





Western Downs Regional Council

Natural Hazard Risk Assessment

July 2012





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Project Details

Name of Client: Western Downs Regional Council

Name of Project: Natural Hazard Risk Assessment

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Name of Document: NHRA Western Downs

Document History and Status

Revision	Issued to	Date	Reviewed by	Approved by
A-E (draft)	Internal			
1 (draft)	Liz Drumm	11/07/2012	Paul Sage	Dr Ron Black
2 (draft)	Liz Drumm	26/07/2012	Liz Drumm	Dr Ron Black
3 (draft)	Internal			
4	Liz Drumm	16/08/2012	Liz Drumm	Dr Ron Black
5	Liz Drumm	24/08/2012	Liz Drumm	Dr Ron Black
6	Liz Drumm	10/09/2012	Liz Drumm	Paul Sage

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1. Executive Summary

This report documents the assessment of natural hazards affecting the Western Downs Regional Council (Council) local government area (LGA), and follows the approach outlined by the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) in October 2010. Its purpose is to assist Council in the fulfilment of its disaster management obligations in assessing, developing and managing mitigation strategies for the protection of the community.

While this report focuses on Natural Disasters (flood, fire, severe storm, etc.) it also considers such hazards as those arising from man made causes such a major traffic accident and hazardous material spills, as these constitute some of the more serious incidents likely to impact Council's disaster management resources. The report also briefly addresses the possible effects of climate change on the frequency and severity of natural disasters in the region, though these are seen to be minimal in Western Downs LGA, given the nature of the hazards identified.

In accordance with the principles of the Australian and New Zealand Risk Management Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management and the NERAG, a meeting was held with the stakeholders, including members of the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG), and subsequently a workshop held to identify the key natural hazards and to evaluate them and propose suitable risk treatments. In summary, the major hazards were identified as:

- ▶ Hazardous material accident
- Major road traffic accident
- Animal and plant diseases
- Severe storms
- Prolonged heatwave
- ▶ Flooding of Myall Creek, Jandowae Creek, Jinghi Jinghi Creek
- Stock truck roll-over
- ▶ Flooding of Condamine River
- ▶ Flooding in the Chinchilla District, including Charley's Creek
- Wildfire in rural areas and reserves surrounding Tara
- ▶ Pandemic (throughout the LGA).

Treatment options for the identified key risks are given in section 6 of this report.

The environment of Western Downs LGA (including climate, geography, population, community capacity, employment, critical infrastructure and essential services); NERAG risk criteria, disaster risk registers; and risk treatment options are all contained in the Appendices.

2. Introduction

2.1 Approach to the Risk Assessment of Natural Hazards









This Natural Hazard Risk Assessment (NHRA) has been prepared for the Western Downs Regional Council (Council). The NHRA identifies risks and potential mitigation measures which will lead to the adoption of a range of preventative measures in the Council local government area (LGA). The treatment options identified will assist Council and the supporting emergency management agencies and community groups to develop strategies to minimise the impact of natural disasters in the LGA.

This NHRA is therefore required for Council to assist it to fulfil its disaster management obligations in identifying, assessing and developing mitigation strategies and plans to assist in protecting the community and building community resilience to prepare for, respond to and recover from disaster events.

This NHRA is be based on the Australian and New Zealand Risk Management Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management. The methodology chosen for this study is that provided by the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG), October 2010. It should be noted that the NERAG are principally concerned with risk assessment (though risk treatment is briefly addressed in the documentation). They do not focus on risk management or mitigation, or business continuity processes, but this report does include an evaluation and prioritisation of risk treatment options for the major hazards considered, as well as the timing and assignment of responsibility for their enactment.

2.2 Scope of this Study

The National Risk Assessment Framework (Australian Emergency Management Committee 2007) focused on risks caused by major natural hazards such as bushfire, earthquake, flood, storm, etc., but some of the more significant emergency events Council has to confront are not initiated through natural means. These include, but are not confined to, disease (human, animal, plant), hazardous material spillage and major road traffic accident, and these are considered in this study.

2.3 Outcomes of the Study

The natural hazard risks identified by the NHRA will be the principal mechanism for triggering the development aspects of the State Planning Policy and/or planning scheme of Council. Where a natural hazard management area has been identified, it has rarely been possible to delineate the precise extent of the area affected by that hazard, but rather the area within which the hazard potential needs to be considered. For example, where a road is identified as having a high likelihood of major traffic accident, it may well be that due to its length and generally poor condition (as well as the traffic volume experienced), it may be difficult to indicate specific high hazard areas, and the accident history may not assist. In such cases, treating the likelihood of accident (by major road works) may not be feasible, and the consequences of the accident (severely injured persons) may instead be the subject of the risk treatment options (improved medical services, improved access to the RFDS, etc.).

Similarly, wherever possible, all sites or properties affected by say a certain magnitude flood have been identified; however, given the breadth of the developed areas in Council's LGA, as well as the significant number of towns and villages, this specific level of detail has not always been possible.

Whilst not a direct Natural Hazard Risk, the declining numbers of volunteers and the resultant resourcing of agencies such as the SES and QFRS is risk that impacts on all key elements. Where









applicable this risk is to be addressed by the agencies concerned and monitored by the LDMG to ensure that service levels can be maintained in the event of an emergency.

3. Context

3.1 Objective

An initial scoping meeting was held with representatives of Council to assist in the production of a draft risk register, and this formed the basis of the assessment of all identified risks arising from Natural Hazards.

A workshop was conducted in accordance with NERAG on 14 June 2012 at Dalby to conduct this assessment of the risks to the community arising from Natural Hazards. From the initial scoping meeting, it was apparent that this would include localised flooding in a number of specific towns and surrounding rural areas, Severe Storms, Urban Fire, Earthquake, Pandemic, Animal and plant diseases, hazardous materials accident and major road traffic accident. Because of the number of discrete towns and surrounds involved (Dalby, Chinchilla, Jandowae, Miles, Wandoan, Tara), the workshop was divided into 5 separate groups of persons, and each group identified and ranked the natural hazards for their district.

The purpose of the Workshop, apart from the identification and assessment of risks was to direct and prioritise the community's emergency management efforts through prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities.

3.2 Scope

The workshop identified and assessed the risks of the above hazards on the local community and considered the possible impacts on people and infrastructure in the council LGA.

3.3 Stakeholders

The major stakeholders included the LDMG comprising of, the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, CEO, SES Coordinators, QPS, QFRS, QAS, Department of Community Safety (EMQ & DOCs). Red Cross, St John Ambulance, Ergon Energy and Managers of Council. The Western Downs Local Disaster Management Group has been established in accordance with *Section 29 Disaster Management Act 2003* and thus has responsibility for the preparation of a Natural Hazard Risk Assessment (NHRA) which this document reports upon in accordance with the NERAG process. The identification, analysis, evaluation and treatment of risks within the WDRC LGA are ultimately the responsibility of council and the LDMG.

Attendees at the workshop were SES local controllers (Dalby, Chinchilla, Jandowae, Condamine), WDRC officers (LECC Chairs Miles and Tara, Disaster Management Senior Officer, Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator), Transport and Main Roads (Manager Passenger Transport Southern, Southern Region), Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services (Coordinator, Local Area Coordination), Qld Fire and Rescue Service (A/Area Commander, Dalby), and Ergon Energy. (Area Operations Manager Darling Downs)









A full list of workshop attendees is given in Appendix 4.

3.4 Risk Criteria

The NHRA utilised the NERAG consequence/likelihood tables, effectiveness of existing controls, and risk matrix as provided in Appendix 1.

3.5 Key Elements

Nr	Source	Impacts	Vulnerable communities
01	Hazardous material accident	Disruption to trafficPossible injury to people exposed to spill	Variable depending on size and location of spill
02	Major road traffic accident	Loss of life or serious injuriesRoad closures	Variable depending on nature and location of traffic accident
03	Animal and plant diseases (e.g. Avian Flu)	▶ Leading to crop and stock losses	Rural landholders reliant on stock or crops for their livelihood
04	Severe storms	 Significant disruption to infrastructure and services Damage to Council Assets and/or private property Injury resulting from flying debris, falling trees, powerlines, etc. 	Any affected residents throughout the LGA
05	Prolonged heatwave	 Health effects to elderly and infirm from prolonged heatwave 	Old aged homes and retirement communities
06	Myall Creek, Jandowae Creek, Jinghi Jinghi Creek and Cooranga Creek flooding resulting from heavy rain over catchment	 Homes inundated Isolation of communities, damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning Electrical supply loss Bridge cut (isolation, resulting in resupply and medical issues) Cutting of roads to the east of Dalby Water supply loss Mosquito control issues 	Homes and businesses within vicinity of the creeks
07	Stock truck rollover in urban area	Accident resulting from: Adverse weather conditions Excessive speed above design speed Alcohol influenced driver behaviour Adverse road conditions following flood damage Driver fatigue	Vehicle occupants and possibly pedestrians
08	Condamine River flooding	Condamine River town floods causing damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning, resulting from flooding	Homes and businesses within vicinity of the Condamine River (Condamine, Warra, Dalby)
09	Flooding in Chinchilla	▶ Isolation of and damage to FIFO Gas camps in the	FIFO gas camp residents









Nr	Source	Impacts	Vulnerable communities
	district	Chinchilla district	
	Charleys Creek & Rocky Creek	▶ Isolation of SCC Illoura Village is a probability. Staff may not be able to access facility. Issues for facility: food, water, medical assistance, medication, chemical and continence supplies impacts on the provision of care, meal preparation, cleaning and laundry services.	
		▶ Homes inundated	
		 Isolation of communities, damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning 	
		▶ Electrical supply loss	
		 Bridge cut (isolation, resulting in resupply and medical issues) 	
		▶ Cutting of roads to the east of Chinchilla	
		▶ Water supply loss	
		► Mosquito control issues	
10	Wildfire in rural/reserve areas, resulting surrounding Tara	 Possible loss of life or serious injury Displacement of population Overstressing of health and other services Destruction of buildings and infrastructure Disruption of services Loss of electricity supplies, as result of wildfire 	Communities bordering on rural reserve areas. Coal seam gas employees and infrastructure in the area.
11	Pandemic (General)	 Death or disease to large numbers of people (e.g. Swine Flu) 	Any affected residents throughout the LGA

3.6 Impacts of Climate Change

NERAG (Appendix 1 to Guidelines) have concluded that climate change projections indicate that Queensland could experience more climatic extremes in the future, including (of relevance to WDRC):

- ▶ More intense rainfall events and associated flooding in most parts of Queensland;
- Greater fire risk from increased temperatures, evaporation rates and decreased rainfall.









WDRC lies within both the Eastern Downs and Maranoa climate change regions identified in NERAG, which have similar climate change projections for temperature, rainfall and evaporation; viz., for 2050 High projections:

Eastern Downs:

Temperature: +1.3°C to +2.8°C Rainfall: -21mm to +10mm Evaporation: +4mm to +10mm

Maranoa:

Temperature: +1.4°C to +3.1°C Rainfall: -23mm to +15mm Evaporation: +4mm to +8mm

This qualitative climate change risk assessment has enabled WDRC to understand (at a first pass level) the potential impact of climate change on the identified major natural hazards affecting the shire. Furthermore, NERAG (Appendix 2) indicate the level of confidence in climate change projections for Queensland, and for those hazards of particular importance to WDRC, those with very high confidence in the projections are:

- ▶ Higher maximum temperatures
- ▶ More days over 35 degrees Celsius.

However, in respect of the HIGH risk hazards identified for the Council, while these do not have a readily measurable impact on the frequency of events (severe storms, wildfire in rural areas), they have been considered in the risk treatment options which embrace the need for improved warning systems, public education (for preparation for and onset of severe storms), and LECC exercises, wildfire alerts, fire warden systems, etc. (for wildfires). (See section 6 Findings for details).







4. Environment

4.1 Geography

Description

The physical environment and location of your community within the state or territory. Include boundaries, major geographic features, vegetation cover, general land use patterns and proximity to hazards

Local details

The Western Downs Regional Council LGA incorporates four significant districts – Dalby, Chinchilla, Tara and Miles, which themselves include a number of smaller towns

A major feature of the entire Western Downs Regional Council is the underlying Surat Basin coalfield. This is being developed by various exploration and development companies for gas extraction, coal seam methane gas water projects, open cut coal mining and underground burning of the coal to produce gas and associated products.

Chinchilla District

The Chinchilla District comprises of the previous Shire of Chinchilla and has an area of 8689 Km² and the town of Chinchilla is located 300 Km northwest of Brisbane and 160 Km from Toowoomba.

The major features of the natural environment relevant to natural disaster risk management are the river systems and the regional geology. The topography is generally flat to undulating.

An annual problem occurring during the summer months (November-March) is flooding and can occur in the major waterways including the Condamine River, Charleys, Wambo, Rocky, Branch and Hellhole Creeks.

Dalby District

The Dalby District is made up of the previous Council areas of the Dalby Town Council and Wambo Shire Council and has an area of 5759 Km². The town of Dalby is located 211 Km. north west of Brisbane, is 84 Km from Toowoomba and is the key centre of the northern Darling Downs, the corporate office is located in Dalby. Altitude is 347 m above sea level. The topography of the Town and Environs is extremely flat rising in the north with steeper slopes in the north east to the western part of the Bunya Mountains.

The major features of the natural environment relevant to natural disaster risk management are the river systems and the regional geology.

Dalby is located in the floodplain of Myall Creek, an area characterised by low gradients with floodwaters being widespread. Natural drainage lines have been modified by urban and rural residential development.

A large part of Dalby and District is located in the floodplain of the Condamine River and that of its tributaries. These areas are characterised by low gradients with floodwaters being widespread. Natural drainage lines have been modified by farming. The implementation of the Upper Condamine Floodplain Management Plan has been successful in reducing and even reversing drainage modifications resulting from channels, levees and fences.

The soils in the area are also prone to erosion, but changes in farming practices to strip cropping in recent years have significantly reduced this problem.

Creek bed and bank erosion is a typical occurrence, and the previous Wambo Shire River Improvement Trust had limited funds with which to address this and other waterway management issues. The riparian zones along the watercourses provide









significant flora and fauna corridors.

There is some high ground. Much of the land has been cleared for farming which is dominated by cropping (grains and cotton) and grazing. A coal open cut mine is located at Macalister within the Condamine River floodplain.

Miles District

The Miles District is 11,828 Km². and comprises the previous Council areas of Murilla Shire 6,074 Km² and Division Two of the Taroom Shire 5,754 Km².

Miles is located approximately 350 Km west of Brisbane, at the crossroads of the Warrego and Leichhardt Highways.

Farming/Agriculture has traditionally formed the main industry in Murilla Shire, however, other industries have emerged in recent years (including bentonite mine and sawmilling, cattle and pig feedlot, tourism and development of the Surat Basin Energy Reserves).

The Condamine River is the main watercourse within the district with several smaller creeks feeding into it. The Miles District is exposed to flood with most towns being isolated periodically due to backwaters from these creeks. The period of isolation increases when the Condamine River floods and consequently the backwaters level also increases.

The northern part of the Miles District comprises of all of Division Two of the previous Taroom Shire and has as its centre the township of Wandoan.

The topography is mainly undulating with the crossing of the Great Dividing Range between Miles and Wandoan.

Tara District

The Tara District is 11,661 Km². and comprises of the previous Council area of Tara.

Tara District is located on the Western Downs at the headwaters of the Undulla Creek, Moonie River and Weir River Systems. A large "Rural Residential Subdivision Area" of approximately 2200 lots of principally 12 ha is situated to the north and north-east of Tara.

The town of Tara has a history of periodic flooding in low lying areas, associated with heavy storm run-off rains. Communities such as Flinton, Meandarra and the Gums, within the District can also be isolated and experience flooding.









4.2 Climate and Weather

Description

Local details

Describe the climate and seasonal weather patterns in your area. Some relevant situations to address are flood, storm-tide levels

As the Western Downs Regional Council region lies between 220 and 430 km. inland from Brisbane at the latitude of 27.2°S, the climate is sub-tropical with most rain falling in the summer months. Whilst the climate influence is predominately southeast and southwest air flow, the area may be impacted (indirectly but occasionally) by tropical cyclones passing close to or crossing the coast.

The average annual rainfalls and	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE
temperatures are as follows; DISTRICT	ANNUAL	MAX	MIN
	RAINFALL	TEMP	TEMP
Chinchilla	613 mm	25°C	8°C
Dalby	676 mm	27°C	12°C
Miles	650 mm	27°C	12°C
Tara	613 mm	31°C	17°C
Wandoan	672 mm	28°C	13°C

The above are average figures over a number of years and may vary quite significantly from year to year, for example for Dalby with monthly means ranging from 29mm in August to 94mm in December. The highest monthly rainfall recorded is 364mm (February) and the highest annual total is 1,273mm. The lowest monthly rainfall is zero (all months except November, December, and January) and the lowest annual total is 268mm.

The average monthly maximum temperatures for Dalby and environs range between 31.6°C in January to 18.6°C in July.

The average monthly minimum temperatures for Dalby and environs range between 18.8° C in January to 4.4° C in July.

It is not uncommon to experience temperatures down to zero and above 35 $^{\circ}\text{C}.$

4.3 Population

Description

Local details

Population statistics, including distribution and growth, general demographics; cultural, religious, and language considerations; socioeconomic status; mobility

The WDRC Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) of June 2011 estimated the WDRC LGA total population to be 30,230 in 2007, and this grew to 32,785 at the 2011 census – an increase of some 8.4% – well above the state average. Note: Individual district populations as at the 2011 census are set out below

(2007 estimates from the WDRC LDMP in parenthesis. The population of certain towns may not correlate due to the change in LGA boundaries prior to the 2011 census):

Dalby District (Dalby & Jandowae): 17,811 (16,011)

Chinchilla District: 7,370 (6,371)

Miles District (Miles and Wandoan): 3,800 (3,971)

Tara District: 3,814 (3,877)

The large increase in population between 2007 and 2011 is largely attributed to the growth in the coal seam gas industry and an expansion of coal mining generally









Description	Local details			
	The median age of the WDRC population is 37, which Australia as a whole	is the same	e as that fo	or
	Some 90.9% of the population speak English only – w of 84.8%	ell above tl	he Australi	ian figure
	Some 8.0% of the population are aged 4 years or less over, giving a total of 22.1% who can be considered v			_
	There is also a large number of hotels, motels and can the variable, itinerate population of which may also be 4.7 below for numbers and locations).			
	Schools (Note: A number of these schools are located	on Nation	al Highwa	ys)
	Name of School		ar Levels	1
		dergarten	P – 7	8 – 12
	Bell State School Brigalow State School		92	1
	Burra Burri State School		24	
	Chinchilla Christian School	20	14 162	
	Chinchilla State High School	29	102	466
	Chinchilla State Fight School		490	400
	Condamine State School		50	
	Dalby Christian College			1 07
	Dalby South State School		711	J /
	Dalby State High School		/11	854
	Dalby State Trigit School		493	654
	Drillham State School		21	
	Dulacca State School		35	
	Glenmorgan State School		21	
	Grosmont State School		10	
	Gulugaba State School		14	
	Guidgasa state school		12	
	Hannaford State School		(2009	
			figures)	
	Jandowae Prep-10 State School			ars P-10
	Jimbour State School		21	-
	Kogan State School		27	
	Meandarra State School		34	
	Miles State High School			169
	Miles State School		204	
	Moonie State School		43	
	Our Lady of the Southern Cross College Dalby		7	70
	St. Joseph's School Chinchilla		195	
	St. Joseph's School Tara		27	
	The Gums State School		23	
	Tara State College		38	81
	Wandoan State School		108 yea	ars P-10
	Warra State School		10	
	Westmar State School		20	







4.4 Community Capacity

Description

Description of the community's capacity (human and physical) to contribute to the prevention of disasters, such as volunteer brigade, level of experience in dealing with disasters (frequency and magnitude)

Local details

Western Downs RC has a Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) which consists of the following positions and the relevant persons are appointed in accordance with *Section 33 Disaster Management Act 2003*. The membership of the Group is to be reviewed annually.

- ▶ Chairperson Mayor, WDRC or delegate;
- ▶ Deputy Chair Deputy Mayor WDRC or delegate;
- ▶ Local Disaster Coordinator, Chief Executive Officer;
- ▶ Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator Corporate Services General Manager;
- ▶ WDRC Engineering Services General Manager;
- ▶ WDRC Disaster Management Senior Officer;
- ▶ WDRC Community & Development General Manager;
- WDRC Environment and Health Manager;
- ▶ WDRC Organisation & Strategy and Communication Manager;
- ▶ Queensland Police Service Representative
- Queensland Fire and Rescue Service Representative; Queensland Ambulance Service Representative
- ▶ Emergency Management Queensland Representative (Area Director)
- Ergon Energy,
- ▶ Telstra Country Wide,
- ▶ Community Liaison Officer Chinchilla,
- ▶ Community Liaison Officer Miles
- ▶ Community Liaison Officer Tara

LDMG organises the community response to natural hazards, and also involves a number of specialist advisers to the LDGM:

- ▶ Local Controller SES, Dalby District
- ▶ Local Controller SES, Tara District
- ▶ Local Controller SES, Miles District
- ▶ Local Controller SES, Chinchilla District
- ▶ Local Controller SES, Jandowae District
- Director of Nursing, Dalby Hospital
- Group Manager Utilities WDRC
- ▶ Group Manager Works WDRC
- ▶ Principal Service Officer, Department of Communities
- Area Engineer, Department Main Roads
- ▶ St John Ambulance, CEO
- ▶ Red Cross Queensland, Representative
- ▶ Other Appointments as required









4.5 Industry

Description

Description of main industry or predominant industry type, and the facilities associated with each industry

Local details

Businesses in the region have begun to diversify from traditional markets in the agricultural sector into components, parts and services for the energy sector. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing dominates the economy, representing 22.6% of the Regional Council's \$1.3 billion GRP (2006/07). Despite the region's food processing sector holding competitive advantages over other Queensland and Australian regions in meat, grains and horticultural production, Agriculture declined by over 20% on 2005/06 GRP. Strong growth and development is evident across the region in Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, up 30.3% to \$41.7 million while Professional Services, Transport and Manufacturing also experienced greater than 15% annual growth. The energy resources sector, which comprises coal, coal seam gas, coal seam gas water, ethanol and power station development, has the potential to more than triple the gross regional product.

Almost 10% of the Manufacturing GRP in Queensland is within Western Downs Regional Council, a significant and growing contribution to Queensland's economy. Western Downs Regional Council has industry concentration and therefore net exports of goods and services in the Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing; Mining; Electricity, Gas, Water & Wastes Services and Construction sectors.

Within this growing economy, increased pressures on the labour market are reflected in low unemployment figures. The Western Downs Regional Council unemployment rate for the June Quarter 2008 was 3.1%, lower than Queensland (3.7%) and Australia (4.2%). Employed persons make up over half (53.8%) of the population, increasing in line with projected population growth of 0.8% average annual change.

Employment figures at the time of the 2011 census will not be available until October 2012.

<u>Industry</u>

Dalby and Chinchilla are the main shopping and business/commercial centres servicing the Western Downs Regional Council Region. The Region comprises of rich agricultural land for both crop and meat production.

Crops grown locally include cotton, sorghum, wheat, barley, sunflowers, chickpeas, maize and mung beans. Meat production includes beef, lamb and pork.

The grain receiving depot in Dalby is the largest in Queensland, and Dalby also holds the largest one-day livestock market in Australia.

There are also significant local industrial and agricultural manufacturing facilities in Dalby.

There is a growing tourism industry in the region with attractions such as the, Chinchilla Melon Festival, Delicious and Delightful Festival, Beef, Bells and Bottle Trees Festival and local wineries.

Coal is mined at Macalister and Miles Cameby Downs and a number of other mines are proposed in the region, the largest being proposed by Xstrata at Wandoan. There is a developing industry with the coal seam methane gas and liquid natural gas with the associated pipeline to Gladstone as well as the Surat Basin Rail Project from Wandoan to Gladstone. A bio refinery is operating in Dalby.

Power stations are located at Braemar and Kogan, as well as on Kogan creek near Chinchilla. A power station is currently under construction at Bloodwood Creek south of Kogan.









There is also a QGC power station at Miles. Mining, Exploration and Construction Residential Camps With the exploration and development of the mining, gas and associated industries there are numerous residential camps established for both exploration and construction purposes. These camps are of varying size ranging from 200 to up to 1000 residents, with plans for future camps accommodating up to 3000 residents. The camps may be established for short or long term and generally do not require Council approval. This is of concern as the numbers of personnel living in isolated camps is not known and would be at threat in the event of a major bushfire. A protocol is to be established to require the industry to advise Council prior to the setting up of these camps.

4.6 Public Buildings, Spaces & Events

Description

Identify any public locations where people gather, including shopping centres, parks, libraries, sporting complexes, educational facilities. Also describe any recurring or planned inaugural events

Local details

Public and Other Buildings

Chinchilla District: Chinchilla Customer Service Centre; Chinchilla Police Station; Chinchilla Court House; Cultural Centre; and Aquatic and Fitness Centre.

Dalby District: Western Downs Corporate Office; Dalby Cultural Centre; Dalby Police Station and Court House; DPI Fisheries; Dalby PCYC; and

Jandowae Community and Cultural Centre

Miles District: Miles Customer Service Centre; Dogwood Crossing; Miles Police Station; Miles Historical Village; Wandoan Diggers Complex; and Wandoan Cultural Centre, Leichhardt Centre, Miles.

Tara District: Tara Customer Service Centre; Tara Police Station; Tara Memorial Hall; and Tara CWA Building.

Major Public Spaces

Throughout the Region there are a number of major public open spaces as listed below, as well as a number of school halls and grounds that could be utilized in an emergency;

Chinchilla District: Chinchilla Showgrounds; Chinchilla Racecourse; Chinchilla Recreation Reserve; Chinchilla RSL Memorial Club and Chinchilla Football Ground.

Dalby District: Dalby, Bell and Jandowae Showgrounds; Dalby, Bell, Jandowae, and Warra Racecourses; Dalby Barley Board Soccer Grounds, Dalby Rugby League Grounds and Rugby Union Fields and Thomas Jack Park, Dalby.

Miles District: Showgrounds at Miles and Wandoan; Centenary Oval Miles; and Racecourses at Miles.

Tara District: Tara Showgrounds, Jack Chappel Memorial Oval, Tara; Dillon Park, Meandarra; Moonie recreation Reserve; Glenmorgan Recreation Reserve; and The Gums Recreation Reserve.

Special Events

Throughout the Region there are a number of special events held including









Description	Local details
	racecourse race days, Australia Day Celebrations and other events as listed below:
	 Chinchilla District: Chinchilla Melon Festival; Chinchilla Show; Chinchilla race days; Chinchilla Camp Draft; Chinchilla Polo Crosse Carnival and May Day Celebrations. Dalby District: Dalby, Bell and Jandowae Shows; Functions at Jimbour House; Jandowae Timber Town Festival; Stock Horse Sales Dalby Showgrounds; and Numerous events at the Dalby Showgrounds. Condamine Rodeo and Campdraft The Art @ Kogan Festival Miles District: Miles and Wandoan Shows; Race days at Miles and Wandoan; and Historical Village Foundation Day. Beef Bells & Bottle Tree Festival held in Miles
	Tara District: Tara Show; Tara Polo Crosse Carnival and Multi Cultural Festival
	▶ The Drama in the Gasfields Event run by QGC

4.7 Critical Infrastructure

Description Local details

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

Roads

A hub of National and State Highway networks radiate in all directions from Dalby Township. These networks include the Warrego Highway to the east to Toowoomba and to the west through Chinchilla and Miles to Roma, the Bunya Highway, to the north and the Moonie Highway to the south-west to Moonie and St George. The Condamine Kogan Road (to the east of Condamine) and the Roma Condamine Road (to the west of the Condamine). The Surat Development Road branches off the Moonie Highway at Kumbarilla through Glenmorgan to Surat. The Leichhardt Highway traverses the Region from south to north through Moonie, Condamine, Miles and Wandoan to the north and extends southerly from Moonie to connect with major interstate highways through western New South Wales.

The Dalby Jandowae Road heads north to Mundubbera and then to Wondai.

The Chinchilla Tara Road connects with the Kogan Condamine Road, the Surat Developmental Road, the Tara Kogan Road and the Warrego Highway

Rail

The main east west railway line from Brisbane traverses through Dalby, Chinchilla and Miles to the west.

<u>Airports</u>

Dalby: 2 airstrips, both sealed; aircraft below 5700 Kg; used by agriculture sprayers, general aviation, recreational flyers, RFDS and charters; designated as an aircraft landing area.

Chinchilla: 2 airstrips one sealed, one unsealed; accommodate aircraft to Donier 228 under concession; used by agriculture sprayers, general aviation, recreational flyers, RFDS and charters; Registered aerodrome.

Airstrips

Meandarra: 1 airstrip graded gravel; probably usable by aircraft below 5700kg; used by RFDS, general aviation; designated as an aircraft landing area.

Tara: 1 airstrip sealed; accommodate aircraft to 5700kg; used by general







aviation, RFDS and agriculture sprayers; designated aircraft landing area.

Miles: 1 airstrip graded gravel; accommodate aircraft to 5700kg; used by general aviation, agriculture sprayers, RFDS; designated aircraft landing area.

Wandoan: 1 airstrip grass; accommodate single engine aircraft only; used by general aviation, RFDS; designated aircraft landing area.

Moonie: 1 airstrip gravel; accommodate single engine aircraft only; used by general aviation; designated aircraft landing area.

Dulacca: 1 airstrip grass; designated aircraft landing area

Accommodation

There is a complete range of accommodation types available throughout the WDRC area, that could assist in providing emergency accommodation, viz.;

Motels: Dalby 14; Chinchilla 8; Tara 3; Westmar 1; Miles 3; Condamine 1; Wandoan 1.

Hotel/motels: Dalby 2; Jandowae 1; Chinchilla 1; Tara 2; Moonie 1; Miles 1; Wandoan 1; Glenmorgan 1; Condamine 1. 1.

Hotels: Dalby 1; Kaimkillenburn 1; Bell1; Jandowae 2; Tara 1; Meandarra 1;

Miles 2; Dulacca 1; Kogan 1; Warra 1. 1.

B&B/Farm Stays: Dalby 1; Chinchilla 3; Miles 1

Caravan Parks: Dalby 2; Kaimkillenburn 1; Bell 1;

Jandowae 1; Chinchilla 4; Tara 3; Meandarra 1; Glenmorgan 2; Moonie 1; Coolumboola 1; Miles 3; Condamine 1; Wandoan 1.

In addition, there is a wide range of service stations/cafes/stores, take away food outlets throughout the WDRC area. These can be sourced from http://www.wdrc.qld.gov.au/our-towns

Health

The is a wide range of health services available in WDRC LGA as follows:

- ▶ Dalby Health Service (Hospital, inc. emergency; Clinics [child health, etc.]; Allied Health [physio, occ. Health]; Mental Health; Community Health; Aged Care)
- ▶ Jandowae Health Service (Hospital inc. emergency, long stay [nursing home]; Clinics inc. child health; Allied health [visiting]; Community Health; Aged Care [meals on wheels, etc.]).
- ▶ Chinchilla Health Services (Hospital inc. emergency, specialists; Community Health; Allied Health [physio, occ. Health]; Clinics [child health, etc.])
- Miles Health Services (Hospital [minor medical, and day only service]; Clinics, Allied Health [physio, occ. Health]; Specialists [visiting only]; Aged care [Blue Nurses, meals on wheels, etc.]; Primary health) (long stay Milton House)
- ▶ Tara Health Services (Medical [respite, long stay nursing home]; Clinics [Outpatients, dental, etc.]; Allied health [physio, occ. Health]; Community Health; Aged Care [Health & Community Care])
- ▶ Wandoan Outpatients Clinics (Primary Health Care [doctors twice weekly]; Clinics/Allied health [every 2 weeks]; Community health).









Aged Care

- ▶ Karingal Residential Aged Care facility (on Dalby hospital campus)
- Ningara Retirement Village Dalby (hostel [low care], independent living, respite care)
- ▶ Jandowae Nursing Home (in Jandowae Hospital)
- ▶ Tarcoola Hostel (Tara) 32 beds
- ▶ Taralga Retirement Village Jandowae (independent living & hostel)
- ▶ Southern Cross Care Illoura Village Chinchilla (5 levels of care ranging from CACPS to high level [dementia] care 34 low care beds; 19 higher care beds; 10 secure dementia beds and 3 respite, totalling 66 beds in all. (At any given time, there are usually at least 50 high care residents).
- ▶ Carinya (Miles) 17 beds

Queensland Police Service

There are significant police resources available in WDRC LGA as follows:

- ▶ Dalby 21 officers
- ▶ Chinchilla 9
- ▶ Jandowae 2
- Miles 6
- ▶ Wandoan 2
- Additional stations at Tara, Meandarra and Dullacca

Queensland Fire and Rescue Service

There several QFRS stations staffed by auxiliary fire fighters who are "on call" and not permanent staff, so that the actual numbers available for a specific emergency will vary. Numbers of auxiliaries potentially available at each station are:

- Dalby 21
- ▶ Chinchilla 16
- ▶ Jandowae 12
- ▶ Tara 8
- Miles 11
- ▶ Meandarra 5
- Wandoan N/A

Rural Fire Brigades

There are rural brigades staffed by volunteers throughout the WDRC LGA. The full list of Rural Brigades is:

- ▶ Bennett RFB
- ▶ Billabong RFB
- ▶ Braemar RFB
- ▶ Kogan & District RFB
- ▶ Tolmah RFB
- Weranga RFB
- ▶ Wilkie Creek RFB
- ▶ Weimbilla RFB

Not all of these brigades have sheds and/or specific items of fire fighting equipment and the QFRS, supported by the LDMG will need to address the issue of staff and resources available at specific locations where the bushfire hazard is the subject of a risk treatment plan.









Queensland Ambulance Service

There are QAS stations at seven locations, with the following staff numbers and resources:

Station	Staff Numbers	Ambulance Vehicles	Nearest Hospital	Nearest Airport	Helipad
Chinchilla 3 - 2 paramedics on 8 hour day shifts with on call after hours		3 - 1 x 4x4 unit, 1 x two stretcher unit and 1 x single stretcher unit.	Chinchilla	Chinchilla	Yes - at Hospital
Dalby Da		5 - 2 x two stretcher units and 3 x single stretcher units.	Dalby	Dalby	Yes - at Hospital
		2 - 1 x 4x4 unit and 1 x two stretcher unit.	Jandowae	Dalby	Yes - at Hospital
		3 -1 x 4x4 Unit, 1 x two stretcher unit and 1 x single stretcher unit.	Miles	Miles	Yes - Sports Ground
		2 - 1 x 2 stretcher unit and 1 - 4 x 4 single stretcher unit.	Surat or Tara	Meandarra	Yes - Sports Ground
Tara	3 - 1 paramedic on 10 hour day shifts with on call after hours	2 - 1 x 4x4 unit and 1 x two stretcher unit.	Tara	Tara	Yes - Sports Ground
Wandoan	2 - 1 paramedic on 10 hour day shifts with on call after hours	2 - 1 x 4 x 4 unit and 1 x two stretcher unit.	Miles or Taroom	Wandoan	No (but could use local sports field)

SES

The following are the operational strengths of the 8 SES Groups active in the WDRC Area in 2011/12:

Chinchilla: 16 active; 9 reserve
Dalby: 20 active; 22 reserve
Jandowae: 3 active; 5 reserve
Condamine: 7 active; 7 reserve
Dulacca: 9 active; 2 reserve
Miles: 14 active; 4 reserve









Description	Local details
	Tara: 12 active; 8 reserveWandoan: 7 active, 7 reserve
	A full list of the resources available to each group is contained in the WDRC SES Capability Report (Appendix 5 of this report)

4.8 Essential Services

Description	Local details
Electricity, water, gas supply,	Electricity Supply
sewerage, telecommunications	Critical Infrastructure includes towers, switch yards substations and power stations.
	The main source of electrical power supply is from the Queensland grid, which is supplied primarily from base-load power stations at Swanbank, Tarong, Callide, Stanwell and Gladstone. The power station at Wivenhoe Dam and the Braemar Power station provide peak load capacity. With additional capacity from NSW (Country Energy - Moonie Westmar)
	Powerlink Queensland is the operator of the high voltage transmission lines that supply the area. Ergon Energy is the operator of the reticulation network, which provides power to consumers.
	High voltage power supply (Transmission) Powerlink substations and critical infrastructure to the region which include the power stations and substations Including:
	 Kogan Creek Power Station , Braemar Power Station, Tarong Power Station, Condamine Power Station, Darling Downs Power Station within Western Downs Columboola Sub Station, Chinchilla Sub Station, Tarong Sub Station, Western Downs Sub Station, Braemar Sub Station, Bulla Creek Sub Station, Tangkam Sub Station, Middle Ridge Sub Station within Western Downs
	Ergon Energy is responsible for all sub-transmission and all distribution electrical networks in the Western Downs as well as some transmission not owned by Powerlink.
	<u>Telecommunications</u>
	The traditional telephone communications system comprises mostly underground cables and telephone exchanges operated by Telstra.
	Recent additions to the telecommunications infrastructure are a number of mobile telephone towers, which are operated by Telstra, Optus, and other service providers
	Water Supply
	The Dalby town water supply includes 13 bores, one weir, a treatment plant, 8.18 km of rising main, two low level reservoirs, one high service pump station, two elevated reservoirs and 168 km of distribution mains;
	Miles town water supply includes 1 bore, 2 weirs on Dogwood Creek, a treatment plant, 3.9 km of rising main, 2 low level reservoirs, 1 high service pump station, 1 elevated reservoirs and 17.9 km of distribution mains;
	Chinchilla town water supply includes 2 weirs on Condamine River and Charley's Creek, a treatment plant, 10.2 km of rising main, 3 low level reservoirs, 2 high service pump stations, 1 elevated reservoir and 58.8 km of distribution mains;
	Tara town water supply includes 3 bores, a treatment plant, 1.7 km of rising main, 1







low level reservoir, 1 high service pump station, 1 elevated reservoir and 10.9 km of distribution mains; and

Potable water supply for each of the smaller townships is drawn from local watercourses and bores.

Sewerage and Sewerage Treatment

The wastewater scheme for Dalby town services approximately 3,800 premises through 82 km of gravity sewers, 8 sewerage pump stations, 2.57km of rising main and the Dalby Wastewater Treatment Plant. The treatment plant currently processes approximately 2.5ML/day. The current long term projection is that this flow will not grow above the plant's nominal capacity of 3ML/day within the next ten years unless there is a major change in the Town's demographics;

The wastewater scheme for Chinchilla town services approximately 2,180 premises through 43.3 km of gravity sewers, 7 sewerage pump stations, 4.3km of rising main and the Chinchilla Wastewater Treatment Plant. The treatment plant currently processes approximately 0.7ML/day;

The wastewater scheme for Miles town services approximately 550 premises through 10.7 km of gravity sewers, 4 sewerage pump stations, 3.5km of rising main and the Miles Wastewater Treatment Plant. The treatment plant currently processes approximately 0.3ML/day;

The wastewater scheme for Tara town services approximately 386 premises through 7 km of gravity sewers, 1 sewerage pump station, 3.4km of rising main and the Tara Wastewater Treatment Plant. The treatment plant currently processes approximately 0.3ML/day;

The smaller townships of Jandowae, Wandoan and Meandarra have reticulated sewerage systems. The remaining townships and rural properties having septic tank systems.

Gas Supply

Reticulated gas supply is available to 75% of the Dalby town area serving approximately 3080 customers. Bottled LPG is used for the rest of the Region







Hazardous Sites

Description

Identify sites that produce or store hazardous materials that by content and/or location have potential to be a risk to the community

Local details

There are a number of hazardous sites throughout the WDRC LGA. These include:

- ▶ The Warrego, Bunya, and Moonie Highways and Queensland Rail links to the east and west all carry bulk hazardous substances in a variety of containers;
- ▶ There are major hardware stores located in the Region;
- ▶ Bulk grain storage silos are located at Dalby, Chinchilla, Kaimkillenburn, Jimbour, Miles, Dulacca, Macalister and Jandowae; Ulimaroa west of Drillham
- ▶ Gas transmission pipeline from Roma to Brisbane and Gas Gate Station;
- Numerous gas exploration wells;
- ▶ Moonie oilfields;
- ▶ INCITEC Storage Depot (anhydrous ammonia);
- Major chemical stores (cotton);
- ▶ Aerodrome chemical store and contaminated wash down tanks; and
- ▶ Gurulmundi Secure Landfill
- ▶ Engine Road hazardous waste site







5. Risk Study

5.1 Methodology

The methodology chosen followed closely that set out in the NERAG, and was thus consistent with the principles of AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – principles and guidelines. The process involved:

- ▶ An initial meeting with key stakeholders to establish the context and achieve a common view of objectives, scope, risk criteria and key elements;
- ▶ Preparation for a workshop, including data collection and review, workshop scheduling, etc.;
- ▶ A workshop (see attendance list Appendix 4), which involved:
 - Overview of the risk management process
 - Risk identification
 - Risk analysis
 - Risk evaluation (see Appendix 2)
- ▶ Further analysis where required;
- ▶ Selection and description of risk treatment options for the key identified risks (see Appendices 3-9).







6. Findings

Based on the outcomes of the risk assessment process, opportunities exist for the implementation of risk treatments in the areas listed below. Detailed risk treatment action plans have been prepared in Appendix 3 utilising a risk treatment tool to monitor and close out risks. It is strongly recommended that these risk treatment plans be reviewed by the LDMG and developed to include specific responsibilities and actions in order to increase the likelihood of their implementation and to facilitate the monitoring of progress in addressing the risks identified to exist at a level higher than acceptable by Council.

6.1 Overall findings

There were no risks rated HIGH, but a number of risks rated were rate MEDIUM. A full Risk Register is included in Appendix 2.

6.2 Potential Risk Treatments on key findings

Risk treatment options are listed below with 6 key risk treatments detailed in Appendix 3 using a risk Treatment template to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of each key risk treatment option. These treatment options should be explored by the LDMG in terms of priority and feasibility.

	Risk	Impacts	Potential Risk treatment options
01	Hazardous material accident	 Disruption to traffic Possible injury to people exposed to spill 	 Speed limits to be reviewed & reduced / re-enforced Restriction of travel hours Discussions with goods receivers regarding delivery times Driver awareness campaigns More appropriate rest stops for drivers Improved overtaking lanes QPS monitoring high-risk areas
02	Major road traffic accident	 Loss of life or serious injuries Road closures 	 Investigate the feasibility of traffic lights at cnr Warrego Hwy and Leichardt Hwy in the town of Miles Creation of appropriate rest areas for travellers/drivers/ tourists in all towns Driver safety awareness communication and campaigns – especially over high volume and risk periods
03	Animal and plant diseases	(e.g. Avian Flu), leading to crop and stock losses	 Assist Department of Environment and Heritage Protection with awareness campaigns









	Risk	Impacts	Potential Risk treatment options
04	Severe storms	 Significant disruption to infrastructure and services Damage to Council Assets and/or private property Injury resulting from flying debris, falling trees, powerlines, etc. 	 Investigate the possibility of more automatic flood gauges with BoM at strategic areas along effected rivers Investigate bunding mitigation works for Condamine water treatments works Consider permanent bunding for electrical substations below flood levels Plan for dissemination of public information ahead of wet season Map out locations of roads prone to flooding and erect appropriate flood markers on roads. Establish a programme to regularly check and repair of flood markers Signage stating "turn your radio on" (with suggested radio frequency) and suggesting listening to ABC local for storm/flood fire/etc. warnings
05	Prolonged heatwave	 Health effects to elderly and infirm from prolonged heatwave 	 Establish / collate list of aged care centres in the RC Liaise with aged care centre management regarding current controls in place for heat waves ahead of the 2012 summer season. Set up action plans to mitigate the risk where deficiencies are established
06	Myall Creek, Jandowae Creek, Jinghi Jinghi Creek and Cooranga Creek flooding resulting from heavy rain over catchment	 Homes inundated Isolation of communities, damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning Electrical supply loss Bridge cut (isolation, resulting in resupply and medical issues) Cutting of roads to the east of Dalby Water supply loss Mosquito control issues 	 Potential Risk treatments as per # 04 as well as considering: Raise homes in areas prone to flooding Levee bank works Diversion works Training and public information ahead of wet season Upstream dam Permanent bunding for electrical substations Roads and infrastructure "betterment"
07	Stock truck rollover in urban area	 Accident resulting from: Adverse weather conditions Excessive speed above design speed Alcohol influenced driver behaviour Adverse road conditions following flood damage Driver fatigue 	 Creation of appropriate rest areas for travellers/drivers/ tourists in all towns Driver safety awareness communication and campaigns – especially over high volume and risk periods Establish liaison with Livestock Saleyards with regard to the chain of responsibility and the times that stock vehicles are on the road







	Risk	Impacts	Potential Risk treatment options
08	Condamine River flooding	 Condamine River town floods causing damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning, resulting from flooding 	Water proof water treatment plant by construction of levee/bund and pump or raise infrastructure
09	Flooding in Chinchilla district	 Isolation of and damage to FIFO Gas camps in the Chinchilla district Flooding of Rocky Creek & Charleys Creek causing the Warrego Highway to be isolated and closed to traffic movement Flooding of Cooranga Creek at Warra closing the Warrego Highway 	▶ Ensure Gas Industry Liaison Group has details of Gas company flood mitigation plans and strategies.
10	Fires in rural/reserve areas	 Possible loss of life or serious injury, Displacement of population, Overstressing of health and other services, Destruction of buildings and infrastructure, Disruption of services, and Loss of electricity supplies, as result of wildfire 	 Plan for education of landholders on good fire management practices in conjunction with EMQ/QFRS Monitor the programme for the burning of fire breaks Ensure signage saying "turn your radio on" (with suggested radio frequency) and suggesting listening to ABC local for storm/flood fire/etc warnings Establish and communicate the restrictions on burning and fires Ensure fire warden systems are established and communicated in all areas Ensure road closure procedures are established and communicated in consultation with local stakeholders
11	Pandemic (General)	 Death or disease to large numbers of people (e.g. Swine Flu, Influenza, gastroenteritis) 	 Maintain liaison between the LDMG & Qld Health via local hospitals to ascertain current levels of preparedness in respect of pandemic planning. Qld Health is the lead agency for response to a pandemic Ensure information on pandemic prevention and the reaction to possible pandemics is disseminated via the LDMG as necessary







Appendix 1: NERAG Risk Criteria

Control Table

Level of Control	Behavioural Controls Reliance on human action initiated by individuals or groups based on their experience	Procedural Controls Reliance on human action in accordance with prescribed approaches within a management system	Physical Controls Passive/fixed controls or automatic execution of controls within a management system and without requiring human action
1	Immature organisation High turnover of staff High proportion of new population within community History of control failure	Documented procedure (no document control) One-off competency assessment against procedure One-off conformance and outcome evaluation	Designed to specific performance criteria (availability, reliability) Implemented to design criteria
2	Organisation with well-understood roles and responsibilities Skilled and trained staff Community with communication and interaction between all population groups History of minor control failures Staff have holistic understanding of the impact of one control's failure on another	Document control system Periodic competency assessment against the procedure Defined performance outcomes Periodic conformance auditing including management reporting of audit outcomes	Designed in relation to the element at risk to be protected Managed as part of a preventative maintenance system System-generated notification in the event of activation and failure
3	Mature organisation with clear and documented roles and responsibilities Experienced and skilled staff Well-established community with high level of awareness and/or education involving all population groups No history of any control failures and demonstrated ability to learn from the past	Management system includes rules and protocols (access, authority levels, expected control range) Continuous performance checks Management reporting of conformance Documented management follow-up of deficiencies Management system subject to external accreditation and auditing	Control covered by a rigorous change management regime Deliberate actions required for disabling control Failures managed as part of maintenance system and given higher priority for resolution Maintenance system differentiates between critical and non-critical tasks Documented management follow-up of system deficiencies







Consequence Table

Consequence Level	People	Environment	Economy	Public Administration	Social Setting	Infrastructure
Catastrophic	Widespread multiple loss of life (mortality > 1 in ten thousand), health system unable to cope, displacement of people beyond ability to cope	Widespread severe impairment or loss of ecosystem functions across species and landscapes, irrecoverable environmental damage	Unrecoverable financial loss > 3% of the government sector's revenues, asset destruction across industry sectors leading to widespread business failures and loss of employment	Governing body unable to manage the event, disordered public administration without effective functioning, public unrest, media coverage beyond region or jurisdiction	Community unable to support itself, widespread loss of objects of cultural significance, impacts beyond emotional and psychological capacity in all parts of the community	Long-term failure of significant infrastructure and service delivery affecting all parts of the community, ongoing external support at large scale required
Major	Multiple loss of life (mortality > 1 in one hundred thousand), health system over- stressed, large numbers of displaced people (more than 24 hours)	Severe impairment or loss of ecosystem functions affecting many species or landscapes, progressive environmental damage	Financial loss 1-3% of the government sector's revenues requiring major changes in business strategy to (partly) cover loss, significant disruptions across industry sectors leading to multiple business failures and loss of employment	Governing body absorbed with managing the event, public administration struggles to provide merely critical services, loss of public confidence in governance, media coverage beyond region or jurisdiction	Reduced quality of life within community, significant loss or damage to objects of cultural significance, impacts beyond emotional and psychological capacity in large parts of the community	Mid- to long-term failure of significant infrastructure and service delivery affecting large parts of the community, initial external support required
Moderate	Isolated cases of loss of life (mortality > than one in one million), health system operating at maximum capacity, isolated cases of displacement of people (less than 24 hours)	Isolated but significant cases of impairment or loss of ecosystem functions, intensive efforts for recovery required	Financial loss 0.3-1% of the government sector's revenues requiring adjustments to business strategy to cover loss, disruptions to selected industry sectors leading to isolated cases of business failure and multiple loss of employment	Governing body manages the event with considerable diversion from policy, public administration functions limited by focus on critical services, widespread public protests, media coverage within region or jurisdiction	Ongoing reduced services within community, permanent damage to objects of cultural significance, impacts beyond emotional and psychological capacity in some parts of the community	Mid-term failure of (significant) infrastructure and service delivery affecting some parts of the community, widespread inconveniences
Minor	Isolated cases of serious	Isolated cases of	Financial loss 0.1-0.3% of	Governing body manages	Isolated and temporary	Isolated cases of short- to







Consequence Level	People	Environment	Economy	Public Administration	Social Setting	Infrastructure
	injuries, health system operating within normal parameters	environmental damage, one-off recovery efforts required	the government sector's revenues requiring activation of reserves to cover loss, disruptions at business level leading to isolated cases of loss of employment	the event under emergency regime, public administration functions with some disturbances, isolated expressions of public concern, media coverage within region or jurisdiction	cases of reduced services within community, repairable damage to objects of cultural significance, impacts within emotional and psychological capacity of the community	mid-term failure of infrastructure and service delivery, localized inconveniences
Insignificant	Near misses or minor injuries, no reliance on health system	Near misses or incidents without environmental damage, no recovery efforts required	Financial loss < 0.1% of the government sector's revenues to be managed within standard financial provisions, inconsequential disruptions at business level	Governing body manages the event within normal parameters, public administration functions without disturbances, public confidence in governance, no media attention	Inconsequential short- term reduction of services, no damages to objects of cultural significance, no adverse emotional and psychological impacts	Inconsequential short- term failure of infrastructure and service delivery, no disruption to the public services







Likelihood Table

Likelihood Level	Frequency	Average Recurrence Interval	Annual Exceedence Probability
Almost Certain	Once or more per year	< 3 years	> 0.3
Likely	Once per ten years	3 – 30 years	0.031 - 0.3
Possible	Once per hundred years	31 – 300 years	0.0031 - 0.03
Unlikely	Once per thousand years	301 – 3,000 years	0.00031 - 0.003
Rare	Once per ten thousand years	3,001 – 30,000 years	0.000031 - 0.0003
Very Rare	Once per hundred thousand years	30,001 – 300,000 years	0.0000031 - 0.00003
Almost Incredible	Less than once per million years	> 300,000 years	< 0.0000031







Risk Matrix

	Consequence Level						
Likelihood Level	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic		
Almost Certain	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme		
Likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Extreme		
Possible	Low	Low	Medium	High	High		
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High		
Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium		
Very Rare	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium		
Almost Incredible	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		







Appendix 2a: Disaster Risk Register – Dalby/Jandowae District

No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
1a	Hazardous materials accident, leading to: Disruption to traffic Possible injury to people exposed to spill	 Spillage of hazardous materials used in agriculture Transport accident Oil industries in the region Road conditions Crop duster accident Gas industry accident 	 QFRS training Speed restrictions on vehicles carrying hazardous chemicals Work Health and Safety Act 2011 	3	Moderate	Possible	Medium	QFRS/QPS/TMR
2a	Major Road Traffic Accident, resulting in: Loss of life or serious injuries Road closures	Accident resulting from: Adverse weather conditions Excessive speed above design speed Alcohol influenced driver behaviour Adverse road conditions following flood damage Increase in traffic due to resource industry activity within residential areas Fatigue	 Road maintenance/improvement Training and awareness of drivers Legislative requirements 	2	Minor	Likely	Medium	QPS/ TMR







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
3a	Animal and plant disease (e.g. Avian Flu), leading to crop and stock losses	 Importation of infected plants and/or animals Lack of access due to quarantine restrictions Presence of saleyards 	 Existing DPI procedures DDMG procedures Quarantine regulations Halting of stock transportation during emergency 	3	Moderate	Possible	Medium	DPI/DDMG
4a	Large scale damage to homes, property, infrastructure (especially powerlines) from severe storms	 Severe storm, resulting from major weather event 	 SES responses LDMG support (electrical, clean up) Traffic control Early warnings from BoM 	2	Moderate	Possible	Medium	LDMG/SES
5a	Health effects to elderly and infirm from prolonged heatwave	 Weather event resulting in prolonged period of very high temperatures Buildings not designed for exposure to very high ambient temperatures 	 Medical services QFRS monitoring Community information/warnings Fire restrictions 	2	Moderate	Possible	Medium	Qld Health/QFRS
6a	Isolation of communities, in the Jandowae area, damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning, resulting from flooding	▶ Jandowae Creek, Jinghi Jinghi Creek and Cooranga Creek flooding	 Community awareness Monitoring of rainfall and creek flows by SES No automatic stations SES Controller in contact with BoM as a storm spotter 	1	Minor	Almost Certain	Medium	LDMG/ SES/QPS







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
7a	 Myall Creek flooding, resulting in: Homes inundated, Electrical supply loss, Bridge cut (isolation, resulting in resupply and medical issues), Cutting of roads to the east of Dalby, Water supply loss, Mosquito control issues. 	 Myall Creek flooding resulting from heavy rain over catchment Effects determined by the current water levels in the Condamine River 	 SES rescue/ food drops Early flood warnings Flood stations Evacuation procedures Self assisted evacuations Sand bagging of electrical substation Resupply procedures LGAQ Council to Council support systems for spraying of mosquitoes Carting of emergency water supplies Flood warning stations 	3	Minor	Likely	Medium	LDMG/SES/QPS
8a	 Condamine River flooding, resulting in: Loss of water treatment plant Inundation of sewage treatment plant 	 Condamine River flooding resulting from heavy rain over catchment 	 2-hour supply reserve Trucking in of water Evacuation procedures Flood warning stations 	2	Minor	Likely	Medium	LDMG/SES/QPS







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
9a	Earthquake, leading to: Building collapse Death or injury to occupants Collapse of bridges and other infrastructure, water supply and sewage systems Roadway deformation, leading to traffic accidents Dam break Landslip	 Seismic activity that is difficult to predict: Note: AGSO states that highest hazard region is along east coast of Qld. Earthquakes with potential to cause serious damage (ML >5) have occurred on average about every 5 years in last 100 years Little or no warning likely 	 Most structures are timber Little or no high rise development 	1	Major	Very rare	Low	LDMG
10a	Loss of homes, businesses as a result of urban fires	 Urban fires started by one of a variety of causes 	▶ QFRS response procedures	3	Moderate	Possible	Low	QFRS
11a	Loss of homes and fire damage to rural property, destruction of grazing land	 Rural fires started by lightning strike, arson, accident 	 Rural fire brigade response procedures 	2	Minor	Possible	Low	QFRS/Rural Brigades
12a	Pandemic, resulting in death or disease to numbers of people (e.g. Swine Flu)	 Disease transmitted by visitors Disease transmitted via water supply Lack of emergency staff to respond (as they will also be impacted) Reduced access due to quarantine restrictions Itinerate population Low socio-economic population 	 Education and training Community health nurse 	2	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium	Qld Health









Appendix 2b: Disaster Risk Register – Miles/Wandoan District

No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
1b	 Stock truck rollover, resulting in: Loss of life or serious injuries to stock and/or people Road closures 	Accident resulting from: Adverse weather conditions Excessive speed above design speed Alcohol influenced driver behaviour Adverse road conditions following flood damage Driver fatigue	 Road maintenance/improvement Training and awareness of drivers Legislative requirements 	3	Moderate	Possible	Medium	QPS/TMR
2b	Condamine River town floods: Damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning, resulting from flooding	▶ Condamine River flooding	 Volunteers Media coverage prior to flood season River level observations SES trained personnel 	2-3	Minor	Likely	Medium	LDMG
3b	 Condamine isolation: Isolation of communities, damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning, resulting from flooding 	 Fotheringham's Gully breaching its banks Golf Club Gully Pinkey's Gully 	 Signage Volunteers Media coverage prior to flood season River level observations SES trained personnel 	2-3	Minor	Likely	Medium	LDMG







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
4b	 Miles – west of town: Isolation of communities, damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning, resulting from flooding 	▶ Dogwood Creek flooding — isolates west of town	 Liaison with residents upstream Volunteers Media coverage prior to flood season River level observations SES trained personnel 	2	Minor	Likely	Medium	LDMG
5b	Pandemic, resulting in death or disease to numbers of people (e.g. Swine Flu)	 Disease transmitted by visitors Disease transmitted via water supply Lack of emergency staff to respond (as they will also be impacted) Reduced access due to quarantine restrictions Itinerate population Low socio-economic population 	 Education and training Community health nurse 	2	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium	Qld Health







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
6b	 Earthquake, leading to: Building collapse Death or injury to occupants Collapse of bridges and other infrastructure, water supply and sewage systems Roadway deformation, leading to traffic accidents Dam break Landslip 	 Seismic activity that is difficult to predict: Note: AGSO states that highest hazard region is along east coast of Qld. Earthquakes with potential to cause serious damage (ML >5) have occurred on average about every 5 years in last 100 years Little or no warning likely 	 Most structures are timber Little or no high rise development Little dense development 	1	Major	Very rare	Low	LDMG
7b	Flooding of Juandah Creek resulting in cutting of Roche Creek Road (Wandoan) near showground, leading to Isolation of communities, damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning, resulting from flooding	▶ Heavy rain over catchment	 Town planning scheme Volunteers Media coverage prior to flood season River level observations SES trained personnel 	2	Minor	Possible	Low	LDMG
8b	 Miles – Hookswood Road: Isolation of communities, damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning, resulting from flooding 	▶ Flooding from gully on Hookswood Road	 Town planning scheme Volunteers Media coverage prior to flood season River level observations SES trained personnel 	2	Insignificant	Likely	Low	LDMG/DTMR







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
9b	 Drillham Weir – cuts railway: Isolation of communities, damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning, resulting from flooding 	▶ Drillham Weir when overtopped cuts railway	 Volunteers Media coverage prior to flood season River level observations SES trained personnel 	2	Insignificant	Possible	Low	LDMG/DTMR
10b	Hazardous materials accident at Wandoan on the Leichardt Hwy, leading to: Disruption to traffic Possible injury to people exposed to spill	 Spillage of hazardous materials used in agriculture Chemical tankers overturned Driver fatigue 	QPS responseQFRS response	3	Minor	Possible	Low	QFRS/ QPS/ TMR
11b	Major Road Traffic Accident on Warrego-Leichardt Hwy, resulting in: Loss of life or serious injuries Road closures	Accident resulting from: Adverse weather conditions Excessive speed above design speed Alcohol influenced driver behaviour Adverse road conditions following flood damage Driver Fatigue Failure to give way	 QPS response QFRS response 	3	Minor	Possible	Low	QPS/TMR







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
12b	Flooding of Back Creek at Dulacca, resulting in cutting of Warrego Hwy, leading to: Isolation of communities, damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning, resulting from flooding	▶ Heavy rain over catchment	 High flood marker Volunteers Media coverage prior to flood season River level observations SES trained personnel 	2-3	Insignificant	Possible	Low	LDMG/DTMR
13b	North Miles: Damage to property and infrastructure and injury to people resulting from fire	Forested countryArsonPower line incidents	Fire breaksBack burningRural fire brigade	1	Insignificant	Likely	Low	QFRS
14b	East Condamine:Damage to property and infrastructure and injury to people resulting from fire	Power line incidentsVehicle accidents	 QFRS Bushfire Risk Map rates WDRC LGA as low-medium risk Fire breaks Back burning QFRS response 	3	Insignificant	Likely	Low	QFRS
15b	Damage to buildings and infrastructure and localised flooding resulting from severe storm	Severe storm high windsHailFallen power lines	▶ EMQ encourages planning prior to storm season	3	Insignificant	Likely	Low	LDMG
16b	 Wandoan Town surrounds: Damage to property and infrastructure and injury to people resulting from fire 	 Possible grass fires surrounding town started by arson, lightning strike or other natural causes Power line incidents 	 QFRS Bushfire Risk Map rates WDRC LGA as low-medium risk Fire breaks around town Back burning by QFRS QFRS response 	3	Insignificant	Possible	Low	QFRS







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
17b	Outbreak of animal disease at Condamine/Miles/Drillham feedlot, resulting in stock losses and possible transmission of diseases	 High concentration of animals and poor animal husbandry 	▶ DPI control	3	Insignificant	Possible	Low	dpi/aqis
18b	Outbreak of animal disease at Condamine (Hendra virus), resulting in stock losses and possible transmission of diseases	 Outbreak on farms not reported and spreading to neighbouring farms 	▶ DPI/AQIS controls	3	Insignificant	Possible	Low	dpi/aqis







Appendix 2c: Disaster Risk Register – Chinchilla District

No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
1c	 Hazardous materials accident, leading to: Major disruption to traffic Possible injury to large numbers of people exposed to spill 	 Spillage of hazardous materials used in agriculture Transport of agricultural chemicals 	SES and Council trainingCouncil equipmentRoad signage	1	Moderate	Possible	Medium	QFRS /TMR
2c	Major Road Traffic Accident, resulting in: Loss of life or serious injuries Road closures	 Accident resulting from: Adverse weather conditions Excessive speed above design speed Alcohol influenced driver behaviour Adverse road conditions following flood damage Fatigue Increased traffic volumes resulting from new industry developments 	 QPS QFRS Transport company SOP/OHS procedures 	2	Moderate	Possible	Medium	QPS/QFRS/SES/LDMG/TMR







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
3c	Isolation of communities in Chinchilla and surrounds, damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning, resulting from flooding	 Condamine River and Charleys Creek combined flooding Adverse weather conditions Adverse road conditions 	Evacuation plansRoad signageSES & council trainingCouncil equipment	1	Minor	Likely	Medium	LDMG
4c	Widespread damage to buildings and infrastructure and localised flooding resulting from severe storm	Severe storm high windsFallen power lines	 SES training Road signage Securing of affected area Council assistance with clean up 	2	Minor	Likely	Medium	LDMG
5c	Damage to property and infrastructure and risk of injury resulting from rural fires in Barakula" forestry (National Park)	No fire breaksPark not manned	 QFRS Bushfire Risk Map rates WDRC LGA as low-medium risk Rural fire surrounding QFRS/QPWS controlled burns 	1	Minor	Likely	Medium	QFRS







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
6c	Pandemic, resulting in death or disease to numbers of people (e.g. Swine Flu)	 Disease transmitted by visitors Disease transmitted via water supply Lack of emergency staff to respond (as they will also be impacted) Reduced access due to quarantine restrictions Itinerate population Low socio-economic population 	 Education and training Community health nurse 	2	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium	Qld Health
7c	Spread of animal and plant disease (e.g. Avian Flu), leading to widespread crop and stock losses	 Importation of infected plants and/or animals Hendra virus outbreak (presence of bats) Feral pigs Lack of access due to quarantine restrictions 	 Public information Media management Road transport of horses DPI/SES activities 	2	Moderate	Possible	Medium	DPI/AQIS
8c	Isolation of and damage to FIFO Gas camps	IsolationPoor roads and communicationsLack of local knowledge	Gas Company proceduresSES	1	Moderate	Possible	Medium	Gas Company/DDMG industry liaison group







Appendix 2d: Disaster Risk Register – Tara District

No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
1d	 Wildfire in rural/reserve areas, resulting in: Possible loss of life or serious injury, Displacement of population, Overstressing of health and other services, Destruction of buildings and infrastructure, Disruption of services, and Loss of electricity supplies, as result of wildfire 	 Inadequately maintained rural holdings, containing a large and unknown population of persons. Gas industry camps and infrastructure. Good seasons leading to high fuel loads. Lack of regulated fuel reductions. 	 QFRS Bushfire Risk Map rates WDRC LGA as low-medium risk Rural fire brigades Trained personnel Local area plans Fire fighting equipment Volunteer community effort LECC exercises Hazard reduction burns Fire breaks (roads, power lines) Regional Plan Neighbourhood Safer Places program Gas Industry Liaison Group 	2-3	Moderate	Possible	Medium	QFRS/LDMG







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
2d	 Fast rising flood waters (flash flooding), resulting in: Possible loss of life or serious injury, Displacement of population, Overstressing of health and other services, Access to essential services, need for medical drops 	Exposure to flooding in rural areas where there are limited protective structures	 SES responses Trained personnel Education and awareness LECC exercises and planning 4 WD Ambulances 	2-3	Moderate	Possible	Medium	LDMG
3d	 Hazardous materials accident, leading to: Disruption to traffic Possible injury to people exposed to spill 	 Road accident leading to spillage of hazardous materials Increased mining/gas resource industry activity Fuel trucks 	▶ Gas industry liaison group	2	Moderate	Possible	Medium	QFRS
4d	Pandemic, resulting in death or disease to numbers of people (e.g. Swine Flu)	 Disease transmitted by visitors Disease transmitted via water supply Lack of emergency staff to respond (as they will also be impacted) Reduced access due to quarantine restrictions Itinerate population Low socio-economic population 	 Education and training Community health nurse 	2	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium	Qld Health







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
5d	 Slow rising flood waters, resulting in: Possible loss of life or serious injury, Displacement of population, Overstressing of health and other services, Access to essential services, need for medical drops 	Exposure to flooding in rural areas where there are limited protective structures	 SES responses Trained personnel Education and awareness LECC exercises and planning 4 WD Ambulances 	2-3	Minor	Likely	Medium	LDMG
6d	 Severe storm, resulting in: Possible loss of life or serious injury, Displacement of population, Overstressing of health and other services, Access to essential services, need for medical drops 	Exposure to severe storm occurring with little warning	 SES responses Trained personnel Education and awareness LECC exercises and planning 4 WD Ambulances BoM warnings 	2-3	Minor	Likely	Medium	LDMG







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
7d	Major Road Traffic Accident, resulting in: Loss of life or serious injuries Road closures	 Accident resulting from: Adverse weather conditions Excessive speed above design speed Alcohol influenced driver behaviour Adverse road conditions following flood damage Increase in traffic due to resource industry activity within residential areas Fatigue 	 Road maintenance/improvement Training and awareness of drivers Legislative requirements 	2	Minor	Likely	Medium	QPS
8d	Animal and plant disease (e.g. Avian Flu), leading to widespread crop and stock losses, need for disposal of dead animals	 Importation of infected plants and/or animals Lack of access due to quarantine restrictions Feral animal population Poor containment i.e., fencing 	▶ Department of Environment and Heritage Protection exercise	1	Minor	Possible	Low	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection/DPI







Appendix 2e: Disaster Risk Register – Transport & Main Roads issues in WDRC LGA

ľ	lo.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
1	I	Cutting of all strategic roads resulting in disruption to communities affected	▶ Flooding resulting from 10 year ARI event	 Public Information from 131940 Traffic Management Centre (PD&O) Roadside information signs Flood markers 	3	Moderate	Possible	Medium	PD&O/TMR
2		Closure of branch and main railway lines resulting in serious disruption to freight and/or passenger services	FloodingFires/wildfires (including (smoke)	 Road transport options subject to same risk 	2	Moderate	Possible	Medium	Qld Rail PD&O
3		School bus services and long distance bus services disrupted by pandemic and consequent quarantine restrictions on travel	▶ Serious pandemic outbreak	 Chief Health Officer (Qld Health) provides policy advice to operators on hygiene and provision of masks 	2	Moderate	Possible	Medium	Qld Health Transport Security Div







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
4e	Disruption to transport of animals as a result of quarantine restrictions imposed by DPI/AQIS	 Serious disease outbreak such as Hendra virus, foot & mouth, etc. 	 MOU between DPI and TMR transport inspectors for regulation of travel restrictions 131940 – travel advice for livestock transport VMS deployed for public information 	3	Moderate	Possible	Medium	DPI Compliance (TMR)
5e	Closure of roads as a result of major traffic accidents and/or hazardous chemical spills	Bus, truck accidentHazardous chemical spill	 131940 Incident responses Exercises Future - Town bypasses (Dependent on funding) 	2 (TMR) 3 (QFRS/QPS)	Minor	Almost Certain	Medium	QPS/QFRS PD&O (TMR)
6e	Isolation of communities resulting from cutting of main roads	▶ Flooding resulting from 10 year ARI event	 Public Information from 131940 Traffic Management Centre (PD&O) Roadside information signs Flood markers Regional Airport Development Scheme (RADS) 	3	Minor	Likely	Medium	LDMG/TMR (RADS Aviation)
7e	Isolation of communities and dislocation of provision of goods and services resulting from road closures	Fires/wildfires of 10 year ARI events	Public information 131940Warning signs	2	Minor	Likely	Medium	PD&O – Roads QFRS- Fire







No.	Statement of Disaster Risk and immediate Consequences	Causation / Source of Risk	Existing Risk Treatments	Level of Control (effective- ness)	Conseq. Level	Likeli- hood	Residual Risk Rating	Risk Custodian
8e	Damage to boat ramps and pontoons from major floods	▶ Flooding resulting from 10 year to 100 year ARI events	Arrangements to drop or raise pontoonsInspections after event	2	Insignificant	Likely	Low	PD&O/LDMG







Appendix 3: Treatment Options

Treatment Action Plan (01) Hazardous Material Road Accident (02) Major Road Accident and (07) Stock Transport Rollover

1a-Dalby 1b-Dalby 1b-Dalby 1D-Dalby 1D-Dalby			1		T	ı
Moderate Possible Medium Spillage of hazardous materials used in agriculture Oil industries in the region Road conditions Crop duster accident Gas industry accident Adverse weather conditions Excessive speed above design speed Alcohol influenced driver behaviour Adverse road conditions following flood damage Fatigue	_	1b-Dalby 10b-Miles/Wandoan 1c-Chinchilla 3d-Tara 2a – Dalby 11b – Miles/Wandoan 2c – Chinchilla 7d – Tara		 Possible injury to people exposed to spill And major road accident resulting from: Adverse weather conditions Excessive speed above design speed Alcohol influenced driver behaviour Adverse road conditions following flood damage Driver fatigue Increased traffic volumes resulting from new 		SES/LDMG/
Spillage of hazardous materials used in agriculture Oil industries in the region Road conditions Crop duster accident Gas industry accident Adverse weather conditions Excessive speed above design speed Alcohol influenced driver behaviour Adverse road conditions following flood damage Fatigue	Lovel	-		Likelihood	ood Residual Risk Le	
 Oil industries in the region Road conditions Crop duster accident Gas industry accident Adverse weather conditions Excessive speed above design speed Alcohol influenced driver behaviour Adverse road conditions following flood damage Fatigue 	Level.	Moderate	9	Possible	Me	dium
	Causation:		Oil ind Road of Crop d Gas ind Advers Excess Alcoho Advers Fatigue	ustries in the region onditions uster accident dustry accident se weather conditions sive speed above design speed of influenced driver behaviour se road conditions following flood damage	ments	

TREATMENT:

Existing Treatments:

 QFRS training, Speed restrictions on vehicles carrying hazardous chemicals, SES and Council training, Council equipment, Road signage, Gas industry liaison group; Transport company SOP/OHS procedures, Road maintenance/improvement, Training and awareness of drivers, Legislative requirements

New Controls: WHAT do you intend to do (i.e. general strategy)?

Control

- Driver awareness campaigns
- Speed limits to be reviewed & reduced / re-enforced
- Restriction of travel hours
- Discussions with goods receivers re delivery times
- More appropriate rest stops for drivers
- Improved overtaking lanes
- · QPS monitoring high-risk areas
- Creation of appropriate rest areas for travellers/drivers/ tourists in all towns
- Driver safety awareness communication and campaigns
 especially over high volume and risk periods
- Investigate the feasibility of traffic lights at cnr Warrego
 Hwy and Leichardt Hwy in the town of Miles
- Road Maintenance upgrades

Expected benefits

- All heavy vehicles, especially ones carrying hazardous chemicals will travel slower
- More alert drivers, vehicles off the road during peak
- Alert drivers
- Reduced number of light vehicle drivers overtaking in dangerous zones.
- Drivers more aware of high risk areas and times

Expected constraints

- Funding constraints
- Limited policing resources
- "Push back" from Gas Industry / transport companies due to potential economic impacts with the enforced restrictions.









New Controls: HOW do you intend to do it (i.e. specific actions)?

• LDMG to initiate consultation with QPS, Gas Industry Liaison Group, Main Roads and other relevant stakeholders to commence the process of introducing these proposed controls

RESOURCES required for implementation?

•

WHERE will controls be incorporated (e.g. business plan, operational plan, budget etc)?

•

WHO is the Risk Custodian (accountable officer)?
 WHO will implement the controls?
 WHEN will the controls be developed?
 At LDMG meetings

HOW will you know when it's done (i.e. what are the measurable indications that the planned controls have been implemented)?

Performance Indicators:

CLOSE OUT:

The above treatment plan has been fully implemented

(signed) Risk Custodian Date









Treatment Action Plan (03) Animal/Plant Disease

Risk No.	18b – Miles/Wandoan		Animal and plant disease (e.g. Avian Flu), leading to crop and stock losses	Risk Custodian:	DPI/DDMG
Level:	Level: Consequence Moderate		Likelihood Possible		ıl Risk Level edium
Causatio	on:	Prese High Outb Hend Feral	rtation of infected plants and/or animals of access due to quarantine restrictions nce of saleyards concentration of animals and poor animal husbar reak of animal disease on farms not reported and ra virus outbreak (presence of bats) pigs containment i.e., fencing	•	ghbouring farms

TREATMENT:

Existing Treatments:

- · Existing DPI procedures
- AQIS controls
- DDMG procedures
- Quarantine regulations
- Halting of stock transportation during emergency
- **Public information**
- Media management

New Controls: WHAT do you intend to do (i.e. general strategy)?

Expected benefits

Expected constraints

- Assist Department of Environment and Heritage Protection with awareness campaigns
- Increased public and farmer awareness in preventing animal / plant disease spread as well as an improved understanding of the procedures to follow should an outbreak occur

New Controls: HOW do you intend to do it (i.e. specific actions)?

- Set up liaison with Department of Environment and Heritage Protection /AQIS to explore and further develop the potential risks involved with animal and plant diseases in the district.
- Explore opportunities for future awareness campaign opportunities.
- Establish a systematic programme rollout for awareness campaigns over a 12 month period

RESOURCES required for implementation?

WHERE will controls be incorporated (e.g. business plan, operational plan, budget etc)?

WHO is the Risk Custodian (accountable officer)? •	WHO will implement the controls? •
WHEN will the controls be developed? •	WHEN will you review the controls for effectiveness? •









HOW will you know when it's done (i.e. what are the measurable indications that the planned controls have been implemented)?								
Performance Indicators:	•							
CLOSE OUT:	The above treatment plan has been fully implemented							
	(signed) Risk Custodian Date							







Treatment Action Plan (04) Severe Storm & (06, 08, 09) Flood

Risk No.	4a – Dalby 6a – Dalby 7a – Dalby 8a – Dalby 2b – Miles/Wandoan 3b – Miles/Wandoan 4b – Miles /Wandoan 7b – Miles Wandoan 8b – Miles Wandoan 9b – Miles Wandoan 12-15b – Miles/Wandoan 3c – Chinchilla 4c – Chinchilla 2d – Tara 5d – Tara	Risk:	Large scale damage to homes, property, infrastructure (especially power lines) from severe storms Isolation of communities, damage to property and infrastructure, and injury, including drowning, resulting from flooding Flooding, resulting in homes inundated, Electrical supply loss, Bridges and roads cut (isolation, resulting in resupply and medical issues), Water supply loss, Mosquito control issues.	Risk Custodian:	SES/QPS/ LDMG
Level:	Consequence Moderate	!	Likelihood Possible		ıl Risk Level edium
Causation: Severe storm, resulting from major weather event River / Creek flooding resulting from heavy rain over catchment					

TREATMENT:

Existing Treatments:

SES responses, LDMG support (electrical, clean up), Traffic control, Early warnings from BoM, Community awareness,
Monitoring of rainfall and creek flows by SES, , SES Controller in contact with BoM as a storm spotter, SES rescue/ food
drops, Sand bagging of electrical sub-station, Resupply procedures, LGAQ Council to Council support systems for spraying
of mosquitoes, Carting of emergency water supplies

New Controls: WHAT do you intend to do (i.e. general strategy)?

Control

- Investigate the possibility of more automatic flood gauges with BoM at strategic areas along effected rivers
- Investigate bunding mitigation works for Condamine water treatments works
- Consider permanent bunding for electrical substations below flood levels
- Plan for dissemination of public information ahead of wet season
- Demarcate locations of roads prone to flooding and erect appropriate flood markers on roads.
- Establish a programme to regularly check and repair of flood markers
- Signage stating "turn your radio on" (with suggested radio frequency) and suggesting listening to ABC local for storm/flood fire/etc warnings

Expected benefits

- Early warning of flood events
- Continuity of potable water supply after a flood
- Continuity of electrical supply after floods.
- Ensures public awareness and preparedness for floods
- Coordinated and efficient responses to flood emergencies
- Reducing the risk of vehicles becoming submerged in flooded roads
- Assisting with timeous dissemination of information during emergencies.

Expected constraints

- Financial constraints
- Other??









New Controls: HOW do you intend to do it (i.e. specific actions)?

• Establish a task group from within the LDMG to investigate and initiate these proposed controls, possibly within the geographical locations of each area of WDRC

RESOURCES required for implementation?

•

WHERE will controls be incorporated (e.g. business plan, operational plan, budget etc)?

•

WHO is the Risk Custodian (accountable officer)?	WHO will implement the controls? •
WHEN will the controls be developed? •	WHEN will you review the controls for effectiveness? •

HOW will you know when it's done (i.e. what are the measurable indications that the planned controls have been implemented)?

Performance Indicators:

CLOSE OUT:

The above treatment plan has been fully implemented

(signed) Risk Custodian

Date









Treatment Action Plan (05) Heat Wave

Risk No.	5a – Dalby	Risk:	Health effects to elderly and in heatwave	n effects to elderly and infirm from prolonged vave		Qld Health/ QFRS
Level:			quence erate	Likelihood Possible		al Risk Level edium
Causatio	n:		Weather event resulting in prolo Buildings not designed for expos		•	

Reduced risk of heat related illness

TREATMENT:

Existing Treatments:

- Medical services
- QFRS monitoring
- Community information/warnings
- Fire restrictions

New Controls: WHAT do you intend to do (i.e. general strategy)?

Control

Expected benefits

during heat waves

Expected constraints

- Establish / collate list of aged care centres in the RC
- Liaise with aged care centre management regarding current controls in place for heat waves ahead of the 2012 summer season.
- Set up action plans to mitigate the risk where deficiencies are established

New Controls: HOW do you intend to do it (i.e. specific actions)?

• Establish an aged care centre liaison group from within the LDMG (with co-opted external specialists as necessary) to meet with aged care centres and investigate potential mitigation control measures relating to heat

RESOURCES required for implementation?

WHERE will controls be incorporated (e.g. business plan, operational plan, budget etc)?

WHO is the Risk Custodian (accountable officer)?

WHO will implement the controls?
WHEN will the controls be developed?
WHEN will you review the controls for effectiveness?

HOW will you know when it's done (i.e. what are the measurable indications that the planned controls have been implemented)?

Performance

•

Indicators:

CLOSE OUT: The above treatment plan has been fully implemented

(signed) Risk Custodian Date









Treatment Action Plan (10) Rural Fire

Risk No.	11a – Dalby 13b – Miles/Wandoan 14b – Miles/Wandoan 16b – Miles/Wandoan 5c – Chinchilla 1d – Tara	Risk:	 Loss of homes and fire damage to rural property, destruction of grazing land. North Miles: Damage to property and infrastructure and injury to people resulting from fire. East Condamine: Damage to property and infrastructure and injury to people resulting from fire Damage to property and infrastructure and risk of injury resulting from rural fires in Barakula" forestry (National Park) Wildfire in rural/reserve areas, Tara. 	Risk Custodian:	QFRS/Rural Brigades
Level:	Consequence Moderate		Likelihood Unlikely	Residual Risk Level Medium	
Causation:		Inadequately maintained rural holdings, containing a large and unknown population of persons Gas industry camps and infrastructure.			

TREATMENT:

Existing Treatments:

- Rural fire brigade response procedures, Fire breaks, Back burning, Fire breaks, QFRS response
- (NOTE: QFRS Bushfire Risk Map rates WDRC LGA as low-medium risk)

New Controls: WHAT do you intend to do (i.e. general strategy)?

Con	trol
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- Plan for education of landholders on good fire management practices in conjunction with EMQ/QFRS
- Monitor the programme for the burning of fire breaks
- Ensure signage saying "turn your radio on" (with suggested radio frequency) and suggesting listening to ABC local for storm/flood fire/etc warnings
- Establish and communicate the restrictions on burning and fires
- Ensure fire Warden Systems are established and communicated in all areas
- Ensure road closure procedures are established and communicated in consultation with local stakeholders

Expected benefits

- Reduces the risk of fire through correct land management
- Reduces fire risk
- Ensures effective communication in the event of fires
- Facilitates coordinated responses in the event of an emergency as well as efficient planning prior to emergencies
- Ensures members of the public are not exposed to undue fire risks in the event of fires adjacent to roads

Expected constraints









New Controls: HOW do you intend to do it (i.e. specific actions)?

• Establish a task group from within the LDMG (with co-opted external specialists as necessary)to investigate these potential fire control measures

RESOURCES required for implementation?

WHERE will controls be incorporated (e.g. business plan, operational plan, budget etc)?

•

WHO is the Risk Custodian (accountable officer)? •	WHO will implement the controls? •
WHEN will the controls be developed? •	WHEN will you review the controls for effectiveness? •

HOW will you know when it's done (i.e. what are the measurable indications that the planned controls have been implemented)?

Performance Indicators:

CLOSE OUT:

The above treatment plan has been fully implemented

(signed) Risk Custodian Date









Treatment Action Plan (11) Pandemic

Risk No.	12a – Dalby 5b – Miles/Wandoan 6c – Chinchilla 4d – Tara	Risk:	Pandemic, resulting in death or disease to numbers of people (e.g. Swine Flu)	Risk Custodian:	Qld Health	
Level:	Consequence Moderate		Likelihood Unlikely	Residual Risk Level Medium		
Causation:		 Disease transmitted by visitors Disease transmitted via water supply Lack of emergency staff to respond (as they will also be impacted) Reduced access due to quarantine restrictions Itinerate population Low socio-economic demographics of population 				

TREATMENT:

Existing Treatments:

• Education and training, Qld Health protocols, Community health nurse

New Controls: WHAT do you intend to do (i.e. general strategy)?

Control

- Establish a liaison group between the LDMG, Aged care facilities & Qld Health via local hospitals to ascertain current levels of preparedness in respect of pandemic planning
- Ensure information on pandemic prevention and the reaction to possible pandemics is disseminated via the LDMG as necessary

Expected benefits

- Increase current levels of pandemic preparedness
- Ensure a heightened level community awareness with respect to planning and response to potential pandemics

Expected constraints

New Controls: HOW do you intend to do it (i.e. specific actions)?

• Invite Qld Health representative to attend a LDMG meeting to present on current protocols and pandemic planning and response measures

RESOURCES required for implementation?

WHERE will controls be incorporated (e.g. business plan, operational plan, budget etc)?

WHO is the Risk Custodian (accountable officer)?	WHO will implement the controls?
WHEN will the controls be developed? •	WHEN will you review the controls for effectiveness?

HOW will you know when it's done (i.e. what are the measurable indications that the planned controls have been implemented)?

Performance Indicators:

CLOSE OUT:

The above treatment plan has been fully implemented

(signed) Risk Custodian Date









Appendix 4: Workshop attendance

Bill Power Local Controller SES Condamine

Wayne McGovern Manager Passenger Transport Department of Transport and Main Roads

Sarah Valentine Local Area Coordinator DOC

Matt Gleeson Operation Manager Ergon Energy

Ian Tuppack Captain QFRS

Brad Jeffs A/Inspector QFRS

Michael Patch ATSO QFRS

Paul Sage (Facilitator) Senior Consultant QRMC Risk Management

Angeline Smith Local Controller SES Dalby

Peter Taylor Local Controller SES Chinchilla

Tom Bradley Local Controller SES Jandowae

Elizabeth Upton LECC Chair Miles Western Downs Regional Council

Matthew Prain LECC Chair Tara Western Downs Regional Council

Lee Vohland Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator Western Downs Regional Council

Liz Drumm Disaster Management Senior Officer Western Downs Regional Council

Fern Reynolds Tourism & VIC Officer Western Downs Regional Council









Appendix 5: Western Downs SES Capability Report

This report was created by Chris Artiemiew, Area Director (Central) South West Region Emergency Management

Western Downs Regional Council SES Unit / Groups Capability Report

As a result of a meeting with the Western Downs Regional Council Safety and Disaster Planning Officer Ms Liz Drumm at 9.30am 29th of November 2011 at the council corporate offices in Dalby, I have prepared the following "Report Card" on the SES Units / Groups within the WDRC area.

Issues Discussed:

- WDRC SES Unit / Group membership
- WDRC SES Unit / Group functions
- WDRC SES Unit / Group member competencies
- · WDRC SES Unit / Group equipment

The following is a current "snapshot" of the Western Downs area SES Units / Groups:

Note:* Some members of the WDRC SES Units / Groups may have completed courses in the *Major Training Competencies* listed but have not carried out the required competency maintainance to stay currently competent. They do not appear on these lists.

1. Dalby SES Unit

VIMS = 18 active members

6-8 members regularly attend training nights now being facilitated by EMQ SW Region Training Officers.

SES, EMQ and Western Downs Regional Council have held numerous local recruitment campaigns including live displays, newspaper articles, radio and telivision news. This has resulted in only a few new members.

Despite a similar campaign to attract suitable executive members there are currently no members suitably experienced or skilled to fill executive roles. This unit has had continued dificulty in attracting and retaining a Local Controller.

Required Funcions of the Dalby SES Unit are:

Storm Damage Response: minimal capacity
Roof Repairs: not capable
Flood Boat Operation: minimal capacity
Traffic Control: not capable
Search: minimal capacity
Agency Assistance: minimal capacity
Community Events: minimal capacity

Major Training Competencies

Flood Boat Operator:

Work Safely at Heights:

Traffic Control:

Storm Damage Operations:

Chainsaw Operator:

Land Search:

3 x member Competent

1 x member competent

1 x member competent

0 x member competent

0 x member competent









SES Major Equipment / Buildings

Flood Boat: 2 x Flood Boat Vehicles 1 x 4x4 Troop Carrier

1 x Light truck (being repaired) 1 x Argo all terain vehicle

Buildings: HQ Building; Storage shed; Ship Container

2. Chinchilla SES Unit

VIMS = 31 active members

Most of these members have attended some competency maintenance training in 2011 and remain active.

Volunteer recruitment has been maintained but not increased numbers of active members.

Required Funcions of the Chichilla SES Unit are:

Storm Damage Response: capable
Roof Repairs: capable
Flood Boat Operation: capable
Traffic Control: capable
Search: capable
Agency Assistance: capable
Community Events: capable

Major Training Competencies

Flood Boat Operator:

Work Safely at Heights:

Traffic Control:

Storm Damage Operations:

Chainsaw Operator:

Land Search:

9 x members Competent

4 x member competent

4 x member competent

4 x member competent

6 x member competent

SES Major Equipment / Buildings

Flood Boat: 2 x Flood Boat Vehicles 1 x 4x4 S/Wagon

1 x 4x4 Toyota Troop carier

Buildings HQ building w storage

3. Condamine SES Group

VIMS = 12 active members

Most of these members have not attended any competency maintenance training since 2010. Condamine township has a very itenerant workforce and low permanent population. There has been very little interest in new recruitment into the SES.

Required Funcions of the Condamine SES Group are:

Storm Damage Response: minimal capacity minimal capacity

Flood Boat Operation: no operators with current competency

Traffic Control: minimal capacity
Search minimal capacity









Agency Assistance: capable Community Events: capable

Major Training Competencies

Flood Boat Operator: 0 x members currently competent

Work Safely at Heights: 2 x member competent
Traffic Control: 1 x member competent
Storm Damage Operations: 0 x member competent
Chainsaw Operator: 0 x member competent
Land Search: 0 x member competent

SES Major Equipment / Buildings

Flood Boat: 1 x Flood Boat Vehicles 1 x 4x4 S/Wagon Buildings HQ building w storage

4. Dulacca SES Group

VIMS = 8 active members

Most of these members have not attended any competency maintenance training since 2010. Dullaca township has a very small permanent population (less than 20 dwellings – most unoccupied). There has been no interest in new recruitment into the SES and membership may not be viable due to the extremely low pool of available volunteers.

Required Funcions of the SES Group are:

Storm Damage Response: minimal capacity
Roof Repairs: no capacity
Traffic Control: capable
Search: minimal capacity

Agency Assistance: minimal capacity
Community Events: minimal capacity

Major Training Competencies

Flood Boat Operator: 0 x members currently competent

Work Safely at Heights: 2 x member competent
Traffic Control: 1 x member competent
Storm Damage Operations: 0 x member competent
Chainsaw Operator: 0 x member competent
Land Search: 0 x member competent

SES Major Equipment / Buildings

Vehicles 4x4 Dual-cab Utility Buildings HQ building w storage

5. Jandowae SES Group

VIMS = 7 active members

Most of these members have not attended any competency maintenance training since 2010.









Jandowae township has a low population with much of that being in an older retired age bracket. There has been very little interest in new recruitment into the SES. Currently the Group has dificulty in responding to RFA's due to lack of available members.

Required Funcions of the Condamine SES Group are:

Storm Damage Response: minimal capacity Roof Repairs: minimal capacity Flood Boat Operation: minimal capacity Traffic Control: minimal capacity Search minimal capacity Agency Assistance: minimal capacity

Community Events: capable

Major Training Competencies

Flood Boat Operator: 1 x member currently competent

Work Safely at Heights: 1 x member competent Traffic Control: 1 x member competent Storm Damage Operations: 0 x member competent Chainsaw Operator: 1 x member competent Land Search: 1 x member competent

SES Major Equipment / Buildings

Flood Boat: 1 x Flood Boat Vehicles

1 x 4x4 Troop Carrier 1 x light rescue truck

Buildings HQ building w storage

1 x Ship container









6. Miles SES Group

VIMS = 19 active members

All of these members have attended competency maintenance training in 2011. Miles SES Group has had a marked increase in active membership since the January floods.

Required Funcions of the Condamine SES Group are:

Storm Damage Response: capable
Roof Repairs: capable
Flood Boat Operation: capable
Traffic Control: capable
Search capable
Agency Assistance: capable
Community Events: capable

Major Training Competencies

Flood Boat Operator: 2 x member currently competent

Work Safely at Heights: 2 x member competent
Traffic Control: 13 x member competent
Storm Damage Operations: 11 x member competent
Chainsaw Operator: 1 x member competent
Land Search: 0 x members competent

SES Major Equipment / Buildings

Flood Boat: 1 x Flood Boat
Vehicles 1 x 4x4 S/Wagon
Buildings HQ building w storage

7. Tara SES Group

VIMS = 23 active members

According to VIMS records most of these members have not completed any competency maintenance training since 2010. The group has not shown any marked increase in active membership despite recruitment displays at local events. The Tara area is currently being heavily impacted by the energy resource industry including gas exploration and mining. This impacts the availability of current members and the ability of prospective members to commit time to voluntary organisations.

Required Funcions of the Condamine SES Group are:

Storm Damage Response: capable

Roof Repairs: minimal capacity
Flood Boat Operation: minimal capacity
Traffic Control: minimal capacity

Search capable Agency Assistance: capable Community Events: capable

Major Training Competencies









Flood Boat Operator: 2 x member currently competent

Work Safely at Heights: 3 x members competent
Traffic Control: 1 x member competent
Storm Damage Operations: 5 x member competent
Chainsaw Operator: 2 x member competent

Land Search: 3 x members currently competent

SES Major Equipment / Buildings

Flood Boat: 2 x Flood Boat
Vehicles 1 x 4x4 Dcab Utility
1 x 4x4 light truck

Buildings HQ building w storage; 1 x Storage shed

Depot shed at Meandarra

8. Wandoan SES Group

VIMS = 10 active members

Most of these members have not attended any competency maintenance training since 2010. The Wandoan area is currently being heavily impacted by the energy resource industry with large coal mining operations close to the town. This impacts the availability of current members and the ability of prospective members to commit time to voluntary organisations.

Required Functions of the SES Group are:

Storm Damage Response: minimal capacity
Roof Repairs: no capacity
Traffic Control: capable
Sourch: minimal capacity
response to the capacity
respo

Search: minimal capacity
Agency Assistance: minimal capacity
Community Events: minimal capacity

Major Training Competencies

Flood Boat Operator: N/A

Work Safely at Heights: 5 x member competent
Traffic Control: 0 x member competent
Storm Damage Operations: 0 x member competent
Chainsaw Operator: 0 x member competent
Land Search: 0 x member competent

SES Major Equipment / Buildings

Vehicles 4x4 Dual-cab Utility (council use also)

Buildings new HQ building w storage

Recomendations:

That the SW SES Training Team schedule visits to all WDRC Units to discuss and put in place a training calandar to address deficiencies in the functional capabilities of the groups concerned.

That the Western Downs Regional Council and EMQ South West Region continue to discuss volunteer recruitment strategies to increase numbers of volunteers or investigate other means









of maintaining a community based response capability for towns that may no longer be able to support an SES Group.







Appendix 6: Bushfire Risk Analysis for Western Downs Regional Council



