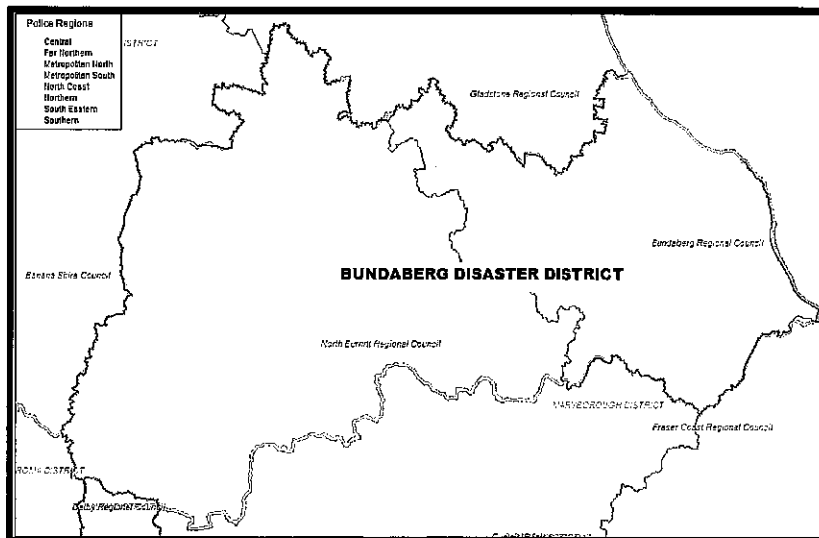




**Bundaberg District Disaster
Management Group**

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Plan

(Last updated: 25 / 10 / 2011)



Foreword

The communities located within the Bundaberg Disaster District are susceptible to the impacts from a variety of natural and technological hazards. These communities may also be susceptible to the effects of human-caused hazards, namely terrorist related events.

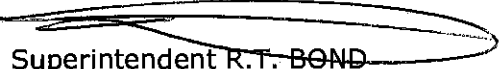
The Bundaberg District Disaster Management Plan (the Plan) has been prepared under the authority of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* to provide a framework for holistic and comprehensive disaster management within the Bundaberg District.

The plan is designed to enhance the District's disaster management capacity by ensuring the necessary strategies are in place to provide a comprehensive (Prevention/Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery), all-agency, whole-of-government approach to disaster management through effective disaster management arrangements which may be applied in an all-hazards context.

The plan also incorporates some hazard specific strategies for disaster management in respect to the hazards which have been identified through risk assessment as having potential to cause the most significant losses within the community physically, psychologically and economically.

The plan has been prepared by a planning committee comprised of representatives from the various entities who will have significant roles in disaster management operations.

The plan is a dynamic document which may be amended as required to incorporate legislative changes and lessons learned from activations during disaster situations. The plan will also be reviewed periodically and amended as necessary to address the districts most significant risks as identified through risk assessment, and ensure compliance with current best practice procedures in disaster management planning.


Superintendent R.T. BOND
District Disaster Coordinator
Bundaberg District

Endorsement

The preparation of this district disaster management plan has been undertaken in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003 (DM Act)*, to provide for effective disaster management in the district.

The plan is endorsed for distribution by the District Disaster Management Group.



Superintendent R.T. BOND
District Disaster Coordinator
Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

Date: 7-11-11

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Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

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Definitions

Advisor	A person invited to participate in the business of the DDMG in an advisory capacity on an as-needed basis.
Chair	The person appointed by Governor in Council as the Chairperson of the DDMG. The Chair of the group is the District Disaster Coordinator.
Coordination	The bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment, etc) in accordance with priorities set by disaster management groups. Coordination operations horizontally across organisations and agencies.
Deputy Chair	The person appointed by Governor in Council as the Deputy Chairperson of the DDMG.
Disaster	A serious disruption to the community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the state and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>).
Disaster District	Part of the state prescribed under a regulation as a disaster district.
Disaster Management (DM)	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse effect of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>).
Disaster Management Group	One of or a number of any of the following: the SDMG, DDMGs or LDMGs.
Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework	A strategic tool which identifies principles that guide the development and implementation of policy and initiatives to achieve disaster management priorities.
Disaster mitigation	The taking of preventative measures to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring or, if an event occurs, to reduce the severity of the event. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
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 (s. 15, DM Act).
Disaster response	The taking of appropriate measures to respond to an event, including action taken and measures planned in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised and that persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Disaster response operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to responding to a disaster. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Disaster recovery operations	The phase of disaster operations that relates to recovering from a disaster. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)
Disaster risk assessment	The process used to determine risk management priorities by evaluating and comparing the level of risk against predetermined standards, target risk levels or other criteria. (<i>COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002</i>)
Disaster District Coordinator	A person appointed under the <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations in the disaster district for the District Disaster Management Group.

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

District Disaster Management Group (DDMG)	The group established in accordance with s. 22 of the DM Act to provide coordinated State Government support and resources to LDMGs on behalf of local governments.
District Disaster Management Plan	A plan prepared in accordance with s53 of the Act, that documents planning and resource management to counter the effects of a disaster within the disaster district.
Event	<p>(1) Any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak an infestation, plague or epidemic (<i>example of an epidemic – a prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease</i>) a failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure an attack against the state another event similar to an event mentioned in (a) to (e). <p>(2) An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions. (<i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i>)</p>
Executive Officer (XO) DDMG	The person appointed by the Commissioner, Queensland Police Service as the XO of the DDMG.
Executive Team	The Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and Executive Officer.
Extraordinary Meeting	A meeting convened by the Chairperson in response to an operational event both inside and outside the disaster district.
Functional Lead Agency	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and provide a disaster management function and lead relevant organisations that provide a supporting role.
Guidelines	Guidelines are developed under s63 of the Act to inform the SDMG, DDMGs and local governments about the preparation of disaster management plans, matters to be included in disaster management plans and other appropriate matters about the operation of a DDMG or LDMG.
Hazard	A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss. (<i>Emergency Management Australia, 2004</i>)
Local Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster operations for the LDMG.
Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	The group established in accordance with s. 29 of the DM Act to support the disaster management and operational activities of local governments. The specific functions of the LDMG are outlined in s. 30 of the DM Act.
Local Disaster Management Plan	A plan that documents agreed arrangements that are in place to deal with disaster events within its area of responsibilities.
Member	A person officially appointed as a member of the DDMG. Members have voting rights to validate the business of the group.
Minister	Minister for Police, Corrective Services and Emergency Services.
Ordinary Meeting	A DDMG meeting which is scheduled and convened on a regular basis at an agreed time (set by the Chairperson) to discuss routine business of the group.
Post-disaster Assessment	Addresses performance during and the risks revealed by a disaster event in order to improve future development of mitigation measures. Post-disaster assessment forms part of continuous improvement of the whole system. (<i>Adapted from COAG, Natural Disasters in Australia: Reforming mitigation, relief and recovery arrangements: 2002</i>)
Primary Agency	An agency allocated responsibility to prepare for and respond to a specific hazard based on their legislated and/or technical capability and authority.

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

Queensland disaster management arrangements	Whole-of-Government arrangements to ensure the collaborative and effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources for comprehensive disaster management
Quorum	The minimum number of DDMG members required to validate the business of the group.
Recovery	The taking of preventative measures to recover from an event, including action taken to support disaster-affected communities in the reconstruction of infrastructure, the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing, and the restoration of the environment. (Disaster Management Act 2003)
Relief	The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency.
Residual Risk	The risk remaining after risk treatment. Residual risk can contain unidentified risk. Residual risk can also be known as 'retained risk'. (ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary)
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. (ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary)
Risk Management	Coordinated activities to direct and control a community or organisation with regard to risk. (Adapted from ISO Guide 73:2009 Risk management – Vocabulary)
Risk Register	A listing of risk statements describing sources of risk and elements at risk with assigned consequences, likelihoods and levels of risk.
Risk Treatment	Process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk. (National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines)
Serious Disruption	Serious disruption means: (a) loss of human life, or illness or injury to humans; or (b) widespread or severe property loss or damage; or (c) widespread or severe damage to the environment. (Disaster Management Act 2003)
State Disaster Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster response operations for the SDMG.
State Recovery Coordinator	A person appointed under the Disaster Management Act 2003 who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the State Disaster Management Group.
State Disaster Management Plan	A planning tool for disaster managers which provides an overview of Queensland's all-hazards disaster management arrangements, including agency roles and responsibilities at each tier of the arrangements.
State Disaster Management Group (SDMG)	The group established in accordance with s. 17 of the DM Act who is responsible for disaster management and operational arrangements for the state of Queensland. The specific functions of the SDMG are outlined in s. 18 of the DM Act.
State Recovery Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the SDMG.
Temporary District Disaster Management Group	A DDMG established under the Act by the SDMG Chair, in consultation with the Commissioner, Queensland Police Service, as a temporary district group to manage a disaster across two or more affected disaster districts.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAL	Australian Airports (Bundaberg) Pty Limited
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Plan
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
CDRS	Counter Disaster and Rescue Services
DACC	Defence Aid to the Civil Community
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DES	Department of Emergency Services
DM Act	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003 (Qld)</i>
DoC	Department of Communities
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
DRAT	Disaster Risk Assessment Team
DRC	District Recovery Coordinator
DRG	District Recovery Group
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
ECC	Earthquake Coordination Committee (Queensland)
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EMQ	Emergency Management Queensland
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OPSO	Operations Officer Queensland Police Service
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QCCAP	Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan
QDMA	Queensland disaster management arrangements
QFRS	Queensland Fire & Rescue Service
QFRS-RFS	QFRS – Rural Fires Service
QLDVETPLAN	Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QR	Queensland Rail
QT	Queensland Transport
QTCCC	Queensland Tropical Cyclone Coordination Committee
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
SDC	State Disaster Coordinator
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDCG	State Disaster Coordination Group
SDMG	State Disaster Management Group
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SES	State Emergency Service
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPF	<i>Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Framework</i>

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

the Act
the Minister
XO

Disaster Management Act 2003
Minister for Police, Corrective Services and Emergency Services
Executive Officer

Administration and Governance

Authority to Plan

This District Disaster Management Plan is prepared under the provisions of section 53 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

Purpose

This plan details the arrangements within the Bundaberg disaster district to provide whole-of-government planning and coordination capability to support local governments in disaster management.

Objectives

The objective of the Bundaberg District Disaster Management Plan is to facilitate the implementation of effective and efficient disaster management strategies and arrangements including:

- the development, review and assessment of effective disaster management for the district including arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster;
- compliance with the State Disaster Management Group's (SDMG) Strategic Policy Framework; the State Disaster Management Plan; the District Disaster Management Guidelines; and any other Guidelines relevant to district level disaster management.
- the development, implementation and monitoring priorities for disaster management for the district.

Strategic Policy Framework

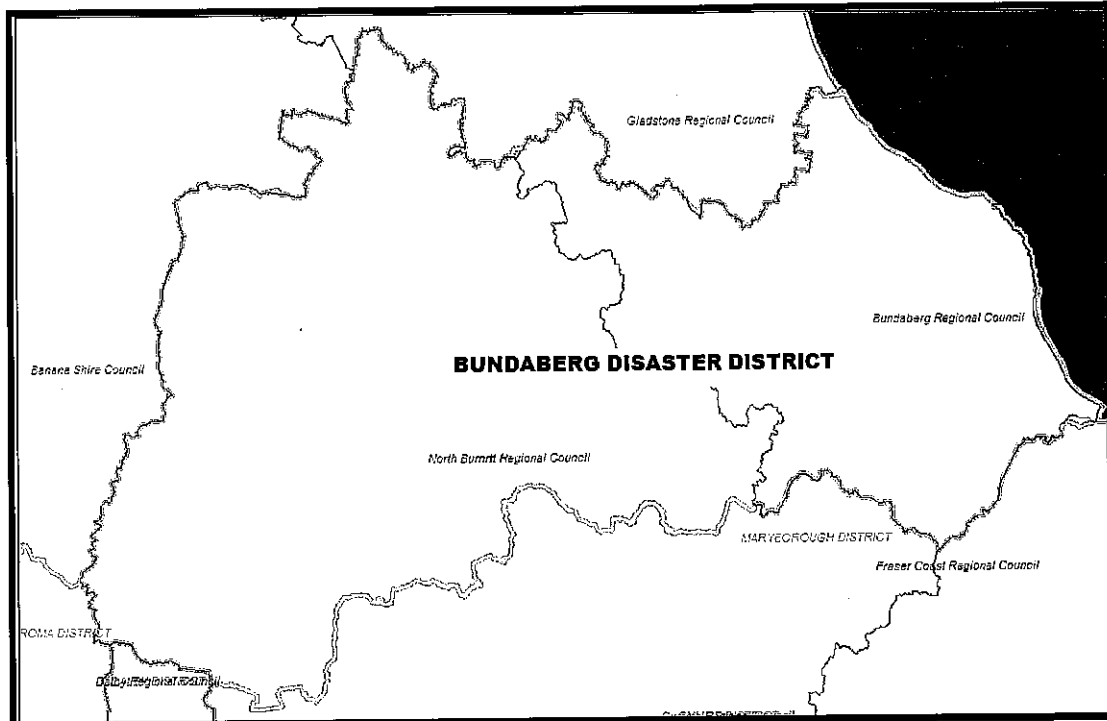
Disaster management and disaster operations in the Bundaberg district are consistent with the State Disaster Management Group's (SDMG) Strategic Policy Framework for disaster management for the State. This is achieved by:

- ensuring a comprehensive, all hazards, all agencies approach by achieving the right balance of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery;
- supporting the mainstreaming of disaster preparedness and mitigation into relevant areas of activity of government, non-government, small business and corporations;
- aligning disaster risk reduction, disaster mitigation, disaster resilience and climate change adaptation policy and actions with international and national reforms;
- promoting a transparent, systematic and consistent approach to disaster risk assessment and management, based on the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines and the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk management – Principles and guidelines;
- recognising the commitment of stakeholders and the need for collaboration across all levels of government, community, industry, commerce, government owned corporations, private and volunteer organisations, and local communities in all aspects of disaster management;
- emphasising building and maintaining sincere relationships, trust, teamwork, consultative decision-making and shared responsibilities among stakeholders; and
- promoting community resilience and economic sustainability through disaster risk reduction.

Scope

This plan details the arrangements necessary to undertake disaster management within the Bundaberg disaster district. This includes the local government areas of:

- Bundaberg Regional Council
- North Burnett Regional Council



Due to their close geographic proximity, these two local governments have provision to combine under the provisions of section 31: 'Local governments may combine', of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

The Bundaberg Disaster District covers an area of approximately 26,300 square kilometres (Bundaberg 6,500 + North Burnett 19,700). Each of the two local government areas is made up of several main townships, these being:

BUNDABERG REGIONAL COUNCIL

- Bargara
- Bundaberg City
- Childers
- Elliott Heads
- Gin Gin
- Moore Park
- South Kolan
- Woodgate

NORTH BURNETT REGIONAL COUNCIL

- Biggenden
- Eidsvold
- Gayndah
- Monto
- Mt Perry
- Mundubbera

Disaster Management Priorities

The following points have been identified by the Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group as disaster management priorities within the Bundaberg District.

- Improved community (including business) disaster planning/mitigation and preparation;
- Training for Disaster Management;
- Review and upgrading of local and district disaster management planning, preparation, response and recovery practices.
- Assessment and management of district disaster risks.

The Bundaberg DDMG Annual Operational Plan has been prepared as a tool to outline, implement, manage and monitor these priorities. The Annual Operational Plan is controlled by the Executive Officer of the Bundaberg DDMG, in consultation with the DDC and other DDMG members. Request for access to the Annual Operational Plan should be directed through the Executive Officer (c/- Bundaberg Police District Office, PO Box 1214, BUNDABERG, Qld, 4670).

Review and Renew Plan

In accordance with section 55 of the Act the District Disaster Management Plan shall be reviewed annually. This review shall be conducted by members of the DDMG identified by the DDC and shall be conducted as follows:

- April-July Review conducted;
- September Draft amendments formally submitted to DDMG for approval;
- October Approved amendments (or new plans, if appropriate) are disseminated to all stakeholders.

The Sub-plans of the Disaster Districts Functional Committee's shall be reviewed annually by the same members and shall be conducted as follows:

- April-July Functional Committee reviews Sub-plan;
- August Draft amendments submitted to DDMG for consideration and approval;
- October Approved amendments (or new sub-plans if appropriate) are disseminated to all stakeholders.

The effectiveness of the DDMP and Sub-plans shall be reviewed against the 'Criteria for review of Emergency Management Plans' as contained in Annex A to Chapter Eleven of the Australian Emergency Manual, *Community Emergency Planning Guide*, 2nd Edition. These criteria are contained in Annexure 'B' to this Plan.

The DDMP and Sub-plans may be reviewed at any other time should it become apparent to the DDC that urgent amendment is required to effect the operational effectiveness of DDMG activities.

Review of Local Disaster Management Arrangements

In accordance with section 23 of the Disaster Management Act it is a function of the DDMG to regularly review and assess the disaster management of local groups in the district.

It will be the responsibility of each Regional Council to annually review their local disaster management arrangements, including their respective Local Disaster Management Plans, and submit a review report to the DDC. This review report is to

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

be compiled in a format similar to the DDMG Annual Report. It is recommended that the review be conducted in consultation with representative/s from EMQ. This review is to be submitted:

- June each year

The disaster management arrangements and capabilities of both the Bundaberg Regional Council and North Burnett Regional Council, including their respective Local Disaster Management Plans, shall be formally reviewed annually by the DDMG and coordinated by the Executive Officer. It is recommended that the review be conducted in consultation with representative/s from EMQ. This review is to be as follows:

- July each year

The effectiveness of the LDMG shall be reviewed against the 'Criteria for review of Emergency Management Plans' as contained in Annex A to Chapter Eleven of the Australian Emergency Manual, *Community Emergency Planning Guide*, 2nd Edition. These criteria are contained in Annexure 'B' to this Plan.

The effectiveness of each LDMP shall be reviewed utilising the 'Local Disaster Management Plan Review and Assessment Workbook'.

The outcome of these reviews will be presented to the SDMG in November each year for consideration.

The LDMG and their respective LDMP may be reviewed at any other time should it become apparent to the DDC that urgent attention is required to ensure the operational effectiveness of LDMG activities. The outcome of these reviews will be presented to the SDMG at the earliest opportunity for consideration.

District Disaster Management Group

Establishment

The Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group is established in accordance with section 22; 'Functions' of the Act.

Membership

The DDMG is comprised of persons and representatives as nominated in section 24: 'Membership' of the Act, as follows:

- Chair, District Disaster Coordinator (QPS);
- Deputy Chair (QPS);
- The person appointed as the Executive Officer (XO) of the district group (QPS);
- A representative of each local government, or combined local governments, as the case may be, within the district; and
- Persons representing departments whom the Executive Officer of the SDMG in consultation with the DDC considers appropriate to be represented on the group as advisors.

The following organisations have been considered appropriate for inclusion as advisor members of the Bundaberg DDMG:

- Australian Airports (Bundaberg) Pty Ltd
- Australian Defence Forces (ADF)
- Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)
- Department of Communities (DOCS)
- Education Queensland (EQ)
- Department of Health (Q-Health)
- Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (for both Primary Industries and Fisheries function and Economic Development function)
- Department of Public Works (Q-Build)
- Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)
- Department of Transport and Main Roads (Maritime Safety Queensland)
- Emergency Management Queensland (EMQ)
- Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)
- Ergon Energy
- Commercial radio (i.e. ABC Radio, Bundaberg Broadcasters, Southern Cross Media)
- Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)
- Queensland Fire and Rescue Service (QFRS)
- Queensland Fire and Rescue Service (Rural Fires Service)
- Queensland Police Service (QPS)
- Queensland Rail (QR)
- Sunwater
- Telstra

Titled '*Bundaberg DDMG Contact List*' and contained in Annexure 'B' to this Plan is a detailed list of current members of the Bundaberg DDMG, including their contact details.

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

Functional and Supporting Committees

Functional Committee

Transport	Department of Transport and Main Roads	As detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan (2010) including arrangements for the provision of transport resources for the transportation modes of road, rail, air and sea, and transport engineering to support disaster response and recovery operations
Community Recovery	Department of Communities	<p>As detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan (2010) including arrangements for the coordination of community recovery services including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Information on the range of recovery services available;</i> • <i>Information of the physical effects of a disaster;</i> • <i>Personal support services;</i> • <i>Financial assistance to eligible applicants under the following schemes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Disaster Relief Assistance;</i> <i>Associations Natural Disaster Relief;</i> <i>Special Benefits;</i> • <i>Provision of counselling and mental health services;</i> • <i>Longer term accommodation services; and</i> • <i>Facilitation of community participation in the redevelopment of social networks and community infrastructure.</i>
Health	Department of Health (Q-Health)	<p>As detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan (2010) including arrangements for the provision of medical and health resources to support disaster response and recovery operations through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Command, control and coordination of medical resources;</i> • <i>Public health advice and warnings;</i> • <i>Transportation of patients;</i> • <i>Psychological and counselling services; and</i> • <i>Ongoing medical and health services required during the recovery period.</i>
Building and Engineering Services	Department of Public Works (Q-Build)	As detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan (2010) including arrangements for the provision of resources and services pertaining to all engineering disciplines which may be required to assist disaster response and recovery operations.
Emergency	Department of	As detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan (2010) including arrangements for

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

Supply	Public Works (Q-Build)	<i>the provision and issue of emergency supplies to support disaster response and recovery operations, including arrangements for the procurement, coordinated delivery and management of emergency supplies and associated services.</i>
Communications	Department of Public Works (Q-Build)	<i>As detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan (2010) including arrangements for the re-establishment of electronic communication links either within a disaster affected area or within areas outside the affected area, and the provision of special communication facilities to support State and Disaster District level operations mounted in support of an affected area.</i>

Supporting Committee

Queensland Ambulance Service	As contained in section 3D: 'Service's Functions' of the <i>Ambulance Service Act 1991</i> including the provision of ambulance services during rescue and other related activities, transport of persons requiring attention at medical or health care facilities, participate in counter disaster planning, coordinate volunteer first aid groups.	
Queensland Fire and Rescue Service	As contained in section 8B: 'Functions of the service' of the <i>Fire and Rescue Services Act 1990</i> including the protection of persons, property and the environment from fire and hazardous materials, protection and extrication of persons trapped in vehicles, building or elsewhere.	
Queensland Police Service	As contained in section 2.3: 'Functions of the service' of the <i>Police Service Administration Act 1990</i> including the preservation of peace and good order, the prevention of crime, upholding the law generally, and rendering help as may be reasonable sought by members of the community.	

Oil Spill	Department of	As contained in the <i>Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan</i> under the
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Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

	Transport and Main Roads – Maritime Safety Queensland (MSQ)	control of Maritime Safety Queensland. As well as part 3: 'Marine Pollution Strategies' of the <i>Transport Operations (Marine Pollution) Act 1995</i> , including the protection of Queensland's marine and coastal environment from the effects of the deliberate, negligent or accidental discharge of ship-sourced pollutants into coastal waters.
Bush Fire	Queensland Fire and Rescue Service (Rural Fires Division)	Detail the strategy and actions to be carried out in the event of a Bush Fire.
Emergency Animal Disease	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation - Primary Industries & Fisheries (DPI)	Detail the arrangements to cope with a serious exotic animal disease.

Roles and Responsibilities

Queensland Police Service	Chair of DDMG – District Disaster Coordinator	As detailed in s. 26 & 26A of the DM Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and coordinate the business of the group; • Ensure, as far as possible, the DDMG performs its functions; • Report regularly to the SDMG about the performance by the DDMG of its functions; and • Coordinate disaster operations in the disaster district.
	Deputy Chair of DDMG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the DDC / Chairperson as required. • Assume the role as DDC / Chairperson in the absence of that person.
	Executive Officer (XO)	As detailed in s. 28 of the DM Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the DDMG in the performance of its functions, as directed by the chairperson.
	Operations Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and XO in the performance of their functions.

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

<p>Department of Community Safety - Emergency Management Queensland (EMQ)</p>	<p>Senior representative as appointed by their relevant organisation.</p>	<p>As detailed in s. 24 of the DM Act, support the DDMG in the effective disaster management of the disaster district. Includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop & facilitate disaster management training; • Assist to develop & conduct exercises.
<p>Liaison Officers (Representatives from Local Government, Sunwater, Telstra, Ergon Energy, Education Qld, & Commercial Radio)</p>	<p>Senior representative as appointed by their relevant organisation</p>	<p>As detailed in s. 24 of the DM Act, provide advice to DDMG and resource allocations relevant to parent organisational functions in order to provide effective disaster management of the disaster district.</p>

Meetings

The Bundaberg DDMG shall, at least twice annually, conduct full ordinary meetings at the Bundaberg Police Station (or another location nominated by the Chairperson) and report any outcomes to the Executive Officer, State Disaster Management Group. Additional meetings may be held at the discretion of the District Disaster Coordinator.

Reporting

Reporting requirements within the Bundaberg Disaster District shall be consistent with the requirements of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* as follows:

Administrative Reporting:

The chair of each Local Disaster Management Group shall provide details in respect to the membership of their group annually to the Executive Officer of the State Disaster Management Group;

- (a) The District Disaster Coordinator shall provide details in respect to the membership of the Disaster District Management Group annually to the Executive Officer of the State Disaster Management Group;
- (b) Local Government Disaster Management Groups and the District Disaster Management Group shall, at least twice annually, conduct full meetings of their respective groups and report the outcomes in terms of Appendix 'G' to the Executive Officer, State Disaster Management Group;
- (c) Disaster District Functional Committees shall, at least twice annually, conduct full meetings of their respective committee and report the outcomes in terms of Appendix 'G' to the Disaster District Coordinator;

Operational Reporting:

- (a) Local Government Disaster Management Groups shall advise the DDC immediately the LDMG is activated to any Alert level;
- (b) The DDC shall advise the Executive Officer of the SDMG immediately a LDMG or the DDMG is activated to any Alert level;
- (c) Once activated or placed on Alert, Local Disaster Management Groups and Functional Committees will provide situation reports (SITREPs) on the disaster event and disaster management operations in the approved form to the DDMG within the timeframes as defined by the DDMG;
- (d) Once activated, or placed on Alert, the DDMG will provide SITREPs on the event and disaster management operations in the approved form to the SDCC within the timeframes as defined by the SDCC;
- (e) Following an activation of the DDMG, the DDC will provide a detailed written account on the event to the SDMG in the form of a 'Post Disaster Assessment Form'.

Disaster Risk Management

Community Context

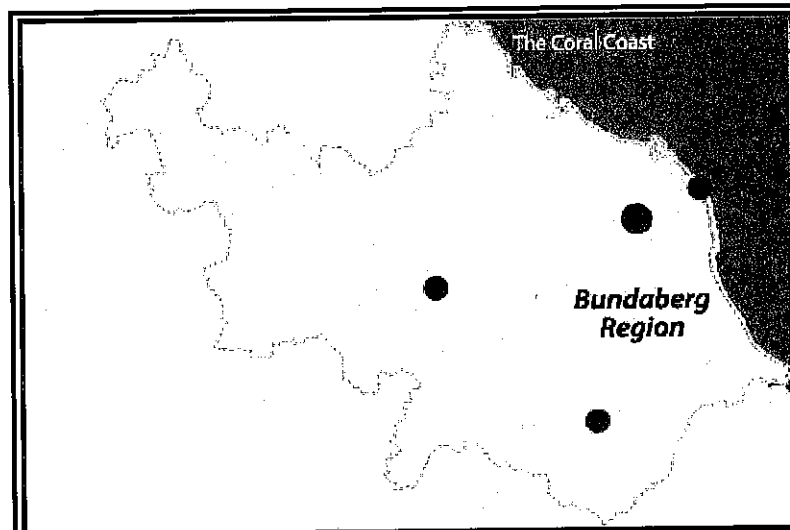
The Bundaberg Disaster District is quite diverse and is comprised of two Regional Councils, namely:

1. Bundaberg Regional Council; and
2. North Burnett Regional Council

It is recognised that in accordance with s 28A of the Act (Temporary disaster district groups) the Bundaberg Disaster District could also incorporate other areas outside of its nominated boundaries, or alternatively could form part of another disaster district.

BUNDABERG REGION

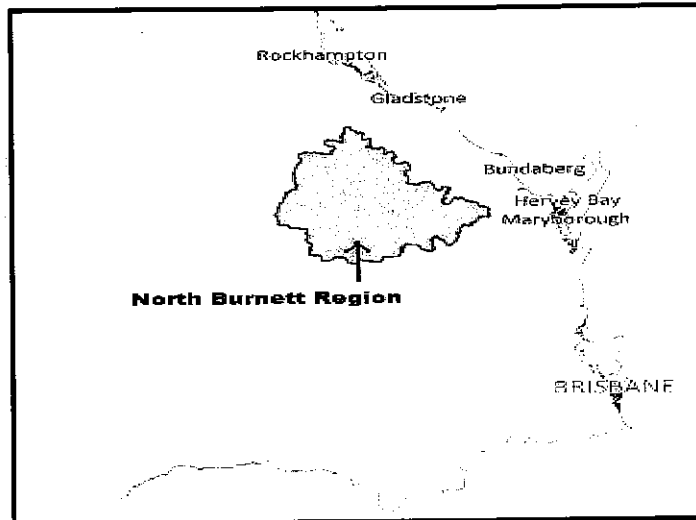
The Bundaberg Regional Council was created in 2008 after the state-wide amalgamation of shires and is now comprised of the former Bundaberg City, Burnett, Kolan and Isis Shires.



The City of Bundaberg is the dominant commercial and industrial hub of the region and works in partnership with surrounding towns and rural areas to support strong growth and the diverse needs of a dynamic community. The region's coastline comprises of the main residential areas of Bargara Beach, Innes Park, Elliott Heads, Burnett Heads, Moore Park Beach and Woodgate. The two main western areas for the region are Gin Gin and Childers.

NORTH BURNETT REGION

The North Burnett is located approximately four hours drive north of Brisbane and one hour west of Bundaberg and encompasses six main townships - Biggenden, Eidsvold, Gayndah, Monto, Mount Perry and Mundubbera which service around twenty-five villages and farming catchments.



Feature	Relevant information and considerations
<p>Geography</p>	<p><i>Bundaberg Region</i></p> <p>The Bundaberg Regional Council was created in 2008 after the state-wide amalgamation of shires and is now comprised of the former Bundaberg City, Burnett, Kolan and Isis Shires.</p> <p>The City of Bundaberg is the dominant commercial and industrial hub of the region and works in partnership with surrounding towns and rural areas to support strong growth and the diverse needs of a dynamic community. The region's coastline comprises of the main residential areas of Bargara Beach, Innes Park, Elliott Heads, Burnett Heads, Moore Park Beach and Woodgate. Bundaberg is located on the Burnett River, is 12 kilometres from the eastern coastline and has an area of 95 square kilometres. Bundaberg is typified by very flat terrain. The Burnett River is the cause of flooding in the City and environs. The two main western areas for the region are Gin Gin and Childers.</p> <p>Located near Gin Gin is the Fred Haig Dam which provides water for the massive local irrigation system. To the south and east of the Gin Gin region are river flats and undulating slightly timber lands to farmland. To the north and west the country rises to rugged mountainous regions with heavily timbered areas. Some of this country is impenetrable.</p> <p>Childers is known as the Salad Bowl of the Wide Bay Burnett region. The topography of the area is relatively flat, with undulating red soil hills in the Childers / Cordalba area. The Childers Region has three major river systems, Burnett River; Gregory River; and Isis River.</p> <p><i>North Burnett Region</i></p> <p>The North Burnett is located approximately four hours drive north of Brisbane and one hour west of Bundaberg and encompasses six main townships - Biggenden, Eidsvold, Gayndah, Monto, Mount Perry and Mundubbera - which service around twenty-five villages and farming</p>

Feature	Relevant information and considerations
	<p>catchments.</p> <p>The North Burnett region covers an area of almost 20,000 square kilometres and has a population of around 10,600. The region takes its name from the Burnett River that flows through the district.</p> <p>Located between Mt Perry, Gayndah and Biggenden is the Paradise Dam which is the main water provider for the region.</p> <p>Primary production, dairy, agriculture, forestry and mining are the most significant industries in the region.</p>
Climate and weather	<p>Bundaberg Region</p> <p>The climate of the area may be best described as sub-tropical, characterised by an absence of temperature extremes. Summer peak temperatures rarely exceed 35 degrees C with the winter minimum rarely falling below 8 degrees. The moderate rainfall, (1200 mm mean average on the coast) occurs mainly during the summer months. This rainfall decreases as the distance from the coast increases. Severe weather events are rather infrequent, the most common being a tropical cyclone.</p> <p>On the coast, there is an average of about eight thunderstorms per year, with a higher number in the inland. Severe local damage has been caused occasionally by small scale tornado storms (Bucca 29 Nov 1992).</p> <p>The threat period for storm damage is considered to extend from November to April and the Cyclone Season extends over a similar period, although cyclones have occurred in other areas, well outside this time scale. Cyclones generally do not extend as far south as this area until later in the season, perhaps onwards from February each year.</p> <p>Records show that cyclones have passed over, or near, the area since 1915. It is interesting to note that Cyclone Dinah (1967) is said to have had a similar potential for damage as Cyclone Tracy which devastated Darwin 1974. (BoM). In Darwin, up to 80% of homes were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by Cyclone Tracy (Northern Territory State Emergency Service).</p> <p>North Burnett Region</p> <p>The climate of the area is characterised as being sub-tropical and sub-humid with rainfall tending to be more concentrated in the October to March months. Annual median rainfall for the region ranges from 704mm to 916mm. Frosts occur throughout the region mainly in the winter months.</p> <p>Average seasonal temperatures range from 5 degrees minimum to 32 degrees maximum. Occasionally extreme temperatures are experienced in summer months.</p> <p>Cyclones do not directly affect the area generally but the effects of coastal monsoon activity or 'East Coast' lows can impact the area. Between September and February the region can experience severe thunderstorms or wind sheer.</p>

Feature	Relevant information and considerations
Population	<p><i>Bundaberg Region</i></p> <p>The preliminary estimated resident population of Bundaberg Regional Council at 30 June 2010 was 96,936 persons. By 2031 this is expected to change to between 128,588 and 150,203 persons (low and high series). The main urban area of Bundaberg has a population of approximately 50,000 persons. The surrounding coastal and rural residential population is approximately 29,500.</p> <p>During peak holiday periods, the population increases in the coastal communities of Bargara, Woodgate Beach and Buxton, which includes day and overnight visitors.</p> <p>The average age of the population of the Bundaberg Region in 2009 was 39.8 years, which was higher than the average for Queensland (36.6 years). Over the past five years, the average age of the Bundaberg Region increased by 0.9 years, which was higher than the increase across Queensland (0.4 years). According to population forecasts, the average age of the Bundaberg Region is expected to increase by 4.7 years from 2009 levels to 44.5 years in 2031. By comparison, the average age for Queensland will increase by 4.4 years to 41.0 years by 2031. Between 2009 and 2031, there will be an anticipated increase in the total population share of the Bundaberg Region in all age brackets from 60 years and older.</p> <p><i>North Burnett Region</i></p> <p>The region's population as at 30 June 2010 was 10,805 persons. By 2031 this is expected to change to between 11,098 and 12,823 persons (low and high series). The median age of North Burnett's population is projected to increase by 8 years from a median age of 42 years in 2006 up to a median age of 50 years in 2031.</p> <p>The population has seasonal fluctuations due to agricultural crop harvesting labour demands and tourism activities such as festivals and commemorative events.</p>
Community Preparedness	<p><i>Bundaberg Region</i></p> <p>The Bundaberg Region has a well resourced capacity to contribute to the prevention of disasters and to the management of the response and recovery phases should disasters occur. All relevant State Government agencies are well represented in Bundaberg region and the State Emergency Service (SES) consists of one full time Local Controller and approximately 150 volunteers. The unit is resourced by Council. The towns of Childers, Gin Gin and Woodgate are supported by active State Emergency Service (SES) units as well.</p> <p>The introduction of Local Disaster Management Sub-groups in Childers and Gin Gin in 2010 has contributed to the preparedness and prevention of these communities, which will only strengthen as these</p>

Feature	Relevant information and considerations
	<p>sub-groups develop.</p> <p>North Burnett Region</p> <p>The North Burnett Region has a reasonable resourced capacity to contribute to the prevention of disasters and to the management of the response and recovery phases should disasters occur. All relevant State Government agencies are well represented in the region. The region is further supported by a small but active State Emergency Service (SES) unit within each township. These SES units consist of volunteer Local Controllers and volunteers. The units are resourced by Council and managed by EMQ.</p> <p>The introduction of Local Disaster Management Sub-groups in Monto, Eidsvold, Mt Perry, Gayndah, Mundubbera and Biggenden in 2011 has contributed to the preparedness and prevention of these communities, which will only strengthen as these sub-groups develop.</p>
Industry	<p>Bundaberg Region</p> <p>The City of Bundaberg is predominantly residential with major commercial and industrial areas. It is the Commercial, Industrial and Educational hub of the region.</p> <p>Outside the coastal towns, rural activities predominate. Sugar cane and small crops form the main economy of the Region with sugar mills in Bundaberg, Bingera and Childers. Bundaberg Rum and Bundaberg brewed drinks are significant commercial operations. There is also a flourishing and growing rural industry producing sub-tropical fruits such as mangoes and avocados, as well as citrus trees and macadamia nut trees. In addition, plantation timber plantings are increasing.</p> <p>Seafood production and a large trawler fleet operate out of Bundaberg and it's port. Bundaberg Port hosts a large sugar terminal as well as freight cargo facilities.</p> <p>Grazing areas and the State Forests make up a large part of the northern area of the Shire.</p> <p>Located on the Burnett River, Bundaberg Port has the highest customs clearance of recreational water craft on the eastern seaboard. It has a significant mariner and with substantial berthing and repair facilities, as well as a large mariner in the town reach of the Burnett River.</p> <p>As in most of the district, tourism is a growth industry. The Bundaberg Rum Distillery, Great Barrier Reef, turtle nesting and coastal surf attract the tourist trade. Childers has become a "stopover" point for thousands of travellers and has become the "rest stop" situated half way between Brisbane and Rockhampton. Woodgate Beach is a popular destination for holidaymakers and swells by up to 5,000 tourists each holiday season.</p>

Feature	Relevant information and considerations
	<p>North Burnett Region</p> <p>Renowned Industries within the North Burnett Region include Citrus, Livestock, and Dairy.</p> <p>Industries of key importance to the regional economy, especially from an export potential perspective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Horticulture – table grapes, stone fruit, mangoes, avocados, rock melons, potatoes, peanuts and asparagus. b. Field Crops - Lucerne, barley, wheat, sorghum and pasture legumes. c. Mining - gold and siltstone. d. Timber e. Tourism
Critical infrastructure	<p>Bundaberg Region</p> <p>The Burnett River flows from West to East in the City reach and bisects the City. The river provides part of the water supply for the City. The river is the cause of flooding in the City and environs. The Burnett River has its upper reaches in the South Burnett region and there are a number of dams and weirs in the headwaters. The Kolan River in the north-west of the region is another major system that has the Fred Haigh Dam in its upper reaches.</p> <p>The region is supported by the Bruce Highway that connects Childers and Gin Gin, but bypasses Bundaberg City. Other significant roads include the Isis Highway, Goodwood Road, Bundaberg-Gin Gin Road and Childers Road.</p> <p>The area is dissected by the North Coast Railway that passes through Bundaberg and generally runs parallel to the coast. There are a number of light gauge rail lines that service the many farms and sugar mills in the area.</p> <p>The Airport serving the region is located within the Bundaberg City boundary and can cater for aircrafts to the size of a Boeing 737. Permanently housed at this airport are the RFDS aeroplane and AGL Action Rescue Helicopter.</p> <p>Bundaberg Base Hospital is a major hospital that is able to provide emergency and trauma assistance, surgical, maternity care and general hospital services. The Base hospital a helipad which is serviced by AGL Action Rescue Helicopter. Other hospitals in the region are based at Childers and Gin Gin, but these are only small in size and capacity.</p> <p>Each town is serviced by Police Stations, Ambulance Stations and Fire Stations (permanent and voluntary). Though Mt Perry is serviced by the QAS from Gin Gin.</p> <p>Water and Sewerage services are provided by Council with storage and treatment facilities.</p>

Feature	Relevant information and considerations
	<p>North Burnett Region</p> <p>The Burnett River commences in the north of the region, flows south, passing Eidsvold and then travels west to east flowing through the towns of Mundubbera and Gayndah before heading in the direction of Bundaberg City. The river is the cause of flooding in the region and associated townships. Other major rivers are Nogo, Auburn and Boyne. There are a number of significant lakes in the region which support the communities, these being Paradise, Cania and Lake Wuruma.</p> <p>There are a series road and rail bridges dotting the region, which are susceptible to flooding.</p> <p>The region is supported by the Burnett Highway which runs north to south and connects the towns of Monto, Eidsvold, Mundubbera and Gayndah. Other significant roads include the Isis Highway, Theodore Road, Mt Perry Gayndah Road, Kerwee Road and Monto-Mt Perry Road.</p> <p>There is a series of railway lines that join the main towns within the region, but these are no longer being operated by Queensland Rail.</p> <p>There are no domestic airports serving the region, but the main towns each have landing fields that can cater for small propeller aircraft.</p> <p>All hospitals in the region are of a limited size and capacity and are based in the main townships.</p> <p>Each town is serviced by Police Stations, Ambulance Stations and Fire Stations (permanent and voluntary).</p>
<p>Essential services</p>	<p>Bundaberg Region</p> <p>Bundaberg City is serviced by one major water treatment plant plus three sub plants. The water treatment plants in Bundaberg are linked by a water grid. There is a treatment plant at Kalkie which services the coastal communities. Some smaller townships are supported by treated bore water.</p> <p>Bundaberg is on major electricity feeding lines and has a number of significant sub stations.</p> <p>Telecommunications is provided by Telstra exchanges at Gin Gin, Bullyard and Wallaville. Mobile phone reception varies subject to terrain and repeater facilities. Other providers including Optus and Vodaphone operate in the region as well.</p> <p>Other essential services that form part region consist of chemist shops, service stations, supermarkets/convenience stores and bakeries.</p>

Feature	Relevant information and considerations
	<p>North Burnett Region</p> <p>The main townships in the region are serviced by major water treatment plants, sub plants and treated bore water.</p> <p>These towns are on major electricity feeding lines and have a number of significant sub stations.</p> <p>Telecommunications is provided by Telstra. Mobile phone reception varies subject to terrain and repeater facilities. Other providers including Optus and Vodaphone operate in the region but on a limited capacity.</p> <p>Other essential services that form part region consist of chemist shops, service stations, supermarkets/convenience stores and bakeries.</p>
Hazardous sites	<p>Bundaberg Region</p> <p>Bundaberg is home to Bundaberg Rum and the distillery in east Bundaberg is a hazardous site. There is a risk of fire, explosion and hazardous materials.</p> <p>The railway station and the port are potential hazardous sites in terms that they may harbour hazardous materials from time to time.</p> <p>Highly dangerous and toxic chemicals are transported along the Bruce Highway, being approximately 20 movements per day. Cyanide is also transported on the Gin Gin-Mt Perry Road to the Mt Rawdon gold mine near Mt Perry.</p> <p>Accidents at road rail crossings involving the main North/South Railway and also with a network of light rail (cane trains) serving the Isis Sugar mill are significant risks. These may involve school buses, passenger coaches, bulk transport of hazardous chemicals and the high speed rail service.</p> <p>Aircraft overfly the region on North/South commercial routes and thus an accident is possible.</p> <p>North Burnett Region</p> <p>Highly dangerous and toxic chemicals are transported along the Burnett Highway and other major roads in the region. Bulk fuel carriers operate along these roadways as well.</p> <p>Accidents at road crossings are a significant risk. These may involve school buses, passenger coaches and bulk transport of hazardous chemicals.</p> <p>Aircraft overfly the region and thus an accident is possible.</p>
Proposed Future	

Feature	Relevant information and considerations
Development	Construction is currently underway by QGC to build a 540km buried liquid natural gas (LNG) pipeline network linking the Surat fields to the Gladstone Port. Part of this pipeline network will be run through the North Burnett region, near Eidsvold. This construction is expected to be completed in the first half of 2012.
Neighbour Relationships	To improve cross border relations a Strategic Alliance was established between the Bundaberg, Fraser Coast, North Burnett, South Burnett, Banana and Gympie Regional Councils. This strategic alliance has allowed the open sharing of disaster management related information and concepts. It has also improved funding opportunities such as the 2010/2011 funding, purchasing and implementation of the 'Guardian' disaster management operating system. This system was purchased and implemented by each of these regional councils to improve the operating practices of their relevant disaster coordination centres. The operating of this system will be further enhanced through integrated training. The implementation of Guardian throughout the strategic alliance local governments has then provided for the whole of the north coast region at local government level to be covered. This has contributed to improving inter-agency and cross-border disaster management capabilities within Queensland.

Hazards

On 3 May 2011 the Bundaberg Disaster Risk Assessment Team (DRAT) was specifically formed within the Bundaberg DDMG to conduct an in-depth risk identification, analysis and assessment of hazards for the Bundaberg Disaster District. On 23 May 2011 DRAT conducted its first meeting and concluded that the hazards to which the Bundaberg Disaster District was susceptible could come from one or more sources of risk including natural, technological, biological, geological, meteorological, social, geochemical, geophysical, geo-biological, civil/political, management activities and controls, economic circumstances, political circumstances, or a combination of any one or more thereof. Consideration was also given to associated impacts and effects of hazards to/from bordering districts.

DRAT considered the whole range of possible hazards in terms of probability of occurring and the seriousness of the consequences if they did occur. DRAT identified, utilising a range of assessment methods including the *National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines*, Fosters Index Model and the SMAUG (Seriousness, Manageability, Acceptability, Urgency, Growth) Model, that the following hazards pose the most serious threat to the communities with the Bundaberg Disaster District:

- Major flooding
- Category 3+ Cyclone (including east coast low)
- Storm tempest (including Tornado)
- Storm surge
- Bush Fire
- Major Transport Incident (road, rail, sea and air)
- Hazardous Materials Incident
- Emergency Diseases (human)
- Emergency Diseases (animal)

- Emergency Diseases (plant)
- Insect/vermin plague
- Urban Structural Fire
- Oil Spill at Sea
- Tsunami
- Earthquake
- Landslip
- Failure of Critical Infrastructure
- Dam Failure
- Terrorist related incident

The district is also likely to be impacted by hazards / threats occurring in neighbouring local government areas such as:

- Emergency animal/plant disease carried through or into the area by transports; and
- Failure of critical infrastructure such as power and communications.

More specific details relating to these hazards are outlined in Annexure C.

Risk Assessment

Risk is the concept used to describe the likelihood of harmful consequences arising from the interaction of hazards, communities and environment. Risks should be assessed through consideration of the likelihood that the event would arise and the consequences of its impact.

The Bundaberg DDMG shall undertake a district risk assessment based on the Australian Standard for Risk Management (AS/NS 4360:2004), and in accordance with the process outlined in the *National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines*. As noted earlier the Bundaberg DRAT was formed to conduct an in-depth risk identification, analysis and assessment of hazards for the Bundaberg Disaster District. Those risks identified in this risk assessment process are to be recorded in the District Risk Register, as contained in Annexure D of this Plan. This risk register has been developed to incorporate risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.

A review of Local Disaster Management Plans will assist the DRAT in conducting a risk assessment of potential hazards that have the ability to impact across local government boundaries, or may significantly impact a single local government.

DRAT identified that risks contained in the District Risk Register should NOT be a duplication of the risks identified by the LDMGs but only those risks that the DDMG has to manage. As an aid to this risk assessment process LDMG's have been requested by the DDC to document and notify the DDMG of any risks that require transferring or sharing with the DDMG.

The district risk assessment process, including a review of the District Risk Register, shall be conducted in conjunction with a review of the District Disaster Management Plan.

Risk Treatment

Risks outlined in the District Risk Register are analysed by the Bundaberg DRAT with a view to identifying strategies for risk treatment. These strategies are contained in

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

the District Risk Treatment Plan, which forms Annexure E in this District Disaster Management Plan. Along with these strategies, the District Risk Treatment Plan contains preferred treatment options, responsibilities and timeframes for implementation.

The allocation of responsibility for the implementation of risk treatment strategies, monitoring and reporting shall be determined by the D.R.A.T. members under the guidance of the DDC. The District Risk Treatment Plan is to be presented to the Bundaberg DDMG for ratification.

To progress any treatment options, the DDMG is to request relevant responsible agencies to incorporate specified risk treatment strategies into their agency corporate planning processes for recognition and implementation.

In instances where the applications of treatment strategies at district level are identified as not being adequate and residual risks remain, the DDMG is to determine whether risk transfer or risk sharing with the SDMG is a treatment option. In these instances the DDMG is to document and notify the SDMG of these with a view to transferring or sharing the risks.

A review of the district risk treatment plan shall be conducted in conjunction with any district risk assessment review process.

Capacity Building

Community Awareness

Both District and Local Disaster Management Groups have responsibilities for ensuring their community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster. This requirements are included under section 23 (f): 'Functions' (Disaster District), and 30 (e): 'Functions' (Local Government) of the Act.

Section 56: 'Plan to be available for inspection etc.' of the Act requires District Disaster Management Plan to be made available for viewing by the public.

This section also provides that members of the community may also purchase a copy of the plan upon the payment of an appropriate fee, as decided by the Disaster District Coordinator.

Members of the DDMG shall provide LDMGs, functional committees and other NGOs all necessary assistance as may be required from time to time to give effect to their respective community awareness/education programs.

Consideration should be given to inviting media representatives to DDMG and LDMG meetings and exercises with a view to enhancing the community's awareness in respect to the existence of disaster management arrangements and preparedness levels.

Further consideration should be given to the use of the QPS Facebook as a community awareness medium during disaster preparedness, response and recovery phases. This is to include the encouragement of public evacuees registering through the on-line National Registration Inquiry System.

Training

A training needs analysis will be conducted bi-annually by the XO and EMQ representative with a view to determining any training requirements of DDMG members. Implementation of training needs will be implemented by the EMQ representative.

Specific training programs and the method by which they will be monitored and reviewed shall be in accordance with the *DDMG Annual Operational Plan*. The management of this plan is the responsibility of the XO.

Agencies and organisations represented on the DDMG have the responsibility of organising disaster management training within their own organisations.

Exercises

Exercises are a key component of disaster management strategies and are conducted with the objective of:

- practicing the coordination procedures during an event including;
 - activation of Disaster Management Groups;
 - activation of District Disaster Coordination Centres;

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

- information management including dissemination of information in respect to threats and warnings, requests for assistance and providing situation reports;
- enhancing the interoperability of agency representatives;
- evaluating emergency plans;
- identifying planning and resource issues;
- promoting awareness;
- developing competence;
- evaluating risk treatment strategies;
- validating training already conducted;
- identifying performance gaps and areas for the potential improvement in the skills of agency representatives involved in disaster management; and
- evaluating equipment, techniques and processes in general.

The DDMG will conduct at least two (2) exercises annually, one of which will include all functional committees.

Specific training programs and the method by which they will be monitored and reviewed shall be in accordance with the *DDMG Annual Operational Plan*. The management of this plan is the responsibility of the XO.

On an annual basis functional committees will exercise their respective sub-plans, independent of the aforementioned disaster district exercise.

Post-Disaster Assessment

To aid the development of effective disaster management for the district, the Bundaberg DDMG is to conduct a post-disaster assessment and provide a written report to the SDMG as to the outcomes of this assessment. This assessment report is to be forwarded to the SDMG within 14 days of the Bundaberg DDMG post-disaster debriefing be held.

The focus of the post-disaster assessment will be to examine the disaster management processes BEFORE, DURING and AFTER the disaster. The following is a guide for use in the post-disaster assessment process.

BEFORE

- Warnings - official for LDMG/DDMG
- Warnings - to public (both state and local level)
- Activation processes
- Establishment of Coordination capabilities
- Interaction with community to assist preparedness

DURING

- Coordination (between LDCC and DDCC and SDCC)
- Situational Awareness - Rescue, Evacuation, Areas of Impact, etc
- Decision making processes - operational response and planning (staying ahead of the evolving event)
- Tasking
- Task and resource Tracking (Logistics)
- Situational Reporting (all levels)
- Interaction with Community to assist response
- Record Keeping
- Command, Communications, and Control

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- Administration and Welfare (sustainability of response)
- Financial management/tracking

AFTER

- Coordination and Transition to Recovery
- Record Keeping
- Financial management and Claim process
- Stand down process - triggers, phasing, reporting, etc.
- Debriefing practices

Within each of these three broad headings (BEFORE, DURING and AFTER) the focus should be on:

- Practices that were not successful
- Practices that were successful
- Practices that require immediate improvement
- Longer term improvements (including actions and timelines)

In line with the District Disaster Management Guidelines the Post-Disaster Assessment Report is to be completed in partnership with EMQ to provide an overview of the lessons identified following an event and importantly recommendations for improving disaster management.

Recommendations may include:

- QDMA or State level issues for referral and consideration by the SDMG/SDCG;
- Issues for resolution by the DDMG; and
- Advice for improvements to local disaster management arrangements.

Response Strategy

Warning Notification and Dissemination

DDMG members will receive warning products via a number of means.

The DDC will receive notification directly from the State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC) and internally through Queensland Police Service Communication Centres. The DDC will ensure the dissemination of warnings to vulnerable LDMGs within the district.

DDMG member agencies will be notified by either SMS messaging or electronic emailing, as coordinated between the DDC and EMQ representative and may also receive notification from internal agency central offices.

A number of agencies will also receive warnings directly from the Bureau.

Details regarding responsibility for notification processes within DDMG member agencies are detailed in respective agency plans. Agency plans also include detailed contact registers to achieve dissemination of warnings.

In summary, the responsibilities of DDMG member agencies for notification in Local Government areas is shown in the following table.

<i>Queensland Police Service</i>	<i>Queensland Police Service Stations and Establishments</i>
<i>Emergency Management Queensland</i>	<i>State Emergency Service Units/Groups</i>
<i>Queensland Ambulance Service</i>	<i>Queensland Ambulance Service stations and establishments</i>
<i>Queensland Fire and Rescue</i>	<i>Queensland Fire and Rescue stations and establishments</i>
<i>Queensland Health</i>	<i>Queensland Government and private hospitals</i>
<i>Department of Transport and Main Roads</i>	<i>DTRM offices and establishments</i>
<i>ABC Radio</i>	<i>Local Media Organisations</i>
<i>Building Services Authority</i>	<i>BSA agencies</i>
<i>Department of Communities</i>	<i>DoC agencies including Child Safety / Disability Services / Housing & Homeless / Multicultural Affairs / Sport & Recreation / Office for ATSI Partnerships / Office for Women.</i>
<i>Department of Primary Industry and Fishery</i>	<i>DPI offices and establishments / Vets / Primary producer representatives</i>
<i>Ergon Energy</i>	<i>Local electricity stations and boards</i>
<i>Qbuild</i>	<i>Qbuild offices & depots</i>
<i>Telstra</i>	<i>Local telecommunication providers</i>
<i>Bundaberg Regional Council</i>	<i>Regional Council offices, LDMG members / stakeholders</i>
<i>North Burnett Regional Council</i>	<i>Regional Council offices, LDMG members / stakeholders</i>
<i>Maritime Safety Queensland</i>	<i>Bundaberg Port of Authority / VMR</i>

The process for the notification and dissemination of warning products is not a function dependant on the activation of the DDMG, rather should be an automatic responsibility of DDMG Executives and members regardless of the status of activation of the DDMG.

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

Upon receipt of information that communities located within the Bundaberg Disaster District are or may be threatened by a particular hazard, the Disaster District Coordinator (DDC) shall ensure that the community and local governments receive appropriate warnings in respect to those threats.

Warnings will be communicated to the vulnerable community by their respective local government in accordance with the relevant provisions of the respective Local Government Disaster Management Plan.

Departments or organisations with specific responsibility for issuing warnings or the management of specific threats, for example, the Bureau of Meteorology for meteorological related information and the Department of Primary Industries for Emergency Diseases in Animals, shall issue warnings in accordance with their standing operating procedures.

Where events require a higher level of warning, including mandatory evacuations especially in respect to cyclone impacts and storm tide events, such warnings shall be issued by the DDC. If the warning relates to a storm tide event, refer to the provisions of the *Tropical Cyclone Storm Tide Warning-response System* handbook for a draft format of the warning message.

The Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS), approved by agreement between all states and territories in 1999 shall be utilised in respect to warning issues for events involving the following:

- *Wind gusts >125 kilometres per hour (equivalent to category 2 and above cyclones);*
- *Storm tide >0.5 metre above Highest Astronomical Tide;*
- *Large hail > 4 centimetre in diameter;*
- *Tornado(s);*
- *Major floods, flash floods and/or dam break;*
- *Intense Rainfall leading to Flash Floods and/or landslides (1-6 hour rainfall total > 50 year Average Recurrence Interval);*
- *Geo-hazards including effects of earthquakes and or tsunami waves > 1 metre (tide dependent);*
- *Major urban and rural fires;*
- *Major pollution, hazardous material or bio-hazard emergency;*
- *Civil defence emergency (as defined in Article 61 of Protocol 1 of the 1977 Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949);*
- *Other major emergency situations.*

The use of SEWS may be considered outside of the aforementioned eligible events, in which case the DDC will liaise with the Assistant Commissioner, Northern Police Region, and advise the Executive Officer of the SDMG accordingly.

Activation

The authority to activate the Bundaberg District Disaster Management Plan is vested in the Chairperson / Disaster District Coordinator, or in that person's absence the Deputy Chairperson. This is to occur following consultation with one or more of following; the Chair of the SDMG and/or DDMG; the Chair of a LDMG; a member of the DDMG and/or a member of a response agency.

The four levels of activation are:

1. Alert

A heightened level of vigilance due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. No action is required however the situation should be monitored by someone capable of assessing the potential of the threat.

2. Lean forward

An operational state prior to 'stand up' characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on stand by; prepared but not activated.

3. Stand up

The operational state following 'lean forward' whereby resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.

4. Stand down

Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. There is no longer a requirement to respond to the event and the threat is no longer present.

The District levels of activation are outlined at Annexure E.

District Disaster Coordination Centres

The **primary** District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC) is located at:

Conference Room
First Floor
Bundaberg Regional Council Office
190 Bourbong Street
Bundaberg
Ph: 1300 883 699
Fax:

A **secondary** DDCC is located at:

Conference Room
First Floor
Bundaberg District Police Headquarters
256 Bourbong Street
Bundaberg
Ph: 4153 9111
Fax: 4153 9155

These venues are fully equipped with computers, facsimile machine, photocopier, telephones, and welfare facilities. Both buildings are equipped with a generator as an alternate power supply in the event main electricity power supply is disrupted.

Where deemed necessary by the DDC, a District Disaster Coordination Centre is to be set-up at a **regional location** within the Disaster District (e.g. Gayndah). The specific location and staffing model for this coordination centre is to be at the direction of the DDC and in consultation with the Deputy DDC, XO and relevant LDC.

The purpose of a regional DCC is to provide the LDCC / LDMG with timely and direct support, assistance and guidance in response to disaster/s. The LDCC / LDMG shall operate independently, but in consultation with the regional DCC. The regional DCC is to adhere to the disaster management arrangements by reporting to the DDC / DDMG on its operations, unless directed otherwise by the DDC or SDCC.

Any location to be utilised as a regional Disaster Coordination Centre shall, where practicable, be co-located with a LDCC and should be sufficiently resourced for its purpose. It must also provide adequate shelter, power, communications and amenities. Contact details for any regional DCC shall be provided to the DDMG and SDMG at the earliest practicable opportunity.

A DDCC SOP, which forms an appendix to this plan, details all administrative and operations functions associated with the operation of this DDCC. This DDCC SOP is maintained by the Executive Officer for the disaster district.

Concept of Operations for Response

Operational Reporting

A DDCC SOP, which forms an appendix to this plan, details the operational reporting functions associated with disaster responses, and includes situation reports and requests for information. This DDCC SOP is maintained by the Executive Officer for the disaster district.

Financial Management

The DDCC SOP, which forms an appendix to this plan, details the financial management processes associated with disaster responses, and includes financial expenditure reports and reporting processes. This DDCC SOP is maintained by the Executive Officer for the disaster district.

Media Management

The community shall be kept informed of the activities of the District Disaster Management Group, especially in terms of disaster events and disaster management operations prior to, during and following an event.

Formal comments/interviews with the media in respect to a disaster event and disaster operations on behalf of the Disaster District shall only be made by the DDC or Deputy DDC in consultation with and assistance from other DDMG members as necessary.

Generally, media should not be provided access to the DDCC during times of activation.

Media briefing procedures are contained in the DDCC SOP. The Chairperson may appoint suitable person/s to perform media liaison duties and organise media representatives who attend the DDCC briefing area.

Contact details for media entities with the district are included in the DDCC SOP which forms an appendix to this plan.

Accessing Support and Allocation of Resources

District disaster management groups do not themselves possess any resource reserves. All resources within the disaster district are owned and managed by the various local governments, government departments, corporate entities or private

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

business operators. Resource lists are included in each local disaster management plan, all of which form appendices to this district plan.

Local disaster management groups who require assistance in the form of resources or services not available within their jurisdiction, or if available, have been or are likely to be expended, may request assistance from DDMG in providing those resources. Such requests shall be in the approved form (*Request for Assistance*).

Upon receipt of a request for assistance, it shall be prioritised and the DDMG shall make all reasonable endeavours to locate the required resource of service from elsewhere within the disaster district.

Resources and services acquired by the DDMG and appropriated to a LDMG may be recalled and reallocated at the discretion of the DDMG.

In the event the required resource or service is not available elsewhere in the disaster district, the DDMG shall forward a request, in the required form (*Request for Assistance*) to the SDMG.

In acquiring resources, the DDMG will enter into normal contractual arrangements at commercial rates. Normal accepted practices in terms of purchase and acquisition apply.

Appropriate approvals shall be obtained prior to the incurrence of any financial expenses.

The DDC, Deputy DDC and XO shall ensure that accurate records are maintained in respect to requests for assistance, resource acquisition and allocation and financial expenditures.

Disaster Declaration

The statutory machinery for declarations relative to disaster management and the management of emergent situations are contained in the following Acts:

'Disaster Situation'	<i>Disaster Management Act 2003 (the Act)</i> Section 64: 'Declaration'
'Emergency Situation'	<i>Public Safety Preservation Act 1986</i> Section 5: 'Declaration of emergency situation'
'CBR Emergency'	<i>Public Safety Preservation Act 1986</i> Section 12: 'CBR emergency may be declared'
'State of Emergency'	<i>State Transport Act 1938</i> Section 2: Emergency Powers

Under section 64 of the Disaster Management Act 2003 the District Disaster Coordinator may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a 'disaster situation' for the district, or a part of it, if satisfied:

- a) *A disaster has happened, is happening or is likely to happen, in the disaster district; and*
- b) *It is necessary for the district disaster coordinator ... to exercise declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise any of the following:*

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

- i. *Loss of human life;*
- ii. *Illness or injury to humans;*
- iii. *Property loss or damage;*
- iv. *Damage to the environment*

Section 64 of the Act further prescribes that before declaring a disaster situation, the DDC must take reasonable steps to consult with the DDMG and the local governments within the area to be included in the declaration.

Section 65: 'Form and notice of declaration' of the Act prescribes that the declaration of a 'disaster situation' must be in the approved. A copy of the approved form (*Declaration of a disaster situation - district level*) is included in this plan as Appendix Five.

A declaration of a disaster situation can be made orally if the district disaster coordinator is satisfied it is necessary to exercise declared disaster powers under section 64 before an approved form can be obtained and completed.

If an oral declaration of a disaster situation is made, the declaration must be recorded in the approved form as soon as is reasonably practicable after the oral declaration is made.

With the exception of a declaration made under section 12: CBR emergency may be declared' of the *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*, a declaration in existence at the time a 'disaster situation' comes into force are inconsistent and will cease to have effect.

Upon formal approval, members of the SDMG, DDMG and LDMG/s are to be notified as to the activation of the Disaster Declaration.

Persons required to exercise declared disaster powers under the Act are to be advised verbally of a disaster declaration as a matter of priority.

A copy of the Disaster Declaration form is to be retained by the Executive Officer, Bundaberg DDMG.

Resupply

Due to the nature of some disasters there will be occasions where areas within the disaster district become isolated for a lengthy period of time, requiring the need to resupply provisions to that area.

Local disaster management groups who require assistance in the form of resupply of provisions, shall request the assistance from the DDMG in arranging this resupply. Such requests shall be in the approved form (*Request for Assistance*).

Upon receipt of a request for assistance, it shall be prioritised and the DDMG shall make all reasonable endeavours to locate the required resource of service from elsewhere within the disaster district.

Resources and services acquired by the DDMG and appropriated to a LDMG may be recalled and reallocated at the discretion of the DDMG.

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In the event the required resource or service to resupply provisions is not available elsewhere in the disaster district, the DDMG shall forward a request, in the required form (*Request for Assistance*) to the SDMG.

More specific details relating to the resupply of provisions within the district are outlined in the 'Resupplying Isolated Communities Guidelines' which forms an appendix to this plan.

The 'Resupplying Isolated Communities Guidelines' is to be maintained by the Executive Officer, Bundaberg DDMG.

Functional Plans

The District Disaster Management Group and functional committees have a responsibility to develop functional plans to support the Disaster Management Plan. Functional plans detail arrangements relating to supporting activities undertaken by functional lead agencies of the DDMG.

Functional plans are held separate to the disaster management plan. A list of functional plans is contained in the Appendices of this plan, which is to be maintained by the Executive Officer, Bundaberg DDMG.

Hazard Specific Arrangements

Hazard specific arrangements and associated plans shall be developed by the DDMG to manage individual hazards, as deemed necessary by the DDMG.

Other hazard specific plans are developed by associated agencies, which form appendices to and should be read as complementing the Bundaberg District Disaster Management Plan.

Recovery Strategy

This recovery strategy provides a framework for the coordination of recovery operations within the district and is supported by the procedures outlined in the *Queensland Recovery Guidelines*.

Scope

This recovery strategy has been developed to:

- include all functions of recovery (economic, environmental, human-social and infrastructure);
- define broad parameters for the effective coordination of recovery operations within the district; and
- identify constraints to the coordination of recovery operations within the district.

Functions of recovery

Effective recovery requires an integrated, multi-disciplinary approach to needs analysis, community engagement and planning. Coordinated effort by all agencies involved in recovery is required. As recovery is a complex and potentially protracted process, to assist with overall and effective coordination, aspects of recovery are conceptually grouped into four functions including:

- Economic;
- Environmental;
- Human-Social; and
- Infrastructure

The disaster management arrangements have designated four functional lead agencies for recovery. The responsibilities for the functional lead agencies for recovery have direct correlation to the relevant agency's core business.

For the Bundaberg Disaster District the four functional lead agencies responsible for recovery, in accordance with the roles and responsibilities outlined in the State Disaster Management Plan, are:

Economic..... Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
Environmental... Department of Environment and Resource Management
Human-Social.... Department of Community Safety
Infrastructure.... Department of Public Works

To aid local disaster management groups in the disaster recovery process the DDC may establish a District Recovery Group (DRG). The functions of the DRG are to overview local disaster management group recovery processes within the Bundaberg Disaster District, and provide operational and strategic assistance, to ensure a holistic and co-ordinated recovery.

The DDC is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery within the district, though the DDC may assign a person as a District Recovery Coordinator (DRC) to take on this role and to chair the DRG. The DRC is to report to the DDC or Deputy DDC on the functioning and progress of the recovery process.

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

The focus of the DRG will be the core four functions of recovery.

If required the DRC, under the approval of the DDC or Deputy DDC, may form sub-groups to overview the four functions of recovery. Each sub-group is to contain a Bundaberg DDMG member (or suitable representative) from the functional lead agencies responsible for the recovery. The DRC may appoint a person as a coordinator to overview the functions of the sub-group.

The four functions of recovery often overlap and there can be an inter-relationship of responsibilities between recovery sub-groups. Upon establishing a DRG, the DDC or DRC, in consultation with DRG members, will formalise the responsibility for any overlapping recovery functions. Where appropriate, the DRC may direct that sub-group/s manage more than one recovery function as part of the district recovery process.

Parameters and constraints

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 wellbeing of those affected.

Recovering from an event includes the following:

- providing relief measures to assist persons affected by the event who do not have resources to provide for their own personal wellbeing;
- restoring essential infrastructure in the area or areas affected by the event;
- restoring the environment in areas affected by the event;
- providing personal support to individuals affected by the event, including temporary hospital accommodation, emergency medical supplies, material assistance and counselling services; and/or
- supporting community development activities to restore capacity and resilience

The functional lead agencies and relevant organisations providing a supporting role to the recovery function (including relevant local organisations), should work with the affected community to rebuild and strengthen community cohesion and capacity, so that the community becomes a resilient community as soon as possible.

The lead agency for recovery in the Bundaberg Disaster District is the Department of Communities. As part of the disaster recovery phase Community Recovery Coordination Centres are established by the Department of Communities to coordinate:

- community recovery operations; planning; logistics and communications;
- administration within the region responding to the disaster;
- delivery of Outreach Services; and
- multi-agency situational awareness.

Detailed information with regards to the disaster recover processes within the Bundaberg Disaster District is contained in the Bundaberg Community Recovery Plan, which forms an appendice to this plan.

The transition from response to recovery is an important process that should be conducted efficiently. The RESPONSE-RECOVERY TRANSITION STRATEGY has been formulated to assist in this transition planning process which forms an appendice to this plan and should be read as complementing the Bundaberg District Disaster Management Plan.

It is recognised that with large disasters (e.g. major flood & cyclone) multiple local government regions could be affected and could require simultaneous recovery. This may place a strain on functional lead agencies to provide staff from within district resources to sit on Local and/or District Recovery Groups, and may require the deployment of staff from outside the district.

Given the broad distances across the Bundaberg Disaster District it is also acknowledged that constraints will be placed on functional lead agencies to provide a close working relationship to recovery groups and special arrangements may be incorporated to address this situation.

Operational and Action Plans

When convened for disaster recovery operations, the Bundaberg DRG will develop an Operational Plan to guide its activities. This will be discussed and developed during the group's first meeting and will be developed to supplement local government disaster recovery operational plan/s. A broad timeframe will be included in this plan.

At the first meeting Action Plan's for each recovery function will also be developed. This Action Plan will list the tasks to be performed by the group, agencies/individuals responsible for the tasks and will be developed to supplement local government disaster recovery action plan/s. A timeframe for completion of the tasks will also be included in this plan.

As Local Disaster Management Groups have a lead role in the disaster recovery process, any DRG Operational or Action Plans will be developed to supplement and support LDMG disaster recovery plan/s. The DRG will operate closely with any LDMG to assist in the recovery process.

At each subsequent meeting of each group, their respective Action Plans will be reviewed and updated, with new information.

Revised plans should consider: emerging issues; additional actions that may be required; roles and responsibilities; arrangements for ongoing coordination across the functions; and progress against the original requirements.

Operational and Action plans should also identify proposed transitional arrangements that consider the requirements of affected individuals and communities. This should include service delivery arrangements and emerging issues.

Plans should also be informed, where possible, by feedback received through ongoing community engagement strategies.

Copies of completed Action Plans should then be submitted to the recovery group of the appropriate level at their final meeting, where the Operational Plan is also to be finalised. Copies of plans should be included in relevant agency and group event files.

Considerations for Operational and Action Recovery Plans

When developing Operational and Action Recovery Plans lead functional agencies and recovery groups should consider the following:

- issues identified from Information gathered by impact assessments;
- arrangements outlined in existing functional plans;
- how to allocate actions and responsibilities across the four recovery functions to inform the development of action plans;
- arrangements for overall coordination of recovery operations;
- how to develop strategies for recovery with the affected community which detail the vision, goals and project outcomes of the recovery strategy;
- identifying the main short, medium and long-term priorities;
- developing project timeframes, costs, funding priorities and funding strategies;
- advertising and disseminating public information about the Action Plans;
- determining appropriate community engagement and communication strategies;
- transitional and exit strategies; and
- strategies for conducting a debrief and evaluation of recovery operations

THE BUNDABERG DISASTER DISTRICT PLAN WAS PREPARED BY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SERGEANT GRANT MARCUS, BUNDABERG POLICE AND ACKNOWLEDGES THE CONTRIBUTION MADE BY SUPERINTENDENT ROWAN BOND, INSPECTOR KEVIN GUTERIDGE, SENIOR SERGEANT ERWIN HOFFMANN, SENIOR CONSTABLE JOHN SAJKO, RAI WHITTEN (EMQ), AND MALCOLM CHURCHILL (BRC).

Annexure Index

- A..... Distribution List
- B..... Contact List
- C Hazards Register
- D Risk Register
- E..... Risk Treatment Plan
- F..... District Levels of Activation for Response Arrangements

Further annexure to this plan may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- *Other DDMG Representative Contact List*
- *Risk Maps – Storm Surge/Tsunami/Bushfire/Flood*

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

Annexure A

Distribution List

Regional Director, Wide Bay	ABC	
General Manager	Bundaberg Broadcasters	
Building Services Authority Representative, Bundaberg	BSA	
Manager (Program Development & Delivery) Wide Bay/Burnett Region	Dept Main Roads	
Manager (Corridor Management & Operations) Wide Bay Burnett Region	Dept Main Roads	
Regional Director, Disability Services, HACC and Community Care Housing and Homelessness	Dept of Communities	
District Officer, Bundaberg	DPI&F	
Regional Facilities Manager, North Coast Region	Education Qld	
Area Director, Bundaberg	EMQ	
Regional Director, Bundaberg	EMQ	
Area Operations Manager, Wide Bay North	Ergon	
Area Manager (Bundaberg)	MSQ	
Area Director, Wide Bay Burnett (Bundaberg & Fraser Coast)	QAS	
Area Director, Wide Bay Burnett (Gympie, North Burnett & South Burnett)	QAS	
Area Manager, QBuild Burnett District Office	QBuild	
Inspector - Rural Fire Service, Bundaberg	QFRS	
Zone Commander, Wide Bay Burnett	QFRS	
Regional Manager Rural Operations, North Coast Region	QFRS	
Senior EHO	Qld Health	
Manager, Business & Operational Services – Bundaberg & Rural Health Services	Qld Health	
DDC (District Officer)	Qld Police Service	
Deputy DDC (District Inspector)	Qld Police Service	
Executive Officer (Disaster Management Support Officer)	Qld Police Service	

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

LDC, Bundaberg Local Disaster Management Group	Regional Local Government	
Chair, Bundaberg Local Disaster Management Group	Regional Local Government	
LDC, North Burnett Local Disaster Management Group	Regional Local Government	
Chair, North Burnett Local Disaster Management Group	Regional Local Government	
Wide Bay General Manager	Southern Cross Media	
Area Operations Manager, Central Region	Sunwater	
Contract Performance Manager & State ESLO	Telstra	

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group Contact List

Queensland Police Service	District Office (Bundaberg) Chairperson (DDMG)	PO Box 1214 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Queensland Police Service	Operations Inspector (Bundaberg) Deputy Chairperson (DDMG)	PO Box 1214 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Queensland Police Service	Disaster Management Support Officer (Bundaberg) Executive Officer (DDMG)	PO Box 1214 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Australian Broadcasting Corporation	Regional Director (ABC Wide Bay)	PO Box 1152 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Building Services Authority	Area Manager (Maryborough)	GPO Box 5099 BRISBANE Qld 4001
Department of Transport and Main Roads	Manager - Program Development & Delivery (Wide Bay / Burnett Region)	Locked Bag 486 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Department of Transport and Main Roads	Manager - Corridor Management & Operations (Wide Bay / Burnett Region)	Locked Bag 486 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Department of Communities	Regional Director, Disability Services and Community Care Services, Housing and Homelessness (Central Region)	PO Box 8205 ALLENSTOWN Qld 4700
Department of Primary Industries & Fisheries	District Officer (Bundaberg)	PO Box 1143 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Emergency Management Queensland	Area Director (Wide Bay Burnett)	PO Box 1168 MARYBOROUGH QLD 4650

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

Ergon Energy	Area Operations Manager (Wide Bay North)	PO Box 163 MARYBOROUGH Qld 4650
Maritime Safety Queensland	Area Manager (Bundaberg)	PO Box 476 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Queensland Ambulance Service	Area Director (Gympie, North Burnett & South Burnett)	PO Box 1636 GYMPIE Qld 4570
Queensland Ambulance Service	Area Director (Bundaberg and Fraser Coast)	PO Box 108 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
QBuild	Area Manager (Bundaberg)	PO Box 3065 BUNDABERG DC, Qld 4670
Queensland Fire and Rescue Service	Inspector, Rural Operations (Bundaberg)	PO Box 2991 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Queensland Fire and Rescue Service	Zone Commander, Urban Operations (Wide Bay Burnett)	98 Lennox Street MARYBOROUGH QLD 4650
Queensland Health	Senior Environmental Health Officer (Bundaberg)	PO Box 34 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Queensland Health	Manager, Business & Operational Services (Bundaberg and Rural Health Services)	PO Box 34 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Bundaberg Regional Council	Director, Community and Cultural Services Local Disaster Coordinator, Bundaberg LDMG	PO Box 3130 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Bundaberg Regional Council	Mayor Chairperson, Bundaberg LDMG	PO Box 3130 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
North Burnett Regional Council	Mayor Chairperson, North Burnett LDMG	PO Box 390 GAYNDAH Qld 4625

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

North Burnett Regional Council	Chief Executive Local Disaster Coordinator, North Burnett LDMG	PO Box 390 GAYNDAH Qld 4625
Telstra	Team Manager (Bundaberg)	PO Box 2015 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Sunwater	Area Operations Manager (Central Region)	PO Box 3247 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Education Queensland	Regional Facilities Manager (North Coast Region)	PO Box 142 MARYBOROUGH Qld 4650
Southern Cross Media	General Manager (Wide Bay)	PO Box 143 BUNDABERG Qld 4670
Bundaberg Broadcasters	General Manager	PO Box 1059 BUNDABERG Qld 4670

Bundaberg District Hazards Register

Storm Tempest (includes tornado)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas 	Almost Certain	Minor	1 – 24 hours	Likely
Major Transport Incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas (land, sea & air) 	Almost Certain	Minor	1 – 72 hours	Unlikely
Cyclone - Cat. 3+ (includes east coast low)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas 	Likely	Major (including pockets of catastrophic)	1 – 3 days	Likely
Storm Surge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal areas 	Likely	Major (including pockets of catastrophic)	1 – 3 days	Likely
Emergency Diseases / Pandemic - HUMAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas. 	Likely	Major	1 week – 12 months	Unlikely
Flooding (major as per BoM standards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low lying areas Areas aligning rivers 	Likely	Moderate	1 – 5 days	Likely
Bush Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rural areas 	Likely	Minor	1 – 7 days	Likely
Hazardous Materials Accident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas (land, sea & air) 	Likely	Minor	1 – 72 hours	Unlikely
Emergency Diseases / Pandemic - ANIMAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas. 	Likely	Minor	1 week – 12 months	Unlikely
Emergency Diseases / Pandemic - PLANT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas. 	Likely	Minor	1 week – 12 months	Unlikely
Earthquake (involving significant infrastructure damage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas 	Possible	Major	Less than 1 minute.	Likely
Tsunami (with significant infrastructure damage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal areas 	Possible	Major	6 – 12 hours	Likely
Offshore Oil Spill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal and riverine areas 	Possible	Moderate	1 week – 6 months	Possible

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

Landslide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas 	Possible	Minor	Less than 1 minute – 2 days	Likely
Urban Structural Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All built-up areas 	Possible	Minor	1 – 3 days	Likely
Insect / Vermin plague	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas especially communities involved in primary production. 	Possible	Insignificant	1 week – 6 months	Unlikely
Dam Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downstream areas 	Unlikely	Catastrophic	1 – 12 hours	Likely
Terrorist Attack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical infrastructure is a potential target of terrorist activity, which would affect all areas (see failure of Critical Infrastructure). Priority sites that have been identified are primary production, Bundaberg Sugar Terminal and Bundaberg Rum Distillery. 	Unlikely	Major	1 minute - Unlimited	Unlikely
Failure of Critical Infrastructure of a significant nature (e.g. Y2K)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas 	Unlikely	Moderate	1 day – Unlimited	Unlikely

**** NOTE:** *The nature and severity of these hazards were identified by the Bundaberg DRAT as those of a level capable of necessitating a disaster management response at a disaster district level. ***

Hazard Descriptions:

Flooding (classified by the BoM as 'major'):

Flooding of rivers, streams and creeks throughout the Disaster District is a continuing risk subject to seasonal climatic conditions and extreme weather events. The incidence of a Dam Break flood has to also be considered.

In the Bundaberg Disaster District flooding is most likely to occur during the summer wet season (November – April) and occurs mainly as a consequence of heavy rains associated with low pressure systems and cyclones. Communities are not able to prevent flooding, however, they are able to plan for such events and in doing so prevent and mitigate their affects.

The majority of townships and small communities throughout the Disaster District are prone to flooding, with Bundaberg City, Mundubbera and Gayndah being the larger townships most vulnerable. In the last 100 years moderate to major flooding of these townships was recorded in 1923, 1942, 1952, 1954, 1971 and 2010. Flooding of this nature generally occurs for a 2 to 5 day period.






With current climate change the frequency of flooding is expected to increase.

Tropical cyclone (classified by the BoM as Category 3 or above):

According to the Bureau of Meteorology, six (6) to eight (8) cyclones may develop in the vicinity of Australia annually. Of these one (1) or two (2) can be expected to be severe cyclones, category 3 to 5, and one (1) or two (2) can be expected to cross the coastline of eastern Queensland.

Cyclone strengths are measured according to the wind speed of the strongest gusts, and are categorised as 1 to 5.

The cyclone categories, including wind speeds and the typical effects may be described diagrammatically as follows:

 (Tropical Cyclone)	Less than 125 (Gales)	Negligible house damage. Damage to some crops, trees and caravans. Craft may drag moorings.
 (Tropical Cyclone)	125-169 (Destructive winds)	Minor house damage. Significant damage to signs, trees and caravans. Heavy damage to some crops. Risk of power failure. Small craft may break moorings.
 (Severe Tropical Cyclone eg. <i>Rosna</i>)	170-224 (Very destructive winds)	Some roof and structural damage. Some caravans destroyed. Power failure likely.
 (Severe Tropical Cyclone eg. <i>Tracy</i>)	225-279 (Very destructive winds)	Significant roofing loss and structural damage. Many caravans destroyed and blown away. Dangerous airborne debris. Widespread power failures.
 (Severe Tropical Cyclone eg. <i>Vance</i>)	More than 280 (Very destructive winds)	Extremely dangerous with widespread destruction.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology Website: www.bom.gov.au

With current climate change the severity of cyclones is expected to increase, with cyclone expected to affect Queensland communities further south.

East Coast Low:

East Coast Lows (ECL) is intense low-pressure systems which occur on average several times each year off the eastern coast of Australia, in particular southern Queensland, NSW and eastern Victoria. Although they can occur at any time of the year, they are more common during Autumn and Winter with a maximum frequency in June. East Coast Lows will often intensify rapidly overnight making them one of the more dangerous weather systems to affect the Queensland coast.

ECLs can generate one or more of:

- Gale or storm force winds along the coast and adjacent waters
- Heavy widespread rainfall leading to flash and/or major river flooding,
- Very rough seas and prolonged heavy swells over coastal and ocean waters which can cause damage to the coastline.

Falling trees and flash flooding have caused fatalities on the land, many small craft have been lost off the coast and larger vessels have run aground during these events.

With current climate change the severity and frequency of East Coast Lows is expected to increase.

Storm Tempest (severe thunderstorm) / Tornado:

Severe thunderstorms are localised events, usually affecting smaller areas than tropical cyclones and floods, so their devastating impact is often underestimated. These storms, which are more common than any other natural hazard, can occur anywhere in Australia. Each year, on average, severe thunderstorms are responsible for more damage (as measured by insurance costs) than tropical cyclones, earthquakes, floods or bushfires. Unfortunately, thunderstorms also kill people - between 5 and 10 deaths are caused by lightning strikes each year. More deaths occur when strong winds cause tree limbs to fall, debris to become projectiles and small boats in open water to capsize.

A severe thunderstorm is defined by the Bureau of Meteorology as one which produces:

- hail, diameter of 2 cm or more (\$2 coin size); or
- wind gusts of 90 km/h or greater; or
- flash floods; or
- tornadoes, or any combination of these.

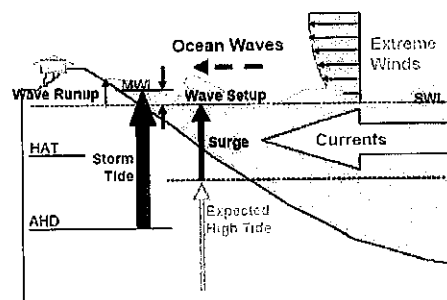
Tornados, the rarest and most violent of thunderstorm phenomena, are rapidly rotating columns of air that descend in the well-known funnel shape from the base of a storm cloud. A tornado vortex, which can range in width from a few metres to hundreds of metres, usually whirls clockwise (viewed from above) and contains very damaging winds that may reach more than 450 km/h. Although many people believe that tornadoes do not occur in Australia, they have caused at least 41 deaths here.

With current climate change the severity and frequency of Storm Tempests / Tornadoes is expected to increase.

Storm Surge:

Storm tides (surges) are produced by all tropical cyclones and comprise the effects of the wind, waves and currents in association with the actual tide recorded, the cyclones central pressure, forward speed and direction and Bathymetry in the area where the event is occurring.

The storm tide components may be described diagrammatically as follows:



Source: Bureau of Meteorology Website: www.bom.gov.au

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

All coastal local governments have maps which depict the varying levels of inundation that may be expected with different levels of storm tides.

As with cyclones, the severity of Storm Surges is expected to increase with current climate change.

Bush Fire:

An outbreak of a large uncontrolled bush fire would require a coordinated response effort, led by the QFRS. Fires have the capacity to be fast, devastating and life threatening; necessitating a rapid and effective response. One (1) or two (2) can be expected in the Bundaberg district every two (2) years.

In the Bundaberg Disaster District large fires most likely occur during the drier months and occur mainly as a consequence of thick dry undergrowth and strong hot dry winds. Communities are not able to completely prevent fires, however, they are able to plan for such events and in doing so prevent and mitigate their affects.

Major Transport Accident (road, rail, sea and air):

A major incident involving road, rail, sea or air transport is a constant possibility within Bundaberg, though given the frequency of road transport throughout the district the possibility of a major road incident is far greater.

The likelihood of the Bundaberg DDMG becoming activated for a major transport accident will be dependant on the nature and severity of the incident, and could involve or potentially involve:

- multiple casualties or deaths (or the potential for these);
- significant environmental damage: and/or
- significant community disruption.

Hazardous Materials Accident:

Similar to major transport accident the Bundaberg disaster district has the potential of being exposed to a serious hazardous materials accident. Given the frequency of road and rail transportation of hazardous chemicals throughout the district there is a constant potential for an accident to occur and for the community and/or environment to be significantly affected. The severity of the incident will most likely be dependant on the type of agent/s involved.

Insect / Vermin plague:

Some diseases spread by designated pests can cause serious sickness or death. For example, each year in Queensland, up to 100 people who are infected by leptospirosis have to be put in hospital. People who get dengue or Ross River fever can take months to get well. Some people have died from the disease. Outbreaks of disease also make an area less attractive for tourists and visitors, which reduces income for local businesses.

Older people and very young children are often the worst affected by these diseases. If they need to go away to hospital, separation from family causes additional stress. By helping to control vermin and vectors, agencies and individuals contribute to the general wellbeing of their communities.

As well as risk to humans, insect / vermin plagues are a risk to the environment and can result in a major economic impact to communities. The Australian plague locust (*Chortoicetes terminifera*) is the most important economically due to the extent and frequency of its outbreaks. Successful breeding occurs after good rains in the Channel country of western Queensland. Locusts then migrate

on prevailing weather systems, invading adjacent agricultural areas including southern Queensland.

Urban Structural Fire:

As with a bush fire, an outbreak of a large uncontrolled urban structural fire would require a coordinated response effort, led by the QFRS. Fires have the capacity to be fast, devastating and life threatening, necessitating a rapid and effective response. Apart from the Childers Backpacker Fire in 2000 there has been little history of a large urban structural fire for the Bundaberg disaster district.

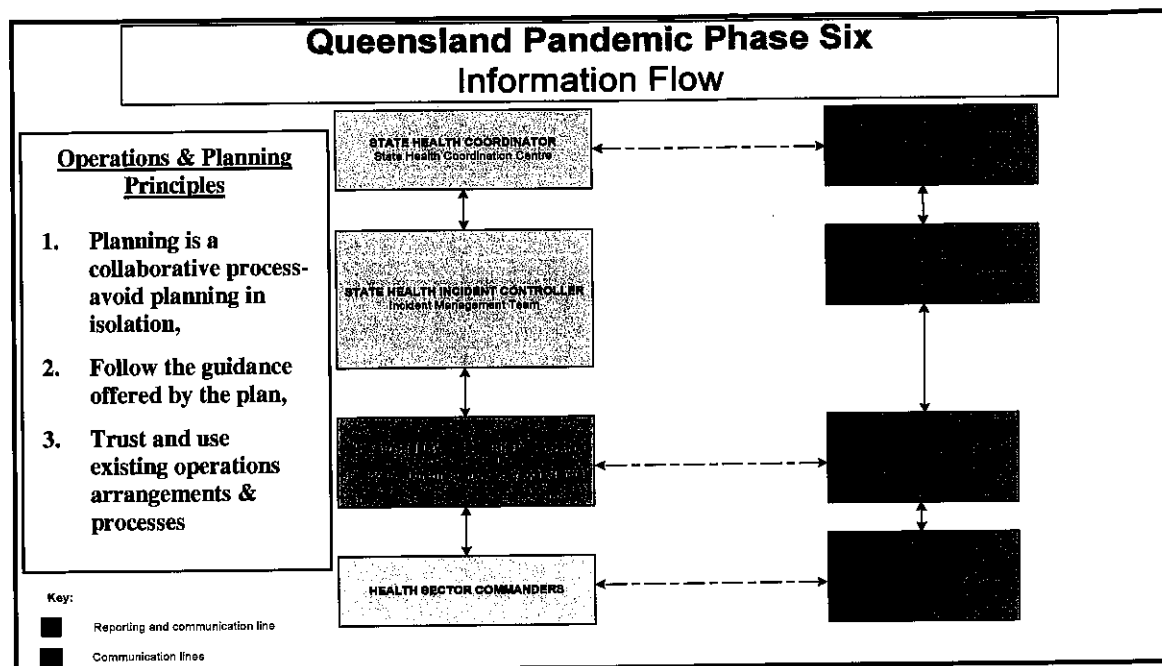
In the Bundaberg Disaster District structural fires most likely occur during the drier winter months and occur mainly as a consequence of human error (i.e. lit candles and electrical heater faults). Communities are not able to completely prevent fires, however, they are able to plan for such events and in doing so prevent and mitigate their affects.

Emergency Diseases / Pandemic (HUMAN):

The 'Guide for Queensland Government Agencies' provides a summary of the key response actions that would be considered by the Queensland Government during a pandemic, including the outbreak of H1N1 Human Swine Influenza. This Guide scopes activities to account for extreme measures, which may not be required. Decisions about the need to implement particular response actions will be made on the basis of health advice, and may change at short notice.

This Guide is consistent with and should be read in conjunction with the National Action Plan for Human Influenza Pandemic, the Australian Health Management Plan for Pandemic Influenza and the Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan 2009, which provide the national policy, legal and administrative framework. It is important that Australian governments work together to respond to the threat of pandemic influenza, and Queensland will work collaboratively with the Commonwealth, state and territory governments in meeting this challenge.

Queensland has a well-practiced and refined disaster management system, which will form the basis of the state response to an influenza pandemic. The key response actions summarised below rely on strong collaboration and partnerships, and maximise use of existing disaster management systems and processes. The State Disaster Management Group is the principal body overseeing Queensland's preparations for, response to and recovery from an influenza pandemic. Its overarching goal is to minimise the impact of an influenza pandemic on the Queensland population and to maintain essential services.



Emergency Diseases (ANIMAL):

An outbreak of emergency animal disease, such as foot and mouth disease (FMD) requires the implementation of a 'standstill' order in respect to movement of all cloven hoofed animals, and the slaughtering and destruction of all animals on properties known, or suspected, of carrying infected animals, along with animals on all neighbouring properties.

Both the Commonwealth and State have in place plans and procedures, namely AUSVETPLAN and QLDVETPLAN, to deal with the outbreaks of diseases in animals. The Department of Primary Industries have estimated an outbreak of FMD in Australia would cost the community approximately \$16 billion.

Emergency Diseases (PLANT):

An outbreak of emergency plant disease, such as citrus canker requires the implementation of a 'standstill' order in respect to movement of all citrus plants and fruit, and the destruction of all properties known, or suspected, of carrying infected plants, along with plants on all neighbouring properties. Both the Commonwealth and State have in place plans and procedures to deal with the outbreaks of diseases in plants.

Dam Failure:

The Paradise Dam, Fred Haigh Dam, Cania Dam and Wuruma Dam are water storage areas within the disaster district. Sunwater has in place Emergency Action Plans for monitoring the dam walls during times of extreme rainfall. This plan requires the water levels and any other relevant information be provided to the Bundaberg LDMG and the DDC on a regular basis.

Tsunami:

Tsunami is a Japanese word meaning 'harbour wave'. The phenomenon usually is associated with earthquakes, landslides or volcanic eruptions in, or adjacent to oceans and results in sudden movement of the water column.

The passage of a tsunami involves the movement of water from the surface to the seafloor which means its speed is controlled by water depth. Consequently, as the wave approaches land and reaches increasingly shallow water it slows. However,

the water column still in deeper water is moving slightly faster and catches up, resulting in the wave bunching up and becoming much higher. A tsunami often is a series of waves and the first may not necessarily be the largest.

Tsunami are recorded in Australia about once every two years but most are small and present little threat to coastal communities. The tsunami threat to Australia varies from relatively low for most of the coastline to moderate on the north-west coast of Western Australia. This area is more susceptible because of its proximity to Indonesia and other countries in the region which are prone to significant earthquake and volcanic activity.

In May 1960, a magnitude 9.5 earthquake in Chile generated the largest tsunami recorded along the east coast of Australia. The event generated tsunami waves of just under one metre at the Fort Denison tide gauge in Sydney Harbour. Slight to moderate damage was caused to boats in harbours at Lord Howe Island, Evans Head, Newcastle, Sydney and Eden.

There are serious consequences associated with a Tsunami however mitigation for such an event is indefinable.

Offshore Oil Spill:

Offshore oil spills are basically chance events. Although quite minor, maritime transport activity taking place around the Australian coast produces a continual risk of pollution of the marine environment by the various forms of liquid hydrocarbons carried by ships. With the concentration of Australia's population around the coastline, and the economic and recreational use made by that population of coastal waters, the potential seriousness of marine oil pollution in these circumstances comes into focus.

Despite such comparatively low shipping densities, particular parts of the shipping routes around the Australian coast have potential weather and navigational hazards associated with them, so that a degree of traffic management has been required. In addition, resources development and other factors have resulted in a certain degree of congestion in and around ports from which minerals are exported (i.e. Gladstone).

For Bundaberg, the sugar terminal located on the Burnett River is the main shipping port for large maritime vessels.

For the Bundaberg disaster District the level of risk of oil pollution is comparatively quite small, but the consequences of an oil pollution episode or series of episodes can be very serious in both economic and social terms, depending on location (e.g. Great Barrier Reef).

Earthquake:

Within the Bundaberg Disaster District an earthquake belt exists just inland of Bundaberg spanning downwards from Gladstone through Gayndah and beyond. The closest moderate sized recent earthquake struck about 40 km from Bundaberg in 1985 and had a Richter magnitude of 3.1. In 1918 Gladstone experienced an earthquake of a magnitude of 6.0, whilst Gayndah experienced a magnitude earthquake of 6.1 in 1935.

An earthquake is the shaking and vibration at the surface of the earth caused by underground movement along a fault plane or by volcanic activity.

The size of earthquakes is commonly measured using the Richter scale which compares the maximum heights of the seismic waves at a distance of 100 kilometres from the point on the earth's surface directly above where the

earthquake originated within the earth, the epicentre. The scale divides the size of earthquakes into categories called magnitudes which are an estimate of the energy released by an earthquake. For every unit increase in magnitude on the Richter scale, there is roughly a thirty-fold increase in the energy released by an earthquake. For instance, a magnitude 2.0 earthquake releases 30 times more energy than a magnitude 1.0 earthquake, while a magnitude 3.0 earthquake releases 900 times (30x30) more energy than a magnitude 1.0.

A magnitude 8.6 earthquake releases energy equivalent to about 10,000 atomic bombs of the type used to destroy Hiroshima in World War II.

The effects of an earthquake depend on many factors, such as the distance from the epicentre and the local ground conditions. Generally, for locations near the epicentre, the following effects may be observed:

As with a tsunami the mitigation for such an event is indefinable.

Failure of Critical Infrastructure:

Since Al-Qaeda's attacks on the USA on 11 September 2001, protecting critical infrastructure from terrorist attack has become a high priority for the Australian Government. There are other factors, however, that need to be taken into consideration as they can seriously affect critical infrastructure. As most of Australia's critical infrastructure is privately owned or operated it has been essential to build a partnership between business and government to ensure critical infrastructure is adequately protected, not just from terrorism, but from all hazards, be they flood, fire, or a tsunami such as the one that devastated our close neighbours so recently. The Australian Government regards emergency services as essential government services that form part of Australia's critical infrastructure.

The Australian Government defines critical infrastructure as: *"those physical facilities, supply chains, information technologies and communication networks that, if destroyed, degraded or rendered unavailable for an extended period, would significantly impact on the social or economic well-being of the nation or affect Australia's ability to conduct national defence and ensure national security."*

It is possible that a failure of critical infrastructure within the Bundaberg disaster district could occur separate to or as a consequence of a disaster event occurring within or outside of its boundaries. It is therefore critical that the Bundaberg DDMG ensure that the failure of critical infrastructure is addressed as a separate event.

Terrorist Attack:

Australia is not immune to these terrorist activities, especially following involvement in the Middle East. The Bali Bombings in 2002 are evidence of this.

The majority of Bundaberg's night clubs and pubs are located in a small section of the CBD known as Bourbon Street. These venues all of which have street frontages are capable of holding many hundreds of patrons. Although these venues comply with current fire safety legislation, they are extremely vulnerable in the event of to a terrorist bombing, such as occurred in Bali.

As with Bali, the timing of such an event, should it occur, would be during the evening hours on a Friday or Saturday night. This is the time when the maximum numbers of persons would be frequenting these venues. Such an incident would not have a significant affect on Bundaberg's businesses ability to continue to operate. This is due to the area of the CBD which would be affected not housing any major commercial or retail premises. However, there would be a significant affect on the region socially, psychologically and economically, not only as a

direct consequence of the incident itself, but from the ongoing loss of business and trade that would result as a consequence of local and international tourist ceasing to frequent Bundaberg.

Only maintaining vigilance on a national perspective, and trusting that the national security and intelligence organisations will be able to provide timely warning of the likelihood of such incidents will the community be able to prevent such incidents or minimise their affects.

Landslide:

Landslide is the movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. They result from the failure of the materials which make up the hill slope and are driven by the force of gravity. Sudden and rapid landslides are the most dangerous because of a lack of warning and the speed at which material can travel down the slope as well as the force of its resulting impact.

Landslides can be triggered by natural causes or by human activity. Landslides in Australia have caused fatalities, environmental degradation and millions of dollars damage to buildings, roads, railways, pipelines, communication networks and agricultural land. Since 1842, there have been 100 recorded landslide events which have resulted in the death of 105 people and injury to 129 (National Landslide Database, 2007). Although many of these landslides have resulted from natural phenomenon, almost half of those causing death and injury can be attributed to human activity.

Bundaberg District Risk Register

1.	<p>There is the potential that a severe tropical cyclone (Category 3+) will cause damage in the coastal and in-land areas of the community, which in turn will cause impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure and service delivery.</p>	<p>Cyclone – Cat. 3+ (includes east coast low)</p>	<p>Infrastructure People Environment</p>	<p>Levee Banks?? Building Regulations Drainage Maintenance Urban Planning Exercising DM plans Public Education Early Warning System Environmental Planning</p>	<p>Local DM Plans Local Council SES DTMR Dept of Public Works Business Continuity Plans DoC Emergency Shelters Volunteer Organisations Medical Services Evacuation Arrangements DPI&F DERM</p>
2.	<p>There is the potential that a storm surge resulting from a severe tropical cyclone (Category 3+) will cause damage in the coastal areas of the community, which in turn will impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure and service delivery.</p>	<p>Storm Surge</p>	<p>Infrastructure People Environment</p>	<p>Levee Banks?? Building Regulations Drainage Maintenance Urban Planning Exercising DM plans Public Education Early Warning System Environmental Planning</p>	<p>Local DM Plans Local Council SES DTMR Dept of Public Works Business Continuity Plans DoC Emergency Shelters Volunteer Organisations Medical Services Evacuation Arrangements DPI&F DERM</p>

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

3	<p>There is the potential that a major bush fire will cause damage in the coastal and in-land areas of the community, which in turn will impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure and service delivery.</p>	<p>Bush Fire</p>	<p>Infrastructure People Environment</p>	<p>Fire breaks Building Regulations Water Supply Maintenance Rural Planning Exercising DM plans Public Education Early Warning System</p>	<p>Local DM Plans Local Council SES DTMR QFRS Dept of Public Works Business Continuity Plans DoC Emergency Shelters Volunteer Organisations Medical Services Evacuation Arrangements DPI&F DERM</p>
4	<p>There is the potential that a major flood will cause damage in the coastal and in-land areas of the community, which in turn will impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure and service delivery.</p>	<p>Flooding (‘major’ as per BoM standards)</p>	<p>Infrastructure People Environment</p>	<p>Levee Banks?? Building Regulations Drainage Maintenance Urban Planning Exercising DM plans Public Education Early Warning System Environmental Planning</p>	<p>Local DM Plans Local Council SES DTMR Dept of Public Works Business Continuity Plans DoC Emergency Shelters Volunteer Organisations Medical Services Evacuation Arrangements DPI&F DERM</p>

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

5	There is the potential that a severe earthquake causing significant infrastructure damage to areas of the community will impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure and service delivery.	Earthquake (involving significant infrastructure damage)	Infrastructure People Environment	Building Regulations Urban Planning Exercising DM plans Public Education Environmental Planning	Local DM Plans Local Council SES DTMR Dept of Public Works Business Continuity Plans DoC Emergency Shelters Volunteer Organisations Medical Services Evacuation Arrangements DPI&F DERM
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1. Cyclone (3+)	Levee Banks?? Building Regulations Drainage Maintenance Urban Planning Exercising DM plans Public Education Early Warning System Environmental Planning	- 2 2 2 2 3 3 2	Local DM Plans Local Council SES DTMR Dept of Public Works Business Continuity Plans DoC Emergency Shelters Volunteer Organisations Medical Services Evacuation Arrangements DPI&F	2 2 3 2 2 2 2 n/a 2 3 2 2	Major	Likely	High	Moderate
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Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

4. Major Flood	Levee Banks??	-	Local DM Plans	2	Moderate	Likely	High	High		
	Building Regulations	2	Local Council	2						
	Drainage Maintenance	2	SES	3						
	Urban Planning	3	DTMR	2						
	Exercising DM plans	2	Dept of Public Works	2						
	Public Education	2	Business Continuity Plans	2						
	Early Warning System	2	DoC	3						
	Environmental Planning	3	Emergency Shelters	n/a						
			Volunteer Organisations	2						
			Medical Services	3						
		Evacuation Arrangements	2							
		DPI&F	2							
		DERM	2							
5. Earth- quake	Building Regulations	2	Local DM Plans	2	Major	Possible	High	Moderate		
	Urban Planning	2	Local Council	2						
	Exercising DM plans	2	SES	2						
	Public Education	2	DTMR	2						
	Environmental Planning	2	Dept of Public Works	2						
			Business Continuity Plans	2						
			DoC	2						
			Emergency Shelters	n/a						
			Volunteer Organisations	2						
			Medical Services	2						
		Evacuation Arrangements	2							
		DPI&F	2							
		DERM	2							

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

1. Cyclone (3+)	Intolerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Evacuation Plans for affected areas. Training for Emergency Services in evacuation of community. Improved public education program. 	Major	Likely	High	Treatment required, with further analysis
2. Storm Surge	Intolerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Evacuation Plans for affected areas. Training for Emergency Services in evacuation of community. Improved public education program. 	Major	Likely	High	Treatment required, with further analysis
3. Bush Fire	Tolerable subject to ALARP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Prevention Plans for affected areas. Training for Emergency Services in evacuation of community. Improved public education program. 	Minor	Likely	Medium	Treatment required, no further analysis
4. Major Flood	Tolerable subject to ALARP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Prevention Plans for affected areas. Training for Emergency Services in evacuation of community. Improved public education program. 	Moderate	Likely	High	Treatment required, no further analysis
5. Earth-quake	Tolerable subject to ALARP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Planning & Response Plans for affected areas. Training for Emergency Services in evacuation of community. Improved public education program. 	Major	Possible	High	Treatment required, no further analysis

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

**** NOTE: The nature and severity of the above listed hazards were identified by the Bundaberg DRAT as those necessitating a district level disaster management response by the Bundaberg DDMG in order to support either or both LDMG. They were also identified as those requiring additional risk analysis and evaluation in order to identify and implement a Risk Treatment Plan with a view to improving disaster management capabilities and reducing associated risk management levels. ****

Bundaberg District Risk Treatment Plan

<p>1. Cyclone (3+)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Evacuation Plans for affected areas. • Training for Emergency Services in evacuation of community. • Improved public education program. 	<p>High</p>					
<p>2. Storm Surge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Evacuation Plans for affected areas. • Training for Emergency Services in evacuation of community. • Improved public education program. 	<p>High</p>					
<p>3. Bush Fire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Prevention Plans for affected areas. • Training for Emergency Services in evacuation of community. • Improved public education program. 	<p>Medium</p>					

Bundaberg District Disaster Management Group

4. Major Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Prevention Plans for affected areas. • Training for Emergency Services in evacuation of community. • Improved public education program. 	Medium					
5. Earth- quake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Planning & Response Plans for affected areas. • Training for Emergency Services in evacuation of community. • Improved public education program. 	Medium					

**** NOTE: The contents of this table will be completed as part of the Bundaberg DRAT risk analysis process, which is currently in progress. ****

District Levels of Activation for Response Arrangements

ALERT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or more LDMGs operational Awareness that threat may be wide spread 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential requirements for DDMG to coordinate disaster operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> XO brief DDC on activation level of LDMG/s Analysis of threat Contact LDC/s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain contact with all LDCs Communication procedures established for support to DDCC Advise State regarding status of DDMG Establish all contacts Set up email systems
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threat level indicates DDMG support may be required Receipt of SITREPs Brief DDMG Core Members Warning orders given to DDMG Planning for potential support to LDMGs DDC support staff briefed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for support received from LDCC Large threat is imminent Develop situational awareness Pass on urgent warnings Commence SITREPs to SDCC Roster developed for DDCC DDCC activated with required staff Forward planning commenced SDCC advised DDMG stood up Regular SITREPs provided to SDCC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact in the District Coordinated support required Significant state resources committed DDCC activated and roster commenced Logistics, operations planning and administrative cells in place Coordination of state support commenced Receive advice from State Disaster Coordinator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All LDMGs stood down Recovery arrangements functioning¹ Final SITREPs to SDMG Debrief of DDCC staff Debrief of DDMG members Finalisation of expenditure Transition from response and recovery to recovery Agencies not involved in recovery operations resume standard business and afterhours contact arrangements

¹ Full detail on levels of activation for recovery arrangements are outlined in the *Queensland Recovery Guidelines*.

Appendices

The following documents form Appendices to this Plan:

- (i) Bundaberg DDMG - District Disaster Coordination Centre Standing Operating Procedures

- (ii) Local Government Disaster Management Plans:
 - Bundaberg Regional Council Disaster Management Plan
 - North Burnett Regional Council Disaster Management Plan

- (iii) Functional Committee Sub-plans:
 - Department of Public Works (QBuild):
 - Regional Disaster Management Plan (Wide Bay Burnett)
 - Department of Communities:
 - Bundaberg Community Recovery Plan
 - Memorandum of Understanding
 - Department of Transport:
 - Transport Disaster Management Plan
 - Queensland Health:
 - Disaster Plan
 - Mental Health and Psychosocial Sub plan
 - Ergon Energy:
 - Emergency Management Plan (Southern Region)

- (iv) Bundaberg DDMG – ‘Response to Recovery Transition Strategy’

- (v) Bundaberg DDMG – ‘Traffic Management Plan’

The following documents should be read as complementing the Bundaberg District Disaster Management Plan:

Hazard Specific Plans

- Oil Spill Contingency Plan (Department of Transport - Maritime Division)
- Emergency Animal Disease (Department of Primary Industries)
- Wildfire Contingency Plan (Queensland Fire and Rescue Service)
- Nation Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan (2010)
- Oil Spill Contingency Plan (Maritime Safety Qld., Port of Bundaberg)
- Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan
- Cania Dam: Emergency Action Plan (Sunwater)
- Fred Haigh Dam: Emergency Action Plan (Sunwater)
- Wuruma Dam: Emergency Action Plan (Sunwater)
- Paradise Dam: Emergency Action Plan (Sunwater)
- Woongarra Balancing Storage: Emergency Action Plan should be added.
- Isis Balancing Storage: Emergency Action Plan should be added.

- Tropical Cyclone Storm Tide Warning-Response System (Fifth Edition-2003)

Other relevant documentation:

- *Ambulance Service Act 1991*
- *Disaster Management Act 2003*
- *Disaster Management and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2010*
- *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*
- *Police Service Administration Act 1990*
- *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*
- *State Transport Act 1938*
- Queensland Disaster Management Planning Guidelines
- The Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) and its use in Queensland
- Australian Defence Force 'Plan Ironbark' – Details procedures for the provision of assistance to the civil community through the Defence Aid to the Civil Community arrangements.
- State Disaster Management Plan
- Queensland Resupply Guidelines
- Emergency Alert – Queensland Operational Guidelines