunderstorms are typically short-lived and small in extent but can traverse large distances and can inflict significant damage. The majority of the damage inflicted by thunderstorms is a result of the strong winds. Storms can also produce damaging hail, flooding and lightning<sup>29</sup>.

Severe weather and thunderstorms are common in the region. Thunderstorms which produce any of the following are classified as severe in Australia,<sup>30</sup>

- Large hail (2 cm in diameter or greater)
- Damaging wind gusts (90 km/h or greater)
- Tornadoes
- Heavy rainfall conducive to flash flooding.

#### 4.10 DAM FAILURES

There are five dams located in the Scenic Rim region. Seqwater manage four of these referable dams (Bromelton, Maroon, Moogerah and Wyaralong) that are listed below and their surrounding recreational areas.

- Bromelton Dam is an off-stream storage dam adjacent to the Logan River approximately 5km north of Beaudesert with no recreational area. Failure of the Dam would result in minor flooding of properties to the north and west flowing into the Logan River.

- Maroon Dam is situated on Burnett Creek approximately 25km above its confluence with the Logan River. The Dam is located approximately 64km south west of Beaudesert. Recreational activities of boating (powered and non-powered), camping and walking are allowed in and around the dam.

Failure of the Dam would result in extensive flooding of the valley of Burnett Creek and would impact on the township of Maroon.

- Moogerah Dam is on Reynolds Creek and is a tributary of Warrill Creek. It is located in the west of the region and within the Mount Edwards National Park recreation area which permits boating (powered and non-powered), camping and bush walking. Failure of the Dam would result in extensive flooding of the valley of Reynolds and Warrill Creeks and would only marginally impact on the township of Kalbar.
- Wyaralong Dam is located on the Teviot Brook approximately 14 kilometres northwest of Beaudesert in the Logan River Catchment. Mount Joyce Escape Recreation Park provides mountain biking, bush walking and horse-riding trails.

There are designated camping areas in the recreation area with non-motorised water sport activities available.

The Moto Park at Wyaralong provides trail bike enthusiasts with three motocross circuits and up to 40 kilometres of recreational trail. Failure of the dam would result in extensive flooding of the Teviot Brook valley flowing into the Logan River.

- Nindooibah Dam is an off-stream storage dam located near Beaudesert, south east of Brayford Estate with no recreational area. Failure of the Dam would result in minor flooding of properties to the east and flooding approximately 1km of the Beaudesert-Nerang Road.

Referable Dam owners are required to have approved emergency action plans (EAP) in place for their dams. The Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water regulates the safety of referable dams and ensures the responsibility is held with the dam owner<sup>31</sup>.

#### 4.11 EARTHQUAKE

Earthquakes are defined as vibrations caused by rocks breaking under stress and movements along faults or compression in the earth's crust. The amplitude of earthquakes depends on many factors including magnitude, distance from the epicentre, topography, depth of focus and local ground conditions.

The only known tectonic feature within the region is a tectonic contact that runs past Beaudesert. Within 100 km radius of the Scenic Rim region there has been a total of 11 earthquakes recorded. The strongest recorded earthquake was a magnitude of 4.8, which is categorised as "Light"<sup>32</sup>.

#### 4.12 FLOOD

Minor flooding occurs within the region on a regular basis with minimal impact on commercial and residential areas. Moderate to major flooding has the potential to affect various areas within the region causing disruption to essential services and the community.

<sup>26</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) Report. (2022) pg. 53 <sup>27</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) Report. (2022) pg. 30 <sup>28</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) Report. (2022) pg. 34 <sup>29</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) Report. (2022) pg. 43 <sup>30</sup>Queensland Government. Bureau of Meteorology. (2023) [http://www.bom.gov.au/storm\\_spotters/](http://www.bom.gov.au/storm_spotters/)

<sup>31</sup>Queensland Government. Business. (2023) <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/water/industry-infrastructure/dams/emergency-action-plans/map> <sup>32</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) Report. (2022) pg. 72

## 4. HAZARDS

The Scenic Rim region hold the upper catchment of three main river systems. This includes the Logan, Albert, Bremer and Coomera rivers. Given the right circumstances there are many rural areas within the region that are susceptible to flooding.

Flash flooding is the most common type of flooding within region and can occur following intense rainfall events, such as thunderstorms. Flash flooding may have little warning time and can result in flooding, from storm water runoff and creek water levels rising instantly.

### 4.12.1 Logan and Albert River catchment

In Upper Teviot Brook the largest floods since records began occurred in 1970/71\* and 2017\* (ex STC Debbie). Dates marked \* are associated with Tropical Cyclones.

In Upper Burnett Creek (Maroon Dam) the largest floods since records began occurred in 1972/3, 1975/6 and 1986/7 and 1990/91.

There are numerous small creeks in the area all of which are unmonitored and when in flood will cut road access to various parts of the region, in particular rural areas.

These creeks are likely to experience “flash flooding” which is a result of sudden onset flooding that can last for a few hours.

### 4.12.2 Bremer and Warrill Creek Catchments

In the Upper Bremer River, the largest floods since records began occurred in 1921/22, 1926/27, 1936/37\*, 1970/71\*, 1973/74\*, 1975/76, 1987/88 and 1991/92 with all of these floods being of similar magnitude.

In Upper Warrill Creek the largest floods since records began occurred in 1936/37\*, 1938/39, 1946/47\*, 1953/54\* and 1973/4\*.

### 4.13 HEATWAVE

**A heatwave is any long period of very hot weather, it is defined as three (3) days or more of high maximum and minimum temperatures that is unusual for that location<sup>33</sup>.**

Heatwaves are measured in relation to normal seasonal temperatures for the area. Typically, in Australia heatwaves are driven by high-pressure systems.

The factors that can contribute to the impacts of heatwaves include, the amount of coverage of vegetation and concrete,

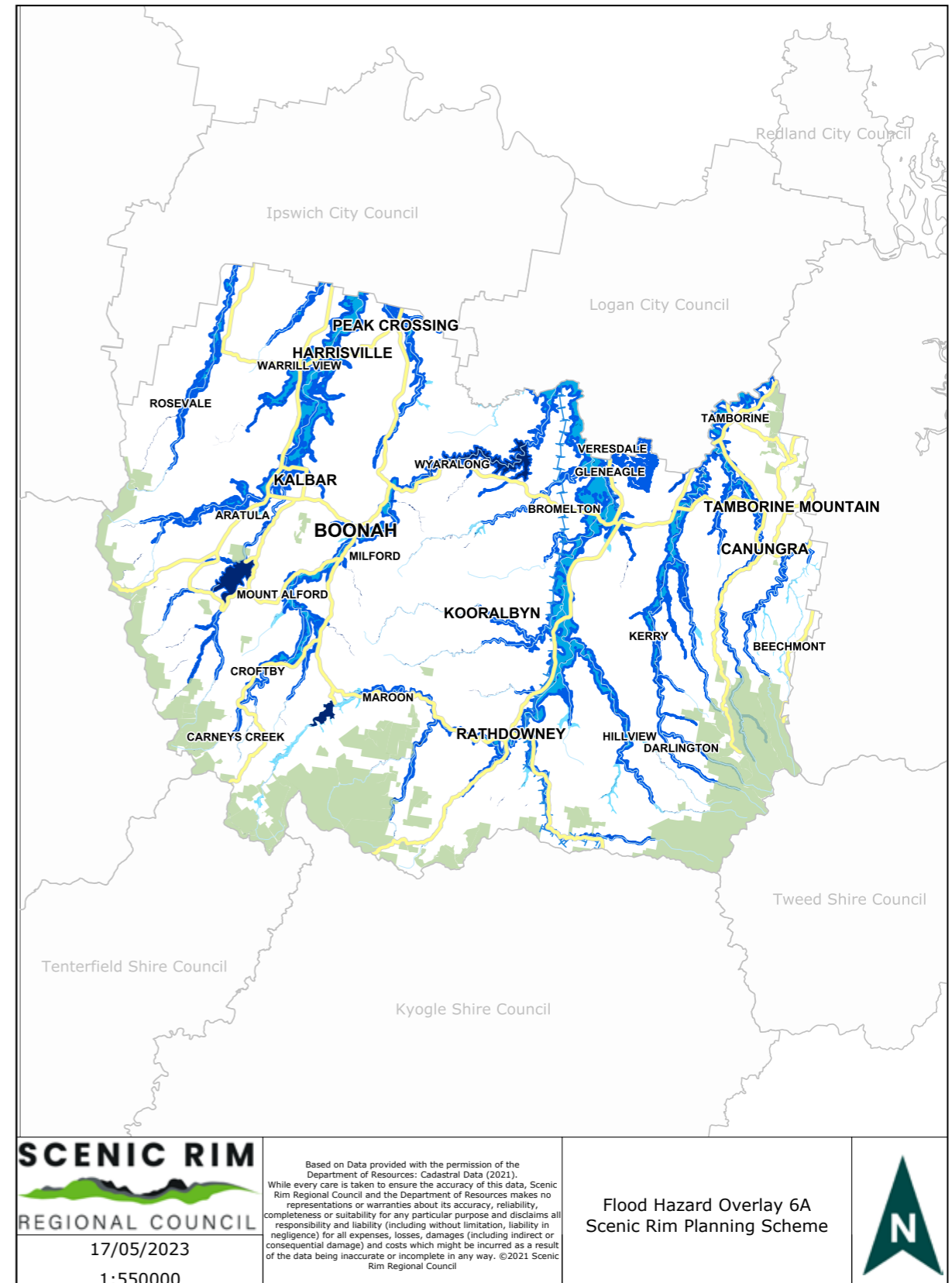
number of trees, location of waterbodies, the topography of the area, the general climate (especially in relation to the position relative to the coastline), the elevation and the wind climate<sup>34</sup>.

### 4.14 LANDSLIP

**A landslip is most often a localised issue impacting a small area. It can cause damage to property, essential services, restrict or prevent access to the area, and possibly loss of life and livestock.**

Landslips may occur on steep slopes as a result of high rainfall, in conjunction with natural circumstances or the intervention by human activity (excavations, clearing, etc.). Due to the Scenic Rim topography, Landslips have occurred during and after major bushfire and rain events. This has commonly affected state roads that provide access to mountainous residential communities and businesses. Landslides that have occurred in the region for example, have caused long term road closures to Tamborine Mountain road (the Goat Track), Lamington National Park road, and Binna Burra road.

### 4.12.1.1 Flood Mapping



<sup>33</sup>Bureau of Meteorology. Understanding heatwaves. (2022) <http://www.bom.gov.au/australia/heatwave/knowledge-centre/understanding> <sup>34</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) Report. (2022) pg. 62

## 5. CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is increasing the frequency, intensity, duration and distribution of extreme events. Disasters are likely to become larger, more complex, occur simultaneously and impact regions that have either not experienced natural hazards or at the same intensity and frequency.

This is likely to impact the emergency management sector who play a key role in safeguarding our communities in different phases of disaster management (prevention, preparedness, response and recovery)<sup>35</sup>. With increase of frequency and intensity of extreme events, climate change will increase the complexity and demand of services<sup>36</sup>.



<sup>35</sup>Queensland Government. Disaster Management. Plans. Emergency Management Sector Adaptation Plan (EM-SAP) for Climate Change. (2018) <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/plans> <sup>36</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) Report. (2022) pg. 85



Canungra Showgrounds, 2019 Bushfires

## 6. RISK

The LDMG recognises the endorsement of the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) by the Queensland Disaster Management Committee as Queensland’s preferred approach to disaster risk management.

The QERMF was developed in accordance by AS/NZS ISO 3100 (Risk management - principles and guidelines), the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines 2015 (NERAG), and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction’s (Sendai

Framework) “Priorities for Action” and will be used to assess the natural hazard “risks” within Scenic Rim region.

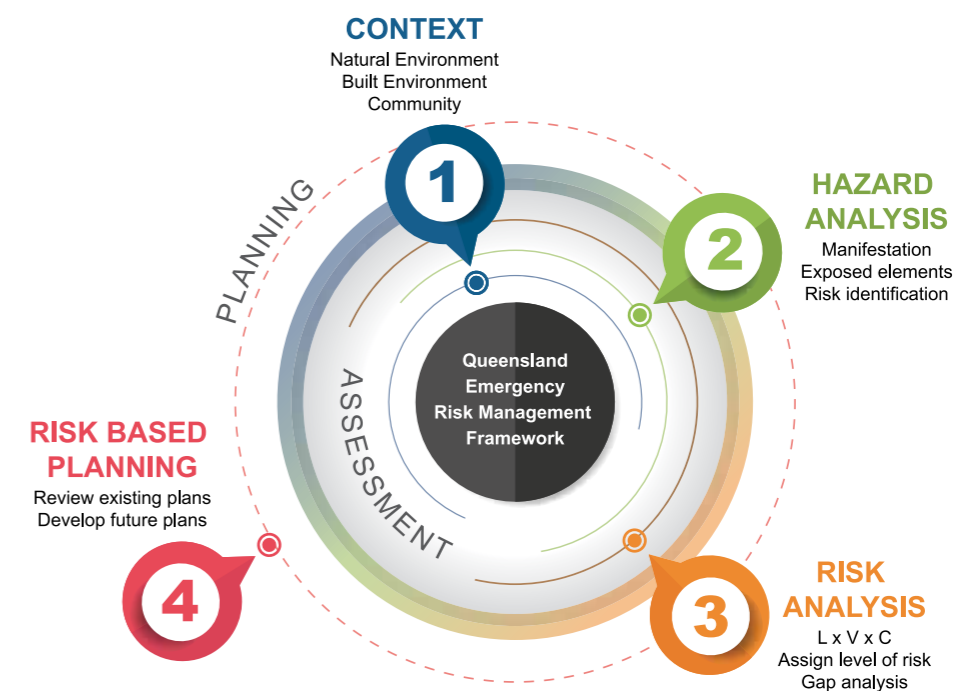
### 6.1 RISK EVALUATION

The prioritised risks for the Scenic Rim region have been assessed using the QERMF process. The assessment has included, East Coast Lows, Cyclone, Severe Storms, Bushfire, Heatwave and Earthquake.

To support the implementation of the QERMF at a local scale, QFES provided a Risk

Assessment Process Handbook, and supporting Tools (spreadsheet tool, online datasets etc.). The process Handbook provided a risk assessment methodology, that is used within disaster management planning and recognised the approach to the prioritisation, mitigation, and management of risk to the Queensland disaster management concept. The QERMF toolkit included a spreadsheet tool which provided a processed way of recording information on risk and vulnerability of different assets and operation<sup>37</sup>.

#### 6.1.1.1 QERMF 4 Step Process<sup>38</sup>



<sup>37</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) Report. (2022) pg. 4

<sup>38</sup>Queensland Fire and Emergency Service. Risk Assessment Process Handbook. (2018), pg. 5

## 6. RISK

### 6.2 RISK TREATMENT

Residual risk ratings were determined for each category of exposed asset in the QERMF process by the LDMG. This included information on the consequence of failure for each exposed element, existing controls, mitigation measures of exposed elements, capability and capacity gaps of the managing authorities. Endorsed by the LDMG, this resulted in identification of the residual risk for each asset and procedure<sup>39</sup>.

During this process the LDMG, followed the assessment process identified treatment options, to reduce and minimise the risk.

Activities included avoid or remove the source, strategies to decrease the consequences or the likelihood, share the risk, transfer ownership and associated responsibility, or accept the risk through informed decision-making.

Where the risk treatment or capacity gap exceeded the capability of the LDMG, this was passed to the DDMG for further assistance. On behalf of the LDMG, Council records and monitors these risks and mitigation options.



<sup>39</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) Report. (2022) pg. 14

## 7. PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Prevention refers to the regulatory and physical measures taken to ensure that disasters are prevented. Measures can be both structural and non-structural, and include engineering works, planning controls and land use planning, warning systems and regulations. Mitigation measures are defined as strategies aimed at decreasing or eliminating the impact of a disaster to the environment or society.

### 7.1 BUILDING CODES, BUILDING-USE REGULATIONS AND LEGISLATION

The application of building codes and building use regulations aim to ensure that buildings and infrastructure are designed and constructed to Australasian standards that minimise damage and injury in an event (up to the design event), and that the building or infrastructure is used for the purpose in which was intended.

Standards and codes are referred to and enforced particularly for the design and construction of major infrastructure and components of essential services.

### 7.2 TOWN PLANNING DEVELOPMENT

In approving development applications, Council ensures that the development is not adversely impacted upon by natural hazards and does not subject the future occupants, critical infrastructure or essential services to unacceptable levels of risk and is assessed in accordance with State Planning Policy<sup>40</sup>.

### 7.3 LAND-USE PLANNING

The application of the *Planning Act 2016* and Scenic Rim Regional Council Planning Schemes and Local Plans to development applications guard against the inappropriate arrangement of infrastructure development.

Planning controls include setting policies that set development levels, freeboard requirements, voluntary buy-back schemes, and other assistance programs. Land use planning includes the appropriate location of service networks and facilities through the coordinated planning of infrastructure.

The strategies include plans, reference for land use management, codes for development and requirements pertaining to the assessment of proposed developments.

As such, planning schemes contribute towards disaster risk reduction within identified hazard-prone/constraint areas<sup>41</sup>, in particular:

- Potential Bushfire hazard areas, which allows for the identification of an appropriate class of building construction;
- Building setbacks from waterways and bushfire prone areas;
- Areas of unstable soils and areas of potential land slip hazard; and
- Natural hazard (flood) management areas, and the identification of appropriate development standards so that private and community infrastructure can be sited above levels of defined flood events.

<sup>40</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Development Assessment. (2023) <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/planning-and-permits/development-assessment> <sup>41</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Scenic Rim Planning Scheme 2020. (2023) <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/homepage/237/scenic-rim-planning-scheme-2020>



## 7. PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

### 7.4 COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

The LDMG is committed to implementing and promoting knowledge and awareness amongst the group relevant to their industry of legislation, regulations and standards. A list of some references can be viewed at Annexure 2 Legislation, Regulations and Standards.

The Acts, regulations and standards include provisions relevant to disasters and have been considered in the preparation of this plan.

The Acts are continually amended, and latest versions are accessible online at:

- [www.legislation.qld.gov.au](http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au)
- [www.legislation.gov.au](http://www.legislation.gov.au)

### 7.5 HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Within the LDMG, agencies are responsible for implementing and maintaining hazard reduction programs according to the specific threat for which they are the primary agency.

The LDMG is to assist, through collaboration, to provide support to primary agencies in delivering these programs.

Reduction programs can include, but not limited too;

- Bushfire reduction programs;
- Strategic hazard mitigation programs,
- Regular inspections and maintenance;
- Flood and catchment management programs

Each primary agency is required to report to the LDMG on progression and outcomes of hazard reduction programs for which they are responsible for.

### 7.6 INSURANCE

Residents, businesses and other organisations are encouraged to evaluate their risks and consider appropriate levels of insurance.

The Insurance Council of Australia is the representative body for the general insurance industry of Australia that can provide support in finding the right insurance package that can cover the individual for, Building, Contents, Liability, Marine, Motor Bikes, Scooters & Cycles, Motor, Personal, Pet, Rural, Farm, and / or Travel Insurance<sup>42</sup>.



<sup>42</sup>Insurance Council of Australia. (2023) <https://www.findaninsurer.com.au/>

# DISASTER DASHBOARD

## STAY INFORMED

Register to Council's Disaster Dashboard to receive **potentially lifesaving alerts** about road conditions, weather warnings, river heights, power outages and evacuation shelters.

Your **go-to source** of information before, during and after a disaster.

REGISTER  
HERE



SCENIC RIM  
REGIONAL COUNCIL

## 8. PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness arrangements ensure that, should an emergency occur, all those resources and services which are needed to cope with the effects can be efficiently mobilised and deployed.

Preparedness is also about measures that seek to reduce harm caused by a hazard, by reducing the community susceptibility and vulnerability, and include measures such as:

- Community awareness programs;
- Effective information management - collection of historical data of events;
- Media releases to communities;
- Disaster plans and procedures; and
- Regular maintenance programs.

The LDMG takes on the all hazard, comprehensive and agency collaboration approach to preparedness. This approach enables all agencies to consolidate their capability to preparing for disasters.

The LDMG will establish and maintain relationships with lead and support agencies,

local community groups, local volunteer service groups and the community, to build ownership and partnership with members of those groups to increase their overall disaster management capability.

### 8.1 CAPABILITY

A measurement of response capability is achieved through operational activation of the LDMG and exercises and training that test all or parts of the LDMP, Sub Plans and other procedures that reference local disaster management arrangements.

The LDMG capability comes from various lead and support agencies that hold a membership to the group. This capability is detailed in the various role and responsibilities listed throughout this plan.

The LDMG will consult with Council who maintains a database of suitable community organisations that are able to provide assistance during periods of activation and recovery, including their capability and capacity of assistance. This database is managed through additional documentation to the LDMP and Council's Community Development program<sup>43</sup>.

### 8.2 COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

Community education includes programs designed by Council in conjunction with the LDMG, together with material prepared by agencies such as the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, Bureau of Meteorology and other Statutory Services, that:

- Provide a detailed explanation of particular hazards;
- Provide details of practical measures residents can take prior to, during and after a disaster event or incident to help them prepare for and recover from the impact of the event or incident;
- Encourage the community to "be aware" through ongoing media campaigns;

Council and the LDMG also consider participating in state government programs, for example, the Queensland Get Ready Campaign<sup>44</sup>, and the Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction program<sup>45</sup>.

<sup>43</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Business and Community Directory. (2023) <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/directory/3/business-amp-community-directory> <sup>44</sup>Queensland Government. Get Ready Queensland. (2023) <https://www.getready.qld.gov.au/> <sup>45</sup>Queensland Government. Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy. Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction. (2023) <https://www.chde.qld.gov.au/about/initiatives/disability-inclusive-disaster-risk-reduction>

## 8. PREPAREDNESS

Distribution for disaster preparedness materials are considered for all community groups within the region, including people with disabilities, the elderly and young, culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) and indigenous.

Also available is Council's Disaster Dashboard website. This website has instant available information for the Scenic Rim community during an emergency or disaster event. This includes road conditions, weather warnings, power outages or active shelters (Places of Refuge or Recovery Hubs). This can be found at [disasterdashboard.scenicrim.qld.gov.au](https://disasterdashboard.scenicrim.qld.gov.au)

### 8.3 MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

**Council has entered into a number of Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) to support the function in preparing for, responding to and recovering from an emergency and disaster events.**

The MoU's outline the agreed roles and responsibilities of involved organisations in the event of a disaster and activation. Some MoU's include administration of centres with

community groups, Management of evacuation centres with Australian Red Cross and arrangements between Council and the State Emergency Service (SES).

### 8.4 PLANNING

**The LDMG recognises the importance of planning for disaster events, and actively promotes this amongst the region's disaster management agencies and emergency services.**

When preparing disaster management plans, the LDMG:

- Utilise emergency risk management principles,
- Adopts a comprehensive, all agencies approach,
- Considers community preparedness, and
- Consults extensively with lead and supporting agencies, and community stakeholders as appropriate.

The LDMG is responsible for maintaining this plan and other disaster management plans. In maintaining this plan, the group expects that all member agencies will be actively involved in the review process.

### 8.5 TRAINING AND EXERCISES

**The QDMA brings together a number of agencies to work in a coordinated manner to assist communities prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters. Disaster management training is important to ensure that all agencies can seamlessly integrate within the region's disaster management arrangements and contribute to an effective and coordinated response and recovery.**

The LDMG regularly attends disaster management training and exercises. The coordinated training needs analyses informs all participating agencies regarding their training requirements according to the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework (QDMTF) modules that is maintained by QFES. Training requirements of some personnel within disaster management go beyond the needs of the QDMTF, this includes plan specific training, software training and procedural acknowledgement.

The QDMTF is a legislative requirement for any personnel involved in Queensland disaster operations, that must complete the modules relevant to their role<sup>46</sup>.

The LDMG must exercise the function of the disaster management arrangements at least once a year. This can be achieved through conducting a range of types of exercises or responding to an actual event. Exercises conducted for the LDMG are developed to either evaluate plans, explore issues, evaluate equipment, techniques and processes, develop or assess competence, demonstrate capability, practise interoperability, validate training, identify gaps and promote awareness<sup>47</sup>.

### 8.6 REVIEW

**The review of operational activities undertaken during an exercise or responding to disaster event are key components in ensuring capability development and continuous improvements are made to the local disaster management arrangements.**

A consistent approach is taken by Council and the LDMG for post event reviews. This is then maintained in Council's lessons management framework for disaster management to continually learn, improve results for more efficient and effective practices, improve safety and capture mobilisation of knowledge<sup>48</sup>.

### 8.7 INFORMATION

**Information before, during and after an event is crucial for the community. Council and the LDMG have several ways this is provided for the community.**

#### 8.7.1 Bureau of Meteorology

Warning products issued by the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) include severe weather warnings, heatwave warnings, tropical cyclone advice and tsunami warnings. The community is encouraged to subscribe to these. Monitoring may also occur through the BoM website<sup>49</sup> or through The BOM Weather app for hourly and 7-day forecasts, radar and warning.

#### 8.7.2 Disaster Dashboard

Council maintains the Disaster Dashboard website<sup>50</sup> on behalf of the LDMG. The following information can be found on this website,

- LDMG Activation Status
- Road Conditions,
- Weather Warnings,
- Power Outages,
- Active Shelters,
- Emergency News
- Fire Incidents
- Riverine Flooding
- Social Media

#### 8.7.3 Opt-In Notifications

Council offers an opt-in service to the Disaster Dashboard website. This service provides subscribers with Weather Warnings from the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), Road Conditions, Emergency news and River Station level notifications, either via SMS and / or email. The LDMG encourages all residents and visitors to register for the free service.

<sup>46</sup>Queensland Government. Disaster Management. Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework. (2023) <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/awareness-and-training> <sup>47</sup>Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience. Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection. Handbook 3. Managing Exercises. (2017) <https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/handbook-managing-exercises/> <sup>48</sup>Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience. Lessons Management Handbook. (2023) <https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/lessons-management-handbook/> <sup>49</sup>Australian Government. Bureau of Meteorology. The BOM Weather app. (2023) <http://www.bom.gov.au/app/> <sup>50</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Disaster Dashboard. (2023) <https://disasterdashboard.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/>

## 9. RESPONSE

**Response is defined as the actions taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an emergency or disaster event to ensure that its effects are minimised, and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.**

The purpose of response is the preservation of life and property and includes having well trained resources available to respond to a hazardous situation.

Response includes:

- Activation of the LDMG and LDCC;
- Utilising all available resources to ensure timely and reliable information is provided to the community; and
- Coordinating agencies to respond to the impacts of the emergency or disaster event.

The LDMG will implement response arrangements that clearly identify:

- Plans and procedures for the coordination of the event;
- Mobilisation and management of resources;
- Communication and information networks; and
- Implementation of response and recovery activities.

On advice from the LDC, the Chair of the LDMG will determine when the LDMG and the IMT will activate to the emergency or disaster event.

Once activated, the LDMG will ensure the following is undertaken within in its own capability:

- Efficiently and effectively coordinate the response;
- Minimise the impact of the event to the community;
- Role and responsibility delegation;
- Emergency information distribution; and
- Effectively communicate and collaborate with the IMT at the LDCC.

### 9.1 DECLARATION OF A DISASTER

**The LDMG may request the DDC to declare a Disaster Situation under the *Disaster Management Act 2003* [s 64]. Under the Act, the DDC may declare a disaster situation subject to the approval of the Minister.**

A disaster situation can be declared if a disaster has happened, is happening or is

likely to happen and the powers can be implemented to minimise loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage or / and damage to the environment.

### 9.2 LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATION CENTRE

**Facilities selected as possible Local Disaster Coordination Centres (LDCCs) are equipped and resourced to coordinate multiple activities undertaken by the Incident Management Team (IMT) when activated.**

Event specific information from the LDCC will be distributed to members of the LDMG by way of SMS, email and telephone as appropriate in a timely manner. All information will be accessible in Council's incident management software system, Guardian IMS.

Members of the IMT, this including LDMG Liaison Officers (LOs) will be regularly trained on disaster management roles and responsibilities such as disaster coordination, QDMA, incident management responsibilities and emergency risk management.

## 9. RESPONSE

Functions of the IMT include:

- Coordination of a multi-agency response;
- Developing and implementing operational strategies;
- Perform on behalf of the LDMG the planning, logistics, operations and control for the event; and

The IMT will operate under the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS)

### 9.3 ACTIVATION

**Activation of the LDMG or part thereof is authorised by the LDMG Chair or LDC on receipt of:**

- A warning of an impending threat which in the opinion of the Chair would require a coordinated community response;
- A request from a primary agency for assistance under this plan;
- A request from a support agency for assistance under this plan;

- A request from the DDC;
- A request from an affected Local Government under mutual aid arrangements, to provide assistance to a neighbouring Local Government; or
- Advice from the State of an impending disaster.

To further govern the LDMG operation, roles and responsibilities, the LDMG follows its Terms of Reference and Guide<sup>51</sup>.

#### 9.3.1.1 Activation Levels

Level of Activation	Definition
<b>Alert</b>	A heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. Some action maybe required however the situation should be monitored by someone capable of assessing the potential of the threat.
<b>Lean Forward</b>	An operational state to prepare to 'stand up' characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are prepared but not activated.
<b>Stand up</b>	The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
<b>Stand down</b>	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and / or recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.

### 9.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNINGS

**Under Section 30 (e) of the Disaster Management Act 2003, the LDMG is responsible for ensuring the community is aware of how to prepare for, respond to and recovery from a disaster event. It involves raising awareness of identified threats and the means by which the community should respond at an individual and/or household level and may include warnings and directions.**

In the event of a potential emergency or disaster situation, a warning may be issued by any agency that maintains monitoring devices, including the Bureau of Meteorology (weather warnings), Council, QPS, and other emergency services.

The LDMG, or delegate is responsible for dissemination of public warnings and information. The release of public information during an event for aspect such as road closures, services and opened shelters will be coordinated through the LDCC. Information and warnings are provided to the community via a number of communication

channels. Consideration is also taken to ensure local vulnerable community groups, such as indigenous, CALD, elderly, ill and people with disability receive this information through pre-established network arrangements, through the LDMG.

Other alerts or warnings such as those delivered through the use of the Standard Emergency Warning System or the national Emergency Alert telephone and SMS messaging system will be used to support and reinforce messaging.

### 9.5 REPORTING

**During the activation of the LDMG, the LDCC is responsible for preparing and distributing Situational Reports (SITREPs).**

SITREPs are the State's accepted method of communicating the current and forecast situation during a disaster event. SITREPs are the OFFICIAL written document for the event and are distributed to authorities on the LDMG, DDMG and SDCC.

The LDMG will ensure regular and accurate information is received from operational areas and actions taken during activations are recorded to

ensure efficient operational response, forward planning and the content is correct and timely. LDMG meeting minutes are also another OFFICIAL piece of information that is developed and utilised during activation.

### 9.6 REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

**The LDMG will advise the DDMG of the likely requirements of external assistance by forwarding a formal Request For Assistance (RFA). RFA during activation can also be requested through Council to Council (C2C) process from within the LDCC.**

The LDC or delegate of the IMT has the authority to coordinate such requests, which will be recorded appropriately.

If the primary agency requires additional support from other organisations or agencies through a disaster activation, a request for assistance application can also be requested through the LDCC, if that agency needs assistance.

<sup>51</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Scenic Rim Local Disaster Management Group Terms of Reference and Guide. (2022) <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/council-services/disaster-management/plans-and-documents>

## 9. RESPONSE

### 9.7 RESUPPLY AND EMERGENCY SUPPLY

The LDMG is responsible for supporting communities in preparing for temporary isolation. It is also responsible for ensuring procedures are in place for resupply of food and other essentials during times of isolation, if it is reasonable to do so. Council and some agencies on the LDMG conduct community education programs that focus on the community and household preparations to be made prior an event.

Planning for resupply and emergency supply items takes into account the necessity and urgency of the request. Consideration will be taken including the diversion of limited resources required for other activities<sup>52</sup>.

#### 9.7.1 Resupply

Most flooding events that isolate communities occur on a seasonal basis and affect roads and transport networks that can be predicted with reasonable accuracy. Communities that are likely to be affected by such events are expected to prepare well in advance for both the event and the expected period of isolation.

Resupply operations are challenging and must be considered as last resort. Resupply operations include, resupply to isolated communities, resupply to isolated rural properties, and resupply to stranded persons.

#### 9.7.2 Emergency Supply

Emergency supply can occur when support is necessary for the disaster operations. Consideration for additional supplies to responding agencies will firstly be sought locally. The LDCC can assist with these requests if reasonable, and are generally conducted as a RFA.

### 9.8 HAZARD SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS

#### 9.8.1 Primary agency

A hazard specific primary agency is the agency in control of the management of a specific hazard when this plan is activated. For example, during a bushfire threat, RFS is the primary agency and will control all agencies that are contributing to bushfire management. This includes giving directions and tasks to supporting agencies, allowing access into various zones or determining response procedures.

Being in control does not mean that the agency supplies all the resources to manage the threat. The primary agency will be supported by other agencies that have an agreed role to support the management of the threat. Control does not extend to commanding the resources (personnel and equipment) of other agencies. Each agency is responsible for commanding their own assets.

The primary agency status is outlined in the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP), bestowed by legislation, common law, regulations, or by agreement of the LDMG.

#### 9.8.2 Support agency

A support agency supports the primary agency in the management of a threat through actions or the provision of personnel and equipment. While under the control of a primary agency, support agencies retain responsibility for commanding their resources and ensuring that their own standard operating procedures are correctly implemented.

### 9.8.3 Coordination, control and cooperation

Support required by the primary agency, on implementation of this plan will be coordinated by the LDC through the LDCC, if it is activated. Coordination is about ensuring the primary and support agencies have the resources and information needed to carry out their agreed roles when responding and recovering from an event.

When this plan is activated, the LDMG is responsible for the overall coordination of disaster event. The group is to ensure that information and resources are acquired and distributed where needed and when needed.

During a disaster, a number of agencies may be in operation at the same time. For example, a disaster may involve the management of a number of threats, and the delivery of a

number of disaster management functions (such as evacuation, shelter management and community support).

To ensure the provision of effective support during disaster management operations, a number of agencies have been identified and have accepted the primary role for the nominated threat or the function that is commonly facilitated during an event.

#### 9.8.3.1 Hazard Specific Response Agencies

Hazard	Primary Agency
Biosecurity	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
Bushfire	Rural Fire Service
Dam Failure	Seqwater
Earthquake and Landslip	Scenic Rim Regional Council
Epidemic, Pandemic	Queensland Health
Flood (Dam Overflow), Cyclone, Severe Weather	Scenic Rim Regional Council
Hazardous Material Incident	Fire and Rescue Service
Heatwave	Queensland Health
Major Transport Incident (Road, Air, Rail and Marine)	Queensland Police Service
Structural Fire	Fire and Rescue Service
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service

<sup>52</sup>Queensland Government. Disaster Management. Prevention, Preparedness. Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline. (2023). <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/disaster-management-guideline>

## 9. RESPONSE

Operation	Primary and Support Agency
Damage Assessments	Queensland Fire and Emergency Service
Emergency Medical	Queensland Health
Emergency Supply	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
Evacuation	<b>Voluntary:</b> Scenic Rim Regional Council <b>Mandatory:</b> Queensland Police Service
Shelter (Places of Refuge / Evacuation Centres) Management	Scenic Rim Regional Council
Mass Fatality Management	Queensland Police Service Queensland Health
Public Information and Warnings (Emergency Alerts)	Primary Agency Scenic Rim Regional Council Queensland Fire and Emergency Service
Resupply	Scenic Rim Regional Council
Search and Rescue	Queensland Police Service
Temporary Accommodation	Scenic Rim Regional Council Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy
Waste Management	Scenic Rim Regional Council
Road Condition Management	Scenic Rim Regional Council Department of Transport and Main Roads Queensland Police Service

### 9.9 HAZARD SPECIFIC PLANS

The LDMG holds several disaster management plans that outline in detail the requirements of a primary agency, specific threat to the region or a function required by the LDMG. This can include evacuation management, shelter management or operation of a primary agency in support to the LDMG.

Council will hold the appropriate documentation available on its website<sup>53</sup>, all information will be held in Guardian IMS for relevant agencies and LDMG to obtain access. Some annexures to these procedures have been written as an annexure for the purpose of confidentiality and have this restriction in place to reduce further dissemination as it may impede the operational capability of the LDMG, primary or supporting agency.

Other State and National functional and hazard specific plans are available on the Queensland Disaster website<sup>54</sup>.

In support of the state agency for the functional or hazard specific process, local disaster plans and procedures have been developed on behalf of the LDMG to outline

the local process that will be taken by that agency at the local level of the QDMA.

### 9.10 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Agencies and organisation on the LDMG are responsible for their own financial management and procurement matters. Council will assume responsibility for financial management of the LDCC and Council expenditure during an event.

When an event occurs, each organisation should immediately begin accounting for personnel and equipment costs relating to disaster operations (in accordance with their own policies and procedures) to provide evidence for reimbursement from the various assistance arrangements that are available.

Detail of expenditure that should be taken during disaster operations, includes logs, formal records, receipts and file copies of expenditures (including rostering and timesheets). This provides a clear and reasonable accountability and justification for future audit and reimbursement purposes.

### 9.11 FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

There are two disaster relief and recovery funding arrangements that are made available for disaster effected communities after an event has occurred.

The Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) outline the agreed Australian Government and State Government cost sharing arrangements that may be activated following an eligible disaster to provide assistance to impacted communities, small businesses, not-for-profit organisations, primary producers, local governments and state government agencies. The State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA) is a wholly state funded program that may be activated for all hazards and provide assistance where personal hardship and distress is experienced following the impact of a disaster event<sup>55</sup>.

Administered by Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA), a number of State agencies are responsible for activating the funding arrangements, provided with supportive evidence and documentation by state and local governments.

<sup>53</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Disaster Management. (2023). <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/council-services/disaster-management/plans-and-documents> <sup>54</sup>Queensland Government. Disaster Management. Plans. (2023). <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/plans> <sup>55</sup>Queensland Government. <sup>56</sup>Queensland Reconstruction Authority. Funding Programs. (2023) <https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/funding-programs/our-role-disaster-funding>



## 10. RELIEF

**Relief activities are the efforts of the responding agencies that meet the immediate needs of the community who are affected by the disaster, to minimise further loss through the provision of immediate shelter and support. Immediate relief activities can initiate at the response phase to support emergency agencies and community needs, which can carry through to the recovery phase.**

### 10.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

**Impact assessment is the organised process of collecting and analysing information after an emergency or disaster to estimate the effects.**

This may include: Casualties, loss or injury of human life; Damage to property and infrastructure; or the needs of the affected community for response, recovery and future prevention and preparedness assistance.

The purpose of the impact assessments is to provide the LDCC with a source of comprehensive, standardised information on the impact experienced from the event.

This information is used to set priorities and make decisions relating to the response to an emergency or disaster and to the initial steps leading to recovery.

There are two basic types of impact assessment:

1. Post Impact Assessment – examines the ways in which a hazard has affected the community; and
2. Needs Assessment - examines the type, amount and priorities of assistance needed.

Dependant on the type of damage, the LDCC will generally receive information from agencies who conduct the impact assessments.

### 10.2 POST IMPACT ASSESSMENT

There are two types of post-impact assessment:

1. Damage Assessment; and
2. Comprehensive Damage Assessment.

#### 10.2.1 Damage Assessment (DA)

Damage assessments are undertaken immediately following an event to gather a high level view of damage the region has received and the potential consequences.

Methods of obtaining this information include:

- Calls for assistance recorded by emergency services communications centres and / or through the LDCC;
- Tasking of emergency service assets;
- Information provided by the LDMG; and
- Assessment data from Council's operational business units.

This assessment process provides initial and often unconfirmed indicative information. The information collected is used to provide an assessment of the potential overall impact of the event and to set initial priorities.

#### 10.2.2 Comprehensive Damage Assessment (CDA)

Comprehensive damage assessments can commence as soon as possible following an event to accurately establish the impact of an event and confirm the results of the damage assessments.



## 10. RELIEF

Response and recovery agencies undertake these detailed impact assessments relating to their area of jurisdiction and may or be requested to submit reports to the LDMG through the LDCC or the Local Recovery Group (LRG).

Depending on need, the LDMG may coordinate or delegate the formation and operation of multi-agency damage assessment teams to systematically collect and analyse the impact assessment data.

### 10.3 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

**Based on initial damage and comprehensive damage assessment data, needs assessments can be conducted by the LDMG to establish the type, amount and priorities of assistance needed for the disaster affected communities in the region.**

This depends on the impact of the disaster event. Needs assessment information will be collected and discussed usually between Council business units, in collaboration with the LDMG or LRG.

### 10.4 SHELTERS

**The primary reason for an evacuation is the preservation of life. The process of evacuation is managed through the response phase and follows a defined process.**

Shelters throughout the region have been identified and will be activated at the discretion of the LDMG. Shelters are opened to meet the immediate need for those with no other option, in order to preserve life, wellbeing and safety. Shelters should not be the primary source of shelter or relocation.

A place of refuge is a building that provides simple refreshments for evacuees or community members who are within the affected vicinity short-term<sup>56</sup>. An evacuation centre provides evacuees with temporary accommodation and basic essentials for a number of days<sup>57</sup>.

The operation and management of a Shelter, whether it has been deemed a place of refuge or an evacuation centre is managed through Council's Shelter Management Team (SMT).

### 10.5 DONATIONS AND VOLUNTEERING

**The LDMG and Council understand community donations and volunteering during and after events. GIVIT manages all offers of donated goods and services including corporate offers of assistance<sup>58</sup>. Council encourages individuals who would like to donate during disaster events to register with GIVIT so it can reach people truly in need.**

Volunteering during and after a disaster is an encouraged community initiative. Council refers community members who wish to volunteer to register with Volunteering Queensland<sup>59</sup>, or alternatively become a volunteer before an event with Council's volunteer program<sup>60</sup>, local State Emergency Service (SES), Rural Fire Service (RFS), via Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)<sup>61</sup> or Volunteers in Policing (ViPs) with Queensland Police Service<sup>62</sup>.

### 10.6 ISOLATED COMMUNITIES

**Communities that become physically isolated, due to flooded or washed away roads are known to occur throughout the region. Communities can become isolated by other reasons too.**

These communities do not necessarily require evacuation, but additional support or resources may need to be provided. Residents of these areas that can become isolated are strongly encouraged to plan for a duration (3 days) without access to supermarkets, medicine, essential services or items. Significant consideration will be taken for the services that provide support to the elderly, ill and people with disabilities. The function of resupply for these communities if become evident will be considered and planned for by the LDMG.



Beaudesert area, 2022 Flooding

<sup>56</sup>Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience. Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection. Handbook 4. Evacuation Planning. (2017) pg. 25 <https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/handbook-evacuation-planning/> <sup>57</sup>Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience. Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection. Handbook 4. Evacuation Planning. (2017) pg. 25 <https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/handbook-evacuation-planning/> <sup>58</sup>Volunteering Queensland. (2023) <https://volunteeringqld.org.au/> <sup>59</sup>Volunteering Queensland. (2023) <https://volunteeringqld.org.au/> <sup>60</sup>Scenic Rim Regional Council. Work Experience and Volunteering. (2023) <https://www.scenicrim.qld.gov.au/our-council/administration/careers-with-council/volunteering-and-work-experience> <sup>61</sup>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services. Volunteers. (2023) <https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/careers-and-volunteering/volunteers> <sup>62</sup>Queensland Police Service. Volunteers in Policing. (2023) <https://www.police.qld.gov.au/careers-with-the-qps/volunteers-in-policing>

## 11. RECOVERY

**Recovery is to assist the affected community to regain a level of functioning following a disaster. Relief and recovery must commence as early as possible during the response phase of the event and continue after the response phase has concluded to ensure the health and safety of the affected community is returned.**

This can include the coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected communities' psychosocial (emotional and social) and physical well-being, reconstruction of physical infrastructure, and economic and environmental restoration (including restoring the natural environment, associated infrastructure and heritage sites and structures, and the management of pollution and contamination)<sup>63</sup>.

The recovery process following a disaster can be categorised into three stages<sup>64</sup>:

**Stage 1:** Immediate (Post-impact relief and emergency repairs)

**Stage 2:** Short / Medium Term (Re-establishment, rehabilitation and reconstruction)

**Stage 3:** Long Term (Restoration, rebuilding, reshaping and sustainability).

### 11.1 LOCAL RECOVERY COORDINATOR

The Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) is appointed by Council and endorsed by the Chair of the LDMG. The LDC will activate the Local Recovery Group (LRG) based on the impact and needs assessments, and or directed by the Chairperson of the LDMG.

### 11.2 LOCAL RECOVERY GROUP

From the LDMG a LRG will be established depending on the event. The LRG will be coordinated and managed by the LRC.

The group will work closely with the functional primary agencies to plan for and coordinate the local recovery objectives, operations and reports to the LDMG and DDMG.

The membership of the LRG is flexible dependent on the event, information provided from the impact and needs assessments and the emerging recovery objectives and activities.

### 11.3 FUNCTIONS OF RECOVERY

The LRG on behalf of the LDMG, will address all five (5) features (human and social, economic, environmental, roads and transport, and building) of recovery and how they will be coordinated during operations, define parameters for effective recovery operations, identify constraints within the region, outline operational and action plans for recovery operations and identify mechanisms for coordinating and managing offers of assistance and volunteers in order to match community needs.

The function of recovery includes the transition arrangements from response through to immediate relief and recovery arrangements, and outline transfer between LDMG, LRG and other state requirements, including the communication between the LDC and LRC. A coordinated effort is established by all agencies involved in recovery. The five (5) features of recovery have been consolidated in four (4) that the LRG will focus on. These are, economic, environmental (natural), human and social, and infrastructure (roads, transport and buildings).

<sup>63</sup>Queensland Reconstruction Authority. Queensland Recovery Plan. (2021) pg. 6 <https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/recovery/recovery-governance/queensland-recovery-plan> <sup>64</sup>Queensland Reconstruction Authority. Queensland Recovery Plan. (2021) pg. 12 <https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/recovery/recovery-governance/queensland-recovery-plan>



## 11. RECOVERY

### 11.3.1 Human and Social Recovery

Human and social recovery is the coordinated process of supporting disaster affected individuals, families and communities towards the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical well-being following a disaster. Services typically include provision of information, payment of financial assistance, and provision of personal and psychosocial support.

### 11.3.2 Economic Recovery

Economic recovery for the region includes the implementation of economic and financial recovery activities, specifically in understanding the impacts to local businesses, agribusiness, tourism and agritourism.

This can also include understanding economic loss experienced from the event and methods or activities to stimulate the renewal and growth of the economy within the affected area, support individuals and households through employment services, income services and insurance claims.

### 11.3.3 Environmental Recovery

Environmental recovery includes environmental disruptions which result in public health issues.

Public health issues can include addressing safe drinking water, sanitation practices, shelter, food handling and infectious diseases.

Environmental damage can also include, not only damage to flora and fauna but also damage inflicted by the release of hazardous materials and the incursion of contaminated water. Other activities can include understanding damage to the natural waterways within the region and the rehabilitation of the affected natural environment.

### 11.3.4 Infrastructure Recovery

Infrastructure recovery includes the built aspects within the region. This considers the recovery of commercial and industrial buildings, structures, and housing. Recovery of critical and essential service infrastructure is priority during an event, this includes immediate restoration of telecommunications, power, water, sewage and transport, this can also include immediate repair to priority roads, bridges and culverts.

### 11.4 PLANNING FOR RECOVERY

**Local recovery arrangements should be activated to 'alert' once the response phase of the LDMG has reached the 'lean forward' level of activation and should continue to follow the response phase through the levels of activation.**

However, on determining the event, the recovery function (LRC and LRG) can be at "Stand Up" during the response phase of an activated LDMG. Depending on the nature, location and size of the event, recovery operations may be managed at either the local or combination of local and district arrangement.

The LRC with the LDMG and LDC will determine the immediate to short term recovery activities that are needed for the region. The LRG will taken on the further development of longer term recovery activities and present this in an appropriate format to the LDMG, State and community.





## 12. ANNEXURES

### ANNEXURE 1: GLOSSARY

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviations	Acronyms
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System
ALA	Aircraft Landing Area
AM	Amplitude Modulation
ARTC	Australian Rail Track Corporation
BDS	Beautesert
BoM	Australian Bureau of Meteorology
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CED	Common Effluent Drainage
CEO	Chief Executive Officer (of a local government or agency)
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DES	Department of Environment and Science
DCHDE	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy
DFE	Defined Flood Event
DILGP	Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet

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Abbreviations	Acronyms
DHPW	Department of Housing and Public Works
DM	Disaster Management
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
EA	Emergency Alert
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
ERSA	Environmental Risk Science and Audit
FM	Frequency Modulation
FRS	Fire Rescue Service
HazMat	Hazardous Materials (in the context of emergency response)
HLS	Helicopter Landing Sites
IGEM	Inspector General Emergency Management
IMT	Incident Management Team
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
JBB	Jimboomba
kV	Kilovolt
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
LGAQ	Local Government Association of Queensland
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator
LRG	Local Recovery Group
NBN	Australia's National Broadband Network
NDRP	Natural Disaster Resilience Program
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
NERAG	National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPSR	Parks and forests - Department of Environment and Science

Abbreviations	Acronyms
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QDMTF	Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework
QERMF	Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
QPS	Queensland Police Service
RFS	Rural Fire Service
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
SCADA	Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition
SDA	State Development Area
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SES	State Emergency Service
SEQ	South East Queensland
SEQCofM	South East Queensland Council of Mayors
SITREP	Situation Report
SRRC	Scenic Rim Regional Council
SPP	State Planning Policy
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
STP	Sewerage Treatment Plant
the Act	Disaster Management Act 2003
TLPI	Temporary Local Planning Instrument
TV	Television
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
XO	Executive Officer

## 12. ANNEXURES

### DEFINITIONS

The following definitions have been taken from the IGEM lexicon<sup>65</sup>, Australian Disaster Resilience Glossary<sup>66</sup>, Queensland Disaster Management Guidelines<sup>67</sup>, Queensland Reconstruction Authority<sup>68</sup>, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services<sup>69</sup> and Queensland State Disaster Management Plan<sup>70</sup>.

Activation	Activation involves the commencement of a process or activity in response to a trigger. An activation is not a declaration, nor is it dependent on the declaration of a disaster situation (see definition for declaration).
Alert	A level of activation: A heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. No action is required, however the situation should be monitored by someone capable of assessing the potential of the threat.
All-agencies Approach	All agencies to be involved to some extent towards prevention, preparedness, response and recovery planning and activities to disaster management, this approach recognises that no one agency can address all impacts of a hazard, either in a proactive or reactive sense.
All-hazards Approach	The all hazards approach is based on principles that all systems and methods for one hazard are most likely to work for other hazards, however there is specialised approaches that must apply.
Australian Height Datum (AHD)	This is a common national survey height measure used as a reference level for defining reduced levels. 0.0 m AHD corresponds approximately to sea level.
Briefing	The process of advising personnel of the details of the incident or event with which they will be dealing.
Bushfire	A fire involving grass, scrub or forest.
Bushfire Danger Period	A period of the year, either established by legislation or declared by the relevant agency, when restrictions are placed on the use of fire due to dry vegetation and the existence of conditions conducive to the spread of fire.
Capacity	The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organisation, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience. Capacity may include infrastructure, institutions, human knowledge and skills, and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management.
Catchment	This is the area of land draining to a particular site. It is related to a specific location, and includes the catchment of the main waterway as well as any tributary streams.

Catchment Flooding	This is flooding due to prolonged or intense rainfall (for example, severe thunderstorms, monsoonal rains in the tropics, or tropical cyclones). Types of catchment flooding include riverine, local overland, and groundwater flooding.
Command	The direction of agency members and resources in the performance of the agency's 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
Community Resilience	The adaptive capacity of its members to respond to and influence the consequences of disasters to continue an acceptable level in functioning and structure.
Consequence	This is used to refer to the outcome of an event that affects objectives. Note, an event can lead to a range of consequences, a consequence can be certain or uncertain, and can have positive and negative effects on objectives, consequences can be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. Initial consequences can escalate through knock-on or the ripple effect.
Control	The overall direction of emergency management activities in an emergency situation. Authority for control is established in legislation or in an emergency plan and carries with it the responsibility for taking other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation. Control relates to situations and operates horizontally across organisations.
Coordination	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 relates primarily to resources and operates vertically, within an organisation, as a function of the authority to command and operates horizontally across organisations and agencies.
Coordination Centre	A centre established at state, district or local government level as a centre of communication and coordination during times of disaster operations.
Critical Infrastructure	The physical structures, facilities, networks and other assets which provide services that are essential to the social and economic functioning of a community or society.
Damage Assessment	The process of collecting quantifiable data that enables the assessment of the impact of an event. Data collected could be used to inform Impact Assessments.
Debrief	A meeting at the end of an operation with the purpose of assessing the conduct or results of an operation.

<sup>65</sup>Inspector-General Emergency Management. Queensland Disaster Management Lexicon. (2023) <https://www.igem.qld.gov.au/lexicon> <sup>67</sup>Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience. Australian Disaster Resilience Knowledge Hub. Australian Disaster Resilience Glossary. (2023) <https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/glossary> <sup>66</sup>Queensland Government. Disaster Management. (2023) <https://www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/Pages/DM-Guideline-2.aspx> <sup>69</sup>Queensland Government. Queensland Reconstruction Authority. (2023) <https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/publications-and-maps/plans-strategies-and-guides> <sup>70</sup>Queensland Fire and Emergency Services. (2023) <https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/>

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Debriefing	The process of sharing the good and bad points of the response to an incident as a means to improving any future planning and responses.
Declaration (of a disaster situation)	The formal procedure to enable declared disaster power under the Disaster Management Act 2003 as required. Specific powers may be used to prevent or minimise loss of life, injury or damage.
Declared area	a) for a disaster situation declared under s64(l)-the disaster district, or the part of the disaster district, for which the disaster situation is declared; or b) for a disaster situation declared under s69-the state or, if the disaster situation is declared for a part of the state, the part.
Declared disaster officer	for a disaster situation, means- (a) a police officer; or (b) a person authorised under s75(l) to exercise declared disaster powers for the disaster situation
Disaster	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.
Disaster District	Part of the state prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.
Disaster Management	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse effect of an event including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.
Disaster Management Group	Means the state group, a district group or a local group.
Disaster Management Guidelines	The chief executive may prepare guidelines to inform the state group, district groups and local governments about matters relating to any of the following- (a) the preparation of disaster management plans (b) the matters to be included in a disaster management plan (c) other matters about the operation of a district group or local group the chief executive considers appropriate having regard to disaster management for the State
Disaster Management plan	The state group, district groups and local groups must prepare a plan (State Disaster Management Plan, District Disaster Management Plan and Local Disaster Management Plan) for disaster management in the state, disaster district and local government's area respectively.
Disaster Management Standard	A disaster management standard means a standard for disaster management established by the Office of the Inspector-General of Emergency Management.
Disaster mitigation	The taking of preventative measures to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring or, if an event occurs, to reduce the severity.
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 preparedness	The taking of preparatory measures to ensure that, if an event occurs, communities, resources and services are able to cope with the effects of the event.
Disaster recovery operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to recovering from a disaster.
Disaster recovery funding arrangements	This is the Australian Government program intended to assist with the recovery of communities whose social, financial and economic wellbeing has been severely affected by a natural disaster or terrorism event. QRA These arrangements provide a cost-sharing formula between the Queensland and Australian governments on a range of pre-agreed relief and recovery measures.
Disaster relief	The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency.
Disaster response	The taking of appropriate measures to respond to an event, including action taken and measures planned in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised and that persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support.
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 area.
Disaster response operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to responding to a disaster.
Disaster risk	The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.
Disaster risk assessment	A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people. Property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.
Disaster risk management	Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.
Disaster risk reduction	Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development

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Disaster situation	means a disaster situation declared under s64(1) by the district disaster coordinator with the approval of the Minister or by the Minister or Premier (s69)
District Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the Disaster Management Act 2003 who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations in the disaster district for the District Disaster Management Group.
District Disaster Management Group	A district disaster management group is established for each disaster district. A district group consists of the persons prescribed by regulation to be members of the group.
District Disaster Management Plan	A plan prepared in accordance with s53 of the Act, that documents planning and resource management to counter the effects of a disaster within the disaster district.
Emergency alert	A national telephone warning system that provides Australian emergency authorities with an enhanced ability to warn the community in the event of an emergency. The warning system is another tool available for organisations to issue emergency warnings. Emergency Alerts will be issued via landline and mobile telephones.
Emergency management	Emergency management is also used, sometimes interchangeably, with the term disaster management, particularly in the context of biological and technological hazards and for health emergencies. While there is a large degree of overlap, an emergency can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.
Evacuation	The planned movement of persons from an unsafe or potentially unsafe location to a safer location and their eventual return.
Evacuation centre	A building located beyond a hazard to provide temporary accommodation, food and water until it is safe for evacuees to return to their homes or alternative temporary emergency accommodation.
Event	<p>(1) Any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. a cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening</li> <li>b. an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak</li> <li>c. an infestation, plague or epidemic (example of an epidemic – a prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease)</li> <li>d. a failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure</li> <li>e. an attack against the state</li> <li>f. another event similar to an event mentioned in (a) to (e).</li> </ul> <p>(2) An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions.</p>

Exercise	A controlled, objective-driven activity used for testing, practising or evaluating processes or capabilities.
Flash flooding	This is a flood that is sudden and unexpected. It is often caused by sudden local or nearby heavy rainfall. It is generally not possible to issue detailed flood warnings for flash flooding. However, generalised warnings may be possible. It is often defined as flooding that peaks within six hours of the causative rain.
Flooding	Flooding is a natural phenomenon that occurs when water covers land that is normally dry. It may result from coastal or catchment flooding, or a combination of both (see also Catchment flooding).
Hazard	A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socionatural in origin.
Impact assessment	The analysis of the consequences of an event, including psychosocial (emotional and social), economic, natural and built environment.
Incident	<p>An event, occurrence or set of circumstances that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has a definite spatial extent</li> <li>• has a definite duration calls for human intervention</li> <li>• has a set of concluding conditions that can be defined</li> <li>• is or will be under the control of an individual who has the authority to make decisions about the means by which it will be brought to an end.</li> </ul>
Intelligence	The product of a process of collecting and analysing information or data which is recorded and disseminated as intelligence to support decision making.
Intergovernmental agreement	The intergovernmental agreement is an agreement signed by the Australian Government and every state and territory government. It assigns the Australian Defence Force, the relevant police agency and the Australian Maritime Safety Authority as the only search and/or rescue coordination authorities.
Jurisdiction	The state or territory in which an agency, organisation or statutory position has authority or responsibility
Lean forward	An operational state prior to “stand up” characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on standby; prepared but not activated.
Levels of activation	<p>Queensland’s disaster management arrangements are activated using an escalation model based on the following levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alert</li> <li>• Lean Forward</li> <li>• Stand Up</li> <li>• Stand Down</li> </ul>



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<b>Likelihood</b>	In risk management terminology, 'likelihood' is used to refer to the chance of something happening, whether defined, measured or determined objectively or subjectively, qualitatively or quantitatively. It is described using general terms or mathematically (such as a probability or a frequency during a given time period).
<b>Lead (function) agency</b>	This is an organisation that, because of its expertise and resources, is primarily responsible for dealing with a particular function within disaster management.
<b>Local disaster coordinator</b>	The chairperson of the local group must, after consulting with the chief executive, appoint the chief executive officer or an employee of the relevant local government as a local disaster coordinator of the group. The person appointed must have the necessary expertise or experience and the appointment must be in writing.
<b>Local disaster Management group</b>	The group established in accordance with s29 of the Act to support the disaster management and operational activities of local governments.
<b>Local disaster Management plan</b>	A local government must prepare a plan for disaster management in the local government's area. A local disaster management plan must be consistent with the disaster management standards and disaster management guidelines. A local group may review, or renew the effectiveness of the plan at any time, but at least once a year. A district group must ensure a copy of its district disaster management plan is available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public
<b>Logistics</b>	The range of operational activities concerned with supply, handling, transportation and distribution of materials. Also applicable to the transportation of people.
<b>Mass casualty incident</b>	An incident or event where the location, number, severity or type of live casualties, requires extraordinary resources.
<b>Member</b>	A person officially appointed as a member of a disaster management group. Members have voting rights to validate the business of the group.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Activities intended to reduce or eliminate risks, or lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an event.
<b>Multi-agency response</b>	The response to an incident where one or more agencies assist the jurisdictional control agency or agencies.
<b>Natural hazards</b>	Natural hazards are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena
<b>Neighbourhood Safer Place</b>	This is a local open space or building where people may gather, as a last resort, to seek shelter from a bushfire.

<b>Non-government organisation</b>	Non-profit making organisation operating at the local, national, or international levels. Distinct from a governmental organisation, having no statutory ties with a national government
<b>Plan</b>	A formal record of agreed emergency management roles, responsibilities, strategies, systems, and arrangements.
<b>Planning process</b>	The collective and collaborative efforts by which agreements are reached and documented between people and organisations to meet their communities' emergency management needs. It is a sequence of steps which allows emergency management planning to take place.
<b>Preparedness</b>	The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organisations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.
<b>Prevention</b>	Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks.
<b>Primary Agency</b>	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and provide a disaster management function and lead relevant organisations that provide a supporting role.
<b>Post-disaster Assessment</b>	Addresses performance during and the risks revealed by a disaster event in order to improve future development of mitigation measures. Post-disaster assessment forms part of continuous improvement of the whole system.
<b>Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery (PPRR) Disaster Management Guideline</b>	The PPRR DM Guideline is developed under s63 of the Act to inform the State group, district groups and local governments of each phase within disaster management, specifically addressing roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, prevention and mitigation strategies, preparedness arrangements and considerations for planning, the activation of response arrangements, the recovery process and financial arrangements.
<b>Primary Agency</b>	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and respond to a specific hazard based on their legislated and/or technical capability and authority.
<b>Probability</b>	See Likelihood
<b>Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements</b>	Whole-of-government arrangements to ensure the collaborative and effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources for comprehensive disaster management.
<b>Reconstruction</b>	The medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and 'build back better', to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.

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Recovery	The taking of preventative measures to recover from an event, including action taken to support disaster-affected communities in the reconstruction of infrastructure, the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing, and the restoration of the environment.
Relief	Efforts to meet the needs of persons affected by a disaster, to minimise further loss through the provision of immediate shelter and basic human needs.
Residual Risk	Residual risk is the disaster risk that remains even when effective disaster risk reduction measures are in place, and for which emergency response and recovery capacities must be maintained.
Resilience	A system or community's ability to rapidly accommodate and recover from the impacts of hazards, restore essential structures and desired functionality, and adapt to new circumstances
Response	Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.
Risk	This is the effect of uncertainty on objectives. Notes: An effect is a deviation from the expected – positive and/or negative. Objectives can have different aspects (for example, financial, health, safety and environmental goals) and can apply at different levels (for example, strategic, organisation wide, project, product and process). Risk is often characterised by reference to potential events and consequences, or a combination of these. Risk is often expressed in terms of a combination of the consequences of an event (including changes in circumstances) and the associated likelihood of occurrence. Uncertainty is the state (complete or partial) of deficiency of information relating to understanding or knowledge of an event, its consequence or likelihood.
Risk analysis	<b>This refers to the process used to comprehend the nature of risk and determine the level of risk. Notes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk analysis provides the basis for risk evaluation and decisions about risk treatment</li> </ul> Risk analysis includes risk estimation
Risk assessment	This refers to the overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.
Risk criteria	<b>These are the terms of reference against which the significance of a risk is evaluated. Notes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk criteria are based on organisational (or jurisdictional) objectives, and external and internal context</li> </ul> Risk criteria can be derived from standards, laws, policies and other requirements

Risk identification	<b>This is the process of finding, recognising and describing risks. Notes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk identification involves the identification of risk sources, events, their causes and their potential consequences.</li> </ul> Risk identification can involve historical data, theoretical analysis, informed and expert opinions, and stakeholders' needs
Safer location	A variety of designated locations which are not anticipated to be adversely affected by the hazard. Categories of safer locations comprise of shelter in place, neighbourhood safer places, friends and family and assembly points.
Serious Disruption	Serious disruption means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(a)</b> loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or</li> <li><b>(b)</b> widespread or severe property loss or damage; or</li> <li><b>(c)</b> widespread or severe damage to the environment.</li> </ul>
Shelter in place	An alternative or in addition to evacuation where individuals shelter within their homes, workplace or with family/friends if considered safe to do so.
Stand Down	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.
Stand Up	The operational state following "lean forward" whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
Standard Emergency Warning Signal	A distinctive audio signal that alerts the community to the broadcast of an urgent message relating to a major emergency or disaster. It is intended for use as an alert signal to be played on public media such as radio, television and public address systems. Can be heard at SEWS audio signal
Standard operating procedure	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 Coordination Centre	The State Disaster Coordination Centre supports to State Disaster Coordinator (SDC) through the coordination of a state level operational response capability during disaster operations. The Centre also ensures information about an event and associated disaster operations is disseminated to all levels, including to the Australian Government
State Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed made under s21B to coordinate disaster operations for the group and can be a deputy commissioner of the police service or another person the chairperson decides, after considering the nature of the disaster operations, should be appointed. The chairperson must consult with the commissioner of the police service before making the appointment and it must be in writing

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State Disaster Management Plan	The state group must prepare a plan for disaster management for the state. The chairperson of the state group must give a copy of the plan to each district and local group. The state plan must be consistent with the disaster management standards and disaster management guidelines. The state group may review or renew the plan when it considers it appropriate. The chairperson of the state group must ensure a copy of the state plan is available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public.
State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA)	This is an all-hazards relief program that is 100% state-funded and covers natural and non-natural disasters. The purpose of the SDRA is to address personal hardship and community response needs for disaster events where the NDRRA is unable to be activated.
State Recovery Coordinator	A person appointed under the Disaster Management Act 2003 who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the Queensland Disaster Management Committee.
Sub plans	An annex to an existing plan, with additional statements of control/coordination arrangements and roles/responsibilities
Temporary housing (accommodation)	Empowers people to re-establish household routines before permanent housing can be obtained. The goal is to transition from sheltering to housing as soon as possible. Multi-agency responses may begin during the temporary sheltering phase or earlier
Temporary sheltering	In excess of 18 hours, may extend into weeks. Bedding and substantial meals required. More comprehensive support required. Examples: evacuation centre, relief centre, public cyclone shelter, place of refuge.
Comprehensive Approach	Is a range of measure to manage risk to communities and environment, it includes the development and maintenance of arrangements to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies.
Vulnerability	<p>Vulnerability in relation to disaster events is a fluid and complex concept. The definition of vulnerability in the Qld Vulnerability Framework comprises three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>target group statement</b> – people who would benefit from additional and targeted assistance to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters – vulnerability indicators – for example proximity to an event, lack of financial resources, and disruption to, or lack of available services, supports/carers medication, aids and equipment</li> <li>● <b>four protective factors</b> – wellbeing, connection, knowledge and security. The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards</li> </ul>

### ANNEXURE 2: LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

The below listed legislation, regulation and standards are some of what the LDMG refer to, and interact with this plan, but are not limited to;

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966</i>          | <i>Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993</i>                             |
| <i>Ambulance Service Act 1991</i>                                    | <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>                                   |
| <i>Australian Dangerous Goods Code</i>                               | <i>Petroleum Act 1923</i>                                             |
| <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>                                          | <i>Planning Act 2016</i>                                              |
| <i>Building Code Australia</i>                                       | <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i>                    |
| <i>Building Act 1975</i>                                             | <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>                                         |
| <i>Building Regulation 2021</i>                                      | <i>Public Safety Preservation Act 1986</i>                            |
| <i>Local and Subordinate Local Laws</i>                              | <i>Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement</i> |
| <i>Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988</i> | <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>                   |
| <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>                                  | <i>Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience</i>                    |
| <i>Disaster Management Regulation 2014</i>                           | <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>                                  |
| <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>                             | <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>                              |
| <i>Explosives Act 1999</i>                                           | <i>Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002</i>                       |
| <i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990</i>                          | <i>Water Act 2000</i>                                                 |
| <i>Gas Supply Act 2003</i>                                           | <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>                 |
| <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>                                  | <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>                                |
| <i>Land Act 1994</i>                                                 |                                                                       |
| <i>Liquid Fuel Supply Act 1984</i>                                   |                                                                       |
| <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>                                     |                                                                       |
| <i>Major Sports Facilities Act 2001</i>                              |                                                                       |
| <i>Marine Parks Act 2004</i>                                         |                                                                       |



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