Barcoo Shire Council Local Disaster Management Plan August 2024 v 7.1

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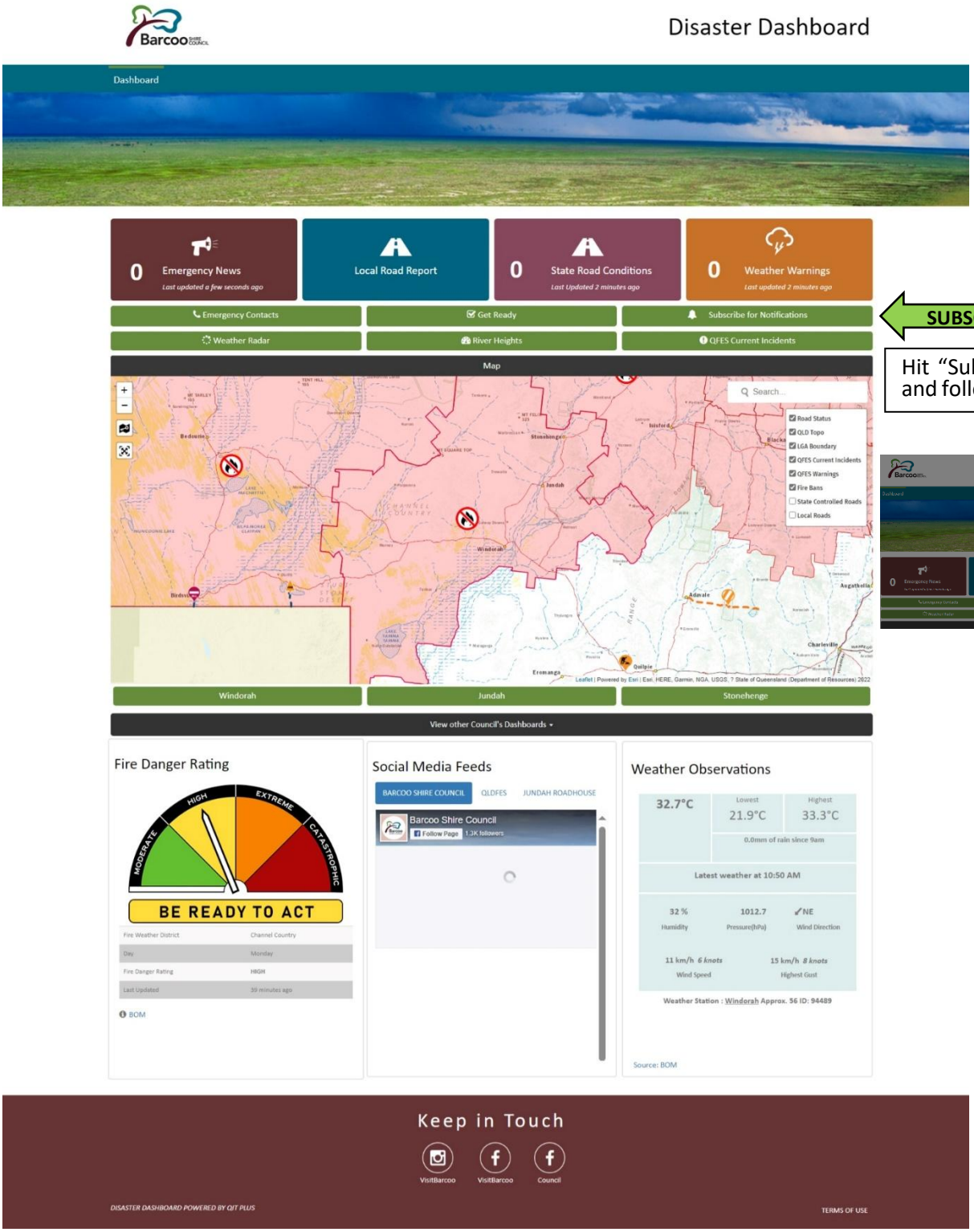
Storms, Windorah – RLR Photography

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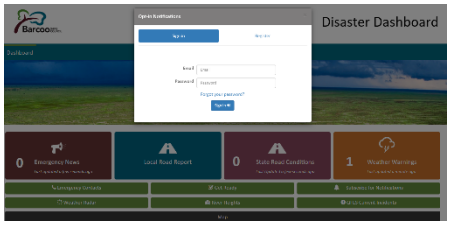
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Introduction

The Barcoo Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) provides the framework for local disaster management and operations under the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA).

Disaster management planning is focussed on a disaster event which causes serious disruption and impact on a community, whereas an incident causes minimal disruption to the community.

Disaster planning has two components and they provide guidance on:

- **Disaster Management** which comprises arrangements about managing the potential adverse effects of an event.
- **Disaster Operations** which are activities, undertaken before, during and after an event to help reduce loss of life, illness or injury, property loss or damage and environmental damage.

Foreword

The Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) takes seriously its responsibilities to support the council, local agencies and community to prevent (mitigate), prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters that impact the local area.

Our primary objective is to ensure the local community, organisations and the Council are prepared with appropriate local disaster management arrangements that detail the steps taken to manage the consequences of a disaster on our communities.

We recognise that:

- Disasters can occur at any time - in any place
- It is not practical to attempt to prevent all disasters
- Effective planning will support our capacity to manage disasters
- We require strategies to minimise impacts on the community
- Preparing our community will ensure we respond appropriately
- Empowering our community will assist them to recover.

This Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) sets the framework for managing a disaster in a coordinated way and enhances the Council's disaster management and operations capacity across its region.

FROM THE MAYOR

A disaster poses an immediate risk to life, livelihoods, property and the environment. The focus of this plan is for disaster management entities to work with the Shire's communities before, during and after an event to ensure that essential systems, social structures and functions that the community values and see as fundamental to achieving a functioning society, are realised. Communities that are well supported to recover are more likely to survive, adapt and grow, making them more resilient to subsequent disaster events.

Disaster management involves plans, structures, systems and arrangements which are developed to bring together all levels of government, non-government organisations and the community in a coordinated way to deal with a wide spectrum of needs, including prevention, response and recovery.

Disaster management planning in the Barcoo Shire is a shared responsibility involving many people and organisations from within the community, in addition to government and non-government organisations that are involved in the disaster response, relief and recovery sectors.

This plan – the Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Plan – has been developed pursuant to the *Disaster Management Act 2003* and is the culmination of efforts of the Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Group, Council and communities within the local government area.

Mayor of Barcoo Shire Council

Chair



Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group

Endorsement

Local Disaster Management Group

This plan complies with the requirements of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (*the Act*) and is consistent with the Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland (*the Standard*) and the Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline (*the Guideline*).





Sally O'Neil
Chairperson

Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Group

Edwina Marks
Local Disaster Coordinator
Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group

Local government

This plan is endorsed by the Barcoo Shire Council: Resolution number 2024.08.007

District Disaster Coordinator:

The Longreach District Disaster Management Group endorses this plan.



Inspector Chris Smith

District Disaster Coordinator

Longreach Disaster District

Document control

The Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Plan is a controlled document. The Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) is the holder of the master copy of this plan.

Plan amendments

Any proposed amendments to this plan are to be forwarded in writing to:

Local Disaster Coordinator
Barcoo Shire Council
P.O. Box 14
JUNDAH QLD 4736

Email: shire@barcoo.qld.gov.au

The LDC may approve inconsequential amendments to this document, however, will ensure that any significant changes must be submitted to the Local Disaster Management Group for approval and be endorsed by Council.

A copy of each amendment will be forwarded to Local Disaster Management Group members. On receipt, the amendment is to be inserted into the Plan and version control records updated.

Version control

Version	Date	Comments
Version 1.1	March 2014	
Version 1.2	December 2015	
Version 2.0	September 2016	
Version 3.0	December 2018	
Version 3.1	September 2019	
Version 4.0	February 2020	
Version 5.0	April 2020	Amendment to Pandemic risk rating.
Version 5.1	May 2020	Add in Member Functions
Version 5.2	August 2021	Administrative update
Version 6	October 2021	Rewrite following review by EMC
Version 7	October 2023	Rewrite following review by LDC and DMC
Version 7.1	August 2024	Update to various functions

Distribution

Copies of the Plan will be distributed to members of the Barcoo Shire Local Disaster Management Group and other entities as determined.

Part 1 – Administration

The following sections provide the governance and administrative requirements for the Barcoo Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP).

Authority

The Barcoo Local Disaster Management Plan has been prepared by the Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group and endorsed by the Barcoo Shire Council pursuant to Section 57 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act).

Endorsement

The Barcoo Local Disaster Management Plan has been prepared by the Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group pursuant to the *Disaster Management Act 2003* and recommended to the Barcoo Shire Council for endorsement on 6 August 2024.

This LDMP has been endorsed by the Barcoo Shire Council at a Council meeting held on 21 August 2024.

Chair



Barcoo LDMG

Date: 21.8.2024

Local Disaster Coordinator



Barcoo LDMG

Date: 21.8.2024

Version Control

The Local Disaster Management Plan is a controlled document. The controller of the document is the Barcoo Shire Council Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC). Any proposed amendments to this plan should be forwarded in writing to:

Local Disaster Coordinator

Barcoo Shire Council

PO Box 14

Jundah QLD 4736

shire@barcoo.qld.gov.au

The LDMP will have a version control number and date of currency and be marked:

1. **Restricted** - complete version for approved use by disaster management stakeholders.
2. **Public** - limited version for access by the public that has confidential information removed.

Version control numbering is listed on the front page of the Barcoo LDMP and noted at **Appendix 1**

Accessibility

The public version of the LDMP is available for download from the Council website www.barcoo.qld.gov.au Printed copies of the public version of the Barcoo LDMP are available at council offices for a service fee.

Copies of the restricted version of the Barcoo LDMP are available upon written request to the Local Disaster Coordinator or their delegate.

Amendment Register

Administrative amendments to the Barcoo LDMP may be approved by the Local Disaster Coordinator. Any changes to the intent of the document is confirmed by the Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group and recommended to the Barcoo Shire Council for endorsement.

Amendments to this plan are noted and recorded in the Amendments Register at **Appendix 1.**

Distribution

The restricted version of the Barcoo LDMP is distributed according to the Distribution List at **Appendix 2**.

The public version of the LDMP can be accessed by the community either online or at the Barcoo Shire Council office.

Planning Review

The LDMP is a living document and may be amended from time to time in response to the following:

1. Legislative changes
2. Administrative changes
3. Lessons learned from activations, exercises or training activities
4. Hazard and/or Risk changes
5. Community context changes
6. Participation in external reviews (annual IGEM Plan Assessment)

The minimum review periods include, but are not limited to:

1. Amendment because of the above as required
2. Administrative review at least annually
3. Complete review and rewrite every three years

Consultation

In preparation of this plan, members of the Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group were consulted and contributed to its development.

Privacy Statement

The information contained herein is collected, stored and managed in accordance with the Information Privacy Principles contained in Schedule 3 of the *Information Privacy Act, 2009*

References

This Plan and its associated Sub-plans and Guidelines are part of the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) made up of but not limited to:

- Legislation
- Plans
- Policy
- Doctrine
- Standard

For a list of the references utilised in this Plan refer to **Appendix 9.**

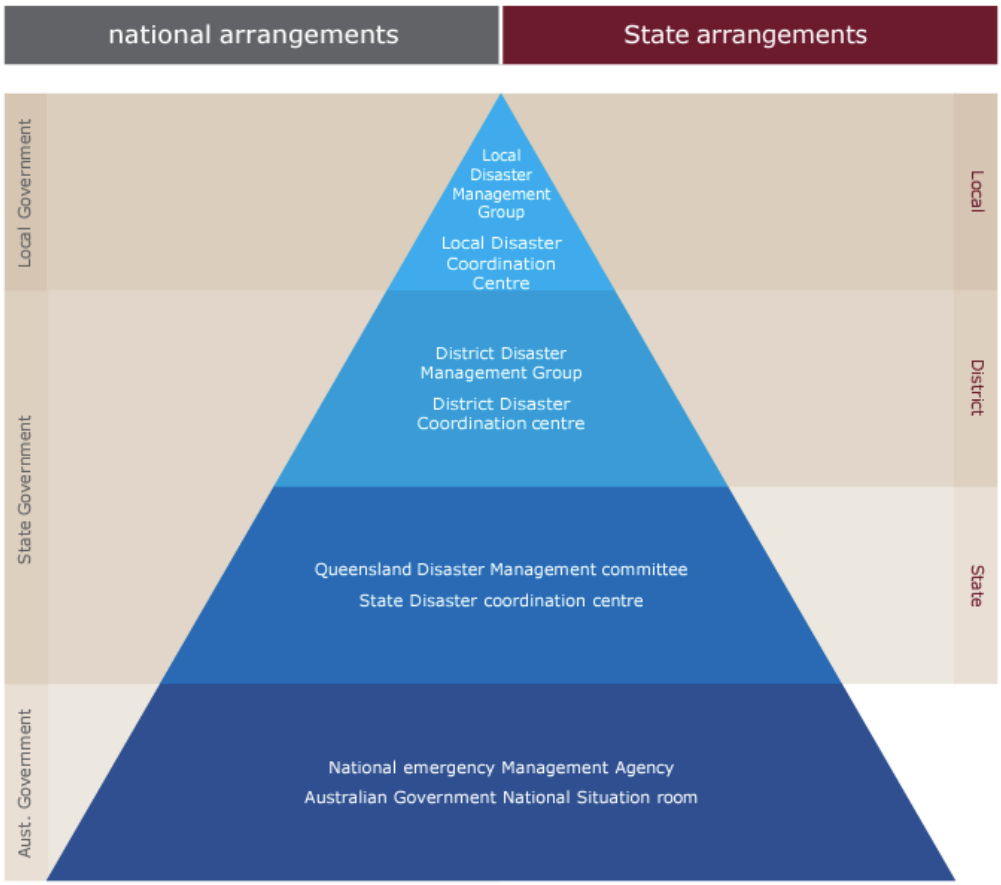
Part 2 – Plan Elements

The Barcoo Local Disaster Management Plan has been produced by the Local Disaster Management Group and endorsed by the Barcoo Shire Council. The following plan elements underpin the development and review of the LDMP.

Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

The Barcoo LDMG forms part of the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) that:

- Include local, district and state levels (see diagram below)
- Enable a progressive escalation of support and assistance



Under the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, disaster management in Queensland is based on four principles:

1. A comprehensive approach:
   - Prevention (mitigation)
   - Preparedness
   - Response
   - Recovery
2. An all hazards approach
3. A local disaster management capability
4. Support by the state and district groups to local government

The Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland focuses on outcomes and accountabilities of shared responsibilities that include:

- Managing risk
- Planning and plans
- Community engagement
- Capability integration
- Operations

- Collaboration and communication
- Common language
  Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland 2.1.1.pdf (igem.qld.gov.au)

Scope

The scope of the Barcoo Local Disaster Management Plan is bound by the Barcoo Shire Council local government area and other areas where the Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) may be activated to support our local communities and disaster management partners.

Purpose

The purpose of the Barcoo Local Disaster Management Plan is to prescribe the local disaster management arrangements to support community safety in times of disaster within the Barcoo Shire Council local government area.

Objectives

The objectives of the Barcoo Local Disaster Management Plan include:

1. Develop local disaster management arrangements for preventing (mitigating), preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters that impact the community within the Barcoo Shire Council area
2. Identify local resource capacity and capability to support the Barcoo Shire Council, disaster management stakeholders and community in a disaster event
3. Develop local capacity and capability to support disaster management operations
4. Support local community recovery

Planning Framework

These arrangements are developed under the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements.

For a complete listing of local Plans, Sub-plans and Guidelines that support the Barcoo Local Disaster Management Plan, refer to **Appendix 3.**

Part 3 – Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group

The Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) established a Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) pursuant to Sections 29, 34 & 35 of the Act to perform its role under the Act and advise Council on disaster management related topics.

Terms of Reference

For the Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group to function, it requires Terms of Reference (ToR), which are detailed at **Appendix 4 Terms of Reference**. The ToR provides governance to the Barcoo LDMG on its functions and obligations.

The Terms of Reference are reviewed annually or as required in line with any legislative or policy change.

Priorities of the Barcoo LDMG

The priorities of the LDMG are set by the group annually based on the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements and local need. The current set of priorities are listed at **Appendix 4 Terms of Reference.**

Membership

Members of the Barcoo LDMG have been appointed by the chairperson pursuant to Regulation 9 of the *Disaster Management Regulations 2014* (the Regulations). Membership is further described in **Appendix 4 Terms of Reference.**

A guideline for members on Local Disaster Management Groups including templates to nominate new members can be found here: M.1.030 Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) Responsibilities Manual

The chairperson in appointing members, has selected representatives from agencies representing the Barcoo Shire Council local government area who:

1. Have a key role in responding to disaster or emergency situations
2. Have required qualifications and experience
3. Manage key assets
4. Provide essential community services
5. Can provide liaison officers to ensure succession planning

Chairperson

The Barcoo Shire Council has appointed the Mayor as the Chairperson and a Councillor as the Deputy Chairperson of the Barcoo LDMG. They have voting rights.

The Chairperson has the following functions (S.34A of the Act):

- Manage and coordinate the business of the group
- Ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs its functions
- Report regularly to the relevant district group, and the Chief Executive of the department, about the performance by the local group of its functions

Local Disaster Coordinator

The Chairperson of the Barcoo LDMG will consult with the Chief Executive Officer to select a council employee to appoint as the Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC).

The Chairperson of the Barcoo LDMG has consulted and appointed the Chief Executive Officer of Barcoo Shire Council as the LDC. The LDC has voting rights.

The LDC has the following functions (S.36 of the Act):

- Coordinate disaster operations for the Barcoo LDMG
- Report regularly to the Barcoo LDMG about disaster operations
- Ensure, as far as practicable, that any strategic decisions of the Barcoo LDMG about disaster operations are implemented

Members

The membership of the Barcoo LDMG will be made up of members who have voting rights. This membership will be reviewed annually by the Chairperson, Local Disaster Coordinator and the Longreach District Disaster Coordinator (Queensland Police Service).

The Commissioner of the Queensland Fire Department (QFD) will be advised of the membership of the group and any changes pursuant to Section 37 of the Act.

Advisors

The Barcoo LDMG may seek the assistance of individuals or organisations where specialist or community related information is required. These persons sit as advisors to the group. They are non-voting members.

Support Agencies

These are identified agencies or organisations that may be consulted due to their subject matter expertise but are not required to attend meetings regularly. They are invited guests with no voting rights.

Sub-groups

The Barcoo LDMG may form subgroups in response to a need. The Barcoo LDMG will provide authority and direction on the tasks they may undertake, the more common being risk management, disaster management planning or recovery. The subgroups may:

- Determine their own Terms of Reference
- Report and advise the Barcoo LDMG on the subject they are working on according to agreed times
- Subgroups may be ongoing or established for a set time

Roles and Responsibilities

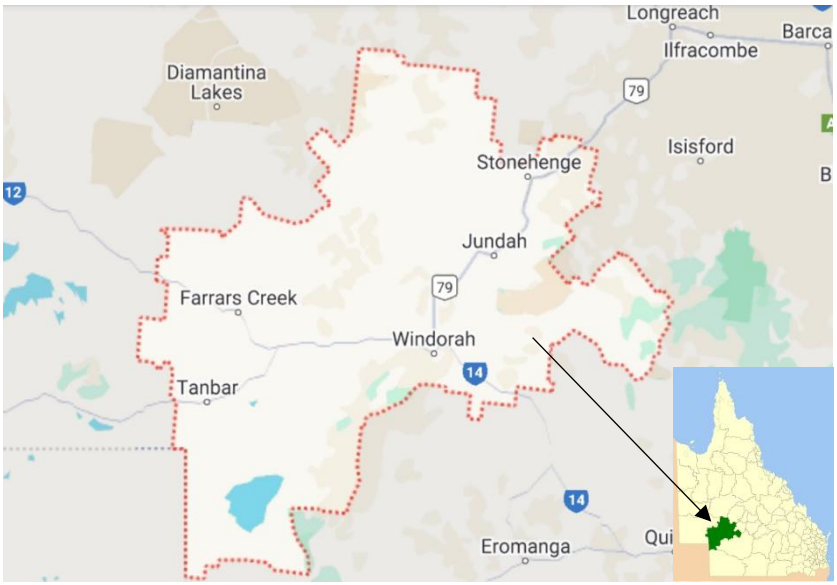
Local roles and responsibilities of disaster management stakeholders align with those contained within the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP).

A listing of stakeholders who engage with the Barcoo LDMG can be found at **Appendix 6.**

Part 4 – Risk Management

The Barcoo LDMG recognises the importance of risk assessment and the development of risk mitigation strategies based on sound disaster risk management processes. The Barcoo LDMG is committed to implementing the concepts and principles detailed in the accepted Risk Management Standard ISO 31000:2018 and (National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines and the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework).

Community Context



Covering 61,901 square kilometres, an area nearly the size of Tasmania, Barcoo Shire is one of the larger shires in Queensland. It borders the Longreach Regional and Diamantina, Winton, Quilpie and Bulloo Shire Councils through to the South Australian Border.

There are three towns in Barcoo Shire, Stonehenge, Jundah and Windorah. Stonehenge and Jundah are on the banks of the Thomson River and Windorah is near Cooper's Creek.

Barcoo Shire is located entirely within the Lake Eyre Basin drainage system taking in large parts of the Thomson and Barcoo Rivers and their tributaries as well as tributaries of the Diamantina River.

The Lake Eyre Basin is a globally unique drainage system that covers 1⁄6th of the Australian landmass, but drains entirely inland to one of the world's most arid and inhospitable places, Lake Eyre.

The Barcoo Shire has a rich diversity of landscapes that vary from desert spinifex and sand hills to the vast flood plains of the Channel Country, the rolling open downs and the Mulga forests of the higher areas.

Situated in the Channel Country, Barcoo Shire is prone to regular flooding. Unlike most parts of Australia, flooding is a natural and essential part of the ecology of the landscape and an important part of the cycle of agriculture.

The towns and properties where people live are mostly immune from flood inundation, but the road network is very vulnerable to long periods of flooding and closures and this presents a problem for the resupply of essential goods, including food, sanitary products and fuel. Floods in excess of 7 metres will create a disruption to Jundah.

Thomson, Barcoo Rivers and Cooper Creek Flood Warning System (bom.gov.au)

The main industries in the shire are agriculture (sheep and cattle grazing), resources industries (oil and gas production and transportation) and tourism. All of these industries require heavy machinery (road trains and buses) to transport livestock, hydrocarbons and people. There is also an increasing number of self-drive tourism that needs to be managed for their safety.

Fire is a reality in the landscape and the risk increases after good seasonal rains. This risk is generally managed responsibly and by property owners with their own equipment or with the assistance of local brigades. There are many natural fire breaks across the landscape and it would only be after exceptional seasonal conditions that there would be a risk to persons or private and public

infrastructure, or a request for public assistance on privately managed lands would be received or necessary.

Community vulnerabilities / resiliencies:

- Long periods of isolation due to flooding affecting resupply to communities and properties.
- Periods of rain and prolonged flooding cutting road access for day-to-day community activities and commerce, adversely affecting people's wellbeing and local economy.
- Heavy and lengthy vehicles (Road trains up to 53 metres in length and increased traffic volumes during major events)
- Major road accident with multiple casualties or dangerous goods spillage or both
- Remote areas, sparsely populated and vast distances
- Severe weather conditions – dust storms, heavy rain, flooding, high winds and extreme heat
- National Parks and sporadic camping or visiting in very remote locations
- Visitors to the area with little experience of remote locations
- Absentee landlords and the absence of people on agricultural properties
- Fire control after above average seasonal rain

Community resiliencies:

- Strong relationships with neighbouring councils in the area, who are willing to assist each other
- Residents are very resilient to the environment and harsh weather conditions
- Residents are very resourceful and used to dealing with their surrounding risks
- Regular Passenger Transport (RPT) bi-weekly air service between major supply centres including Mount Isa, Charleville, Toowoomba and Brisbane
- Flood truck and flood boats for resupply during some prolonged flood events
- SES and RFS volunteers available
- Primary Health Centres in Jundah and Windorah and Royal Flying Doctor Service availability
- Sealed airstrips in all communities and the Jindalee Operational Radar Network (JORN)
- Emergency sealed airstrips situated at various locations on the Shire Road network.
- Well-resourced and equipped isolated properties with dry weather airstrips
- UHF radio repeater network over most of the Shire
- Mobile phone network available for warnings and general communications
- Satellite phones in key council vehicles
- Point of contact at Visitor Information Centres in the three towns in times of emergency

Population

The population of the Barcoo Shire is approximately **308** persons. The township of Jundah has 131 persons, the township of Windorah has 104 persons and the township of Stonehenge has 58 persons, with the remaining population living at agricultural properties, opal mines and oil and gas production and maintenance facilities. Some of the surrounding population is seasonal and would not necessarily be in the official population data.

Results obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics will be recognised and updated in this plan to reflect the most current information.

Key vulnerabilities and resiliencies:

- Windorah town has a significant visitor population at different times of the year. While this brings financial benefits to the town, the volumes of visitors and mix of traditional industries requiring the use of heavy equipment, adds significantly to the risk of a disastrous situation
- The Big Red Bash and Birdsville races are two major events held west of Windorah. Both events see large volumes of traffic (in excess of 4,000 vehicles) over a two-week period, which elevates the risks and potential for major road accident trauma to exceed local emergency response capability
- Barcoo Shire has considerable latent capacity to support its three towns and isolated properties during most disaster situations, which does not include the above-mentioned major events
- Due to Channel Country topography of the Barcoo Shire, the communities and many rural properties in the shire are subject to extended periods of flooding and isolation by road
- Stonehenge has no social services except for local government presence. The town has a strong sense of community, which creates inherent resilience factors for this community
- Most residents on remote properties are aware of the unique risks and make seasonal preparations for reasonably predictable events
- The Jindalee Operational Radar Network (JORN) is an over-the-horizon radar (OHR) network operated by the Royal Australian Air Force that can monitor air and sea movements across 37,000 square kilometres. It has a normal operating range of 1,000 kilometres to 3,000 kilometres. It is used in the defence of Australia and can also monitor maritime operations, wave heights and wind directions. A receiver site is located near Stonehenge
- In addition, we have high tourist numbers between the months of April to September



There are socio-economic vulnerabilities and resiliencies that have been considered in the development of this Local Disaster Management Plan. These include:

- High rates of vehicle ownership (average in excess of 1 per person)
- No public transport
- By-weekly air service from Brisbane and Mount Isa

- Limited services apart from primary health care centres in Jundah and Windorah
- Stonehenge has no police or health services and is serviced by Jundah or Longreach
- All the Barcoo Shire communities have a sealed air strip and sealed access

Climate and weather:

Barcoo Shire has a sub-tropical continental climate. In general, winter days are warm and sunny (21-24° C) and nights are cold (7-8° C). Summer days tend to be hot (36-40° C) and nights warm (22-30° C) with extreme temperatures sometimes exceeding 45°C during late December to mid-February.

The Shire's mean rainfall is usually just under 300mm

Industry:

The economy of Barcoo is based on rural agricultural enterprises and tourism and to a lesser extent: the resources industries, including the operation and maintenance of the Carpentaria Gas Pipeline and inland oil refinery, earthmoving works (stone crushing and quarrying) and opal mining. Council places considerable emphasis on maintaining current industries and growing economic opportunities for the area.

Built environment:

Council considers its critical infrastructure and essential services are adequate for routine needs. Most are subject to some level of interruption, disruption or decreased capacity during disaster events.

Hazard Identification

The following lists of hazards have been identified as having a potential to impact the Shire and its communities, infrastructure, economy and natural environment.

Naturally occurring hazards

Hazard	Description
Flood	Most of the Shire has a long history of flood events with potential to cause anything from mild disruption to serious damage to property, environment and economy.
Drought	Drought is a prolonged, abnormally dry period when the amount of available water is insufficient to meet our normal use. A drought can last for many years and have a substantial impact on ecosystems and agriculture and harm to the local economy.
Bushfire	This hazard is a regular occurrence during the dry season. These could affect built infrastructure and grazing areas in the Shire.
Severe weather	The Shire is subject to seasonal severe weather events such as damaging storms as well as high velocity windstorms. Both hazards can cause considerable damage to community infrastructure.
Heatwave	Queensland Health defines heatwave as "three (3) days or more of high maximum and minimum temperatures that are unusual for that location". Heatwaves may result in increased deaths and illnesses in vulnerable groups such as persons >65 years, pregnancy, babies and young children and those with chronic illness. In severe cases, it may impact infrastructure.

Human-caused and biological hazards

Hazard	Description
Transport incidents (motor vehicle)	Motor vehicle incidents have occurred in the Shire. These have included incidents with other vehicles, animals and property assets and have resulted in the loss of lives.
Transport incidents (heavy vehicle)	Heavy vehicle incidents have included hazmat incidents and have resulted in the loss of lives. There are concerns regarding the potential for these incidents in the residential areas near the highways or involving tourist coaches.
Transport incidents (air)	Regular scheduled domestic flights, charter and private aircraft use the Windorah airport. The Stonehenge and Jundah airports are used for private charter and RFDS and are all weather strips.
Animal and Plant Diseases	Diseases of animals affecting production, safety for consumption or livestock. There have been historical events of animal disease outbreaks affecting both domestic and wild animals.
Water supply contamination	All domestic water services in the three towns are subject to potential contamination by natural, incidental or malicious events.
Pandemics	A pandemic occurs when a strain of a virus appears that causes readily transmissible human illness for which most of the population lacks immunity. Influenza pandemics, typically the most common, occur with little warning and hit wide geographic areas in multiple waves, lasting two to three months at a time. Most at risk are the elderly, children under 5 years, the indigenous community and people with existing lung conditions.

Major Oil or Gas Facility Spill, Fire or Explosion	There are several oil and gas facilities located in the Barcoo Shire area. These include the Carpentaria Gas Pipeline between Ballera and Mount Isa and the Bridgeport Inland Oil Refinery west of Windorah. Both hydrocarbon processing and transportation infrastructure assets hold significant quantities of crude oil and natural gas.
Telecommunications	The major source for communicating with the Barcoo Shire community during a disaster will be through the Barcoo Shire Council Disaster Dashboard - https://disaster.barcoo.qld.gov.au/, mobile phones and UHF Channel 8. The Telstra network is the only stable network in the Barcoo Shire providing both 3G and 4G service (although 3G is being decommissioned through 2024.)

Risk Assessment

The Barcoo LDMG undertook a risk management process aligned to the Risk Management Standard ISO 31000:2018. The Risk Register and matrix along with the listings of Critical Infrastructure and Essential Services can be found at **Appendix 5 Risk Register.**

Risk Treatment (Mitigation Strategies)

The Barcoo LDMG is committed to identifying risk treatment including mitigation works, preparations for response and management of residual risks within their area of responsibility. Barcoo Shire Council will seek to make appropriately responsible allocations to approved mitigation works.

Barcoo Shire Council will adopt the broader state 'Get Ready' campaign with direct links via the Barcoo Shire Council Disaster Dashboard Dashboard (barcoo.qld.gov.au)

The Barcoo LDMG will identify responsible agencies and lobby for mitigation activities, response preparations and management of residual risks that are outside the area of responsibility of Barcoo Shire Council, but where non-action is likely to result in an adverse impact on the community of BSC.

It is recognised that limited options to physically mitigate against natural hazards exist in the Barcoo Shire Council area. Most of the risk treatments will therefore be identified to prepare the community, local disaster management system, Council, other agencies and linkages to support agencies for response, recovery and management of residual risks.

Mitigation Strategies:

Risk	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible *(Agency)*	Consequential Actions	Implementation *(Timeframe)*	Performance Measures (Reporting, Monitoring)
Flooding	Monitoring upstream water flows to enable preparedness for warning of upcoming events and advising of severity	High	BSC BOM	This monitoring will provide up to date information to residents to assist them to prepare for a flood event.	Regularly during and after rainfall events	Reports to Council
Severe weather	Cleaning backyards, removing rubbish/debris. Removing trees near power lines.	Medium	BSC Ergon	These actions remove the risk of injury or further damage from flying articles or trees falling on power lines.	Annual	Reports to Council
Bushfire	Reducing fuel load on Thomson Developmental Road, Diamantina Developmental Road and local roads	High	BSC DTMR QFD	These actions reduce the risk of bushfires crossing the Highway and local roads	Regularly after rainfall events	Reports to Council
Drought	Provide psychological assistance to drought affected members of the Shire	High	BSC Queensland Health Mental health providers WQ Drought Committee	BSC to provide assistance as requested from agencies	Ongoing	Reports to Council
Heatwave	Ensure that Council swimming pools and libraries are available during times of extreme heat to provide relief	Medium	BSC BOM Queensland Health	BSC to provide assistance to Queensland Health as requested	During a declared heatwave event	Reports to Council
Animal and Plant Diseases	Council to undertake year round monitoring for vector outbreak	Medium	BSC DAF	BSC to monitor mosquito levels around suspect areas and undertake periodic treatment in these areas and provide public health notices.	Ongoing	Reports to Council

Risk	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible *(Agency)*	Consequential Actions	Implementation *(Timeframe)*	Performance Measures (Reporting, Monitoring)
				DAF to monitor locust and grasshopper infestations.		
Pandemic	Council will support a public health vaccination program	Medium	Queensland Health	BSC to provide facilities where public health vaccination programs can be conducted.	As required	Reports to Council

Hazard Specific Arrangements

A number of incidents will be specifically planned by specialist agencies where expert advice is required. Hazard specific plans address the hazard actions across all PPRR phases. Those plans include information on how the QDMA links with the hazard specific arrangements and how the LDMG will support the primary agency to manage that event.

Human and/or animal disease epidemic or pandemic has significant potential to impact across the region, especially in smaller towns where resources to identify, treat and care for those affected may be limited.

Agency specific coordination centres may be established in addition to the local, district and State coordination centres. Internal procedures including the passage of information and resources may be managed using different processes. Where this occurs the primary agency will inform the SDCC and is responsible for ensuring these arrangements are coordinated. Primary agencies have a role in ensuring hazard specific plans link to corresponding national hazard specific plans and arrangements and that appropriate communication and relationships with counterparts at the national level are maintained.

Hazard specific plans include, but are not limited to:

Hazard	Primary Agency	State National Plans
Animal and Plant Disease	Department of Agriculture & Fisheries	▪ Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN) ▪ Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN) ▪ Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (PLANTPLAN) ▪ Biosecurity Emergency Management – Response Planning Guide
Biological (human related)	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to CBR Incidents (Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents)
Bushfire	Rural Fire Service Queensland	▪ Queensland Bushfire Plan QLD Bushfire Plan (disaster.qld.gov.au) ▪ Central West Area Fire Management Group Bushfire Risk Mitigation Plan (BRMP) ▪ QFD Central Region Bushfire Annex
Chemical	Queensland Fire & Rescue	State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents (State CBR Plan) (Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents)
Pandemic	Queensland Health	▪ Queensland Health Pandemic Influenza Plan ▪ Australian Health Management Plan for Pandemic Influenza
Radiological	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical Biological and Radiological Incidents (State CBR Plan) (Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents)
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service	▪ Queensland Counter-Terrorism Strategy ▪ National Counter-Terrorism Plan

Residual Risk Management

Residual risk refers to the level of risk remaining after implementation of a risk treatment.

The Barcoo LDMG is not directly responsible for the management of residual risk that is identified as the responsibility of an agency/organisation. Each agency is required to address residual risks in its area of responsibility through the development of its own internal management and planning processes.

The Chairperson of the Barcoo LDMG may seek assurance or confirmation that this planning and capacity development has been undertaken by responsible agencies.

For residual risks with no clearly established responsible agency, or where the residual risk is not being appropriately managed, or where the residual risk remains an unacceptable risk to the community, the Barcoo LDMG should develop mitigation strategies.

Residual risks identified as the responsibility of Council will be communicated to the Barcoo LDMG and managed by council through the development of the local response and recovery arrangements and appropriate support activities. Where council's capacity to deal with a residual risk that falls within its responsibility, requests for additional assistance may be directed to the Longreach DDMG.

Part 5 – Preparedness

The Barcoo Shire Council and its Local Disaster Management Group undertakes preparedness activities throughout the year to promote community safety and resilience. The Barcoo LDMG does this through a variety of strategies in partnership with its disaster management partners.

Operational Planning

These arrangements are developed under the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements. The objectives of the Barcoo LDMG operational planning arrangements are to:

- Ensure the safety of the community;
- Ensure the provision of appropriate response and/or recovery support to affected communities;
- Facilitate and support the restoration of essential community services and infrastructure;
- Support and locally lead the recovery of the community from the disaster.

A listing of Subplans, Guidelines and strategies can be found at **Appendix 3.**

Agency Role and Responsibilities

Agency roles and responsibilities can be found in detail at **Appendix 6.** Their listed roles and responsibilities are based on what they are required to provide in support of the Barcoo LDMG from a Local, District or State level subject to the disaster type. The Barcoo LDMG supports agency preparedness activities.

Community Engagement

The Barcoo LDMG seeks to engage with the local community to facilitate a **'Shared Responsibility'** approach to disaster management.

The LDMG is guided by the **International Association of Public Participation (IAP2)** Spectrum when engaging with the community. The Spectrum provides a level of engagement depending on the outcome and includes:

- Inform
- Consult
- Involve
- Collaborate
- Empower

Community Resilience

The Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience is underpinned by four key objectives:

- Queenslanders understand their disaster risk
- Strengthened disaster risk management
- Queenslanders are invested in disaster risk reduction
- There is continuous improvement in disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

The Strategy provides an overarching framework to empower Queenslanders to factor in resilience measures and activities as they anticipate, respond and adapt to changing circumstances.

Further detail can be obtained from the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022 – 2027.

Resilience Priorities

Meeting with the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) to discuss:

- Local resilience high priority actions
- Regional resilience priorities and
- Upcoming potential funding opportunities

Training

Disaster management training is the responsibility of the member agency and the individuals on the Barcoo LDMG. The Queensland Police Service (QPS) delivers the training through the State Disaster Management Training Framework.

The Local Disaster Coordinator of the Barcoo LDMG will liaise with the QPS Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) for the Longreach District to identify training needs and deliver training to Barcoo LDMG members and others to build capacity and capability to undertake their responsibilities in disaster management.

Exercise Management

Developing an exercise management program has the benefit of:

- training personnel
- reviewing plans
- testing the effectiveness of plans and resources

The exercise format can be one or a combination of the following:

- Discussion – hypothetical – agency presentation
- Desk-top
- Functional
- Field

An exercise management program to review the Local Disaster Management Arrangements will be determined by the Barcoo LDMG or Subgroup set up for the purpose.

An exercise management program to review the Barcoo Local Disaster Management Arrangements includes, but is not limited to:

- A need is identified to test a plan or part of a plan from the Local Disaster Management Arrangements at least annually is facilitated by the Barcoo LDMG
- If the Local Disaster Management Arrangements have been activated fully at least once in a calendar year, it may be decided not to proceed with the annual exercise
- The Barcoo LDMG participates in neighbouring LDMG or DDMG exercises in a calendar year where the arrangements are activated, then the annual exercise may not be required

The Local Disaster Coordinator will seek the assistance of the QPS Emergency Management Coordinator to assist in facilitating the exercise management program along with the Regional Recovery and Resilience Coordinator (RRRC) and the Executive Officer (XO) of the DDMG.

Part 6 – Prevention

The Barcoo Shire Council and its Local Disaster Management Group identify hazards and potential mitigation strategies to implement that will alleviate the consequences of a disaster on the community.

Community Education

The Barcoo Shire Council and its LDMG contributes to the resilience of their community through community education by the supply of relevant disaster management information, specific hazard/risk management tools for the community and hazard/risk awareness activities, including:

- Barcoo Shire Disaster Dashboard at https://disaster.barcoo.qld.gov.au/ all residents are encouraged to opt in for Council's free emergency notification messaging service for Weather Warnings and Emergency News.
- Regular disaster management information as part of the council newsletter to residents
- Signage of known risks (where appropriate) to ensure greater community awareness
- Specific disaster management news, information, tools or resources through council service centres, rates notices and other community resources.
- Regular broadcasts on local radio
- Door knocking campaigns
- Connecting to the community via multi-media (i.e. Barcoo Banter newsletter, Website and Facebook)
- Newsletters to each community prior to storm season and distributed on Facebook
- Distribute information from Get Ready website as reminders to communities
- Community information sessions for pre-season awareness
- Distribution of Be Ready Central West Flip Books https://www.longreach.qld.gov.au/downloads/file/825/get-ready-central-west-flip-book

Hazard Specific Arrangement

The Barcoo LDMG through its risk management process may identify a need or collaborate with a hazard management agency to develop a local hazard specific plan.

The Barcoo LDMG has developed local hazard specific plans for:

Pandemic

The Barcoo LDMG worked with Queensland Health and Queensland Police to develop a local Pandemic Sub-plan.

Part 7 - Response

During a disaster, Council provides initial support to the affected community until its resources are fully committed. Additional support from the state, and ultimately the Commonwealth Government may be requested if needed. In accordance with section 4A(c) of the Act, Local Government is the frontline of disaster management and primarily responsible for managing events in their local government area. The Barcoo LDMG is ideally suited to manage disaster events at the community level, based on its understanding of local social, environmental and economic issues as well as knowledge of the Shire's infrastructure.

Disaster Declaration

Where there is a requirement for a person or a class of persons to exercise the additional powers available under the provisions of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (section 64), the District Disaster Coordinator (DDC) may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a disaster situation for the Disaster District or a part of the Disaster District. The District Disaster Coordinator should take reasonable steps to consult with Council prior to any declaration.

There is also provision for the Premier of Queensland and the Minister for Emergency Services to declare a Disaster Situation for the State or a part of the State.

The Chairperson of the State Disaster Management Group or the District Disaster Coordinator only, may authorise the exercise of additional powers.

In declaring a disaster situation, the DDC is to be satisfied that a disaster has happened, is happening or is likely to happen and it will be necessary, or reasonably likely to be necessary, to exercise declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise the loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damaging to the environment. The LDC will ensure that information to the Longreach DDC is regular and consistent with the seriousness of an event so that an informed decision can be made.

Communication

The Barcoo LDMG will coordinate effective collection, monitoring, management and dissemination of accurate, useful and timely information and warnings to the public before, during and after disaster events. This will include the distribution of information on the Barcoo Shire Dashboard, broadcasts on local radio, door knocking, Council Facebook page and UHF radio.

During disaster events Council Facebook page and information broadcast by UHF radio on repeater channel 8 will be used.

The principal responsibility for the release of this information through the media and other agencies rests with the Chairperson or their delegate.

Disaster Dashboard

Barcoo Shire Council secured funding through the Queensland Reconstruction Authorities (QRA) 'Get Ready Funding' for the establishment of the Barcoo Shire Council's **Disaster Dashboard**.

All residents and visitors are encouraged to opt in for Council's free emergency notification messaging service for Weather Warnings and Emergency News available through the Disaster Dashboard at https://disaster.barcoo.qld.gov.au/.

The Disaster Dashboard provides information on:

- Manage Subscriptions (free service to receive emergency notifications)
- Weather warnings
- Local and State Road conditions and closures
- River Heights
- Emergency Contacts
- Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)Weather Radar
- QFD Current Incidents and
- Access to Get Ready Queensland

Activation

The LDMG can be activated in the following circumstances:

- By the Chairperson of the LDMG (or delegate) on receipt of information regarding an actual, imminent or likely disaster event that has potential to significantly impact one or more communities in the Barcoo Shire Council local government area; or
- By the Chairperson of the LDMG (or delegate) on receipt of request from the District Disaster Coordinator in response to an actual, imminent or likely disaster event; or
- By the Chairperson of the LDMG (or delegate) on receipt of request from an emergency management agency with combat responsibility for a disaster event.

Activation does not necessarily mean the convening of disaster management groups. Initially, it may be for the provision of information to group members as required.

Refer to the **Barcoo LDMG Activation Guideline** for more information.

Escalation

The Barcoo LDMG is activated according to an escalation model based on the following levels:

1. Alert
2. Lean Forward
3. Stand Up
4. Stand Down

The movement through this table may not be sequential depending on circumstances. Refer to the **Barcoo LDMG Activation Guideline**.

Triggers to escalate the level of response from Local to District and/or State include but are not limited to:

- Local resources are exhausted
- Level of expertise and/or asset requirements are beyond local capacity and capability
- Complex and multiple events affecting the area

Local Disaster Coordination Centre

The Barcoo LDMG is responsible for local disaster coordination during a disaster event. Disaster coordination is facilitated through the establishment of a primary Local Disaster Coordination Centre. Other facilities may be identified to support coordination as required.

The primary Local Disaster Coordination Control Centre is located in the boardroom, Barcoo Shire Council, 6 Perkins Street, Jundah. The secondary LDCC is located at Barcoo Shire Council Works Depot, 6 Perkins Street, Jundah.

Refer to the **Barcoo LDMG Disaster Coordination Centre Guideline** for further detail on location, setup and management of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre.

Warnings and Alerts

Warnings and Alerts are issued by the responsible agency and the Barcoo LDMG facilitates the dissemination of these warnings and alerts as required to the local community.

Warnings and Alerts may include but are not limited to:

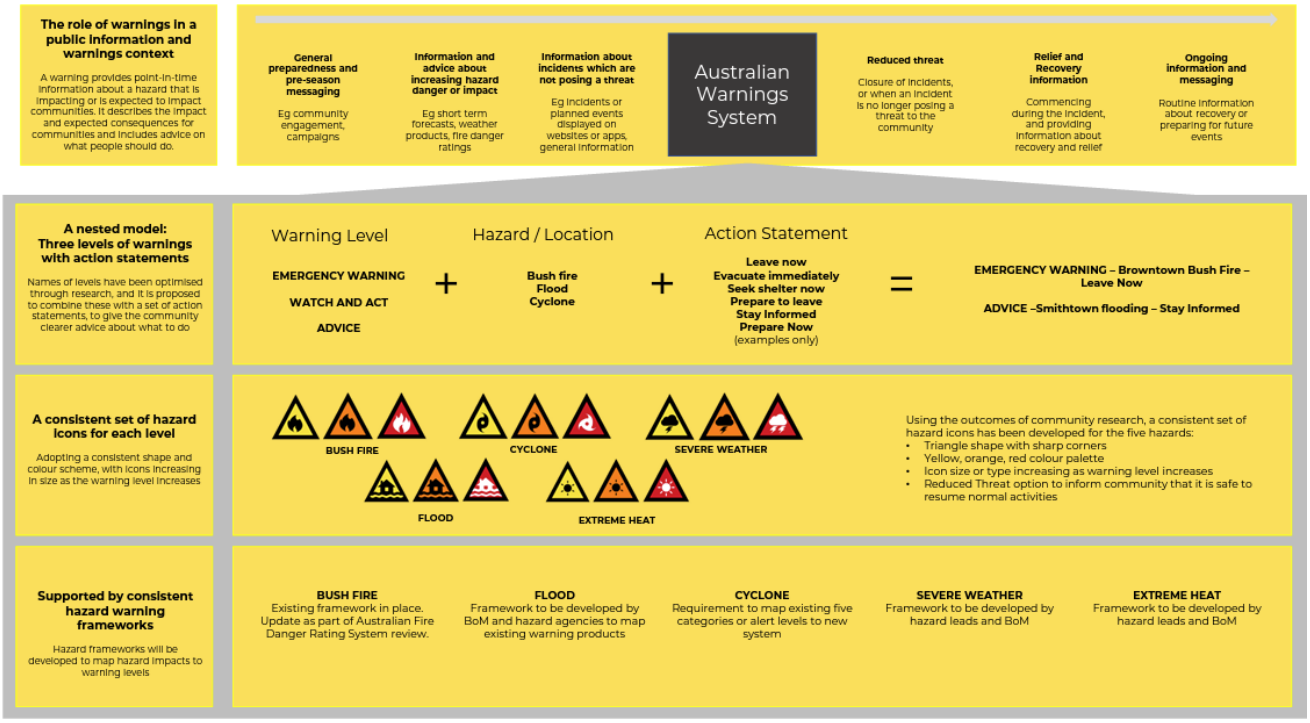
- Barcoo Shire Council **Disaster Dashboard**, subscribe for free to receive weather warnings and emergency news: https://disaster.barcoo.qld.gov.au/
- Bureau of Meteorology, issuing severe weather and flood warnings
- Emergency Alert issued by the Queensland Police Service with input from LDMGs and the DDMG. Refer to the Australian Warning System (AWS)
- Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) issued where life and/or property is threatened by a disaster
- Australian Warning System (AWS), a consistent standard warning information system across five key hazards used nationally.

The Australian Warning System

The Australian Warning System has been developed based on community research and input from Australia's emergency services and hazard agencies.

As part of a major national research project, more than 14,000 people were surveyed or interviewed, to assess community perceptions of existing warning systems and improvements which could make warnings clearer and lead people to take action during hazard events.

The system builds on existing warning frameworks and would apply to bushfire, flood, severe storm, cyclone and extreme heat – but is designed to be adaptable and scalable to other hazards.



Resource Management

Whilst the Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group has available the combined resources of its member agencies for use in a disaster event, there will be times when the resources will be insufficient.

Where the Barcoo LDMG requires logistics support and/or resources to meet operational requirements that are beyond local capacity and capability, the LDMG may formally seek assistance through a:

- **Request for Assistance** forwarded to the DDC.
- Personnel or logistics may be available through council to council arrangements.
- In all circumstances where additional logistics are required, the Longreach DDC will be informed.

Financial Management

Initially, Council and each agency is responsible for their own financial management when engaged in disaster management activities according to their role and responsibilities.

The Barcoo Shire Council has their own internal system for the financial management of resources it is responsible for and activities undertaken where they may attract funding support.

The Barcoo LDMG through Council will ensure a correct collation of expenditure during a disaster event is compiled.

Disaster Reporting

Situation Reports will be submitted at intervals as determined by the LDC from the member agencies to ensure the Local Disaster Coordination Centre has complete situational awareness.

Barcoo LDMG Situation Reports will be submitted on a regular basis to the DDC, Longreach. Such reports will be required at times stipulated by the DDC Longreach, and will be in the format as prescribed in the Local Disaster Coordination Centre Guideline.

- The review of operational activities undertaken during a disaster is a key component in ensuring capability development and the continuous improvement of disaster management arrangements.
- Post-disaster reviews are conducted to:
- Assess disaster operations undertaken including actions, decisions or processes;
- Document processes that worked well for use in the next operation and disaster management planning
- Assess capability and consider where additional training and/or exercises may enhance capacity

Evacuation

Evacuation is a strategy that may be employed for the safety of the community. It is based on the:

- Decision to evacuate
- Warning to evacuate
- Withdrawal of people
- Shelter of people
- Return of people

Evacuation is a general term used when managing a community that needs to be removed from a potential hazard or threat. Other types of evacuation include:

- Voluntary evacuation, where the community is requested to leave an area by their own means without much assistance
- Directed evacuation, where the community is directed to leave under the provision of either the *Disaster Management Act, Public Safety Preservation Act or Fire and Emergency Services Act*
- The Barcoo LDMG manages evacuations within their area of responsibility

The Barcoo LDMG has developed an **Evacuation Sub-plan** that provides the detail to facilitate an evacuation.

Evacuation Centre Management:

Evacuation Centres have been identified by the Barcoo LDMG for use should the community require evacuation or a central facility together during a disaster event.

The identified facilities and management process are contained in the **Evacuation Centre Management Guideline.**

Resupply

The Barcoo LDMG is responsible for the management of the resupply of essential items to isolated communities and rural properties.

Refer to the Barcoo Shire Council Disaster Dashboard https://disaster.barcoo.qld.gov.au/ for the 'Resupply to flood isolated properties' brochure'

Resupply process:

1. Isolated properties determine resupply needs and contacts local council.
2. Local council processes requests for resupply.
3. Isolated properties place orders for essential items with local suppliers and organise payment.
4. Local council schedules delivery. Goods received by local outlets, packed, labelled and delivered to local council pick-up points.
5. Local council arranges delivery to properties.

6. Local council delivers goods to properties via air or boat. Property owners may need to pick up goods from set location.

State approved resupply operations may involve watercraft, fixed wing or rotary wing aircraft. The delivery of supplies by these means is designed to ensure the isolated properties or communities are not financially disadvantaged in ordering essential supplies. They must still pay for the supplies, but the transportation costs are managed through state funding.

Refer to **Resupply Sub-plan** for further detail.

PART 8 - Recovery

The Barcoo Shire Council and its Local Disaster Management Group undertake recovery activities and supports partnering agencies in providing recovery services to the community.

Recovery Functions

Disaster recovery is the coordinated process of supporting affected individuals and communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure, restoration of the economy and of the environment and support for the emotional, social and physical well-being of those affected.

Disaster recovery is a complex and usually a long process that requires a range of services from various government and non-government organisations who contribute to the support of the community across the five functional areas of recovery:

1. Human and Social

Focuses on supporting the emotional, social, physical and psychological health and wellbeing of individuals, families and communities.

2. Economic

Focuses on rectifying the direct and indirect impacts on the economy.

3. Roads and Transport

Focuses on rectifying the effects on transport networks including road, rail, aviation and maritime networks that result in difficulty accessing communities and disruption to critical supply chains.

4. Building

Focuses on rectifying damage and disruption which inhibits the capacity of essential services and the building sector

5. Environment

Focuses on rectifying the impacts on the natural environment either directly or through secondary impacts that include loss of flora and fauna, air and water quality, land degradation and cultural and built heritage listed places

The Barcoo Shire Council through the LDMG has developed the **Barcoo Shire Council Recovery Sub-plan**. The Recovery Sub-plan provides greater detail on how recovery will be implemented within the Barcoo Shire Council local government area.

Vulnerable Persons

The Barcoo LDMG acknowledges that there are vulnerable people in the community and people can become vulnerable due to a disaster impact. The Barcoo LDMG has limited capacity to manage vulnerable persons and will rely on working with partner stakeholders who have responsibility in this area and through support from the Longreach District Disaster Management Group (DDMG).

Offers of Assistance

In disaster operations and management, the LDMG may receive offers of assistance but may not have the capacity to manage all offers depending on their nature. One way the LDMG will manage offers is through GIVIT under the Queensland Policy for Offers of Assistance and Guideline.

The Queensland Government through the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) has partnered with GIVIT to provide a mechanism to match donations with community need.

Animals in Disasters

The Barcoo LDMG recognises that animals both domestic and commercial are impacted by a disaster. The Barcoo LDMG will liaise with the Barcoo Shire Council Local Laws and Rural Lands team and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries to facilitate support for impacted animals. Where this will exceed local capacity, assistance will be sought through the Longreach District Disaster Coordinator.

Spontaneous Volunteers

Volunteers play a key role in local disaster management response and recovery. Spontaneous volunteers may present during a disaster event. Whilst limited in the Barcoo Shire Council area, the Barcoo LDMG through Council does not have capacity to manage spontaneous volunteers and would seek assistance from the District Disaster Management Group through Volunteering Queensland to provide support with this.

Impact Assessments

Impact assessments inform the disaster management approach and may be undertaken by various agencies due to their role and responsibility. The Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group is required to undertake their own impact assessments where Council has responsibility but also to liaise with other agencies to collect and collate information to develop an overview of the impact of the disaster on the community to inform disaster management, not only in recovery but also response, preparedness and prevention (mitigation) as applicable.

Appendix 1 – Amendment Register

Version	Date	Comments
Version 1.1	March 2014	
Version 1.2	December 2015	
Version 2.0	September 2016	
Version 3.0	December 2018	
Version 3.1	September 2019	
Version 4.0	February 2020	
Version 5.0	April 2020	Amendment to Pandemic risk rating.
Version 5.1	May 2020	Add in Member Functions
Version 5.2	August 2021	Administrative update
Version 6	October 2021	Rewrite following review by EMC
Version 7.0	September 2023	Rewrite following review by LDC and DMC
Version 7.1	August 2024	Update to various functions

Appendix 2 – Distribution List

Organisation / Agency	Officer (copies)
Barcoo Shire Council	Mayor, Chair of the Barcoo LDMG (1) Local Disaster Coordinator, Barcoo LDMG (1) Regional Recovery and Resilience Coordinator, Barcoo Shire Council (1)
SES	Local Controller, Barcoo SES (1)
Queensland Fire Department	Inspector, Fire & Rescue, Longreach (1) First Officer, Rural Fire Service, Jundah (1)
Queensland Police	Officer in Charge, Jundah (1) Officer in Charge, Windorah (1)
	DDC, Longreach (1) Emergency Management Coordinator, Longreach (1)
Queensland Ambulance Service	Officer in Charge, Longreach (1)
Queensland Health	Director of Nursing, Jundah PHC (1)

Appendix 3 – Barcoo Disaster Management Planning Framework

The Barcoo Disaster Management Planning Framework has been developed to guide local disaster management planning and comprises:

Plans

- Barcoo Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) v 7.1 March 2024
- Barcoo Regional Council Business Continuity Plan January 2022
- Central West Regional Resilience Strategy January 2020
- Barcoo Shire Council Public Health Plan
- Central West Bushfire Risk Mitigation Plan
- Queensland Bushfire Plan

Sub-plans - Support

- Barcoo Shire Council Recovery Sub-plan
- Barcoo Disaster Management Communications Sub-plan
- Barcoo Local Evacuation Strategy & Action Sub-plan
- Barcoo Local Resupply Sub-plan
- Barcoo Evacuation Sub-plan

Sub-plans – Hazard Specific

- Barcoo Local Pandemic Sub-plan

Guidelines

- Local Activation Guideline
- Local Disaster Coordination Centre Guideline
- Local Evacuation Centre Management Guideline
- Public Information and Warnings Guideline
- Local Resource Management Guideline
- Local Financial Management Guideline
- Local Impact Assessment Guideline

Community Information

- Barcoo Shire Council's **Disaster Dashboard**
  All residents and visitors are encouraged to opt in for Council's free emergency notification messaging service for Weather Warnings and Emergency News available through the Disaster Dashboard at https://disaster.barcoo.qld.gov.au/.
- Community Disaster Management Flip Book
  - https://www.longreach.qld.gov.au/downloads/file/825/get-ready-central-west-flip-book

Notes

- The Barcoo LDMG will review their suite of disaster management plans annually to determine if they have an appropriate level of plans and guidelines in place to support local disaster management activities
- Generally, plans will be provided in a restricted and public version
- Generally, Sub-plans and Guidelines may only be developed as a restricted version as they are an internal management document containing confidential information

Appendix 4 – Barcoo Local Disaster Management (LDMG) Terms of Reference

Establishment

The Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) is established under Section 29 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act).

Role

The local government, through the LDMG, retains primary responsibility for managing disaster events contained within their local government area. (S.4A(c) of the Act)

Functions

The LDMG has the following functions (S.30 of the Act):

- To ensure that disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State;
- To develop effective disaster management, and regularly review and assess the disaster management;
- To help the local government for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan;
- To identify and provide advice to the relevant district group about support services required by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area;
- To ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- To manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State group;
- To provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations;
- To identify and coordinate the use of resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area;
- To establish and review communications systems in the group, and with the relevant district group and other local groups in the disaster district of the relevant district group, for use when a disaster happens;
- To ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the relevant district group;
- To perform other functions given to the group under this Act;
- To perform a function incidental to any of the previous functions mentioned.

LDMG Priorities

- Development of function-specific planning groups to support the Local Disaster Management Group;
- Development of a comprehensive hazard and risk assessment for the Barcoo Shire Council area;
- Development of a disaster mitigation strategy for the Barcoo Shire Council;
- Development of a comprehensive disaster management arrangements suite of documents for the Barcoo Shire Council;
- Development and resourcing of primary and secondary disaster coordination centres for the Barcoo Shire Council;
- Development of a holistic disaster recovery plan for the Barcoo Shire Council;
- Development of an effective disaster preparedness community awareness strategy;
- Develop and maintain effective local community communications strategies;
- Develop and maintain a local disaster management group membership who is appropriately qualified and trained.

Membership

Membership of the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) is outlined in the *Disaster Management Regulation 2014* (the Regulation). Appointments under the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the Act) can be made to a person or by position (see section 24A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*). It is strongly recommended that appointments be made by position which eliminates the need for a new appointment when a change in personnel occurs.

Generally, an LDMG is comprised of:

- Chairperson (must be a councillor) appointed by the relevant local government under section 34 of the Act.
- Deputy Chairperson (recommended to be a councillor) appointed by the relevant local government under section 34 of the Act.
- Local Disaster Coordinator (must be an employee of the local government) appointed by the relevant local government under section 35 of the Act.
- Person nominated by the Commissioner, Queensland Fire Department (QFD) appointed by the relevant local government under section 33 of the Act.
- Other persons appointed by the relevant local government under section 33 of the Act, as identified by the local government's functional requirements.

Local group members are appointed under section 33 of the Act. It is suggested that LDMG membership consists of representatives with the necessary expertise or experience and delegation authority to assist with a comprehensive, all hazards, all agencies approach to disaster management.

Section 14(1) of the Regulation allows a member of a disaster management group, with the approval of the Chairperson, to appoint, by signed notice, another person as their deputy. In identifying and nominating a deputy, a disaster management group member must acknowledge that the nominated person has the necessary expertise or experience to perform the functions associated with membership of the group.

Chairperson and deputy chairperson

The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the LDMG are the persons appointed by the relevant local government for the LDMG. The Chairperson must be a Councillor of that Local Government (S. 34 the Act & Reg. 10).

Functions of chairperson of the LDMG

In accordance with Section 34A of the Act, the chairperson of the LDMG has the following functions-

(a) To manage and coordinate the business of the group;

(b) To ensure, as far as practicable, that the group performs its functions;

(c) To report regularly to the relevant district group, and the Commissioner, QFD, about the performance by the local group of its functions.

Local disaster coordinator

In accordance with Section 35 of the Act-

(1) The Chairperson of the local group must, after consulting with the Chief Executive Officer, appoint the Chief Executive Officer or an employee of the relevant local government as a Local Disaster Coordinator of the group.

(2) The Chairperson of the local group may appoint a person mentioned in subsection (1) as a Local Disaster Coordinator of the group only if satisfied the person has the necessary expertise or experience to be a Local Disaster Coordinator.

(3) The appointment under subsection (2) must be in writing and may only be revoked in writing

Functions of the local disaster coordinator

In accordance with Section 36 of the Act, the local disaster coordinator has the following functions-

(a) To coordinate disaster operations for the local group;

(b) To report regularly to the local group about disaster operations;

(c) To ensure, as far as practicable, that any strategic decisions of the local group about disaster operations are implemented.

Notice about membership of the LDMG

In accordance with Section 37 of the Act, the relevant local government for a local group must, at least once a year, give written notice of the members of the group to the Commissioner, QFD and the Longreach District Disaster Coordinator (DDC).

Members

Chairperson	Mayor, BSC
Deputy Chairperson	Deputy Mayor, Barcoo BSC
Local Disaster Coordinator	Chief Executive Officer, BSC
Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator	Group Manager, People Culture & Safety BSC
Recovery Coordinator	Group Manager, People Culture & Safety BSC
Logistics Officer	Group Manager, Town & Rural Services, BSC
Queensland Police representative	Officer in Charge, Jundah Police Division
State Emergency Service	Local Controller, Jundah SES
QPS appointed representative	SES Longreach District Area Controller

Advisors

Organisation	Position
BSC	Water Treatment Plant Operators
BSC	Community Information Centre Staff
BSC	Regional Recovery and Resilience Coordinator
Queensland Police Service	Emergency Management Coordinator
Queensland Police Service	SES
Queensland Fire Department	Local RFS Officers
Department of Education	Community School Representatives
Bureau of Meteorology	Regional Hydrology Manager
Department of Transport and Main Roads	District Director
Queensland Health	DON, Jundah PHC
Ergon Energy	Liaison Officer

Telstra	Liaison Officer
Food Suppliers	Local Business Operators
Plumbing services	Local Operators
Community organisations	Representatives
Jindalee Over-the-Horizon Radar network	Representative

Member Obligations

- Attend LDMG activities with a full knowledge of their organisations' resources and services and the expectations of their organisation
- Are available and appropriately briefed to actively participate in LDMG activities to ensure that plans, projects and operations use the full potential of their organisation, while recognising any limitations
- Are appropriately positioned within their agency to be able to commit agency resources to LDMG normal business activities
- Have a deputy who is appropriately trained to take on their responsibilities should they be unavailable or to provide additional support during extended operations
- Contribute to Disaster Management Planning for the Local Government area

Meetings

LDMG meetings must be held at least once every 6 months at the times and places decided by the Chairperson of the group. In addition, the Chairperson of the LDMG must call a meeting if asked in writing by the DDC or if asked in writing by at least one-half of the members of the LDMG (Reg. 12).

The Chairperson of the LDMG is to preside at all meetings of the group at which the Chairperson is present. If the Chairperson is absent from a meeting of the LDMG, the Deputy Chairperson is to preside. If the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson are both absent from a meeting of the LDMG, the member of the group nominated by the Chairperson is to preside, or if the Chairperson does not nominate a member, the member nominated by the Deputy Chairperson is to preside. If the offices of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson are vacant, the member of the group chosen by the members present is to preside (Reg. 16).

A quorum for a LDMG meeting is the number equal to one-half of its members for the time being holding office plus one. A LDMG must keep minutes of its meetings (Reg. 13 & 18).

A LDMG may hold meetings or allow members of the group to take part in its meetings, by using any technology that reasonably allows members to hear and take part in discussions as they happen e.g. teleconferencing. A member who takes part in an LDMG using this technology is taken to be present at the meeting (S.38 of the Act & Reg. 17).

Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP)

A local government must prepare a LDMP for their local government which must include provision for (S.57 of the Act):

- The State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State, and the local government's policies for disaster management;
- The roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster operations and disaster management in the area;
- The coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities;
- Events that are likely to happen in the area;
- Strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area;
- The matters stated in the disaster management guidelines as matters to be included in the LDMP;
- Other matters about disaster management in the area the local government considers appropriate.

The LDMP must be consistent with the disaster management standards and disaster management guidelines. (S.58 the Act)

The LDMG may review or renew its LDMP when the local government considers it appropriate. However, the local government must review the effectiveness of the LDMP at least once a year. (S.59 of the Act)

The LDMP must be available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public. (S.60 the Act)

Power of delegation

In accordance with Section 143(8) of the Act, the Local Disaster Coordinator may delegate the coordinator's functions under section 36 to an appropriately qualified person.

Local recovery coordinator (LRC)

The Barcoo LDMG has appointed a LRC to coordinate recovery at the local level. The person appointed should not be the same person appointed as the local disaster coordinator. The LRC has the following functions:

- Liaise regularly with the local disaster coordinator during disaster operations;
- Chair the Local Recovery Group (LRG);
- Liaise with functional lead agency representatives;
- Work with agencies and the community to assist the LDMG to implement their Recovery Sub-Plan and coordinate a recovery strategy during disaster operations.

Appendix 5 – Barcoo Disaster Management Risk Register

The Barcoo LDMG Risk Register is the summary of a broader Risk Assessment Process that considered the likelihood and consequences of a range of risk in the communities within the Barcoo Shire Council geographic area.

The Barcoo LDMG Risk Register identifies several treatment options for many of these risks, but many of the treatment options identified have been forwarded to the DDC and/or other agencies for development of a treatment plan.

Risk matrix

		Consequence				
		Insignificant	**Low**	**Medium**	**Major**	**Severe**
Likelihood	**Almost certain**	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
	Likely	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme
	Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

Extreme risk High risk Medium risk Low risk

Likelihood descriptors

Likelihood	Quantification	Probability (%)	Description
Almost certain	< 12 months	95-100	The event is expected to occur
Likely	1 to 3 years	65-95	The event will probably occur
Possible	3 to 6 years	35-65	The event might occur at some time
Unlikely	6 to 10 years	5-35	The event could occur at some time but is improbable
Rare	>10 years	<5	The event may occur only in exceptional circumstances

Consequence descriptors

Risk	Human & Social	Infrastructure	Environment	Economy
Insignificant	Short-term reduction of services, no damages to objects of cultural significance, no emotional and psychological impacts. No known injuries or illnesses.	Inconsequential short-term failure of infrastructure and service delivery, no disruption to the public services and utilities.	No or minimal impact on the environment i.e. Very limited direct damage to ecosystems or elements of place	Minor financial loss that can be managed within standard financial provisions (e.g. insurance), inconsequential disruptions at business level
Low	Isolated & temporary cases of reduced community services, repairable damage to objects of cultural significance, impacts within emotional and psychological capacity. Minor injury/illness managed within existing resources.	Isolated cases of short-to mid-term failure of infrastructure and service delivery, local inconvenience to the community and business extending up to 72 hours. No long-term impact on integrity or operation of the infrastructure.	Limited and/or localised impact on the environment that can be readily rectified but effort is still required to minimise. One off recovery effort is required.	Financial loss requiring activation of reserves to cover loss, disruptions at business level leading to isolated cases of loss of employment
Medium	Reduced services within community,	Mid-term failure of (significant)	Isolated but significant cases of impairment	Direct moderate financial loss in the

Risk	Human & Social	Infrastructure	Environment	Economy
	permanent damage to objects of cultural significance, impacts beyond emotional and psychological capacity in some parts of the community. Single fatality. Multiple serious injury/illnesses requiring professional medical care. Small number of people displaced for <24 hrs.	infrastructure and service delivery affecting some parts of the community, widespread inconveniences. Repair/replacement expected to take greater than 72 hours.	or loss of ecosystem functions, intensive efforts for recovery required. Event can be managed under normal procedures.	region requiring adjustments to business strategy to cover loss, disruptions to selected industry sectors leading to isolated cases of business failure and multiple loss of employment.
Major	Reduced community quality of life, significant loss or damage to objects of cultural significance, impacts beyond emotional psychological capacity in large parts of the community. Most community services unavailable. Multiple fatalities. Regional health care system stressed. External resources required to resolve the event. Large number of people displaced for >24 hours.	Mid to long term failure of significant infrastructure and service delivery affecting large parts of the community, external support required.	Severe impairment or loss of ecosystem functions affecting many species or landscapes, progressive environmental damage.	Significant financial loss requiring major changes in business strategy to (partly) cover loss, significant disruptions across industry sectors leading to multiple business failures and loss of employment.

Risk	Human & Social	Infrastructure	Environment	Economy
Severe	Community unable to support itself, widespread loss of objects of cultural significance, impacts beyond emotional and psychological capacity in all parts of the community, long-term denial of basic community services. Widespread loss of lives (at least 1 per 10 000), regional health	Long term failure of significant infrastructure and service delivery affecting all parts of the community, ongoing external support at large scale required	Widespread severe impairment or loss of ecosystem functions across species and landscapes, irrecoverable environmental damage. Total incongruence with preferred elements of place.	Unrecoverable financial losses. Multiple major industries in the region seriously threatened or disrupted for foreseeable future. Asset destruction across industry sectors leading to widespread business failures and loss of employment.

	care system unable to cope, large displacement of people beyond regional capacity to manage.			

Risk assessments

Using the Likelihood and Consequence descriptors to define each of the hazards, the following risk ratings have been determined.

Risk Register

Natural hazards

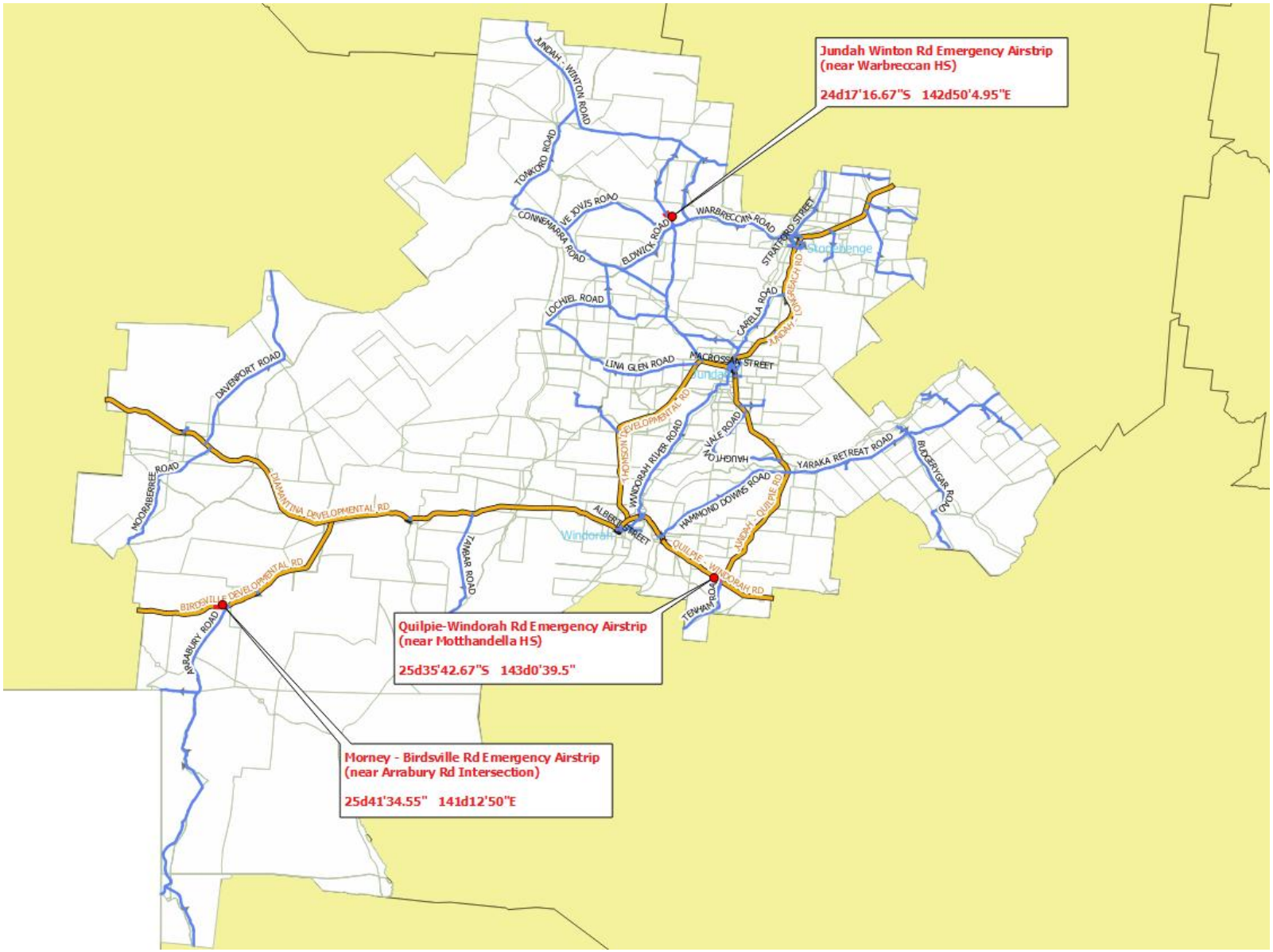
Event	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating
Drought	Likely	Severe	**Extreme**
Heatwave	Almost certain	Major	**Extreme**
Flooding	Likely	Medium	**High**
Severe Weather	Likely	Medium	**High**
Bushfires	Possible	Low	**Medium**

Human-caused/Biological hazards

Event	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating
Transport Incidents (MV)	Likely	Medium	**High**
Major Oil or Gas Facility Leak, Spill, Fire or Explosion	Possible	Major	**High**
Pandemic	Possible	Major	**High**
Transport Incidents (HV)	Likely	Low	**Medium**
Structural fires	Unlikely	Medium	**Medium**
Transport Incidents (Air)	Unlikely	Major	**Medium**
Water supply contamination	Possible	Low	**Medium**
Animal and plant disease	Rare	Medium	**Low**

List of sealed emergency airstrips (Shire Road network)

Airstrip Name	Latitude	Longitude
Jundah - Winton Road Emergency Airstrip	25d35'42.67"S	143d0'39.5"E
Morney - Birdsville Road Emergency Airstrip	25d41'34.55"S	141d12'50"E
Quilpie – Windorah Road Emergency Airstrip	24d17'16.67"S	142d50'4.95"E


Jundah Winton Rd Emergency Airstrip
(near Warbreccan HS)
24d17'16.67"S 142d50'4.95"E
Quilpie-Windorah Rd Emergency Airstrip
(near Motthandella HS)
25d35'42.67"S 143d0'39.5"
Morney - Birdsville Rd Emergency Airstrip
(near Arrabury Rd Intersection)
25d41'34.55" 141d12'50"E
JUNDAH - WINTON ROAD
TOMKORD ROAD
VE JOVIS ROAD
CONNEMARRA ROAD
BLDWICK ROAD
WARBRECCAN ROAD
STRATHEND STREET
LOCHIEL ROAD
CARELLA ROAD
MADAM - LONGREACH RD
LINA GLEN ROAD
MACROSSAN STREET
DAVENPORT ROAD
THOMSON DEVELOPMENTAL RD
WINDORAH RIVER ROAD
VALE ROAD
HAUGHTON
YARAKA RETREAT ROAD
BUDDERYGAR ROAD
MOORABERREE ROAD
DIAMANTINA DEVELOPMENTAL RD
ALBERT STREET
HAMMOND DOWNS ROAD
ALBERT - QUILPIE RD
QUILPIE - WINDORAH RD
TENHAM ROAD
TAMAR ROAD
BIRDSVILLE DEVELOPMENTAL RD
ARRABURY ROAD

Naturally occurring hazards

RISK IDENTIFICATION			RISK TREATMENT		
Hazard	**Identified risks**	**Risk rating**	**Actions**	**Risk owner**	**Current status**
Drought	Drought is a prolonged, abnormally dry period when the amount of available water and pasture is insufficient to meet our normal use. A drought can last for many years and have a substantial impact on water supplies, ecosystems, agriculture, and harm to the local economy. Prolonged drought can a have devastating effect on the personal wellbeing and mental health of people, as well as the welfare of native animals and domestic livestock.	Extreme	• Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) is very aware of the social and economic impacts of drought on water supplies, road conditions, human and social wellbeing and animal welfare. • BSC has identified the most vulnerable water storage locations in the shire and has developed intervention levels and has redundancy measures in place • BSC is considering drilling bores at strategic locations to enable road maintenance during these prolonged dry periods.	Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) Biosecurity Queensland (BQ)	
Heatwave	Queensland Health defines heatwave as “three (3) days or more of high maximum and minimum temperatures that are unusual for that location”. Heatwave may result in increased deaths and illness in vulnerable groups such as persons >65 years, pregnancy, babies and young children and those with chronic illness. In severe cases, it may impact infrastructure.	Extreme	• Queensland Health and Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) provide advice to vulnerable and at-risk members of the community via public radio announcements, the comprehensive electronic community contact list and direct personal contact if deemed necessary.	Queensland Health (QH) Barcoo Shire Council (BSC)	

RISK IDENTIFICATION			RISK TREATMENT		
Hazard	**Identified risks**	**Risk rating**	**Actions**	**Risk owner**	**Current status**
Flooding	Being situated in the Channel Country, most of the Shire has a long history of prolonged flood events. The natural flooding usually provides a long-term benefit to agriculture, but also has the potential to cause anything from mild disruption and lack of supply - to serious damage to public infrastructure, private property, the environment and local economy.	High	• Placement of seven automated river height recording gauges at strategic locations on major rivers, creeks and tributaries to provide early warning of river heights. • Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) has flood mapping of its communities identifying potential inundation levels as well as good corporate knowledge on the flood heights on major road crossings, transport routes and vulnerable rural locations. • Development of warning messages for flood-threatened communities, including actions to be taken by residents and travellers. • Routine maintenance works by BSC will continue to provide these vital services to the community and relevant State and Australian Government agencies.	Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) Queensland Police Service (QPS)	
Severe Weather	The Shire is subject to seasonal severe weather events such as damaging storms, large hail, heavy downpours of rain and high velocity windstorms. All of these hazards can cause considerable damage to community infrastructure and loss of life.	High	• Community engagement programs prior to high-risk periods detailing best practices to avoid property damage, personnel harm and harm to other community members. • Promote resident's vigilance and awareness programs.	Barcoo Shire Council (BSC)	
Bushfires	This hazard is a regular occurrence during the dry season, particularly post good summer rains and growing season. Rural fires could affect built infrastructure, native animals and domestic stock grazing areas in the Shire if the ideal seasonal conditions prevail.	Medium	• Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) supports its volunteer Rural Fire Service Queensland (RFSQ) brigades by providing and maintaining equipment and direct support for rural fire fighting using its heavy equipment. • Comprehensive early warning communications platforms to residents and travelers	Queensland Fire Department (QFD) Rural Fire Service Queensland (RFSQ) Barcoo Shire Council (BSC)	

HUMAN-CAUSED/BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

RISK IDENTIFICATION			RISK TREATMENT		
Hazard	**Identified risks**	**Risk rating**	**Actions**	**Risk owner**	**Current status**
Major Oil or Gas Facility Spill, Leak, Fire or Explosion	There are several oil and gas facilities located in the Barcoo Shire area. These include the Carpentaria Gas Pipeline between Ballera and Mt Isa and the Bridgeport Inland Oil Refinery west of Windorah. Both of these hydrocarbon processing and transportation infrastructure assets hold significant quantities of crude oil and natural gas.	High	• Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) emergency services has no capacity to respond in the event of a major incident involving large volumes of hydrocarbons (except for a support role),and would be seeking assistance from other agencies including the Queensland Police Service (QPS) and Queensland Fire Department (QFD) for response. • In case of a gas or oil leak or spill: ***In a first instance, evacuate the area immediately surrounding any gas or oil escape without using a vehicle or any device that may create a spark, including a mobile phone.*** Refer to Special Plan: ***APA Emergency Response and Security Plan and map.*** • In case of a major oil refinery spill or fire: Refer to Bridgeport documents Special Plan ***Emergency Response Plan; and Spill Response Plan.*** • In case of a major oil spill or fire on the road network: Refer to Special Plan: Inland Oil Refinery documents • In case of gas leak, fire or explosion refer to Special Plan: ***APA Group Emergency Response and Security Plan and Map.*** • Remember: For a major incident, where there is risk to life or property, call 000.	Queensland Police Service (QPS) Queensland Fire Department (QFD)	

RISK IDENTIFICATION			RISK TREATMENT		
Hazard	**Identified risks**	**Risk rating**	**Actions**	**Risk owner**	**Current status**
Heavy Vehicle Traffic Incidents	Heavy vehicle incidents have included hazmat incidents and have resulted in the loss of life. There are concerns regarding the potential for these incidents to occur in the residential areas, on the highways and could involving a tourist traffic, tourist coach or another heavy vehicle. There is a high potential for spillage of flammable liquids and soil contamination consequently.	Medium	• Queensland Police Service (QPS) have the responsibility for attending road accidents. • Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) State Emergency Service (SES) and Rural Fire Services (RFS) are available to provide assistance with trained Road Crash Rescue (RCR), traffic control and general mop-up support. • BSC is assisted during major events by the Queensland Fire Department (QFD) providing additional RCR capacity from other regions. • BSC can provide assistance with machinery for the lifting or removal of damaged heavy vehicles, and environmental mop up responsibilities of large quantities of spillage. • In case of a transport emergency involving flammable liquids refer to Special Plan: ***IOR Petroleum Transport Emergency Response Plan***.	Queensland Police Service (QPS)	
Structural Fires	Structural fires are a risk in all communities, outlying agricultural properties, oil and gas installations and mine sites. In the past these types of fires have caused serious injury or loss of life.	Medium	• Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) has no urban firefighting capacity and relies on the Rural Fire Service (RFS) to attend to structural fires within the 3 towns. • BSC supports the local RFS volunteers through the provision of firefighting training and equipment.	Queensland Fire Department (QFD)	

RISK IDENTIFICATION			RISK TREATMENT		
Hazard	**Identified risks**	**Risk rating**	**Actions**	**Risk owner**	**Current status**
Transport Incidents (Air)	The Windorah airport is used for Regular Passenger Service (RPT), scheduled and emergency Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) medical flights, agricultural and resources industry helicopters, and domestic and corporate charter and private aircraft. The Stonehenge and Jundah airports are used for scheduled and emergency RFDS medical flights, domestic and corporate charter, private aircraft – and each airstrip are considered all weather access.	Medium	• Queensland Police Service (QPS) have the primary responsibility in the event of an aircraft accident or an attempt to take control of an aircraft to do harm or as an act of terrorism. • Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) supports the QPS with critical services through the local State Emergency Service (SES) and Rural Fire Service (RFS). • BSC maintains an Airport Emergency Management Plan and holds regular exercises to test response processes. • The Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) will provide any investigations as a result of a serious aircraft related incident.	Queensland Police Service (QPS) Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA)	
Water Supply Contamination	All domestic water services in the three towns are subject to potential contamination by natural, incidental or malicious events.	Medium	• The Drinking Water Quality Management Plan (DWQMP) for Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) includes risk assessments covering potential hazards that would affect drinking water quality and supply. The DWQMP and risk assessment within the DWQMP can be referenced at: Special Plan: ***Drinking Water Quality Management Plan*** • Queensland Health has the responsibility to ensure BSC has the appropriate water quality and safety measures in place and community information is being distributed appropriately.	Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) Queensland Health (QH)	

RISK IDENTIFICATION			RISK TREATMENT		
Hazard	**Identified risks**	**Risk rating**	**Actions**	**Risk owner**	**Current status**
Animal and plant diseases	Diseases of animals affecting production, safety for consumption or livestock. There have been historical events of animal disease outbreaks affecting both domestic and non-domestic animals.	Low	• The Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) Rural Lands Officer (RLO) as an authorised person has responsibility for land water and animal management and would potentially be a first responder to a suspected vector outbreak. • Biosecurity Queensland has the primary responsibility for managing a vector outbreak and quarantine measures for preventing the spread of disease to other animals or humans	Barcoo Shire Council (BSC) Biosecurity Queensland (BQ)	
Pandemic	A pandemic occurs when a strain of a virus appears that causes readily transmissible human illness for which most of the population lacks immunity. Influenza pandemics, typically the most common, occur with little warning and hit wide geographic areas in multiple waves, lasting two to three months at a time. Most at risk are the elderly, children under 5 years, the indigenous community and people with existing lung conditions.	High	• Queensland Health (QH) has the primary responsibility for a pandemic threat or outbreak. • There are Primary Health Clinics (PHC) located in Jundah and Windorah which are staffed by a Director of Nursing (DoN) and are supported by the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) for General Practice Doctors and emergency evacuation. • The PHCs are also supported by an ambulance driven by accredited volunteers. • Additional medical resources are available from the Central West Hospital and Health Service (CWHHS) located in Longreach. • The PHCs keep an updated list of vulnerable persons in the community.	Queensland Health (QH)	

Critical infrastructure

Infrastructure element	Description	Vulnerabilities	Resiliencies
Power	Jundah and Windorah towns are not connected to the state electricity grid and have emergency generator capacity at critical locations. Stonehenge and many properties are connected to the state electricity grid via a Single Wire Earth Return (SWER) line. Most agricultural properties, resources camps and the JORN defence installation have standby or off the grid generation capacity while some businesses and individuals (particularly in the Stonehenge area have standby generation capacity.	Potential for loss of power over an extended period would severely test the resilience capacity of communities and some rural locations. Extended periods of flooding would place pressure on the fuel capacities of local generators. SWER lines are vulnerable lightning strike and power outages during the summer storm season.	Emergency power generation capacity exists for essential council services in Jundah and Windorah Rural properties and some at risk businesses and residents are connected to emergency generators. Generators installed at Primary Health Care centres, QPS stations and BSC LDMG Control Centre
Reticulated Water	Reticulated water requires treatment before being pumped from ground level reservoirs to elevated reservoirs which gravity feed into the reticulation system.	Potential for loss of power for a period of 3 hours would test the capacity of the elevated reservoirs. Potential for loss of power for a day would test the capacity of the ground level reservoirs. The times stated above are dependent on demand and may be less than indicated.	Jundah – capacity of 6 days given quantity of water in the system as the time of event Windorah – Capacity of 2-3 days then will refer to Jundah for backup supply Stonehenge – capacity for a generator to be connected to pump water from the river. In addition, has the capacity of water in the system at the time of event.
Sewerage	The Barcoo Shire is reliant on domestic septic for human waste. Septic tanks can be emptied by use of a commercial or BSC vacuum pump or sludge pump units.	Inability to attend locations with a pump unit due to impassable roads could/will impact individual systems. Individual systems will also be impacted if inundated by excessive water.	Council has limited pump units that can service the shire if roads are impassable for in excess of 5 days - assistance will be sought from the DDMG if there is a risk to public health and safety.

Infrastructure element	Description	Vulnerabilities	Resiliencies
Communications	BSC communities are connected to the Telstra optic fibre telecommunications backhaul network for their fixed telephone and internet communications services. Surrounding properties have a mix of NextG Wireless Link (NGWL), High Capacity Radio Concentrator (HCRC) and satellite telephone communications. Local and State government facilities are connected to the optic fibre Government Wideband Internet Protocol (GWIP). Communities have wireless terrestrial broadband and NBN satellite broadband internet connectivity infrastructure. Surrounding properties have a mix of wireless broadband internet via the NextG mobile network and the NBN satellite broadband internet platform. Fixed telephone, mobile and internet services have a good to moderate reliability across the Shire, except when there are long periods of cloudy weather. There is mobile coverage in Jundah and Windorah and Stonehenge townships as well as along parts of the State and local road networks. Barcoo Shire has a BSC managed UHF repeater network that covers 80% of the Shire	Loss of communications would severely limit ability to relay important safety messages to the community. If the system is subject to power loss, it will have significant impact for the area's telecommunications services.	Robust systems increase operational capability and ensure ability to keep community informed. Door knocks are the secondary method of communications. By January 2017, BSC communities will be connected to the nation optic fibre network and will have mobile communications. BSC maintains a community UHF radio repeater network.
Transport (ROAD)	Bitumen-sealed roads link Longreach to Stonehenge, Jundah and Windorah; and link Charleville to Quilpie and Windorah. However, many other areas and locations in the Shire are linked by long stretches of unsealed roads.	Almost all roads in the area are subject to inundation from riverine flooding. Limited remedial work is practical to eliminate this vulnerability.	Most sealed roads have been engineered to withstand small flooding events. Maintenance and repair activities are scheduled to maximise periods of usage.

Infrastructure element	Description	Vulnerabilities	Resiliencies
Transport (AIR)	BSC maintains sealed and security fenced airstrips at Jundah, Stonehenge and Windorah. Windorah Airport has a 1374m-sealed runway with a by-weekly Regular Passenger Transport (RPT) services. The three communities receive a two (2) weekly Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) clinic visit. There are also regular emergency evacuations via RFDS. Emergency sealed airstrips situated at various locations on the Shire road network **(Refer Appendix 5)**	There is a risk to both Jet-A1 and Avgas fuel supplies at Windorah. If there is extended flooding, there is a risk to both Jet-A and Avgas fuel supplies at Windorah. There can be native animal hazards on BSC airstrips. Windorah is the only Jet-A refuelling destination for the RFDS, Western Route 2 RPT services, emergency services and light aircraft for a 300km radius	BSC to keep adequate aviation fuel supplies always, with at least 6 weeks Jet-A fuel supplies during summer months. BSC to control and maintain all airstrips and associated infrastructure to an acceptable and safe condition i.e. landing lights, emergency generators, windsocks etc. BSC to hold a regular check and maintenance log for all inspections and interventions.
Jindalee Operational Radar Network (JORN)	The Jindalee Operational Radar Network (JORN) Radar 1 installation turnoff is located to the right, 13 kms west of Stonehenge – Warbreccan Rd, with the installation being a further 5.5 kms on from this point.	None identified.	Department of Defence resiliencies in place.
Carpentaria Gas Pipeline (CGP)	The Carpentaria Gas Pipeline (CGP) transports natural gas from the gas fields and processing plant at Ballera to Mica Creek and Diamantina Power Stations at Mt Isa and to Century and Mt Isa Mines. The total distance of the CGP is 840km with off takes to the above-mentioned facilities.	The Mica Creek and Diamantina Power Stations at Mt Isa and Century and Mt Isa Mines are reliant on the gas flow along the CGP for electricity generation at Mt Isa and ore processing at the Century and Mt Isa Mine sites. Mount Isa has an estimated resident population of **21,998 people**, housed in 6,285 dwellings, making it the most populous city in western Queensland.	There is 200km of CGP located in Barcoo Shire, with remote automatic shutdown valves at every 120km and manual shutdown valves at every 60km. There is a CGP maintenance facility based in Windorah, and a gas compressor station located close to the Diamantina Developmental Road 120km west of Windorah.

Hazardous Material Sites:

Hazardous materials production and storage facilities with potential risk to the community are:

Site	Description	Quantities	Storage Type
Jundah Roadhouse	Small storage facility for public sale	48,000 litres (36,000 litres diesel) (6000 litres unleaded) (6000 litres Premium)	 Underground Underground Underground
Jundah Works Depot	Small storage facility for public sale	113,000 litres (53,000 litres diesel stored at Depot) 2 x 30,000 litres of diesel stored in trailers for mobile work 400 litres Avgas stored in 2 x 200 litre drums	Aboveground
Windorah Service Station	Small storage facility for public sale	114,500 litres (78,000 litres diesel) (32,000 litres unleaded) (4,500 litres premium)	Aboveground Underground Underground
Windorah Outback Shop	Small storage facility for public sale	22,000 litres	 Underground Underground
Windorah Airport	Domestic RPT service and private aviation terminal and fuelling	42,000 litres (21,000 litres Avgas) (21,000 litres Jet A1)	Aboveground Aboveground
Stonehenge Hotel	Small storage facility for public sale	14,000 Litres (10,000 litres diesel) (4,000 litres unleaded)	 Aboveground Aboveground
Jindalee Operational Radar Network (JORN)	Fuel for JORN facility operations	150,000 Litres (2 x 75,000 litres diesel)	Aboveground
Bridgeport Oil Refinery	Crude Oil Storage	3,000 Barrels (477,000 litres crude oil)	Aboveground
Inland Oil Refinery (Road transport division)	Crude Oil Transportation	570 Barrels (90,600 litres crude oil)	Road transport Type 2 Road Train
Carpentaria Gas Pipeline (CGP)	CGP is a natural gas pipeline between Bellara and Mt Isa	Wobbe Index 52.0 MJ/M³ of the. 840km of CGP and flows 119 TG/d	Underground in BSC except at compressor station near Morney Plains Station.
Ergon Electricity Generators	Windorah Powerhouse Jundah Powerhouse	2x 53,000 Litres (diesel) 2x 53,000 Litres (diesel)	Aboveground Aboveground

All major roads and pipeline easements in the BSC are used to transport hazardous materials in quantity. These transport corridors are therefore identified as potential hazardous material sites.

Appendix 6 – Local Agency Disaster Management Role & Responsibilities

Agency	Local Role and Responsibilities
Barcoo Shire Council (BSC)	Continuity of Council services and disaster management capacity: ▪ Maintenance of Council functions ▪ Establishment of Local Disaster Management Group Maintenance of normal Council services to the community: ▪ Road Condition Reporting ▪ Road Closures ▪ Water ▪ Sewerage ▪ Refuse disposal ▪ Public health ▪ Animal control ▪ Environmental protection Maintenance of a disaster response capability: ▪ Establish Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) capacity; ▪ Maintain operational support resources
Barcoo Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	▪ Development of Local Disaster Management Plan ▪ Support and promote public education and/or awareness programs ▪ Support operation of LDCC including identifying sufficient personnel to operate the LDCC ▪ Coordination of support to local response agencies ▪ Initial and on-going impact assessment ▪ Support provision of public information prior to, during and following disaster ▪ Provide advice on authorised evacuation ▪ Support resourcing, staffing and operation of Evacuation Centres ▪ Provide local community support services
QPS (Disaster Management)	▪ Coordinate policy, planning and operational advice and assistance to local disaster managers ▪ Coordinate State and Commonwealth assistance for local disaster management and disaster operations ▪ Coordinate provision of disaster management training ▪ Deploy EMC to support disaster management and operations

Agency	Local Role and Responsibilities
QFD (Queensland Fire Department) - QFR(Queensland Fire and Rescue)	Maintain QFR functions: ▪ Fire control ▪ Fire prevention ▪ Rescue of trapped persons ▪ Specialist Urban Search and Rescue ▪ Assist in pumping out of flooded buildings ▪ Assist in clean-up of flood affected buildings ▪ Management of hazardous material situations (including provisions of Safety Data Sheets)
QFD (Queensland Fire Department) - RFSQ (Rural Fire Service Queensland)	Maintain RFSQ functions: ▪ Provide control, management and pre-incident planning of fires ▪ Primary agency for bushfires
QPS (State Emergency Service)	▪ Assist community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster ▪ Support Public Education and Awareness strategies ▪ Assist with rescue of trapped or stranded persons ▪ Flood boat operations ▪ Conduct search operations for missing persons ▪ Emergency repair/protection of damaged and/or vulnerable buildings ▪ Assistance with debris clearance ▪ First Aid ▪ Assist Police with Traffic Control activities ▪ Short term welfare support to response agencies ▪ Assist with impact assessment ▪ Assist with establishment and maintenance of communications systems ▪ Provide emergency lighting
Queensland Health (Q-Health)	Maintain Health services: ▪ Coordination of medical resources ▪ Public health advice and warnings to participating agencies and the community ▪ Psychological and counselling services for disaster affected persons ▪ Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period to preserve the general health of the community.
Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)	Maintain QAS functions: ▪ Triage, assessment, treatment and transportation of injured persons ▪ Provide assistance with medical emergency evacuations Provision of advice regarding medical special needs to sectors of the community

Agency	Local Role and Responsibilities
Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)	▪ Administer reconstruction activities from a disaster event ▪ Build a more disaster resilient Queensland ▪ Lead agency for recovery
Industry Representatives (eg Ergon, Telstra)	▪ Advise on industry-specific effects of any potential disaster event ▪ Advise on the response assistance that industry can provide via specialist resources, manpower etc ▪ Provide Situation Reports and/or Damage/Impact Reports to the LDMG to ensure appropriate support is provided.
GIVIT	▪ Provide assistance to the community ▪ Matching goods to those in genuine need within the local community by inspiring and connecting an online network of givers in a safe and effective way eg. clothing, whitegoods
Department of Environment and Science (DES)	▪ Queensland National Parks representative ▪ Protecting native flora and fauna in Queensland National Parks ▪ Protecting areas of cultural significance in Queensland National Parks ▪ Constructing and maintaining infrastructure within Queensland National Parks

Appendix 7 - Glossary

A comprehensive list of disaster management acronyms and definitions can be found at the following sites:

- Australian Institute of Disaster Resilience (AIDR) www.knowledge.aidr.org.au/glossary
- Queensland Government Disaster website www.disaster.qld.gov.au/dmg/Glossary/Pages/default.aspx

A general rule for the use of an acronym within this document is to write out the full name followed by the acronym in brackets, then the acronym is used where appropriate throughout the document

The following is a list of the most common terms and acronyms used in LDMP and its definition.

Term/Acronym	Meaning
BSC	Barcoo Shire Council
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
Coordination	The bringing together of agencies and individuals to ensure effective Disaster Management but does not include the control of agencies and individuals by direction.
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
Disaster Coordination Centre:	A centre established at local level as a centre of communication and coordination during response and recovery operations.
Disaster Management:	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.
Disaster 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	A disaster is a serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event that requires a significant coordinated response by council, state and other agencies to manage the event and help the community recover from the disruption.
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
Evacuation:	The planned movement of persons from an unsafe or potentially unsafe location to a safer location and their eventual return
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator

Term/Acronym	Meaning
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
QFD	Queensland Fire Department
QH	Queensland Health
QPS	Queensland Police Service
Recovery:	The coordinated process of supporting emergency-affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic, and physical well-being
Relief	The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency. It includes the establishment, management and provision of services to emergency relief centres
RFSQ	Rural Fire Service Queensland
RRRC	Regional Recovery and Resilience Coordinator
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SES	State Emergency Service
XO	Executive Officer (QPS)

Appendix 8 – Reference List

Legislation

- *Disaster Management Act 2003*
- *Disaster Management Regulations 2014*
- *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*
- *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*
- Other specific legislation as required e.g. Public Health Act 2005 for Pandemic

Policy

- Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement (SPS): Articulates the approach, objectives & strategies for disaster management for the State
- Queensland Offers of Assistance Policy

Plans

- State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)
- Queensland Recovery Plan
- Longreach District Disaster Management Plan

Standards and Assurance

- Emergency Management Assurance Framework (IGEM)
- Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland

Other Doctrine

- National Disaster Recovery Principles
- Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework
- Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience
  Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience | Queensland Reconstruction Authority (qra.qld.gov.au)
- Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework

Guidelines

- Prevention, Preparedness, Response & Recovery Disaster Management Guideline
- Queensland Emergency Alert Guidelines
- Queensland Offers of Assistance Guideline
  M.1.030 Local Disaster Manangement Group (LDMG) Responsibilities Manual
- Prevention preparedness response and recovery disaster management guideline
  Prevention preparedness response and recovery disaster management guideline | Disaster Management | Queensland Government

Standard

- Risk Management Standard ISO 31000:2018
- IGEM Standard for Disaster Management

Key links

- www.qra.qld. gov.au
- www.igem.qld.gov.au
- www.disaster.qld.gov.au
- www.QFD.qld.gov.au
- www.givit.org.au
- www.volunteeringqld.org.au

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Fire at Tanbar Station – RLR Photography