



MAREEBA DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Incorporating the Local Government Areas of:
Croydon Shire Council
Etheridge Shire Council
Mareeba Shire Council
Tablelands Regional Council

Forward

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.

The communities located within the Mareeba Disaster District are susceptible to the impacts from a variety of natural and technological hazards.

The Mareeba District Disaster Management Plan (the Plan) has been prepared under the authority of the Disaster Management Act 2003 to provide a framework for comprehensive disaster management within the Mareeba Disaster 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 arrangements that may be applied in an all-hazards context.

The plan also incorporates specific strategies for disaster management in respect to all hazards identified through analysis as having potential to cause significant losses within the community; physically, psychologically and economically.

The plan is a dynamic document that may be amended as required to incorporate legislative changes and lessons learned from activations during events. The plan will also be reviewed periodically and amended as necessary to address the district's most significant risks as identified through hazard analysis and risk assessments and ensure compliance with current best practice procedures in disaster management planning.



Kyell Palmer
District Disaster Coordinator
Mareeba DDMG
Date: 10 August 2022

Contents

Forward	1
Governance	4
Endorsement and Authorisation	4
Document Control	5
Distribution	5
Amendment Register	5
Administration	6
Authority to plan	6
Purpose	6
Objectives	6
Strategic Policy Statement	6
Scope	6
Disaster Management Priorities	7
External Assessment	7
Review of District Disaster Management Arrangements	8
Review of Local Disaster Management Arrangements	8
Mareeba District Disaster Management Group	9
Establishment	9
Role	9
Functions	9
Disaster Management Principles	9
Membership	10
Roles and Responsibilities	11
Business and Meetings	11
Post Disaster Assessment	12
Training	12
Exercises	12
Disaster Profile	13
Community Context	13
Environment	13
Population and Community	14
Response Organisations	15
Economy / Industry	15
Hazards	16
Response	17
Overview	17
Disaster Declarations	17
Activation and Triggers for Response	17
Response Functions Lead Agencies	18
Warning Notification and Dissemination	18
Emergency Alert	18
District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC)	19
Satellite Location – Liaison Officer	19
Operational Reporting	20
Hazard Specific Arrangements	22
Request for Assistance	23
Request for Air Support	23
Request for Australian Defence Force (ADF) Assistance	24

Request for Supplies and Equipment.....	24
Resupply	24
Emergency Supply	25
Financial Management	25
Recovery	26
Strategy	26
Transition from response operations to recovery operations	26
Functions of Recovery.....	26
District Recovery Coordinator	27
District Recovery Group	27
Risk Management Process	28
Overview	28
Risk Assessment	28
Risk Treatment	28
Annexure Index.....	29
Annexure A - Mareeba District Disaster Management Group Contact List.....	30
Annexure B - Mareeba District Risk Register	34
Annexure B - Mareeba District Risk Treatment Plan	36
Annexure C – Overview of Referable Dams with the Mareeba Disaster District	47
Annexure D - Abbreviations and Acronyms	53
Annexure E - Definitions	55

Governance

Endorsement and Authorisation

The Mareeba District Disaster Management Plan has been prepared by the Mareeba Disaster District Management Group in compliance with the Disaster Management Act 2003, section 23(b).

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



Kyell Palmer
District Disaster Coordinator
Mareeba DDMG
Date: 10 August 2022



**Queensland
Government**

Document Control

Distribution

In compliance with s. 56 of the DM Act, the District Disaster Management Plan is available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public. Copies of the plan may be purchased upon payment of the relevant fee. All applications are to be made to the:

Executive Officer

Mareeba Disaster District

P O Box 1126

Mareeba 4880

DDC.Mareeba@police.qld.gov.au

In compliance with s 56 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, a copy of the plan is available on the Queensland Police Service website: www.police.qld.gov.au

Amendment Register

AMENDMENT		PLAN UPDATED	
NUMBER/REF	ISSUE DATE	INSERTED BY	DATE
1	February 2012	XO	24/10/2012
2	July	XO	30/07/2013
3	August	XO	01/08/2013
5	January 2015	XO	14/01/2015
6	October 2019	XO	30/10/2019
7	November 2019	XO	25/11/2019
8	August 2022	XO	10/08/2022

Administration

Authority to plan

This District Disaster Management Plan is prepared under the provisions of s.53 of the Disaster Management Act (2003).

Purpose

This district disaster management plan is prepared under the provision of s 53 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (DM Act). This plan details the arrangements within the Mareeba Disaster District to provide whole-of-government planning and coordination capability to support local governments in disaster management.

Objectives

The objective of the Mareeba District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) 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 Queensland Disaster Management Committee's (QDMC) Strategic Policy Framework; the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP); the Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines; and any other Guidelines relevant to district level disaster management; and
- the development, implementation, and monitoring of priorities for disaster management for the district.

Strategic Policy Statement

Disaster management and disaster operations in the Mareeba Disaster District will be aligned with the Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement.

[Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement](#)

Scope

In accordance with Section 49 of the Disaster Management Act 2003, this Disaster Management Plan is prepared to:

- Outline the State group's strategic policy framework, and the concepts and principles for disaster management in Queensland; outline the structure, responsibilities and arrangements of committees at State, Disaster District and Local Government level;
- Outline the roles and responsibilities of those departments and agencies who have been allocated a functional role;
- Provide for the coordination of disaster operations and activities;
- Identify events that are likely to happen and outline priorities for disaster management in the State;
- Provide for the activation of the arrangements in support of State operations;
- Include matters stated in the disaster management guidelines; and

- Specify responsibilities for annual reporting in relation to disaster management.

This plan details the arrangements necessary to undertake disaster management within the Mareeba Disaster District. This includes the local government areas of:

- Tablelands
- Etheridge
- Croydon
- Mareeba

Disaster Management Priorities

The priorities for the Mareeba Disaster Management Group (DDMG) are to:

- improve community (including business) disaster planning/mitigation and preparation;
- manage training of Mareeba DDMG members in line with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework;
- integrate effective disaster risk reduction initiatives into strategic and corporate plans at appropriate levels of government, community organisations, industry and commerce;
- monitor and evaluate the disaster management arrangements to:
 - streamline arrangements;
 - develop clear accountability, including defined roles and responsibilities at all levels of the disaster management arrangements;
 - improve the communication flow process; and
 - develop whole-of-government, media, and community engagement arrangements.

External Assessment

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

All review and assessment of district disaster management arrangements conducted by the Mareeba DDMG will be undertaken in accordance with the direction provided by IGEM.

The Mareeba DDMG will ensure its disaster management operations and planning adhere to the principles of the Framework and Standard.

Comprehensive information in relation to the requirements and components of the Framework and the Standard may be found at:

[Emergency Management Assurance Framework](#)

Review of District Disaster Management Arrangements

In accordance with s 55 of the DM Act the District Disaster Management Plan may be reviewed or renewed whenever the group considers it appropriate.

The District Disaster Management Plan and Sub-plans may be reviewed at any other time should it become apparent that urgent amendment is required to affect the operational effectiveness of Mareeba DDMG activities.

Review of Local Disaster Management Arrangements

In accordance with s 23 of the DM Act, it is a function of the Mareeba DDMG to regularly review and assess the disaster management of local groups in the district.

All review and assessment of local disaster management arrangements conducted by the Mareeba DDMG will be undertaken in accordance with the direction provided by IGEM.

Mareeba District Disaster Management Group

Establishment

The Mareeba DDMG is established in accordance with s 22; 'Functions' of the DM Act which incorporates the Croydon, Etheridge, Mareeba and Tablelands Regional Council areas.

Role

The Mareeba DDMG is comprised of representatives from regionally based Queensland government agencies, government owned corporations, non-government organisations, industry, commerce and key community representatives, who can provide and coordinate whole-of-Government support and resource gap assistance to disaster affected communities.

The Mareeba DDMG performs a 'middle management' function within Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) by providing coordinated state government support when requested by the Local Disaster Management Groups (LDMG).

Functions

Function of the Mareeba DDMG will be in accordance with s 23 of the DM Act.

[Queensland Disaster Management Act 2003](#)

Disaster Management Principles

Section 4A of the DM Act provides that disaster management is administered in accordance to the following guiding principles:

- (a) *Disaster management should be planned across the following four phases—*
 - (i) *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;*
 - (ii) *The taking of preparatory measures to ensure that, if an event occurs, communities, resources and services are able to cope with the effects of the event;*
 - (iii) *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;*
 - (iv) *The taking of appropriate 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;*
- (b) *All events, whether natural or caused by human acts or omissions, should be managed in accordance with the following—*
 - (i) *A strategic policy framework developed by the State group;*
 - (ii) *The State Disaster Management Plan;*
 - (iii) *Any disaster management guidelines;*

- (c) *Local governments should primarily be responsible for managing events in their local government area;*
- (d) *District groups and the State group should provide local governments with appropriate resources and support to help the local governments carry out disaster operations.*

Membership

The Mareeba DDMG is comprised of persons and representatives as nominated in s 24 of the DM Act 'Membership':

- Chairperson – District Disaster Coordinator (DDC)
- Deputy Chairperson
- Executive Officer
- A representative of each local government within the district
- Persons representing departments that the Queensland Disaster Management Committee, in consultation with the District Disaster Coordinator, considers appropriate to be represented on the group.

The core membership of the Mareeba DDMG is comprised of the following:

- Queensland Police Service (QPS)
 - Chairperson
 - Deputy Chairperson
 - Executive Officer
- Local Government within Disaster District
 - Croydon Shire Council
 - Etheridge Shire Council
 - Mareeba Shire Council
 - Tablelands Regional Council
- Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)
- Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS)
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)
- Queensland Health (Q-Health)
- Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy (DCHDE)
 - Communities
 - Housing and Homelessness
- Department of Energy and Public Works (DEPW)
 - Q-Build
- Department of Environment and Science (DES)
- Department of Resources (DoR)
- Department of Transport & Main Roads (DTMR)

Representatives of the following departments / agencies may be invited to attend DDMG meetings and assist in disaster operations in an advisory and co-operative disaster capacity as required:

- Australian Defence Force – JOSS Qld
- Bureau of Meteorology
- Department of Education (DoE)
- Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (DRDMW)
 - Water
- Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DSDILGP)
- Ergon Energy
- National Broadband Network (NBN)
- National Recovery and Resilience Agency
- Qld Corrective Services (Lotus Glen Correctional Centre)
- Queensland Rail (QR)
- Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)
- Sunwater (Tinaroo Falls Dam)
- Telstra

The Mareeba DDMG contact list is updated regularly and is managed by the Mareeba DDMG Executive.

Roles and Responsibilities

A detailed itemisation of the roles and responsibilities of member agencies is outlined within the SDMP. The Mareeba DDMG adopts the itemisation of these roles and responsibilities at the district level.

[State Disaster Management Plan](#)

Business and Meetings

Reporting requirements within the Mareeba Disaster District shall be in accordance with s 38 of the DM Act, Part 3 of the Disaster Management Regulation and Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline. The District Disaster Management Group may conduct its business, including its meetings, in a way it considers appropriate.

A quorum for a meeting of the Mareeba DDMG is the number equal to one-half of its members for the time being holding office plus one (1); or if one-half of its members for the time being holding office is not a whole number, the next highest whole number.

Personal attendance at meetings is preferred, however if this cannot be achieved a member may be able to participate by using any technology that reasonably allows members to hear and take part in discussions as they happen (section 42). For example, if videoconferencing facilities are available the member is taken to be present at the meeting.

Post Disaster Assessment

The review of operational activities undertaken during a disaster is a key component in ensuring capability development and the continuous improvement of disaster management arrangements.

Post-disaster reviews are conducted to:

- assess disaster operations undertaken for a given disaster including actions, decisions or processes;
- document those processes that worked well and identify a course of action to ensure that they are captured and updated in relevant doctrine for use in the next operation; and
- assess capability and consider where additional training and/or exercises may enhance capacity.

Guidelines and reporting requirements relating to post disaster assessments are contained within the Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline:

[Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline](#)

Training

Section 16A of the Act provides a legislative requirement for the Commissioner QFES, to ensure that persons involved in disaster operations are appropriately trained to maintain or enhance capability under Queensland's disaster management arrangements. It is also the responsibility of all stakeholders with disaster management and disaster operations roles to undertake the training relevant to their role as outlined in the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework (QDMTF).

The QDMTF outlines the core training courses and inductions relevant to the key disaster management stakeholders to support the effective performance of their role with training facilitated with their regional QFES Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC).

Agencies and organisations represented on the Mareeba DDMG are responsible for meeting the minimum training requirement in consultation with the DDMG XO and EMC.

Exercises

Exercises are a key component of disaster management strategies and are conducted with the objective of practising the coordination procedures during an event including.

The Mareeba DDMG will conduct at least one exercise annually, to include all core members.

Disaster Profile

Community Context

The Mareeba Disaster District includes the following Local Government Areas;

- Mareeba Shire Council
- Tablelands Regional Council
- Croydon Shire Council
- Etheridge Shire Council

Each Council is required to form a Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) in accordance with s 29 of the DM Act.

Environment

The Eastern section of the Mareeba Disaster District is bounded by the Great Dividing Range, the North by the mountainous regions in the headwater of the Palmer River, the South by the Gregory Range and the West by the flood plains of the Gilbert and Einasleigh Rivers.

The Disaster District comprises mountain ranges and a significant number of riverine waterways in the eastern section. There is undulating bushland through to flat open savannah in the western area, encompassing Mareeba, Etheridge and Croydon Shires. Flood plains exist in the Croydon Shire.

The Disaster District has eight referable dams within its boundary and each dam has individual attributes and risks based on location, construction, catchment areas, topography, average rainfall and population at risk. A overview of these eight dams is contained in appendix C.

Rich soils are prevalent on the Eastern section of the District. South Eastern area of the Tablelands enjoys medium to high average annual rainfall and this combination lends itself to intense crop farming, dairy, diverse orchard farming and intensive grazing. A significant area within the North East of the District is serviced by Sunwater's channel irrigation scheme which is fed from Tinaroo Falls Dam. These areas experience higher sun exposure and water allocations from Sunwater provide excellent opportunity to grow a vast range of crops, fruit and vegetables. Agriculture is an extremely important contributor to the overall economy on the Atherton Tablelands.

Within the Etheridge and Croydon Shires, grazing is the predominant agricultural activity. There is also cropping and orchard operations in areas where water is able to be reliably sourced.

Climate profiles within the Disaster District are varied depending on the location. Southern Tablelands is generally sub-tropical with mild to moderate temperatures. Northern Tablelands is slightly warmer which is in line with the dryer conditions. Temperatures in the Mareeba Shire can exceed 40 degrees Celsius over summer. Etheridge and Croydon Shires experience high temperatures in summer months with temperatures up to 45 degrees Celsius possible.

Population and Community

The below estimated resident population was current at 30 June 2020.
All data sourced from Queensland Government Statistician's Office.

1.1.3.1 LGA Summary

- Croydon Shire
 - 285 Persons with a median age of 39.4 years.
- Etheridge Shire
 - 794 Persons with a median age of 45.5 years.
- Mareeba Shire
 - 23,116 Persons with a median age of 43.1 years.
- Tablelands Regional Council
 - 25,667 Persons with a median age of 47.8 years.

1.1.3.2 District Summary

- Total resident population for Mareeba Disaster District based on the above data is: 49,862 persons.
- Approximately 22.4% of the population for the District are over 65 years of age.
- Projected increase of population for the District is to 60,048 persons by 2041.
- Percentage of homeless persons within the District is 0.69%.
- Percentage of persons with a profound or severe disability is 5.6%.

Healthcare

Cairns and Hinterland Hospital and Health Service manages public health care within the disaster district. Public hospitals are located at Mareeba and Atherton with smaller clinical operations also existing at most towns within the District.

The Department of Communities Disability Services provides disability services, support and facilities to people with a disability and their careers living within the district.

Transport

Road

Significant risk is attributable to the four range roads within the District. Trucking of sugar cane from the Tablelands to Mossman, trucking of ore by road train from Mount Garnet to Greenvale, and trucking of sugar cane, fruit and vegetables from upper tablelands to Innisfail & South present significantly higher dangers. Tourist coaches regularly travel the ranges, particularly the Kuranda Range, to the Tablelands area and points to the west.

Aviation

There are several council controlled airstrips including Dimbulah, Chillagoe, Atherton, Mount Surprise, Einasleigh, Forsayth, Georgetown and Croydon, with the most significant Aerodrome being Mareeba which is situated approximately 10 kilometres south of Mareeba township. There are numerous private airstrips within the District. Commercial operations are conducted from Mareeba and Atherton airstrips.

Rail

The Kuranda scenic railway passes through mountainous terrain forming part of the Kuranda range. The line has previously experienced damage due to subsidence of the strata. Most parts of the line are not accessible by road vehicles. The Savannahlander Rail service is a tourism venture that winds its way through Mareeba, Tablelands and Etheridge. The Gulflander Rail runs on the Western side of Croydon into Carpentaria. These operations all have significant rail line infrastructure and much of this (ie. timber bridges ect) is exposed to risk during bushfire.

Response Organisations

Queensland Police Service

Police Stations are located across the district at Mareeba, Atherton, Kuranda, Mt Molloy, Dimbulah, Chillagoe, Malanda, Millaa Millaa, Yungaburra, Herberton, Ravenshoe, Mt Garnet, Mt Surprise, Georgetown, Forsayth and Croydon.

Queensland Ambulance Service

Ambulance Stations are located at Mareeba, Atherton, Kuranda, Dimbulah, Malanda, Millaa Millaa, Ravenshoe, Mt Garnet and honorary stations are located at Chillagoe, Georgetown and Croydon.

Queensland Fire and Rescue Services

Fire Stations are located at Mareeba and Atherton with composite staffing and Kuranda, Dimbulah, Yungaburra, Malanda, Millaa Millaa, Herberton and Ravenshoe with auxiliary staffing.

Rural Fire Brigades

QFES Rural Brigades are located at Julatten, Mount Molloy, Kuranda, Speewah, Koah, Davies Creek, Chillagoe, Dimbulah, Paddys Green, Leafgold, Arriga, Wolfram Road, Fassio Road, Mutchilba, Tinaroo, Stoney Batter, Barrine, Lake Eacham, Walkamin, Springmount, Watsonville, Walsh River, Irvinebank, Wondecla, Tarzali, Tumoulin, Lower Silver Valley, Ravenshoe, Barrine, Nth & Sth Millstream, Innot Hot Springs, Battle Creek, Mt Garnet, Mt Surprise, Einasleigh, Forsayth, Georgetown and Croydon.

State Emergency Service

SES Units are active with in the district, with groups located at Mareeba, Atherton, Kuranda, Chillagoe, Malanda, Herberton, Ravenshoe, Mt Garnet, Georgetown and Croydon.

Economy / Industry

Agriculture is widely regarded as the industry of greatest economic significance within the district. With a broad range of agriculture comes a significant range of support industries including packaging manufactures, transport operators, rural goods producers and distributors.

Tourism is another industry of note on the greater Tablelands with agritourism, adventure tourism and tourism focused on natural and historical areas of interest all featuring heavily across the district. Significant tourism ventures include, but are not limited to Herberton Historic Village in Tablelands, Coffee plantations with Café/Bistros operations in Mareeba, Undara Lava Tubes and Cobalt Gorge in Etheridge, historic trail and Gulflander Rail in Croydon.

Renewable energy projects have expanded within the district. Established wind farms exist at Ravenshoe and Mt Emerald and new projects are coming online including the Kidston solar and hydro project near Einasleigh in the Etheridge Shire.

Industries of key importance to the economy, include:

- Horticulture – mangoes, avocados, table grapes, citrus, coffee, peanuts, blueberries and lychees.
- Field crops – Sugar cane, maize, wheat, sorghum and pasture legumes.
- Beef cattle, dairy, chicken production.
- Mining - gold and other rare metals.
- Tourism.

Hazards

Each Local Government has conducted an assessment of the threats to their area as well as having identified any appropriate mitigation strategies that may be implemented. The role of the District Disaster Management Group is not to deal with these individual threats but to assist the LDMGs in implementing their respective Local Disaster Management Plans. Some of the hazards that are common to most of the Local Government areas include, but are not limited to:

- tropical cyclone;
- major flooding;
- emergency diseases / pandemic (human);
- severe storm;
- bushfires;
- urban structural fire;
- dam failure;
- terrorist related incident;
- failure of critical infrastructure;
- hazardous materials incident;
- emergency diseases / pandemic (animal);
- emergency diseases / pandemic (plant);
- insect/vermin plague; and
- landslip

Response

Overview

Disaster response involves taking appropriate measures to respond to an event, which includes actions taken and measures planned before, during and immediately after an event, to ensure that its effects are minimised and person affected by the event are given immediate relief and support.

Disaster Declarations

The DM Act s 64 provides the legislative authority for declaration of disaster situations by a DDC.

Subdivision 1 Declaration of disaster situation by district disaster coordinator

64 Declaration

- (1) A district disaster coordinator for a disaster district 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, or reasonably likely to be necessary, for the district disaster coordinator or a declared disaster officer to exercise declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise any of the following—
 - (i) loss of human life;
 - (ii) illness or injury to humans;
 - (iii) property loss or damage;
 - (iv) damage to the environment.
- (2) Before declaring the disaster situation, the district disaster coordinator must take reasonable steps to consult with—
 - (a) the district group for the disaster district; and
 - (b) each local government whose area is in, or partly in, the declared area for the disaster situation.
- (3) A failure to consult under subsection (2) does not affect the validity of the declaration.

Activation and Triggers for Response

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

The District Disaster Coordinator should determine when, and to what extent, the Mareeba DDMG should activate in support of an event. Activation is scalable and does not necessarily mean the convening of all members of the Mareeba DDMG or the activation of the DDCC.

The SDCC is to be notified of any change of activation level within Mareeba Disaster District via email to SDCC@qfes.qld.gov.au and DIEMS (Board 8 and 8a).

The four levels of activation, as defined in the State Disaster Management Plan, are detailed tabled below.

ACTIVATION RESPONSE MODEL

Level of activation	Definition
Alert	A heightened level of vigilance and preparedness due to the possibility of an event in the area of responsibility. Some action may be required and the situation should be monitored by staff capable of assessing and preparing for the potential hazard.
Lean Forward	An operational state prior to 'Stand Up', characterised by a heightened level of situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster coordination centres are on standby – prepared but not activated.
Stand Up	The operational state following 'Lean Forward' where resources are mobilised, personnel are activated and operational activities commenced. Disaster coordination centres are activated.
Stand Down	Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and/or recovery operations. The event no longer requires a coordinated operational response.

Response Functions Lead Agencies

Multiple state agencies are responsible for various disaster response functions within Queensland. These responsibilities are allocated as a result of an agency's role in administering relevant legislation or ability to provide specialist resources.

A detailed itemisation of the disaster response functions, and associated lead agencies, is outlined within the SDMP in Figure 8.2 pg 48 - 50. The Mareeba DDMG adopts the itemisation of these functions at the district level.

[State Disaster Management Plan](#)

Warning Notification and Dissemination

The Mareeba DDMG has a responsibility to ensure warnings are disseminated to members of the Local Disaster Management Groups, District Disaster Management Group, member agencies and the community. Multiple means of communication are used, and agencies are responsible for communicating within their organisation as per the QDMA structure.

This process takes into consideration, rapid onset events and will utilise all available communication means including email and text message.

The warning notification process is reviewed annually with contact lists updated as roles and positions change.

Emergency Alert

Emergency Alert (EA) is one of the tools that can be used to warn communities of an impending emergency and is a critical element of emergency response. The Queensland Emergency Alert Manual governs the use of EA in Queensland. This manual is located at:

[Queensland Emergency Alert Manual](#)

QFES is the lead functional agency for the management and administration of Emergency Alerts in Queensland.

Each local government has pre-prepared Emergency Alerts for hazards in their area.

District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC)

The Mareeba DDCC has two locations listed below, event dependant the DDC will determine which location is to be used for the establishment of the DDCC.

District Disaster Coordination Centre primary venue is located at:

**Tablelands Patrol Group Headquarters
178 Walsh Street, Mareeba**

District Disaster Coordination Centre secondary venue is located at:

**Atherton Police Station Major Incident Room.
83 Main Street, Atherton**

These venues are fully equipped with computers, 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.

Alternate District Disaster Coordination Centre locations may be identified, as determined by the District Disaster Coordinator.

The exact location of the District Disaster Coordination Centre will be determined by the District Disaster Coordinator in consultation with the Local Disaster Coordinators and appropriate members of the Mareeba DDMG. District Disaster Coordination Centre staff and Mareeba DDMG members will be advised of the location when the Mareeba DDMG activates the centre.

Satellite Location – Liaison Officer

Where deemed necessary by the DDC, a DDCC liaison officer is to be embedded in local DCCs or Combatant Authority Command Posts within the Disaster District (e.g. QFES ROC & ICC's for fire related events).

The specific location and staffing model (more than 1 officer maybe required) for liaison officer/s is to be at the direction of the DDC and in consultation with the Deputy DDC, XO and relevant LDC or combatant authority. Where possible, and if approved, staff required to operate in these positions should be pre-deployed to the location prior to any event impacting an area in order to ensure safe and ready access via open transport routes, as well as providing sufficient time and capacity to gain suitable situational awareness. Approval for pre-deployment is to be obtained from the Tablelands Patrol Group Inspector.

The purpose of a 'Liaison Officer' is to:

- provide the relevant LDCC / LDMG / Combatant Authority with timely support, assistance and guidance in response to disaster/s in accordance with the DDC's operational objectives; and
- provide a direct link to the Mareeba DDCC and report regularly to ensure the DDCC maintains situational awareness.

The LDCC / LDMG / Combatant Authority shall operate independently, but in consultation with the 'Liaison Officer'. The Liaison Officer is to adhere to the disaster management arrangements by reporting to the DDCC / DDMG on its operations, unless directed otherwise by the DDC or SDCC.

Any location to be utilised, shall where practicable, be located within close proximity to a LDCC / Combatant Authority Command Centre and should be sufficiently resourced for its purpose. It must also provide adequate shelter, power, communications, and amenities. Contact details for any liaison officer shall be provided to the DDCC and SDCC at the earliest practicable opportunity.

Staffing of the District Disaster Coordination Centre

The **Centre structure** will consist of:

- District Disaster Coordinator;
- Deputy District Disaster Coordinator;
- Executive Officer, Mareeba DDMG;
- Operations Officer;
- Planning Officer;
- Intelligence Officer; and
- Administration and Logistics

The **Support Team** may include:

- Telephonists;
- Registry Officer;
- Agency Liaison Officers will attend the District Disaster Coordination Centre as required (e.g., QFES, QAS, DTMR, QH, JOSS);
- Overall management of the district disaster response is the responsibility of the District Disaster Coordinator;
- Management of the District Disaster Coordination Centre is the responsibility of the appointed Executive Officer of the Mareeba DDMG;
- The minimum staffing level required to operate the Centre is at the discretion of the District Disaster Coordinator. In general, there will be two teams working opposing shifts who will staff the Centre; and
- District Disaster Coordination Centre staff will be drawn from the Tablelands Police Patrol Group and personnel from various participating Government and non-Government Departments / Agencies.

In the event that the activation continues for an extended period of time, fatigue management principles will apply. Coordination centre staff will be sourced in the first instance from within Far North Police District, requests for additional QPS staff will be managed internally in conjunction with the stand-up of a State Police Operations Centre (SPOC).

Member and advisory agencies will be required to manage fatigue of their staff in line with internal agency policy and procedures.

Operational Reporting

The Mareeba District Disaster Coordination Centre will maintain operational information on the Queensland Police Service Disaster Incident and Event Management System (DIEMS). Once the District Disaster Coordination Centre

receives all local and agency Situation Reports (SITREPs), it is the responsibility of the Executive Officer of the Mareeba DDMG to update DIEMS, so that the SDCC is provided with real time/accurate situational awareness and reporting. Details should include all relevant information/issues surrounding the disaster situation and planning projections into the future.

Once activated, the Mareeba DDMG will provide real time situational reporting on the event and disaster management operations of local and district groups to the SDCC and DDMG members via:

- 1) DIEMS;
- 2) Email SitReps to members and SDCC; and
- 3) As requested by the SDCC.

Hazard Specific Arrangements

Whilst Queensland has adopted an all-hazards approach to the development of disaster management arrangements, it is important to acknowledge that some hazards have characteristics that may require a hazard specific approach.

There may be a range of hazard specific plans, developed by the relevant hazard-specific primary agencies, that the Mareeba DDMG needs to consider as supporting references to complementing this plan.

Hazard	Primary Agency	State and National Plans
Animal and Plant Disease	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN) Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan (AQUAVETPLAN) Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (PLANTPLAN) Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual (BEOM)
Biological (human related)	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Bushfire	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Wildfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans (Regional)
Chemical	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Heat Wave	Queensland Health	Heatwave Response Plan
Pandemic	Queensland Health	Queensland Pandemic Plan National Action Plan for Human Pandemic Queensland Whole-of-Government Pandemic Plan
Radiological	Queensland Health	State of Queensland Multi-agency Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incidents
Terrorism	Queensland Police Service	Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan National Counter-Terrorism Plan

These plans address specific hazards where government departments and agencies have a primary management responsibility.

All hazard specific plans are to address the hazard actions across all Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery (PPRR) phases and include information on how the QDMA links with the hazard specific arrangements and provides support to the primary agency in the management of the hazard specific event.

Specific planning is required for these arrangements as their coordination and operational procedures can be different to those of the QDMA.

Coordination centres and the structures within them can be outside the local, district and State coordination centres and the passage of information and resources may be managed using different processes.

A generic hazard specific arrangements structure and linkages and communication flow to the broader QDMA is outlined in the SDMP.

Primary agencies also have a role in ensuring State hazard specific plans link to national hazard specific plans and arrangements and that appropriate communication and relationships with counterparts at the national level are maintained.

Request for Assistance

The Mareeba DDMG does not 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 business operators.

Where resources or services are not available within their jurisdiction, or if available, have been or are likely to be expended, a Local Disaster Management Group may request assistance from the Mareeba DDMG to provide such resources. Requests shall be in the approved Request for Assistance (RFA) form.

Requests for Assistance may be received by email, in person, within Guardian or through DIEMS.

Upon receipt of a Request for Assistance, it will be prioritised accordingly by the District Disaster Coordinator, Deputy Chair or Executive Officer in consideration of Requests for Assistance received from other impacted Local Disaster Management Groups. The Mareeba DDMG shall make all reasonable endeavours to locate the required resource or service from within the disaster district.

Resources and services acquired by the Mareeba DDMG and appropriated to a Local Disaster Management Group may be recalled and reallocated at the discretion of the District Disaster Coordinator.

In the event the required resource or service is not available elsewhere in the disaster district, the Mareeba DDMG shall forward a request, in the required form, to the State Disaster Coordination Centre for consideration.

In acquiring resources, the Mareeba 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 Executive Officer of the Mareeba DDMG shall ensure that accurate records are maintained in respect to requests for assistance, resource acquisition and allocation, and financial expenditures.

Request for Air Support

The Mareeba DDMG as an entity does not possess any Aviation resources. All resources within the disaster district are owned and managed by government departments, corporate entities, or private business operators. Where a resource or service, which is required to conduct disaster response activities, is not available within the jurisdiction of the Local Disaster Management Group, the Local Disaster Management Group may request assistance from the Mareeba DDMG to provide such resources.

The Mareeba DDMG may make the request for assistance for air support to the State Disaster Coordination Centre for consideration.

Request for Australian Defence Force (ADF) Assistance

The Australian Government may provide assistance in response to a disaster event, following a request for Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC). The principle applied to emergency DACC is that state and territory governments are primarily responsible for combating disasters using available paid and volunteer services and commercially available resources.

In all cases it is recommended that any potential DACC requests are first discussed with the Mareeba DDMG ADF member and the SDCC Commander. There are six categories of DACC with the following DACC 1 – 3 being pertinent to disaster management.

- DACC 1 – localised, short-term emergency responses
- DACC 2 – significant crisis response or relief assistance
- DACC 3 – significant recovery assistance
- DACC 4 – local, small-scale non-emergency support
- DACC 5 – general, significant non-emergency support
- DACC 6 – support to law enforcement – no use of force (including no intrusive or coercive acts)

When considering whether to request Defence support, the DACC policy and manual outlines the main principals and arrangements that guide provisions of DACC support. The DACC manual

[Defence Assistance to the Civil Community \(DACC\) Policy](#)

[Defence Assistance to the Civil Community \(DACC\) Manual](#)

Request for Supplies and Equipment

The Mareeba DDMG as an entity does not possess any resource reserves. All resources within the disaster district are owned and managed by the Local Government Authorities, government departments/agencies, corporate entities, or private business operators. Available resources, which may be necessary for disaster response activities, may be requested from these entities as required. Copies of local disaster management plans are available on the respective council websites or from the respective council offices.

Where a resource or service, which is required to conduct disaster response activities, is not available within the jurisdiction of the Local Disaster Management Group, the Local Disaster Management Group may request assistance from the Mareeba DDMG to provide such resources.

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, triggering the need to resupply provisions to that area.

Local Disaster Management Groups, that require assistance in the form of resupply of provisions, shall request the assistance from the Mareeba DDMG. Such requests shall be in the approved form (Request for Assistance).

Efforts should be made in the first instance to provide the requested resupply of provisions from within the capability and capacity of the Mareeba DDMG. The Queensland Resupply Manual outlines in detail the governance and operational process relating to the resupply of essential goods to communities within Queensland.

Where a District Disaster Coordinator receives a Request for Assistance for resupply operations which is outside of the capability or capacity of the Mareeba DDMG, the Request for Assistance is to be forwarded to the State Disaster Coordination Centre.

The SDMP outlines QFES has a support function for resupply of communities, properties and individuals.

[Queensland Resupply Manual](#)

Emergency Supply

During a disaster related event, particularly a rapid onset event, the situation may arise whereby members of the community require the supply of essential items and goods to maintain their health and well-being until more permanent arrangements may be made. Emergency supply is the acquisition and management of emergency supplies and services in support of disaster operations.

The SDMP outlines QFES has a support function for emergency supply to communities.

NOTE: Emergency Supply Manual is currently under development by QFES.

Financial Management

Due to the nature of many disaster situations, finance operations will often be conducted with compressed time constraints and other pressures, necessitating the use of non-routine procedures. Expenditure is on a cost-recovery basis and must meet current Government Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements Guidelines to be considered for reimbursement. Guidelines for these arrangements are located at the Queensland Reconstruction Authority website:

[Queensland Disaster Relief and Recovery Guidelines](#)

The Mareeba DDMG should predetermine event-related financial management arrangements to ensure costs are appropriately endorsed and captured from the onset of operations. The District Disaster Coordinator, in consultation with the Mareeba DDMG Executive Team, is responsible for establishing and maintaining financial management procedures for the District Disaster Coordination Centre.

Each support agency is responsible for providing its own financial services and support to response operations relevant to that agency.

All processes are performed in accordance with the Queensland Government Financial Management Practice Manual and therefore in compliance with s 46M of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* (FAA Act) and other prescribed requirements.

Recovery

Strategy

The Mareeba District Recovery Strategy may be activated upon direction from the District Disaster Coordinator or the Queensland Disaster Management Committee. This recovery strategy provides a framework for the coordination of recovery operations within the district and is supported by the procedures outlined in the Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline and the Queensland Recovery Plan.

[Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline](#)

[Queensland Recovery Plan](#)

Disaster recovery is the coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected communities' psychosocial (emotional and social), and physical well-being; reconstruction of physical infrastructure, and economic and environmental restoration (including restoration of the natural environment, associated infrastructure and heritage sites and structures, and the management of pollution and contamination). The Queensland approach is based on the nationally agreed principles for recovery from the Australian Emergency Management Handbook 2.

Transition from response operations to recovery operations

The Queensland Recovery Plan outlines that transition from response operations to recovery operations will be influenced by the nature of the disaster and therefore requires a degree of flexibility. For example, transition from response to recovery in large scale or geographically dispersed events may be staged, with response and recovery operations being undertaken concurrently.

Transition from response to recovery at the local and district level, and the need to undertake such a process, will be informed by local circumstances and determined by the Chairs of the relevant LDMGs/DDMGs. Transition will be guided by:

- situation reports (SitReps) which evidence the de-escalation of response operations;
- status of response and immediate recovery/relief operations;
- impact and needs assessments;
- response and early recovery situations that may escalate; and
- anticipated recovery issues and risks.

Functions of Recovery

The SDMP outlines the functional portfolios and coordination functions for recovery. The Mareeba DDMG adopts the itemisation of these functions at the district level as detailed below.

Function	Lead Agency	Focus
Human and Social	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy	Focuses on supporting the emotional, social, physical and psychological health and wellbeing of individuals, families and

		communities following a disaster.
Economic	Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Focuses on rectifying the direct and indirect impacts on the economy as a result of a disaster.
Environment	Department of Environment and Science	Focuses on rectifying the impacts on the natural environment as a direct result of a disaster or through a secondary impact or consequence. Impacts to the environment may include damage or loss of flora and fauna, poor air quality, reduced water quality, land degradation and contamination, as well as cultural and built heritage listed place issues.
Building	Department of Energy and Public Works	Focuses on rectifying damage and disruption which inhibits the capacity of essential services and the building sector, including housing, accommodation, education and health facilities.
Roads and transport	Department of Transport and Main Roads	Focuses on rectifying the effects of a disaster on transport networks, including road, rail, aviation and maritime normally result in difficulty accessing communities and disruption to critical supply chains (both in and out of the impacted area).

District Recovery Coordinator

The District Recovery Coordinator (DRC) is appointed by the DDC. This appointment is made at the time of the event if required. If a DRC is not appointed, the duties will be managed by the DDC.

District Recovery Group

The purpose of the District Recovery Committee is to provide support at the local level by coordinating individual agency efforts to ensure a timely, efficient, cohesive and cost-effective approach is taken to manage recovery.

Where appropriate to the scale of the disaster the medium/long term recovery phase may include the establishment of a District Recovery Group with specific membership appointed as appropriate to the type of event and functions of recovery. Where a District Recovery Committee is established, the recovery coordination is handed over to the Recovery Coordinator who will be the DDC or a person appointed by the DDC.

Membership of the district recovery group can include representatives from local government, state agencies, community groups and business.

It is recognised that with large disasters, a State Recovery Coordinator (SRC) may be appointed by the chairperson of the QDMC to coordinate recovery operations.

Risk Management Process

Overview

Risk management processes conducted by the group are to be undertaken in accordance with the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines and comply with Risk Management Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009.

Risk Assessment

The Mareeba DDMG has developed a district risk register incorporating risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation in accordance with the process outlined in the National Risk Assessment Guidelines.

The risks identified in the district risk register are not a duplication of those risks identified in the Local Disaster Management Group's risk register and seeks to only address those risks that may significantly impact on the local government area to such a degree that the risk requires sharing with broader district stakeholders. Those risks are contained in Annexure B of this plan.

Risk Treatment

Risks outlined in the District Risk Register are analysed by members of the Mareeba DDMG with a view to identifying strategies for risk treatment. These strategies are contained in the District Risk Treatment Plan (detailed in Annexure C of this plan). Along with these strategies, the District Risk Treatment Plan contains preferred treatment options, responsibilities, and timeframes for implementation.

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

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

Annexure Index

- A Mareeba District Disaster Management Group Contact List
- B Mareeba District Risk Register
- C Mareeba District Risk Treatment Plan
- D Abbreviations and Acronyms
- E Definitions

Annexure A - Mareeba District Disaster Management Group Contact List

Current contact lists of members and advisors for the Mareeba DDMG are held within the Tablelands Police internal DM Folder.

Members

Organisation	Position	Postal Address
Croydon Shire Council	Chairperson, Croydon LDMG	
Etheridge Shire Council	Chairperson, Etheridge LDMG	
Mareeba Shire Council	Chairperson, Mareeba LDMG	
Tablelands Regional Council	Chairperson, Tablelands LDMG	
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Senior Development Officer - Mareeba	
Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy - Communities (DCHDE)	Senior Community Recovery Officer (Northern) - Disability and Community Services	
Department of Environment & Science (DES)	Principal Ranger - Tablelands	
Department of Energy and Public Works (QBuild)	Operations Manager - QBuild - Far North Region	
Department of Resources (DoR)	Manager - Natural Resource Operations	

Organisation	Position	Postal Address
Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)	Principal Engineer, North Qld Region	
Queensland Ambulance Service	Executive Manager Operations, Far Northern Region	
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Regional Manager, Far Northern Rural Fire Service	
Queensland Health	Director of Nursing – Mareeba Hospital	
Queensland Police Service	Patrol Group Inspector (Tablelands) Chairperson (DDMG)	
Queensland Police Service	Disaster Management Support Officer (Tablelands) Executive Officer (DDMG)	

Advisors

Organisation	Position	Postal Address
Australian Defence Force	Manager Joint Operations Support Staff	
Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)	Meteorologist – SDCC Kedron	

Organisation	Position	Postal Address
Department of Education (DoE)	Director – Regional Services	
Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (DRDMW)	Director Water Northern Qld	
Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DSDILGP)	Regional Director Regional Economic Development – North	
Ergon Energy	Area Manager Far North Region	
National Broadband Network	Community Engagement Manager Far North Qld	
National Recovery and Resilience Agency	Team Leader - Engagement Nth Qld	
Queensland Corrective Services	General Manager, Lotus Glen Correctional Centre	
Queensland Health	Team Leader - Tropical and Public Health.	
Queensland Rail (QR)	Emergency Preparedness Coordinator (Regional).	

Organisation	Position	Postal Address
Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA)	Regional Liaison Officer	
SunWater	Operations Manager - Mareeba	
Telstra	Business Development Manager – Key Accounts	

Annexure B - Mareeba District Risk Register

Risk Identification (District level risks only)					
Risk No.	Risk Statement	Source	Impact Category	Prevention/Preparedness Controls	Response/Recovery Controls
1.	There is the potential that a tropical cyclone will cause damage within the Disaster District, which in turn will cause impact on inhabitants, environment, agriculture, economy, significant infrastructure and service delivery.	Cyclone Cat. 1-5	Infrastructure People Environment Economy Social Setting Agricultural	Building Regulations Drainage Maintenance Urban Planning Exercising DM plans Emergency Alert Early Warning System Public Education Environmental Planning	Local DM Plans LDMG's QFES Emergency Management SES QPS Housing (DCHDE) Business Continuity Plans Communities (DCHDE) Places of Refuge Volunteer Organisations Medical Services / Public Health Evacuation Arrangements Ergon/Powerlink Telstra NBN DTMR DAF DES Emergency Services Economic Services
2.	There is the potential that a major bush fire will impact on areas of the District, which in turn will impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure, service delivery and economy.	Bushfire	Infrastructure People Environment Economy Social Setting Agricultural	Well trained, educated and equipped Rural & Urban Fire Services, supported by SES teams and other agencies. Exercising DM plans Emergency Alert Early Warning System Public Education Effective Fire Management groups.	QFES Operational Plans. LDMG's Local DM Plans SES Emergency Shelters Volunteer Organisations Evacuation Arrangements Dept. of Resources DES (QPWS) Ergon/Powerlink Emergency Services
3.	There is the potential that a major flood will cause damage to flood prone areas of the community, which in turn will impact on inhabitants, environment, significant infrastructure and service delivery.	Flooding ('major' as per BoM standards)	Infrastructure People Environment Social Setting Economy Agricultural	Building Regulations Drainage Maintenance Urban Planning Exercising DM plans Public Education Emergency Alert	Local DM Plans LDMG's SES/EMC/QFES SWR DTMR Housing (DCHDE) Business Continuity Plans

Risk Identification (District level risks only)

Risk No.	Risk Statement	Source	Impact Category	Prevention/Preparedness Controls	Response/Recovery Controls
				Early Warning System Environmental Planning Communication Redundancies Transport Planning Interactive Flood Mapping	COMMUNITIES (DCHDE) Emergency Shelters Volunteer Organisations Medical Services / Public Health Evacuation Arrangements DAF DES DoR Emergency Services ADF
4	There is the potential that major riverine flooding could cause Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) failure/non-failure activation of any referable dam within the District, which in turn will impact on inhabitants, environment, infrastructure and service delivery.	Referable Dam STAND UP Activation	People Infrastructure Environment Social Setting Economy Agricultural	Meteorological Surveillance Emergency Action Plans Building Regulations Drainage Maintenance Urban Planning Exercising DM plans Public Education EA's/Early Warning System Environmental Planning Communication Redundancies Transport Planning Interactive Flood Mapping	Emergency Action Plans Local DM Plans LDMG's QPS SES/EMC/QFES SWR DTMR Housing (DCHDE) Business Continuity Plans Communities (DCHDE) Emergency Shelters Volunteer Organisations Medical Services / Public Health Evacuation Arrangements DAF DES
5	There is the potential for a pandemic human disease to cause significant impact on inhabitants, and service delivery.	Emergency Diseases / Pandemic - HUMAN	People Economy Social Setting Public Admin (Short term)	Health Planning Public Education BCPs Exercising DM Plans Quarantine Planning Border Control	Health DM Plans Public Health / Medical Services DAF (state) BCPs AQIS (Commonwealth) SES

Annexure B - Mareeba District Risk Treatment Plan

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirement S Including Estimated Cost	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures Including reporting and monitoring requirements
1. Cyclone (1-5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop local evacuation sub plans • Identify special needs groups • Identify places of refuge • Consider evacuation timelines • Trigger Points • Emergency Alerts • Review and test plans • Identify evacuation routes • Review Local & District DM Plans • Building regulations • Develop support networks • Activate LDCC & DDCC • Volunteer organisations • SES • Red Cross • Medical Services • QFES RDA • ADF (DACC Request) • Insurance Councils Australia 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDMP • DDMP • Implementation of Evacuation sub-plan • Establish Evacuation Centres • Activate BCPs • Identify at risk persons prior to event • Implement Evacuation Sub Plan • Establish places of refuge • Establish support networks • Volunteer Organisations • SES • Red Cross • Local Govt • QPS • QAS • QFES RDA • Qld Health • ADF (DACC) 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included in normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflected in DM Plans • Annual review and assessment • Evaluation of exercises to test plan • Evaluation of plans & processes during activation • Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage maintenance • Environmental Planning 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DES • Local Govt • Private Sector • State Govt agencies • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood impact studies 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DES plans and guidelines • LDMG Plans • Annual review and assessment • Evaluation of exercises to test plan

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirement S Including Estimated Cost	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures Including reporting and monitoring requirements
					Included into normal work schedules		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building regulations Urban Planning Re-supply plans Encourage retailers to stockpile extra non-perishable goods and essential stock 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector Local Govt DSDILGP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business to business decision making processes 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included into normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSDILGP plans and guidelines LDMG Plans Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCPs Each agency to develop plans to address own processes and preparatory actions to take 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Continuity Exercising / Training 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included in normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All agencies BCPs Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Education Develop community awareness Establish media plan Use of social media Establish hotlines Engage communities to promote awareness and identification of persons with special needs. DRFA/SDRA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Govt Communities (DCHDE) Human Services QPS Volunteer organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resupply to isolated communities DRFA/SDRA 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included into normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Human Social Recovery Plan LDMG Plans Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirement S Including Estimated Cost	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures Including reporting and monitoring requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify Recovery Centres Develop Outreach Programs Re-Supply to isolated communities 						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training / Exercising Seasonal preparedness Identify at risk utilities and develop BCP strategies Identify at risk utilities and liaise with operators Communication Plan 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs Telstra Optus Ergon Local Govt All State Govt Agencies ADF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCPs Transport Infrastructure (road, rail, air, sea) ADF assistance (DACC) Communication redundancy plans 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included into normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs and LDMG Plans Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
2. Bush Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation burning. Regional Bushfire Committee Develop community awareness BCPs Evacuation sub-plans Identify special needs groups Identify evacuation centres Identify places of refuge Consider evacuation timelines Trigger Points Emergency Alert Review and test plans Identify evacuation routes Establish support networks 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QFES QPWS Red Cross Local Govt QPS QAS Q Health QFES RDA DVI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDMP DDMP Implementation of Evacuation sub-plan Establish Evacuation Centres BCPs Identify at risk persons prior to event 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included into normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Management Group mitigation outcomes LDMG Plans Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirement S Including Estimated Cost	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures Including reporting and monitoring requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaison with landowners in relation to environmental consequences Identify environmental risks which may exacerbate impact 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QFES Local Govt Private sector All Govt agencies NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled, planned mitigation works 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included into normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DES, LDMG Plans Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building regulations Environmental planning 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector Local Govt DSDILGP DES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business to business decision making processes 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included into normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSDILGP plans and guidelines LDMG Plans Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCPs Each agency to develop plans to address own processes and preparatory actions to take 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Continuity 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included into normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All agencies BCPs Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop community awareness Establish media plan Use of social media Establish hotlines Engage communities to promote awareness and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities (DCHDE) Human Services QPS Volunteer organisation Local govt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resupply to isolated communities Insurance Council of Australia – Catastrophe Arrangements 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included into normal	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Human Social Recovery Plan LDMG Plans Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirement S Including Estimated Cost	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures Including reporting and monitoring requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identification of persons with special needs. • DRFA/SDRA • Identify Recovery Centres • Develop Outreach Programs • Re-Supply to isolated communities 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRFA/SDRA 	work schedules		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of plans & processes during activation • Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Seasonal preparedness • Identify at risk utilities and develop BCP strategies • Identify at risk utilities and liaise with operators • Communication Plan 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs • Telstra • Optus • Ergon • Local Govt • State Govt • QBCC • DTMR • QFES RDA • ADF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCP's • Transport Infrastructure (road, rail, air, sea) • ADF assistance (DACC) 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included into normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO's and LDMG Plans • Annual review and assessment • Evaluation of exercises to test plan • Evaluation of plans & processes during activation • Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
3. Major Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Ed • Drainage maintenance • Develop community awareness • Building regulations • Audit BCPs • Evacuation sub-plans • Identify special needs groups • Identify evacuation centres • Identify places of refuge • Consider evacuation timelines • Trigger Points • Emergency Alert • Review and test plans 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QFES SWR • Helo • SES Flood boats • SES • Red Cross • Local Govt • QPS • QAS • Q Health • QFES RDA • DVI • ADF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDMP • DDMP • Implementation of Evacuation sub-plan • Establish Evacuation Centres • BCPs • Identify at risk persons prior to event • Establish places of refuge 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included in normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDMG Plans • Annual review and assessment • Evaluation of exercises to test plan • Evaluation of plans & processes during activation • Evaluation of performance of coordination centres • Review of BoM predictions

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirement S Including Estimated Cost	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures Including reporting and monitoring requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish support networks 						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaise with DES in relation to environmental consequences Identify environmental hazards which may exacerbate impact 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DES Local Govt Private sector State Govt agencies NGOs 		Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included in normal work schedules	Ongoing	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-Supply Plans Stockpile extra non-perishable goods and materials 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Sector Local Govt DSDILGP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business to business decision making processes 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included in normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDMG & DSDILGP Plans Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCPs Each agency to develop plans to address own processes and preparatory actions to take Training 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Govt agencies Local Govt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Continuity Exercising / Training 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included in normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All agencies BCPs Annual review / exercise and assessment of plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop community awareness Establish media plan Use of social media Establish hotlines Engage communities to promote awareness and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities (DCHDE) Human Services QPS Volunteer organisation Local Govt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resupply to isolated communities Insurance Council of Australia DRFA/SDRA 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive)	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Human Social Recovery Plan LDMG Plans Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirement S Including Estimated Cost	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures Including reporting and monitoring requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identification of persons with special needs. • DRFA/SDRA • BCPs • Identify Recovery Centres • Develop Outreach Programs • Re-Supply to isolated communities 				Included in normal work schedules		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCPs • Identify at risk utilities and develop BCP strategies • Identify at risk utilities and liaise with operators • Communication Plan 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs • Telstra • Optus • Ergon • Local Govt • State Govt • QBCC • DTMR • QFES • ADF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCPs • Transport Infrastructure (road, rail, air) • ADF assistance (DACC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included in normal work schedules 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO's and LDMG Plans • Annual review and assessment • Evaluation of exercises to test plan • Evaluation of plans & processes during activation • Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop community awareness • Hazard reduction plans • Media Plan • Evacuation Strategy • Develop local evacuation sub plans • Identify special needs groups • Identify evacuation centres • Identify places of refuge • Consider evacuation timelines • Trigger Points • Emergency Alert 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dam Owners • QFES • QPS • QAS • QH • SES • DTMR • Local Govt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAP • LDMP • DDMP • Implementation of Evacuation sub-plan • Establish Evacuation Centres • BCPs • Transport Infrastructure (road, rail, air) • Organisational Plans • QPS • QFES • QAS • QH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included in normal work schedules 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAP's • LDMG Plans • Annual review and assessment • Evaluation of exercises to test plan • Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirement S Including Estimated Cost	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures Including reporting and monitoring requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and test plans Identify evacuation routes Establish support networks Organisational emergency safety procedures Safety guidelines 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WH&S 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaison with DES in relation to environmental consequences Identify environmental hazards which may exacerbate impact 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DES DTMR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCPs Transport Infrastructure (road, rail, air) Organisational Plans 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included in normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DES, LDMG Plans Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport regulations 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTMR Local Govt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational Plans Infrastructure planning 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included in normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTRM, LDMG Plans Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCPs Each agency to develop plans to address own processes and preparatory actions to take 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCPs 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included in normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCP, All agencies annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirement S Including Estimated Cost	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures Including reporting and monitoring requirements
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop community awareness Establish media plan Use of social media Establish hotlines DRFA/SDRA BCPs Identify Recovery Centres Develop Outreach Programs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities (DCHDE) Local Govt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities (DCHDE) DSDILGP Plans Organisational Plans 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included in normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Human Social Recovery Plan LDMG Plans Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness Communication plan 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs Local Govt State Govt QBuild DTMR QFES QPS QAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCPs Transport Infrastructure (road, rail, air, sea) 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included in normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency services and LDMG plans Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Q-Health specific plans Organisational incident management plans Develop community awareness/resilience Media plan Evacuation arrangements Development of local evacuation sub plans 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QPS QFES (HAZMAT) QAS Qld Health Community Health DTMR DSDILGP SES Quarantine Red Cross 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDMP DDMP Implement evacuation arrangements Implement quarantine arrangements Activate evacuation centres Border control 	Labour	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qld Health plans LDMG Plans; Annual review and assessment Evaluation of exercises to test plan Evaluation of plans & processes during activation Evaluation of performance of coordination centres

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirement S Including Estimated Cost	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures Including reporting and monitoring requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify special needs groups • Identify Evacuation Centres • Identify places of refuge/ temporary medical facilities • Consider evacuation timelines • Trigger points • Emergency Alert • Test & review plans • Identify evacuation routes • Establish support networks • Organisational emergency safety procedures • Safety Guidelines 						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisational emergency safety procedures 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Govt • Private sector • State Govt agencies • QFES (HAZMAT) • NGOs • Federal Govt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCPs 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included into normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans Annual review and assessment • Evaluation of exercises to test plan • Evaluation of plans & processes during activation • Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCPs • Each agency to develop plans to address own processes and preparatory actions to take 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Sector • All agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Continuity 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included into normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All agencies BCPs • Annual review and assessment • Evaluation of exercises to test plan • Evaluation of plans & processes during activation • Evaluation of performance of coordination centres

Risk No.	Treatment Strategy	Priority	Responsible Agency	Consequential Actions	Resource Requirement S Including Estimated Cost	Implementation Timeframe	Performance Measures Including reporting and monitoring requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop community awareness • Establish media plan • Use of social media • Establish hotlines • DRFA/SDRA • BCPs • Identify Recovery Centres • Develop Outreach Programs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Govt agencies • Local Govt 		Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included into normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Social Recovery Plan • LDMG Plans • Annual review and assessment • Evaluation of exercises to test plan • Evaluation of plans & processes during activation • Evaluation of performance of coordination centres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • BCPs • Communication Plan • Organisational emergency safety procedures • Safety Guidelines 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QFES • Communities (DCHDE) • Human Services • QPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resupply to isolated communities • DRFA/SDRA 	Labour Acceptable (not prohibitive) Included into normal work schedules	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans Annual review and assessment • Evaluation of exercises to test plan • Evaluation of plans & processes during activation • Evaluation of performance of coordination centres

Annexure C – Overview of Referable Dams with the Mareeba Disaster District

Charleston Dam



[Charleston Dam Emergency Action Plan](#)

Charleston Dam consists of a zoned earth-filled embankment with clay core, general fill, upstream and downstream rock protection and filter material. The dam includes an unlined spillway channel with a left abutment concrete rock wall and right abutment excavated into natural fill.

Charleston Dam is located on Delaney River, approximately 30 km upstream of Georgetown, which is situated on the Savannah Way approximately 385 km south-west of Cairns.

Charleston Dam was designed to provide town water to Forsayth and to Georgetown as well as recreational use.

Up to 187 people downstream are considered Population at Risk (PAR) under the worst-case scenario for an event from Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) dam failure.

Ibis Creek Dam



[Ibis Dam emergency Action Plan](#)

Ibis Creek Dam is a concrete-faced rock-fill dam that was built in 1907. It is located on the Ibis Creek approximately 83 kilometres south-west of Cairns; the nearest town is Irvinebank, which is about 2.5 kilometres downstream of the dam.

The Dam is owned and operated by the Mareeba Shire Council. Non-portable water is supplied under agreement to the townspeople for their use. A 1.4 kilometre pipeline runs north-west from the dam to supply tanks located on a ridge and then is gravity fed in several directions to each property.

Ibis Dam has only been deemed with confidence to be capable of handling a flood event equivalent to 7% of Acceptable Flood Capacity (AFC). This is representative of flooding associated with Cyclone Larry in 2006, the largest known flood event to have passed through the Dam.

Up to 75 people could be inundated if there is a Sunny Day, Dam Crest Flood or Probable Maximum Flood Failure of the Dam (refer FIA, SunWater, May 2008). In the event of dam failure, as little as 5 minutes would be available to warn the people of Irvinebank.

An Emergency Action Plan has been developed which outlines the necessary actions by Mareeba Shire Council, the local disaster management group and affected persons in the event of an emergency activation or potential emergency activation associated with Ibis Dam. A copy of the plan is held in the Mareeba District Disaster Coordination Centre.

Crooks Dam and Wyndham Dam



[Crook Dam Emergency Action Plan](#)

Crooks Dam, located on Return Creek is approximately 10 kilometres north of Mt Garnet. It is a homogeneous earth fill embankment built in the mid to late 1960s. A filter blanket and weighting berm were added to the downstream face and an auxiliary spillway with a single bay fuse plug was added to the left bank abutment during the spillway upgrade and dam refurbishment of 2009.

Wyndham Dam is a homogeneous earth fill embankment also built in the mid 1960s about 2 kilometres upstream of Crooks Dam. A filter blanket and weighting berm were added to the downstream face in 2008 along with a single bay fuse plug on the left abutment and a second fuse plug in the right end of the dam embankment, immediately adjacent to the service spillway.

The fuse plugs in Wyndham are designed to operate at the 1:100AEP event and the 1:3,500AEP event, whilst the fuse plug in Crooks Dam is designed to operate at the 1:10,000AEP event. That is, Wyndham fuse plugs have been designed to fail first and the Crooks Dam has been designed to handle this.

Both dams are managed by the Department of and Resources (DoR).

No houses will be inundated if there is a Sunny Day Failure event or breach during a storm event up to 1:20,000 Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP). Up to twenty four houses in Mt Garnet may be flooded if there is a breach of the dam during a Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) event according to

the current EAP. Revised modelling suggests that population at risk is likely higher and this amendment to the number of PAR will be reflected in the updated EAP when the study is completed.

An Emergency Action Plan has been developed which outlines the necessary actions by DoR, the local disaster management groups and affected persons in the event of an emergency condition or potential emergency condition associated with the Crooks Dam. A copy of the plan is held in the Mareeba District Disaster Coordination Centre.

Copperfield Dam



[Copperfield Dam Emergency Action Plan](#)

Copperfield dam is a Roller Compacted Concrete (RCC) dam that was built in 1984. It is located on the Copperfield River approximately 280 kilometres south-west of Cairns; the nearest town is Einasleigh, which is about 42 kilometres north of the dam. This dam has a small storage capacity with a relatively large catchment area, making it prone to rapid increases in reservoir water levels when significant rain falls in the catchment area.

The dam is owned by the State of Queensland and operated by the Department of Resources (DoR). The isolated location of the dam prevents it from being easily accessed and monitored manually during heavy rainfall events. In 2015, telemetry was installed at the dam to remotely monitor storage Reservoir Water Level, tailwater level, rainfall and v-notch weir levels (seepage). RWL telemetry link: <http://www.bom.gov.au/fwo/IDQ65399/IDQ65399.530014.plt.shtml>

Houses in the townships of Kidston and residences at Rycon Homestead, Oaks Homestead and Narrawa Station will be inundated if there is a Sunny Day Failure. It is estimated that up to 27 PAR and any campers will need to be evacuated if these events occur.

Houses in Einasleigh will be inundated from Dam Crest Flood Failure (DCFF) or Probable Maximum Precipitation Dam Failure (PMPFF). It is estimated that up to 78 PAR from a DCFF and 132 PAR from a PMPFF will need to be evacuated if these events occur.

An Emergency Action Plan has been developed which outlines the necessary actions by DoR, the LDMG and affected persons in the event of an emergency condition or potential emergency condition associated with Copperfield Dam.

Wild River Dam



[Wild River Dam Emergency Action Plan](#)

Wild River Dam is owned and operated by the Tablelands Regional Council. The Wild River Dam was completed in 1994 and is located at the Headwaters of the Wild River approximately 5 kilometers northeast of Herberton. The dam has a gravity feed outlet that releases into the Wild River by means of a floating intake, Outlet Conduit and Outlet Valve. The dam is a compacted earth and rock fill embankment with central clay core, vertical filter zone, upstream riprap and a grassed downstream embankment. It is located approximately 790m upstream of the original mass concrete dam known as the 'Old Wild River Dam'. An intake pipe for the gravity feed pipeline to Herberton is located in the base of a Town Water Supply Weir immediately downstream of the Old Wild River Dam. The purpose of the dam is to supply water to the Herberton Township.

A Failure Impact Assessment (FIA) undertaken by Sinclair Knight Merz Pty Ltd in 2013 identified approximately 26 people at risk in a Sunny Day Failure (SDF) event, and 81 people at risk due to a probable maximum flood event in either a dam failure or no dam failure scenario. Population at Risk (PAS) was calculated in accordance with the QLD Government Guidelines for Failure Impact Assessment of Water Dams (2010) as 2.9 people per detached house. A review of potential properties at risk using the Sinclair Knight Merz flood overlays and LiDAR data acquired in 2011, has determined that as many as 8 properties may be at risk of inundation from a SDF and 32 properties from a Probable Maximum Flood in either dam failure or no dam failure scenario. It is envisaged that for a SDF the residents identified would have a smaller time frame in which to act (evacuate) than would be the situation for a PMF event with forecasted heavy rainfall and would therefore require urgent notification.

An Emergency Action Plan has been developed which outlines the necessary actions by the local disaster management group and affected persons in the event of an emergency activation or potential emergency activation associated with the Wild River Dam. A copy of the plan is held in the Mareeba District Disaster Coordination Centre.

Koombooloomba Dam



[Koombooloomba Dam Emergency Action Plan](#)

Koombooloomba Dam is located 39 kilometres south west of Ravenshoe. The dam was constructed in 1960 on the Tully River system for hydroelectric power generation. It has a surface area of 1550 hectares, has an average depth of 12.9 meters and holds some 200 700 mega-litres.

Koombooloomba Hydro Power Station is a dam release point situated on Koombooloomba Dam. The power station was commissioned in 1999. Its location on Koombooloomba Dam in Far North Queensland's Wet Tropics World Heritage Area finally put into use infrastructure established when the dam was constructed in 1960.

An Emergency Action Plan has been developed which outlines the necessary actions by Stanwell, the local disaster management groups and affected persons in the event of an emergency activation or potential emergency activation associated with Koombooloomba Dam. A copy of the plan is held in the Mareeba District Disaster Coordination Centre.

Lake Mitchell Dam

[Lake Mitchell Dam Emergency Action Plan](#)

Lake Mitchell; is an earthen wall, rock filled levee dam that was built in 1987. It is located on the Mitchell River catchment along the Mulligan Highway, Mareeba– Mt Molloy section and is approximately 30 kilometers north of Mareeba. The nearest town is Mt Molloy, which is about 20 further north along the Mulligan Highway. The design, construction, operation, maintenance and inspection of the dam are intended to minimize the risk of failure.

For Lake Mitchell, the estimated 1 in 100 year average recurrence interval flood of RL 377.9 meters and the estimated PMF level of RL 379.7 meters are both below the dam crest level of RL 381.0 meters. The orientation of the primary and secondary dam walls is such that the southeast fetch on the lake can only impact on the primary dam wall. However, the fetch is insufficient to develop wave setup that could overtop the dam wall in times of extreme weather conditions. Therefore there cannot be overtopping.

The impact zone determined for Lake Mitchell alone and the lesser storage of 190,000 megalitres indicates that for flood levels at Font Hills Homestead RL 367m, Maryfarms RL 350m and Mt Carbine RL 345m, indicates that with a breach failure of lake Mitchell, no homes will be affected.

The futuristic dam failure impact zone was determined for the combination of the existing Lake Mitchell Dam and the proposed Northedge Dam. The assessment assumed that Lake Mitchell failed into a full Northedge Dam and forced it to break releasing a total of 465,000 megalitres downstream. That assessment calculated that there were 10 to 12 dwellings (max) within the failure impact zone giving a failure rate of Category 1.

Tinaroo Falls Dam



[Tinaroo Falls Dam Emergency Action Plan](#)

Lake Tinaroo, also known as Tinaroo Dam, is a man-made reservoir on the Atherton Tableland in Far North Queensland, Australia. It was constructed between 1953 and 1958 on the Barron River close to Lake Barrine and Lake Eacham (Yidyam).

History

In 1952, The Tinaroo Dam and Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Scheme was approved by the State Government. Construction on the dam was started in 1953 and completed in 1958, at a cost of \$12,666,000. The dam wall is 45.1 metres high and traps enough water from the Barron River to create a lake 3/4 the size of Sydney Harbor with a capacity of 407,000 megalitres. When the dam was filled in 1959, the old township of Kulara near Yungaburra went underwater, and all of the residents relocated to Yungaburra and surrounding towns.

An Emergency Action Plan has been developed which outlines the necessary actions by Sunwater, the local disaster management groups and affected persons in the event of an emergency activation or potential emergency activation associated with Tinaroo Dam. A copy of the plan is held in the Mareeba District Disaster Coordination Centre.

Annexure D - Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABD	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
ADF	Australian Defence Force
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
DACC	Defence Aid to the Civil Community
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DCYJMA	Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDCC	District Disaster Coordination Centre
DCHDE	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DEPW	Department of Energy and Public Works
DES	Department of Environment and Science
DoE	Department of Education
DIEMS	Disaster Incident and Event Management System
DM Act	Disaster Management Act, 2003
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DRAT	District Risk Assessment Team
DRC	District Recovery Coordinator
DRDMW	Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water
DRFA	Disaster Relief Funding Arrangements
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
EA	Emergency Alert
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
ECC	Earthquake Coordination Committee (Queensland)
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EMAF	Emergency Management Assurance Framework
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
ICC	Incident Operations Centre
IGEM	Inspector-General Emergency Management
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDMP	Local Disaster Management Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
PPRR	Preparation Preparedness Response Recovery
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QBCC	Queensland Building and Construction Commission
QCCAP	Queensland Coastal Contingency Action Plan
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QERMF	Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework
QFES	Queensland Fire & Emergency Services
QR	Queensland Rail
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
RFA	Request for Assistance
RFS	Rural Fire Service
ROC	Regional Operations Centre
QH	Queensland Health
QLDVETPLAN	Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QR	Queensland Rail
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
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SES	State Emergency Service
SOC	State Operations Centre
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPF	Queensland Disaster Management - Strategic Policy Framework
the Act	Disaster Management Act 2003
the Minister	Minister for Fire and Emergency Services
XO	Executive Officer

Annexure E - 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 Queensland Disaster Management Committee, 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.
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 DM Act, that documents planning and resource management to counter the effects of a disaster within the disaster district.
Emergency Management Assurance Framework	The EMAF provides the foundation for guiding and supporting the continuous improvement of entities, disaster management programs across all phases of disaster management. The framework also provides the structure and mechanism for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of Queensland disaster management arrangements.

Event	<p>(1) Any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. a cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening b. an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak c. an infestation, plague or epidemic (<i>example of an epidemic – a prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease</i>) d. a failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure e. an attack against the state f. 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 Executive Officer 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.
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
Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC)	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 Queensland Disaster Management Committee are outlined in s 18 of the DM Act.
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 State Disaster Management Group.
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 Recovery Coordinator	A person appointed under the Act who is responsible for the coordination of disaster recovery operations for the State Disaster Management Group.
Temporary District Disaster Management Group	A DDMG established under the DM Act by the State Disaster Management Group 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.

